

# **Discovery and Excavation in Scotland**



## **1999**



Published by the Council for Scottish Archaeology


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Contributions should be sent to:

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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 ... 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

Cover: Crowlin rock shelter, Skye, excavated as part of the Scotland's First Settlers Project.

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# **DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND**

**1999**

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 Karen Clarke 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 unreported work from previous years. This includes excavation, field survey, geophysical survey, environmental studies and records of stray finds, but does not normally include the results of post-excavation work. Whilst it is preferable to submit entries in the year of discovery, contributions may also be submitted 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. Current rather than historic Local Authority divisions should be used (see map on p. 4). Copy on PC-compatible disc or via e-mail (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. E-mail: [csa@dia1.pipex.com](mailto:csa@dia1.pipex.com).

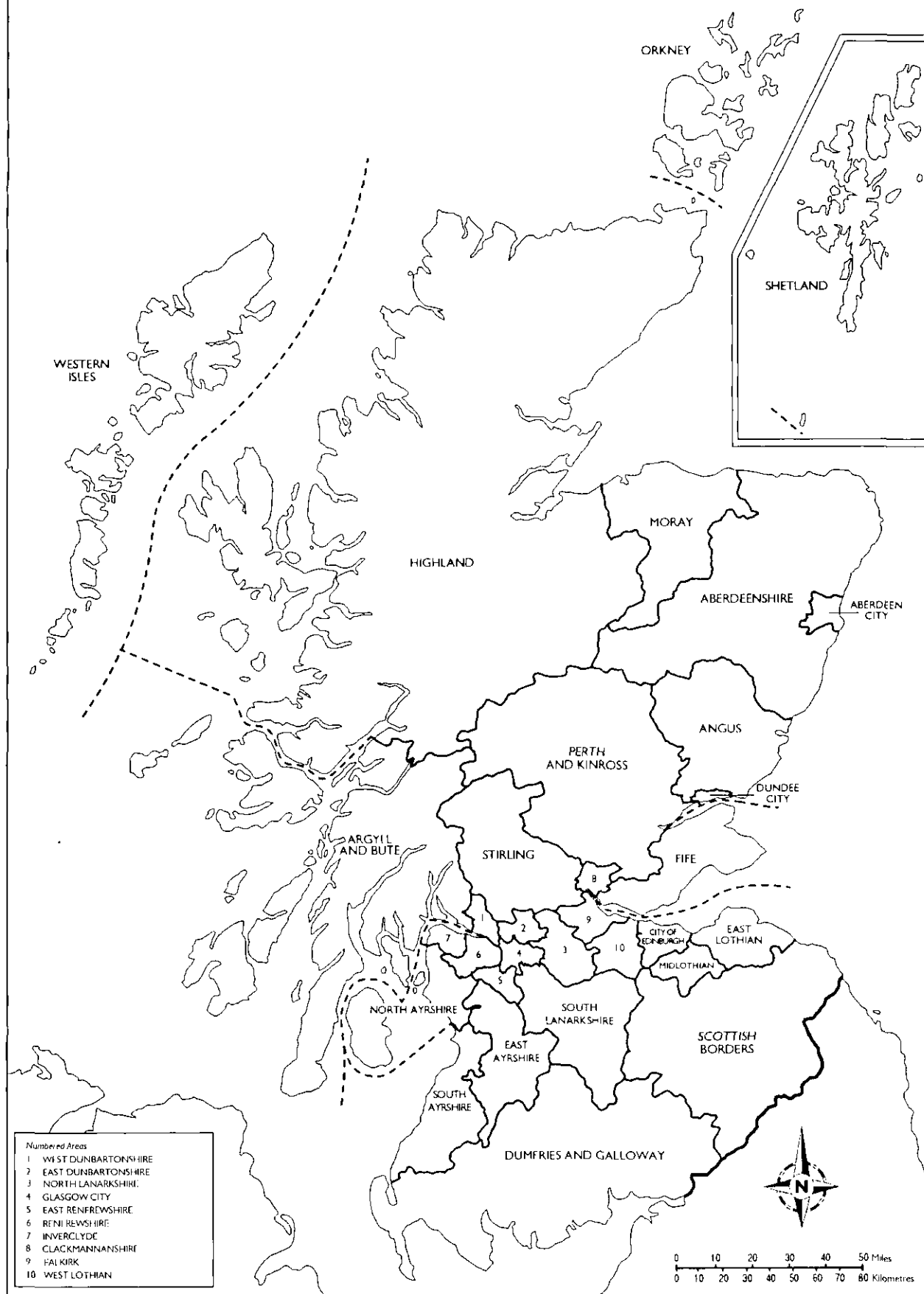


## CONTENTS

Background to Editorial Policy	2
Acknowledgements	2
Notes for Contributors	2
Contents	3
Map of Local Authority Areas	4
 <b>Archaeological Contributions</b>	 5
 <b>RCAHMS Report</b>	 95
 <b>Radiocarbon Report</b> compiled by P J Ashmore	 110
 <b>Treasure Trove Report</b> by Alan Saville and Jenny Shiels	 116
 <b>Current Post-Graduate Research</b> compiled by Karin Petersen	 120
 List of ARIA Members	 122
List of Contributors	123
List of Abbreviations	125
Selective Index to the Archaeological Contributions	126
Sample <i>pro forma</i> for contributions	132

# New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

## ABERDEEN CITY

### Various

D I Harding

#### Survey

Prospective archaeological field surveys were carried out in areas of uncultivated or forestry ground within the city district. Upstanding and documentary sites of archaeological, cultural or historic interest outwith the specific survey areas have also been recorded. The following list summarises newly recorded features within various 1:10,000 OS map squares.

### NJ 80 NE

Walled garden: relocated iron bridge (1839).

### NJ 80 SE

Former reservoir; former electricity generating station; area of rig and furrow.

### NJ 80 SW

**Bean's Hill** – area field survey: four shooting butts; right-angled embankment; cup-marked outcrop; curving embankment.

### NJ 81 SE

WW2 features at or near Dyce Airport; derelict farms; brick game ladders; road and canal milestones; boundary stone; rig and furrow.

### NJ 81 SW

**Clinterty Woods** – area field survey: several wide and deep pits in an extensive area of surface pitting have been interpreted as quarrying pits. A narrow, sickle-shaped stony gully may possibly be a surface working or gallery. A former turnpike toll house and a milestone lie to the N of the survey area.

**Elrick Hill** – area field survey: ruined farmhouse and steadings at Southside; consumption dyke; small pits with associated spoil heaps; stone-filled pits; stony mounds; linear hollows.

### NJ 90 NE

**Balnagask and coast** – area field survey: features associated with WW2 coastal defence; domestic air raid shelters; tramlines; capstan jetties and capstans; boundary stones; inscribed stones; drill marks ?associated with coastal quarrying; cultivation marks.

### NJ 90 NW

Prefabricated houses; relocated type T2 aircraft hangar; WW2 loopholed walls; domestic air raid shelters; railway features; walled gardens; structures associated with the former Woodside and Grandhome Mills; farmhouses and steadings; turnpike toll house; boundary stones; inscribed stones; reused carved building stones.

### NJ 90 SE

**Tullos Hill** – area field survey: 87 upstanding sites have so far been reported from within the survey area. These include: features associated with a WW2 heavy AA battery, site later reused as a POW camp; consumption dykes and field dykes; embanked and hollowed trackways; ditches and banks; linear stony mounds (some in parallel) and stone-faced banks; curving linear stony mounds; scattered individual stony mounds; at least two circular enclosures; discrete areas of field clearance heaps; sub-circular stony feature, possibly kerbed.

Other features reported outwith the survey area include: structures associated with WW2 at Peterseat Farm and Altens Haven; ruined fishing station and cottages at Altens Haven; building foundations at Gregness; several stone drains visible as a result of topsoil removal at Peterseat in advance of development.

### NJ 91 SE

**Balgownie and Murcar Links and coast** – area field survey: concrete foundations; WW2 pillboxes and anti-tank blocks (several

of the latter with possibly wartime graffiti); remains of embankments and cuttings associated with the Seaton Brick and Tile Works railway running between their Strathbogie Works at Black Dog and their depot near Links Road, Bridge of Don; fishing bothy; ruined cottage or bothy.

### NJ 91 SW

**Scotstown Moor** – area field survey: features associated with WW2 radio station; ?wartime trench systems; stone-filled pits; wooden hut remaining from pre-WW2 children's camp; ruined farmstead (Greenbrae) and wells; boundary stones; embanked trackways; area of field clearance heaps.

Other sites reported outwith the area of survey include: walled gardens; milestone; former mill; waterwheel.

The contributor wishes to acknowledge the valuable information received from observations in the field by A Cameron, M Duncan, S Robertson, J Stones and P Young.

A summary list of all 304 sites reported to Aberdeen SMR in 1997–98 has been sent to NMRS.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

### Aerial reconnaissance

M Greig

The following sites were recorded during winter aerial reconnaissance. Full details are held in the Aberdeenshire SMR.

**Beechfield** (Keithhall & Kinkell parish)

NJ 807 178 Rig and furrow.

**Townhead** (Kincardine O'Neil parish)

NJ 577 007 Small fermtoun.

NJ 578 012 Circular enclosures (Old Mulloch type).

**North Tillydaff** (Midmar parish)

NJ 715 071 Rig and furrow.

**Balblythe** (Strachan parish)

NO 634 910 Stone clearance heaps. ?hut circle, subdued rigs.

**Pitdelphin** (Strachan parish)

NO 650 907 Farmstead and enclosures.

NO 654 910 Grass-covered footings of sub-rectangular enclosure: ?homestead.

**Pitreadie Farm** (Strachan parish)

NO 691 915 Grass-covered footings of small farmstead.

**Templeton** (Strachan parish)

NO 674 916 Farmstead.

NO 677 915 Stone clearance heaps and ?small circular enclosure.

**Braeside Wood** (Tough parish)

NJ 609 103 Farmstead.

**Cairnhill** (Tough parish)

NJ 598 092 Rows of parallel stony banks.

**Glentough** (Tough parish)

NJ 607 100 Houses and enclosure.

**Hill of Tillfour** (Tough parish)

NJ 605 097 Farmstead.

**Tulloch Hill** (Tough parish)

NJ 595 086 Clearance cairns and field bank.

The following sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance. Full details are held in the Aberdeenshire SMR.

**Little Strath** (Fettercairn parish)

NO 636 717 Rectangular cropmark with internal features; ?site of farmstead.

**Northfield** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 821 666 Cropmark of circular enclosure with other indeterminate cropmarks showing faintly.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

### **Dykelands** (Marykirk parish)

NJ 706 686 Cropmarks of two ring-ditches; one partly overlying other.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Council.

The following sites were recorded while checking vertical aerial photographs held by Aberdeenshire Council.

### **Binhall** (Cairnie parish)

NJ 505 455 Rectangular enclosure containing rigs. Another area of rigs lies immediately to the S.

NJ 506 453 Small farmstead and enclosure.

### **Aberarder** (Crathie & Braemar parish)

NO 200 934 Houses and part of enclosure.

### **Invercauld** (Crathie & Braemar parish)

NO 177 925 Lime kiln.

### **Broomiebrae** (Fordoun parish)

NO 715 799 Cropmark of ?rectilinear enclosure.

### **Drumtochty** (Fordoun parish)

NO 701 799 Cropmark of ?enclosure.

### **Gight** (Fyvie parish)

NJ 824 393 Dovecot.

### **Bloodymire** (Gamrie parish)

NJ 725 628 Cropmarks of two ?circular enclosures.

### **Black Burn** (Gartly parish)

NJ 455 358 House and enclosure.

### **Corshalloch** (Gartly parish)

NJ 458 357 Buildings and enclosures.

### **Edinglassie** (Glass parish)

NJ 421 387 Lime kiln.

### **Burly Knowe** (Glenbervie parish)

NO 803 823 Farmstead and enclosure.

NO 802 824 Cropmark of circular enclosure.

### **Craig Den** (Glenbervie parish)

NO 801 831 Quarries, quarry pits and banked enclosure.

NO 807 831 Rigs.

### **Keabog** (Glenbervie parish)

NO 803 828 Rigs.

### **Square's Knap** (Glenbervie parish)

NO 808 830 Ruined farmstead.

### **Stony Hill** (Glenbervie parish)

NO 793 835 Rigs.

NO 796 834 Small area of rigs.

### **Dalbagie** (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 339 963 Cropmark of sub-circular enclosure with internal features. Also ?souterrain and other indeterminate cropmarks.

NO 338 964 Small farmstead and enclosures. Also small area of rigs.

### **Dilly Hill** (Inverurie parish)

NJ 750 221 Rectilinear enclosure with slightly rounded corners showing as faint trace.

### **Mosside** (Keithhall & Kinkell parish)

NJ 832 231 Cropmark of ?ring-ditch.

### **Aquherton** (Kintore parish)

NJ 782 128 Rig and furrow.

### **Womblehill** (Kintore parish)

NJ 777 186 Large area of rig and furrow. Also small circular enclosure.

### **Boghead** (Oyne parish)

NJ 693 219 Farmstead and enclosures.

### **Bodychell** (Pitsligo parish)

NJ 947 629 Cropmark of oval enclosure showing as faint trace.

### **Backstripes** (Rhynie parish)

NJ 435 282 Two adjoining rectangular structures.

### **Finglenny** (Rhynie parish)

NJ 457 308 Two buildings.

### **Garbet** (Rhynie parish)

NJ 432 285 Three circular stone-walled enclosures within larger sub-oval enclosure.

NJ 431 289 Circular stone enclosure.

### **Cushlachie** (Towie parish)

NJ 441 121 Cropmark of rectilinear enclosure.

NJ 439 124 Cropmarks of two pits.

### **Tyrie Mains** (Tyrie parish)

NJ 942 630 Cropmarks of circular enclosures, oval enclosure and ?rectilinear enclosure with pits. All show as faint traces.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

## **Various**

M Greig

The following sites and finds have recently been reported to the Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service.

### **Pennan** (Aberdour parish)

NJ 847 653 Flint scraper. Reported by C Pollard.

### **Reekie** (Alford parish)

NJ 530 154 Small cairn known locally as Meg Stott's grave (NMRS NJ 51 NW 49). Reported by A Ferguson.

### **Craigs** (Birse parish)

NO 562 962 Remains of small cottage with traces of a 'hingin lum' surviving. Interior is partially stone-filled and trees are growing within and on the structure. Reported by H Cochrane.

### **Kinminity** (Birse parish)

NO 561 966 Site of small village. At least 23 small houses and enclosures stood in the area where the present farm of Kinminity now stands. Reported by H Cochrane.

### **Culsten Burn** (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)

NO 390 990 Cairn; 5.1m diameter. A second cairn lies c 10m downslope. May represent clearance cairns. Reported by E Woodward.

NO 390 986 Footings of a round-ended structure partially covered in bracken. Reported by E Woodward.

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

NO 390 978 Rectangular foundations with slightly rounded corners, partially overgrown with gorse. Reported by E Woodward.

### **Westhill** (Skene parish)

NJ 828 071 Small leaf-shaped piece of flint. Reported by S Longmire.

### **Blarourie** (Strachan parish)

NO 704 899 ?Ring-cairn. Reported by E Woodward.

### **Coves of Curran** (Strachan parish)

NO 695 890 Area of stone clearance heaps. Reported by E Woodward.

### **Douis Burn** (Tullynessle & Forbes parish)

NJ 511 166 Rectangular enclosure; one wall up to 3m wide, possibly made from stone clearance dumping. Reported by A Ferguson.

### **Friars' Dubbs** (Bervie parish)

L Anderson (SUAT)

### **Carmelite friary**

NO 831 727 Trial trenching on a sloping site revealed a layer of cultivated soil containing charcoal, daub and 13th to 15th-century and post-medieval pot. This sealed a possible walking surface. (SUAT JB02).

Sponsors: Mr D Moir and Mrs L Moir, Johnshaven Precision Engineering Ltd.

**Forest of Birse** (Birse parish)

Survey

S Carter  
(Headland Archaeology)

NO 54 89 (centre) A walkover survey was undertaken of those parts of the Forest of Birse not covered by WGS surveys undertaken in 1996 (*DES* 1997, 7; North Hill and Finlets Pinewood). Approximately 9km<sup>2</sup> of the lower slopes was surveyed in detail out of a total area of 33km<sup>2</sup>. The survey recorded a large number of structures, predominantly rectangular buildings of medieval or later date interpreted as shieling huts and 18th/19th-century farmsteads. One newly discovered prehistoric roundhouse was added to the five previously recorded in the forest, and additional cairnfields were identified.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Birse Community Trust.

**Upper Tillygarmond** (Birse parish)

MoLRS settlement

M Cook  
(AOC Archaeology)

NO 630 940 Historic Scotland commissioned a field investigation to provide a case study into the impact of bracken infestation on archaeological deposits. This was achieved through the excavation of 14 test pits across a deserted medieval to post-medieval settlement, comprising two farmsteads, an isolated structure, and a series of field banks and clearance cairns (NMRS NO 69 SW 5; 12). A fragment of a medieval clasp was recovered from the isolated structure and evidence for the construction of the farmsteads was recorded. The test pits clearly demonstrated the damage caused by bracken to archaeological deposits.

Sponsor: HS

**Barra hillfort** (Bourtie parish)

?Iron Age pottery; flint blade fragment

W J Howard

NJ 802 257 Quantity of abraded ?Iron Age pottery sherds, including four rims, one with incised fingernail decoration. Surface finds following mole activity on Barra hillfort. Finds donated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

Also part of a plano-convex flint knife blade. Surface find.



Fig 1. Barra hillfort: rim sherds, one bearing incised fingernail decoration.

**Kirkton of Bourtie** (Bourtie parish)

Clay pipe fragments; boundary marker stones

W J Howard

NJ 802 248 Stem and bowl fragments from two clay tobacco pipes. The stem bears a four-part lozenge design with each part containing a fleur-de-lys. The bowl bears the remains of a dotted rose design. Dutch, mid-17th century.

NJ 8019 2504; NJ 8018 2483 Two 18th/19th-century boundary marker stones (NMRS NJ 82 NW 118; NJ 82 SW 160), each bearing well-executed incised letters 'B' and 'G' on opposing sides, but unworked otherwise. They mark the SW and SE corners of the former Bourtie manse glebe where it adjoined the Barra estate lands. Probably originally free-standing, they are now incorporated in what appears to be a later stone dyke.

Photos and further details with the NMRS.

**Fetternear** (Chapel of Garioch parish)

Medieval bishop's palace

P Z Dransart,

N Q Bogdan

NJ 723 170 Excavation was continued in the main area reported in previous years (*DES* 1995–98). A garden path was found to follow a curved section in an otherwise straight alignment (NNE–SSW). The straight sections ran parallel with a cut-down medieval wall, the rear wall of a 30.5m long medieval range of buildings identified last year (*DES* 1998, 6–7). It is evident that this cut-down wall was left as a feature as part of the garden design. The path was perhaps laid in the late 18th or early 19th century. It overlay deposits that were rich in stones, slates and other dumped material. The small finds from these deposits include many fragments and bowls of clay tobacco pipes; bottle glass, including a prunt embossed with the coat of arms of the Counts Leslie; an 18th-century shoe buckle; vessel glass; window glass; tin-glazed pottery; and medieval pottery. Medieval deposits were encountered in a sector W of the cut-down wall. A layer of slates and glazed ceramic roof tiles perhaps represented a collapsed roof that crushed pottery as it fell. In the southern part of the excavation area, the 19th-century excavation trench that was detected and re-excavated last year was explored further. The large dump at its E end contained machine-made Seaton bricks and other building rubble, underneath a pad of mortar.

Three internal elevations of the cross-walls inside the standing mansion were drawn. The resistivity survey was extended to the area immediately W of the mansion, the W and E fields in front of the mansion, and the field behind the mansion (to its N). This survey revealed evidence for complex archaeological features dating from different periods. Some of them underlie traces of rig and furrow, aligned approximately N–S.

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

Sponsors: BP Amoco, Royal Archaeological Institute, University of Wales, Lampeter, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Russell Trust, Scottish Castle Survey.

**Tomnaverie stone circle** (Coull parish) D Alexander (CFA) Survey

NJ 486 034 A walkover survey was undertaken in the area around Tomnaverie stone circle (NMRS NJ 40 SE 1) in advance of proposals to improve access to the site. Several new sites were located, including an old road, agricultural enclosures and field banks. In the middle of one embanked enclosure was a mound, possibly a cairn or a kiln. A number of possible cup marks are located on boulders and bedrock close to the stone circle.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mid-Deeside Ltd.

**Tomnaverie stone circle** (Coull parish)


Recumbent stone circle

R Bradley

NJ 486 034 This was the first of two seasons of excavation at a guardianship monument. The work had three main aims: to establish the state of this damaged stone circle and to formulate plans for its interpretation and display; to establish the sequence of the different structural elements on the site; and to obtain material for radiocarbon dating.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

The monument proved to be unexpectedly well preserved, despite some damage from an adjacent quarry which continued to operate into the 1920s. The site had three structural elements: a central ring-cairn, with a massive rubble core and a series of fallen kerbstones; a circle of monoliths, including a recumbent stone and two flankers which had been taken down and moved away from the quarry edge; and an outer platform of rubble which created a level base for the entire monument. It seems as if all these elements were constructed together and that the ring-cairn was built at the same time as the recumbent stone circle and the outer platform. In fact, that platform supported the monoliths of the stone circle, provided the foundation for the recumbent and buttressed the outer kerb of the ring-cairn. Small quantities of cremated bone were observed in the central area which has yet to be excavated, and quantities of charcoal were recovered from the old land surface beneath the original position of the recumbent stone. The only artefacts contemporary with the recumbent stone circle were pieces of worked flint and quartz which cannot be dated accurately.

Sponsor: HS 

**Lawsie** (Crathie & Braemar parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Bronze Age arrowhead; Late Bronze Age socketed axehead

NO 26 96 A flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found in the early 1960s on the farm of Lawsie. It has been retained by the finder: details with NMS (ARCH TTNC 1997/14).

NO 262 962 In 1997, Mrs H Adie, Edinburgh, reported a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead, which had been discovered by her late husband while carrying out crop inspection on Lawsie Farm during the early 1960s. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 101/97) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

**Mar Lodge Estate** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S Bain (NTS)  
Post-medieval townships

NO 047 894; NO 027 893 A programme of restoration and conservation was undertaken at two post-medieval sites on the Mar Lodge Estate. The township of Craig Phadruig on the N side of the Dee (NO 047 894) and the township of Tonnagaoithe a little way upstream (NO 027 893). The conservation works were to repair recent damage and consolidate the structures.

At Tonnagaoithe, in one structure patches of mortar were identified within the build; this was interpreted as an internal render. A pair of 19th-century spectacles was also recovered from within the wall.

NO 078 899 A probable corn-drying kiln was located on the N bank of the River Dee. The bowl is cut into a natural slope and constructed of drystone rubble; a yard or barn abuts this immediately to the S.

NN 989 989 (centre) A number of roughly built stone shelters are located close to the summit of Beinn MacDhui. These have been interpreted as shelters used for Arctic training during WW2.

Also close to the summit are the substantial remains of a rubble-built rectangular building. It has been suggested that this was constructed and used by surveyors of the 1st edition OS (1866).

NO 008 872 The remains of a possible drystone rectangular structure were located within a forestry plantation. It has been badly truncated by ploughing.

NO 130 921 A drystone oval shelter, 2.2 x 1.6m, was located on the slopes of Carn Dearg.

NO 045 896 A well-hidden, well-preserved still site was discovered on the Ailt Creag Phadruig.

NO 048 895 Located on the N side of the track, a stone-revetted hollow forms a well.

NO 099 901 A standing building survey was undertaken on a 19th-century timber deer larder, prior to repair works. This revealed

a single-phase construction (1899) of a timber-framed and clad building consisting of a deer larder with accommodation to the rear. The interior had undergone a series of modifications throughout its use. (Additional contributor G Tompsett.)

Full report deposited with the NMRS and Aberdeen SMR.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Mar Lodge Estate: ballroom and stables** A Dunn  
(Crathie & Braemar parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Late 19th-century estate buildings

NO 095 899 A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken at the ballroom of Mar Lodge (NMRS NO 08 NE 12.02), in advance of refurbishment. In addition, scale elevations within the stables at Mar Lodge were also made.

The ballroom is a timber-framed 19th-century building, set on stone foundations and with a tiled hipped roof. The main ballroom is joined to the N and W by two annexes, one of which serves as a bar. The building was erected in 1883, before being taken down and re-erected in its current location in 1898. Originally used as a ballroom for the ghillies on the estate, the building has seen later uses as a cinema, part of a ski school, and a sports hall.

The building was shown to be largely of a single build, with mid-20th-century additions having altered the N annexe from an open space to a sub-divided area, possibly originally serving the ski school. However, many of the original late Victorian elements survive, including an ornate ventilation system, and impressive iron sole-plates on the exterior of the long walls, which help to anchor and support the structure. Evidence was found to suggest that parts of the 1883 ballroom were recycled, in particular to be used as sarking in the 1898 building. The roof couples seem also to have been reused, as they bear graffiti referring both to the 1883 construction, and the 1898 rebuilding episodes.

The provision of a special building for the use of the servants of the estate reflects ongoing developments on late 19th-century highland estates. A similar structure, albeit in iron, was erected at Balmoral, for example. However, the social mores of the day dictated that buildings intended solely for the staff had to be located outwith the main lodge, which at the Mar Estate was begun in 1895.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Mar Lodge Estate: Red House** A Dunn  
(Crathie & Braemar parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Early Modern estate building

NO 0029 8688 An archaeological recording exercise was conducted at the Red House, Mar Lodge Estate, in August 1998. The building was recorded in its present condition, both inside and out, although detailed inspection of the roof and interior upper storey was not possible due to problems of accessibility. The site is presently in a state of advanced disrepair, and the archaeological recording exercise was intended to precede a programme of restoration, consolidation and repair.

As it presently stands, the house is a simple, rubble-built rectangular structure aligned approximately NE-SW, with a single doorway and two windows in the SE wall, and a further central window in the NW wall. The whole is roofed in rusted corrugated iron, from which the house takes its present name.

The findings of the survey generally confirmed that the house had two main structural phases. Initially the structure took the form of a rectangular building, probably of similar dimensions to the present house, but with a cruck-framed roof, tied into the long walls. This survived in the NW wall internally as four timber battens, or crucks, with angled timbers attached to their tops. The latter were sawn off when the roof was replaced, and the timbers themselves were plastered over, being no longer an integral

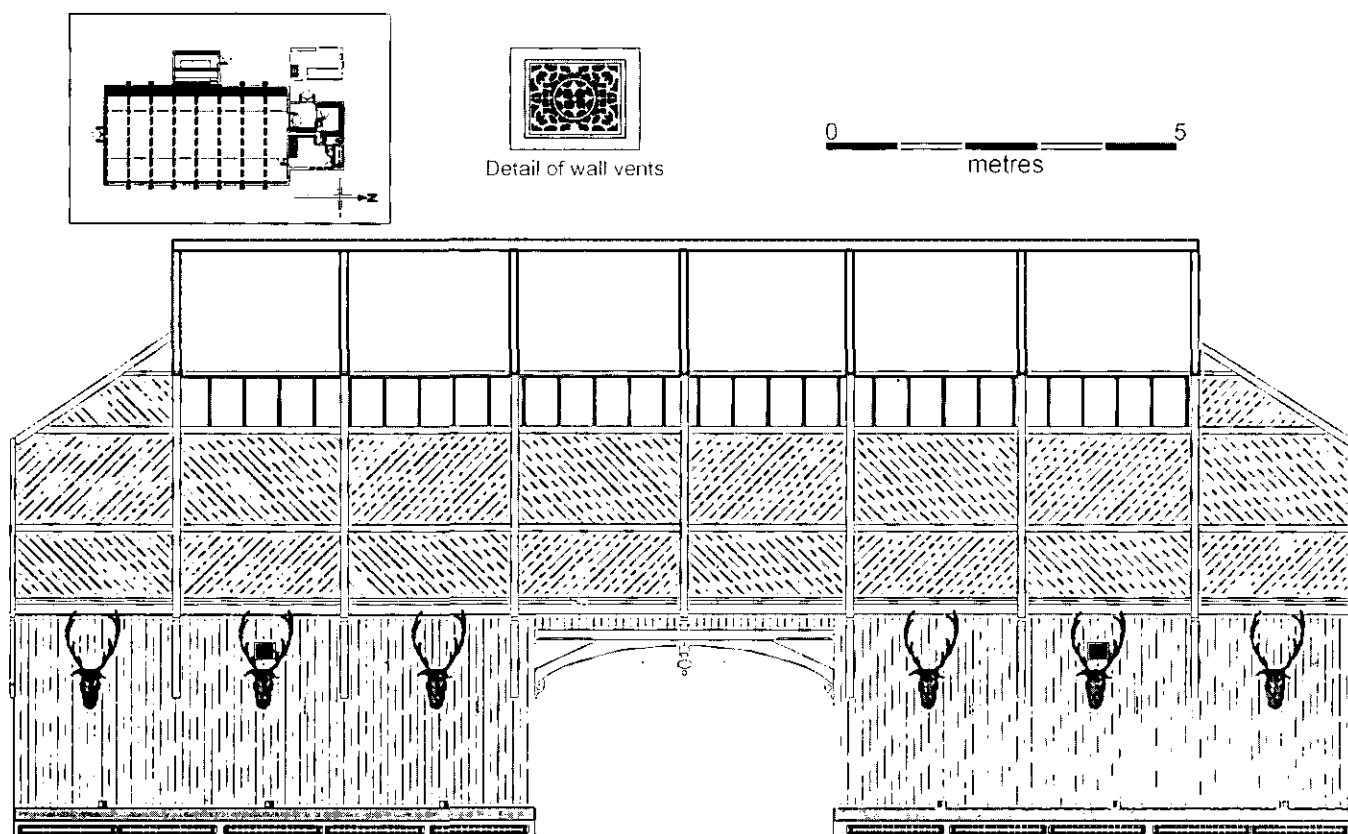


Fig 2. Mar Lodge Estate: the ballroom, W elevation, E facing.

structural element in the house. The composition of the original roofing material could not be deduced. A potential function of the original building as a dwelling is implied by the presence of a fireplace in the NE wall.

The second period saw the complete rebuilding of the original SE and SW walls, the latter incorporating a large, central fireplace. The NW wall was altered, with the upper stonework being added to either side of a newly inserted central window. The NE gable was also raised, fossilising the Period 1 chimney within the new build, and the roof was also replaced at this time. After taking its present form, the house saw the additions of lean-to structures against the SE, NE and NW walls, the former acting as a porch, with a doorway on its SW side. Internally the Period 2 house was sub-divided into at least three, more probably four, compartments, with stud-frames attached to the long walls via dooks, and suspended from the transverse beams of the roof. The internal sub-divisions have been removed, but their locations can be deduced from scars in the plasterwork on the NW and SE walls internally. The attic space seems to have been an open, continuous garret throughout its length, no sub-divisions being recorded. Sponsors: HS [A], NTS.

**Hillhead of Daviot Farm** (Daviot parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Early Bronze Age flat axehead

NJ 749 275 In September 1996 an Early Bronze Age flat axehead was found by Mrs H Barron, Inverurie, on the surface of a ploughed field. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 60/98) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

**Capo long barrow** (Fettercairn parish) R Strachan (CFA).  
Field survey and geophysical survey L Collier

NO 633 664 A detailed survey of the long barrow within Capo Plantation (NMRS NO 66 NW 28), near Edzell, was undertaken and instances of damage or erosion noted.

Geophysical survey (resistivity profiling) of the monument was conducted during summer 1999. This technique may reveal elements of the internal structure of this monument as a series of pseudo-sections and may possibly provide a model of the internal structure in 3D by combining the profiles. The data from this survey is still being processed.

A detailed report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS [A], University of Edinburgh.

**Laird's Park, Hatton of Fintray** (Fintray parish) S Stronach  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NJ 8430 1635 Eleven evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a housing development. All showed a simple sequence of up to 0.8m of silty loam topsoil overlying subsoil. Features relating to modern drainage and an undated rubble-filled clearance pit were revealed. Several sherds of very abraded local redware and one sherd of Yorkshire ware were recovered from the topsoil. One piece of worked flint was also recovered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scotia Homes Ltd.

**Drumblair Wood** (Forgue parish) M Youngblood  
Carved stone

NJ 637 428 At 155m above sea level, lying on one of its sides within what remains of the avenue of trees leading up to former Drumblair Wood, is a block of grey gneiss (whinstone), c 71cm high by 41cm wide on its 'front and rear' faces, one of which is coated with quartzite layer, and with slimmer 'side' panels c 36cm wide. The stone appears to have been roughly shaped to a rounded top, with a flattened bottom slightly wider than the dimensions given.

On the panel facing NNE is carved in the quartzite layer – similar to that which coats the Picardy stone at Insch – a form resembling the folds of a cloak with the hem divided into five incised folds at

## ABERDEENSHIRE

the base, opening at the top to a rounded 'bird's head' shape, with triangular decoration to the left of the figure, partially broken off. If the bird head were seen as the shoulder of a standing figure, the 'head' is missing, with evidence of flaking off from the boulder clear.


Considerable research into an original findspot revealed that the previous tenant farmer had no knowledge of its ever having being moved.

Sponsor: Friends of Grampian Stones, with assistance from Mrs Lindy Cheyne.

**Braehead Farm souterrain** B Glendinning (CFA)  
(Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)  
Geophysical survey

NJ 392 974 A resistivity survey was commissioned in order to define the extent of Braehead Farm souterrain (NMRS NO 39 NE 3) prior to the refencing and re-Scheduling of the monument. The survey successfully identified the northern end of the souterrain as a small high-resistance anomaly. This interpretation was confirmed by a cursory internal examination of the souterrain.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Kincardine O'Neil** (Kincardine O'Neil parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Bronze flat axehead or ingot

NO 585 994 This object, initially identified as a probable Early Bronze Age flat axehead, was found in 1997 by a metal detectorist in an arable field by the River Dee. However, the object lacks the characteristic proportions of typical Scottish Early Bronze Age flat axes, and on balance may be better interpreted as an axe-shaped 'ingot' intended for resmelting or as an unfinished 'blank' for a small axehead. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 50/98) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

**Loch Davan** (Logie-Coldstone parish) D Irving, D Anderson,  
Medieval moated homestead K Cooper, A Bruggimann

NJ 447 007 During the spring of 1999 a detailed survey was carried out of the medieval moated homestead at Loch Davan (NMRS NJ 40 SW 2) as part of a wider project to investigate medieval defended sites on Deeside. This was the first full survey of the site and evidence was found of a stone structure on the mound, of associated linear stone/earthworks, of stone footings for the earth rampart, and of a field system. Contour surveys suggest a complex of three feeder ponds and sluice gates to maintain water levels in the moat and provide further defences for the site. Enigmatic stone-filled hollows were noted on raised ground to the W. A possible causeway and bridge across the Loch Davan burn are still being investigated. A piece of medieval green-glazed pottery (probably 13th/14th century) of local origin was found on the surface in the sluice of the moat.

Survey report lodged with NMRS and Aberdeenshire Council.


**Lonmay** (Lonmay parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Neolithic carved stone ball

NK 037 600 A Neolithic carved stone ball was found in 1974 in the garden of The Villa, Lonmay. It has six knobs and is slightly asymmetric. Claimed as Treasure Trove in 1997 (TT 166/97), and allocated to NMS (AS 213).

**8 The Square, Monymusk** (Monymusk parish) S Carter  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NJ 684 152 Bones were discovered in an enclosed yard behind No 8 The Square, Monymusk. In view of the location of the site adjacent to Monymusk Church and the possibility that the bones were human, a rapid evaluation of the site was initiated. It was

established that there was no human bone present. Excavation revealed a small collection of bones up against the kerb of a pitched stone footing which, on the basis of included finds, brick and slate, was of 19th/early 20th-century date. The kerb was formed from roughly squared granite blocks and contained small cobbles and rubble of uniform size. They possibly formed the base of a lean-to shed or an area of hard standing. The bones include sheep, rabbit and fish and were mixed in with recent china and glass.

Sponsor: HS .

**Bennachie Colony** (Oyne parish) T Upson-Smith  
19th-century squatters' cottage

NJ 6926 2177 As part of the Fetternear Research Project, one of the Bennachie Colony squatters' cottages was excavated. The cottage, c 8 by 5m, is in a poor state of preservation. When the tumble was cleared from inside the cottage, a built-in fireplace was located in the W gable, which still contained the remains of a peat fire. A small stone-lined drain was also located in the interior of the cottage. Finds from the site include 19th-century pottery, several glass bottles, burnt wood, a clay pipe and the remains of two shoes. A ?copper-alloy button and belt buckle, and several pieces of iron were also found on the site. Adjoining the cottage to the W is a small enclosure, which may have been used as a garden. The cottage also has two fields associated with it, one to the N and a smaller field to the S.

Sponsors: Bailies of Bennachie, Aberdeenshire Council, Forest Enterprise, Garioch Heritage Fund, Scottish Episcopal Palaces Project.

**Berryhill, Oyne, Insch** (Oyne parish) H Murray  
Late prehistoric settlement; post-medieval settlement

NJ 666 252 Outside hilltop enclosure. A late prehistoric hut circle (NMRS NJ 62 NE 66) with stone wall foundations, 10m in diameter, was excavated. Entrance to W. Small rectangular kerbed annexe to SW. No floor levels survived. Fieldwalking around adjoining flank of hill has revealed several additional wall foundations.

A rectangular building inside the late prehistoric hilltop enclosure, one of two previously known from air photographs, had flimsy drystone wall foundation. Probably post-medieval/Early Modern. Scatter of possibly Neolithic flintworking on natural bedrock nearby. Resistivity survey of hilltop enclosure shows considerable activity.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Hatton of Ardoyne** (Oyne parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Prehistoric potsherd

NJ 657 268 A prehistoric potsherd, probably of Bronze Age/Iron Age date, was found in ploughsoil by Hatton of Ardoyne farm. It was not claimed as Treasure Trove and returned to the finder.

**Lunderton** (St Fergus parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Flints


NK 10 49 Three flints (an end scraper and two flakes) were found on the farm of Lunderton. Returned to finder – details with NMS (ARCH TTNC 1997/10).

**Sands of Forvie** (Slains parish) G Warren  
Mesolithic lithic scatters and middens

NK 01 25 A series of small-scale fieldwork and desk-based exercises were undertaken to explore the Early Holocene archaeology of the Sands of Forvie. A detailed topographical survey of two middens was carried out (NK 007 258). These features, predominantly of mussel, sit on the main post-glacial




raised beach (formed c 6000 bp) and are slumping down the cliff over the popular footpath. A survey of flint-bearing raised beach surfaces adjacent to those examined by the Marischal Museum Young Archaeologists (*DES 1994, 26*) was also undertaken. This fieldwork, coupled with the analysis of the 5787 lithics collected by the Marischal Museum, suggests the existence of a number of fairly discrete foci of Mesolithic artefacts and a broader distribution of undiagnostic bipolar and crude flint debris, suggestive of very expedient knapping strategies. A collection of c 4000 artefacts was made from an 8 x 20m transect over the sea cliff through one focused scatter located in a low scoop in this surface. The Mesolithic artefacts are much more numerous on the raised beach itself than beneath it. The artefacts include numerous blades, cores and a range of geometric microliths, especially rod-like forms.

Sponsors: HS  Abercromby Fund, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (NE section).

**Tolquhon Castle** (Tarves parish) D Murray  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 872 286 In July 1999 the digging of a trench for a telecom cable was monitored at Tolquhon Castle (NMRS NJ 82 NE 1). This trench was to connect the custodian's cottage with the cottage next to the gatehouse, now used as the entrance and shop for the castle – a distance of some 41m. The trench was hand-dug.

Below topsoil was a rubble-filled loam, full of slates, ceramic drainpipe fragments, etc. This sealed an area of apparent cobbling pressed up against the wall, some 105cm wide, constructed of half a dozen split granite cobbles laid flat, and pressed down into a deposit of light brown fine silt which continued W beyond the cobbling, until truncated by the cut for the pipe. This produced no finds, and averaged 30cm thick before bedrock was encountered.

Sponsor: HS 

**Turriff** (Turriff parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Early Historic brooch fragment

NJ 732 493 The terminal of a copper-alloy Pictish penannular brooch was found by a metal detectorist in a spoil heap just to the SE of Turriff. The source of the spoil is not entirely certain: it could have come from the field or from dredging of the nearby river. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 188/97) and allocated to Marischal Museum, Aberdeen.

## ANGUS

**Aerial reconnaissance** M Greig

The following sites have been recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance. Full details are in the Angus SMR maintained by Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service.

**Kinnaniel** (Kingoldrum parish)

NO 327 535 Cropmark of circular enclosure.

NO 325 534 D-shaped cropmark; ?plantation bank.

The following sites were recorded during a site visit. Full information is in the Angus SMR maintained by Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service.

**Burn of Dellpy** (Cortachy & Clova parish)

NO 318 638 Sheep stall.

**Burn of Glenuig** (Cortachy & Clova parish)

NO 310 638 Shieling.

**Dodavoe** (Cortachy & Clova parish)

NO 352 624 Shieling.

NO 361 626 Shieling.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council.

**Westway Retail Park, Arbroath** (Arbirlot parish) M Engl  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NO 624 399 An archaeological field evaluation was carried out before the proposed construction of a retail park. The site lies within 500m of two known archaeological sites: the Hospital of St John (NMRS NO 64 SW 9) and a number of burials discovered on Hospitalfield estate (NMRS NO 64 SW 10). No deposits or features of archaeological significance were found.

Sponsor: Macdonald Estates plc.

**Dubton Farm, Brechin** (Brechin parish) L Baker  
Early Neolithic occupation: souterrains (Headland Archaeology)

NO 5830 6040 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of a proposed industrial estate. Excavation revealed the well-preserved remains of possible multi-period settlement dating to the Early Neolithic and Iron Age. A rich artefactual and ecofactual assemblage was recovered from a variety of features. This includes pottery, flint and cereal grain. The features dating to the Neolithic comprised a series of pits, hearths and a possible occupation layer. The pits were of various dimensions, the largest of which measured over 4m in diameter and approximately 1.2m in depth. Pottery was recovered throughout the fills of the pits. Features dating to the Iron Age were identified as souterrains and these were also well preserved. One of these features was over 1.4m deep and yielded an abundance of charcoal fragments including possible shaped timbers. Further stake-holes and post-holes were also identified, although no dating evidence was recovered from these features and the limited size of the trenches precluded the identification of any structures which these features may have formed.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Dubton Farm, Brechin** (Brechin parish) K Cameron (CFA)  
Neolithic activity, Iron Age structures and ?souterrains

NO 583 604 An archaeological excavation was undertaken on the site adjacent to Dubton Farm, Brechin, which has been proposed for development. Excavation comprised four blocks with a total surface area of 9700m<sup>2</sup> located within the areas of archaeological concentration as identified during a previous stage of evaluation work conducted by Headland Archaeology (unpubl report 1998, see above). Upon excavation, a range of features were identified mainly in the north-western half of the trenches. These could be attributed to the Neolithic and the Iron Age.

At the N and S limits of the site the features appear on the basis of initial pottery identification to be of Neolithic date. At least six clusters of charcoal-rich pits were spread over the excavation area. Many of these contained fire-cracked stones, pottery and burnt seeds and nuts.

Nine very large, deep pits were identified cut into the top and the western slope of a gravel ridge. The pits averaged 3m in diameter with a minimum depth of 1.4m. There was no apparent pattern to these features in plan. They all had similar fills and were stratigraphically complex. In most instances a considerable amount of Neolithic pottery was retrieved from the upper part of the fills.

Running in a broad swathe across the centre of the areas examined was a group of features that are proposed as being of Iron Age date. These comprised several clusters of post-holes, some containing pottery, forming the probable remains of circular timber structures, and two distinct zones containing subterranean features, possibly souterrains. The post-holes appear to represent above-ground timber structures associated with the souterrains.

A total of four subterranean features were identified and fully excavated. Two of these produced fragments of rotary quern, large quantities of charcoal and charred timber. Three of the

## ANGUS

subterranean features were located in a single group and associated with post-holes and pits, with two of these lying immediately beside one another. The fourth subterranean feature was located at a distance of some 70m and was also spatially associated with post-holes and a pit, and located close to a substantial area of paving. This feature produced deposits that indicate a burnt and collapsed timber framework. All of the features were small in size. They were cut into soft sands and gravels but retained a vertical-sided profile which suggests they had been lined with wooden revetting; there were no traces of a stone lining.

A watching brief will be conducted during topsoiling operations over the site.


A report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Angus Council.

### **68-74 High Street** (Brechtin parish) L Anderson (SUAT) Medieval/post-medieval house

NO 598 600 Trial pits inside the above property revealed deposits, previous wall structures, infilled voids/levelling, quarried bedrock, a burnt layer and a multi-floored sequence. A fragment of finely incised dressed sandstone dating to the medieval period was recovered from the infill. (SUAT BR07).  
Sponsor: Tayside Building Preservation Trust.


### **Kilburn, Tarrabuckle and Wester Eggie Farms** O Lelong (GUARD) (Cortachy & Clova parish) Hut circles: MoLRS sites; field systems

NO 357 629 – NO 353 710 In advance of a Countryside Premium Scheme application, a walkover survey was carried out in June 1999 on Kilburn, Tarrabuckle and Wester Eggie farms in Glen Clova and Glen Cally. Approximately 125 features or areas of archaeological interest were identified and recorded, including a cup-marked stone (at NO 359 649), 15 hut circles (including that at NO 354 693), settlements of small sub-rectangular structures and enclosures, and 19th-century farming townships. A remarkable concentration of remains lies between Kilburn farmstead and The Drums (NO 357 684 – NO 360 691); these include hut circles, a boulder-defined enclosure containing a bow-sided structure, a settlement of sub-rectangular structures, and remains of 19th-century farmsteads. (GUARD 708.2).

A full report has been deposited at the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS 

### **Rottal Farm** (Cortachy & Clova parish) O Lelong (GUARD) Hut circles: MoLRS sites; field systems

NO 3630 6875 – NO 3850 7480 In advance of a Countryside Premium Scheme application, a walkover survey was carried out in June 1999 on Rottal Farm in Glen Clova, which extends from the River South Esk to the eastern watershed (225–770m OD) over c 1500ha. Approximately 60 features or areas of archaeological interest were identified and recorded, ranging from prehistoric hut circles to 19th-century grouse butts. These included several large settlements of small, round-ended structures, associated with clearance cairns and field dykes; the largest were those on either side of the B955, centred at NO 367 704, and along the Rottal Burn, at NO 374 699. While these settlements were found in greater abundance near the valley floor, one found higher up (at NO 371 706) was associated with possible strip fields. In addition, two hut circles and associated field systems were found, at NO 366 702 and NO 370 708. Several shielings were identified along the upper reaches of the Burn of Heugh and Rottal Burn, such as that at NO 377 716. (GUARD 708.1).


A full report has been deposited at the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS 

### **Seaton of Usan** (Craig parish) R Benvie Roman intaglio

NO 722 544 A 1st to 2nd-century Roman intaglio was discovered when the finder spotted an object 'glinting in the sun' on the surface of a ploughed field. The carving on the oval gemstone depicts a tree, curving over a bearded man, thought to be a goatherd, leaning on a staff; at his feet sits a dog. No traces of the ring have survived. Size: 9 x 7.5 x 4.5mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove and awarded to Angus Museums. Acc. no. M.1999.154.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

### **Edzell Old Church** (Edzell parish) D Bowler (SUAT) Medieval church and post-Reformation burial vault

NO 582 687 In 1818, Edzell old church (NMRS NO 56 NE 7) was replaced by a new building on the edge of the village, and the old church was demolished except for the Lindsay Aisle, an extension on the S side of the nave which now survives as a free-standing building with a burial vault beneath. In April 1999, debris was cleared from the vault, the Lindsay Aisle was surveyed, and a resistivity and contour survey of the burial ground was conducted. This and historical research confirmed the existence and extent of a rectangular nave to the N of the Lindsay Aisle. In September 1999, repairs around the SW door of the aisle revealed disturbed human bone just below the turf, and an inserted door sill with a slate damp-proof course, perhaps the result of 19th-century repairs. (SUAT EZ01).  
Sponsors: HS  Angus Council.

### **Ewnie Farm, Glamis** (Glamis parish) R Benvie Copper-alloy palstave

NO 363 466 A late Middle Bronze Age palstave was found at Ewnie Farm, Glamis. It has been classified as the Roundhay type; a relatively uncommon find in Scotland. Date c 1300–1150 BC. Size: 130 x 40 x 30mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove and awarded to Angus Museums. Acc. no. F.1999.455.  
Sponsor: Angus Museums.

### **Glamis manse** (Glamis parish) R Benvie Corbel fragment

NO 386 469 A stone animal corbel fragment, probably medieval, was donated to the Meffan Institute, Forfar. It had been dug up from the garden at Glamis manse by a previous headmaster. Size: 106 x 97 x 69mm. Acc. no. F.1999.429.  
Sponsor: Angus Museums.

### **Cropmarks, Newbarns, near Inverkeilor** C McGill (CFA) (Inverkeilor parish) Ring-ditch house; ?square barrow; ?Dark Age timber hall


NO 683 492 The second season of a programme of trial trenching was carried out to the W of Newbarns Farm (DES 1998, 15). The field is rich in cropmarks of varying forms, some of which are Scheduled.

Eleven trenches were excavated: three within the Scheduled area and eight outside it. Of this total, only two trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

The excavated features comprised pits, linear ditches, natural ice wedges, a truncated ring-ditch house, a sub-rectangular enclosure (possibly a Dark Age timber hall), and a possible square barrow. No features produced any artefactual dating evidence, and provisional dates can only be applied to three feature groups (the ring-ditch house, timber hall and square barrow-type feature) on the basis of their morphology. The results supported the conclusions from the previous year's work at Newbarns that the clarity of cropmarks is the result of a combination of topography.

ploughsoil depth, subsoil, feature depth, size and nature of fill, with the principal deciding factor being geomorphological considerations. There was considerable evidence across the site for plough-scoring of subsoil and features, suggesting that active truncation is occurring.

A detailed report will be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  University of Edinburgh.

#### **Auchlishie** (Kirriemuir parish)


A M Dick

Neolithic activity; Iron Age settlement; souterrains

NO 387 578 For the seventh season of excavation (DES 1998, 16; NMRS NO 35 NE 5) an area was investigated on the slope descending from the crest of the ridge on which the site lies. Though there were far fewer features here in comparison with the dense concentration on the crest, they did raise the possibility of a post-defined enclosure around the site. Finds include pottery, flint and a sherd of decorated samian.

Two test pits excavated prior to the construction of horse jumps in a natural hollow to the W of the site revealed up to 1.4m depth of soil, with prehistoric pottery sherds appearing at a depth of 0.75m.

Radiocarbon dates were obtained from previously collected samples. The end of the occupation of a ring-ditch house with broken rotary quern incorporated into its ditch paving and an attached Dalladies-type souterrain was dated to the late 1st century cal BC or 1st century cal AD. A post-ring house, probably with attached souterrain and associated with native pottery and Roman artefacts including samian (and overlying one, possibly two, earlier souterrains), provided dates within the 1st to the 3rd centuries cal AD for its occupation sequence.

Sponsor: HS 

#### **Nathro and Calleter Valleys**


M Church, G Warren

(Lethnot & Navar parish)

Palaeoenvironmental and archaeological survey

NO 500 700 A series of alluvial terraces previously identified within the Nathro and Calleter Valleys (see DES 1997, 14–15) were surveyed by EDM to create a close interval Data Terrain Model. Up to nine terrace levels were identified of Late Devensian, post-glacial and Holocene age. Each terrace fragment was test pitted to retrieve dating evidence for the terrace formation and to recover lithic material relating to Mesolithic settlement in an upland zone. Only the highest terrace (Terrace 9) produced material, a fragment of birch within waterlogged inorganic clay that will be submitted for radiocarbon dating. The test pits were dry-sieved to retrieve lithic material. The lithics assemblage across the terraces as a whole was very low in concentration with a small amount of crude waste and possible bipolar cores of quartz. No flint was recovered. The material was chronologically undiagnostic and some of the material was clearly redeposited.

Two structures were also trial trenched in an attempt to retrieve *termini ante quem* for the terraces on which they were located. The structure on Terrace 1 (the lowest terrace adjacent to the burn) was built on top of the main body of the terrace with the final overbank deposits of the terrace abutting against the stonework of the structure. The presumed post-medieval construction of the structure provides a date for the final terrace formation. The other structure investigated on Terrace 5 contained no artefacts or material suitable for dating.

Sponsors: HS  University of Edinburgh.


#### **Hill of Rowan** (Lochlee parish)

M Church, G Coles

Palaeoenvironmental survey

NO 480 790 The southern flank of the Hill of Rowan in Glen Esk was surveyed during Easter 1999. The survey comprised

geomorphic mapping followed by limited coring and test pitting. A large hollow downslope of prehistoric field systems revealed a 2.5m deep sequence of peat and organic silts which contains a detailed palaeoenvironmental record for at least the second half of the Holocene. Numerous inwash bands seem to correlate to pedologic instability triggered by prehistoric activity. A core has been taken with a view to constructing a palaeoenvironmental record for the upper reaches of the North Esk Valley.

Sponsors: HS  University of Edinburgh.

#### **Hawkhill, Lunan village** (Lunan parish)

C Mitchell,

Cropmark enclosure; roundhouse;

R Strachan (CFA)

metalworking area; souterrain

NO 681 516; NO 682 514 Trial excavation and geophysical survey were undertaken on two cropmark sites at Hawkhill Farm. Both sites are recorded by the NMRS (NO 65 SE 25 and 38) and are not Scheduled. These sites were chosen as the cropmark images were particularly indistinct compared to those S of the Lunan Water. Trial excavation enabled the photographic images and geophysical results to be compared to results on the ground.

NO 65 SE 38 Four trenches were excavated across the summit and sides of a prominent knoll, largely comprised of a bedrock outcrop. The N and NW trenches revealed two ditches enclosing the knoll at this position; the fills of these consisted of topsoil-derived material indicating deliberate backfilling. A single ditch was revealed in each of the SW and S trenches. The ditch within the SW trench appeared either to terminate within the trench or to be of segmented construction and unfinished. No features were present within the interior of the enclosure(s). The fractured bedrock surface was evidently actively being removed through ploughing. This will have removed all trace of internal features. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery and a few worked lithics were recovered, but the lack of stratified artefacts means a sequence and date for the enclosures cannot be proposed.

NO 65 SE 25 Three trenches were excavated across a variety of cropmark features and geophysical anomalies, and confirmed many of these to represent either geological or modern anthropogenic features (ice wedges, field drains). A trench (900m<sup>2</sup>) was excavated across a possible roundhouse and souterrain. Both these structures were confirmed by excavation, and found to have complex plans. A third structure was also revealed.

The roundhouse (only partially excavated) was oval in plan, measuring at least 12 x 10m externally, with walls c 1m thick, and was partially subterranean. Situated on the edge of a terrace, this building had been cut into the slope, with walls forming revetments around three-quarters of its internal circuit. These walls were of drystone construction, built of large boulders and stood up to five courses high. They projected above the naturally sloping subsoil level and into the ploughsoil; damage from plough action was evident. Four partially preserved linear features were located radiating outwards from the preserved wall line and appear to represent radial partitions between the surviving stone wall and a former outer wall. No evidence, however, for such an outer wall has yet been located and this proposed arrangement remains tentative. A well-laid spread of paving, incorporating the upper half of a rotary quern, was present within the examined SW interior of the building. Two large post-holes were located abutting the paving where the revetting wall was absent. The foundations for the southern side of a possible stone-built porch-like projection were located to the SE of the structure, perhaps indicating the entrance into it.


A second structure, best described as a revetted platform, was located a few metres from the roundhouse. This was D-shaped and was also cut into the slope of the hill and revetted by a wall of massive boulders. The front edge of this structure was formed by

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

a double line of orthostats. A cobble infill laid between the revetment wall and these orthostats formed a rough basal course. A hearth and stone-defined pit were present within this cobble spread. This pit was filled with redeposited ash. An arc of large stake-holes, positioned to the rear of the structure, indicated that a timber superstructure was associated with these features. Finds comprising slag and a hearth bottom were recovered from the deposits immediately sealing this structure and may indicate a metalworking function for it.


Approximately one-third (5.5m) of a souterrain lay within the trench. This is situated on the break of slope and the AP evidence indicates it to be banana-shaped and to run from a second massive roundhouse located upslope. The souterrain was revealed to be stone-lined, set within a cut c 3.6m wide which tapered to 1m wide at its southernmost end. This formed a stone-lined passage 1.2–2.4m wide. The souterrain was c 1.5m deep (max) and had been deliberately backfilled to a depth of c 0.7m. A broken rotary quern and a saddle quern fragment were found within the backfill material. The remaining upper fill comprised topsoil-derived material. Other features located within this trench included miscellaneous severely truncated pits, post-holes and a recent sheep burial.

The geophysical survey results have been confirmed by excavation and show that both resistivity and magnetometry (especially the latter) work extremely well in these geological conditions of sands and gravels.

Detailed reports will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**Balfour Farm, Menmuir** (Menmuir parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 517 652 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of approximately 3.5ha of land along the ridge of the Hill of Menmuir some 2km to the NW of Kirkton of Menmuir. A known archaeological site with some 500 cairns and a number of stony banks lies to the E and NE of the WGS area (NMRS NO 56 NW 7). The survey extended and defined the limits of this NMRS site towards the NW within the WGS area. A total of 96 features of potential archaeological interest were recorded during the survey: comprising one hut circle (NO 5167 6519), two sub-rectangular structures (NO 5155 6513, NO 5170 6515), one enclosure (NO 5164 6514), five linear stony banks, and 87 cairns.

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

**43 High Street, Montrose** (Montrose parish) R Benvie  
Cannon ball

NO 7145 5796 A cannon ball was found whilst digging up the pavement outside 43 High Street, Montrose. Diameter 65mm. Acc. no. M.1999.155.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**Montrose Beach** (Montrose parish) R Benvie  
Annular brooch

NO 728 586 An annular brooch with a notched pin was found amongst black soil next to the dunes by the golf course, Montrose. The soil has been dumped there to help consolidate the dunes and therefore may be from anywhere in Angus. Dated as medieval/ later. Diameter 34mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove and awarded to Angus Museums. Acc. no. M.1999.153.

Sponsor: Angus Museums.

**The Town House, High Street, Montrose** S Stronach,  
(Montrose parish) L Speed (Headland Archaeology)  
18th-century house; burials


NO 7144 5778 A survey, followed by limited archaeological investigation, was undertaken in the vault of The Town House.

Montrose. The survey recorded architectural features relating to the original town house (1762–64) and to the extension that created the vault (1819). Two table tombs, two horizontal gravestones, and four commemorative plaques were recorded. Apart from one gravestone these all pre-dated the creation of the vault and it was uncertain whether they remained *in situ*. To resolve this issue a limited excavation was undertaken which established that the table tombs were *in situ*. In contrast the horizontal gravemarkers had been moved. Three unidentified graves were encountered but not excavated: two of these pre-dated the table tombs.

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

**Finavon Hill** (Oathlaw parish) D Alexander (CFA)  
Hillfort survey

NO 506 556 A detailed survey of the remains of the hillfort on Finavon Hill (NMRS NO 55 NW 32) was undertaken and instances of damage or erosion recorded.

A detailed report will be lodged with NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS , University of Edinburgh.

**Stracathro** (Stracathro parish) M Cressey (CFA)  
Burial ground

NO 5913 6796 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the planned Dunlappie Bridge replacement scheme. The evaluation located and recorded the dimensions of a burial ground enclosure bank and established the position of human remains in relation to this feature. The burial ground enclosure bank was found to be of earth and rubble construction with boulders at its core. Human remains were located 6m from the crest of the bank and possibly mark the southern limit of the burial ground within the enclosure.

Sponsor: Angus Council Roads Department.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Beinn Ghlas, Barguilean Estate, Taynuilt** R Strachan  
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) (CFA)  
Watching brief

NM 98 26 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of Beinn Ghlas Wind Farm between October 1998 and February 1999. A previous desk-based assessment and rapid field survey was conducted in 1995 (*DES* 1996, 15). That report identified two field dykes (Sites 1 and 2) of unknown date. Site 1 was examined in one section during the construction of the access road; the remaining dyke was unaffected by the works. At this location the dyke survived as a turf bank; the stone elements had most likely been robbed out. It was confirmed that the field dyke/bank did not underlie the adjacent peat. While the date of the dyke/bank is not known, it is now considered likely that it is not of any great antiquity. No additional features of archaeological significance were located.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: National Wind Power.

**4 Black Crofts, North Connel, Oban** M Dalland  
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NM 924 348 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the erection of three houses on croft land on the N side of Loch Etive, E of Oban. The evaluation involved the excavation of five trial trenches, totalling 160m<sup>2</sup>. No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation.

The evaluation was carried out due to the presence of Scheduled field banks, interpreted as part of a Bronze Age field system, situated NW of the site (NMRS NM 93 SW 9). During the fieldwork a visitor to the excavation, Charles Hunter of Lorn Archaeological and Historical Society, located the bank NE of Murdostoun (NM 9227 3497). It appears that the previous mapped locations of the bank were inaccurate. The Scheduled area runs parallel to the actual position of the bank but 80m to the SE. The NMRS map places the bank some 200m to the SE. The location of the bank was noted but not surveyed-in accurately.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ferguson & Will.

**Tigh Vectican** (Arrochar parish) G MacGregor, O Lelong,  
19th-century cottage D J Johnston-Smith (GUARD)

NN 3032 0419 An archaeological evaluation of a building, suspected to have an earlier phase of settlement, in an area proposed for redevelopment, was undertaken in January 1999.

The building and surrounding area of proposed development, which included part of Caulfield's military road, were surveyed using a total station. Trial trenching both inside and outside the building revealed that it was a double cottage with its origins in the first half of the 19th century. The structure had clearly undergone several phases of substantial modification throughout its well-documented history; including a period in the early 20th century as accommodation for the casual sick. (GUARD 686).

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council.

**Campbeltown** (Campbeltown parish) K Speller (GUARD)  
18th-century quay

NR 7205 2044. A watching brief carried out on the waterfront exposed a 6m stretch of the Old Quay, dating to c 1722, at a depth of 1.5m below the present-day surface (3.56m OD). The W face and part of the core were exposed. Seven courses only survived, giving a total surviving height of 1.5m. The quay was constructed of granite, whinstone and sandstone, with an undressed rubble face. The quay wall was one stone thick, c 0.5m. Bonding was of clay, slate and small pebble snecking. (GUARD 695).

A full report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsors: West of Scotland Water, George Leslie Ltd.

**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 survived; the site appears to have been systematically destroyed with a bulldozer. No trace remained 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.

Note: The above entry was wrongly placed under West Dunbartonshire in DES 1998.

**Cnoc na Rainich, near Totronald, Coll** (Coll parish) J Hill  
?Hut circle

NM 164 566 Circle of stones, c 7m diameter, at 40m OD among grass-covered dunes interspersed with gneiss outcrops. Small stone settings and small grass-covered mounds surround the site; there is evidence of an apron in front of the hut circle.


**Ardskensh** (Colonsay & Oronsay parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Viking arm-ring

NR 3305 9133 An annular silver Viking arm-ring was found by a metal detectorist in the machair on the W side of Tràigh nam Bàrc. It comprises a thin band of silver with stamped ornament and a twisted knot at the back. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 7/99) and allocated to NMS.

**Balnahard, Kiloran and Scalasaig** S Carter  
(Colonsay & Oronsay parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Pre-afforestation surveys

NR 39 NE, NR 39 SE, NR 49 NW Short-notice pre-afforestation surveys were undertaken for three WGS applications in Colonsay. A total of seven separate compartments were examined on the farms of Balnahard, Kiloran and Scalasaig. Twenty-two sites, or groups of sites, were recorded. The majority are probably of medieval or later date and reflect both marginal arable agricultural activity during periods of high land pressure (fields, buildings, rig, kiln) and livestock grazing (isolated banks, small enclosures and buildings). A number of substantial cairns were noted which are assumed to be prehistoric funerary monuments; no other prehistoric-type sites were encountered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Kiloran** (Colonsay & Oronsay parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Hiberno-Norse strap-end

NR 401 972 A Hiberno-Norse broken copper-alloy decorated strap-end of 10th-century date was found by a metal detectorist in a ploughed field near Kiloran Bay, Colonsay. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 31/98) and allocated to Argyll and Bute Museums.

**Kiloran Bay** (Colonsay & Oronsay parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Early Historic brooch pin fragment

NR 402 973 A fragment of a copper-alloy dot-decorated pin from a penannular brooch was found by a metal detectorist near Kiloran Bay, Colonsay. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 102/98) and allocated to Glasgow Art Galleries and Museums.

**Port Ann to Lochgair** (Inveraray parish) L H Johnstone  
Site inspections (GUARD)

Five sites were examined prior to the refurbishment and upgrading of the Scottish Hydro-Electric Port Ann to Lochgair power line, none of which were found to be under direct threat.

NN 0902 0959 Possible remains of a military road. Small length of road which may have formed part of Caulfield's programme of road construction from Inveraray to Tyndrum via Dalmally. This section of trackway is c 250m long and 2m wide.

NN 0582 0496 Chambered tomb in Barmore Wood (NMRS NN 00 SE 12).

NN 0255 0225 The sheepfolds at North Craleckan were recorded. They consist of three interconnected rectangular drystone folds and a number of denuded earth and stone walls which once formed an enclosure.

NN 0225 0030 At Furnace is the site of a gun powder works. The proposed route of the power line across this site ensured the structures were unaffected by the refurbishment works.

NR 9813 9728 This site is a marked grave which is situated on a hillside, enclosed by a sub-rectangular mortared wall. The grave is that of a newborn child who, according to the inscription within the wall, survived for only two days. (GUARD 699).

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Coul Burn** (Inverchaolain parish)  
Rampart

D Dorren

NS 0986 7187 The OS Namelist refers to 'a remarkable artificial mound 20 chains south of Kilmarnock Township'. As indicated on the 1924 OS map, this feature lies on a bend of the Coul Burn. The 'mound' rises steeply upwards for 20m from the level of the burn, but is a remarkable ridge running E-W for some 100m. It is about 1m wide on top, and slopes steeply down about 10m to a narrow ditch on the N side in which a little water flows. To the S the ground falls away less steeply. The ridge runs along a line which is a continuation of the E-W line of the lower Coul Burn, and ends where it meets the rising hillside. Its composition appears to be mainly moss-covered soft soil; the only stones visible are on the top of the ridge near the mid-point, where there is one large (1m square) flat-sided boulder aligned along it, accompanied by two smaller boulders in line. To the W of the ridge an old grassy road can be discerned running N-S on the level ground.

This striking feature appears to be artificial, and may have been a rampart-ditch barrier built to reinforce the natural barrier provided by the lower Coul Burn in the ravine; it possibly marks an ancient tribal boundary.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Glen Tarsan**

D Dorren, N Henry

(Inverchaolain; Dunoon & Kilmun parishes)

Pointer stones; summit enclosure

NS 0761 8829 and NS 0885 8504 On opposite sides of Glen Tarsan are two similar long narrow stones, which have evidently been positioned to indicate a line across the head of the glen. The more northerly lies above a rocky outcrop on the SE slope of Carn Ban at a height of 500m. It is a 1-1.3m long curved stone with a triangular cross-section. One end is wedged into a crevice in the natural rock, and the free end stands upright; the crevice is covered by a flat boulder. The narrow top edge defines a line that points accurately at the prominent mound of Sgorach Mor, which rises from the hillside on the SE side of the glen. Below Sgorach Mor, at a height of 450m, a second stone of similar length and shape is wedged in a crevice between the natural rock and a large (approximately 1.5 x 0.4 x 0.4m) boulder. The top of the projecting end is directed toward the N end of the Carn Ban-Meall Tarsuinn ridge.

The stones were discovered during a search for possible boundary markers in an area that may have represented the territorial limit of a group exercising control over the Clyde waterway and contiguous mainland areas. The line indicated by the pointers does not follow any natural or convenient route across the glen, suggesting that it may rather designate a boundary line.

NS 0777 8947 On the summit of Meall Dubh at a height of 585m are the remains of an oval enclosure (5 x 3m) aligned approximately N-S. The N end is formed by a natural rock outcrop. On the E side are the remains of a substantial drystone wall formed from flat slab-like boulders of various sizes. The remainder has largely collapsed. There is a central hollow filled with tumbled stones. The enclosure lies near the Bealach nan Sac (the pass of the sack).

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Knockdhu Burn** (Inverchaolain parish) D Dorren, A Garner,  
Cup-marked boulders M McNair, F Newall, E Rennie

NS 0961 7475 (vicinity) A flat-surfaced boulder, 2.5 x 1.2m and 0.6m high, S of the Knockdhu Burn at NS 0961 7475 contains at least 12 cup marks. The surface is at a slight angle to the horizontal, facing N. There is a group of eight cup marks on the downhill side, two on the uphill edge, one of which may have a faint ring, and two in the SE corner. This boulder is within 200m of a previously reported cup-and-ring marked stone (*DES 1998*, 18), and is the 'lost' stone referred to in that report.

To the N of the Knockdhu Burn are two cup-marked stones about 5m apart at NS 0971 7484. The larger stone is 1.8 x 1.5m, with about eight cup marks. North of it is a stone (1.5 x 0.9m) with about six cups. Their surfaces are roughly flat and at a small angle to the horizontal so that they face NW. A third small boulder with a flat surface (0.9 x 0.6m) with one cup mark lies on the N bank of a branch of the Knockdhu Burn at NS 0982 7480.

Lying on the steep bank on the E side of the shore road just S of the bridge across the Knockdhu Burn at NS 0930 7480 is a 2.5m long flat stone, about 1.2m broad at the base, narrowing towards the uphill end. It contains about four cup marks and a possible ring. It has the appearance of a standing stone which has either fallen against the bank, or has been displaced from the higher ground above.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Tamhnich Glen** (Inverchaolain parish) D Dorren, N Henry  
Mounds and shielings

NS 0345 8510 In the fork of a branch of the Tamhnich Burn about 2km N of the deserted Tamhnich settlement is a group of seven small structures, most of which lie along a 100m stretch of the N bank of the southern branch of the burn at an altitude of 240m. Most are mounded, approximately 1-2m high, circular or oval, with a central hollow surrounded by a bank of stone and turf, typically 3-4m in diameter. Others are sub-rectangular, with traces of stone walls, and are probably shielings. The following structures were found:



Fig 3. Glen Tarsan: pointer stone at NS 0761 8829 pointing at Sgorach Mor.

- 1 On a mound, a rectangular turf bank with underlying stones surrounding most of the perimeter. An internal line of stones divides the feature into two chambers: 3 x 2m and 5 x 2m.
  - 2 Mound with oval hollow; 3.3 x 4m: stones round perimeter.
  - 3 A 2.5m circular hollow; stones round perimeter.
  - 4 Rectangular stone and turf bank: 4.5 x 2.8m.
  - 5 Mound with shallow oval hollow; 3 x 3.5m in fork of burn.
  - 6 On N bank of N branch of burn, at NS 0339 8513, an oval approximately 3m hollow with partial stone revetment, and adjacent to it on W are:
  - 7 Traces of low rectangular turf bank: 3.5 x 2m: not mounded.
- Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Coull, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
Hut circle; sailor's grave  
NR 193 652 To the E of a small knoll and N of a turf dyke and burn are the clear but slight traces of a hut circle, with orthostatic stones in its wall breaking the turf.

In a gully on the N side of a small burn near the sea are two small slabs, one still upright, apparently marking the burial place of an unidentified sailor. The site was shown to us by a local farm worker.

**Cultoon, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
Standing stone  
NR 199 571 This stone stands in a field near the farm steading of Cultoon and the Cultoon stone circle. It is evidently the jamb from a gate, which was recently set up by the present farmer, Mr J Wilson, to be a 'feature' in the landscape. It was used by the previous farmer as a seat, and is now apparently acquiring the name 'Alexander's chair'.

**Kilchoman, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
Hut circles  
NR 220 634 A well-preserved hut circle, 6.5m in diameter, is positioned on a narrow platform with lazy beds just below the crest of the ridge overlooking An Dun and Rockside Farm. There are at least two more on the moorland to the S.

**Lossit, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
Hut circle  
NR 172 563 On a spur on the other side of the valley to the N of the Lossit dun are the stone foundations of a hut circle.

**Nave Island, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
?Cross shaft; barrel-shaped house  
NR 2903 7594 Just outside the outer of the two enclosures associated with the chapel, on the summit of a low hill, is a small hollow identified on OS maps as a well. Standing in it, and now broken in two, is a thin slab of greywacke, less than 1m high, which might be the shaft of a small cross, perhaps marking the boundary of an early monastic settlement supposed to have been here. In a sheltered position within the outer enclosure and surrounded by rigs is a barrel-shaped house with turf walls and a prominent lump in the centre of its interior. It measures 22.5m in overall length, 10m wide at maximum, narrowing at the ends to 8.5m. It shows clearly on the aerial photograph of the Islay Inventory (RCAHMS 1984, 225) but is not commented on.

**Nerabus, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
Millstone quarry  
NR 226 553 On an outcrop of meta-gabbro rock to the SW of the early chapel site of Nerabus, and on the line of telephone poles, is an unfinished millstone about 1.2m in diameter.

**Port Charlotte, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
'The toothache stone'  
NR 233 584 The toothache stone is a large meta-gabbro boulder, not unlike a human molar in shape, in a small valley below the pump house at the back of Port Charlotte. Into cracks in the stone have been hammered numerous nails, both iron and copper, either as a form of sympathetic magic, or so that an attempt could be made to pull them out with the affected teeth.

**Saligo Bay, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
Sailors' graves  
NR 208 674 Three stone slabs, two upright, apparently mark the resting place of unidentified sailors. There is a recent inscription on one: 'DEC AD 1818', and several graffiti dating to WW2.

**Smaull, Islay** (Kilchoman parish) D H Caldwell, R McWee, N A Ruckley  
Mortar  
NR 214 680 A deep cup-shaped hollow has been cut out of the rock just to the E of the track and adjacent to the old farm buildings. It is about 200mm in diameter and is 'plugged' with turf.

**Meldalloch Island** (Kilfinan parish) E B Rennie  
Fortified island and roundhouse  
NR 937 745 The excavation at Meldalloch Island is now finished (DES 1998, 19). It is established that there was a near-round house on the island between the mid-7th and early 6th centuries BC. The house floor measured approximately 6m internally. It had two periods of use and was probably destroyed by fire at the end of its first period.

Evidence was found for two palisades that enclosed the S end of the island and protected the house. The inner palisade may have been destroyed in the fire. After the burning the second period house and possibly the inner palisade were rebuilt immediately on the same site.

*Radiocarbon dating of house on Meldalloch Island*  
Date from the rampart:

GU-8188	Heart of beam	MEL 98/1	cal BP 2964-2853
		(sample 28)	
Dates from the level of house floor:			
AA-33136	Central hole	MEL 98/2	cal BP 2709-2353
	below packing	(sample 30a)	
AA-33137	Adjacent to	MEL 98/3	cal BP 2713-2361
	paving	(sample 26)	
AA-33138	Above central	MEL 98/4	cal BP 2745-2492
	hole packing	(sample 13)	

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological and Historical Society.

**Arnish House, Iona** (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) D Hind, NTS  
Watching brief  
NM 2865 2445 A watching brief was maintained during refurbishments made to 19th-century Arnish House, in the spring and summer of 1999. Excavation of the solum, the outside drainage channels and septic tank space recovered some archaeological features: several padstones and three drainage features from within the building, and a possible drain feature running across the road in front of the house.

During the renovations, a trapezoidal stone of greenish-grey chlorite schist, 22.5 x 11cm, with a 'trefoil' leaf pattern carved into one surface was discovered lying loose in one of the upper rooms. It appears that part of one original edge is intact, showing that the fragment is the outer part of a highly decorated stone. The carving is deeply incised, each leaf having a slightly dished surface, enhancing the three-dimensional effect. It has been



## ARGYLL AND BUTE

identified as part of a 14th to 15th-century grave slab of the Iona school. It may have been part of a group with gabled ends and, interestingly, does not have a border usually associated with this style of stone carving. The stone is typical of the date and type of carving, having probably been imported from the quarries at Doide, on the eastern shores of Loch Sween.

Sponsor: NTS.


**Iona** (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) D Hind  
Archaeological condition survey and action plan (NTS)

NM 276 241 (centre) A condition survey of the sites located on NTS land was conducted, following on from the 1996 AOC survey of the property (DES 1996, 19–20). Information already shown on the NMRS was incorporated with the AOC survey, along with several new features: five shieling remains; a platform; a possible platform/ enclosure; a ramp; an excavated hollow in a raised beach; a banked enclosure; a wall remnant; and a small enclosure set into a drystone dyke.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Knockvologan, Mull** T Pollard, E Stuart  
(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) (GUARD)  
Farm survey

NM 3344 1800 As part of an agri-environment scheme a survey was conducted of archaeological monuments on land at Knockvologan Farm, in SE Mull. A number of clachans or farm clusters were identified, including Tir Fhearagain (NM 3370 1880), Cro Ba Glaise (NM 3436 1892), An Cholarich (NM 3430 1820), Beinn Cholarich (NM 3480 1787), Traigh Gheal (NM 3404 1746), Breac Achadh (NM 3357 1844), and Torr Mhic an Fhamair (NM 3372 1799 and NM 3390 1790). All of these clusters incorporated a variety of buildings, including longhouses, usually associated with field walls and other enclosures. Several small isolated houses were also identified, including An Cholarich (NM 3385 1827) and Indian Seamus' House (NM 3280 1765) – the latter being of interest as it is associated with a soldier who built this small house after retiring from the Indian Army in the 19th century. Pockets of rig and lazy beds, sometimes associated with clearance cairns, were found scattered across the landscape, wherever topography would allow. Possible evidence for prehistoric activity was limited to a standing stone (NM 3374 1757), but this may equally relate to a later period and be associated with a field boundary. (GUARD 708.3).

Sponsor: HS .

**Airigh an t-Sluic, Islay** D H Caldwell, R McWee,  
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish) N A Ruckley  
Mine workings

NR 3643 7010 On the lower W-facing slope of Tais Bheinn near the sheepfold at Airigh an t-Sluic is a large, deep mine shaft, with two others nearby, showing as shallow hollows, all three about 7m in diameter. They are all orientated NE–SW along the strike of the dolomitic rock. There is upcast forming a crescent round the lower edge of the first pit, but no evidence of lead mineralisation.

**Ballachlaven, Islay** (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) D H Caldwell,  
Mine workings; shielings; hut circle R McWee, N A Ruckley

NR 3735 6830 Three shafts, possibly four, 7–8m in diameter, cut into limestone, with no obvious spoil heaps.

NR 3724 6827 Four small turf-walled, circular huts in a line close together in a comparatively sheltered hollow just outside the head dyke of Ballachlaven. At least two of them have entrances facing SE towards the dyke, and one is mounded quite high. Just to the W of these shielings across a track are the ruins of a small

herd's drystone cottage, and to the W of that, on the head dyke, another circular turf hut, 8m in diameter.

NR 3737 6752 Hut circle on the summit of a small rounded hill between Ballachlaven farm and the shepherd's cottage to the NE. It measures 10 x 10.7m with an entrance in its E side.

**Finlaggan, Islay** (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) D H Caldwell,  
Standing stone; inscribed boulders R McWee, N A Ruckley

NR 3957 6854 At the corner of a field are two large recumbent boulders, lying on a slope. They have been Scheduled as an ancient monument, apparently being considered to be a broken monolith. They are, however, two different rock types, one metabasite, the other Port Askaig Tillite. One of these, along with the standing stone beside Finlaggan farm steading, might be the two standing stones viewed by Martin Martin at the end of the 17th century, but there are other glacial erratics in the area to choose from.

NR 3874 6813 A large rectangular boulder, a glacial erratic of meta-igneous rock, 1.45 x 0.96m, and 0.65m high, sits on the shore of Loch Finlaggan opposite Eilean Mor. Neatly incised on its top surface is 'AI'. Both letters are Lombardic capitals, the 'A' with a top- and a cross-bar, and are obviously medieval in form. The 'I' is smaller than the 'A', suggesting it should be read as a 'one' rather than a letter.

NR 3875 6819 A quartzite boulder, 1.02 x 0.67m, with a height of at least 0.48m, which would often be totally submerged in the water, is one of a group forming the remains of a jetty on the W side of Loch Finlaggan opposite Eilean Mor. The portion rising above the loch sediments is sub-oval in shape, but this may be giving a misleading impression of the size and outline of what could be a much larger stone. It is cut with large bold incisions, forming irregular letters: 'IIA'. Although it reads 'IIA' rather than 'All' it cannot be doubted that this is the stone reported in 1772 by the travel writer, Pennant, who was taken to Finlaggan by a local laird, Campbell of Sunderland. He was shown on the edge of the loch 'the remains of a pier, and on a stone ... cut, A.II. or, OEneas the second, one of the lords of the isles, in whose reign it was founded'. 'OEneas the second' was Angus Og, the supporter of Robert Bruce.

**Kilennan, Islay** (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) D H Caldwell,  
Standing stone R McWee, N A Ruckley

NR 3765 5682 This standing stone is situated on the slopes of Beinn Bhan 1km S of Kilennan Farm and 1.5km NE of Avenvogie Farm. It is a metabasite boulder, its long axis orientated ESE–WNW. It is 1.73m high, 1.83m at the base, tapering to 1.02m at the top, and 0.65m at its thickest point. Its faces are concave with a 10mm wide diagonal crack running from top left to bottom right of its S face. This stone was pointed out to us by Donald James McPhee, gamekeeper for the Dunlossit Estate, who related that the stone is used as a rendezvous for shooting parties.

**Loch Mhurchaidh, Islay** D H Caldwell, R McWee,  
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish) N A Ruckley  
Shielings

NR 396 758 An extensive group of small round turf shielings in a broad hollow, at a height of 300m, to the S of the loch. They may be associated with the farm of Bolsa.

**Poll an Dhoire Fhearna, Islay** D H Caldwell, R McWee,  
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish) N A Ruckley  
?Kerb cairn

NR 4215 7615 On a flat piece of ground below the track to Rhuvaal is a D-shaped arrangement, about 2m across, of 16 orthostatic slabs, perhaps the remains of a small kerb cairn rather



than a shieling. There is a circular turf shieling hut a few metres to the S and a drystone circular house built on to the back of a nearby geological dyke.

**Scanistle, Islay** (Killarow & Kilmeny parish) D H Caldwell,  
?Mortars R McWee, N A Ruckley

NR 4107 6725 Three hemispherical hollows have been carved out of a dolerite dyke 20m to the S of a standing stone (RCAHMS, Islay No 119). They are orientated along the line of the dyke and measure 315 x 250 x 95mm deep, 350 x 250 x 130mm deep, and 290 x 280 x 110mm deep. Further to the SE of these, incised in the same dyke, is the name Archd Brown.

**Tobar na Criege, Heatherhouse, Islay** D H Caldwell,  
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish) R McWee, N A Ruckley  
Cup markings

NR 421 697 A spring now rises some distance downslope from an outcrop of Port Askaig Tillite with a ?natural arrangement of two orthostatic stones forming a niche containing a recently planted hawthorn replacing an old one. The southerly of the two orthostatic stones, 1.78m in height, has a series of 15 small cup marks on it, varying in diameter from 70mm to 35mm with a depth of about 15mm.

**Kilmartin** (Kilmartin parish) F Baker  
Watching brief (Firat Archaeological Services)

NR 836 987 A watching brief was carried out along the water supply pipeline from Lochgilphead to Kilmartin where the pipe trench rose up on to the terrace as the A816 road curves to the W and enters the village.

No archaeological features were present with the exception of a small late 19th to early 20th-century rubbish dump. The mixed sands, gravels and water-rounded cobbles of the fluvio-glacial terrace appeared undisturbed.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Ormaig and Eilean Righ** (Kilmartin parish) D Abernethy  
Watching brief (GUARD)


NM 8213 0276 – NM 8020 0160 During May and June 1999 an archaeological watching brief was conducted on trenching operations for a new power supply between Ormaig overhead power line, pole 41 and Eilean Righ steading. Only features of minimal archaeological significance were encountered and work was able to proceed uninterrupted. (GUARD 746).

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Tibertich Farm** (Kilmartin parish) G MacGregor, C Dalglish  
Farm survey (GUARD)

NM 8300 0200 – NM 8550 0200 As part of an agri-environment scheme, a survey was conducted of archaeological monuments on land at Tibertich Farm, Kilmartin. Amongst the sites identified and surveyed was a probable shieling hut at Buachaille Breige (NM 8363 0260), a possible denuded bow-walled structure (NM 8414 0220) and a kiln at West Craeganterve (NM 8455 0224). Systems of rig and furrow, field dykes and clearance cairns were found extensively throughout the area of survey. (GUARD 708.6).

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Dunchraigaig** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) F Baker  
Watching brief (Firat Archaeological Services)

NR 8330 9694 A watching brief was carried out along the water supply pipeline from Lochgilphead to Kilmartin where the

pipe trench entered fields 100m to the NE of Dunchraigaig Cairn. One archaeological feature was excavated and recorded in section. It consisted of a hollow 7m NW–SE by at least 5m E–W between two bedrock outcrops that had been filled with angular and water-rounded cobbles to a depth of 0.5m. The stone fill appears to have been dumped into a waterlogged area to provide improved drainage or a hard standing. A single rim sherd of a glazed terracotta storage jar of 1800–50 date was found on the surface of the feature. It is likely this stone-filled hollow represents agricultural improvement within the last 250 years.

No other archaeological features were found along the line of the pipeline in the immediate vicinity of Dunchraigaig or on the new access road up to Dunchraigaig service reservoir.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Dunchraigaig** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) D Murray  
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NR 8305 9710 – NR 8327 9695 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of a trench to take a new power supply to Dunchraigaig reservoir. The trench ran roughly N–S alongside the A816 Oban to Lochgilphead road, crossing the road at one point. Nothing of archaeological interest, nor any artefacts pre-dating the 19th century were uncovered within this trench.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Lag, Torbhlaren** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) F Baker  
MoLRS site (Firat Archaeological Services)

NR 879 952 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of house foundations and service trenches within the deserted pre-Clearance settlement of Lag. This well-preserved settlement consisted of eight buildings, including houses and byres, until a few years ago when one building was demolished by a forestry road. Seven buildings now remain, all with associated yards and dykes. Well-preserved field systems survive to the NE on the floodplain of the River Add. The site has previously been reported (DES 1994, 50, 56–7).

The new house is located at the site of the demolished building, but no foundations or associated deposits of this building survived the bulldozer and the house site excavations did not disturb any archaeological remains. No archaeology was disturbed by any of the service pipe trenches with the exception of a single post-hole in boggy ground to the W of the site.

A survey of the seven standing buildings was undertaken by the owner and further details, including four corn-drying kilns, were added to this plan.

Sponsor: Peter Poulsen.

**Oban Bay** (Kilmichael & Kilbride parish) A Hunter-Blair  
Watching brief: collared urn (Headland Archaeology)

NM 855 308 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in March and April 1999 during pipe-laying works along the raised beach which lies below the old cliff line on the N side of Oban Bay.

Features of archaeological interest were identified towards both ends of the study area. To the SE, cut into the raised beach deposits, were two pits: one contained an intact collared urn; a second pit contained burnt remains and charcoal. At the NW end, just above a burn, were the truncated remains of a probable cooking pit. Minor features associated with the 19th-century approaches to Dunollie House were also observed.

A full report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

### Isle of Bute Deserted Settlement Survey

A Hannah

(Kingarth; North Bute parishes)

Deserted settlements

The following sites have been added to those already notified in *DES 1994-98*. All are believed to be previously unrecorded, except where indicated.

(Kingarth parish)

NS 099 541 **'Bramser Butt'** Two rectangular buildings; 15 x 5m, 8 x 5m.

NS 085 584 **'Old Drumreoch'** Rectangular building and square yard. Site of small farm of Drumreoch before it moved 400m to its recently abandoned site.

NS 092 591 **'Old New Farm'** Two house platforms (18th century). Site marked on Leslie's map of 1770.

NS 087 585 **North Butt of Quoachag** Site of former small farmstead, documented in 18th century.

(North Bute parish)

NS 049 580 **'Ardscalpsie shore'** House platform and remains of garden on raised beach.

NS 030 724 **Lamont's Butt** Small rectangular building in afforested area. Marked on estate map of 1780.

Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

### Kelspoke Castle (Kingarth parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Cannel coal bangle fragment

c NS 106 541 A cannel coal or lignite bangle fragment was found close to Kelspoke Castle (exact findspot unknown). Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 110/98) and allocated to Bute Museum.

### Suidhe Hill (Kingarth parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Cannel coal disc

NS 097 550 A cannel coal or lignite disc with an engraved design on both surfaces was found casually in the plantation on Suidhe Hill. Such engraved pieces are unusual, and it may have been intended as a playing piece, most likely of late prehistoric or Early Historic date. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 43/99) and allocated to Bute Museum.

### Creag an Fhithich, Lismore

J Hamilton (CFA)

(Lismore & Appin parish)

Post-medieval settlement

NM 8350 4045 An archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of a proposed erection of a dwelling house on the site of an earlier structure in the deserted medieval or later rural settlement of Creag an Fhithich. The objectives were to establish the date of the earliest occupation of the site and to attempt to characterise the structural detail and material culture of the settlement through time. This was achieved through a sample excavation of part of the building foundation.

The assessment indicated that the archaeological potential of the proposed development area is of negligible significance. A number of finds of 19th to 20th-century date were found along with features relating to the dwelling, comprising concrete flooring, vestigial remains of a timber floor and the poorly defined

underlying timber joists. A drainage ditch was found surrounding the structure on the E, W and S sides.

Within the structure two interconnecting shallow linear gullies were recorded. One ran across its width and was intersected by a similar second feature running perpendicular to it and down the length of the structure.

From this evidence it would seem that this site was occupied by a single dwelling established in the later part of the 19th century. The sequence of enclosures shown on 19th-century and modern maps, and by extant field remains, indicates a complex settlement history culminating in the structure under excavation with its associated enclosures and outhouses.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr M S W Rich.

### Loch Restil and Glen Croe

A Macdonald (ACFA)

(Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish)

Settlement and shielings

NN 2315 0745 (centre) A survey was carried out in June and December 1997 by members of ACFA of the visible remains around Loch Restil, within Glen Croe and of the shieling sites at Coire Croe and Beinn Ime.

NN 2280 0772 **Loch Restil**. On the W side of Loch Restil the ruined remains of a house, 10.2 x 2.2m, are clearly visible from the main road. Behind and upslope from the house are the more vestigial remains of 10 further features. No trace of settlement in the area could be found on maps, except in the latest edition of the OS map where the upstanding remains are shown as a ruin.

NN 2333 0697 (centre) **High Glen Croe**. A settlement of medieval or later date, comprising four houses, a kiln and associated enclosures and banks, is situated at the head of Glen Croe at the confluence of three small burns which form a tributary of the Croe Water. A later 19th-century house (still inhabited) with a barn/stable and a field system demarcated by drystone walls have been superimposed on earlier field systems.

NN 2406 0598 (centre) **Mid Glen Croe**. The most notable features of the central area of the glen are two substantial post-improvement sheep fanks on either side of the Croe Water. The northerly fank continues to be used today. The other features recorded in this central area are considerably more degraded and it is speculated that this area is a pre- or Early Historic landscape in the floor of the glen. The features recorded include two possible hut circles, areas of field systems and clearance and two substantial features which may be ruined longhouses or, possibly, the robbed remains of a prehistoric long cairn.

NN 2433 0561 **Laigh Glen Croe**. The remains of two houses, an enclosure and a cluster of exiguous structures were surveyed. A substantial house at Laigh Glencroe appears on Roy's map and on a plan of the parish of 1795, and the probable ruins of this house, much degraded, are still visible. Near the house can be seen a quarry scoop and a possible hollow way.

**Military road and older trackway**. The military road built in the 1740s is the basis of the old 'Rest and Be Thankful' which runs N-S through the glen. During the building of the road two stone-built bridges have been built to allow passage over streams, and both these bridges remain. These bridges are excellent examples of mid-18th-century civil engineering. Some 2km of a trackway were traced, pre-dating the military road.

NN 2456 0885 (centre) **Beinn Ime shielings**. At a height of 430m above sea level is a group of 13 features – eight shieling foundations, two possible stores and three pens/enclosures.

NN 2545 0674 **Croe Water shielings**. Remains were found of 23 features scattered over an area of 100 x 90m in the bowl of Coire Croe. A group of six features, thought to be contemporary with the Coire Croe shielings, were also surveyed on the W bank

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE/DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

of a tributary burn of the Croe Water at NN 2496 0688. A straggle of a further 18 features, possibly much older, were identified on the N bank of the Croe Water between NN 2487 0658 and the main A83 at NN 2451 0609.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

**Midross, Loch Lomond** (Luss parish) D Alexander (CFA) Survey

NS 359 858 An archaeological survey was undertaken at Midross as part of an Environmental Assessment in advance of a proposed development. Nine new sites relating mainly to agricultural and industrial land-use were located, including clearance spreads, quarries, field boundaries, and farmsteads.

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Natural Resource Consultancy for Tyton Design Ltd.

**Mill Street/High Street, Rothesay** K Speller (GUARD) (Rothesay parish)  
Medieval burgh

NS 087 645 Evaluation and excavation on a plot of land c 100m to the S of Rothesay Castle revealed structures and deposits dating to the mid-13th century, late medieval and post-medieval periods representing habitation within the planned settlement of the burgh. This material was buried beneath a thick overburden of 19th and 20th-century horticultural soils and industrial/ dwelling remains.

Preliminary results have identified at least four distinct phases of occupation, comprising evidence for agricultural and industrial practices, plus the remains of at least two daub and stone buildings, along with a cobbled yard area. At the frontage there was evidence for an earlier alignment of the High Street, widening the road to accommodate a market area. (GUARD 738).

A full report will be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bute Housing Association.

**Victoria Street/Montague Street, Rothesay** S Halliday (Rothesay parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation


NS 088 647 A gap site between Victoria Street and Montague Street, close to the harbour in Rothesay, was evaluated with two machine-dug trenches. Excavation revealed the position of the natural (pre-19th century) foreshore which lay between Montague Street and Victoria Street. No medieval or early post-medieval features were identified and the earliest structure revealed was a sandstone revetment wall along the shore which dates from the early decades of the 19th century. The area to the N of this wall was infilled later in the 19th century for the construction of Victoria Street.

Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council.

**Kilberry and Coulaghaitro Farms** G MacGregor, C Dalglish (South Knapdale parish) (GUARD)  
Farms survey

NR 707 664 – NR 703 635 As part of an agri-environment scheme, a survey was carried out of archaeological monuments on land at Kilberry and Coulaghaitro Farms, South Knapdale. Most significant amongst the sites surveyed was the remains of MoLRS sites at Gartan Ruadh (NR 7160 6540), Taobh na Mara (NR 7120 6560) and Carraig Dhan (NR 7090 6520). The settlement at Carraig Dhan, comprising four rectangular structures, was situated in the remnants of field systems including rig and furrow and strip fields defined by orthostats. (GUARD 708.4).

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 


**Stonefield Farm** (South Knapdale parish)  
Farms survey

G MacGregor, C Dalglish (GUARD)

NR 790 700 – NR 870 700 As part of an agri-environment scheme a survey was conducted of archaeological monuments on land at Stonefield Farm, South Knapdale. Most significant amongst the sites surveyed was the remains of MoLRS sites, variously including field systems, enclosures and structures at: Am Binnein (NR 8560 6895), Glen Ralloch (NR 8565 7040 and NR 8574 7064), Sron A'Breathrain (NR 8280 6635), Achadh-nam-fiadh (NR 8616 7042), Baliver (NR 8445 6866), Balamenach (NR 8408 6811), Cnoc an t-Sagairt (NR 840 682), Maggies House (NR 8554 6880), Baravalla (NR 8299 6652) and Barnellan (NR 8215 6668). Several groups of shielings were identified at Allt Airigh Staic (NR 7944 6922, NR 7951 6927 and NR 8040 7020) and Chaorainn Beag (NR 6844 8120).

Several sites that are potentially prehistoric were also surveyed including a possible hut circle at Achadh-nam-fiadh (NR 8590 7035) and cairn at Barmore (NR 8590 7100). Also of significance, the remains of more recent sites such as Tarbet Powder Stores (NR 8623 6900 and NR 8000 6854), Glen Ralloch walled garden (NR 8503 6951) and an early survey station, the 'Witches Eye' (NR 8215 6630). (GUARD 708.5).

Full details are lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE

**Glen Quey** (Muckhart parish)  
?Cup-marked stone

W Anderson, L Main

NN 9793 0198 A boulder with four possible cup marks lies beside a burn in an area of woodland.

Sponsors: Tilhill Economic Forestry, Stirling Council.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**Skyreburn** (Anwoth parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Early Historic brooch terminal

NX 567 551 The terminal of a gilt copper-alloy penannular brooch was found by a metal detectorist at Skyreburn, close to the river. The lobed terminal has a central blue glass setting surrounded by vine scroll ornament, and is probably of 8th-century date. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 101/98) and allocated to the Stewartry Museum.

**Botel Castle bailey** (Buittle parish) A Penman, E Cochrane  
Early medieval bailey; prehistoric site

NX 819 616 This ongoing excavation (*DES 1998*, 25) staffed by volunteers has continued to excavate the stone foundations of a high-status medieval building in the S bailey of Buittle Castle.

Further evidence for the construction of King Edward Balliol's mansion house, now definitely dated to AD 1347 from documentary sources, has come to light. Excavation has revealed evidence of two earlier buildings underneath. The large stones from a building of c 1250–70 have provided additional stability for the later building and beneath the 1250 building the post-holes of an even earlier construction have become apparent. The 1250–70 construction was destroyed by fire either wholly or in part, perhaps by King Robert Bruce who is known to have destroyed much of the site, here, including Buittle Castle, after its surrender to him on the 31 March 1313.

The foundations of several stone walls set into clay and cobble platforms have been excavated within the perimeter of the building, and from the presence of post-holes and large quantities

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

of daub it may be postulated that this building comprised stone foundations surrounded by a timber framework which supported timber walls covered in daub. Two parallel walls running N-S and three walls running E-W have become apparent. The entire E wall of the building has been long eroded away and has collapsed into the River Urr. From the artefactual evidence it is now known that this building had timber doors with iron locks and small glazed windows, some with lead panes. The front door had a stone facade with a narrow, easily defended entrance and there is evidence of supports for a canopy-like construction leading up to the doorway. In the shelter of the W wall of this complex was a clearly defined roadway.

Adjacent to the N wall of the building an oven, hearth and furnace base have been uncovered. To date the oven/hearth area has yielded 318 sherds of pottery, mostly of native production, but interspersed with some imported material from Northern France. A replica furnace has been constructed on site using the identical materials found in the excavated furnace base. Local

hematite was obtained and several successful iron smeltings have been carried out during open weekends.

An earlier ditch or drain was found underneath the floor of the high-status medieval building. It can be dated to the era of Roman occupation by a number of artefacts of that time which have been found in the bottom silt. This feature was backfilled with stone, then a layer of clay had been laid over this in medieval times, to allow the construction of a series of buildings on top of it. The walls of the building constructed on top of this ditch were clay-bonded, but even so they slumped into the earlier feature. There is evidence of an attempt at consolidation using large quantities of local river clay.

The excavation produced a large assemblage of green- and yellow-green-glazed pottery of the 13th and 14th centuries, locally made, as well as some green-glazed and slipware examples from Northern France. Several shards of very fine Venetian glass have been excavated from a construction trench and can now be dated to c 1250-70.

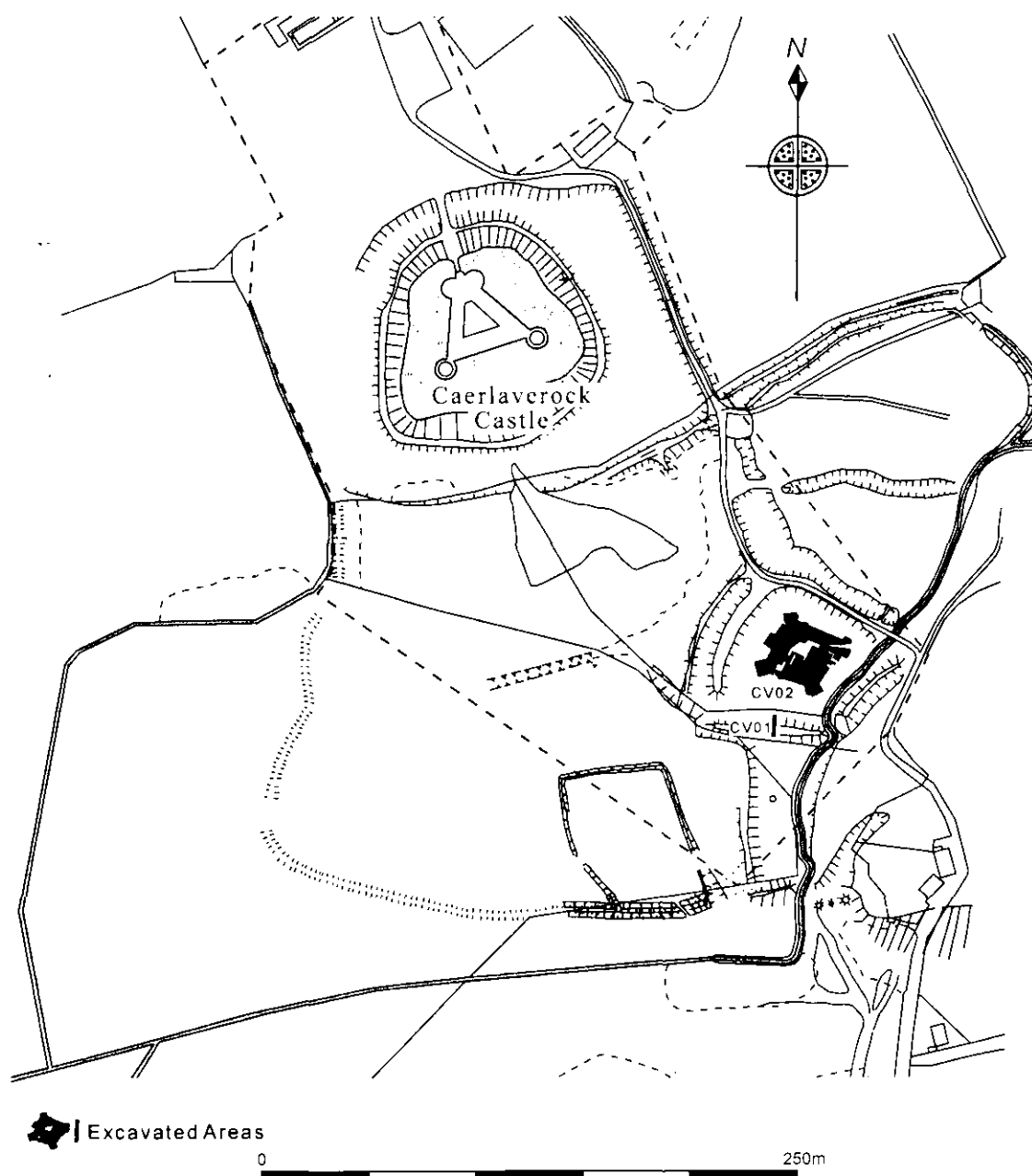


Fig 4. Caerlaverock Old Castle: site location plan (CV02).

Several industrial pits were excavated underneath the floors of medieval buildings, and a date of c AD 1000 is suggested. They had been backfilled with a heavy black soil, some of it mud-pack, which can be dated by artefacts to 1100–1250.

A defensive fosse, excavated on the NW perimeter of the S bailey, has produced additional evidence of the total destruction of the defences of the site in 1313 by Robert Bruce. The fosse base, comprising a greywacke quarry, might have been one of the sources of building stone for the earliest stone castle on the motte, c 1180–90. A buttress in place in this trench is in the process of being excavated.

Sponsors: Solway Heritage, Galloway Groundbase, Galloway Project, DGNH&AS.

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

NY 027 654 Following on from the 1998 fieldwork (see *DES* 1998, 25), a further four weeks excavation was undertaken in June and July 1999. All remaining baulks and unexcavated areas within the curtain wall were excavated. Excavation down to the metalling of the courtyard revealed a raised cobbled pathway running diagonally across the courtyard, leading from the postulated castle entrance to the foot of the external stair of the chamber block. The established dating and the structural sequence of the castle put forward in the 1998 report was not contradicted by the 1999 excavations. However, further excavation in the interior of the hall revealed the corner post-holes and shallow wall trenches (?sill beam slots) of a substantial, rectilinear timber building. This building demonstrably pre-dates the Phase 3 stone-built hall and the metalling of the courtyard, which was left *in situ*, but its relationship to the Phase 1 chamber block is not known. The presence of another timber building, sited in the N corner of the castle enceinte, was also confirmed. The relative date of construction of this timber building, evidenced by four large padstones, is also unknown, but the rough metalling of the courtyard respected its footprint. Excavation of smithing deposits in the courtyard, presumed to post-date the abandonment of the castle, produced much slag and furnace fragments.

In addition to work on the castle platform, a trial trench across the moat was opened up on the presumed line of the bridge to relocate the timber bridge footing found in 1978. Excavation of 0.4–0.6m of silt exposed the flat-bottomed clay base of the ditch. A single timber sole-plate for the bridge was found embedded in the clay near the foot of the castle platform scarp.

Archaeomagnetic dating of two areas of burnt clay within the structure interpreted as a hall indicated the last firing was in the ranges AD 1250–75 and 1250–1310.

Sponsor: HS

**Wheatcroft** (Crossmichael parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Iron Age massive terret

NX 750 632 An Iron Age copper-alloy massive terret (re-inring) was found by a metal detectorist. This find markedly expands the previous distribution of the type. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 5/97) and allocated to the Stewartry Museum.

**Nutberry Moss** (Dornock parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
?Iron Age painted stone ball

NY 256 676 A white quartzite sphere, c 22mm in diameter, bearing six painted roundels, was found on Nutberry Moss after peat milling – which had probably brought it to the surface. The find is unique, but may be a painted version of the plain stone ball gaming pieces found in Iron Age contexts in southern Scotland. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 88/97) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

**Barharrow, Gatehouse of Fleet** (Girthon parish) F Baker  
Telecom mast (Firat Archaeological Services)

NX 617 541 A desk-based study and field survey was carried out in February 1999 in advance of the development of a telephone communications mast on the site. No archaeological features were found and no further work was carried out. Sponsors: Nokia/Vodafone, James Barr Chartered Surveyors.

**Aird Quarry** (Inch parish) M Cook  
Roundhouse and enclosure (AOC Archaeology)

NX 0975 6005 An area of a proposed extension to Aird Quarry, Castle Kennedy, Stranraer, contains a cropmark enclosure, measuring c 50m in diameter, which surrounds a single roundhouse. An archaeological evaluation exposed a total area of 173m<sup>2</sup> across the enclosure. The features identified in the evaluation trench corresponded well with those identified as cropmarks. No additional structures or features were identified. Sponsor: Andrew (McMillan) Ltd.

**Stranfasket Farm** (Kells parish) T Ward, M Brown  
Pre-afforestation survey

NX 575 850 (centre) A survey of Stranfasket Farm was carried out in advance of afforestation. The following are the principal previously unrecorded sites located:

NX 5800 8416 Burnt mound.  
NX 5745 8462 Burnt mound.  
NX 5745 8462 Burnt mound.  
NX 5740 8468 Burnt mound.  
NX 571 839 Enclosure/cairns.  
NX 572 840 Cairns.

Full report lodged in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Messrs Watson, Forrest Estate, Dalry.

**Ingleston Motte** (Kelton parish) A Penman, L Averill  
12th-century motte

NX 774 579 A third season of excavation on this site (see *DES* 1998, 27–8) has continued to produce evidence of destruction by fire during the latter part of the 12th century of a timber construction on the summit of this motte.

Large amounts of charcoal and greasy dark soil at the southern end of the trench continues to show that a large quantity of timber was burned here. Dating evidence in the form of sherds of the local green-glazed pottery of c 1150–1250 have been recovered



Fig 5. Wheatcroft, Castle Douglas: Iron Age massive terret. © NMS

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

from the trench, along with a quantity of ferrous objects including a probable nail, 10.5cm in length and topped with a square head.

In the SE corner of the trench the section revealed some large stones. The trench was accordingly extended to the S, revealing a more complex matrix than at first appeared, with large stones overlapping each other.


A stone linear feature, cutting E–W across the centre of the trench, was removed and a time frame allocated to investigate the underlying archaeology. The trench is being extended northwards and volunteers will continue to excavate this site in the millennium.

**Hayfield** (Kirkpatrick Fleming parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Neolithic stone axehead

NY 284 713 A Neolithic stone axehead, found around 80 years ago on the farm of Hayfield, has been reported. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 99/98) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

**Barnbackle Farm** (Lochrutton parish) A Hunter-Blair  
Prehistoric pot (Headland Archaeology)

NX 8620 7237 An intact prehistoric pot was found on the land of Barnbackle Farm during topsoil stripping. The pot was subsequently reported to Dumfries Museum and the site was inspected (three months after the initial discovery of the vessel). Extensive quarrying of the hillock made it impossible to determine whether other artefacts, burials or rock-cut features survived, and no artefacts were found in the stockpiled topsoil. Further work around the quarried area would be required in order to establish the presence of associated archaeological features. However, given the almost entire removal of the hillock, it is unlikely that other features would be encountered. This may have been an isolated burial.

Sponsor: HS 

**Birrens Roman fort** (Middlebie parish) R Toolis  
Roman fort (Solway Heritage)

NY 2198 7530 In July 1999, the Dumfries Team of the Environment Task Force, under the supervision of the Solway Heritage archaeologist, installed a stile and waymarker to improve public access to Birrens Roman fort. The work necessitated the excavation of five post-holes, 30cm square and 40cm deep, located close to the field gate at the NE edge of the field in which the fort is situated. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were noted.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Dumfries and Galloway Council, Dumfries and Galloway European Partnership, Landfill Tax.

**Cairnsmore Farm** (Minnigaff parish) J Pickin  
Cairn

NX 4730 6425 An oval cairn, 8 x 13m, is at present in a pasture field. The cairn, which is grass-covered and apparently undisturbed, has been constructed on a natural rock platform. The comparatively large size of the cairn may suggest a burial function.

**White Cairn** (Minnigaff parish) R Toolis  
Chambered cairn

NX 352 783 As part of the Archaeosights Project an interpretive panel was installed in the foreground of the entrance of White Cairn, Glentrool (NMRS NX 37 NE 1). The construction of a stone plinth on which the interpretive panel was to be fixed necessitated the excavation of an area 1m<sup>2</sup>.

The excavation in April 1999 revealed the top face of a large element of blue whinstone, c 50 x 60cm, within the topsoil immediately beneath the turf. It is unclear whether this was the

top face of a natural outcrop or a deliberately deposited slab. Four chip marks were evident on the top face of this large stone, defining a rough 30cm square. Also embedded in the topsoil were several smaller fragments of blue whinstone. While the parallel edges of the two largest stones appeared to align with the entrance of White Cairn, the shallow depth and limited area excavated inhibits any confident interpretation. No artefacts were recovered.


Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Dumfries and Galloway Council, Dumfries and Galloway European Partnership, Landfill Tax.

**Carrifran Valley, Moffatdale** (Moffat parish) S Halliday  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NT 150 132 (centre) A rapid pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of roughly 8km<sup>2</sup> of land in Carrifran Valley, near Moffat. Eleven features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were located. The majority of sites are located in the valley floor and comprise a farmstead, shieling huts, enclosures and cairns probably of medieval or later date. The area had been subject to survey by the RCAHMS and only two previously unidentified sites were recorded: a shieling hut by Games Castle and a slate quarry and accompanying building on Raven Craig.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Kilhern Bog site** (New Luce parish) A C Buckoke  
Early prehistoric settlement

NX 1991 6425 Seasonal work continues on the excavation of a multi-period settlement site under peat, 180m SE and downslope of the Caves of Kilhern chambered long cairn (DES 1998, 29). The dominant feature is a shallow-mounded stony surface, elliptical in plan (long axis NNE–SSW, c 18 x 12m), which is directly associated with a lithic assemblage of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic character. There is growing evidence that the mound is not an isolated feature.

Efforts so far have been concentrated on detailed planning of the surface, particularly the large number of stake-holes/stake impressions and small post-holes found in it. Interim interpretation points to a sub-semi-circular buttressed fence arc around the SSW side of a rectangular hearth, itself axial to the elliptical mound; the probability of at least two small rectilinear structures (eg 3 x 4.5m) in other locations; an axial grouping of larger stones at the NNE end, particularly on the W side where bedrock outcrops, linked with post/stake-holes and demonstrating some element of deliberate arrangement.

Finds include a flint knife whose context suggests deliberate deposition, two leaf-shaped arrowheads associated with the hearth, scrapers, blank blades, small awls, a limited number of microliths and debitage. A proportion of the smaller tools have been made from Arran pitchstone. There is no evidence of stratification in relation to artefact finds though there is some indication of patterning by area, with the greatest concentration of Neolithic material around the hearth. No evidence of ceramics has been found so far, probably precluded by the strongly acidic soil conditions. No evidence of carbonised grains has been found either, though charcoal is abundant and carbonised hazelnut shells are present in small quantities.

It is probable that the whole area was sealed with bark shortly after the end of the main period of use. Some time after this a large number of wooden stakes were inserted into the thin peaty mineral soil above the stone surface, arranged for the most part in parallel bands aligned with the long axis of the mound. There is some evidence of episodes after this, with suggestions of wooden and peat structures and areas of laid bark, linked with the growth of woody peat.

## DUNDEE CITY/EAST AYRSHIRE

Limited excavation so far into the boulder clay beneath the stony surface has suggested the possibility of a second stone surface and the prospect of better confirmation and sequencing of wooden structures on the site. Efforts to find secure datable material have been hampered by the after-effects of peat cutting over the site, causing extensive plant root contamination. Deeper peat surrounding the mound offers better prospects in this respect, and for environmental analysis.

**14-18 Princes Street, Stranraer** L Anderson  
(Stranraer parish) (SUAT)  
Late medieval urban

NX 0597 6091 Trial trenching in a gap site revealed a layer of cultivated soil containing post-medieval pot. A total of seven post-holes were revealed in plan and one (possibly a modern cess pit) in section which contained modern pottery. A later watching brief recorded a further two modern post-holes. The 'garden soil' became more sterile the further from the street frontage. Modern pottery was recovered from this layer. (SUAT SR01 and SR02).  
Sponsor: New Era Housing Association.

### DUNDEE CITY

**Former 'Next' Building, Panmure Street, Murraygate** M Roy (SUAT)  
(Dundee parish)  
Medieval and post-medieval urban

NO 4040 3055 Excavations were carried out on the site of the former 'Next' building at the junction of Panmure Street and Murraygate in November and December 1999. Primarily four trial trenches were opened on the site before a larger area was opened up for excavation.

This excavation uncovered the remains of three medieval building plots, with structures fronting on the Murraygate. The earliest structure on the site, occupying the southern plot, was apparently of 11th or 12th-century date and was of wattle and daub construction. Later medieval buildings were of sandstone bonded with clay, while the foundations of 19th-century buildings were also located. Four medieval levels of the Murraygate street were found, and the raising of this cobbled surface over time and the drainage structures found in various of the medieval phases suggest the importance of adequate drainage in this area. Evidence was also uncovered of the encroaching of later frontage walls onto the Murraygate. Floor levels and dumped material produced much in the way of finds, notably medieval pottery and a large iron axehead.

Sponsor: Scottish Mutual Portfolio Managers Ltd.

### EAST AYRSHIRE

**Gasswater, Cronberry** (Auchinleck parish) S Carter  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NS 640 244 (centre) A detailed instrument survey was completed of all identified archaeological sites within the Gasswater opencast coal site to the NE of the Gass Water in advance of coal extraction. The majority of the sites had been recorded by RCAHMS, Scotia Archaeology (DES 1992, 61-2) and CFA (DES 1996, 34). They include the remains of 19th and 20th-century mining and post-medieval agriculture. Checking of all previous records revealed a number of errors and confusion in the NMRS entries for these sites but these are all reconciled in the present report. Only one new site was identified: a turf and stone-built bank.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Main Street, Auchinleck** (Auchinleck parish) D Rankin  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 5530 2155 A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation were carried out in the area of a proposed retail store development of derelict land in the small town of Auchinleck. A total of about 140m<sup>2</sup> was excavated to determine if any prehistoric, but particularly pre-burghal and medieval, settlement and activity could be located here. No features of archaeological or historic significance were encountered. The foundations and floor levels of 19th-century buildings were revealed during the course of archaeological works.

Sponsor: The Parr Partnership.

**Chalmerston North/Pennyvenie Farm** M Cressey,  
(Dalmellington parish) K Cameron (CFA)  
Desk-based assessment and field survey

NS 4957 0685 - NS 4969 0714 A desk-based assessment and rapid survey were undertaken within a proposed development area prior to opencast mining. The survey concentrated on Pennyvenie Farm (NS 4969 0714) and the former pit head and engine house of Pennyvenie Pit No. 1 (NS 4957 0685). It also incorporated other industrial monuments such as coal bings, powder stores, mineral tramways and more recent railway embankments. Agricultural monuments included mainly 19th-century rig and furrow with enclosing field banks. In summary, five sites were classified as agricultural in origin and were associated with arable land-use, while 25 sites were associated with coal extraction, stone quarrying and mineral transportation. Six sites were classified as being domestic in origin and included the remains of a farm and its ancillary buildings. One site, a sheepfold, was associated with animal husbandry.

A detailed report will be deposited with the NMRS pending client approval.

Sponsor: Entec UK Ltd for Scottish Coal.

**Upper Pennyvenie, Dalmellington** S Halliday  
(Dalmellington parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 497 071 Two phases of evaluation were undertaken in advance of a further development of the opencast coal site at Chalmerston North/Pennyvenie. Trial trenching was carried out in and around the 19th-century farmstead at Upper Pennyvenie which had been shown through documentary research to date back to the 17th century. All finds retrieved were of 19th and 20th-century date and no evidence of an earlier structure was found. Four areas of cultivation ridges enclosed by turf banks were investigated but the only dating evidence was rare fragments of 19th-century pottery. A hay ree (small enclosure for storage of hay), disused by the mid-19th century, was investigated and found to comprise a substantial platform constructed over peat deposits.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Barrmill Farm, Galston** (Galston parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Copper flat axehead

NS 513 368 A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age copper flat axehead was found in March 1997 by Mr Robert Gorrie, Stevenston. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 169/97) and allocated to the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock.

**Holmes Road, Kilmarnock** (Kilmarnock parish) L Baker  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NS 416 367 (centre) A desk-based assessment and archaeological watching brief were carried out in advance of a housing development at Holmes Road, Kilmarnock. The desk-based assessment revealed the presence of post-medieval



## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

structures in the northern area of the site. During the watching brief of the area then available for inspection no deposits or features of archaeological significance were found.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Barratt West Scotland.

**Rowallan Old Castle** (Kilmarnock parish) D Stewart, A Dunn  
Medieval castle (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 4348 4242 Three seasons of excavation were carried out in 1998–99 at Rowallan Old Castle within the ruined NE tower, thought to be the earliest element of the surviving old castle complex. Prior to the start of the first season, the unroofed tower was filled with rubble from the collapse of the side walls, which survive to a maximum of two storeys over the internal castle courtyard. The excavations cleared the tower interior of debris, to allow for the consolidation of the surviving masonry.

The three seasons of work resulted in the following interim interpretation of the development of the NE tower.

*Period 1 Mid-12th to late 14th century.* Hall house. Massive stone build with distinctive external basal scarcement. Probably rectangular, aligned N–S. Two storeys.

*Period 2 Late 14th to early 16th century.* Tower house. Rubble build over residual Period 1 masonry. Square in plan, defined by construction of new S wall with intra-mural stair and passage. Probably three storeys, but survives as undercroft and first-floor hall.

*Period 3 Early 16th to later 17th century.* Altered tower house. Undercroft enlarged by insertion of barrel vault, raising first-floor level and lowering basement floor level. Alterations to E window.

*Period 4 Later 17th to mid-18th century.* Decline. Possible backfill and occasional occupation of undercroft.

*Period 5 Mid-18th century to present.* Abandonment and collapse. Collapse of the vault and stone robbing.

The removal of infill material demonstrated that the mound on which the NE tower is founded is of partly artificial origin: most likely an altered or augmented natural feature. The basal deposits within the cleared NE tower revealed a number of negative features, including post-holes with timber remains *in situ*, sealed below a crude metallurgy surface. A number of these features predated the earliest walls of the tower. In addition, a concentration of cremated human remains, associated with a coarse pot, was revealed to the SE of the tower interior; this was interpreted as a prehistoric (Neolithic or Bronze Age) burial site. The settlement and land-use sequence at Rowallan Old Castle can therefore be traced back to prehistory. Further excavation (report in production) during September 1999 sought to further clarify the features revealed at the end of the tower clearance works.


A watching brief was maintained at Rowallan Old Castle during the excavation of a cable trench in August 1999. References to a castle at Rowallan date as far back as 1263. A new mansion was constructed by Lorimer around 1km to the NW in the early 20th century, after which the old castle fell into disrepair.

The cable trench ran around the NW side of the old castle, to the SE of the adjoining tennis court area, before continuing beneath the NW perimeter wall. Thereafter the trench ran along the edge of a field to the SW of the castle greenhouses, and along the E–W access road leading to the new castle. Up to the NW perimeter wall, the trench crossed land under the guardianship of Historic Scotland, and within this area the trench was hand-excavated. Beyond the wall the trench was excavated by machine.

In the area directly to the NW of the 16th-century S range, 19th-century dumping deposits were seen to be cut by modern service pipes, while the N ranges of the castle could be seen to be founded on a natural bedrock outcrop. At the foot of the outcrop,

sherds of green-glazed pottery, including a sherd with a strap handle, were recovered, associated with a clay pipe bowl bearing Masonic designs. These represent the only potentially pre-19th-century finds recovered during the excavations. The remainder of the trench proved almost sterile in terms of archaeological material, consisting of a deep horizon of relatively stone-free, undifferentiated sandy clay. A geometric carriage drive shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1856 was cut by the new trench, and the metalling of the road surface, lined on both sides by mature beech, was recorded here.

While the trench did not reveal extensive archaeological features, the watching brief afforded the opportunity to record the topography of the area immediately to the NW of the castle in more detail. The tennis court was seen to be cut at its NW corner into an earlier landscaped bank, topped by mature yew trees. The associated walled gardens are known to date from the 16th century, and contain a further yew some 600 years old. The area which later saw use as a tennis court may have served as an early formal garden, designed to be viewed from the new S range of the castle.

Sponsor: HS .

**Spireslack, Glenbuck** M Dalland (Headland Archaeology)  
(Muirkirk; Lesmahagow (South Lanarkshire) parishes)  
Survey

NS 75 30 (centre) A detailed instrument survey was completed of all identified archaeological sites within the Spireslack opencast coal site around Glenbuck in advance of coal extraction. The majority of the sites had been previously recorded (DES 1997, 28). They include the remains of 19th and 20th-century mining and post-medieval agriculture. Ten new sites were identified during the survey, including a coal pit, a quarry and the ruins of a sandstone building believed to be associated with the late 18th-century Glenbuck Ironworks, now a Scheduled monument.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Mote Hill** (Old Cumnock parish) K Brady (GUARD)  
?Medieval moot or judgement hill

NS 575 206 An archaeological assessment and watching brief were conducted at Mote Hill (NMRS NS 52 SE 3) on the banks of the Lugar in January and February 1999, in advance of landscaping and general environmental improvement. One trench was hand-excavated across the supposed medieval ditch near the summit of the hill. Watching briefs were maintained elsewhere on the site where new steps and a bench were laid. A topographic survey of the hill and surrounding river valley and floodplain was undertaken and all excavation areas located on the resultant map. No finds or significant archaeological layers were encountered. However, a stone setting measuring 0.25 x 0.25m internally was recorded near the summit of the hill; this feature was not further investigated as it lay outwith the area to be disturbed. (Guard 634).

Sponsors: City Design Co-operative, East Ayrshire Woodlands.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Craigmaddie Muir** (Baldernock parish) D MacInnes,  
Burnt mound M Alexander, C Gibson

NS 584 763 A burnt mound was found during the course of a survey on Craigmaddie Muir to the N of Glasgow. The feature is situated on a level area between a marsh and the headwaters of the Branziet Burn. Sheep disturbance has revealed a dark soil that contains charcoal and reddened igneous stones.



In plan the feature is crescentic, with a bowl-shaped depression open to the N. The mound is about 1m high and 8m in diameter.  
Sponsor: ACFA.

**Kelvin Valley sewer: Wester Shirva to Dryfield** (Kirkintilloch parish) A Hunter-Blair (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 680 752 – NS 638 738 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken for selected sections of the wayleave of the Kelvin Valley sewer: Stage 2, Phase 1 between Wester Shirva and Dryfield, and passing to the N of Kirkintilloch. Features of archaeological interest were identified in three areas:

NS 664 750 **Manholes 20 to 22**. Pits containing stones and charcoal were revealed on low gravel knolls on the floodplain of the River Kelvin. No artefacts were found in the pit fills but there is sufficient charcoal for dating purposes.

NS 664 751 **Manhole 23**. Stripping of topsoil revealed a cluster of four pits on a gravel terrace, two of which contained fragments of collared urns, charcoal and traces of burnt bone. A further pit and a section of ditch were recorded close to these pits, the ditch contained 17th-century pottery.

NS 674 750 **Manholes 27 to 31**. Shallow ditches and other cut features were identified at the foot of the slope to the N of the Antonine Wall just to the W of the fort at Auchendavie. At least three of the ditches appear to be of Roman date and contained a small assemblage of Antonine pottery and some slag. They form the northern end of a rectangular enclosure 80m wide. The majority of the ditches are of a later date but stratified artefacts were limited to one sherd of medieval pottery. These ditches also appear to form the northern ends of enclosures, presumably with some agricultural function.

Access to the pipeline between Manholes 27 and 31 required two temporary roads to be laid over the Antonine Wall. Under the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent the line of each road was evaluated before construction began. A 1.5m wide trench was stripped of topsoil in order to locate the precise position of the wall base and ditch. Detailed measurements were made of the topsoil and markers inserted to monitor the impact of construction traffic using the road on the underlying deposits. At Access Road 16 (NS 6817 7516) the wall base survived as a few scattered cobbles and the ditch was identified 13–14m wide; both features were in their expected locations. At Access Road 14 (NS 6741 7490), only the ditch was identified as an 18m wide band roughly 25m S of its expected position. The wall base is believed to lie beneath the B8023 road at this point.

Sponsors: HS, West of Scotland Water.

**Wester Shirva** (Kirkintilloch parish) B Glendinning (CFA)  
Archaeological investigation

NS 6885 7542 An archaeological investigation across the Antonine frontier, around the Board Burn, was conducted in advance of the proposed Kelvin Valley sewer pipeline. Previous work (DES 1998, 31–2) had identified traces of the Antonine ditch between Shirva Farm and Wester Shirva. From this, several possible alignments of the ditch were possible, the most extreme of these placing the ditch 90m N of the B8023 road and thus within the wayleave of the proposed sewer. The objective of this investigation was to identify the nature and extent of the remains of the Antonine frontier in the low-lying ground to the NE of the burn, as ground conditions during the 1998 fieldwork had prevented the confirmation of its alignment at this point.

Two trial trenches were excavated, revealing the remains of the Antonine ditch, although no trace of the outer mound or the rampart were identified. The results of the excavation confirmed that the ditch crosses the Board Burn about 2m to the N of the

B8023 road. This places it further to the S than had been suggested by the previous fieldwork.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

## EAST LOTHIAN

**Kirkfield, Aberlady** (Aberlady parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Roman brooches

NT 460 800 Three Roman brooches were found during metal detecting at Kirkfield, Aberlady: a plate brooch, a broken dragonesque brooch and a fragment of a trumpet brooch. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 172/97) and allocated to NMS (FT 113–14, FT 123).

**Poplars Home, Aberlady** (Aberlady parish) D Rankin  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 4609 7918 A watching brief was conducted in November 1998 during site preparation for the conservatory extension to a residential home. This involved the excavation of an area about 4 x 5m in the back garden of the home. During the course of the watching brief a capped well-head was discovered. The feature was left *in situ*.

Sponsor: A G Giffen for Trustees of the Grassmarket Mission.

**Shell Cottage, Aberlady** (Aberlady parish) T Rees  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 4633 7992 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on groundbreaking works for an extension at the rear of Shell Cottage, on the N side of Main Street. Excavations were limited to 0.6m deep and a number of slight earlier founds were disturbed. No significant deposits were affected, nor were any notable artefacts recovered.

Sponsor: A G Giffen.

**Athelstaneford** (Athelstaneford parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Early Bronze Age flat axehead

NT 561 778 In 1997, Mr I Kinloch, North Berwick, reported the discovery of an Early Bronze Age flat axehead, with low side flanges and a median bevel. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 87/98) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museums Service.

**Archerfield Estate, Dirleton** (Dirleton parish) L Baker  
Survey and evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 5000 8510 (centre) A survey and extensive archaeological evaluation were undertaken on the Archerfield Estate, Dirleton. Work had previously been undertaken on the site (DES 1991, 49–50) and a number of sites were noted in the NMRS. Documentary sources suggested a multi-period landscape with sites dating from the Bronze Age to the 1940s. Sixteen potential sites were identified during the desk-based assessment and walkover survey and these were investigated during the evaluation. To the S of Eldbottle Wood the remains of a medieval settlement were identified, comprising midden deposits, floors and stone structures. Between Archerfield House and the woods of Duncan's Plantation a complex arrangement of post alignments was identified covering approximately 2ha.

Sponsor: Caledonian Heritable.

**75–79 High Street, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) D Reed  
Medieval gravemarkers: deposits

NT 679 788 (centre) The discovery of two fragments of decorated medieval gravemarker stones by workmen during a pavement widening programme resulted in a watching brief and

## EAST LoTHIAN

limited excavation in response to the threat to further archaeological remains. The work, undertaken in April 1998 identified an anaerobic, organic-rich deposit of unknown date below deposits containing medieval pottery. Overlying these deposits was an E-W linear trench (at right-angles to the High Street) containing several fragments of medieval gravemarkers reused to form a metallised surface. Further gravemarkers extended under the High Street. Decoration on the gravemarkers includes a foliate cross and a sword. The medieval deposits and gravemarkers were overlain by a series of road levelling deposits. Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### **Abbey Mains Farm, Haddington** J A Lawson, D Henderson (Haddington parish)

Short cist; Beaker

NT 536 751 A short cist burial was excavated, having been disturbed by ploughing. The cist was built of local sandstone slabs and contained the eroded skeleton of a young adult female, on her right side, facing SW towards the prominent landmark of Traprain Law. The cist also contained a Beaker vessel of Lanting and Van der Waals 'step 4' type, dating to c 2000 BC, and the remains of a leg of pork.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.



Fig 6. Abbey Mains Farm, Haddington: excavation of Bronze Age cist, looking SW.

### **Garvald and Bara** (Haddington parish) J Gooder Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 5915 7095 An archaeological evaluation of a proposed sewage treatment works was conducted during May 1999. The proposed development area lies on the eastern boundary of Garvald. The greater part of the area is composed of undulating farm grassland in two fields on an elevated position to the N of the Papana Water. The evaluation of this area, by trial trenching, identified only one significant archaeological feature: a small plough-truncated pit.

A lower, much smaller area, immediately to the N of the public right-of-way running along the northern bank of the Papana, is partly enclosed by a retaining wall. Evaluation of this area exposed the ground plan of a building shown on the OS 2nd edition map.

A collapse layer and floor of a structure pre-dating this structure were also located.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

### **Skateraw** (Innerwick parish) R Strachan (CFA) Watching brief

NT 735 756 (centre) An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping associated with an extension to the borrow-pit W of Skateraw Harbour, as part of the A1 dualling (Spott junction to Oswald Dean section). No finds or features of significance were located.

A summary report will be deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: ERDC Group.

### **Barbachlaw Farm, Wallyford** J Lewis, R Murdoch (Inveresk parish) (Scotia Archaeology)

Desk-based study and fieldwalking

NT 363 718 A desk-based assessment and fieldwalking were undertaken in response to a proposal to develop approximately 20ha of land around Barbachlaw Farm, SW of Wallyford. Barbachlaw Farm dates from the late 18th or early 19th century and lies just N of the presumed site of the Battle of Pinkie (1547) and a short distance S of known prehistoric and Roman remains.

Aerial photographs show three possible sites within the proposed development area, all of them S of the farmhouse. These comprise: a circular enclosure, 50m in diameter, at NT 3600 7160; a linear feature, running roughly E-W from NT 3590 7175 to NT 3607 7168; and another linear feature, aligned NE-SW, from NT 3622 7167 to NT 3635 7175. Some or all of these features may be associated with coal extraction.

The only area available for fieldwalking lay to the immediate NE of the farmhouse and measured 220 x 200m. This exercise yielded a small quantity of late medieval pottery and one flint that may have been worked.

Sponsor: Hillside Developments.

### **Double Dykes, Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) R Murdoch Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NT 3495 7195 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to 6 Double Dykes which lies to the E of the Roman fort of Inveresk. The wall trenches, up to 0.6m deep, cut through only humic garden soil, probably associated with the market garden that once stood on the site. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered.

Sponsors: Mr and Mrs Grandison.

### **Eskbank House, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) D Rankin Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 3430 7285 A watching brief was conducted on works associated with a new extension to Eskbank House. The made-up ground was relatively deep (at least 0.8m) and had been subjected to considerable disturbance by previous construction works. The finds date to the 19th and 20th centuries and, together with the bone and shell remains, constitute redeposited midden material. The only feature of potentially pre-19th-century date, and of possible archaeological significance, was a length of coarse stone lime-mortared walling which was left *in situ* and may represent the remains of an earlier boundary/structural wall.

Sponsor: Campbell Mars Architects.

### **Eskgrove Court, Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) L Speed Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3492 7217 Groundworks for the construction of a new house were monitored in fulfilment of a condition in a Scheduled Monument Consent. Most of the disturbance was limited to the

modern topsoil and no features of archaeological interest were identified. A few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

Sponsor: Mr R Williamson.

**Eskgrove Gatehouse, Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) L Speed  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3487 7210 Groundworks for the construction of a new house were monitored in fulfilment of a condition in a Scheduled Monument Consent. Most of the disturbance was limited to the modern topsoil and no features of archaeological interest were identified. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Sponsor: Mr M Hart.

**Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Roman mount

NT 3470 7215 A Roman copper-alloy mount found some years ago at Inveresk was recently donated to NMS.

**Inveresk Industrial Estate** (Inveresk parish) J Terry  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3397 7201 The site of a proposed building extension in the Inveresk Industrial Estate, a short distance to the W of the Inveresk Roman fort, was evaluated by means of trial trenches. No features of archaeological interest were identified but the area had clearly been extensively truncated and disturbed by the construction of Inveresk Paper Mill, now demolished.

Sponsor: ZOT Engineering Ltd.

**Inveresk Lodge Gardens** (Inveresk parish) S Stronach  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3490 7185 The excavation of foundation and service trenches in the grounds of Inveresk Lodge was monitored. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered.

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

**Newhailes House, Musselburgh** H M D Jones  
(Inveresk parish)  
Resistivity survey

NT 3260 7250 A geophysical survey was carried out in an area to the E of Newhailes House, previously the site of a formal garden. A number of high-resistance anomalies were found which, in relation to an 18th-century plan of the garden, are consistent with paths, paved areas around a sundial and a conservatory, hot house foundations, and the base of the conservatory ?boiler house.

Sponsors: NTS, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

**St Michael's Church, Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) A Leslie,  
Roman fort R Will (GUARD)

NT 341 720 (centre) In January 1999 a third season of rescue excavations was undertaken in advance of a further extension to the cemetery of St Michael's Church within the site of the Roman auxiliary fort at Inveresk.

The work demonstrated the variable survival, within the field, of the structures which comprised the SW end of the fort, including internal roads and drains, a small portion of the W gate, basal

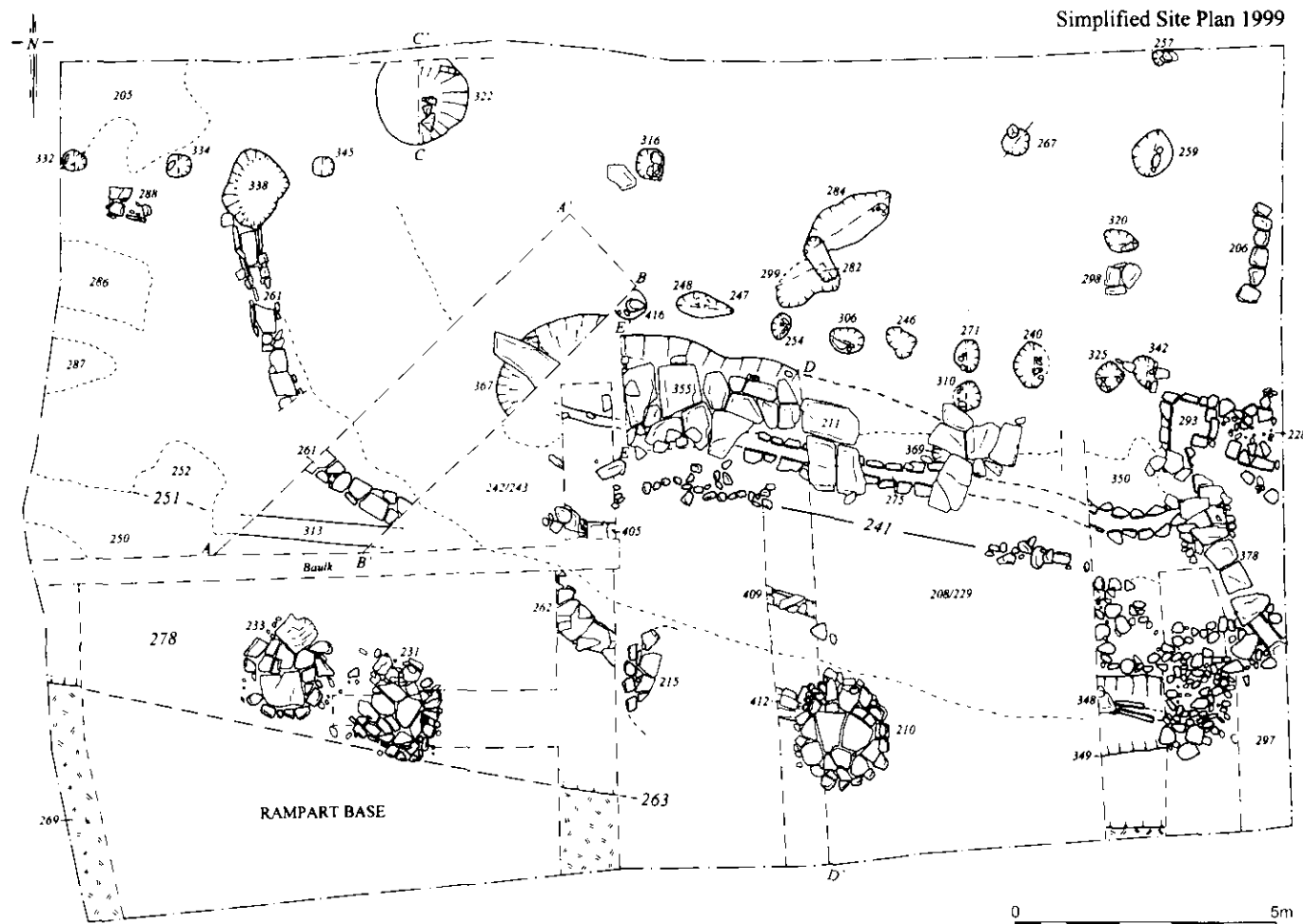


Fig 7. St Michael's Church, Inveresk: site plan.

## EAST LoTHIAN

levels of the fort rampart, stone-built ovens and parts of internal buildings (most probably barrack blocks) of different constructional methods.

Evidence exists to demonstrate, beyond doubt, at least two quite distinct constructional phases of the fort, on slightly different internal plans, with further indications which hint at further sub-phases of repair work or modifications. (GUARD 36).

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

**St Michaels, Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) S Carter  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3431 7201 An archaeological watching brief was maintained as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent during the excavation of foundations for a new garage in the grounds of St Michael's House, Inveresk. Previous archaeological investigations in the grounds of St Michael's House by Richmond in 1946/47 and more recently by CFA (see *DES 1998*, 33) located the southern rampart and ditch of Inveresk Roman fort where they entered the NW corner of the property at the original coach house. They extended eastwards for roughly 50m into the grounds before being cut away by the terrace on which St Michael's House was built. The SE corner of the fort is thought to have lain immediately to the SW of the house but it will also have been destroyed during terracing. The E side of the fort has not yet been located precisely but it is plotted by OS (based on Richmond) entering the grounds of St Michael's immediately to the NW of the house. This was close to the location for the new garage which was to be set into the steep bank at the back of the terrace for the house. It was therefore possible that excavation would reveal the eastern defences in section at the point where they were cut away by the terrace.

In the event, no features of archaeological interest were noted. The back section of the excavation, up to 2.8m high, comprised 1.3m of recent garden topsoil over 1.5m of undisturbed laminated fluvial sands. This section demonstrates the degree of ground reduction for St Michael's House and indicates that the eastern defences of the fort lie either W or E of the new garage.

Sponsor: Mr R Rae.

**19 Westgate, North Berwick** (North Berwick parish) K Reid  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 5503 8522 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on excavations for the installation of a new drive at the rear of 19 Westgate, opening onto St Andrews Street. Excavations were limited to a depth of 0.25m and no archaeological sediments were disturbed.

Sponsor: John Murray Architects.

**Pathhead – Gladsmuir** (Pencaitland parish) G MacGregor  
Flint scatters (GUARD)

NT 4270 6861 – NT 4468 7186 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken in February 1999 in advance of a proposed gas pipeline construction between Pathhead and Pencaitland. The proposed route passed close to several Scheduled Ancient Monuments, other features visible on aerial photographs, and through the designed landscape at Winton House. Elements of the designed landscape included a canalised and stone-revetted burn that may have supplied an 18th-century water mill known from cartographic information.

A programme of fieldwalking was also undertaken along the course of the route. This identified several small lithic scatters, one of which was in close proximity to a pit alignment known through aerial photographic evidence. (GUARD 685).

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Transco Ltd.

**Winton West Mains** (Pencaitland parish) D Abernethy  
Watching brief and excavation (GUARD)

NT 4332 6985 During June and July 1999 an archaeological watching brief was conducted on the construction of the new gas pipeline between Pencaitland (NT 4270 6861) and Penston (NT 4468 7186). Throughout this exercise two areas containing features that were of possible archaeological significance were encountered. In both cases the features correlated with cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (Winton West Mains: NMRS NT 46 NW 77 and Penston: NMRS NT 47 SW 58).

After further investigation at Penston nothing of archaeological significance was encountered. At Winton West Mains the remains of a prehistoric pit complex were revealed. This was fully excavated and preserved through record. The remains comprised four pits contained within an area measuring 20 x 10m. The pits were similar in size, form and fills. They averaged some 0.7 x 0.5 x 0.25m in depth, and two of them contained evidence of recuts. A number of lithics were encountered during the excavation. Most were surface finds, including a flint scraper. Within the fills of three of the pits two pieces of chert and one of flint were recovered. (GUARD 685.2).

Sponsor: Transco Ltd.

**Janefield** (Prestonkirk parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Bronze Age flint knife

NT 574 787 A plano-convex flint knife was found casually near Janefield, NW of East Linton. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 87/98) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museums Service.

**Traprain Law** (Prestonkirk parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Iron Age quern and spindle whorl; Roman pottery

NT 582 746 A sherd of Roman grey ware and a stone spindle whorl were reportedly found many years ago on Traprain Law. They have recently been reported and were claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to NMS (GV 1601–2). A fragmentary lower stone from a rotary quern found in a field wall around the site in the 1960s has recently been donated to NMS (BB 145).

**Traprain Law** (Prestonkirk parish) I Armit, A Dunwell, F Hunter  
Neolithic axehead; Iron Age and medieval occupation

NT 582 746 The Traprain Law Summit Project has been set up as a two-year project to explore the archaeology of the summit of the Law. The aims are twofold: to characterise and evaluate the archaeological remains on the summit area, which has seen very little work; and to provide a condition report and information to assist with management strategies for this important site.

The first season's work involved both survey work and excavation. EDM survey produced the first detailed contour map of the summit area, revealing topographic detail missing on previous plans. A range of geophysical techniques was used. Neither resistivity nor gradiometry revealed any features of archaeological interest, due principally to the magnetic nature of the bedrock combined with variations in soil depth. Resistivity profiling proved somewhat more successful, and pseudo-sections were recorded for a range of features, including the central circular enclosure and the ramparts. An assessment of the potential of metal detecting suggested that this was not a useful prospection technique in general, but also indicates the threat from illegal detecting may be less than feared.

Excavation trenches were targeted at two aims: clarification of visible features; and investigation of apparent blank areas. At the summit itself, the rectilinear enclosure partly excavated by Bersu in the 1940s was examined. Dating evidence tends to indicate a

medieval date, with hints of some structural complexity. What appears to be a child's long cist was also uncovered, raising the prospect of an Early Christian presence on the site, although further work is required to confirm this. The circular structure beside the summit cairn was shown to be a late feature, and may relate to historical accounts of 18th-century tree planting on the Law. A similar oval feature at the SW corner of the hill was also investigated. Dating evidence was less secure, but it post-dated layers containing prehistoric and Roman material, and could be a similar plantation.

The pond or tank to the S of the summit was cored to assess the survival of deposits, and a small trench excavated to characterise the deposits. These showed *in situ* sediments containing later prehistoric pottery surviving within the pond, some of which are waterlogged, and will be sampled for environmental assessment. A bank or terrace had been constructed along the N edge behind which later prehistoric material built up.

Ramparts were sampled at two places. The so-called 'summit enclosure', which is the least impressive on the ground, proved much more substantial on excavation, with the tumbled remains of a wall being revealed, perhaps with a turf superstructure. It appears too insubstantial to be defensive. A number of structural features suggest a possible connection with the late/sub-Roman Cruden Wall. The inner rampart was examined on the western flanks of the hill. Although the rampart had been largely robbed out, extensive deposits survived behind its line, which contained cultural material. Only one phase of bank construction was apparent.

On the N side of the hill, a discontinuous line of stones was sampled inside the line of the inner rampart where erosion and rabbit damage was severe. This turned out to be a terrace cut into an older ground surface (associated with a number of features). The front of the terrace was faced with a series of substantial orthostats, behind which accumulated a depth of deposits containing some Roman material. This terrace was clearly designed as an impressive feature, presumably to create a platform for building. Inspection of surface remains elsewhere suggests that other features could be interpreted as similar terraces, perhaps representing a phase of monumentalisation of the site's architecture during the Roman Iron Age.

Three trenches were excavated in areas with no visible remains to assess the extent of deposits on the summit. All three produced anthropogenic deposits, apparently of some complexity, indicating that there is extensive survival of deposits over much of the summit area. Two trial trenches were dug in the crevasses on the southern edges of the site to check for the presence of middens or similar deposits; one produced evidence of activity, and merits further examination.

Most trenches produced artefacts, primarily later prehistoric and medieval pottery. Iron Age small finds include an iron reaping hook and a cannel coal bead, while a Neolithic axehead and a flake of another were also found, reinforcing earlier hints that there was an extensive Neolithic presence on the Law and indicating this extended to include the summit area. A small number of Roman finds were recovered from a number of trenches, notably a possible iron seal box base, although this unusual find requires further work to confirm its identification. Apparently dressed slabs were recovered from a number of contexts, seemingly of Roman Iron Age date, suggesting a degree of architectural elaboration which accords with the building of substantial terraces.

Assessment of the site's condition demonstrated that the threat from rabbits is greater than has been realised previously, and this must be a significant management concern.

The results of the project to date have revealed the survival of complex archaeology on the summit of the Law, and demonstrated

the potential for modern excavations to resolve many of the questions left unanswered by earlier work.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Russell Trust, Munro Lectureship Committee, University of Edinburgh, National Museums of Scotland.

### 16 Northfield Court, Prestonpans

J A Lawson

(Prestonpans parish)

Well

NT 3890 7395 The remains of a 1.1m square, stone-lined well were uncovered during gardening on the western side of the property. The well was capped by sandstone slabs prior to the construction of the western boundary wall, which forms the eastern boundary wall for a range of farm buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1854.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### Prestongrange Road, Prestonpans

L Speed

(Prestonpans parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Excavation

NT 3789 7406 An archaeological excavation at Prestongrange Road, Prestonpans, recorded the remains of stone buildings at a depth of 1.5m below present ground level. Documentary research, supported by limited artefact evidence, suggests that the buildings formed part of the Bankfoot Pottery which operated between c 1760 and 1838.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hart Builders (Edinburgh) Ltd.

### Salvation Army Hall, 23 Kirk Street,

S Stronach

Prestonpans (Prestonpans parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 3880 7455 The excavation of foundation and service trenches was monitored during the alteration of the Salvation Army Hall in Kirk Street, Prestonpans. Between 0.35–0.6m of modern make-up was recorded over glacial till. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were encountered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Peter Moran Ltd for The Salvation Army.

### Saltoun Primary School, East Saltoun

L Speed

(Saltoun parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NT 4745 6797 Trial trenching was undertaken prior to the construction of an extension to the primary school at East Saltoun. No features of archaeological interest were identified.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

### A1 dualling, Dunbar (Spott parish)

R Strachan, J Hamilton

Watching brief: long cist graves

(CFA)

NT 681 773 – NT 691 770 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping associated with the A1 dualling (West of Spott Road to Oswald Dean section). Three long cists were located at NT 6825 7729. These were orientated E–W and measured between 1.4–2m long by 0.5–0.6m wide. Cist 1 and Cist 2 were very poorly preserved and showed evidence of substantial plough damage. Neither had skeletal remains preserved and Cist 2 had lost all but one side slab. Cist 3 survived as a substantial stone box, with a few capstones present (though collapsed) within it. Skeletal remains, however, were again very poorly preserved, with only the mandible and left femur surviving intact, suggesting the body was orientated with the head to the W. The remains are thought to be of either an adult female or a young, slightly built, male. No associated finds were recovered.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

An isolated fire-pit and a stone-lined culvert orientated N-S were located at NT 6810 7720 and NT 6840 7730 respectively.

A copy of the Data Structure Report will be lodged with NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS on behalf of the National Roads Directorate of the Scottish Office Development Department.

### 10 Duncan Gardens, Tranent (Tranent parish) M Hastie Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 4052 7318 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in connection with the construction of a house at Duncan Gardens, Tranent. The foundation trench, a roughly L-shaped area, located near the centre of the site, was excavated down to a depth of 0.7m. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr R M Brown.

### Tranent Mains Farm (Tranent parish) O Lelong 18th-century railway (GUARD)

NT 407 734 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in March 1999 at Tranent Mains Farm, in advance of a proposed housing development. The development site includes a stretch of the Cockenzie Waggonway, Scotland's first railway, which served the local coal mines from 1722. A total of 46 machine-cut trenches were opened. In two trenches excavated over the waggonway, the deposits making up the rail bed were found and recorded, along with iron spikes probably discarded when the waggonway was dismantled. However, trenches cut in the mid-20th century for water and sewerage pipes were found to have disturbed and partially destroyed the waggonway remains. In other trenches, two large ditches were found close to Sanderson's Wynd, the northern limit of the medieval burgh of Tranent; one ditch contained a sherd of medieval green-glazed pottery and several animal bones. (GUARD 710).

Sponsor: Bruce & Partners.

### Newmains (Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish) F Hunter (NMS) Neolithic stone axehead

c NT 604 827 A polished stone axehead was found in the garden of Chanter's Croft, Newmains, Whitekirk. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 59/98) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museums Service.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

### Bonnyton Moor Farm (Eaglesham parish) J Brassington, ?Prehistoric farmstead S Hunter, I Marshall

NS 5422 5221 This site has been previously reported in *DES* (1968, 37; 1974, 55; 1975, 43). The site was subject to an archaeological survey, and it was found that it formed a sub-circular enclosure, surrounded on the N, E and S by a kidney-shaped outer enclosure; the two are conjoined to the S. The site is approached obliquely on the W by a trackway, which for most of its visible length is raised.

A full report will be lodged with NMRS and WoSAS.

### East Moorhouse Farm (Eaglesham parish) R L Hunter, Survey S L Hunter, J Brassington

An archaeological survey was carried out as part of an ongoing project. The features described are previously unrecorded.

NS 5400 5186 Large clearance cairn: 8.8m diameter, 1m high.

NS 5404 5190 Demolished WW2 building: c 11 x 8m.

NS 5404 5192 Quarry; 11.3 x 4 x 6m, with 2m parallel track entering from Kirktonmoor Road.

NS 5411 5155 ?Remains of robbed-out structure; 16 x 5m, associated with field banks and 2m wide track.

NS 5390 5166 Grass-covered cairn; diameter 2m.

NS 5433 5176 Grass-covered cairn; diameter 2m.

NS 5417 5164 Quarry; 2 x 4 x 6m.

NS 5422 5164 Quarry; 2 x 2 x 2m.

NS 5424 5167 Quarry; 6 x 6 x 8m, with track running parallel to entrance.

NS 5420 5166 – Area of 2m wide rig and furrow.

NS 5430 5162

NS 5412 5150 – Stone dyke running NE-SW; 43m and 20m sections.

NS 5415 5155

NS 5427 5172 – Turf bank.

NS 5435 5175

NS 5395 5135 Quarry; 14.4 x 6 x 11m.

NS 5410 5135 Banked features associated with rig.

NS 5414 5124 Field dyke; 19m long, with 2m entrance at centre; dyke running NE-SW. To SE side of dyke, 3m rig running vertically; to NW side of dyke, 3m rig running horizontally.

NS 5408 5115 Field bank; 0.3m high, 2.5m wide, running NW-SE for 30m.

NS 5405 5112 Field bank; 46m long, in association with 1m wide rig.

NS 5404 5107 Field bank; 9m long.

NS 5402 5105 Cairn, with evidence of knapping.

NS 5390 5099 Cairn, with evidence of knapping.

NS 5376 5123 – Stone-built supports for bridge over bed of dried-out stream; track evident on E and W banks. Rig and furrow or lazy beds within area. Cairn 8 x 3m. Quarry scoops in evidence.

NS 5392 5124 Grass-covered mound; 3m diameter.

NS 5375 5125 Grass-covered mound; 3m diameter.

NS 5360 5155 Quarry; 6 x 3 x 2m, associated with track.

NS 5354 5160 Quarry; 5 x 3 x 2m, associated with track.

NS 5351 5152 – Earthworks. Circular bank; half figure-of-eight bank; linear banks; ground depressions; quarries.

NS 5345 5150 – Part of circular bank; rig; circular enclosure;

NS 5335 5130 two quarries; and track.

NS 5333 5141 Circular bank underlying boundary dyke: 30 x 27m.

NS 5339 5162 Quarry scoop; 4 x 2 x 3.3m; 5m cairn adjacent.

NS 5347 5176 – Stack yard, with 17 stack stances remaining.

NS 5346 5172

NS 5361 5175 Feature cut into natural hillslope with open front; 10 x 15m. Linear trench cut into natural ground terminating in well-like feature.

NS 5360 5179 Quarry complex; 40 x 15m.

NS 5368 5163 Group of quarry scoops and WW2 shell hole.

NS 5395 5135 Large quarry scoop.

NS 5344 5190 – Earthworks, and more recent quarry complex.

NS 5341 5188

NS 5337 5192 Quarry; 15 x 5 x 5m; interior filled with stone.

NS 5315 5190 – Two cairns: 10 x 6 x 0.8m, and 12 x 7 x 0.7m;

NS 5330 5191 turf field bank which starts at first cairn and terminates at NS 5340 5188; bank 115m long.

NS 5330 5191 Ruinous structure, with remains of four protruding walls 0.5m high; 8.7 x 103m.

NS 5344 5192 Structure incorporated into stone field dyke.

NS 5344 5192 Ruinous structure: 7 x 4.5m; associated with track and two turf field banks at NS 5345 5195 and NS 5347 5199.

NS 5371 5189 Clearance cairn; 12.5 x 5.5 x 0.5m; incorporated into field dyke.

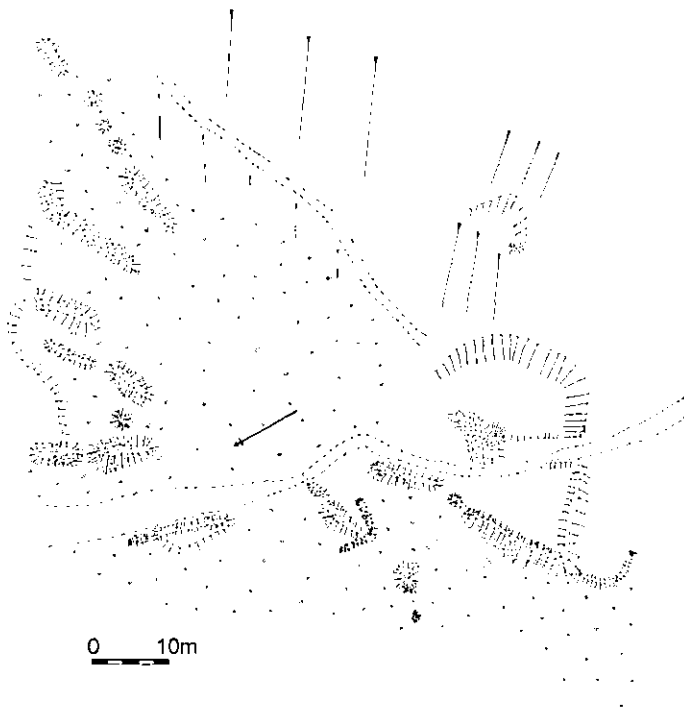


Fig 8. East Moorhouse Farm: NS 5344 5190 to NS 5341 5188 – earthworks and more recent quarry complex.

- NS 5318 5216 Cairn; 2m diameter.
- NS 5328 5214 Cairn; 6.5 x 5 x 7m.
- NS 5342 5211 – Field dyke; 2m in width.
- NS 5345 5105
- NS 5364 5205 Circular cut feature; 14.5 x 14.5m. below natural mound. Two small cairns on mound summit extant. N of this feature, earth banks, 2m wide, extend 70m.
- NS 5364 5202 – Turf bank; 2m wide.
- NS 5379 5203
- NS 5380 5204 Stone-built bridge with grass cover; 4 x 3m, overlying drain.
- NS 5357 5205 Cairn; 3 x 1.5 x 6m.
- NS 5387 5295 Area of clearance cairns.
- NS 5359 5171 Large quarry; 17.5 x 14 x 10m (2nd edition OS 1898).
- NS 5358 5181 Quarry; 8.5 x 4 x 4m.
- NS 5445 5216 Remains of structure, half figure-of-eight shape; 18m long; associated with cairn 2m diameter, quarry scoop 6m wide, and cut out depression 8 x 3m.
- NS 5491 5193 Sunken depression cut into natural; 12 x 7m. Large modern cairn.
- NS 5493 5191 Sunken trackway; 12m long, 2m wide. Bank 0.5m high, which continues as well-defined trackway for a further 110m SW. To SW, 21m distant, a cairn 1 x 1m extant.
- NS 5497 5162 Banked sunken depression; 2.75m long, 4m wide.
- NS 5494 5163 Cairn; 6m diameter.
- NS 5479 5189 Shallow quarry scoop; 5.5 x 5m.
- NS 5476 5188 Continuation of sunken trackway; ?metalling.
- NS 5472 5182 Trackway, cut and filled to cross boggy area.
- NS 5471 5182 Sunken trackway.
- NS 5489 5151/ Stone and turf field bank 1m wide.
- NS 5466 5149/NS 5476 5196/NS 5437 5182
- NS 5466 5149 Track, SSW of bank.
- NS 5444 5206 Cairn; 3.5 x 2m.

- NS 5458 5177 Golf green; c 15 x 15m (abandoned golf course).
- NS 5462 5166 Oval green; 13 x 20m; SW tee 12 x 12m, with additional green and two tees.
- NS 5469 5153 Green; 8m diameter. Bunker; 8 x 5m, to SW. Raised tee; 5 x 6.5m, to SW. To SE a further green and tee.
- NS 5488 5146 Green and tee.
- NS 5491 5153 Green with bunker.
- NS 5505 5173 Tee; 5.5 x 4m.

A full report will be lodged with NMRS and WoSAS.

## North Kirktonmoor Farm (Eaglesham parish) R L Hunter. Survey S L Hunter

An archaeological survey was carried out as part of an ongoing project. Most of the features described are previously unrecorded, and where monuments are recorded, notification is shown.

- NS 5540 5150 Large, earthfast upright stone in line of old dyke; 1.2 x 0.8 x 0.5m; ?in association with earlier monument.
- NS 5542 5153 Large, earthfast upright stone; 1 x 0.9 x 0.35m; built into line of old dyke (as above).
- NS 5548 5160 Large, earthfast upright stone; 0.8 x 1.2 x 0.7m; stone packing around base. Some 8m to NE, a further earthfast stone; 0.5 x 0.7 x 0.7m (as above).
- NS 5550 5159 Large, earthfast upright stone; 1 x 0.8 x 0.8m. Small stone packing is evident around base (as above).
- NS 5545 5145 Scheduled cairn; 35 x 45m (*DES* 1973, 46; 1980, 36). Directly to NE aspect of cairn, a circular patch, 8m diameter, depicting vegetation change. To NW of cairn, first signs of early 2m wide track is evident.
- NS 5531 5131 Trackway; 2.5m wide becomes hollow way, and extends to NS 5530 5128. At its widest and deepest point, the hollow way extends to 2.7m wide, and 1m deep.
- NS 5527 5126 Cairn; 16 x 7.5 x 1m (*DES* 1980, 35).
- NS 5526 5126 Y-junction where main track splits W and NW.
- NS 5530 5124 Cairn; 3.5m diameter.
- NS 5529 5122 Cairn; 8 x 5m.
- NS 5521 5120 Cairn; 8.5 x 3.5m.
- NS 5516 5115 Cairn; 8.5 x 3.5m.
- NS 5519 5145 Long cairn; 16 x 5m.
- NS 5522 5157 Extensive system of very low stone and turf dykes under heavy bulrush cover, extending to c 60 x 22m; ?medieval field system.
- NS 5517 5156 Remains of stone and brick structure, close to water course running E-W.
- NS 5516 5155 Stone-built bridge; 3m wide, 5m long.
- NS 5513 5157 Two sections of drystone material on bank of stream; 19 x 4m and 12 x 2m respectively.
- NS 5516 5155 Trackway.
- NS 5515 5162 Shallow channel; 0.15m deep by 1.5m wide; possibly indicating water meadow.
- NS 5518 5135 Large quarry scoop; 10 x 7 x 6m.
- NS 5495 5129 Stone-constructed bridge, providing meeting place for three trackways. To W of bridge one track leads to cleared area with cairn (6 x 4m), and three lines of bulrushes indicating early drainage. 70m W of cairn, a pile of discarded terracotta field drain pipes is extant; of two types, earlier being of 19th-century design.



## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

- NS 5549 5165 ?Large robbed-out cairn to rear of North Kirktonmoor Farm; 40 x 29m; ?multi-period use (*DES* 1983).
- NS 5540 5166 Earthfast standing stone.
- NS 5525 5172 Quarry scoop/?platform; 6 x 2 x 3.5m; in association with trackway. Below this feature, a water channel circumnavigates the hill and at NS 5515 5562 joins a watercourse.
- NS 5548 5177 Water meadow (lade) runs in westerly direction down to a sluice, c 250m long, banks extending up to 2m high.
- NS 5523 5177 Stone-built sluice with open area to W suggesting purposeful flood area. Sluice connects to Borland Burn.
- NS 5530 5146 Quarry complex; 80 x 40m; trackway in evidence on the SE.
- NS 5555 5163 Old fragmented stone dyke running E-W for 60m; some evidence of drystone construction on S side, along with raised section 10 x 2m.
- NS 5543 5150/ 3m wide rig and furrow running E.
- NS 5545 5460/NS 5560 5160/NS 5555 5150
- NS 5565 5175/ Rig; both 2m and 3m.
- NS 5585 5160/NS 5590 5185/NS 5610 5180
- NS 5560 5199 Bridge-like feature incorporated into dyke, where dyke crosses Borland Burn.
- NS 5577 5210 Stone-built bridge running SW-NE over Borland Burn.

A full report will be lodged with NMRS and WoSAS.

### North Moorhouse Farm (Eaglesham parish) R L Hunter, Survey S L Hunter, J Brassington

An archaeological survey was carried out as part of an ongoing project. The features described are previously unrecorded.

- NS 5225 5248 Built bank, overlying 5.5m revetment.
- NS 5232 5248 Revetment: support for bridge now missing.
- NS 5214 5242 Ruined dyke; 1 x 10m long, adjacent trackway running to S.
- NS 5230 5233 Dyke running for 31m to S side of metalled track.
- NS 5219 5224 Quarry, with remains of 20th-century structure *in situ*.
- NS 5222 5216 Trackway; 1m wide; terminates at earthfast stone. 1 x 0.7 x 0.7m; to SE, the remains of a modern structure.
- NS 5234 5191 Quarry scoop; 2 x 4.7 x 5m.
- NS 5241 5222 Metalled trackway; 2m wide; cuts through corner of bank which runs E-W.
- NS 5253 5215 Triangular enclosure of drystone construction; 9 x 9 x 10m; with entrance 2.2m.
- NS 5244 5207 Stone-filled bank; 3.5 x 1.9m.
- NS 5268 5207 Quarry scoop; 11.8 x 6.5 x 4.6m.
- NS 5253 5178 Clearance cairn; 4 x 3m.
- NS 5235 5230 – Abandoned council dump; pre-1960.
- NS 5235 5225 – NS 5245 5240 – NS 5245 5232
- NS 5270 5200 Area of rig and furrow.
- NS 5292 5194 Clearance cairn; 2.5 x 2 x 2m.
- NS 5258 5248 Corn stack; 2m diameter; in remains of stack yard.
- NS 5309 5241 Quarry; 13 x 6 x 3m.
- NS 5285 5275 Area of 3.5m wide rig and furrow (16 in total).
- NS 5289 5272 Cairn, lynchet, and ?small platform.
- NS 5290 5265 ?Unenclosed platform; 16 x 5m; and lynchet.
- NS 5293 5264 Quarry scoop; 3 x 3m.
- NS 5285 5275 Stone rubble with ?foundation; 5 x 3m.

- NS 5271 5272 Earthfast stone; 1.2 x 8 x 1m; reputed to be situation where 'Pollok' the poet composed his poetry.

- NS 5257 5276 L-shaped quarried outcrop; 5 x 3m; possibly connected with a ford crossing Earn Water.

- NS 5265 5248 Remains of gin mill. Since survey, mill demolished.

- NS 5253 5251 – Gravel quarry complex, with dissecting 2m wide track.

A report will be lodged with NMRS and WoSAS.

### South Kirktonmoor Farm (Eaglesham parish) R L Hunter, Survey S L Hunter

An archaeological survey was carried out as part of an ongoing project.

- NS 5605 5126 Quarry (2nd edition OS 1898).
- NS 5625 5135 Three abandoned Water Board installations.
- NS 5628 5131 19th-century remains of stone-built curling hut; 5 x 5 x 0.4m; Eaglesham Curling Club.
- NS 5640 5145 Quarry scoop.
- NS 5611 5101 Stone-built bridge over burn.
- NS 5545 5084 – Quarry complex; 70 x 26m; plus trackway leading in easterly direction.
- NS 5543 5078 Quarry complex; 50 x 20 x 6m; associated track which skirts western aspect (2nd edition OS 1898).
- NS 5564 5105 Two quarry scoops, and associated small bridge.
- NS 5573 5111 Large quarry; 12m wide, 14m high.
- NS 5525 5103 Cairn; 5 x 4 x 0.4m.
- NS 5518 5100 Area of 3m wide rig and furrow on NE-facing slope.
- NS 5523 5112 Eleven rows of 2m wide rig covering an area of 23 x 36m.
- NS 5540 5117 Area of 3m wide rig and furrow on W-facing slope.
- NS 5515 5110 Turf bank; 10m long; adjoining dividing drystone dyke between North and South Kirktonmoor Farms.
- NS 5613 5170 Area of 3m wide rig and furrow.
- NS 5603 5129 Remains of a structure; 6 x 8m; associated with main farm; two patches of cultivation in evidence, 6 x 4m and 7 x 3m.

A report will be lodged with NMRS and WoSAS.

### South Moorhouse Farm (Eaglesham parish) R L Hunter, Survey S L Hunter, J Brassington

The area surveyed in 1999 extends to 150 x 300m, on the N side of Lochcraig reservoir. The area contains many archaeological features. Much of the original archaeological cover may have been destroyed, badly disturbed, or added to, during WW2 manoeuvres. The features described are previously unrecorded, bar one.

NS 5309 5140 – NS 5310 5125 – NS 5328 5145 – NS 5333 5125

- 1 Semi-circular turf-covered bank; 1m wide, 12m in diameter.
- 2 L-shaped turf bank; 10 x 2m long.
- 3 Curved turf bank; 20m long, terminating in cairn, 2m diameter.
- 4 Partial circular banked feature of turf, with some earthfast stone; diameter 9m. Adjoining short turf bank; 6m long.
- 5 Main drainage channel (1), running E-W; 40m long, 0.5m wide.
- 6 Main drainage channel (2), running E-W; 60m in long, 1m wide.



- 7 Main drainage channel (3), running E-W and forking at one end; 110m in length, 1m wide.
- 8 Cairn; 4m diameter; surrounded by circular turf bank, 11m diameter, with ?banked entranceway, 4m long, facing SW.
- 9 Cairn; 4m in diameter.
- 10 Modern cairn; 12m in diameter overlying an earlier cairn.
- 11 Open-ended angular cut depression; 5 x 4 x 4m, underlying main drainage channel (3).
- 12 Cairn; 5m in diameter.
- 13 Circular banked feature; 7m in diameter.
- 14 Circular banked structure; 8m in diameter (DES 1997, 31).
- 15 Semi-circular banked feature; 7m in diameter.
- 16 One quadrant of circular bank; 12m in length.
- 17 L-shaped bank; 11 x 7m.
- 18 Scatter of stone; 7 x 2m.
- 19 Main drainage channel; 100m long.
- 20 U-shaped turf bank; 7m long.
- 21 Modern cairn comprising gravel and grit; 18 x 9m.
- 22 Quarry scoop; 6 x 4m.
- 23 Quarry scoop; 7 x 5 x 4m.

NS 5294 5082 – NS 5325 5074 Directly below Ballageich Hill, and bordering the Lochcraig reservoir, is a raised rubble-built causeway 4m wide. The causeway extends E-W for 190m to a turning circle 14m in diameter, then runs for a further 79m. The road is built up 1m on the southerly side and 0.5m on the northern side. This causeway may be of WW2 origin, utilised to raise targets; tanks firing from the area above the N bank of the reservoir, and using the cover of Ballageich Hill as the butts.

NS 5390 5090 Area of 3m rig and furrow on N-facing slope.

NS 5374 5074 Stone-built bridge over stream.

NS 5295 5150 Area containing four strips of rig.

NS 5288 5080 Group of 7 large boulders; c 1 x 1.5 x 0.5m.

A report will be lodged with NMRS and WoSAS.

### **Levern Walkway and Stewart's Rais Tower** M Donnelly (Neilston parish) (GUARD)

Watching brief and evaluation

NS 508 594 During June 1999, a watching brief and trial evaluation were carried out at Dovecothall, Barrhead, along the route of a new foot/cycle path connecting Barrhead with Pollok. The proposed area of the Levern Water Cycle/Walkway contains the remains of a 15th-century tower house known as Stewart's Rais Tower. The cycle path's construction slot partially exposed the base of the tower house. This was recorded in detail and carefully backfilled. The cycle route was diverted to avoid the area of archaeological significance. (GUARD 744).

Sponsor: East Renfrewshire Council.

## **EDINBURGH, CITY OF**

### **34 Blair Street, Edinburgh** S Stronach (City parish of Edinburgh)

Post-medieval features

NT 2595 7351 A N-S aligned open sandstone drain with associated dolerite cobbled surface was exposed in the basement of the above property during renovation works in June 1998. The drain was preserved *in situ* and not excavated, although it was seen to truncate an earlier cobbled surface. The remains are likely to be early post-medieval in date and relate to Marlin's Wynd, buried following the construction of Blair Street and associated buildings in the late 18th century.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### **Calton Hill Observatory**

J A Lawson

(City parish of Edinburgh)

19th-century rubble

NT 2620 7420 A watching brief was carried out in March 1997 on four hand-excavated engineering test pits, part of an assessment of ground conditions associated with the boundary wall of the observatory complex. The pits, located as opposing pairs inside and outside the wall, on the NW corner and on the mid-point of the N wall, revealed identical deposits of 19th-century voided rubble which formed terraced pathways both externally and internally. Excavation was stopped at 1.2m (external) and 1.8m (internal), with the rubble continuing below the base of the test pits.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### **20 Calton Road** (City parish of Edinburgh) D Reed

Post-medieval urban settlement and burial ground

NT 264 739 (centre) The excavation of trial pits monitoring environmental contamination within a property on the S side of Calton Road uncovered a human skeleton. The discovery prompted an investigation during January 1997. The skeleton was identified as the remains of a woman aged 22–23 buried in a coffin. Map research showed that the skeleton was most likely interred during the use of the site as part of the graveyard around the Canongate Kirk between 1688 and 1775.

An archaeological field evaluation was subsequently carried out in June 1997 to determine the extent of the burial ground and identify any related structures. Four trial trenches were excavated, two on either side of Calton Road. No further human burials were encountered.

Two parallel N-S aligned walls, constructed from mortar-bonded angular igneous rocks, were discovered within one of the trenches on the S side of the road. These were identified as part of the 18th-century Canongate Poor House later converted to an epidemic hospital. The foundations of both walls cut through a series of organic and midden-rich soils, probably dating to the medieval period. The soils, which were 0.5m deep, contained a distinct episode of cultivation in the form of four parallel furrows. The furrows were infilled with a red-brown clay. Over these deposits was a further deposit of dark humic and midden-rich loam. This upper deposit contained no artefacts post-dating the mid-18th century and may have been graveyard soil.

The two trenches located within the open ground on the N side of Calton Road identified the remains of substantial stone-built foundations, cellars and drains. These can be linked with the upstanding walls which survive as boundary walls to the site. These structures were constructed after c 1750.

Sponsor: B G plc (Property Division).

### **Calton Road Gasworks**

R McCullagh, J Gooder

(City parish of Edinburgh)

(AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 2636 7375 An archaeological watching brief was conducted in support of engineering site investigation works at the site of a former gasworks on Calton Road. Six test pits were monitored and made ground varied from 0.5m to in excess of 3m. All made ground appeared to be predominantly composed of 19th-century foundations, demolition material and cellarage.

Sponsor: Barratts East of Scotland.

### **Coburg Street/East Cromwell Street, Leith** J A Lawson

(City parish of Edinburgh)

17th-century fortifications

NT 2669 7651 In March 1998 three trenches were excavated across the projected alignment of the SW bastion and defensive ditch for the Cromwellian citadel at North Leith, constructed by

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

General Monck in 1655, previously identified by trial trenching (DES 1994, 48).

The excavation results show that the SW bastion defences ran parallel (c 10m) with the western side of the site and survived to a depth in excess of 3.8m below present ground surface. The lowest recorded fills of the defensive ditch comprised waterlogged organic silts containing quantities of macro-plant remains. The bastion wall itself survived to a minimum height of 1.64m and was constructed from two distinct masonry styles – the upper 0.66m of random rubble construction, and the lower section from ashlar blocks. The outer face of the wall was inclined at 12° – a deliberate design effect to defend against artillery bombardment.

The excavation results demonstrate that the southward return of the citadel's SW bastion lay to the S of the site, probably following the northern line of the present Coburg Street, and the eastward return occurred somewhere to the N of the site. The results indicate that the defensive ditch was deliberately backfilled within 30 years of its excavation, while the SW bastion remained upstanding for a period of less than 150 years after its construction, as the surviving bastion wall was demolished, along its entire length, during the 18th century. The area was finally levelled and landscaped with a substantial deposit of compact riverine silts and clays during the late 18th century, prior to the construction of a series of buildings along both street frontages.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**92 Comely Bank Road** (City parish of Edinburgh) J A Lawson  
Stone cannon ball

NT 241 747 A 16th/17th-century stone (?basalt) cannon ball, 80mm diameter, was uncovered in 1998 by Mr Colin Baker whilst digging in the back garden of 92 Comely Bank Road.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**4–10 Constitution Street, Leith** D Henderson  
(City parish of Edinburgh)  
Post-medieval urban and industrial

NT 2732 7657 (centre) Three trial trenches were excavated in January 1999 in an open yard situated at the corner of Constitution Street and Tower Street, Leith. The area of the site was shown to have been a tidal bay until the early 18th century, slowly silting up, possibly as a result of the construction of the Timber Bush immediately to the W. The natural sand layers were overlain by a thin layer of wood fragments also containing two items of human bone, perhaps relating to one of the 16th-century sieges of Leith. As the southern half of the site became dry ground, this process was formalised and extended in 1735 by deliberate land reclamation, and an E–W row of stone-floored buildings was constructed across the central part of the site. By the late 18th century the shoreline coincided with the southern side of Tower Street and the northern half of the site was used as a dumping ground for waste from the nearby glassworks and marble-cutting yard.

Sponsor: Northcross Ltd.

**Craigmillar Castle Park** (City parish of Edinburgh) D Reed  
Medieval/post-medieval mill lade; cultivation remains

NT 2853 7100 (centre) An evaluation was carried out during December 1996 to facilitate a sympathetic tree planting programme. The evaluation area covered approximately 33ha over the former site of the commercial Royal Nurseries and farm land of Bridgend Farm, located NW of Craigmillar Castle.

Following an initial desk-based assessment to identify the principal areas of archaeological potential, 26 trenches were excavated, representing 2% of the evaluation area. Nine trenches contained archaeological features, all dating to the post-medieval period.

The remains of a two-phase mill lade were identified within two of the trenches (NT 2812 7118). The primary lade, which cut through glacial deposits, utilised a pre-existing stream course. The lade subsequently silted up with alluvial deposits containing medieval and early post-medieval artefacts. The primary lade was then recut on its N side. This also silted up and a secondary mill lade was cut between the two earlier channels. Following the infilling of a secondary mill lade, a 1.3m depth of ploughsoil accumulated over it.

The basal remains of a mortar-bonded stone wall were discovered in one trench (NT 2825 7087). Artefacts contained within a cavity of the wall dated to the post-medieval period. The remaining archaeological features were post-medieval cultivation furrows (NT 2828 7098). Artefacts within the broad E–W aligned furrows also dated to the post-medieval period.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council, Millennium Forest for Scotland Trust.

**Cramond Harbour** (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean  
Iron cannon shot

NT 1887 7691 Group of five iron balls, 39–54mm diameter and mostly mis-shapen, found by Mr Sudderby in river bank adjacent to Cramond Boat Club. Considered to be reject cannon shot of 17th-century date.

**Cramond Roman fort** (City parish of Edinburgh) H M D Jones  
Resistivity survey

NT 1899 7698 A geophysical survey was made to the W of the exploratory trench in which a length of mortared stone wall was found (DES 1997, 32). A high-resistance area could represent the continuation of the wall westwards for c 8m at which point high resistance suggests that the wall turns through a right-angle northwards. High resistance to the S of this angle may indicate a T-junction in the wall. The survey is being continued in greater detail.  
Sponsor: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

**Cramond Roman fort** (City parish of Edinburgh) V E Dean  
Kiln; rubbish pit; ?coastal defence feature

NT 1899 7698 Continuation of trenching showed that the mortar floor noted in 1997 (DES 1997, 32) overlay a clay bank aligned with a possible threshold slab. South of this, rubble from the 1826 demolition of a village house (DES 1994, 47) overlay a small corn-drying kiln or bread oven. A rubbish pit was found to contain a 15th-century thimble and white gritty pottery. From a stone bank came a whale's vertebra, its flat surfaces bearing cut marks.

NT 1934 7705 An object, possibly part of a temporary WW2 boom between Cramond foreshore and Cramond Island, was lying on the foreshore above the high water mark. It comprised railway sleeper-like timbers held together with iron straps and bolts. It was excavated, recorded and re-covered with sand.

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

**Dynamic Earth access road, Queen's Drive,** S Stronach  
**Holyrood Park** (City parish of Edinburgh)  
Topographic survey; trial excavation

NT 2674 7361 Two intersecting earthworks were identified and surveyed prior to machine-excavation of four trial trenches, in advance of road construction in 1998. One trench was found to contain a substantial Victorian culvert, responsible for one of the earthworks. The other three revealed stratigraphy relating to the early post-glacial lake which is known to have existed in the area, followed by a transition into marsh. The first man-made deposits encountered related to 19th-century reclamation and landscaping.

The remaining earthwork was found to be formed from a combination of modern services.

Sponsor: TEAM.

**Dynamic Earth access road, Queen's Drive.** D Henderson  
**Holyrood Park** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Post-medieval deposits

NT 2674 7361 A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of trenches to link the drainage of the Dynamic Earth building to the main sewer. A power cable was also installed along a section of Queen's Drive. Four trenches were excavated between March and May 1999, running along the E and S sides of the Dynamic Earth Building, and running S down the slope to link with the main E-W sewer. The marl of the post-glacial lake (see DES 1993, 58) was encountered at a level of 34.22m OD, with its northern boundary 7m S of the Dynamic Earth building. This was overlain by peat, fading into a sticky clay. These natural deposits were cut by an undated E-W ditch, which may be a continuation of the southern of the two ditches seen 15m to the E in a watching brief in 1993. The whole area of the site to the N of Queen's Drive was then landscaped with a substantial (up to 0.8m thick) layer of silty sandy clay, containing rubble and 18th/19th-century material, which was cut in turn by a broad foundation trench for the southern wall of the Younger's Brewery building (now Dynamic Earth). The trench was backfilled with mixed beachsand deposits as a landscaping/levelling layer, with its southern limit 8m S of the wall, up to 1.4m thick and extending over 87m E-W. These deposits were cut in turn by drainage plant associated with the Younger's Brewery building.

Sponsor: TEAM.

**East Mains of Ingliston to Gogar and Carrick** D Reed  
**Knowe Golf Course** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Field evaluation

NT 151 726 – NT 174 726 to NT 210 721 – NT 216 723 A field evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed new road (City of Edinburgh Rapid Transit) to the N of the main A8 route on the W side of Edinburgh. A total of 45 trial trenches were excavated between March and October 1997.

The majority of the trenches produced no archaeological remains. However, the line of a V-shaped ditch was identified as a possible prehistoric enclosure on the E side of the Gogar Burn (NT 1685 7271) within the East Mains of Ingliston to Gogar section. The E-W aligned ditch was 1.9m wide and 0.55m deep, slightly curving over a distance of c 90m. The curve appeared to respect the northern contour of a gentle rise in the field. The butt end of the ditch was identified within one of the trenches, possibly representing an enclosure entrance. A narrow V-shaped linear feature (0.74m wide and 0.37m deep) shared the same alignment as the ditch on its southern side. The remains of a coal-fired hearth were also discovered on the W side of the Gogar Burn (NT 1667 7276). The hearth was 0.6m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Three sherds of medieval pottery were found within the channel of an old stream located 3m W of the hearth.

Limited archaeological remains were present within the eight trenches excavated within the Carrick Knowe Golf Course section. Evidence of cultivation and a field boundary ditch were discovered, both containing 18th to 20th-century artefacts.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**Edinburgh Castle: Great Hall S wall** A Dunn  
 (City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
 Archaeological recording

NT 2518 7342 Archaeological recording of the S-facing exterior elevation of the Great Hall at Edinburgh Castle was undertaken in

July and August 1999, while scaffolding was in place as part of roof renovation works. A new elevation was prepared, accurate to within 50mm, and a total of 41 features were recorded. A detailed photographic record was also prepared. In addition, a range of early plans were consulted in order to place recorded features in a phasing scheme, and to identify whether the roof had been raised in the past.

The following successive building phases can be suggested as a preliminary interpretation:

*Phase 1 Original features*

It is assumed that the two phases of vaulting below the Crown Square level of the Great Hall are original features. No detailed survey was made of these structures, but obvious alterations and additions were observed. However, the presence of two levels of vault beneath the 16th-century hall is likely. As to original elements of the S wall itself, the openings at wall-walk level, and the masonry associated with them, have been assigned to this original period. The original fabric comprises crudely coursed yellow sandstone. Subsequent repointing has obscured the original bonding medium. The original fabric is now well worn, and has been replaced in places (especially in door and window surrounds) by new masonry. Another original feature is the corbel course beneath the wall-head walk. Although the crenellations at roof level have been altered, the basic layout, with a slightly projecting battlement carried on the sandstone corbels, appears to be an original feature. The large weepers within the corbel course are very worn, as are the corbels themselves, and these may also be an original feature.

*Phase 2 Possible changes to the fenestration in the later 17th century, and the conversion to a barrack hall*

An illustration by Slezer (late 17th century) appears to show a somewhat altered window pattern from that illustrated by Rotherham a half century previously. It would appear that large windows may have been added at the W end of the S wall, lighting an interior which was, however, no longer open to the roofspace, having been floored out as a barracks during the 1650s. Subsequent changes to the S wall have removed the archaeological evidence of the changes drawn by Slezer.

A bog-house was butted onto the S wall exterior, and a window (perhaps one of those illustrated by Slezer) was narrowed to a doorway at Crown Square level to allow access to the new structure from within the hall. It would appear that the large windows which had formerly lit the open hall were retained for a period, as these openings appear to be illustrated in Tarrant's plans of the mid-18th century. As with Slezer's alterations, later renovations have removed the archaeological evidence for phase 3 features.

*Phase 3 Barrack hall windows*

At some point following the Tarrant survey, and pre-dating an 1885 illustration, eight new windows were opened in the S wall, some of which reused one of the reveals of an earlier opening. These windows better reflect the internal sub-divisions within the barrack hall. Traces of three of these windows survive today.

*Phase 4 The 1889 restoration*

The major alteration made during the 1889 restoration was the addition of the four large windows, lighting the once again open hall. Hyppolite Blanc, the architect responsible, also 'reinstated' the battlement walkway at vault level, and added the crenellated walkway at roof level, supported over the original corbels.

Sponsor: HS

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


NT 251 735 Throughout late 1998, and into 1999, a watching brief was maintained during renovations within Edinburgh Castle's Hospital Square, in the NW of the castle. Hospital Square is formed

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

by two rectangular ordnance stores, orientated E-W, with an area between them of some 27.5m, now cobbled over. The ordnance stores were both constructed in 1753, but in 1897 they were converted into hospitals, with the S block retaining much of its original character, while that to the N saw more drastic alterations, such as the addition of two towers projecting S from its S face. Contemporary with these two structures was a powder magazine, built at the W end of the square running N-S between the two stores, but only physically connected to the S one. A protective blast wall ran N-S to the E of this magazine, connecting both the stores. In 1897 this was demolished and levelled over to provide the present-day square.

Excavations within Hospital Square have demonstrated the survival of substantial remains of the 1753 powder magazine. These would appear to be exclusively below-floor foundations, and show the massive nature of the masonry required for a structure housing such dangerous materials. In no place was the bottom of these foundations revealed. While survival was generally good, many of the walls encountered had been damaged by service trenches cutting across the courtyard, although it seems likely that walls will survive elsewhere.

A remarkably homogenous soil deposit, which was also seen at the W end of the courtyard, seems likely to represent the infilling of a demolished structure to provide a level surface for the courtyard, presumably in 1897. While little was found connected with the use of the powder magazine, it was possible to confirm that the massive foundations of this structure survive substantially intact.

Sponsor: HS 

### Edinburgh Castle, Queen Anne building

D Murray

(City parish of Edinburgh)


(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Excavations

NT 2515 7340 During December 1998 and January 1999 a programme of graphic recording and small-scale excavation was completed within the NE room of the Queen Anne building. This formed part of a rolling programme of work, so far involving excavation within the S and W wings of the building, as well as a trench located at the S end of the central courtyard.

The Queen Anne building is a barrack block built between 1708–10 – the earliest purpose-built barracks in the castle. It is a rectangular structure, orientated N-S, located on the W edge of Crown Square, overlying a sequence of medieval vaults, the origins of which probably lie in the 15th century. These vaults allowed the building up of the present-day Crown Square as a level platform to the S of the main summit of the castle rock, a process which must have been substantially complete by the early years of the 16th century, by which date the Great Hall had been constructed on top of them, adjoining the S end of the Queen Anne building. The recent relinquishing of the role of Scottish United Services Museum for the Queen Anne building led to the current programme of work.

A series of masonry walls were revealed, some of which predated the construction of the building, while the majority post-dated this period, some corresponding to cross-walls depicted on the 1877 OS map of the structure.

Sponsor: HS 

### Edinburgh Castle sallyport

D Murray


(City parish of Edinburgh)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Excavation

NT 250 735 Three small test pits were excavated, and the previously excavated sallyport guardhouse was re-examined, all located within the area of the western defences, as preparation for opening up this part of the castle to the public. Three test pits were all placed at the foot of flights of steps, in an attempt to find out if more stairs had ever existed. Both of the flights of steps examined

which were parallel to the parapet wall did produce evidence for a robbed-out stair, while the base of the flight of three steps out of the sentry box did not.

Sponsor: HS 

### Edinburgh City Poorhouse midden, Wester

J Dawson

Craiglockhart Hill (City parish of Edinburgh)

Victorian/Edwardian midden

NT 231 701 Excavation of a trench, 1.8 x 3m, took place between August and September 1999. Finds are predominantly of pottery, crockery falling into three main groups in general: plain white, with pink band and stripe, or with blue band and stripe. Blue and pink pattern bowls and tankards bear the Edinburgh City crest and a banner saying 'Edinburgh City Poor House'. Other finds include ceramic bedpans, chamber pots and urinals, glass thermometer and syringe plunger, metal buttons, cloth, crochet hook, part of doll's tea set, clay pipes, and bullets. The midden was excavated to a depth of 1m and the deposits showed no signs of stopping. Surface finds recovered during fieldwalking of the area in February 1999 indicate that the midden covered the whole of the wooded slope.

### 19 Elbe Street, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh)

D Henderson

19th-century architectural fragment

NT 2743 7633 A carved datestone plaque, built into the wall of a 1950s building, was recovered during demolition. The stone is badly eroded, dated 1892, and carved with symbols relating to coo-perage.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### Elm Row/Montgomery Street

D Reed

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Post-medieval well

NT 263 747 (centre) During construction work in June 1998 at the site of the Gateway Theatre, a previously unrecorded stone- and brick-lined well was discovered. The location of the well was recorded and the remains of a post-medieval wooden lift-pump recovered. The pump was formed from a single hollowed tree trunk. The well probably belonged to the New Veterinary College, built in 1873.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service.

### 100–104 George Street and 25–35

R Murdoch

Castle Street (City parish of Edinburgh) (Scotia Archaeology)

Georgian town

NT 2494 7393 A desk-based assessment was carried out before the former Pearl Assurance Building on George Street and adjacent properties on Castle Street were redeveloped.

Early maps show nothing in the vicinity of the site before the construction of Edinburgh's New Town. Shop fronts were added to 31 and 33 Castle Street in the late 19th century and the Pearl Assurance Building, which began as Cleghorn's Department Store, replaced the Georgian arrangement in 1924–25. The rubble foundations of the original buildings were visible in the basement of the Pearl Assurance Building although the walls above had been replaced by partitions within a steel frame.

Sponsor: Henderson Investments.

### Holyrood North, Plot J (City parish of Edinburgh)

J A Lawson

Watching brief

NT 2653 7379 A watching brief was carried out in February 1998 at the site for the new Scottish Poetry Library, situated 25m S of Canongate between Carfrae's Entry on the W and Bull's Close to the E. The site was excavated to a depth of 3m below ground surface into natural bedrock.

The area was enclosed to the E and N by two upstanding post-medieval mortar-bonded walls of rubble construction, for a N-S orientated rectangular building (21 x 7.5m) facing onto Carfrae's Entry. The structure's partially demolished W wall was recorded 0.6m to the W of the N wall, at a depth of 0.55m below the modern ground surface. No archaeological deposits survived within the internal area of the building, with modern demolition rubble overlying bedrock.

The W wall truncated a late medieval rubbish pit, which contained a mixed assemblage of animal bone and 15th-century pottery. The remains of an unlined circular well (diameter 1.55m) were located 6.6m S and 2m W of the northern end of the above building, locating it within Carfrae's Entry. The well was probably reused as a cess pit in the post-medieval period, with the upper fills containing a small assemblage of 16th/17th-century midden material associated with mats of organic (primarily plant) material.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**Holyrood Park** (City parish of Edinburgh) F Hunter (NMS)  
Flint scraper

NT 278 730 A flint scraper was found on the path up Arthur's Seat from Dunsapie Loch. It was returned to the finder and is to be donated to the City of Edinburgh Museums Service – details with NMS (TTNC ARCH 1997/9).

**Huntly House kitchen** D Henderson  
(City parish of Edinburgh)  
Watching brief

NT 2644 7377 A watching brief was carried out in September 1998 on a hole excavated by contractors to insert a roof support beam in the kitchen area of Huntly House to the W of the pend of Bakehouse Close, Canongate. A subsoil of compact clayey sand with some flecks of coal and chips of whinstone was found at a depth of 0.3m below the floor surface (limit of excavation). This deposit appeared to overlie an outcrop of whinstone bedrock, and contained no datable finds.

Sponsor: Edinburgh City Museums.

**2 Lochend Close** (City parish of Edinburgh) S Stronach  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 2650 7390 Two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of a proposed housing development in an area of medieval backlands to the N of the Canongate. Both trenches contained deposits indicating Early Modern clearance of the site to below the level of subsoil. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were encountered.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: The Scotsman Properties Ltd.

**New Scottish Parliament, Canongate** C Moloney,  
(City parish of Edinburgh) R Coleman  
Medieval and post-medieval backlands and gardens

NT 267 738 An archaeological excavation was undertaken jointly by Headland Archaeology and SUAT in advance of the redevelopment of the site as the new Scottish Parliament. Five main phases of activity were identified.

*Phase 1 Pre-burghal activity*

Two features were identified pre-dating the formal division of the site into burghage plots, presumably in the 12th century. The first comprised a large ditch over 3m wide and 2m deep which ran along the boundary of the site parallel to Holyrood Road. Stratigraphically contemporary with this feature was a gravel track which ran diagonally across the site from SW-NE.

*Phase 2 Medieval properties*

The second phase of activity relates to the formal division of the site into burghage plots. These varied in width, but in general were approximately 10m wide in their earliest form but appear to have been sub-divided into 5m wide strips by the 15th–16th centuries. Typical backland features were found within these properties such as wells, rubbish pits and industrial features which were probably used for brewing and dying. The fragmentary remains of a number of stone buildings at the Canongate frontage suggest that stone was used for construction from the earliest times. The remains of the Canongate were also identified at least 1m wider than the present street on the S side.

*Phase 3 Post-medieval cultivation*


During the 16th century the site appears to have been given over to cultivation. An extensive sequence of cultivation slots was identified crossing the entire W side of the site. These may represent part of the formal gardens which developed with the grand residence which eventually became Queensberry House. A similar arrangement of cultivation slots was identified on the E side of the site (formerly the headquarters of Scottish and Newcastle) and these were probably associated with Lothian Hutt.

*Phase 4 Formal gardens*

The formal gardens of Queensberry House (built in the second half of the 17th century) were identified, laid out on two terraces with a wall revetting the upper terrace adjacent to the house and a set of splayed steps dropping down to the lower terrace. The boundary wall of the Queensberry property was also identified, as were a number of cultivation beds and tree pits associated with the formal garden. The neighbouring property to the W was also identified. This comprised a more modest dwelling identified as Haddington House, the town residence of the Earls of Haddington.

*Phase 5 Military occupation (1808–32)*

A number of buildings were added during the military occupation. In particular the quartermaster's block was particularly well preserved and was totally excavated. During this phase the terraced gardens of Queensberry House were levelled to form a parade ground.

Sponsor: HS .

**Old Moray House, Canongate** D Henderson  
(City parish of Edinburgh)  
Post-medieval urban

NT 2635 7375 A watching brief was held on the construction of a disabled access ramp to the N of Old Moray House, Canongate, and during refurbishment of the adjacent St John's Land building. A shallow trench was excavated into archaeological levels after the removal of a modern raised flower bed. The top fill of a ?circular pit of 16th/17th-century date was exposed, possibly 2m in diameter. This was cut by the foundations of a mortar-bonded sandstone wall, on a NE-SW orientation, 0.7m wide. An internal wall in St John's Land was revealed during alterations, and shown to have been external originally, with windows giving onto St John Street, now roofed over as a pend.

Sponsor: University of Edinburgh.


**Palace of Holyroodhouse** (City parish of Edinburgh) A Radley  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 269 738 The archaeological work at Holyrood Palace (NMRS NT 27 SE 35.00) involved the investigation of an area of ground to be disturbed in excavations in advance of the installation of parking meters in the area immediately to the E of the palace boundary wall. The deposits exposed were consistent, and all appeared to be modern.

NT 2691 7392 The digging of a trench to carry a pipe needed to upgrade the water supply within the palace and gardens was

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

monitored. In most cases the new trench followed the line of earlier works. Evidence was found of the initial levelling of the site, the abbey construction, pits – mostly thought to be graves, and later levelling.

Sponsor: HS 

**Ronaldson's Wharf, Leith** (City parish of Edinburgh) D Reed  
Medieval deposits; 18th-century dry-dock

NT 2699 7649 A field evaluation was undertaken adjacent to the known 18th-century dry-dock to the N of a previously investigated area (DES 1992, 53–4 and this volume). Three trial trenches were excavated to the S of the dry-dock S wall to determine if the footings of the structure impinged on the site. Any earlier deposits in the northern and southern trenches were truncated by 19th/20th-century buildings. In the central trench, substantial medieval deposits were observed, and related to deposits recorded in 1992; no evidence was seen of any structure relating to the dry-dock impinging on the site.

Sponsor: Fairhurst Engineering.

**Ronaldson's Wharf/Sandport Street, Leith**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Medieval/post-medieval settlement

D Reed,

J A Lawson

NT 2693 7650 (centre) Extensive excavation was undertaken from March to October 1997 in advance of a proposed development. The site was located within the historic core of the medieval/post-medieval burgh of North Leith, situated between the NW bank of the Water of Leith and the medieval shoreline below the present-day alignment of Commercial Street. Two large areas (Areas F and G) were excavated either side of the medieval high street (Sandport Street). These revealed substantial

archaeological structures and deposits dating from the 11th–20th century, previously identified by an archaeological evaluation (DES 1992, 53–4).

**Area F.** Area F covered an area of approximately 640m<sup>2</sup> to the W of Sandport Street. It revealed up to c 2m of stratified archaeological remains overlying sand dunes. Primary occupation pre-dated the establishment of the burgage plots in the early 12th century, possibly initiated by the foundation of the burgh of North Leith by David I in c 1128. The primary settlement comprised two similar rectangular timber structures (3.5 x 2.5m), constructed over the ridge of a large dune on the E side of the area. The remains of possible agricultural structures, enclosures and deposits indicate that this was a rural-based fishing settlement.

The next phase involved the establishment of burgage plots following an E–W alignment. The earliest property boundaries were initially constructed from substantial turf banks and ditches, later maintained by the erection of wooden fences. This formalised three specific functional areas within each plot: timber structures were erected along the street frontage; an activity area – including bread ovens, a well, hearths, fish/net drying racks, rubbish pits and midden spread; and cultivation activities towards the rear of the plots.

The timber structures were replaced by clay-bonded, stone wall-footed timber structures towards the end of the 13th century. The construction of a substantial sea wall established the northern extent of the settlement during the 14th century. By the 15th century the structures and deposits revealed functional changes within the plots. Small industrial workshops were established within each plot, including a possible smithy, processing pits and the establishment of a potter's workshop within one of the frontage structures. The late medieval period saw the expansion of the settlement beyond the sea wall, with the timber structures gradually replaced by

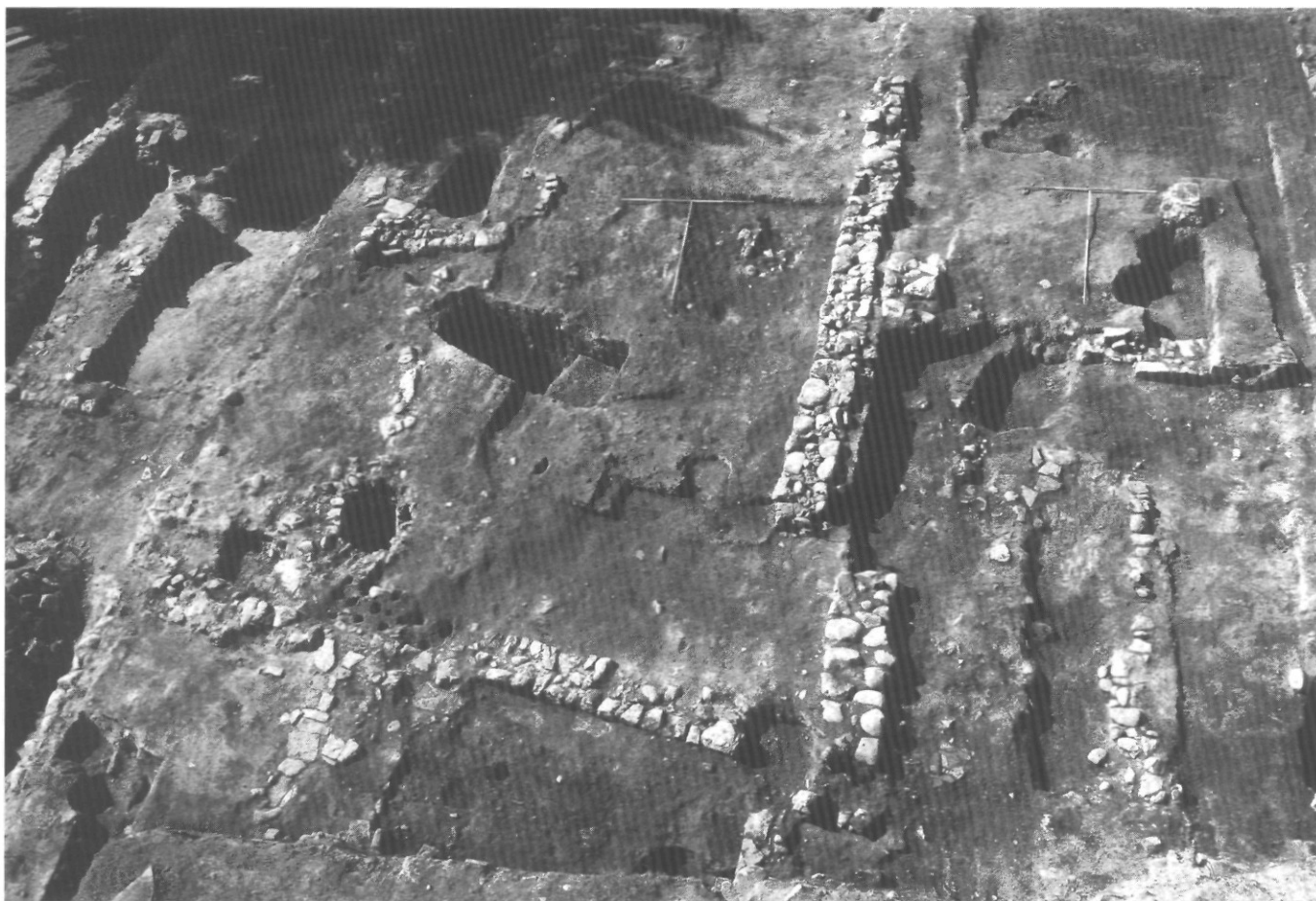


Fig 9. Ronaldson's Wharf, Leith: medieval properties under excavation, looking W.



buildings with mortar-bonded stone walls. Three-quarters of a medieval stone font were discovered within a 15th-century rebuild of the pre-existing well.

During the post-medieval period continued redevelopment of the plots involved the gradual replacement of the late medieval buildings with more substantial tenement structures. This included the replacement of the workshops with further mortar-bonded structures. Of particular note was a 17th-century maltings within the southernmost plot. The remains of the N wall of the Bulker's Office, constructed following the realignment of Sandport Place (1788), were uncovered along the S side of the area. This structure, along with the surrounding tenements, was demolished in the early 1980s.

**Area G.** Area G covered an area of approximately 620m<sup>2</sup> bounded to the W by Sandport Street and to the S by Sandport Place. Up to 3m of stratified archaeological remains survived, however the S and W sides of the area (c 180m<sup>2</sup>) were truncated by the construction of late 18th-century tenements along the frontages of Sandport Place and Street. Both primary and subsequent phases of archaeological structures and deposits within this area contrasted with those within Area F in that they were of an industrial nature from the beginning, relating to the resupplying and refitting of sea-going vessels.

The earliest archaeological deposits overlay a sand dune surface which sloped from a N-S ridge, approximately underlying Sandport Street, which sloped eastwards towards the river. The nature of these deposits, including water-derived gravels, indicate that this area was subjected to episodes of flooding causing the reworking of the 11th to 12th-century deposits with river deposits. Towards the end of the 12th century the effects of flooding were somehow reduced, allowing the deposition of stratified midden-rich material to occur. The material was primarily derived from coal-fired ironworking, centred on substantial deposits of iron slag.

By the 13th to 14th century, the earlier open-sided timber structures associated with the ironworking were replaced by a square timber structure with clay-bonded, stone wall footings. This building contained several phases of ovens and/or furnaces with intermittent periods of abandonment between phases. The area to the S of this building was characterised by the deposition of substantial midden-rich deposits, including a large oyster shell midden up to 0.5m deep. These deposits also contained substantial quantities of hammer-scale, indicating the nearby location of a smithy.

By the early post-medieval period an E-W Close was developed, running along the northern side of the area, which resulted in the infilling of the backland areas with structures constructed of mortar-bonded stone walls. These structures and associated midden-rich deposits reflected a change in use towards a more domestic function, with the workshops from the previous period absent. The area was levelled in the late 18th century for the construction of the Bridge Street tenements.

Sponsor: Miller Partnerships.

### **Royal Edinburgh Hospital orchard**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Victorian pottery

NT 236 710 As a result of construction work carried out by Melville Dundas in the grounds of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, a large amount of spoil was created, in amongst which were thousands of sherds of pottery from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, as it was then called. These fall into two groups: plain white, with or without 'R.E.A.' printed in black, and blue transfer-printed wares mainly manufactured by Clyde Pottery, Greenock, from 1857-77; and blue band and stripe or pink band and stripe with the Royal crest and a banner 'R.E.A.' manufactured by Copeland, from 1877 to c 1900.

J Dawson

### **St Margaret's Gatehouse, Restalrig**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief

D Stewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 283 744 A watching brief was carried out at Restalrig Parish Church (NMRS NT 27 SE 103.00) in November 1998, during the excavation of two pipe trenches in the vicinity of the gatehouse. The gatehouse is an 18th-century building with 19th-century additions.

The shallow nature of the pipe trenches meant that no archaeological deposits of pre-19th-century date were disturbed, and no finds were retained. A number of fragments of human remains were revealed; these were reburied.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **St Ninian's Manse and Church,**

**Quayside Mills** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Ecclesiastical, industrial

D Henderson

NT 2683 7647 Recording of standing buildings and exploratory excavations in the surrounding yards were carried out at the site of St Ninian's Chapel (later church and manse) and the N end of the 1430s 'Old Bridge of Leith'.

The N pier and alignment of the bridge was found. The standing building complex on the site contains the remains of a 6 x 5m, cellared, three-storey building. The W and N walls of this tower house-style structure survive to a height of over 10m and pre-date the surviving ashlar W wall of the original St Ninian's Chapel, built by the Abbot of Holyrood in 1493. The chapel was replaced in 1600 by a basically rectangular church building, 19.8 x 15m, of one storey, applied to the W face of the cellared building (which became the session house) and incorporating the W wall of the chapel. To the E of the kirk, and S of the session house, a four-storey manse was built in 1606. A garden was reclaimed from the banks of the Water of Leith in 1613, with waterproofed perimeter walls. The manse was extended to the S by a three-storey building, now demolished, in the late 17th century. The session house was extended to the E, with a turnpike stair in the NE corner, surmounted by an ogival steeple, in 1675, using stone from the demolished English Church in the nearby Cromwellian citadel. Substantial alterations were carried out on the church fabric in 1735 and, in 1751, the original manse building was extended to the E, with a chamfered SE corner to avoid impinging on the road from the 'Old Bridge'. In 1816 the minister and congregation moved to a new site and the building complex was given over to industrial uses; a substantial four-storey mill building was constructed in 1825, using the N and S walls of the church as foundations, and retaining the manse and session house as offices. Several subsidiary industrial buildings were constructed around this complex during the 19th and early 20th centuries, which have been demolished during the current conversion of the buildings to domestic accommodation and office space.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### **St Patrick's Church, Cowgate**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Medieval and post-medieval urban

J Gooder

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 260 736 An archaeological investigation was carried out in the garden of the old Presbytery House at St Patrick's Church, Cowgate (NMRS NT 27 SE 297). A single trench was cut diagonally across the garden, revealing the foundations of what was in all likelihood the building known since the 18th century as the Earl of Selkirk's House. In addition, refuse pits and small 18th and 19th-century walls were found overlying or set within deep midden sediments. Close to the base of the exposed soil profile the remains of an earlier building was unearthed which may date to some period

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

prior to the 17th century. The excavation also showed that, prior to this period, the ground had been used for agriculture or gardening. A considerable quantity of butchered animal bone and lesser quantities of ceramic debris dating from the 12th to 19th centuries were also recovered. The site is interpreted as containing significant evidence relating to aspects of late medieval and post-medieval urban development with particular application to the changes in use of back plots in an urban setting.

Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

### **Sandeman House, High Street**

J N Robertson

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Watching brief, structural remains

NT 2610 7370 In response to a garden improvement scheme, a watching brief was carried out during September 1998 to the rear of John Knox House and The Netherbow Centre located on the N side of the High Street. A shallow circular trench, c 10m in diameter, was opened in the centre of the garden area.

The corner of a building was uncovered in the SW quadrant with an associated cobbled yard to the N and a later brick structure abutting to the NW. A N-S aligned sandstone culvert lay to the E of this structure, running parallel to and on the W side of a second stone and mortar wall, in a clay-filled cut. This second wall cut a third mortar and sandstone wall to the S, which appeared contemporary with the drain. The pottery associated with all of the features dates from the 18th century and later.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### **37-40 The Shore, Leith**

J A Lawson

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Urban excavation

NT 2710 7651 An archaeological excavation was carried out in April 1998 prior to development of a gap site situated on the northern edge of the medieval port of South Leith and overlying part of the site for the late medieval royal complex, the King's Wark (constructed c 1433-65). A post-medieval moulded stone doorway, decorated with the armorial device of the mid-16th-century Queen Regent Mary of Guise, was incorporated and reused within the present street frontage and will be retained within the new building.

Four trenches were excavated across the footprint of the proposed development and revealed that the survival of stratified archaeological deposits was constrained by the presence of a complex series of late post-medieval (17th-18th century) cellars: as such the archaeological remains were restricted to the southern third of the site. The stratified sequence of deposits and walls revealed five main phases of occupation: pre-15th-century midden and beach deposits; construction of the King's Wark complex; late 15th-century land reclamation to the E of the King's Wark complex; probable late 16th-century reconstruction of southern range of the King's Wark known as 'The Vaults'; and 17th to 18th-century redevelopment. Of particular interest were the remains of a 15th-century sea wall or quay, running E-W across the S of the site. The position and date of the wall suggests that it relates to the King's Wark complex, although an earlier date of construction is also possible.

Sponsor: Gregor Homes.

### **10 South Niddry Street**

J A Lawson

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Post-medieval cess pit

NT 2600 7345 The remains of a rubble-filled, stone-lined cess pit were uncovered in February 1998, prior to the laying of a concrete floor within the southern rear room of the building. The feature was constructed from dressed blocks of sandstone, forming

a 1.2m square with a depth in excess of 1.5m. The location and orientation of the feature would suggest that it pre-dates the construction of the present-day building of c 1790.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### **Tailor's Hall, Cowgate**

J N Robertson

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Well

NT 2576 7344 During restoration works in 1998 at Tailor's Hall on the S side of the Cowgate, a large well, approximately 3m in diameter, was uncovered in the N courtyard. This was located halfway along and against the S wall of Tailor's Hall, with the foundations of the building forming the S side of the well. The E side was dominated by a large modern iron pipe with iron girders spanning the well in an E-W direction. In the W it appeared to cut bedrock. To the N a stone-built arch formed the side: this was blocked, at least partly, by bricks. The arch may form the entrance to a N-S tunnel connecting a number of wells in this area. At 2.6m below ground level, the sides of the well stepped in to a round, brick-lined shaft full of water. The shaft also contained concrete, reinforcing cables and ironwork, possibly capping or the support for a pumping mechanism.

The well is thought to be Early Modern in date and related to the brewing industry.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### **Union Canal, Edinburgh**

G J Douglas

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Early 19th-century contour canal

NT 19 70; NT 20 70 A watching brief was carried out in October 1998 while two slit trenches and a trial pit were dug on the line of the canal. The canal was infilled in the 1960s.

In slit trench 1 (NT 1948 7002), the profile of the canal was visible, while in slit trench 2 (NT 1954 7004), and the trial pit (NT 1906 7000), the canal appears to have been disturbed during its infilling, and only traces of the silt at its bottom, on the clay lining, were found. The fill material was of earth and building site waste.

Kirkdale Archaeology carried out a watching brief in March 1999 while four trial pits were dug along the line of the infilled canal. The evidence from the trial pits indicated that the canal was seriously disturbed during the infilling process in the 1960s.

Sponsor: British Waterways.

### **Warriston Courtyard (City parish of Edinburgh)**

J A Lawson

Post-medieval walls and kiln/oven

NT 2572 7364 A watching brief was carried out during upgrading and landscaping activities at Warriston Courtyard, located on the N side of the High Street between the two historic Closes of Roxburgh's Close (to the W) and Warriston's Close (to the E), at the heart of Edinburgh's medieval Old Town.

Ground disturbance to the E of Roxburgh's Close was limited to a series of narrow service and wall foundation trenches, excavated to a maximum depth of 1m below ground surface. A series of mortar-bonded walls were discovered, representing the remains of probable post-medieval cellars for tenements running along the eastern side of the Close, with the cellars filled with 19th-century midden and demolition deposits. The remains of an undated clay-bonded kiln/oven were also discovered to the E of the Closes, pre-dating the mortar-bonded cellar walls. A further trench was located on the NW corner of the site, to provide the foundations for stepped access from Warriston Close. This revealed 1m of 19th/20th-century demolition and levelling deposits, which continued below the limits of excavation (ground surface of Warriston Close).

Sponsor: Ian Riddell Architects.



**Water Street, Leith** (City parish of Edinburgh) C Moloney  
Urban evaluation; building recording (Headland Archaeology)

NT 2710 7635 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on deposits beneath the floor of basements at 42–50 Water Street, Leith. Five test pits were excavated, demonstrating the survival of archaeology on the northern side of the proposed development area. The site would appear to have been peripheral to the main focus of the settlement of South Leith during the early medieval period but became more intensively used in the late medieval and post-medieval periods. A possible early property boundary in the form of a turf bank was the earliest feature identified. A large pit was also identified which contained a large quantity of fish bone and oyster shell together with high-status pottery imported from Holland during the late medieval period. The structural remains of a 17th/18th-century tenement were also identified incorporated into the build of a 19th-century warehouse.

Sponsor: Miller Homes.

**Malleny doocot** (Currie parish) D Connolly, A Dunn  
Archaeological recording (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 165 665 Archaeological recording was conducted in September and October 1998 of the doocot at Malleny House (NMRS NT 16 NE 26), in advance of refurbishment. At present the structure is filled with rubble and only the NW wall nesting boxes survive to their full height. An initial assessment of the structure was necessary, as clearance of the internal rubble would likely have resulted in the collapse of any interior features.

Malleny doocot is within the grounds of Malleny House, beside the Water of Leith. Malleny House itself lies only 30m to the NW of the doocot. Rebuilt in 1634, the house lies on an earlier site; above the kitchen chimney the lintel bears the coat of arms of William Knychtsoune with the date 1589.

Scale drawings of internal and external elevations of the doocot were made, alongside a full photographic record being prepared. In addition, all observed features were recorded in a context regime, providing a database of features which could allow for a phased interpretation of the building.

Based on the results of the building survey, the development of the doocot from its erection around 1634 to its final state today can be summarised in four periods of construction, occupation, and decline.

## *Period 1 Construction (c 1634)*

The present house and the doocot share similar architectural characteristics, with crowstep forms on the gable and wall construction. It is considered likely that the two were constructed around the same time. At this point in time the ground surface was much lower, as is evidenced by a blocked door in the SE gable. It may well have been free-standing, built directly onto a river terrace overlooking the Water of Leith. It may be viewed at present as an unusual example, because of the entrance holes being on the N side, as opposed to the more normal S-facing entrance. However as the only surviving features in the roof from this period are the two primary rafters it is impossible to say whether this was always the case. The floor is of rough sandstone pieces set closely together, and this may still survive beneath interior debris. The doocot was constructed to hold a maximum of 915 nesting boxes.

## *Period 2 Alteration (early 19th century)*

Around 1810 the then owner, General Thomas Scott, constructed several additions to the house. During this period the ground surface was raised to the NW and NE of the doocot. In doing so it covered the original entrance in the SE gable, which was then blocked, and a new door was forced through the SW wall. It is likely that the iron fittings are also from this period, and they are for the attachment of climbing plants which would have grown from the new ground surface.

## *Period 3 Maintenance (mid-20th century)*

Records show that by 1945 no pigeons were in residence within the doocot. However in 1960 there were 38, and so it is possible that the rebuilding of the roof (including the replacement of all the common rafters), may date to this period. Much of the exterior was repointed and repaired with cement, showing that the building was being maintained.

## *Period 4 Decline and partial collapse (1961–present)*

After the loss of the pigeons through disease in 1961, the interior of the structure fell into disrepair. The nesting boxes on the NE, SE and SW walls were either removed or collapsed internally. This caused a loss of structural integrity in the main walls, causing the collapse of much of the interior skins of the masonry.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Dalmeny Estate** (Dalmeny parish)

H M D Jones

Arable fieldwalking

NT 1870 7670 The second phase of the fieldwalking project extended the area to the S of that previously reported (DES 1998, 33–4). The lithic scatter was found to continue primarily along the rising ground adjacent to the W bank of the River Almond. Flint and chert cores, microliths, blades and debitage were found.

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.

**Dalmeny Estate** (Dalmeny parish)

V E Dean

Building remains

NT 1867 7702 A trial trench in the field above the Cramond ferryman's cottage revealed a spread of mortar, pantile and coal. A Dalmeny Estate plan of 1800 showed that East Craigie Farm was originally situated very close to the area investigated. The 1856 6" OS map showed that the later East Craigie Farm had been relocated half a mile to the SW. More recent maps showed that by the mid-1970s four supergrid gas pipes had been inserted across the area; on one of these, Lord Rosebery had indicated a zone, enclosing the area trenched, where he recalled having seen building remains when the pipelines were being laid. It would therefore seem probable that the traces of mortar and pantile relate to the demolition of the earlier farm.

The excavation took place by kind permission of Lord Rosebery. Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

**Kirkliston Parish Church** (Kirkliston parish)

D Henderson

Medieval church

NT 124 743 A watching brief was carried out in July 1998 on two test pits excavated immediately adjacent to the NW and SW corners of the church tower (assumed date AD 1200), to examine the foundations because of movement of the tower. A raft of mortared masonry of late medieval date was seen to underpin the tower foundations, which were only 0.2m below current ground level. A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was discovered in an 18th-century wall trench, but there was no evidence of medieval burials within a metre of the tower walls.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**Newbridge roundabout, Newbridge**

J Miller

(Kirkliston parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 1245 7255 A watching brief was undertaken during groundbreaking activities at a site which was located some 200m SE of Huly Hill Bronze Age burial mound and standing stones (NMRS NT 17 SW 8). The area was found to comprise natural

## FALKIRK

sands and gravels and made ground with a small area of recently buried topsoil beneath this. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Sponsor: McDonalds Restaurants Ltd.

## FALKIRK

**Carriden** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Late Bronze Age socketed axehead

NT 027 806 A Late Bronze Age socketed axehead was found in March 1999 by Mr John Barron, Falkirk, while metal detecting in the course of a larger fieldwalking and metal detecting exercise initiated by the Falkirk Local History Society. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 20/99) and allocated to Falkirk Museum Service.

**Dymock's Building, Bo'ness** J Triscott, P Sharman, A Dunn (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Excavation

NS 9982 8175 Following on from an initial season of work in 1998 (*DES* 1998, 37), a keyhole excavation was completed of parts of the building; the trenches also served to allow the site engineers to assess sub-surface conditions prior to further engineering works being undertaken. The work was carried out in February 1999.

Dymock's Building is located in the historic centre of Bo'ness, occupying a rectangular area, fronting onto North Street on the E, with Scotland's Close on the W and a car park to the N. This occupies an area of reclaimed ground that used to be the old harbour basin before the coming of the railway. The south-eastern edge is abutted by a 19th-century tenement building.

Four trenches were excavated where areas of flooring had been lifted prior to the start of the project. The two separate programmes of archaeological recording and excavation have resulted in the following phasing of Dymock's Building:

### *Pre-Phase 1 Pre-mid-17th century*

No structural evidence survived from this phase of activity. However, the recent excavations have brought to light evidence of activity pre-dating the earliest elements of the current building.

The identification during excavations of a deep deposit of apparently industrial waste, underlying the base of the E wall, and similar material exposed in a disturbance below the N gable, suggests the use of the site as a manufactory prior to the construction of the earliest part of the complex.

### *Phase 1 Early to late 17th century*

The core structure for what became a complex combination of domestic and service elements by the mid-18th century appears to have been a rectangular range on at least two levels. At present the degree of alteration and sub-division of the property has made any detailed description of this primary element very difficult. It seems likely, however, that all subsequent uses of the plot, and indeed its extension some time c 1700 (Phase 2) were a response to the more specialised needs of the household, whether to create a separate sub-tenancy or to accommodate a wide variety of social, domestic and commercial requirements.

### *Phase 2 Late 17th to early 18th century*

The property appears to have become a three-storey T-shaped building incorporating the Phase 1 range with the addition of a N jamb and a southward extension.

### *Phase 3 Early 18th to late 18th century*

A probable lean-to two-storey structure was erected in the angle to the N of the jamb and the range, as well as the erection of the NE stair tower/annexe, and the raising of the roof level and attic floor. This seems likely to have taken place at the time the property was disposed to Robert Gregorie in 1714. In this document the N-S measurement of the property is given as 96 feet, which

corresponds to the distance from the S gable to the N wall of the courtyard. In 1698 the N-S dimension is given as 80ft. and also in 1794. At present, this may be explained as an extension to the original plot during Phase 2, and its subsequent sub-division as a separate tenancy by 1794. A fine wood-panelled dining room, with buffet niche, was built during this phase.

### *Phase 4 Mid-19th century*

The hip-roofed building at the SW angle of the range and jamb was inserted. It may be as late as 19th century in date, but is earlier than 1855 as it is shown on the 1st edition OS map.

### *Phase 5 Mid-19th century-1955*

The building was under tenanted occupancy up to 1955, and various fittings and furnishings survive from this period.

### *Phase 6 Post-1955*

This phase sees the total demolition of the N wall of the jamb, partial demolition of the rest of the jamb and of the NW wing. Most of the brick infilling of doors and windows should date to this time, along with the raising of the floors with concrete, insertion of the present stairs and all plasterboarding. The pantile roof and the secondary crowsteps were removed, as were the chimney stacks from the Phase 1 S gable chimney, and the internal flue at the junction of the range and the jamb. The cement asbestos roofing was put in place during this phase.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that a painted panel (Phase 3) survived above the dining room fireplace until the mid-1950s. 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.

**Gauze Road, Bo'ness** (Bo'ness & Carriden parish) G Bailey  
Evaluation

NT 0039 8107 Topsoil was stripped from the solum of a new house at 1 Gauze Road which lies over the previously reported line of the E ditch of Kinglass Roman temporary camp. However, no trace of the ditch was found.

Sponsor: Douglas Brown.

**Doghillock** (Dunipace parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Romano-British brooch

NS 816 840 A Romano-British copper-alloy headstud brooch was found near Doghillock by a metal detectorist. The findspot lies in a swampy area between Denovan House and Mine Wood, S of a suspected dun site at Law Hill. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 74/98) and allocated to Falkirk Museum Service.

**Torwood Castle** (Dunipace parish) G Bailey  
Castle courtyard buildings

NS 8359 8436 Two rooms in the N range of courtyard buildings of the castle (NMRS NS 88 SW 3) were excavated down to the levels of the latest floor make-up. The make-up formed part of the extensive terracing of this part of the site. The courtyard was entered through a neatly cobbled pend in the centre of the wing. Room 1 lay to the E of this. In its initial phase Room 1 had an oven of brick construction in its NW corner, surrounded by a paved floor. An internal N-S wooden partition had divided the room in two. This partition was subsequently rebuilt in stone, and the oven moved to its E. Mortar floors covered the earlier stone paving.

Room 2 contained a rock-cut well with an arched head. Once into bedrock the shaft expanded to 1.8 x 2.2m. A turner of 1632 was found in the floor make-up associated with the well-head. A stone trough or drain occurred in the SE corner of the room. The S wall of the room was located further S than depicted on earlier plans.

Sponsors: Falkirk Local History Society, Torwood Castle Trust.

**Abbotshaugh, Dalderse** (Falkirk parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Bronze spearhead fragment

NS 895 822 A fragment of a bronze socketed spearhead was found in September 1997 by Mr Michael Burke, Falkirk, while metal detecting in a ploughed field at Abbotshaugh. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 6/98) and allocated to Falkirk Museum Service.

**Blackness to Grangemouth natural gas pipeline** C McGill  
(Falkirk; Bo'ness & Carriden; Linlithgow parishes) (CFA)  
Watching brief.

NS 945 803 – NT 039 799 A watching brief was carried out during the construction of the gas pipeline at Blackness to Grangemouth. A low density of sites was identified, the majority in the westernmost area and identified during the desk-based phase of the project (*DES 1998*, 38). None of the previously unknown features was significantly pre-recent.

The Antonine Wall was not directly affected by the pipeline as a tunnel was created beneath it and associated remains.

Detailed reports have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: BP Chemicals Ltd.

**Bonnyhill Road, Falkirk** (Falkirk parish) A R Rees (CFA)  
Watching brief

NS 8523 7980 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the machine-excavation of trenches associated with the laying of underground cables and the erection of electricity poles within the Scheduled area of the Antonine Wall Roman frontier works, on the presumed alignment of the military way. No archaeological features were revealed or artefacts recovered.

Full details are in a report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Bonnywater** (Falkirk parish) C Ellis  
Antonine Wall (AOC Archaeology)

NS 8035 7885 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were carried out between the B618, the Forth Clyde Canal, and E of Allandale Cottages. The aim of the works was to recommend the route for an access road with least archaeological impact, and monitor the laying and uplift of the temporary road. The upper sediment fill of the Antonine ditch was revealed; this surface dated to the 18th–19th century. The remnants of an upcast bank were revealed at the western end of the site.

Sponsor: Edmund Nuttal Ltd.

**Callendar Business Park** (Falkirk parish) G Bailey  
Site investigation

NS 9035 7934 Excavations to the S of the timber hall found in 1989 (*DES 1990*, 8) showed that the area had been extensively landscaped resulting in the removal of early deposits. Although the original course of the Gallow Syke was found, 18th-century gravel quarries had been followed by earth moving in the 1960s.

Sponsor: Tannison Ltd.

**Dorrator Foundry, Camelon** (Falkirk parish) G Bailey  
Roman fort

NS 866 807 Excavation in June 1998 at the site of the Dorrator Ironworks ahead of redevelopment located two V-shaped ditches of the 1st century AD. They followed the line of an E–W escarpment overlooking the floodplain of the River Carron, and were of a military character. They can be attributed to the Flavian annexe to the fort at Camelon. A slot parallel with the upper ditch may represent part of the associated rampart. The ditches had completely silted up by the time a large drainage ditch was cut across them at right-angles. This drain was filled with a large quantity of rubbish in the 2nd century. The material includes pottery, shoes, wattle

and daub, bone, beads and harness fittings. Having completely impeded the flow of water, the rubbish was dug through by a V-shaped ditch of much smaller dimensions. On the flatter ground to the S, a number of smaller ditches probably represented a field system of the immediate post-Roman period.

Sponsors: FM Enterprises, Falkirk Museum.

**Brewers Fayre and Travel Inn** (Grangemouth parish) A Duffy  
Antonine Wall (AOC Archaeology)

NS 9265 7950 An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the site of a proposed Brewers Fayre and Travel Inn, near Falkirk. The development area lay on the route of the Antonine Wall, remnants of which were seen at the western edge during the excavation of a trench for a drain. No remains of the Antonine Wall were seen during the watching brief.

Sponsor: Ogilvie Construction.

## FIFE

### Fife Graveyard Survey

S Farrell

Survey

Following on from work carried out previously (*DES 1998*, 39), surveys were made of several churchyards in Fife.

**Creich Church** (Creich parish)

NO 3268 2138 92 stones were recorded. Work was also carried out on related historical documentation.

**Dunbog** (Dunbog parish)

NO 2851 1803 66 memorials were recorded. A study was made of related documents, especially the Kirk of Session records.

**Kingskettle** (Kettle parish)

NO 3108 0830 121 memorials were recorded.

**Logie Church** (Logie parish)

NO 404 204 89 memorials were recorded.

**Moonzie Church** (Moonzie parish)

NO 3386 1760 82 memorials were recorded, one of which is a medieval gravestone of an incised sword, which is built into the W boundary wall. A find was made of two sherds of pottery, identified as 15th-century white gritty ware.

**Newburn Church** (Newburn parish)

NO 4531 0352 103 memorials were recorded. A study was also made of related documentation, including lair plan and mortsafe accounts and death records.


Report lodged with Fife SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Fife Council Archaeology Unit, Marc Fitch Fund, RCAHMS.

**Aberdour Castle** (Aberdour parish) D Stewart  
Excavation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 1924 8547 A short programme of excavation was carried out during early 1999 on the terraces situated against the S side of Aberdour Castle. Detailed evidence was recorded of the sequence of alterations to the terraces and 16th-century terrace walls, and various garden features were also encountered.

A fuller summary has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Aberdour to Burntisland** L Anderson, M Cook  
(Aberdour; Burntisland parishes) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 1802 8539 – NT 2220 8643 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the renewal of a water main from Aberdour to Burntisland. These works identified no features of any

archaeological significance. However, during the course of the works a flint knife was recovered (NT 2215 8646).

Sponsor: Montgomery Watson.

### Scottish Fisheries Museum

(Anstruther Easter parish)

A Wood (Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies)

Watching brief

NO 5686 0348 In order to accommodate the Zulu fishing vessel *Research* within new premises of a cooperage and The Sun Tavern, extensive restructuring was carried out. An archaeological watching brief was commissioned, and three carved stones were discovered and recorded.

Within The Sun Tavern a large triangular pediment stone was discovered on the first floor of the building; it had been obscured by later room and floor partitions. All these were recorded *in situ* and then removed for the purpose of being reused in the rebuilding of the site after the Zulu fishing vessel is in place.

The raised lettering on the stone reads 'W S 1 6 2 2'; the incised lettering reads 'D N 1 7 9 1'; between the letters 'D' and 'N' is a symbol, possibly an anchor. Documentary research suggests that the initials 'W S' on the pediment may be those of William Smyth who lived in the property prior to 1664.

A second stone, of red sandstone, appears to have part of a shield design with a number 5 on it. The wooden peg *in situ* on the top edge is evidence that it was attached to another block of stone, which may have continued the design. A yellow sandstone fragment has a radial design on it with the numbers 1 and 6 below the 'sunbeam' pattern and a star to the left of the digit 1.

A fuller summary is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Fisheries Museum Trust.

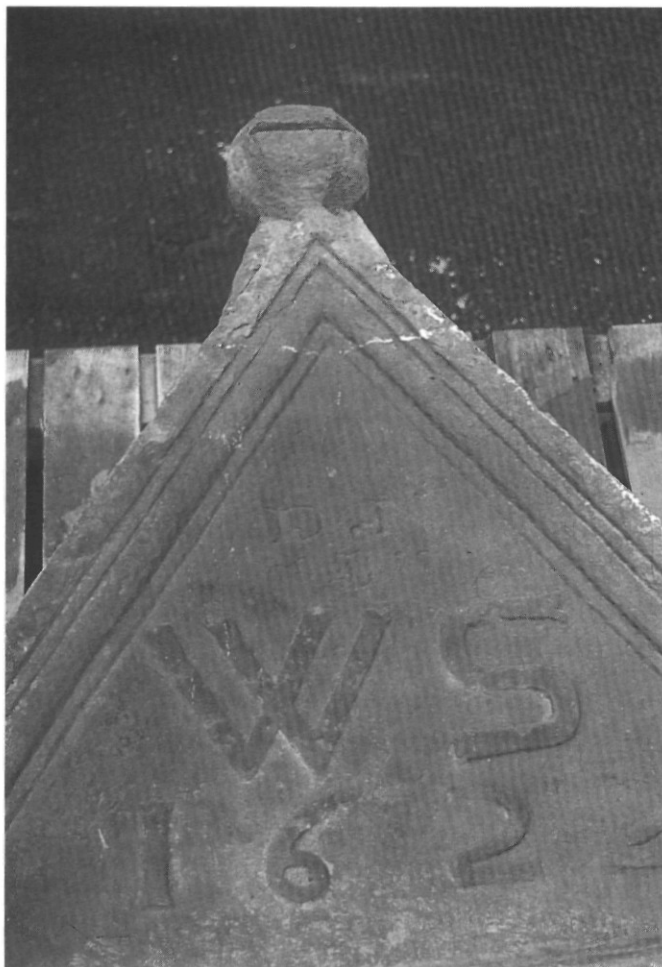


Fig 10. Scottish Fisheries Museum: carved pediment stone.

### Newbigging, Burntisland

(Burntisland parish)

L Anderson, M Cook

(AOC Archaeology)

Shell midden

NT 2137 8634 During an archaeological watching brief on the renewal of a water main from Aberdour to Burntisland, a shell midden was identified on adjacent land. The midden material was exposed only where a farm track had cut into it and, consequently, the midden's extent is uncertain. A small sample from the midden proved to contain mainly oyster shells, with some whelk and limpet shells, and a conspicuous absence of any identifiable artefacts. A radiocarbon date of limpet shell (*Patella vulgata*) produced a date of 600 ± 35 BP (OxA-8843).

### Crail Airfield, Crail (Crail parish)

C Lowe

Watching brief

(Headland Archaeology)

NO 6320 0895 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken of excavations associated with the construction of the new marine outfall within the Scheduled area at Crail Airfield. The works also comprised a pre-excavation marine survey of the site of the offshore diffuser unit. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

### Bonnygate/West Port (Cupar parish)

L Anderson (SUAT)

Medieval burgh

NO 374 147 – NO 371 146 A pipeline trench was excavated from Lady Wynd, through Bonnygate to the W beyond West Port. The section from Lady Wynd to South Union Street was archaeologically monitored. The trench sections revealed previous carriageways, midden layers, street frontages, rubbish pits, culverts, and medieval pottery. The remnants of previous carriageways sealed midden layers which contained extremely well-preserved organic matter. The uncovering of walls and their position well into the modern carriageway shows that some early Bonnygate street frontages encroached on the thoroughfare to be pushed back by later road widening. Rubbish pits may be remnants of the burgh boundary system. There were episodes of levelling clay areas, as shown by trampled clay surfaces, and infill, shown by mixed contexts. (SUAT CP11).

Sponsors: East of Scotland Water, Fife Council.

### Tarvit to Balmullo water mains renewal

H James

(Cupar; Dairsie; Leuchars parishes)

(GUARD)

Pits with cremation and pottery

NO 373 117 – NO 422 214 As part of an ongoing project of water mains renewal in the Fife area, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of a pipeline between Hill of Tarvit service reservoir and Balmullo service reservoir. This consisted of the archaeological examination of all areas stripped of topsoil, and the continual monitoring of approximately 5% of the trenching operations.

The pipeline route proved to be largely free of major archaeological remains. A stone-built well was uncovered close to the A91 (NO 3930 1542) and three putative prehistoric pits, containing pottery, and, in one instance, cremated bone, were recorded within the grounds of Hill of Tarvit Mansionhouse (NO 3765 1149). A number of smaller features, in the main relating to earlier agricultural activity, were also recorded, along with two isolated pit features and a series of pre-modern field drains. In general, however, the policy of avoidance of known areas of archaeology proved successful, and no significant archaeological remains were disturbed.

The stratigraphy of a road leading from the A916 to Hill of Tarvit Mansionhouse (NO 378 118), a National Trust for Scotland property, was investigated during the course of the project. Although

presently covered by a modern tarmac surface, the routeway was expected to be related to the original construction of the Wemyss Hall, built in 1696 from plans by Sir William Bruce of Kinross (RCAHMS 1933). The original road surface was identified, bordered by wide verges, with two revetting walls and drainage ditches to either side. (GUARD 688).

Sponsors: Montgomery Watson, East of Scotland Water.

**Dalgety Bay** (Dalgety parish) C Lowe  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 165 835 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the cutting of two new sewer outfalls in Dalgety Bay. This work was undertaken in conjunction with a desk-based review of existing data and a remote-sensing survey. No significant archaeological features were discovered during the course of the watching brief: an architectural fragment of medieval type, however, was recovered from the W pipe track, where it had been reused as metalling in a modern path. Additionally, the base of a pier and the site of a possibly similar structure nearby were recorded to the E of the development area.

Full details have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**Kingdom Gateway development** K Cameron (CFA)  
(Dunfermline parish)  
Evaluation

NT 126 855 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken of part of a large area proposed to be developed for housing and retail purposes. A variety of methods were employed in order to identify archaeological remains, including desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and excavation. A total of 66 trenches (covering 4400m<sup>2</sup>) and 109 test pits were excavated. No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were encountered, with the exception of a single pit of unknown date.

Data Structure Report to be lodged with Fife SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Ironside Farrar for Redrow Homes.

**Pitreavie Castle** (Dunfermline parish) A Duffy, J Gooder  
Watching brief and evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 1175 8480 A programme of archaeological works was instigated during the ground-reduction process associated with the construction of an attenuation pond at Pitreavie Castle Estate, Dunfermline. No significant archaeological features or artefactual material were discovered during either the evaluation or watching brief.

Sponsor: Cala Homes.

**Sandyhill, Tayport** B Glendinning (CFA)  
(Ferryport-on-Craig parish)  
Evaluation

NO 4585 2815 An evaluation was carried out in advance of a proposed residential development and attendant access road. This revealed two isolated gullies of unknown date. A potential Early Holocene peat was identified on the line of the access road beneath 1.04m of natural deposits. No other archaeological features were revealed.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Camperdown Construction Ltd.

**Scotsraig Golf Course, Tayport** J. Hamilton (CFA)  
(Ferryport-on-Craig parish)  
Field evaluation

NO 458 277 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed extension of Scotsraig Golf Course located within an Archaeological Area of Regional Importance as defined

in the Fife Structure Plan. This was achieved through a programme of desk-based assessment and trial trenching of a 3% (300m<sup>2</sup>) sample area.

The results indicated that the archaeological potential of the proposed development area was low. A single drainage feature and two possible coarse stone tools were found. Modern pottery and glass were recovered from the topsoil. Rich organic deposits relating to the Early Holocene environment were found at a depth of 1.5m and underlying thick deposits of carse clay.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scotsraig Golf Club.

**Morton Lochs** (Forgan parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Flints

NO 46 26 (general area) Seven flints collected from the general area of Morton Lochs in the 1950s were reported for examination. They include a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and an oblique arrowhead. In view of the lack of a good provenance, the flints were not claimed for Treasure Trove and were returned to the finder.

**Railway Pier, North Queensferry** C Lowe  
(Inverkeithing parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 1278 8049 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken of excavations associated with the construction of the new marine outfall to the W side of the railway pier in North Queensferry. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**Down Law Fort** (Kettle parish) R Strachan (CFA)  
Watching brief

NO 343 071 A watching brief was undertaken immediately N of the Scheduled hillfort of Down Law Fort (NMRS NO 30 NW 21). All areas of ground disturbance were monitored during a programme of cable laying associated with the replacement of an electrical supply to Down Field Radio Station (NO 3440 0718 – NO 3432 0721). Investigation was also required during the re-excavation of two earthing-cable trenches which had been opened in 1995. No significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were located.

Data Structure Report lodged with Fife SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Balcarres Estate** (Kilconquhar parish) G MacGregor, L Sharpe,  
Evaluation J Hamer (GUARD)

NO 4671 0453 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in February and March 1999 near to the site of St Mary's Chapel. Geophysical survey was undertaken prior to trial trenching to establish whether archaeological remains were present in an area of proposed development. Although the geophysical survey revealed several anomalies, trial trenching established no significant archaeological features were present and that the anomalies were the result of variation in geology. (GUARD 688.2).

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**Auchmuirbridge** (Kinglassie parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Bronze dagger or dirk fragment

NO 215 009 A fragment of the blade of a bronze weapon, probably a Middle Bronze Age dirk, was reported by a metal detectorist. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 80/97) and allocated to Fife Council Museum Service (Central Fife Museums).

## GLASGOW CITY

**Drumoig** (Leuchars; Forgan parishes) H James (GUARD)  
Watching brief and excavation

NO 43 25 During 1999, the on-site archaeological involvement with the development was concluded with a final site evaluation in Comerton, Forgan and Craigie Hill housing areas (*DES 1998*, 43).

**Forgan.** Within this area four plots were examined. The significant remains consisted of several plough-truncated pits containing prehistoric pottery, two curvilinear ditches and a small post-built structure with a hearth.

**Comerton.** The areas adjacent to the Scheduled areas A and E were examined with three trenches. These produced no significant remains.

**Craigie Hill.** Two areas of housing (H1 and H2) were examined with extensive trenches, neither produced significant archaeological remains.

No further fieldwork was required. (GUARD 25).

**Balcurvie** (Markinch parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Neolithic stone axehead

NO 3447 0103 A Neolithic polished stone axehead was found in the garden of Balcurvie Lodge. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 55/98) and allocated to Kirkcaldy Museum.

**Brownhills, St Andrews** C Lowe  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 5325 1550 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken of excavations associated with the construction of the new marine outfall near St Andrews. The works also comprised a pre-excavation marine survey of the site of the offshore diffuser unit. No features of archaeological interest were observed.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**Kinkell Farm** (St Andrews & St Leonard's parish) A Duffy  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NO 5330 1554 A desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological field evaluation were undertaken prior to the construction of a waste water treatment works development, at Kinkell Farm, St Andrews. Fifteen machine-excavated trial trenches and 30 hand-dug test pits were examined, representing a 5% sample of the development area. No previous features were recorded within the development area. Trial trenching revealed a series of field drains and two other features considered to be modern in origin. White-glazed china and two unworked quartz chunks were noted during the test pitting.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**101–103 Market Street, St Andrews** S Carter  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NO 5086 1675 Four 2 x 1m trial trenches were excavated to the rear of properties at 101–103 Market Street. The entire area behind the standing buildings is covered by up to 1.5m of deposits, principally a modern topsoil which overlies a medieval garden soil. Several specific features of archaeological interest were identified. A clay-bonded stone wall and a possible pit both underlay the medieval garden soil. Another pit of early post-medieval date was identified, cut through the medieval garden soil. Substantial assemblages of medieval pottery and mammal bone were collected and assessment of sediment samples identified carbonised plant remains, fish bone and industrial residues. These results are similar to those obtained on adjacent sites in Market Street.

Sponsor: Killylane Properties.

**113–119 Market Street, St Andrews** L Speed  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 5084 1677 A watching brief carried out during the redevelopment of the Mercat Centre showed that all archaeological deposits had been removed and replaced with modern fills, presumably during the construction of the shopping centre. This contrasts with adjacent sites where investigations have identified up to 1.5m of medieval and later deposits.

Sponsor: Killylane Properties.

**St Andrews Gateway Centre, North Haugh** A Duffy  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Burials

NO 5008 1682 A desk-based assessment and field evaluation was commissioned in advance of the proposed development of a visitor centre. The field evaluation included trial trenching and a resistivity survey.


The field evaluation revealed human remains in the form of two graves located c 0.7m below the current ground level; these remains were excavated.

Sponsor: St Andrews International.

**St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews** D Hall (SUAT)  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish)  
Watching brief in precinct of leper hospital

NO 5190 1575 A watching brief was undertaken during the erection of a pre-school nursery due S of the East Sands Leisure Centre and to the SW of the site of previous excavations in 1986–87 (*DES 1987*, 14). Ploughsoil to a maximum depth of 1.5m was located across most of the site directly overlying natural sand. A possible cobbled trackway was recorded at the SW end of the site but there were no artefacts associated with this feature. It would appear that this part of the hospital precinct was always used for agriculture and never contained any built structures.

Four samples of human bone were submitted for dating. These all came from features or deposits pre-dating the excavated hospital buildings. Calibrated dates of 1530–1310 BC, AD 530–660, AD 130–390 and AD 430–650 were obtained. These results may suggest the presence of an earlier graveyard on the hospital site. (SUAT SA38).

Sponsor: HS 

**Muirside Estate, Oakley** (Saline parish) A R Rees (CFA)  
Evaluation

NT 006 910 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a derelict site reclamation scheme. The evaluation consisted of a programme of test pitting, trial trenching and geophysical survey. A total of 50 hand-excavated test pits and 2m trial trenches were excavated in order to locate archaeological features and to assess the artefactual content of the topsoil. Only occasional modern drainage features were located within the excavated test pits and no artefacts were found within the topsoil. Geophysical (resistivity) survey of eight 30 x 30m grids was conducted but only geological anomalies were noted. No archaeological features were located.

Full details will be lodged with the NMRS and Fife SMR.

Sponsor: Land Regeneration and Development.

## GLASGOW CITY

**Balmuildy** (Cadder parish) P Duffy, A Leslie, G MacGregor  
Roman fort (GUARD)

NS 5809 7157 A road improvement scheme at the Balmore Road/Balmuildy Road junction necessitated a programme of



archaeological work due to the close proximity of the works to the Scheduled Area of Balmuildy Roman fort.

Two ditches of the fort were located within the Scheduled area. Their excavation revealed that they had not, as anticipated previously, been disturbed through earlier excavations by Miller. Rather, within one of the ditches waterlogged conditions had promoted the preservation of organic material, while in the other ditch terminal sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the primary fill.

An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken in the vicinity of the Scheduled area. The only feature of significance identified was a cobbled surface lying beneath the modern road make-up. (GUARD 776).

Sponsor: Kelvorne Construction.

**Glasgow Green** (Glasgow parish) B Ballin-Smith, J Hamer  
WW2 air raid tunnels (GUARD)

NS 600 643 An initial period of geophysical work in Glasgow Green has produced significant results. Using a magnetometer in the area between Nelson's Monument and the People's Palace, the clear outline of 17 air raid tunnels have been found. These structures, built of reinforced concrete on a rectangular plan with interconnecting tunnels, were built for the people of Glasgow living around Glasgow Green and the area immediately S of the Clyde. They were built in the late 1930s but no plans survive of their location. They contained air vents at the corners and were entered via ramps. The roofs were of arched concrete but one excavated

tunnel has had its roof demolished. The geophysical results have been extremely successful, with many of the tunnel's features being clearly visible on the plots. It is expected that further geophysical work on the events area of the Green will continue in the near future. (GUARD 804, 664, 706).

Other work in Glasgow Green included a photographic survey of both Nelson's Monument and the Doulton Fountain.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

## HIGHLAND

### Badenoch and Strathspey graveyard survey

S Farrell

Survey

An evaluation survey was undertaken of the cemeteries and burial grounds in the Badenoch and Strathspey area, including the archaeological and historical standing of the sites visited. A note was made of the date, variety, and condition of memorials to each site. Photographs taken as part of this survey are deposited with the NMRS.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

### Inner Moray Firth

M Cressey, A Hale (CFA)

Coastal assessment survey

NH 650 465 – NH 950 878 A coastal archaeology and erosion assessment survey was undertaken between Inverness and Tarbat Ness. The project is one of several commissioned by Historic Scotland in recent years designed to assess the effects of coastal erosion on known and previously unrecorded archaeological sites lying within the intertidal zone. A 50m wide inland corridor was surveyed at the same time to provide shoreline context to the survey.

The survey, carried out in September 1998, examined a coastal strip of approximately 200km and included 'hard' (rocky with steep cliffs) and 'soft' (extensive sand and mud intertidal firths) shorelines. The survey identified 340 sites, of which 257 were affected by coastal erosion.

Three sites were chosen as case studies to exemplify the variety of monuments in the survey and also to show the varying affects of erosion on coastal archaeology. They included the four marine crannogs in the Beaully Firth (see DES 1994–96), the pre-Reformation chapel at Leamlair on the N shore of the Cromarty Firth, and the 62 fish traps found in the intertidal zone of the Beaully and Cromarty Firths.

The information gathered from this rapid survey is compiled in a two volume report and includes colour-coded maps and accompanying text.

Sponsor: HS.

### Inner Sound

B Finlayson, K Hardy, C Wickham-Jones

Survey and trial excavation

The following sites were recorded between January and September 1999 as part of the Scotland's First Settlers Project. A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

(Applecross parish)

#### NG 63 SE

NG 6907 3371	<b>Crowlin 2</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 6902 3415	<b>Crowlin 3</b>	Boulder shelter. +
NG 6909 3496	<b>Crowlin 4</b>	Rock shelter.
NG 6943 3352	<b>Crowlin 6</b>	Old sea cave.

#### NG 63 NE

NG 6840 3500	<b>Crowlin 7</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 6899 3535	<b>Crowlin 5</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 6983 3973	<b>Toscaig 8</b>	Rock shelter.

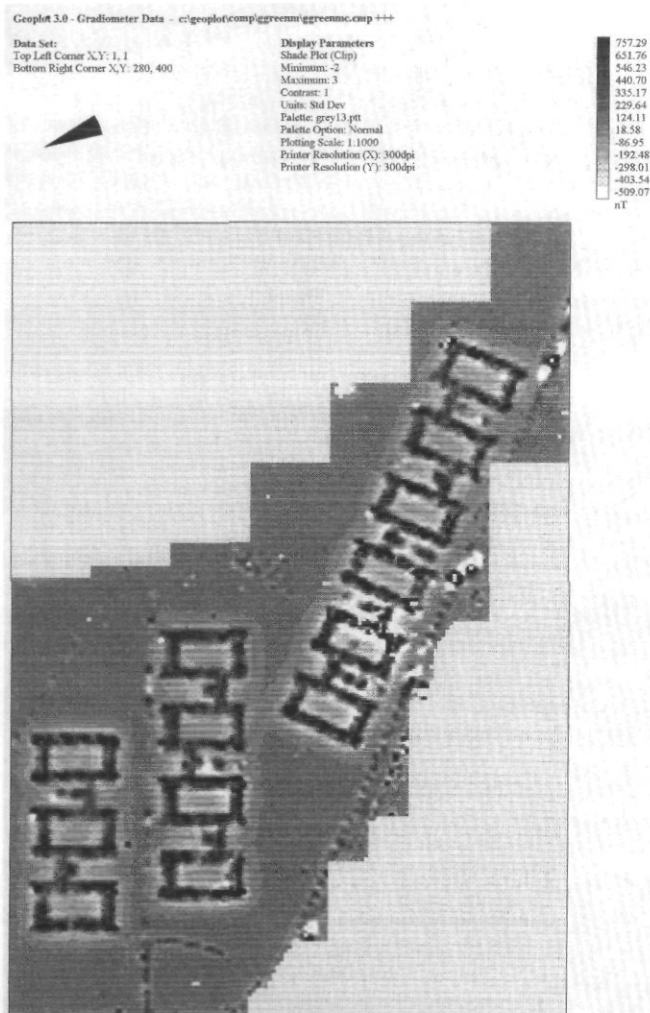


Fig 11. Glasgow Green: plot of gradiometer survey showing air raid tunnels.

## HIGHLAND

### NG 73 NW

NG 7170 3648	<b>Toscaig 1</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 7010 3758	<b>Toscaig 2</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 7085 3772	<b>Toscaig 3</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 7071 3759	<b>Toscaig 4</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 7029 3697	<b>Toscaig 5</b>	Cave.
NG 7095 3925	<b>Toscaig 6</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 7044 3975	<b>Toscaig 7</b>	Rock shelter.
NG 7009 3896	<b>Toscaig 9</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 7211 3975	<b>Toscaig 10</b>	Rock shelter.

### NG 74 SW

NG 7053 4038	<b>Toscaig 11</b>	Cave.
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### NG 64 NE

NG 6841 4934	<b>Sand 1</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 6837 4936	<b>Sand 2</b>	Rock shelter. +
NG 6840 4890	<b>Sand 3</b>	Sand dune. +

(Kilmuir parish)

### NG 47 NW

NG 4347 7641	<b>The Aird</b>	Rock shelter.
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### NG 46 NE

NG 4885 6851	<b>An Corran B</b>	Lithic scatter. +
NG 4877 6840	<b>An Corran C</b>	Lithic scatter. +
NG 4864 6836	<b>An Corran D</b>	Lithic scatter. +
NG 4730 6871	<b>Brogaig</b>	Lithic scatter. +
NG 4920 6885	<b>Staffin Island</b>	Lithic scatter. +
NG 4891 6854	<b>Cave of the Pigeons</b>	Cave.

(Portree parish)

### NG 65 SW

NG 6084 5286	<b>Loch a Sgurr 2</b>	Rock shelter. +
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(Snizort parish)

### NG 44 NW

NG 4188 4869	<b>Skeabost</b>	Open midden. +
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(Strath parish)

### NG 62 SE

NG 6866 2420	<b>Ashaig 2</b>	Open midden. +
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### NG 62 NW

NG 6218 2742	<b>Rubha an Droma Bhain, Scalpay</b>	Lithic scatter. +
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### NG 63 SE

NG 6590 3068	<b>Longay 1</b>	Sea cave.
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Note: + = containing visible midden

Test trenches were opened in the following sites in order to establish their archaeological potential:

#### Crowlin 1 (Applecross parish)

NG 691 338 Crowlin 1 is a rock shelter (*DES* 1998, 46) with a large overhang sheltering a small level platform with evidence for numerous rockfalls. Three test pits were opened during August 1999. All three trenches produced midden material interspersed with rockfall material. The midden appears to be a complex accumulation of material with periods of abandonment, and the evidence suggests that it did not have a single function over time. A small amount of artefactual material was recovered: 31 lithics including a gun flint found loose on the surface and one bone point.

#### Sand 1 (Applecross parish)

NG 6841 4934 Sand 1 is a rock shelter with a shallow but wide overhang above what appears to be a late glacial coastline. Eleven test trenches were opened during August 1999. Most trenches

yielded some material but trench 9 was the only one to produce significant anthropogenic material, including a substantial midden and artefacts including microliths and fragments of bone and antler. There appear to be no deposits surviving within the shallow rock shelter, however the terrace in front has a discrete midden deposit containing well-preserved organic remains. In addition there appears to be evidence for activity around the midden in the form of a lithic scatter and fire-shattered rocks. Seven bone tools and 450 lithics, including eight narrow blade microliths were found, as well as one barbed-and-tanged point from the surface.

#### Loch a Sgurr 1 (Portree parish)

NG 6084 5286 This substantial rock shelter, cut into a vertical rock face, lies above sea cliffs. Nine test trenches were opened, with trench 1 being the only one to produce significant anthropogenic material consisting of midden material and artefacts, including one bevel-ended and pointed bone tool and 79 lithics.

#### Ashaig 1 (Strath parish)

NG 6871 2424 This substantial shell midden is associated with the ancient cemetery and lies inside (Ashaig 2) and outside (Ashaig 1) the cemetery wall. A 1 x 0.5m trench was opened in Ashaig 1. Midden material was extensive, consisting of approximately 90% periwinkle with occasional fragments of animal bone and limpet shell. Coring with a post auger established that the site continued about 1m eastwards from the test section and suggests that the midden is extensive.

Sponsors: British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Society of Antiquaries of London, Percy Hedley Trust, Russell Trust, Prehistoric Society, Applecross Trust.


#### Lynebreck, Grantown-on-Spey

(Abernethy & Kincardine parish) M Dalland  
(Headland Archaeology)

Pre-afforestation survey

NJ 060 218 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of approximately 61ha of land around Lynebreck croft, some 6km SE of Grantown-on-Spey on the A939 Grantown-Tomintoul road. Three features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey. The banks and buildings recorded around the Lynebreck croft are likely to be associated with the present and an earlier phase of the settlement, while the extensive cairnfield on the ridge to the E of Lynebreck is likely to be of prehistoric date.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

#### Pityoulish Estate, Aviemore


(Abernethy & Kincardine parish) T Holden  
(Headland Archaeology)

Pre-afforestation survey

NH 937 140 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of approximately 4.8km<sup>2</sup> of land on the northern slopes of Craig Pityoulish and Craiggowrie and the intervening valleys, some 3km NE of Aviemore. The survey recorded a number of features that are likely to be of prehistoric date. In addition to a previously recorded dun (NMRS NH 91 SW 1) and a hut circle (NMRS NH 91 SW 5), several other hut circles were identified. In each case these lay close to a cairnfield with which they are potentially contemporary. Other cairnfields were also noted within the survey area. Some, including one with the traces of a lined cist, may have been funerary, although the majority were more likely to be the results of much later field clearance.

Four post-medieval settlements were also surveyed on the lower, N-facing slopes of Craiggowrie and Craig Pityoulish. These consisted of buildings, kilns and enclosures as well as field boundaries and clearance features.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.


Sponsor: HS 



**Balavil Estate, Kingussie** (Alvie parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NH 778 029 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of approximately 57ha of land around Creag Bheag, some 2km NE of Kingussie. Four features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey. All four sites are believed to relate to agricultural improvements undertaken in the post-medieval period. The features comprise a curving bank, a track, a stone dyke and 26 cairns.


A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Easter Raitts** (Alvie parish) O Lelong  
MoLRS township (GUARD)

NH 777 023 Excavation over five weeks in July and August 1999 of a built platform at the western edge of the township of Easter Raitts revealed a complex history of use (*DES 1998*, 45). The latest event was a sub-rectangular building which had been extended and rebuilt several times; a large paved area extending beyond and beneath a secondary end wall may represent an earlier, larger building, the floor of which was reused in the later structure. Pottery sherds date the extension of the later building to the mid-to late 18th century; a soakaway in this later building indicates it was probably used as a byre.

In the northern part of the trench, a stony bank had been built in the 18th century along the edge of the built platform; this sealed a ground surface which in turn sealed earlier features. A sub-circular, possibly cellular, boulder-built structure was uncovered and recorded; hundreds of pieces of tap slag from ironworking were found in the vicinity of this structure. In addition, 12 sherds of coarse pottery representing at least six different vessels were recovered from this part of the trench, as well as a flint bladelet of probable Bronze Age date. The pottery includes several fingernail-impressed sherds and two sherds of All-Over-Comb Beaker. Although the prehistoric finds recovered in this season were not *in situ*, they suggest that the platform was the site of prehistoric activity and saw reuse in the post-medieval period. Excavation of the platform is planned to continue in the summer of 2000. (GUARD 805).

Sponsors: HS  Highland Council, Highland Vernacular Buildings Trust, University of Aberdeen, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Ardclach Church** (Ardclach parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief


NH 9548 4508 A watching brief was undertaken prior to the construction of a car park adjacent to the church and churchyard of Ardclach. No archaeological features were revealed during the work. The only finds were some white-glazed pottery, and a charcoal spread.

A report has been lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council Protective Services (Nairn).

**Fort George** (Ardersier parish) P Sharman  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 762 567 A watching brief was conducted in December 1998. The excavation of a cable trench was monitored at both ends of a track. The first section was in the ordnance yard where, below much modern disturbance, a late 18th or 19th-century stone and brick culvert with construction debris and yard infill relating to the same period was recorded. The other section was in a yard at the rear of the north staff block; nothing of significance was noted.

Sponsor: HS 


**Fort George** (Ardersier parish) J Triscott  
Excavation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 7625 5670 Assessment excavations were carried out in June 1999 at two locations within Fort George (NMRS NH 75 NE 3), to test for the survival of original surfaces.

The first area was on the ravelin, which forms the eastern point of the earthwork defences, in the area to the E of the guardhouse which now houses the visitor centre. The purpose here was to ascertain what evidence, if any, exists for the authenticity of the present tarmac paths and any other paths in the area.

The second area was in front of the horse's door into the stables at the rear of the provision store and bakery E of the chapel at the W end of the fort. The stable is shortly to provide accommodation for a horse employed in offering cart rides for visitors. Excavation was required to determine whether or not there was evidence for cobbling or paths associated with the original use of the stables.


It was evident that considerable earth-moving had taken place fairly recently, notably associated with the revetment wall of the principal ditch and the partial rebuilding of the splayed inner entry of the ravelin gate.

Sponsor: HS 

**Camusnagaul and Achaphubuil Woodlands** S Carter  
(Ardgour parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NN 070 763 – NN 093 750 A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 114ha of land in Ardgour on the S shore of Loch Eil, directly opposite Corpach and its paper mill. The survey area is dominated by the remains of the early 19th-century township of Achaphubuil which occupy roughly 60% of the area. The eastern end of the survey area contains enclosure banks of the Camusnagaul woodlands. Only two other sites have been recorded: an unclassified structure of potentially late prehistoric date and a small group of shieling huts which lie immediately outside the survey area.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Camus Torsa** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby  
Recessed platforms: depopulated settlement

NM 669 625 Two recessed platforms occur on the W side of the burn and others have been reported in the vicinity.

NM 676 625 Three small enclosures have been noted to date, one enclosing a ?house, barn and open-ended shed, with a possible very ruinous corn kiln at the side of a small burn. A track about 2m wide links this settlement to the previously recorded settlement at NM 674 623.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

**Ceann a' Chreagain, Strontian** M Dalland  
(Ardnamurchan parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Pre-afforestation survey


NM 850 651 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of approximately 38ha of land to the SW of Ceann a' Chreagain, a deserted settlement some 5km NE of Strontian on the N shore of Loch Sunart.

Four features or groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey. The two dykes recorded during the survey form a large stock enclosure probably associated with the 19th-century settlement at Ceann a' Chreagain, while the building remains recorded next to the river may represent an earlier phase of this settlement, which would be of 18th-century date or earlier. Thirty charcoal-burning platforms and two prospecting pits were recorded within a mature oak woodland on a steep SE-facing slope on the W side of the Strontian River. These are probably associated

## HIGHLAND

with the early 18th-century exploration and mining of lead in the hills to the N and W of Ceann a' Chreagain.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Lochan a'Chothruim** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby  
Shieling remains


NM 879 656 Nine small structures occur on a dry gravel fan subject to periodic flooding. Of these, five consist of ruin mounds of turf, three with the remains of buildings still visible. The other four are of drystone work, one with a rivulet running through and interpreted as a cold store for dairy produce.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

**Resipole Farm, Meall Mor, Strontian, Argyll** T Holden  
(Ardnamurchan parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NM 735 645 (centre) A survey, undertaken as part of a WGS application, covered 62ha on the NW slopes of Meall Mor approximately 1km to the NE of Resipole. The only archaeological feature noted within the survey area was a substantial stone and turf dyke up to 2m wide and up to 1m high. This is likely to have been constructed as a part of post-medieval agricultural improvements in the area.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Sailean nan Cuileag** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby  
Survey

NM 700 643 A survey was carried out on Forest Enterprise land where a number of sites had been noted in the past. A total of 34 features were recorded including recessed platforms, ?charcoal pits, the wall footings of several buildings, and two turf dykes. Oak in the vicinity had been worked on a coppice rotation and two large ancient pollards were noted. Piles of water-rolled stones on the shore were interpreted as ballast from coastal trading vessels taking forest produce from the bay, as were scattered pieces of Ballachulish slate.

Details will be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwood Research Group.

**Ardmollich Wood** (Arisaig & Moidart parish) J E Kirby  
Recessed platforms

NM 717 712 Two recessed platforms.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

**Dooket Hill Motte** (Auldearn parish) B Glendinning (CFA)  
Evaluation

NH 917 556 An evaluation on a site immediately to the SW of Dooket Hill Motte (NMRS NH 95 NW 11) revealed several isolated pits and gullies. A large spread of redeposited gravel was present in the NE corner of the evaluation area; it overlay an area of natural subsoil which appears to have been quarried out or pitted. This was bounded on its northern extremity by two artificial gullies, one of which was filled with rounded stones.

A large ditch oriented SE-NW was located on the SE edge of the evaluation area, but was not identified elsewhere. A large spread of burnt material was identified at the bottom of the slope, though it did not appear to have any structure to it. None of these features contained any datable material.

A report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

**Garblies Farm, Auldearn** (Auldearn parish) S Farrell  
Trial trenching

NH 9320 5498 In November 1998 five evaluation trenches were made prior to a proposed housing development within an area of prehistoric activity. Trenches related to proposed plots and a previous resistivity survey.

Within one trench, three post-holes, a pit with fire-cracked stones and a probable hearth were revealed. Part-excavation of two of the post-holes and the hearth revealed charcoal-stained fills but no artefacts.

Report with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr W Downie, Garblies Farm, Auldearn.

**Garblies Farm, Auldearn** (Auldearn parish) M Hastie  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NH 9320 5484 An archaeological watching brief was carried out in connection with the laying of a hydro-electric line prior to the construction of a housing development at Garblies Farm, Auldearn. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were found.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Corrieyairack Pass** S Farrell  
(Boleskine & Abertarff; Laggan parishes)

Military road

NH 374 071 – NN 462 961 A watching brief was maintained over the Dalwhinnie to Fort Augustus military road or Corrieyairack Pass, focusing on the section from Fort Augustus to Melgarve which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NMRS NH 30 NE 21, NH 30 SE 2, NH 39 NE 2, NN 49 NW 2, NN 49 NE 2-4). The road was being used for the refurbishment of an electricity pylon line.

No archaeological features or deposits were revealed by groundworks. Protection was made to features that might be disturbed by work by placing of terram material.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Clava Estate** J Wordsworth  
(Cawdor; Croy & Dalcross parishes)

Charcoal-burning hearth; roundhouse and field system; boundary stones

NH 76 43 A rapid archaeological survey was carried out on a proposed WGS on Clava Estate in 1998. Long heather and extensive scrub probably obscured other sites. The following new sites were recorded:

NH 752 427 Two roundhouses and associated clearance cairns were noted in mature woodland. The best-preserved house measured 7m internally with stone wall footings 1.5m wide. The extent of this settlement could not be established due to extensive gorse scrub.

NH 7778 4418 Probable charcoal-burning hearth, 5m wide by 250mm thick, exposed at side of burn.

NH 7772 4400, NH 7852 4471 Boundary stones, with letters 'F' and 'D' incised, mark the march between Finglack and Drumore.

Report lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsors: Iain MacLennan Associates; Clava Estate.

**Inveran, Achany Wood, Lairg** (Crieich parish) J Kendrick  
Prehistoric settlement; clearance cairns; J Wordsworth  
post-medieval settlement

NH 56 98 Prior to felling of the existing woodland, a rapid archaeological survey was carried out in 1998. The area was shown as unwooded and under cultivation in 1794.

A roundhouse with a 10m internal diameter was identified at NH 5655 9852, and areas of clearance cairns and later structures were also identified.

Report lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

**Croft Croy** (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation and watching brief

NH 683 332 In January 1999, five evaluation trenches were dug prior to a proposed housing development in the vicinity of a number of prehistoric sites. Trenches related to proposed house plots: no features were found.

A turf bank with ditch was cut by the access road. A watching brief was conducted as services ran close to a hut circle, but no archaeological features were revealed.

Full report with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr F Forbes, Inverarnie.

**Wester Laigs, Strathnairn** J Wordsworth  
(Daviot & Dunlichity parish)  
Clearance cairns; post-medieval settlement

NH 6975 3495 (centre) An EDM survey was carried out with the assistance of Headland Archaeology of a proposed quarry site at Wester Laigs. Three longhouse structures, ?corn-drying kilns, and over 100 clearance cairns were recorded. The clearance cairns may pre-date the settlement as they tended to be small circular cairns rather than the linear cairns more commonly found with sites of this type.

Report held by the NMRS and Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Pat Munro Ltd.

**Clune Wood, Dores** (Dores parish) J Wordsworth  
Survey

NH 61 34 A pre-afforestation survey revealed late 18th and 19th-century remains as largely recorded on earlier OS maps, though additional evidence was found of the water supply to the former corn mill at Dores.

A full report is held by the NMRS and Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

**Loch Ashie bypass water main, Inverness** K Cameron  
(Dores parish) (CFA)  
Archaeological excavation

NH 6208 3348 An excavation was conducted before the commencement of new pipeline works. The excavation work was a continuation of the survey previously conducted by Wordsworth Archaeology Services (unpubl survey report, 1998).

A series of nine cairns and two dykes were located within the area. Excavation showed that remains considered to be a hut circle represented a clearance cairn with a deflated centre. All the cairns revealed very simple construction processes with little material suitable for dating. They were all reasonably well preserved. The dykes examined were generally poorly preserved, surviving as linear mounds of stone, with limited internal structure visible.

A series of ard marks appeared to respect the edge of one of the cairns. A single flint flake was recovered from within a stone dyke and may indicate a prehistoric date for the feature.

A report was lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Mott McDonald for North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Achinchanter** (Dornoch parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Mesolithic microlith

NH 796 902 A flint microlith was found casually at Achinchanter. It has been returned to the finder – details with NMS (ARCH TTNC 1997/11).

**Dornoch, various sites** (Dornoch parish) P Weeks, M Gallon  
Metal detecting finds

NH 798 903; NH 793 903; NH 795 900 (centre) Collection of lead, silver and copper-alloy objects found by metal detecting, on sites explored in previous years (see DES 1998, 50). Finds include buckles, seals and mounts of medieval and post-medieval date, and seem indicative of a market site in the area.

**Croft 4, Gillen, Skye** (Duirinish parish) M Wildgoose  
Croft house and byre (ruined)

NG 267 596 Croft 4, Gillen, was purchased with the intent to demolish the standing ruins and build a new house on the site. The Highland archaeologist required that the existing buildings of Croft 4, Gillen, be recorded prior to the start of site works, and a watching brief was to be maintained during demolition of the existing structures and site preparation for the new structures. The recording and watching brief indicated a construction date for all structures of c mid-19th century and an abandonment date of c 1930s.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR, NMRS and Dualchas, the Skye and Lochalsh Museums Service.

Sponsors: Mr and Mrs A MacLeod.

**Dunvegan, Skye** (Duirinish parish) P Weeks  
Carving

NG 243 497 A fragment of a carved human head, found on the shore to the N of Dunvegan Castle. Medieval or later.

**Kati's Bay, Orbst, Skye** G R Kozikowski, M Wildgoose,  
(Duirinish parish) S Birch, M Hemmingway  
Mesolithic open site

NG 2565 4255 In August 1996, a stray find of a struck flake of quality heliotropic bloodstone on the floor of a sheep rub-out led to an examination of the area.

The initial site comprises a soil/gravel/rock horizon, with a thin, dark possible occupation layer, overlying low (6m OD) basaltic sea cliffs, fronting a flat area of hinterland. Subsequent observation and collection produced a quantity of chipped stone from the primary location as well as from other similar erosion features, extending the southern seaward frontage of the site to some 100m.

The most striking feature of the lithic assemblage is the frequent occurrence of (?Rum) bloodstone and related cryptocrystalline silicates including chalcedony, agate, quartz and rock crystal. Altered mudstone is also present.

In June 1999, an exploratory trench, 2 x 1m, was dug in order to establish the stratigraphy and extent of the lithic lode. Preliminary findings suggest that the archaeology extends inland. The lowest layer of the trench exposed a hearth-like structure which requires further investigation.

The collected and excavated assemblage includes microliths, cores, other retouched pieces as well as predominant debitage.

**Watninish: Dunvegan – Hornival power line** M Wildgoose  
(Duirinish parish)  
Survey

NG 270 560 (centre) The walkover survey and recording of the surviving archaeological remains within the agreed wayleave of the proposed power line from Fairy Bridge to Geary was carried out in April 1999. A total of 22 new sites were recorded and one known site was revisited. Sites recorded include 13 18th/19th-century farmsteads, or parts of farmsteads, four shieling groups and two animal pens. The survey was carried out ahead of the installation of the new and the removal of the old power lines. A watching brief is to be maintained during the excavation of pole holes sited within or close to recorded archaeological sites.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

## HIGHLAND

**Ach a' Chorrain** (Durness parish) R Cachart (SUAT)  
Watching brief

NC 3712 6196 Two phases of archaeological monitoring were carried out due to the presence of significant archaeological remains located in the immediate vicinity. Close to the development two minor wall features were recorded during a watching brief in March 1999. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed by groundworks in either phase of work.

Sponsor: Medlock Communications for Cellnet Ltd.

**A836 road improvements** (Farr parish) R Strachan (CFA)  
Desk-based assessment and field survey

NC 7641 6277 – NC 7936 6402 A desk-based assessment and field survey were undertaken ahead of proposed road improvements to the A836 Bettyhill–Melvich–Thurso road (Kirtomy to Armadale section). This survey work was a continuation of that conducted previously by Alba Archaeology to the W (DES 1998, 50–51).

The survey area comprised the strip-widening section of road improvements from W of Druimbasbie (NC 7641 6277) to E of Armadale House (NC 7936 6402). The survey area comprised a linear corridor measuring 10–70m wide, and was centred largely on the line of the present road.

Eleven sites and monuments were identified by desk-based assessment and field survey either within or immediately outside the road corridor. These consisted of four sections of old road, a wall, a clearance cairn, rig and furrow cultivation, two tracks, a quarry and two residential structures.

Recommendations for suitable mitigation measures are proposed.

A report will be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Kenneth Stewart (Strathpeffer) Ltd.

**Fiscary, Bettyhill** (Farr parish) R Strachan (CFA)  
Excavation and watching brief

NC 729 622 – NC 732 622 An archaeological excavation of two cairns (Cairn 24: NC 7327 6223, and Cairn 28: NC 7330 6223) identified as under threat in a previous survey (DES 1998, 50–51) and a watching brief were undertaken at Fiscary, in advance of improvements to the A836 Thurso–Tongue road (Farr to Kirtomy section).

Excavation has shown that both cairns were clearance cairns. Cairn 24 exhibited at least two dumping episodes, while Cairn 28 appears to represent a single detectable dump. Cairn 24 contained two prehistoric pottery sherds whose presence suggests that this cairn, and most likely the surrounding cairns, are of considerable antiquity and relate to activity associated with the adjacent roundhouse settlement. No features or finds of archaeological significance were located during the watching brief.

A report will be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Kenneth Stewart (Strathpeffer) Ltd.

**Fearn Airfield, Easter Ross** (Fearn parish) J Kendrick,  
WW2 airfield J Wordsworth

NH 85 76 A photographic survey and limited recording was carried out with ASH Consulting Group of all remaining structures belonging to Fearn Airfield.

Report held by the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

**Badachro** (Gairloch parish) J Kendrick  
Post-medieval settlement

NG 78 72 A survey was carried out of a proposed replacement water pipeline from Badachro to Loch Bad a' Chrotha. The route was obscured by mature woodland and damage caused during construction of the existing pipeline. The remains were consistent

with post-medieval settlement remains. A watching brief was also carried out during the replacement of the water pipeline but no significant discoveries were made.

Reports are lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

**Gleann Beag, Glenelg** (Glenelg parish) M Dalland  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NG 834 172 (centre) A survey was undertaken of 78ha of land adjacent to the two guardianship brochs at Corrary, Glenelg. Ten previously known sites lie within the survey area (NMRS NG 81 NW 4, 6–8, 19–23, 31) comprising shieling huts, hut circles, brochs and the Corrary township. The survey recorded a further three shieling huts, a rectangular building, remains of a road and seven dykes. Although the survey uncovered a number of new sites, it did not change the existing pattern of sites in the area. Prehistoric sites are represented by two hut circles and two brochs. The medieval or later sites are represented by shieling huts, a rectangular building and the township.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS

**Knoydart** (Glenelg parish) J Wordsworth  
Norse grave; post-medieval settlement

NG 80 00 A rapid pre-afforestation survey was carried out on seven separate areas of the Knoydart peninsula: Airor Burn (NG 72 05), Cnoc Gorm and Croulin (NG 78 08), Dubh Lochain (NG 83 00), Folach (NG 79 04), Inverie and Scottas Woods (NG 75 00), Kilchoan (NG 78 98) and Sandaig Burn (NG 72 02).

The majority of the remains were post-medieval, apart from a rectangular setting of large boulders at NG 7808 0874 that could be a Norse grave. It measured 4.5 x 2m externally and was aligned NE–SW on a ridge c 100m OD overlooking Loch Hourn. Extensive areas of enclosed and unenclosed rigs were found near the medieval and later settlements of Inverie and Scottas. Turf and stone dykes and longhouse structures were also identified but the area is badly damaged by vigorous bracken growth. A well-preserved area of rigs, turf dykes and at least eight ?turf-walled structures was identified to the W of Dubh Lochain.

Sponsor: Knoydart Community Association.

**Dunrobin Glen** (Golspie parish) J Wordsworth  
Deserted settlement

NC 796 049 A longhouse and associated remains including a corn-drier were identified during planting operations. The site lies at c 270m OD. The area was excluded from planting.

**Cromwell's Fort, Inverness** J Kendrick  
(Inverness & Bona parish)  
Watching brief

NH 666 464 Two archaeological watching briefs were carried out during the construction of new buildings and associated services on the site of Cromwell's Fort, Inverness. No archaeological features or layers were recorded, though excavation reached underlying subsoil 0.8m below present ground level.

Sponsor: BP Oil.

**Dellfield, Inshes, Inverness** K Cameron (CFA)  
(Inverness & Bona parish)  
Watching brief

NH 685 440 An archaeological watching brief was conducted during topsoil stripping associated with the construction of a retail park development to the SE of central Inverness. Seven features were located within the topsoiled area: six pits and a silty spread. Many of the features appeared to be modern in origin and none

contained any artefacts. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered.

A report was lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Teesland Management Services Ltd.

**Inshes sewer, Beechwood Farm, Inverness** R Strachan,  
(Inverness & Bona parish) M Cressey (CFA)  
Burnt mounds; wooden trough

NH 6926 4525 – NH 6897 4488 An archaeological watching brief was conducted during topsoil stripping associated with the construction of Inshes sewer, Inverness. Two burnt mounds, one with an associated wooden trough, and seven other features were identified during this operation.

Burnt Mound 1 (NH 6919 4516) consisted of a semi-circular spread of burnt sandstone and charcoal. It partially surrounded a wooden trough located immediately to the E, and partially filled the eastern side of a palaeo-channel which comprised an irregular depression running NW–SE across the examined area. The trough was set within a rectangular cut and appeared to be largely complete, with only the northern portion of its base absent. The trough was constructed from five separate timbers, provisionally identified as alder. The base and lower sides were formed from a single hollowed-out log, with each of the upper side and end panels consisting of single unjointed planks, set on end. There was no evidence to suggest any jointing of the wood, or of additional structural components or any kind of formal lining. The trough contained four fills: the uppermost comprising redeposited burnt mound material over a deposit of well-preserved peat over a deposit of stones which occupied the majority of the trough base, representing the last heating episode of the trough's use. A basal primary deposit, comprising a charcoal-rich silt layer, was present where the stones were absent.

Burnt Mound 2 (NH 6910 4509) consisted of a flattened spread of burnt, heat-shattered and degraded stone, and measured 15m N–S by 5m E–W by 0.18m deep. No associated structural features or deposits were located.

The seven features comprised three pits and a sinuous feature, a modern linear spread of stones, a linear ditched feature and a spread of burnt subsoil. Two of the pits contained prehistoric pottery.

Data Structure Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority via Mott MacDonald.

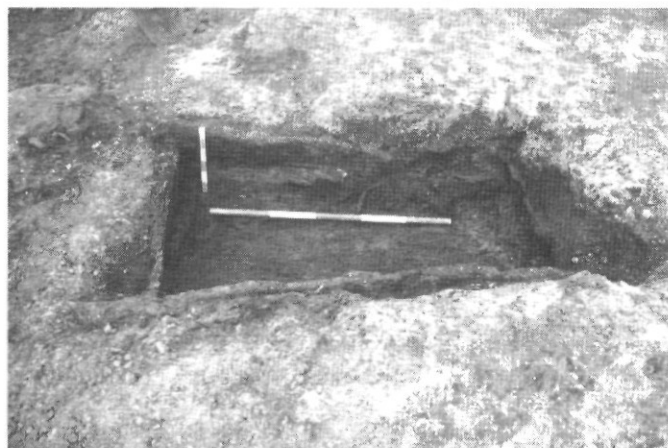


Fig 12. Inshes sewer, Beechwood Farm: wooden trough found at Burnt Mound 1.

**Inverness Railway** (Inverness & Bona parish) J Hamilton  
Evaluation (CFA)

NH 667 455 An evaluation was undertaken to the S and E of Inverness Railway Station revealing several features relating to the Inverness locomotive depot of the Highland Railway. The site was

most recently used for car parking after the Inverness auction mart abandoned the site in the late 1980s.

The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to uncover and record the nature, extent and preservation of any components of the former locomotive works, and to assess whether there was any archaeological evidence of earlier activity.

The evaluation area comprised c 3.5ha, and an area of c 1750m<sup>2</sup> was examined by the excavation of eleven trenches. Eight trenches contained various components of rail track, the roundhouse engine shed and turning pit, water tower and coaling stage associated with the locomotive depot. Finds include cast-iron building material, copper-alloy and rusted iron objects related to the railway, and occasional tools. Other modern artefacts and related industrial waste were also found.

A report will be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halliday Fraser Munro for Safeway plc.

**Fassfern Estate, Fort William** (Kilmallie parish) M Dalland  
Pre-forestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NN 060 793 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken on the Fassfern Estate on the N side of Loch Eil, NW of Fort William. The survey comprised three compartments, covering 671ha. The only known archaeological monument to lie within the survey areas is a farmstead shown on the 1st edition OS map (NMRS NN 07 NW 9).

Two features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey: a dyke and a farmstead comprising four buildings, two enclosures, four cairns and the remains of an enclosure dyke. The farmstead is believed to be late 18th or early 19th century.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

**Achnashian** (Kilmonivaig parish) J E Kirby  
Depopulated settlement

NN 197 773 Details of this settlement are still awaited but preliminary reports include the wall footings of several structures including a corn-drying kiln.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

**Daingean township, Glengarry** J Wordsworth  
(Kilmonivaig parish)  
Deserted settlement

NH 237 031 The township of Daingean was surveyed and the locations of the buildings marked to prevent damage during the felling of the standing timber. The Forestry Commission intend to develop the site for public display.

Report lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

**Inverloch Castle** (Kilmonivaig parish) P Sharman, A Radley  
Landscape assessment (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 120 754 A landscape assessment was made of an area of derelict land immediately SE of Inverloch Castle, near Fort William. Nothing of significance was noted.

Sponsor: HS.

**Laddie Burn** (Kilmonivaig parish) J E Kirby  
Horizontal water mill and waterleat

NH 232 016 A waterleat up to 1.5m wide and 0.9m deep takes water from the Laddie Burn and discharges into Loch Garry over a length of 180m. Some 70m from the intake are the fragmentary remains of a horizontal water mill some 4 x 3m, outlined in drystone

# HIGHLAND

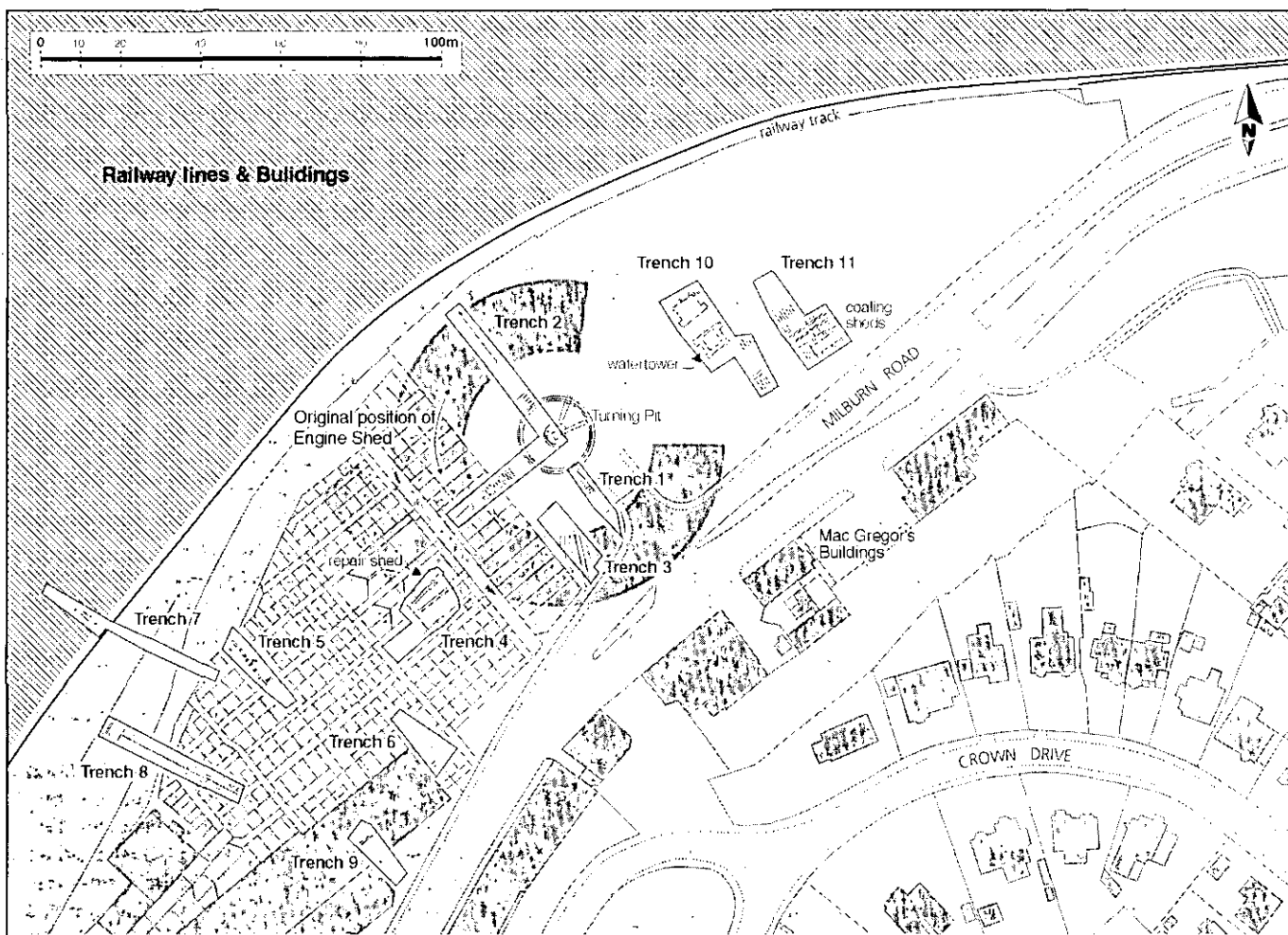


Fig 13. Inverness Railway Station: plan showing position of trenches.

walling, with a possible wheel-pit on the N side, 1.2m square, 0.6m deep, and with a short tailrace leading into the burn. Reported by John Ireland.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

## **Lianachanbeg** (Kilmonivaig parish)

J E Kirby

Depopulated settlement

NN:228 787. The main complex consists of the low drystone foundations of a house, byre and barn on a dry knoll, with an adjoining walled enclosure. Nearby are two other drystone foundations and, close to the burn, a corn kiln and small enclosure outlined in turf and stone. Reported by J MacKintosh.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

## **Lochaber Centre, Fort William**

J Wordsworth

(Kilmonivaig parish)

Cup-marked stone

NN 161 780. A watching brief was carried out on the topsoil strip for the new Auction Mart and Lochaber Centre. No archaeological features were noted.

To the N of the site at c NN.1630 7805 a pyramid-shaped boulder measuring 1.5m square by c 1.5m high and sited on a slight knoll was found to have a series of eroded cup marks on its W corner. The stone is obscured by long heather.

A photographic record is stored with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

## **Tulloch, Glenspean** (Kilmonivaig parish)

J Wordsworth

Post-medieval settlement

NN 36 82. A rapid archaeological survey was carried out on a proposed WGS. Post-medieval settlement remains were recorded;

56

including a paved track with cobbled fords from Inverlair to Innis Ruairidh.

\*Report lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Tilhill Economic Forestry.

## **White Bridge** (Kilmonivaig parish)

J E Kirby

Canal or waterleat

NH 282 011. A canal or waterleat was built parallel to the River Garry to allow logs to be floated into Loch Oich without getting stuck on the rocks or at the waterfalls. The well-preserved section here is 160m long, 2m deep and 3m wide, but is no longer functional.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise Lochaber.

## **Flodigarry BT relay mast, Skye**

M Wildgoose

(Kilmuir parish)

Watching brief

NG 464 722. A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of the foundations for a new telephone relay mast. No archaeological remains were encountered during the excavations. A small dun, Druim nan Slochd, lies 70m to the S of the site, but was not disturbed during site works.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: British Telecommunications plc.

## **Baileguish, Kingussie**

J Wordsworth

(Kingussie & Insh parish)

Deserted settlement

NN 82 97. A pre-afforestation survey recorded post-medieval settlement remains adjacent to Baileguish and Coranstilmore.



including corn-drying kilns and the remains of turf-walled longhouses. These were succeeded by structures connected with sheep farming.

Report held by the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

#### **Killiehuntly Estate, Kingussie**

(Kingussie & Insh parish)


M Dalland  
(Headland Archaeology)

Pre-afforestation survey

NN 793 986 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken on the Killiehuntly Estate, SE of Kingussie. The survey comprised two compartments and covered 32ha in total. The only known archaeological monument to lie in the survey areas was a farmstead shown on the 1st edition OS map (NMRS NN 79 NE 12).

Seven features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey: a man-made hollow, field banks, three settlements and a cairnfield. The majority of the sites are likely to be associated with medieval or later settlement in the area. The 1st edition OS map shows one of the settlements still occupied but in decline in the 1870s, with remnants of the two other settlements recorded during the survey shown as unroofed structures. The map shows a fourth settlement outside the WGS area to the N. All four settlements are situated along the E edge of the cultivated fields next to the main Killiehuntly steading.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Lairg South approach road** (Lairg parish)

J Kendrick

Post-medieval settlement

NC 585 050 (centre) A survey was carried out in advance of road improvement. The survey area consisted of land disturbed by earlier road building, improved agricultural ground or land obscured by bracken and scrub woodland. No significant features were noted.

Report lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Highland Council Roads and Transport.

#### **Langwell – Rinsary Braes** (Latheron parish)

S Carter


Pre-afforestation survey

(Headland Archaeology)

ND 108 235 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 76ha of land extending for 2km along the Berriedale Water close to the coast at Berriedale, Caithness. This area comprises a narrow valley floor with fluvial terraces and steep slopes on either side rising up to an open plateau at 100m. A total of eight archaeological sites have previously been recorded in the survey area including a broch (NMRS ND 12 SW 4), two groups of prehistoric houses (ND 12 SW 6 and 8), and two post-medieval townships (ND 12 SW 33 and 54).

Thirteen features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were located during the survey, corresponding to the eight known sites plus five newly identified sites. The present survey has added little to our understanding of prehistoric sites which were well-recorded by the OS. Nine other sites can all be confidently ascribed a medieval or later date and, of these, most are probably relatively recent. A variety of site types are present occupying most of the available dry, flatter land within the survey area.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Market Hill, Dunbeath** (Latheron parish)

J Kendrick

19th-century croft

ND 164 302 A watching brief revealed only slight traces of a former croft on this site.

Report held by Highland SMR and Dunbeath Estates.

Sponsor: Dunbeath Engineering Ltd.

#### **Allt na Feadh, Glencoe**

J Wordsworth

(Lismore & Appin parish)

18th/19th-century military/parliamentary road

NN 234 557 (centre) A watching brief was carried out during drainage work carried out on the West Highland Way where it runs on the former military way between Kingshouse and Allt na Feadh. Erosion scars and repairs of the earlier road were identified. A documentary search suggested this road may not have been abandoned until 1843, rather than 1782 as has previously been suggested.

Report held by the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

#### **Balmacara steading** (Lochalsh parish)

M Wildgoose

Excavation

NG 806 283 The excavation and recording of the steadings at Balmacara Square was brought about by the National Trust for Scotland's plan to convert the now dilapidated buildings into houses and offices.

A total of 26 trenches were excavated between August and September 1998. The excavations were designed to solve dating and construction sequence questions raised by a buildings survey carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology in the spring of 1997 (*DES* 1997, 49). The excavations revealed that the steadings had been constructed in the latter half of the 18th century and had undergone three major periods of expansion and one period of contraction before they reached their present state.

Excavations were also carried out in the (now empty) mill pond which lies to the NE of the steadings. This revealed that the pond had been excavated, and the dam raised, in the middle of the 19th century. The mill pond had then gradually silted up over a period of 60 years, culminating with the abandonment of the nearby mill, the mill pond and its related lade system in the first quarter of the 20th century. The dam was breached and the pond drained in the 1970s.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

#### **Sallachy** (Lochalsh parish)

P Weeks

Flint core/tool

NG 913 301 A large flint core, possibly early prehistoric in date. Large flakes have been removed from the surface of the piece, and there is no indication of a defined form or working, suggesting the piece is a core rather than a tool. The circumstances of deposition at the discovery site are obscure and the piece may have been redeposited from outside the area. Length 130 x 55mm; weight 573.4g.

#### **Clachan Church** (Lochbroom parish)

S Farrell

Survey

NH 177 847 A survey was made of Clachan churchyard as part of a wider project by Ullapool Museum. A total of 265 memorials were recorded.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Ullapool Museum, Highland Council Archaeology Unit.

#### **Isle Martin** (Lochbroom parish)

S Farrell

Survey

NH 096 989 A survey was made of Isle Martin's graveyard which is noted for its 8th-century cross-slab stone. The survey revealed traces of a turf dyke to the N side of the graveyard and a cross-incised stone and 17 gravemarkers.

Report lodged with Ullapool Museum and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Ullapool Museum, Isle Martin Trust.

## HIGHLAND

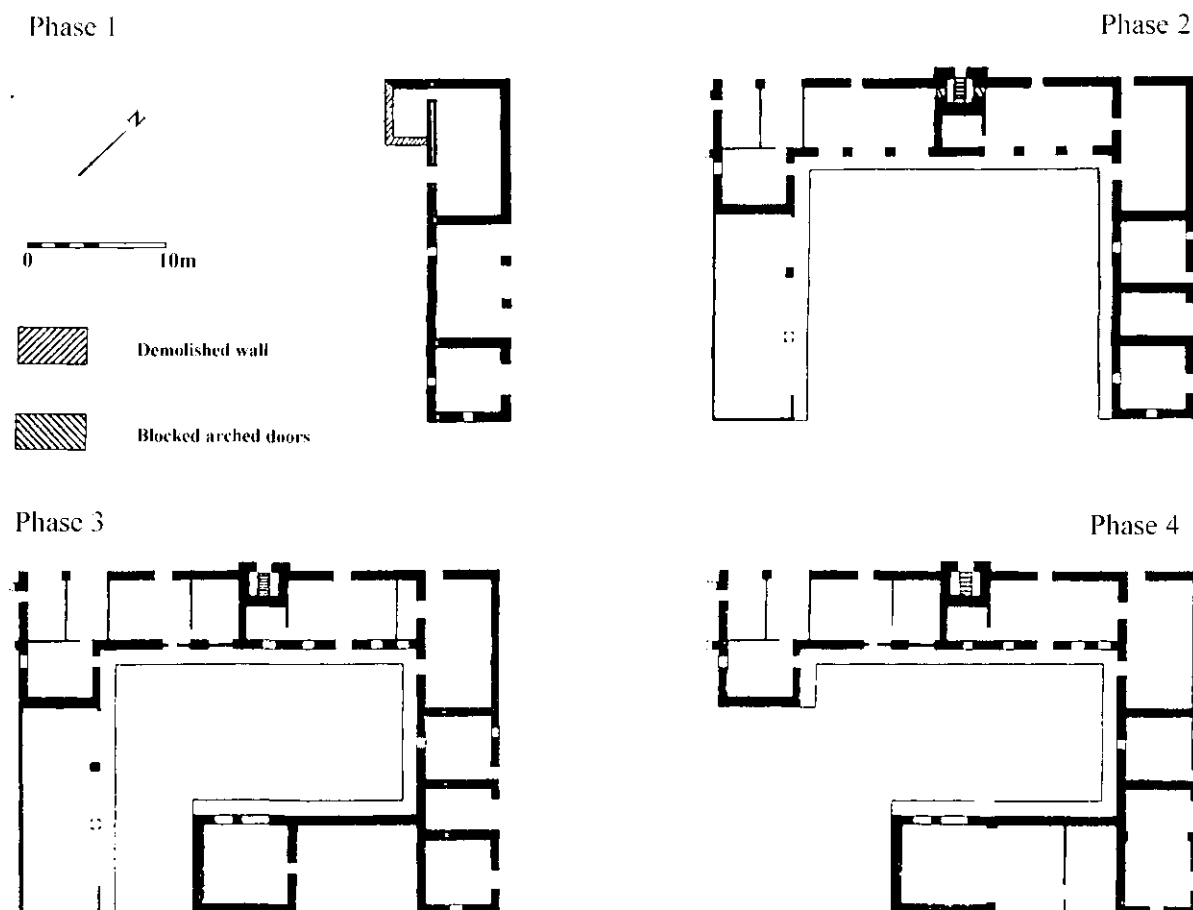


Fig 14. Balmacara steading: phasing.

### **Loch Lurgainn** (Lochbroom parish)

J Wordsworth

#### Shielings

NC 13 05 A rapid archaeological survey was carried out in advance of a proposed WGS in 1998. Three shieling sites were identified, one of them possibly corresponding to a site shown on May's map of Coigach of 1758.

Report lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsors: Tilhill Economic Forestry; Achiltibuie and Strathcanaird Common Grazings.

### **Rhue** (Lochbroom parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

#### Bronze flat axehead

NH 101 969 During spring of 1998, Mr James Hawkins, Ullapool, found a bronze flat axehead while digging in his garden: it is said to have lain about three feet down in black soil on a large rock. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 116/98) and allocated to Ullapool Museum.

### **West Argyle Street, Ullapool** (Lochbroom parish)

S Farrell

#### Survey

NH 126 940 A survey was made of the churchyard in West Argyle Street, Ullapool. A total of 54 stones were recorded.

Report lodged with Ullapool Museum and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Ullapool Museum, RCAHMS.

### **Lochcarron** (Lochcarron parish)

P Weeks

#### Flat axe

NG 870 376 A copper-alloy flat axe, found c 1980 above Stromecarronach, by Lochcarron. It is 140mm long by 67mm at the widest point by 10mm at the thickest point. Surface is worn and pitted.

### **Kintradwell** (Loth parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

S Carter

(Headland Archaeology)

NC 917 084 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of c 15ha of land at Kintradwell on the E coast of Sutherland, 4km to the N of Brora. This area occupies the steep S-facing slope of Creagan Mor at 90–250m above sea level. Only one archaeological site had previously been recorded in the survey area: a farmstead (NMRS NC 90 NW 31) with associated cairns recorded extending into the area from the SW. A second farmstead (NMRS NC 90 NW 32) lies immediately to the SE of the survey area.

Only one group of features of archaeological interest was recorded partially within the survey area: cairns and a single rectangular building on the margins of NMRS NC 90 NW 32. The cairns of NMRS NC 90 NW 31, which were thought to extend into the area, were limited to a small area close to that farmstead and lie entirely outside the survey area.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS

### **Auchnasaul Estate, Lochaline, Morvern**

(Morvern parish)

T Holden

(Headland Archaeology)


Pre-afforestation survey

NM 568 517 (centre) A survey undertaken as part of a WGS application covered 71.6ha around Auchnasaul Farm on the SW-facing slopes above the Sound of Mull, approximately 10km W of Lochaline. There were three known sites within the survey area: Fernish, Old Parish Church (NMRS NM 55 SE 21), church and two townships, Druim na Cràcaig (NMRS NM 55 SE 14), and Auchnasaul (NMRS NM 55 SE 12). The church has been converted for use as a private dwelling and the original walls stand to their full height. The settlements at Druim na Cràcaig and Auchnasaul



comprised the turf and stone footings of more than 30 small buildings between 4–5m wide and 4–15m long, together with enclosure walls and clearance features. Several outlying buildings of similar structure, numerous field boundaries, and areas of rig and furrow were also surveyed. These all relate to the pre-Clearance landscape. Four stone-built cottages of later date were surveyed in the SE of the survey area (NM 572 511). These were all roofed on the 2nd edition OS (1900) but now stand abandoned.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Rahoy** (Morvern parish)


C Lowe

Pre-afforestation survey

(Headland Archaeology)

NM 643 569 (centre) A rapid pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of roughly 7km<sup>2</sup> of land on Rahoy Estate, near Lochaline, Morvern. Over 100 charcoal-burning platforms were discovered. In addition to these platforms and the late 18th-century woodland enclosures with which many of them appear to have been associated, a total of 25 sites or groups of sites were also recorded. With the exceptions of the dun (NMRS NM 65 NW 02) and the chambered cairn at Carnliath (NMRS NM 65 NW 03), the identified sites fall readily into the context of medieval or later rural land-use. Two particular aspects of this period are represented in the archaeological remains identified during the course of this survey: the exploitation and management of the woodland, and aspects of livestock-raising, infield agriculture and shieling activity.

A full report has been lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Creag an Bhig, Tomatin**

J Wordsworth

(Moy & Dalarossie parish)

Prehistoric field system

NH 8207 2665 – NH 8203 2721 A watching brief was carried out during the insertion of a cable trench through the previously identified field system at this site. A buried hearth with charcoal fragments was identified below a bank at NH 8206 2681.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

#### **Firhall, Nairn** (Nairn parish)

D Rankin

Field evaluation

(AOC Archaeology)

NH 8818 5515 The northern area of a proposed sheltered housing development at Firhall, Nairn, was subject to an archaeological evaluation. A total of 2300m<sup>2</sup> was excavated, and only two features of potential archaeological significance were revealed. These were amorphous pits, one of which contained two fragments of a rotary quernstone. Their function and date could not be determined in the course of archaeological works, but they may represent structural footings.

Sponsor: Kerr, Duncan, McAllister.

#### **Carn a' Pairc nan Each, Raasay**

J Macdonald,

(Portree parish)

J Scott Wood

Chambered cairn

NG 5728 3405 Overlooking Eyre Point, on the N side of the shore road about 30m above sea level, a substantial cairn lies at the foot of a steep cliff to the N. Much stone has tumbled from the cliff, but within this the cairn stands as a prominent feature. The terrace on which the cairn stands faces S to Scalpay and its edge falls steeply to the sea.

The cairn is constructed of randomly placed irregular stones, now covered with grass, moss and notably bracken. Some stone appears on the surface. It lies on an almost E–W axis, measuring 14 x 12m. From the eastern approach it appears as a large mound but there is evidence of a long tail extending to the W for 8m. The cairn stands to a height of 2m above ground level on the E, 2.5m

on the S and 1.5m on the N. There is evidence of 'howking' for road material in several areas around the cairn body.

On top of the cairn a large, almost rectangular, capstone lies horizontally, measuring 1.25m E–W and 1.1m N–S. The capstone is 0.2m thick with space evident beneath it. A 0.15m layer of peaty soil was carefully stripped from the capstone to ascertain its dimensions and was replaced on completion.

A line of stones about 1m wide runs along the N side of the cairn, parallel to it, defining a track which runs past the cairn up the slope to the NE. Evidence of this track continues to the W, disappearing under the modern road.

The conclusion reached is that the feature is an intact Hebridean-type chambered cairn.

Full report lodged with NMRS.

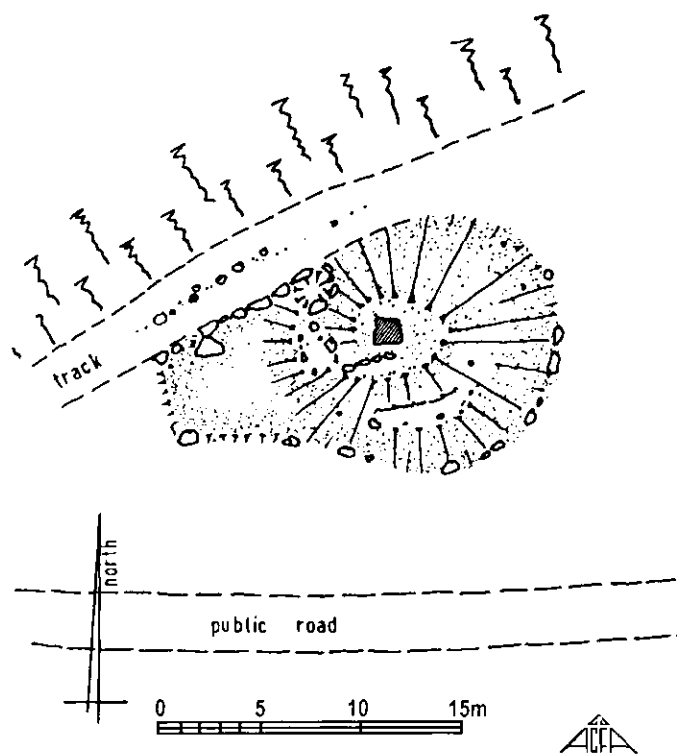


Fig 15. Carn a' Pairc nan Each, Raasay.

#### **Eilean Fladday** (Portree parish)


C Lowe

Pre-afforestation survey

(Headland Archaeology)

NG 59 51 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of Eilean Fladday, off the NW coast of Raasay. Fourteen groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey. Most of the identified sites are probably of medieval or later date, relating to both arable and pastoral exploitation of the island. Prominent among the sites identified were a number of probable herd shelters. A multi-cellular structure (NG 5886 5146), of coursed drystone and orthostatic construction, and a nearby dyke at NG 5886 5125, partly buried below peat, however, may be associated with later prehistoric settlement on the island.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

#### **Manish Beg, Raasay** (Portree parish)

J Macdonald,

Township and general survey

J Scott Wood

NG 5665 4713 (centre) The survey of the township of Manish Beg plus the surrounding area was carried out by ACFA in April 1999 as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island of Raasay (see DES 1998, 59).

## HIGHLAND

The deserted township lies 1.3km to the N of the road from Inverarish to Brochel and is situated at a height of 61m OD on a terraced area between the Manish Beg burn on the E and an unnamed burn on the W. Situated 600m to the N of the township is the coast of Loch Arnish.

The township now consists of the remains of 17 houses/byres, smaller structures, probably stores, and a corn-drying kiln; in total some 22 structures and their surrounding field systems. Lying to the NW between the township and the coast is an area of boggy ground which shows evidence of extensive attempts at drainage.

The field survey of the peripheral area around Manish Beg extended to about 7km<sup>2</sup> from the W shore, N of Manish More, eastwards as far as the road N from Brochel to Tairbeart. In addition to several dykes and areas of rig and furrow, the following sites were recorded:

NG 5552 4624	Shelter.
NG 5584 4607	Rig and furrow and cairnfield.
NG 5568 4644	Shelter, dyke and area of rig.
NG 5584 4671	Shelter.
NG 5614 4663	Enclosure.
NG 5627 4638	Stone setting.
NG 5643 4602	Steading.
NG 5662 4588	Steading.
NG 5689 4603	Settlement (9 structures and 1 clearance cairn).
NG 5662 4619	Lambing shelter.
NG 5648 4617	Shielings (3 structures).
NG 5656 4674	Shieling.
NG 5662 4678	House.
NG 5684 4671	Bothy.
NG 5655 4687	Shieling.
NG 5616 4703	Enclosure.
NG 5618 4708	Clearance cairns.
NG 5636 4713	Enclosure.
NG 5630 4727	Bothy.
NG 5709 4828	Shieling and kelp kiln.
NG 5721 4814	Shieling.
NG 5722 4755	Lambing pen.
NG 5718 4746	Settlement (4 structures and 2 enclosures).
NG 5722 4611	House.
NG 5755 4658	Settlement (10 structures and lazy beds).
NG 5765 4668	Hut circle and cairn.
NG 5769 4669	Recessed platform.
NG 5788 4665	House and lazy bed.
NG 5812 4656	House and enclosure.
NG 5792 4680	Shieling and area of rig.
NG 5784 4689	Shielings (2 structures).
NG 5783 4734	Shielings (4 structures).
NG 5783 4741	Shielings and animal pens (6 structures).
NG 5765 4803	Bothy.
NG 5772 4805	Bothies (3 structures).
NG 5787 4807	Settlement (2 structures and improved ground).
NG 5815 4813	Settlement (5 structures, 3 enclosures and clearance cairns).
NG 5833 4811	Settlement (2 structures and enclosures).
NG 5848 4775	Settlement (6 structures, clearance cairns and rig).

Full report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

**Portree Golf Course, Skye** (Portree parish) M Wildgoose Survey

NG 470 437 (centre) The walkover survey and recording of the surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed new Portree Golf Course was carried out between Christmas and

New Year 1998. A total of 18 new sites were recorded. The new sites include five 18th/19th-century farmsteads, two 9m diameter hut circles, three groups of shielings, and the remains of a former golf course. The survey revealed that the area of the proposed golf course had been continuously occupied from at least as early as the Iron Age (hut circles), and that much of the evidence for this occupation, in the shape of houses, fields, enclosures, cultivation and inter-settlement trackways, survives to the present day.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Portree Golf Club.

**Sconser Golf Course, Skye** (Portree parish) M Wildgoose Survey

NG 537 314 (centre) The walkover survey and recording of the surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed extension of the Sconser Golf Course was carried out in January 1999. A total of eight new sites were recorded. The new sites include two ruined farmsteads, three ruined houses and two enclosures, all being part of the deserted settlement of Tormichaig. An explosives bunker relating to the nearby quarry was also recorded. The survey revealed that the area of the proposed golf course had been heavily occupied during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and that much of the evidence for this occupation, in the shape of houses, fields, enclosures and cultivation, survives to the present day.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Isle of Skye Golf Club.

**Pittentrail, Rogart** (Rogart parish) M Dalland Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NC 724 032 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken at Pittentrail, Rogart, Sutherland. The two survey compartments covered 20ha in total. Two known archaeological monuments lay within the survey areas; a group of small cairns (NMRS NC 70 SW 19), and a hut circle and small cairns (NMRS NC 70 SW 40). In addition to these two sites, an enclosure was recorded, believed to be a 19th-century or earlier stock enclosure associated with the Reidchalmi farm to the E of the survey areas.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS.

**Bishopridge, Fortrose** (Rosemarkie parish) J Kendrick Watching brief

NH 727 564 A watching brief during construction work at 15 Academy Street, Fortrose, revealed no significant features.

Sponsor: D Simpson.

**13 High Street, Rosemarkie** (Rosemarkie parish) J Kendrick Watching brief

NH 7364 5759 A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a garage on this property. No archaeological features or finds were revealed.

Sponsor: S Seright, H Fearn.

**Point House and St Edward's Church, Sanday, Canna** (Small Isles parish) A Dunn (Kirkdale Archaeology) Archaeological recording and excavation

NG 2745 0490 An archaeological survey and small-scale excavation was conducted at the site of Point House, Sanday, Canna, in September 1998. The work was conducted in advance of conversion to accommodation. The nearby St Edward's Church (NG 2755 0480) was also to be affected by the development, and was also surveyed.

Point House is a 19th-century rectangular domestic structure, comprising two separate buildings with a shared gable. The church was erected between 1885–89, and is currently in a state of disrepair.

The survey and excavation at Point House has elucidated the developmental sequence, with the southerly component originally being a free-standing structure. The N building was added, both structures apparently serving as domiciles for a period thereafter. Porch abutments were later added, and the roof replaced. The southern building was then abandoned, and turned over to use as a byre, while the northern building continued in use until relatively recently.

The church is to undergo alterations which are wholly reversible, and the interior fabric was drawn, photographed and recorded prior to the commencement of the work.

Sponsor: NTS.

#### **Allt Na Leac, Torrin** (Strath parish)

S Birch

Rock shelter

NG 5877 1846 A rock shelter situated in a small outcrop of granite, a few metres above the valley floor. Where the granite dips back into the ground, the remains of a drystone wall are visible, closing off the shelter. At the back of the shelter, and within the coursing of the front wall, midden material is visible. The midden material appears mixed, with limpet, winkle, mussel and oyster shells all visible.

#### **Dunan, Skye** (Strath parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Romano-British brooch

NG 587 281 A copper-alloy Romano-British trumpet brooch was found casually on the beach below a small dun at Dunan. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 138/97) and allocated to Skye and Lochalsh Area Museum.

#### **Strathaird Estate** (Strath parish)

K Miller

Landscape survey

The detailed archaeological survey of the NW portion of the Strathaird Estate (Phase 3), commissioned by the John Muir Trust, was carried out in the spring of 1998. The majority of the 25 recorded sites consisted of shielings and related pens, but a stone circle and a small deserted settlement were also recorded.

#### **NG 41 NE**

NG 4905 1946 Shelter.

NG 4975 1851 Shieling.

#### **NG 42 NE**

NG 4948 2716 House and shieling.

NG 4958 2662 Stone circle.

NG 4998 2650 House.

NG 4985 2642 Pen.

NG 4980 2595 Shielings (9).

#### **NG 42 SE**

NG 4881 2365 Monument (boulder).

NG 4956 2354 Pen.

NG 4960 2080 Walkers' bivouac.

NG 4988 2060 Monument (pyramid).

#### **NG 52 SW**

NG 5072 2400 Shielings (9).

NG 5064 2319 Cairn.

NG 5107 2284 Shielings (2).

NG 5120 2275 Shieling.

NG 5042 2266 Stone setting.

NG 5066 2265 Settlement.

NG 5160 2255 Shielings (11).

NG 5033 2149 Shieling.

NG 5166 2152 Shielings (4).

NG 5058 2130 Shielings (11).

NG 5147 2117 Concrete foundation.

NG 5103 2073 Pen.

NG 5167 2072 Shielings (2).

NG 5106 2022 Pens (2).

NG 5081 2006 ?Carved cross.

#### **Suisinish Farm, Beinn nan Carn, Skye**

M Wildgoose

(Strath parish)

Survey

NG 625 175 (centre) The walkover survey and recording of the surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed Suisinish Farm WGS was carried out in May 1999. A total of 13 sites were recorded, including four sites recorded some years earlier. The sites recorded consist of seven shieling groups and six animal pens. The survey revealed that the area of proposed planting had seen little activity throughout history, the sites recovered relating to a transhumance economy centred on the nearby deserted settlement of Boreraig.

Reports are lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors.

#### **Tain Airfield** (Tain parish)

J Kendrick, J Wordsworth

WW2 airfield

NH 83 81 A photographic survey and limited recording was carried out with ASH Consulting Group of all remaining structures belonging to Tain Airfield.

Report held by the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

#### **West Gills, Scrabster** (Thurso parish)

S Farrell

Evaluation

ND 102 691 A desk-based survey and trial trenching was carried out in advance of planning approval for a housing development. A total of 72 trenches were machine-excavated. No archaeological features were noted.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: John Gunn & Sons Ltd.

#### **Dalreichart, Glenmoriston**

J Wordsworth

(Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

Post-medieval field system and settlement/?shielings

NH 28 13 A rapid archaeological survey was carried out on a proposed WGS in 1998. A small area of field clearance was noted, but the majority of the remains consisted of drystone huts probably connected with 18th/19th-century peat cutting.

A fuller report is lodged with the NMRS and Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands.

#### **Urquhart Castle** (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

R Will

Medieval castle

(GUARD)

NH 530 286 An excavation was undertaken during August and September 1999 in the field below the present car park. W of the castle, in advance of the construction of a new car park and visitor centre. The aim was to investigate a possible ditch discovered during an evaluation carried out in 1997 (DES 1997, 52). The ditch turned out to be a large pit, possibly resulting from quarrying. The fill of the pit contained layers consisting of midden deposits containing medieval pottery, animal bone and possible metalworking debris including lead. The upper layers contained large amounts of stones possibly from field clearance. A rubble drain ran into the pit from the SW. To the NW of the pit was a rough cobbled surface which may relate to buildings or workshops. (GUARD 769.2).

Sponsor: HS

## INVERCLYDE/MIDLOTHIAN/MORAY

### Windhill, Beauly (Urray parish)

J Kendrick

Watching brief

NH 5330 4835 A watching brief adjacent to this standing stone revealed no archaeological features.

Sponsor: P Simpson.

### Bridge of Wester (Wick parish)

S Farrell

Trial trenching

NO 3345 5868 Eight trenches were machine-dug as part of a WGS application due to the site lying near to a number of known archaeological sites. No archaeological features were revealed.

Full report with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr A Dunnett, Auckhorn.

### Oldwick, Wick, Caithness (Wick parish)

S Halliday

Evaluation

(Headland Archaeology)

ND 364 497 Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development. A total of 20 trenches were excavated by machine which represented a 4% sample of the area. A number of recent field drains were identified along with a stone-built culvert, some small ambiguous features and evidence of recent agricultural activity. None of these features were considered archaeologically significant. Artefactual evidence suggested that most features were associated with 18th/19th-century improvements.

Sponsor: M M Miller (Wick) Ltd.

## INVERCLYDE

### Safeway store, Rue End Street, Greenock

A Duffy

(Greenock parish)

(AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation and watching brief

NS 2835 7587 A programme of archaeological evaluation and watching brief work was undertaken at the site of a proposed supermarket in Greenock, centred on the intersection of Chapel Street and Virginia Street. A desk-based assessment had identified a number of areas of archaeological sensitivity. The most significant of these was the putative site of the remains of St Lawrence's Chapel and its associated burial ground. Other possible archaeological sites included a designed landscape associated with a post-medieval mansion house, the post-medieval settlement of Crawford's dyke and its associated field system, the site of East Parish Church and manse, and a grain mill. During the evaluation and watching brief, none of these sites was identified and no other significant archaeological material was encountered.

Sponsor: Safeway plc.

### Tesco's superstore, Greenock (Greenock parish)

P Sharman

Watching brief

(for AOC Archaeology)

NS 2775 7655 – NS 2798 7634 A watching brief was conducted in August and September 1999 during the redevelopment of several areas around the Tesco superstore and its car park. The site lies in the area of medieval Greenock, the 16th to 18th-century parish graveyard and 18th to 19th-century tenements, commercial buildings and shipbuilding yards. However, only general occupation deposits dating to the 18th century or earlier were noted at the base of the main trench, 1.5–2m below the current ground surface. Otherwise, no features of great archaeological significance were encountered and no artefactual material was recovered.

Sponsor: Tesco plc.

### Loch Thom (Inverkip parish)

I Hogg

Survey

As part of an ongoing survey of the area around Loch Thom, the following three areas were walked in 1999: Dunrod Hill including

Hillside Hill; land between Garvock Farm and Dowries Farm as far as the Gryffe Water; and the area called Blood Moss. The last two areas were interesting enough to suggest further extensive surveys might be worthwhile.

The following sites were found:

NS 2443 7259 ?Hut circle.

NS 2315 7227 – Area of farm walls from Clochrelie

NS 2318 7228 Farm.

NS 2340 7206 Clearance cairn; 2m diameter.

NS 2344 7207 Clearance cairn; 2m diameter.

NS 2343 7210 ?House platform.

NS 2334 7184 ?Quarry.

NS 2623 7153 Hut circle platform.

NS 2574 7064 Hut circle platform.

NS 2617 7080 Farmhouse.

NS 2602 7161 Cup-marked stone. Three cup marks on the stone face; 5cm diameter, c 1cm deep.

NS 2140 6897 Cist grave set slightly off-centre in low mound; c 7m diameter; cist is 1.5m long, 0.5m wide, c 0.5m deep; stone-lined.

NS 2680 7207 (centre) Three–four rectangular houses running along the bankside; 10 x 4m. Two ?roundhouse structures; c 8m diameter.

NS 2677 7195 Rectangular house; 10 x 4m.

NS 2442 7259 Circular feature; 2m external diameter, 1m internal; ?OP

NS 2449 7277 – Earth dyke; 2m wide, 0.5m high; running down hill.

NS 2470 7271 Field rig.

(centre)

NS 2446 7237 – Earth bank; 0.5m high, 2m wide; running

NS 2463 7271 along hill contour rig field to E of bank.

A full report will be lodged with the SMR and NMRS, including photographs and drawings.

## MIDLOTHIAN

### 163 The High Street, Dalkeith (Dalkeith parish)

J Bendiks

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 3340 6770 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in July 1999. Excavation was limited to the stripping of topsoil to a depth of 0.81m. With the exception of a field drain and Victorian pottery, no archaeological remains were uncovered.

Sponsor: Mr I Hunt.

### Hillend (Lasswade parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Coarse stone tool

NT 245 662 A coarse stone tool was recovered from the W rampart of the small hillfort at Hillend and donated to NMS (HH 972).

## MORAY

### Various

M Greig

The following sites were recorded in Moray while checking vertical aerial photographs held by the Archaeology Service. Fuller information held in the Aberdeenshire and Moray SMR.

### Earnside (Alves parish)

NJ 108 618 Various cropmarks (NJ 16 SW 80).

### Ordies (Alves parish)

NJ 103 619 Cropmark of circular enclosure (NJ 16 SW 79).

### Runmerry (Alves parish)

NJ 115 622 Cropmarks of enclosures, ?barrows and indeterminate features (NJ 16 SW 81).

**Wester Buthill** (Alves parish)

NJ 126 656 Cropmarks of ring-ditches and at least one ?square barrow (NJ 16 NW 81).

**Crofthead** (Cabrach parish)

NJ 378 313 Enclosure and site of house (NJ 33 SE 69).

NJ 377 313 Two adjoining houses (NJ 33 SE 68).

**Tom na Vowin** (Cabrach parish)

NJ 371 315 ?Rectangular enclosure showing as grass-covered bank (NJ 33 SE 67).

**Buthill** (Duffus parish)

NJ 131 655 Cropmarks of ring-ditches (NJ 16 NW 82).

**Easter Buthill** (Duffus parish)

NJ 135 652 Cropmarks of ?sub-oval enclosure with internal features (NJ 16 NW 83).

NJ 138 655 Cropmark of part of circular enclosure and field (centre) boundaries (NJ 16 NW 84).

**Wards** (Duffus parish)

NJ 121 659 Cropmark of ring-ditches (NJ 16 NW 85).

**Abbotshill** (Dyke & Moy parish)

NH 999 589 Rig and furrow (NH 95 NE 39).

**Glenshiel** (Dyke & Moy parish)

NH 971 534 Ruined farmstead (NH 95 SE 34).

NH 974 540 Stone-walled enclosure (NH 95 SE 48).

**Little Tearie** (Dyke & Moy parish)

NH 980 562 Ring-ditch and enclosure cropmarks (NH 95 NE 40).

**Whitemire** (Dyke & Moy parish)

NH 977 541 Stone-walled enclosure (NH 95 SE 49).

**Berryley** (Edinkillie parish)

NH 998 561 Farmstead showing as cropmark (NH 95 NE 41).

**Milnorduff** (Elgin parish)

NJ 187 605 Cropmarks of pits and ?hut stances; also large (centre) rectilinear enclosure (NJ 16 SE 63).

**Craigbourach** (Rothiemay parish)

NJ 563 522 House and enclosure (NJ 55 SE 39).

NJ 565 522 Small farmstead (NJ 55 SE 40).

**Moss of Crombie** (Rothiemay parish)

NJ 565 521 Small farmstead (NJ 55 SE 41).

**Ramsburn** (Rothiemay parish)

NJ 564 520 Small farmstead (NJ 55 SE 42).

**Wellheads** (Rothiemay parish)

NJ 562 519 Small farmstead.

**Innesmill** (Urquhart parish)

NJ 284 633 Cropmarks of oval enclosure, two ?square (centre) barrows, ring-ditches, square enclosure and other indeterminate cropmarks (NJ 26 SE 99).

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council.

**Aerial reconnaissance**

M Greig

The following sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance. Full information is held in the Aberdeenshire and Moray SMR.

**Burnside** (Elgin parish)

NJ 225 592 Narrow trace of large circular enclosure (NJ 25 NW 39).

**Cloddack** (Elgin parish)

NJ 194 585 Cropmark of ?souterrain.

Sponsors: RCAHMS, Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council.

**Moray graveyard survey**

S Farrell

Survey

Desk-based surveys were undertaken on several churches in Moray following on the work upon Moray graveyards (DES 1997, 55);

**Drainie Church** (Drainie parish)

NJ 1995 6921 The old parish church was demolished in 1952. A study was made of church records, parish registers, local history publications, maps, photographs and churchyard interment records.

**Altrey Church** (Rafford parish)

NJ 0357 5538 A survey was made of the small number of surviving post-medieval gravestones that lie within the church remains and its vicinity.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

**Netherton Wood, Aberlour** (Aberlour parish) J Wordsworth

Plantation banks  
NJ 28 40 A pre-felling survey carried out in 1998 found no trace of any early archaeological features. Plantation banks associated with a plantation established by 1868 still survive. Slight traces of the 19th-century crofts of Sunnybrae and Parkside survive in the existing woodland.

Full report lodged with NMRS and Aberdeenshire and Moray SMR.

Sponsor: Bowls Chartered Surveyors.

**Birnie** (Birnie parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Iron Age settlement; Roman coin hoard and brooches; medieval smiddy

NJ 210 585 In 1996 a number of Roman coins were found by a metal detectorist near Birnie. These were reported and claimed as Treasure Trove, and are now in Elgin Museum. Their date and range suggest that they derived from a scattered hoard of Severan date, part of a series known from eastern Scotland. Aerial photographs of the field reveal cropmarks of later prehistoric roundhouses, and the site has great research potential in investigating the connection between such a hoard and a settlement, and studying whether this was a site of particular status. Fieldwork in 1998 and 1999 has started to address these questions.

In 1998 fieldwork involved fieldwalking and metal detecting to define the extent and dating of the site, resistivity survey and trial trenching. This identified activity from the Neolithic/Bronze Age (including two leaf-shaped arrowheads), later prehistory and the medieval period. Resistivity results were inconclusive but trial trenching demonstrated the good survival of archaeology, including burnt deposits from a building. Fieldwalking in the adjacent Paddock Haugh field, between the site and Birnie Kirk, found very little material. The lack of medieval finds suggests cropmarks recorded in this field may be pre-medieval.

In 1999 the trial trench was followed up with a larger trench opened up to encompass half of one house and a sizeable area around it. This revealed a roundhouse some 15m in diameter with an internal post-ring. The house had burnt down, apparently after the main timbers had been removed. Sondages indicated that the burning had preserved aspects of the internal layout such as slots and turf-built features which normally rarely survive. Finds include a copper-alloy spiral finger ring and what may be part of a sword. A number of undiagnostic features surrounded it. To the N was a sub-rectangular spread identified as a blacksmith's workshop, which pottery suggests is medieval. Around this were pits which may have been used for charcoal burning.

Metal detecting around the site recovered more coins from the hoard (making a total of 28 to date) and two Roman brooches, one of which is earlier than the hoard and indicates more extended contact with the Romans. A radiocarbon date on a charred timber from the house came out at cal AD 80-340 (95%; 1830±50 bp, Beta-131629), suggesting the settlement is at least in part contemporary with the hoard.

Sponsor: NMS.

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

### Hillhead (Birnie parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Bronze Age arrowhead

NJ 20 58 A flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found many years ago on the farm of Hillhead. It is kept by the farmer.

### Middleton (Birnie parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Iron Age finger ring

NJ 2065 5470 The bezel of an enamelled Iron Age finger ring was found by a metal detectorist at Middleton. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 102/97) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

### Culbin Forest (Dyke & Moy parish)

M Greig

NJ 006 627 Two shell middens (NMRS NJ 06 SW 75). Discovered during forestry ploughing and reported to the Archaeology Service by Forest Enterprise.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council.

### Brucelands (Elgin parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Early Historic mount

c NJ 191 An unusual copper-alloy zoomorphic Early Historic mount was found on Brucelands, Elgin, by a metal detectorist. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 52/98) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

### Glen Rinnes (Mortlach parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Bronze Age arrowhead

NJ 289 356 A Bronze Age flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found casually in a field by 'Gleann Dachaidh', Glen Rinnes. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 66/98) and allocated to Forres Museum.

### Lhanbryde (St Andrews-Lhanbryde parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Hiberno-Norse ringed pins

NJ 281 610; NJ 279 611 Two copper-alloy Hiberno-Norse ringed pin shafts were found on separate occasions by metal detectorists to the E of Lhanbryde. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 24/98, 140/98) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

### North Darkland Farm

F Hunter (NMS)

(St Andrews-Lhanbryde parish)

Late Bronze Age sword

NJ 27 61 During the winter of 1998/99, fragments of a Late Bronze Age sword were found by Alistair McPherson, Lhanbryde, while metal detecting in a field on the NW edge of the village. Assessment of the findspot was undertaken in August 1999, assisted by the finder. The site lies within what has been an area of impeded drainage at the base of a low fluvio-glacial ridge on which a cropmark enclosure has been recorded (NMRS NJ 26 SE 33). A 2 x 2m trench was excavated at the findspot. The results corroborated

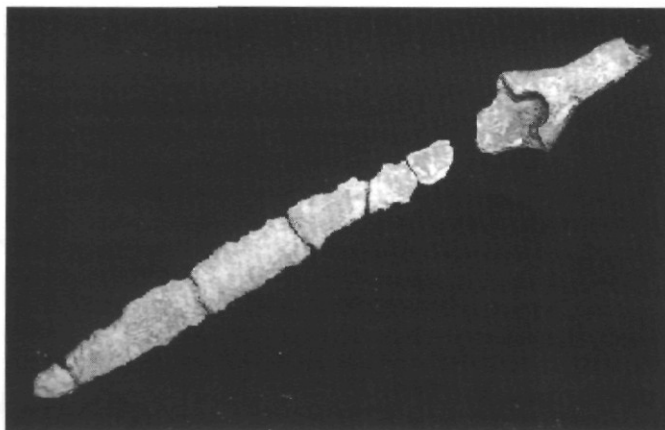


Fig 16. North Darkland Farm: Late Bronze Age sword. © NMS

the finder's account of the discovery, which suggested that the fragments of sword had been lying in ploughsoil with the exception of the hilt, which lay at the interface of the ploughsoil and a thin surviving remnant of a peat deposit formed on the underlying fluvio-glacial sands. A further small and heavily corroded fragment of sword blade was detected. On balance, the disposition of the pieces in the ground, and the presence of ploughmarks scoring the subsoil, suggests that the fragmentation of the sword has been the result of agricultural activity rather than ancient breakage. The sword is a fragmentary example of an unusual Late Bronze Age type distinguished by the solid form of the hilt. Only three or four swords of this kind have been found in Scotland, so despite its fragmentary condition, this is a discovery of some interest.

### Innesmill (Urquhart parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Iron Age enamelled mount

NJ 288 639 An Iron Age copper-alloy enamelled domed mount was found near Innesmill by a metal detectorist. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 91/97) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

### Lochhill (Urquhart parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Early Historic enamelled mount; Romano-British bar brooch

NJ 298 644 An Early Historic copper-alloy circular enamelled mount of 8th-century AD date was found by a metal detectorist near Lochhill. It bears a central enamelled cross in millefiori enamel with champlevé enamel in the fields between the arms. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 90/97) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

NJ 287 650 An enamelled copper-alloy Romano-British bar brooch was found near Lochhill by a metal detectorist. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 91/97) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

### Stonewells (Urquhart parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Fragment of bronze blade; Iron Age decorated stud;

Romano-British brooch

NJ 276 655 The tip of the blade of a bronze weapon was found by a metal detectorist. Insufficient survives of this blade to permit detailed identification, but on balance, the proportions tend to suggest the tip of a Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 57/98) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

NJ 284 653 An Iron Age stud was found by a metal detectorist to the SE of Stonewells. In form it is a domed stud decorated with a cast triskele pattern. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 57/98) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

NJ 285 659 A Romano-British copper-alloy enamelled headstud brooch was found to the NE of Stonewells by a metal detectorist. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 57/98) and allocated to Elgin Museum.

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

### Arran pipeline phase 1 (Kilmory parish)

B Ballin-Smith,

Prehistoric settlements

M Donnelly, K McLellan (GUARD)

NR 93, 03, 02 (1:10,000 sheets) As part of the Arran ring main proposal, a new water main was laid running from Bridge Farm, near Machrie Moor, to end at the Kilmory service reservoir. West of Scotland Archaeology Service undertook the initial desk-based assessment.

The archaeological work was undertaken after controlled topsoil stripping and watching briefs. Occurrence of prehistoric artefacts – flint, chert, quartz, pitchstone and ceramics – has been high, with several settlements from the Early Mesolithic to the Neolithic identified. An Early Mesolithic campsite has been excavated at Lamlash. The site was reused until the Late Neolithic (identified from a large piece of Grooved ware). (GUARD 731).

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Bridge Farm, Machrie Moor, Arran** (Kilmory parish) F Baker  
Knapping floor; prehistoric (Firat Archaeological Services)  
agriculture: 18th/19th-century lime kiln

NR 926 321 (centre) Excavations were undertaken in advance of the construction of a new water treatment works at the E edge of Machrie Moor on unimproved ground beside the String Road.

The site had a blanket covering of peat and a buried agricultural soil of probable Bronze Age date which sealed extensive ard marks containing considerable quantities of charred material considered to represent manuring of the small prehistoric field. The ard marks were located in a saddle between two low knolls.

On top of the westernmost knoll, with a superb view across the moor to the stone circles at Moss Farm, was a knapping floor of predominantly pitchstone with some flint. Artefacts include some Mesolithic tools and flakes, a leaf-shaped arrowhead and some flint scrapers. The majority of the pitchstone appears to be waste flakes; a 25% sample of the floor was collected for wet sieving. Some 20 sherds of pottery were also recovered from the knapping floor and some have been identified as All Over Cordoned beaker.

The negative features were difficult to interpret due to site formation processes and no obvious structures could be identified with certainty in the field.

On the knoll at the NE of the site beside the road a fine late 18th/early 19th-century lime kiln was excavated – apparently the first of its kind to be excavated in Scotland. The kiln had been deliberately filled-in in the mid-19th century but the flue, choke, draw channel and evidence of fuel and limestone in various stages of processing all survived. The kiln has now been preserved for display to the public.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Dippin, by Kildonan, Arran** (Kilmory parish) F Baker  
Evaluation (Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 039 221 A field evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed development. A Bronze Age urn was found some 20m away from the site in 1875 and the general area is archaeologically rich. Post-medieval rig and furrow agriculture and late 19th-century stone field drains are present on the site. A single pit of unknown date was excavated. No artefacts were found.

Sponsors: West of Scotland Water.

**Glenree, Kilmory, Arran** (Kilmory parish) D A Bilsland  
Survey

NR 945 265 (centre) Carried out in March 1999, the survey covered an area of c 300ha lying to the N of Glenree Farmhouse on the unclassified Ross Road, running between Lamblash and Sliderry. The survey area consists of boggy upland moorland sheep pasture. The survey recorded 119 features: some already recorded or at least noted, but included for completeness since many had not been previously surveyed.

Many of the features, standing stones and settings, four-posters, cairns and cists are typical of those found elsewhere on the island; the concentration might suggest that the Glenree area had a significance in prehistoric times.

The features identified were predominantly turf, or stone and turf, circular mounds, individually or in groups, some standing 1.5–2m high. A flint flake was revealed on the slumped face of one, at NR 9432 2656. There are obvious similarities with the 'shieling mounds' found on Ben Lawers.

The survey also identified more complex stone-built structures with internal divisions, an extensive network of field banks, and traces of rig. It is possible to relate some structures and complexes, and the field banks and rig directly to John Burrell's journal and map, and other literary sources. It is believed that the survey area comprised parts of Margareoch and Burican Farms, with the Allt

Burican possibly as the march boundary. The high concentration of the modest turf structures suggests that they may have been occupied on a more permanent basis than just summer pasture 'shielings', possibly by the under-class of cottars and others displaced by agricultural improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries.

- NR 9509 2737 Standing stone.
- NR 9512 2728 Standing stone.
- NR 9459 2679 Standing stone (NR 92 NW 32).
- NR 9467 2685 Four-poster stone setting (NR 92 NW 30).
- NR 9487 2679 Four-poster stone setting (NR 92 NW 39).
- NR 9406 2594 Stone setting (NR 92 NW 46).
- NR 9415 2572 Stone settings.
- NR 9443 2679 Cairn (NR 92 NW 38).
- NR 9485 2712 ?Cist.
- NR 9485 2650 ?Cist.
- NR 9526 2750 Hut circle.
- NR 9426 2752 Hut circle.
- NR 9531 2750 Hut circle.
- NR 9420 2558 Turf circles (NR 92 NW 46).
- NR 9415 2517 Turf feature (?denuded hut circle).
- NR 9433 2801 Two turf mounds.
- NR 9423 2767 Two turf mounds.
- NR 9415 2720 Stony mound (previously noted).
- NR 9422 2729 Square structure.
- NR 9423 2701 Structure (square with rounded corners).
- NR 9431 2693 Five structures.
- NR 9431 2675 Six structures (previously noted).
- NR 9433 2671 Mound.
- NR 9432 2669 Circular structure (?corn stack).
- NR 9436 2670 Sub-rectangular mound.
- NR 9432 2673 Oval structure.
- NR 943 267 Four structures.
- NR 9439 2667 Structure with cobbled area.
- NR 9417 2666 Two sub-divided turf structures.
- NR 9432 2656 Complex of seven turf structures (previously noted).
- NR 9428 2648 Structure.
- NR 9451 2644 Stone and turf structure.
- NR 9451 2645 Stone structure.
- NR 9433 2621 Three stone structures (NR 92 NW 29).
- NR 9446 2635 Turf structure.
- NR 9439 2611 Three stone structures (NR 92 NW 46).
- NR 9432 2605 Turf structure (NR 92 NW 46).
- NR 9439 2609 Turf and stone structure (NR 92 NW 46).
- NR 9440 2608 Turf structure.
- NR 9429 2601 Turf structure.
- NR 9432 2598 Turf and stone structure.
- NR 9433 2597 Turf structure.
- NR 9447 2580 Turf and stone structure.
- NR 9535 2756 Multi-period structure/stockyard.
- NR 9535 2757 Revetted structure.
- NR 9535 2758 'Trough'.
- NR 9536 2759 Turf and stone structure.
- NR 9535 2757 L-shaped walling.
- NR 9527 2751 L-shaped walling.
- NR 9528 2750 Turf and stone structure.
- NR 9531 2753 Turf and stone structure.
- NR 9508 2728 Stone structure.
- NR 9506 2721 Turf and stone structure.
- NR 9512 2715 Turf and stone structure.
- NR 9512 2722 Stone structure.
- NR 9510 2709 Turf and stone structure.
- NR 9510 2703 L-shaped dyke and structure.
- NR 9506 2708 Cellular feature.



## NORTH LANARKSHIRE/ORKNEY

- NR 9503 2697 Linear structure (?stock holding pen).  
 NR 9499 2694 Two turf mounds.  
 NR 9499 2688 Four turf and stone structures.  
 NR 9487 2678 Five structures (NR 92 NW 31).  
 NR 9490 2676 Turf and stone structure.  
 NR 9476 2666 Turf and stone structure.  
 NR 9470 2659 Turf and stone structure.  
 NR 9479 2654 Turf and stone structure.  
 NR 9472 2640 Turf and stone structure.  
 NR 9477 2644 Stone structure.  
 NR 9466 2640 Turf structure.  
 NR 9531 2753 'Basins'.  
 NR 9585 2710 'Stones'.  
 NR 9466 2643 Quarry.  
 NR 9431 2603 – Stone and turf dyke.  
 NR 9406 2507  
 NR 9367 2568 – Stone and turf dyke.  
 NR 9445 2615  
 NR 9432 2590 & Stone and turf dyke.  
 NR 9431 2520  
 NR 9430 2530 Stone and turf dyke.  
 NR 9421 2527 – Stone and turf dyke.  
 NR 9421 2523  
 NR 9415 2571 – Orthostatic boundary (NR 92 NW 46).  
 NR 9415 2574  
 NR 9423 2704 Cord rig.  
 NR 943 267 Rig and furrow.  
 NR 9494 2688 Rig and furrow.  
 NR 9465 2652 Rig and furrow.  
 NR 9446 2643 Rig and furrow.  
 NR 9450 2615 Rig and furrow.  
 NR 9453 2599 Rig and furrow.  
 NR 9434 2560 Rig and furrow.  
 NR 9432 2568 Terraced feature.  
 NR 9426 2533 Rig and furrow.

**Shiskine reservoir** (Kilmory parish) F Baker  
 Evaluation (Firat Archaeological Services)

NR 925 305 A desk-based study and field survey was undertaken of the site for a new reservoir located at the existing site of Shiskine service reservoir. The area immediately to the E of the existing reservoir had already been levelled to natural subsoils for agricultural purposes. The area to the N of the existing reservoir of sloping boggy pasture revealed no archaeological features.

A raised track of probable 20th-century date is located at the NW edge of the development area and a drainage ditch crosses the site running downslope from E–W. North-west of the development area across the burn is an area of disturbed ground which may represent mining activity. This area is outwith the proposed development site.

The track that runs along the S side of the site was built in the late 18th century to service lime quarries further up the hill.

Sponsor: West of Scotland Water.

**Knock** (Largs parish) F Baker  
 Evaluation (Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 192 628 A desk-based study and field survey of land located on the flat sea-side plain below Knock Castle was carried out in October 1999 prior to proposed development. No archaeological sites were located within the proposed development area, but elements of the designed 19th-century landscape associated with Knock Castle survive in good condition on and at the base of the escarpment to the E of the proposed development area.

There are no new archaeological sites to report.

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch.

**Netherhall** (Largs parish) F Baker  
 Evaluation (Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 206 610 A desk-based study and field survey of a pasture field was carried out in October 1999 in advance of proposed development. No archaeological sites other than 19th-century drains and the hint of severely ploughed-out rig and furrow were located within the proposed development area.

Sponsor: Halcrow Crouch.

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

**Corrie Farm, Kilsyth** (Kilsyth parish) L. MacGregor,  
 Hut circle D MacInnes

NS 725 808 The circular earthen bank of a hut circle has been recessed into a slope in the Kilsyth Hills at an altitude of 370m OD. Internally it is 3m in diameter, with an overall diameter of 7m. The bank has a spread of 2m. There is a 0.6m wide entrance on the southern arc of the structure.

Sponsor: Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group.

**Drumnessie Wood, Kilsyth** (Kilsyth parish) G Crawford,  
 WW2 bomber decoy station D MacInnes

NS 729 806 A two-compartment reinforced concrete decoy station was recorded in detail by the Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group. Overall the structure measures in plan 4 x 9m, although this does not include an earthen cover to the building. The compartments are separated by a passage, and external to the entrance there is a brick baffle wall. The interior walls of the compartments show signs of former partitions, wall-mounted furniture and doors. In the E compartment there are two floor-mounted concrete supports for a generator.

In a field some 300m to the NW there are a number of parallel alignments of small stones. These may represent a site of the decoys themselves.

Sponsor: Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group.

**Kilsyth Hills, near Tomatin** (Kilsyth parish) L. McCready,  
 Hut foundation and small cairn D MacInnes

NS 722 815 The footings of a circular hut or structure lying contiguous to a small cairn were found on a flat terrace in the Kilsyth Hills at 310m OD. The footings, in the form of occasional boulders, create a plan some 4m in diameter. The cairn comprises small earthfast stones and is 0.3m high and 2.5m long.

Sponsor: Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group.

**Cairneyhill Quarry, Caldercruix** (Shotts parish) O Lelong  
 Hut circles; field systems (GUARD)

NS 847 660 A walkover survey and desk-based assessment were carried out in May 1999 on the site of a proposed quarry extension. The survey found and recorded 17 features, including a hut circle or ring-cairn, another possible hut circle, several small cairns, and areas of post-medieval rig and furrow. (GUARD 596).

A full report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Johnson, Poole & Bloomer.

## ORKNEY


**Orkney Coastal Survey** H Moore, G Wilson  
 Survey

During August and September 1999 a Coastal Zone Assessment Survey was carried out around the coastline of the islands of Sanday and North Ronaldsay. The survey methodology followed that defined by Historic Scotland, and a survey of the geology, geomorphology and erosion class of the coastal zone was carried



out simultaneously. On Sanday, some 158 sites were recorded, on North Ronaldsay 26 sites were recorded. The sites recorded represent a wide range of types and date from the early prehistoric period to the 20th century.

A report is in preparation and will be submitted to Historic Scotland and Orkney Archaeological Trust.

Sponsor: HS 


**Saville/Northskaill** (Cross & Burness parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Late Norse comb

HY 684 444 A fragment of a double-sided Late Norse antler comb was found on the beach between Saville and Northskaill. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 9/98) and allocated to Tankerness House Museum.

**New Holland** (Holm parish) N Card (GUARD)  
Farm survey

HY 4990 0395 As part of an agri-environment scheme a survey was conducted of archaeological monuments on land at New Holland Farm, on mainland Orkney. An area of 325ha was surveyed resulting in the identification of 26 sites. Most significant amongst these sites were possible prehistoric settlements at Swart Howe (HY 5084 0328) and at Hamly Hill (HY 4995 0454), and farmsteads at Newbiggings (HY 5032 0400), Hillhead (HY 5038 0376, HY 5035 0370), New Holland (HY 5052 0383) and Hilltoft (5059 0378). (GUARD 708.7).

Full details are lodged with the NMRS.


Sponsor: HS 

**Filleets** (Hoy & Graemsay parish) N Card  
Survey

HY 265 055 (centre) An archaeological survey was undertaken on the lands of Filleets, Graemsay, as part of Historic Scotland's Farm Ancient Monument Survey Grant Scheme. A total of 20 new features of archaeological or historical interest were recorded:

HY 2632 0532	Line of three cairns.
HY 2702 0510	Small cairn.
HY 2567 0542	Small cairn.
HY 2633 0533	Planticrue.
HY 2714 0475	Small headland enclosure.
HY 2644 0530 –	Two earthen banks.
HY 2636 0536	
HY 2621 0536	Mill dam.
HY 2666 0592	Mill pond.
HY 2580 0533	Farmstead.
HY 2558 0602	Farmstead.
HY 2657 0540	Farmstead.
HY 2707 0549	Farmstead.
HY 2646 0531	Farmstead.
HY 2683 0547	Farmstead.
HY 2713 0494	Noosts.
HY 2713 0484	Noost.
HY 2519 0651	Kelp-drying wall.
HY 2653 0531	Well.
HY 2712 0540	Well.
HY 2466 0630	Settlement mound.

A detailed report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Crantit** (Kirkwall & St Ola parish) B Ballin-Smith  
Neolithic chambered tomb and Bronze Age cists (GUARD)

HY 440 098 A second and final season of archaeological work at the tomb took place in July 1999 (see DES 1998, 70). There were several outstanding questions from the first season. The entrance area of the tomb was complex with its two blockings and


the lack of any formal external approach to the tomb. The floor of the tomb and the construction of its walls were also features which demanded further investigation. There was also the question of whether there were other satellite Bronze Age cists, additional to those found previously. Finally, there was the mound the tomb was dug into: was this a man-made or natural feature?

Further geophysical work was undertaken in a much wider area around the tomb, but no further cists were located. A hillock in the neighbouring field was also surveyed but with no positive results.

A JCB was used to reopen a 1998 trench excavated from the tomb and extend it northwards off the mound. The trench revealed a complex slice of Ice Age activity, of scoured bedrock and deposits (2m thick) of clay and stone. It is clear that our Neolithic ancestors had little to do with the accumulation of material on the hillside: they seemed to have chosen the hillock and simply dug into it.

In order to solve the problems of how the tomb was constructed and the nature of the material into which it was dug, further exploratory work was undertaken on its floor, the base of some of the orthostats and at the back of the N chamber wall. All the evidence pointed to a hole, of just the right size, being dug through a natural deposit of clay and stone. Walls were built up from the floor of the cut without any foundations, and the orthostats (the upright stones dividing the floor area into chambers) were only dug a few centimetres into the subsoil. The uneven floor of the tomb was then given a thin clay covering which masked most of its inconsistencies. The narrow gap between the hole and the walls was filled in with loose rubble to the height of the wall.

The entrance area of the tomb was re-explored, drawing the conclusion that it was used for access into the tomb during construction and interment of the human remains. It also provided the support for the lintel, the light-box and part of the roof structure. Given the lack of any accumulation of deposits on the floor of the tomb and in the vicinity of the entrance, it would seem that the use of the tomb was limited to a short period, perhaps a single season. Once the light-box had been seen to be functioning (over part of the winter months) and the remains of the ancestors placed on the floor of the tomb, the entrance was blocked both internally and externally. The light-box was blocked with clay and the tomb roof was covered with clay and stone. The house for the dead was locked away from the living. (GUARD 619).

Sponsors: HS  Orkney Icecream. A plant.

**Tofts** (Lady parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Late Norse comb

HY 748 462 A Late Norse single-sided composite bone comb was found during test pitting for soil analysis at Tofts. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 21/98) and allocated to Tankerness House Museum.

**Tofts Ness, Mound 11** (Lady parish) E Guttman, A Duffy,  
Settlement mound R McCullagh

HY 756 464 An excavation was carried out by AOC Archaeology for the University of Stirling at Tofts Ness. Sanday, as part of a PhD project. The aim of the project is to look at continuity and change in soil management systems in the Northern Isles, from the Neolithic until the early 20th century. Tofts Ness was the third of three sites sampled, following work at Scatness, Shetland, and Bragasetter Farm, Papa Stour, Shetland.


The Tofts Ness peninsula is a low-lying area of windblown, sandy soils with over 300 mounds and cairns, many of which may be funerary monuments. A survey of this landscape was carried out by Bradford University in the 1980s, and excavations were subsequently carried out by Steve Dockrill on a multi-period settlement mound (Mound 11) measuring 70 x 35m. Seven phases were identified on the site, spanning the Neolithic to the Iron Age.

## ORKNEY

Mound 11 was re-excavated in 1999 in order to sample and compare the Neolithic soil at the base of the sequence with the deepened agricultural soil created in the Bronze Age and the overlying Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age sandy agricultural soil. Test pits were excavated within two of Dockrill's excavation trenches in order to sample the stratigraphy from the section faces where the chronology had already been established. In the first test pit the Bronze Age soil was sealed by Early Iron Age middens. In the second test pit a Neolithic agricultural soil (identified by the ard marks which cut into the till below) was sealed by Neolithic middens. The middens were sealed by the Bronze Age soil, which was sealed by the sandy Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age soil. Samples were taken from all phases of the buried soils and also from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age middens.

An auger survey was carried out in order to trace the extent of the buried soils, and the information from the survey was used to plan where to put further test pits. Seven test pits in two parallel transects showed that the Bronze Age soil was up to 35cm thick and extended for some 36m to the E of Mound 11. Beyond this point the original land surface sloped down into a hollow in which the soils became peaty and the blown sand which sealed the soils was much deeper. The sand-based LBA–EIA soil was traced to a distance of 14m E of Mound 11, where sand-filled ard marks could be seen cutting into the Bronze Age soil below.

Post-excavation analyses of the samples will include soil micromorphology, pH, loss on ignition and phosphate analysis, magnetic susceptibility, and analysis of the soil.

Sponsors: HS  Natural Environment Research Council, AOC Archaeology.

### St Bride's Chapel (near), Papa Stronsay


S Buteux,

(Stronsay parish)

J Hunter, C Lowe

Medieval font

HY 6662 2927 A font was recovered near the old water pump, to the N of the farm steading, some 300m to the NW of St Nicholas Chapel. Roughly octagonal in form, it has been carved from a block of red sandstone, some 0.45m across and 0.3m high. The bowl is 0.35m across and 0.25m deep. There is an incised equal-armed cross, 3cm long, at the base of the bowl (possibly with a second stroke on one arm). Halfway up are traces of what are probably fixture points for a wooden cover. The font may have been taken from St Nicholas, or perhaps from the nearer site of St Bride's chapel (NMRS HY 62 NE 15) which is traditionally located at the farm steading.

Sponsors: HS  Arts & Humanities Research Board, University of Birmingham, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Orkney Islands Council, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### St Nicholas Chapel, Papa Stronsay

S Buteux, J Hunter,

(Stronsay parish)

C Lowe

Iron Age activity; medieval chapel

HY 6695 2918 Excavation continued at and adjacent to the site of St Nicholas Chapel (NMRS HY 62 NE 14), in advance of coastal erosion (DES 1998, 72). The project is being undertaken jointly by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit and Headland Archaeology. Work continued on Trench A, the chapel and its immediate environs, and Trench B, immediately adjacent to the SW. Two new areas were opened: one (Trench D) to the NW, at the projected corner of the chapel enclosure; the other (Trench E), roughly 40m to the SW, to investigate the nature and extent of the masonry in the eroding cliff section.

Excavation in the nave revealed a hollowed sandstone basin, possibly a water stoup or piscina, among the make-up deposits for the secondary floor. Below the make-up was an earlier floor level

from which were recovered three conjoining fragments of a cross-incised stone. A fourth conjoining fragment was recovered from an unstratified context. The four fragments go together to form what is clearly an altar slab, 40mm thick, 280mm long and probably 260mm wide. Formed on yellow sandstone with a chamfered edge, the surface of the slab displays three incised saltire crosses and one Latin cross: the saltire crosses are set within compass-drawn circles 58mm in diameter. The terminals of all four crosses are punctuated by drilled holes, 2mm deep. The slab is possibly 11th or 12th century in date.

A small fragment of *porfido verde antico* was recovered from beneath the N wall of the nave, from amongst deposits filling the earlier cellular building to the N.

The present chapel is clearly a multi-phase structure. Investigation of the masonry joints between the nave and chancel show that the latter was appended onto an earlier, single-cell building. An intermediate phase, represented by an originally wider chancel arch, may also be indicated. Current evidence would suggest that the two side altars form part of the chapel in its final phase.


Graves were encountered within and outwith the chapel: one, a long cist, its contents poorly preserved, partially underlay the SE corner of the chancel; another, a dug grave containing the well-preserved remains of a child or young adult, was found immediately in front of the chancel step, between the two side altars. Redeposited and disturbed burials were also found inside the chapel and outside it, to the S.

The drystone walls of an enclosure were traced to the N, W and NW of the chapel: the line of an earlier enclosure, possibly associated with the pre-chapel settlement, was also traced inside the later enclosure wall to the N and outside it to the W. The S return of both enclosures has been removed by erosion of the cliff face. The small stone box, previously seen in section, was found to underlie a small cairn of stones or tumble from the adjacent wall, against which it was inserted. The feature, constructed of stone roofing tiles, was empty.

Pre-chapel structures and features were also investigated. In addition to the previously identified cellular building, from which the green porphyry was recovered, further features were found to the NE of the chapel. These comprised a complex array of drystone walls and flagged surfaces, one of the latter incorporating a stone-lined tank. Overlying these features, and only partially excavated, was a midden, rich in shells. Coarse pottery of Iron Age type and two probable line-sinkers were recovered from the midden: a bone comb fragment was recovered from a related deposit nearby.

Trench E, on the cliff edge to the SW of the chapel, was opened to investigate the character and extent of the eroding remains. This revealed an area of cobbling, possibly paved in places, and delimited on its seaward side by a drystone wall. Against the landward side of the wall were the remains of what may be a small stone platform, very tentatively interpreted as a station for a wayside altar.

Further details and photographs are available at [www.stronsay.co.uk/archaeology](http://www.stronsay.co.uk/archaeology). A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  Arts & Humanities Research Board, University of Birmingham, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Orkney Islands Council, Russell Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### Longhope Gun Battery, Hackness, South Walls

S Halliday

(Walls & Flotta parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

?Prehistoric burial cairn; 19th-century gun battery

ND 337 914 Excavations continued in 1999 at Hackness Gun Battery (DES 1998, 72; NMRS ND 39 SW 9), with work concentrating mainly on the gun platforms. Two trenches were excavated across the whole of the 1866 platform. The eight 1866 gun racer cuts were all found to have been robbed out. There was



Fig 17. St Nicholas Chapel. Papa Stronsay.

also evidence of the original gun racers that had been truncated during the later refurbishment. One area of paving relating to the 1815 period was found undisturbed in the SW corner of the gun platforms. Further work was undertaken in the magazine and a strip of the missing northern bank was reconstructed. Examination of geophysical anomalies to the E of the gun battery revealed a probable prehistoric burial cairn.

Sponsor: HS

## PERTH AND KINROSS

**East Mid Lamberkin** (Aberdalgie parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Roman temporary camp.

NO 074 225 A 1.02 acre (0.4ha) rectilinear enclosure has long been known from the air on the site (NMRS NO 02 SE 10), partially destroyed by the A9, and had once been thought to be a small

Roman temporary camp but this identification has lost favour in recent years despite the fact that an outward turning clavicula is visible at the northern gate. A resistivity survey confirmed this feature, however, and shows signs of an answering clavicula on the opposite side of the gate, whilst a trial trench revealed a V-shaped ditch 3.64m wide and 1.12m deep cut into very hard boulder clay. Carbonised material from the ditch bottom will be subjected to radiocarbon dating, but the site does now appear more likely to be Roman and, if so, it would be the smallest temporary camp currently known N of the Antonine Wall.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Pitcurran, near Abernethy** (Abernethy parish) F Hunter  
Early Bronze Age flat axehead fragment (NMS)

NO 199 169 In early 1999, a fragment of a decorated Early Bronze Age flat axehead was found by a metal detectorist. Claimed

## PERTH AND KINROSS

as Treasure Trove (TT 51/99) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

**25–27 Toutie Street, Alyth** (Alyth parish) D Bowler  
19th-century groundworks beside medieval church (SUAT)

NO 245 487 A watching brief was conducted in January and February 1999 on the reconstruction of a retaining wall just E of the ruins of Alyth old parish church and graveyard. The church is first mentioned in 1352, but the hilltop location, the irregular shape of the graveyard, the dedication to St Moluag, and the discovery in 1887 of a Class II Pictish symbol stone at the manse nearby, suggest that it may go back to early medieval times. Extensive 19th-century or earlier measures to adapt a damp and steeply sloping site had obliterated any evidence of previous activity, but the graveyard wall foundations were not exposed, and might still produce evidence of earlier construction. (SUAT AG 01).

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

**Ardoch** (Ardoch parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Samian

NN 839 099 (centre) Two sherds of 1st-century samian, found casually in the fort and annexe area, were donated to NMS (FR 1155–6).

**Glenbank** (Ardoch parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Roman fortlet

NN 812 057 Excavations at the Roman fortlet (NMRS NN 80 NW 19) revealed, as expected, a double-ditched defence (see DES 1998, 73), although these ditches varied considerably in size over their circuit. Inside this, heavily plough-damaged signs of a turf rampart were uncovered, with a single entrance break protected by a substantial, single-phased, four-post timber tower. The interior, however, produced no signs of buildings apart from a single post-hole, although plough-damaged traces of gravel surfacing had survived. Similar results were produced by late 19th-century excavations at the other Gask system fortlets of Midgate and Kaims Castle, but until now it had always been assumed that these investigations had simply missed the evidence. This now appears unlikely and it may be that the sites either had no internal buildings, or that these were built in such a way as to leave no archaeological trace. The uprights for the gate had been dug out at the end of the site's occupation. No dating evidence was uncovered.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Dalginross** (Comrie parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Roman fort

NN 772 210 Analysis of a collection of previously unreported fieldwalking finds collected by the Cumbernauld Historical Society during the 1970s provided evidence that the fort was occupied in the Antonine period as well as the Flavian. This is the first of the so-called 'Glen blocker' forts to produce such evidence.


Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Dalginross Roman fort** (Comrie parish) M Hall  
Roman military entrenching tool or dolabra

NN 772 210 This dolabra was found in 1998, whilst the finder was walking across the main path through the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Dalginross Roman fort. It was lying on the surface. It has a slightly curving profile with an oval-shaped eye around which there are two lugs. The straight blade, with a wide cutting edge, is counter-balanced by a small, chisel-pointed/adze blade. Length 409mm; width (blade) 100mm. Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc. no. 1999.377.

**5 Abbey Road, Coupar Angus** (Coupar Angus parish) M Roy  
?Medieval abbey precinct features (SUAT)

NO 2228 3965 Excavation of two trial trenches in the front (N) garden of 5 Abbey Road in August 1999 uncovered the remains of an E–W running drystone feature (two courses visible), interpreted as part of the precinct boundary wall of the 12th-century Cistercian abbey or a related drainage feature. To the N of this were the remains of a cobbled surface and a possible N–S wall.

Sponsor: HS 

**Bridge of Earn** (Dunbarney parish) R Will (GUARD)  
Medieval bridge

NO 1325 1850 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the known site of the medieval bridge to the E of the present bridge, in advance of the construction of a flood prevention scheme. Trial trenches uncovered mortared masonry that may relate to the approach road to the bridge. Trenches located along the river bank failed to uncover any material due to the presence of a modern revetment consisting of wire cages filled with stones. (GUARD 759).

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

**Dunkeld House Hotel** (Dunkeld & Dowally parish) D Rankin  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)


NO 0096 4269 A watching brief was conducted in November 1998 during site preparation for erecting portacabins. This involved the digging of a service trench and ten pits within a designed landscape at Dunkeld House Hotel. No archaeologically significant features were revealed.

Sponsor: Miller Partnership.

**Boghall** (Dunning; Forteviot parishes) C Lowe  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 045 130 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 91ha of land immediately to the E of Boghall, and extending along the N side of the minor road between Dunning and Pathstruie. One archaeological site had previously been recorded in this area: a farmstead (NMRS NO 01 SE 36). Ten groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey. With the possible exception of the clearance cairns, all the identified sites are of medieval or later date, relating to both arable and pastoral exploitation of the hillside.


A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Dun Knock** (Dunning parish) C Lowe  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 0231 1429 A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of a small area of land adjacent to the known cropmark site of a multi-vallate fort (NMRS NO 01 SW 18). The purpose of the survey was to indicate the position of a series of quarries and other features within the proposed planting area, so as to determine how much of the fort might survive there.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.


Sponsor: HS 

**Struie Hill, Dunning** (Dunning; Orwell parishes) T Holden  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NO 053 105 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken covering c 2.8km<sup>2</sup> on the NW-facing slopes of Struie Hill and the SE-facing slopes of Wether Law and Clow Hill, some 5km from Dunning. The most prominent features surveyed were the remains of three post-medieval farmsteads at Wester Clow (NO 056 112), Struie Hill (NO 056 103), and Wester Bankhead (NO 044 095). The example at Wester Clow was particularly well preserved and incorporated a two-storey farmhouse, a circular horse engine house


with outbuildings, and two workers' cottages. Other surveyed features include the rubble-built Clow Bridge and two small enclosures of probable post-medieval date.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Dupplin Cross** (Fortevidot parish) A Radley, A Dunn  
Excavations (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 050189 Excavations were conducted at the site of the Dupplin Cross in Strathearn (NMRS NO 01 NE 6), both before and after its removal for conservation. This was an attempt to record and date the context of the cross in order to resolve the dispute as to whether the cross remained in its original position, or had been moved since its creation in the 9th century AD. The results of the excavation proved inconclusive, although it could be shown that the cross has been in the general location since the late 17th century at least.

Sponsor: HS 

**Upper Cairnie** (Fortevidot parish) D J Woolliscroft  
?Roman temporary camp

NO 038 192 Two rectilinear enclosures of 8.2 and 4 acres have in the past been suspected of being small Roman temporary camps. Air photographs, however, failed to detect any signs of entrance breaks in their ditches. A trench was cut at their point of closest approach to one another (at which the ditches were 4.8m apart). The western enclosure ditch was 2.1m wide and 0.35m deep, and saucer-shaped in profile. That of the eastern enclosure was steep-sided, flat-bottomed and 2.3m wide by 0.8m deep. Neither appears likely to be Roman. The ditches were overlain by a 0.4m thick layer of redeposited loam which contained a considerable quantity of iron slag, although no direct trace of metalworking was found within the trench.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Bunrannoch** (Fortingall parish) G MacGregor  
Farmstead: shielings: peat tracks and cairns (GUARD)

NN 665 579 Survey was undertaken of archaeological features at Bunrannoch including remains of two homesteads, three hut circles and five criel houses situated within systems of rig and furrow and clearance cairns.

A walkover survey was also undertaken in the environs around Bunrannoch. A farmstead, several shieling groups, peat tracks and cairns were identified in the uplands to the W of Innerhadden Burn. Further fieldwork is planned in 2000. (GUARD 761).

A report will be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hunter Marshall Trust.


**Camusericht Estate** (Fortingall parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NN 500 583 and NN 491 660 (centres) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 105ha of land on the Camusericht Estate between the head of Loch Rannoch and the foot of Loch Ericht. The survey area was divided into three compartments. Compartments 3 and 4 were adjoining areas at the head of Loch Rannoch. Compartment 13 lay 7km to the N, on the W shore of Loch Ericht. Only one archaeological site had previously been recorded: a substantial depopulated settlement partially within Compartment 3 (NMRS NN 55 NW 2).

A total of five features of archaeological interest were recorded, all probably of post-medieval date. They included the depopulated settlement which was mapped by Stobie (1783) and named *Camiserich-more*. Other sites were an isolated farmstead and

shieling huts. No features of archaeological interest were identified in Compartment 13.


A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Craigianour Estate, Loch Rannoch** M Dalland  
(Fortingall parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NN 607 597 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken on the Craigianour Estate, W of Aulich farm on the N side of Loch Rannoch. The survey covered an area of approximately 7km<sup>2</sup>. Nine features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey. All sites were located within the SE corner of the survey area, NW of Aulich. The majority of these were buildings and cultivation remains associated with a deserted township (NMRS NN 65 NW 17) 400m to the NW of Aulich Farm. Previously unrecorded sites include two groups of clearance cairns and a line of shooting butts.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.


Sponsor: HS 

**Craigianour Estate, Loch Rannoch** T Holden  
(Fortingall parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NN 638 603 A survey undertaken as part of a WGS application covered approximately 5.4km<sup>2</sup> on the W-facing slopes of Meal Dubh and also the wooded areas on the S-facing slopes of Loch Rannoch to the E and W of Annat farm.

On the W-facing slopes of Meal Dubh several groups of small shieling/shepherd's huts were surveyed along with a substantial rectangular enclosure, c 25 x 18m. Single stone buildings were also found throughout the rough ground on the slopes above Loch Rannoch. A well-preserved kiln was encountered just to the S of a second deserted post-medieval village at Lann Bhreac.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Ben Lawers** (Kenmore parish) D Hind (NTS)  
Pre-forest management survey

NN 611 372 (centre) A survey was carried out to locate archaeological features prior to the felling of a 100 acre plantation immediately S of the Ben Lawers Visitor Centre. Two separate sites were discovered: a longhouse (marked on the current 1:10,000 map for the area) and a possible shieling site with two potential structures.


A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Morenish Hill, Killin** (Kenmore parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NN 585 359 and NN 610 372 (centres) A short-notice survey was undertaken of three compartments of land (127ha) on the SE-facing slopes of Morenish Hill above the W end of Loch Tay. No archaeological sites have previously been recorded within the limits of the survey area but shieling huts have been recorded nearby (NMRS NN 53 NE 2; NN 63 NW 20, 25, 29 and 69). Ten features, or groups of features, of archaeological interest were located during the survey, most were additional examples of shieling huts.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Bowerswell House** (Kinnoull parish) D Bowler (SUAT)  
Early Modern well

NO 125 236 A watching brief was conducted in November and December 1998 on improvements to the Bowers Well, in the

## PERTH AND KINROSS

grounds of Bowerswell House, Bowerswell Road, Perth. The well lies in what is probably an early 19th-century rustic grotto, and had been capped and buried in modern times. The well has now been exposed and uncapped, with improved access and paving. The surviving structures are mostly in local sandstone, probably early 19th century with later alterations, and in good condition. There may have been a well on this site for a long time, but any earlier features have been eradicated by 19th and 20th-century construction. (SUAT PEX 135).

Sponsor: Bowerswell Memorial Homes (Perth) Ltd per Perth and Kinross Council.


**Pitcarmick Distillery** (Kirkmichael parish) G J Barclay  
Distillery

NO 083 569 (centre) The rediscovery of the distillery was previously reported (DES 1998, 76). Part of the site had been planted with trees by Pitcarmick Estate before the distillery was brought to its attention. The estate has now kindly removed the trees at its own expense.

**Urrard** (Moulin parish) S Carter  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)

NN 917 641 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 14.6ha of land immediately to the N of the farm of Orchilmore, Killiecrankie, on the W side of Glen Giraig. One archaeological site had previously been recorded in this area: a group of cairns (NMRS NN 96 SW 17). Two groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey. The extent of the known group of cairns is thought to be considerably less than that plotted by the OS. A group of hollow ways was also noted which represent earlier versions of the present-day track which leads up the W side of Glen Giraig. At the southern limit of the survey area the hollow ways pass beside and through a turf bank which marks the upper limit of enclosures for the farm of Orchilmore.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Innerpeffray (near)** (Muthill parish) M Hall  
Saddle quern

NN 903 177 Found beside the River Earn during the course of the finder's work as a river bailiff. The quern is composed of very weathered felsite. It is oblong in shape with one end slightly bulbous and the other more regular and squared-off. It has a smooth, slightly concave upper surface consistent with use as a saddle quern. Length 430mm; width 250mm; height 100mm. Allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Acc. no. 1999.384.


**Perth Prison** (Perth parish) R Cachart (SUAT)  
19th-century prisoner-of-war depot

NO 117 222 A watching brief was undertaken after human remains had been found inside Perth Prison during excavation for a new sewer pipe. The site of the sewer trench was on the N side of the prison at the southern edge of the road between the perimeter wall and a 19th-century building known as the old laundry.

The watching brief was undertaken from July to August 1999. During the monitoring further human and coffin remains, two major walls, clay deposits and modern services were found and recorded. It was considered that the human remains were those of French prisoners-of-war who had died while being held at the depot during the period of the Napoleonic wars. The wall features related to the former depot perimeter wall.

Most of the human remains were taken by Tayside Police to Dundee for forensic examination. They were later returned to the

prison where all the remains were given a Christian service by the prison chaplain and reburied adjacent to where they were found. (SUAT PEX 138).

Sponsor: HS 

**Pullars/Kinnoull House, Mill Street/** S Farrell, M Middleton  
**Curfew Row, Perth** (Perth parish) (SUAT)

Medieval suburb; 19th-century gasworks

NO 116 237 Excavations on the site of the former Pullars dyeing and cleaning works took place in April to June 1999, in advance of construction of new offices for Perth and Kinross Council (see DES 1998, 77).

The excavations were divided into two parts; a long deep trench inside the Pullars buildings, parallel to Mill Street, and a large open area in a former car park to the N of the buildings, on the W side of Curfew Row. A standing wall which formed the southern boundary of the car park and cut off access along Curfew Row was recorded before demolition.

The Mill Street trench exposed the rear face of the mill lade culvert wall, deep rubble dumps associated with the construction of Pullars works, and cobble surfaces and stone foundations pre-dating Pullars buildings. Beneath all these were irregular pits and gullies, and natural sands and clays descending into a deep depression, probably the northern edge of the medieval defensive ditch, some 2–3m below present ground surface, and subject to a steady influx of water percolating through the ground from the adjacent mill lade. It seems that the town's defensive ditch may have been formed by improving and restricting a natural waterlogged depression on the northern edge of the early medieval town.

The Curfew Row open area revealed the massive stone foundations of one of the Pullars buildings demolished more than 20 years ago, and the even more massive foundations of an early gasometer demolished and infilled in the mid-19th century when the Pullars building was constructed. Despite the disturbance caused by these Victorian industrial features, extensive areas of earlier remains survived in between them. These resolved themselves into a remarkable collection of pits, hearths or ovens, and vats or tanks of stone, wood and clay, evidently the remains of the medieval industrial suburb: processes involving fire or noxious fumes and wastes naturally concentrated outwith the town walls.

At least some of the features probably relate to the malting industry, but they clustered in a way which suggests that several properties were involved, probably belonging to different enterprises and carrying out different processes. Although no pottery kilns were found, one fragment of kiln furniture was recovered and might indicate kilns nearby. There were also ditches and perhaps even wheel ruts marking the line of the medieval Curfew Row, the street around which the suburb grew up.

A very large assemblage of pottery, finds and animal bone was recovered, especially from the medieval pits and tanks, and preliminary inspection indicates dates mostly from the 13th and 14th centuries, around the time when the suburb was developing.

The standing wall incorporated gasworks features such as cast-iron ducts, and probably formed part of the retort house where the gas was produced and processed before storage in the gasometer. (SUAT PE33 and PE34).

Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

**Site of Cromwellian citadel, South Inch, Perth** M Roy  
(Perth parish) (SUAT)

Cromwellian and Jacobite fortifications; post-medieval remains

NO 1180 2300 Between April and June 1999 excavations were carried out in the area of the SW bastion of the Cromwellian citadel located in Perth's South Inch. The site lay to the S of Marshall Place and to the W of the Edinburgh Road and was necessitated

by the proposed building of an embankment across the site as part of Perth's flood prevention scheme. A watching brief was also carried out in September 1999 as a 'keying-in' trench was excavated across much of the site to a depth of c 2m.

The walls of the SW bastion were located by excavation, a geophysical survey and trial excavation having been undertaken in 1997 (DES 1997, 64–5). The majority of the bastion revetment wall was located, and was found to return to the main N–S curtain wall of the citadel to the N. The foundation trench for the wall was found to be around 3m in depth, and up to three building episodes were visible, although this probably related to different construction teams, rather than the possible rebuilding of the citadel during the Jacobite uprisings of 1715 and 1745–6. Various spreads of gravel and ditches had apparently demarcated the location of the citadel prior to the excavation of the foundation trench. The build-up of the ramparts with sand and gravel from the foundation and moat trenches was also recognised, and the robbed-out corner of a possible internal building, or rampart retaining wall, was uncovered to the NE of the site, continuing under the Edinburgh Road.

A machine-dug trench was excavated in order to investigate the moat of the citadel to the S of the bastion, and this was seen to have a width of c 20m, and a depth of c 2.6m. Material from the demolition of the ramparts and the walls was found in the moat, as well as silting deposits and midden material probably dumped during the 19th and 20th centuries (though containing much medieval material). The revetment walls of the bastion, made of whinstone and sandstone bonded with lime mortar, had been badly robbed, with no visible remains of facing stones, and the moat had apparently been re-excavated at least twice – once before the demolition of the ramparts in the late 18th century, and once sometime thereafter.

Two service trenches were found to cross the site of the bastion from NE–SW, one containing an iron pipe and the other a ceramic pipe with diameter 0.65m. This latter trench had been re-excavated and the pipe destroyed. Two brick manhole structures were located along the line of this trench. Various post-holes and pits across the site probably related to 19th and 20th-century cattle markets.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

## South Inch pipeline replacement (Perth parish)

M Roy (SUAT)

Post-medieval field drains and services

NO 1160 2280 A watching brief was carried out in October 1999 on the site of a trench excavated across the South Inch in order to lay a water pipe. In the course of this work two field drains were located and also a service trench, with a brick manhole structure, which had housed a ceramic water pipe. This feature apparently was a continuation of a service trench located by SUAT in the spring of 1999 which had cut through the SW bastion of Cromwell's citadel to the N of the park (see above).

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

## Tay Street flood defences, Perth (Perth parish)

D Bowler (SUAT)

NO 121 234 – NO 120 238 A watching brief on flood defences along Tay Street from Smeaton's Bridge to South Street was conducted in June and July 1999. The 1870s embankment wall has been retained, but the cope and cast-iron railings surmounting it were taken down, and the 1870s rubble fill behind it was dug out by machine.

The removal of the 1870s fill exposed the rear of the 1870s wall almost down to foundation level, revealing drains and services of 19th and 20th-century date, and cobble surfaces, stone walls and a well pre-dating the formation of Tay Street in the 1870s. Some of these features may be traceable on the 1865 OS map. A local

deepening of very coarse rubble fill at the end of High Street may indicate the infilling of the medieval harbour basin when Tay Street was formed. Further observations will follow next year as the work proceeds southwards along Tay Street. (SUAT PEX 136).

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

## Tay Street water main, Perth (Perth parish)

D Bowler (SUAT)

NO 120 233 – NO 120 238 A watching brief on renewal of water mains along Tay Street and the extreme eastern end of High Street was conducted from October 1998 to January 1999. The pipe trenches ran along the W (landward) side of Tay Street, and were mostly confined to 1870s fills, exposing various 19th and 20th-century culverts and services. The natural foreshore may have appeared in places at about 1.18m depth.

A short spur ran along the N carriageway of High Street as far W as George Street. This also was mostly confined to 19th and 20th-century fills and surfaces, with various ducts and services. Clean yellow sand in the bottom of the trench at 1.22m down in front of 5 High Street may have been natural sand, but was more probably some kind of bedding. A grey midden-like deposit appeared at 0.65m down in front of 9 High Street (Royal Bank of Scotland), and continued westwards to George Street. (SUAT PEX 134).

Sponsor: North of Scotland Water Authority.

## Sunnybrae Cottage (Pitlochry parish)

A Dunn

Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 9365 5833 The excavation of a new electricity cable track at Sunnybrae Cottage was monitored in April 1999. The trench was excavated by hand, and was backfilled on completion.

The cottage is an 18th-century structure, with a more recent extension having been added to the W side of the N wall. The structure is rubble-built, and is aligned approximately W–E. Historic Scotland has recently taken the building into care, as it is a rare example of a Perthshire cruck-roofed cottage.

The trench demonstrated that the area to the N of the house had remained largely undisturbed, with natural glacial sands and gravels, and has been modified by natural erosion (water). The main facade of the cottage lies on the opposite side from the trench (the S), and excavations within the garden area on this side may well yield more archaeological information than the lesser utilised N access.

Sponsor: HS

## Bertha (Redgorton parish)

D J Woolliscroft

Roman fort

NO 097 268 Analysis of a collection of previously unreported fieldwalking finds collected by the Cumbernauld Historical Society during the 1970s, but never before studied, provided evidence that the fort (as has long been suspected) was occupied in the Antonine period as well as the Flavian.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

## Pitcairngreen (Redgorton parish)

K Reid

Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NO 066 283 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a gas pipeline and permanent AGI, between July and September 1999. The topsoil was stripped to the subsoil in a corridor c 560m long and 12m wide. With the exception of a modern track, an undefined charcoal spread, and several field drains, no archaeological remains were uncovered.

Sponsor: BG Transco.

## Elcho Castle (Rhynd parish)

D Murray

Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)


NO 1643 2107 During March 1999 the digging of 93 tree holes in the orchard to the W of Elcho Castle was monitored. Charcoal



## RENFREWSHIRE/SCOTTISH BORDERS


flecks were noted throughout the topsoil horizon, and a small assemblage of china was noted (but not retained). Below this was a light brown to light grey fine clayey silt.

A small trench was also dug against the fence on the E side of the field, to allow the installation of a new gate. Only topsoil and the concrete bases of the existing fence were noted.


Sponsor: HS 

**Huntingtower** (Tibbermore parish) M Cook  
Geophysical survey and watching brief (AOC Archaeology)  
NO 080 250 Transco undertook site investigation works under archaeological supervision as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent. Before groundbreaking works a geophysical survey was undertaken. A watching brief was undertaken on the site investigation works which successfully avoided the archaeology and hence uncovered no significant archaeological remains.  
Sponsor: Transco.

**Peel** (Tibbermore parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Roman tower  
NO 060 232 The site was discovered from the air in the 1980s but has never been further investigated. A resistivity survey, however, found that its surrounding ring-ditch (NMRS NO 02 SE 38) is unusually small (c 16m in external diameter), like its neighbour, West Mains of Huntingtower, and confirmed aerial evidence for a single entrance break facing N, towards the Roman road. The site lies almost exactly  $1\frac{1}{3}$  Roman miles from Huntingtower and  $2\frac{2}{3}$  Roman miles from its western neighbour Westmuir, which might suggest a  $\frac{2}{3}$  Roman mile spacing interval at the eastern end of the Gask system in contrast to the  $\frac{3}{5}$  Roman mile interval detected at the southern end of the line.  
Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Menzies Castle Home Farm, Aberfeldy** L. Anderson  
(Weem parish) (SUAT)  
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age timber circle and complex  
NN 831 492 A trial trench revealed three irregular rectangular features and eight post-holes. The post-holes were remarkably similar in size and shape. The features, which contained white sand and burnt material, had had wattling poles/sticks inserted into them. A fragment of worked calcined bone was recovered from a post-hole. (SUAT AF02)  
Sponsor: HS 

## RENFREWSHIRE

**Yewtree Gardens, Houston** (Kilbarchan parish) M Dalland  
Pre-afforestation survey (Headland Archaeology)  
NS 418 662 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 2.7ha of land along the S bank of the River Gryfe at the south-eastern outskirts of Houston. The area is the northern part of the designed landscape surrounding the 19th-century Craigends House which replaced an earlier mansion dating back to the 15th century (NMRS NS 46 NW 10). Four sites were recorded during the survey, all believed to be associated with the 19th-century gardens.  
A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS 

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Ancrum village** (Ancrum parish) R Murdoch  
Evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)  
NT 6279 2461 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a small residential development on the N side of the

main road through the village. The site lay opposite the village green upon which stands the remnants of a cross thought to date from between the 11th and 13th centuries.

Below 1.3m of overburden were the remnants of what were probably outbuildings associated with houses shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1862. There was no evidence of structures pre-dating the 19th century.

Sponsor: Mrs M Kennedy.

**Bloomfield** (Ancrum parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Prehistoric carved stone

NT 594 239 A small sandstone boulder bearing an incised spiral was found in the early 1990s among stone which had been removed from a clearance heap, collected from the field to the W. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 65/98), and allocated to Scottish Borders Museum Service.

**Kippilaw Mains** (Bowden parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Samian sherd

NT 546 290 A flake from a 1st-century samian vessel was recovered casually SW of an earthwork at Kippilaw Mains. It has been donated to NMS.

**Broughton Heights** (Broughton, Glenholm & T Ward  
Kilbucho; Drumelzier; Stobo parishes)  
Survey

NT 14 40 (centre) A fieldwalking survey of the hill range between the villages of Broughton, Blyth Bridge, Lyne and Stobo produced the following principal monuments:

NT 1288 3604 Burnt mound.  
NT 1286 3606 Burnt mound.  
NT 1288 3607 Burnt mound  
NT 1290 3610 Burnt mound  
NT 1300 3618 Burnt mound.  
NT 1302 3620 Burnt mound.  
NT 1309 3630 Burnt mound.  
NT 1322 3650 Burnt mound.  
NT 1324 3653 Burnt mound.  
NT 1329 3672 Burnt mounds (2).  
NT 1327 3681 Burnt mounds (2).  
NT 1323 3689 Burnt mounds (2).  
NT 1321 3697 Burnt mound.  
NT 1321 3718 Burnt mound.  
NT 1323 3724 Burnt mound.  
NT 1340 3696 Burnt mounds (2).  
NT 1345 3688 Cairn.  
NT 1350 3669 Cairn on terrace.  
NT 1355 3668 Cairn.  
NT 1364 3657 Cairn.  
NT 1348 3660 Cairn.  
NT 1375 3666 Cairn.  
NT 1362 3638 Cairn.  
NT 1400 3640 Burnt mounds (2).  
NT 1398 3650 Burnt mound.  
NT 1398 3652 Burnt mound.  
NT 1398 3660 Burnt mound.  
NT 1395 3672 Burnt stones.  
NT 1287 3608 Burnt mound.  
NT 1308 3638 Sheepfold on ring enclosure.  
NT 1293 3647 Ring enclosure.  
NT 1293 3647 Rig and furrow/field enclosures.  
(centre)  
NT 129 369 Field terraces.  
NT 121 368 Burnt mound.  
c NT 124 369 Rifle range target butt.

NT 1030 3790	Burnt mound.
NT 1027 3788	Burnt mound.
NT 1014 3791	Ring enclosure.
NT 1010 3798	Burnt mound.
NT 1020 3860	Burnt mound/deposit.
NT 1010 3840	Cord rig.
c NT 117 384	Ring enclosure/cairns.
NT 1129 3887	Burnt mounds (2).
NT 1130 3880	Burnt mound.
NT 1159 3893	Burnt mound.
NT 1200 3911	Burnt mound.
NT 1150 3903	Ring enclosure.
NT 1080 3850	Rig and furrow fields.
(centre)	
NT 1080 3915	Burnt mound.
NT 1057 4132	Burnt mound.
NT 1057 4132	Cairn.
NT 1062 4140	Scooped settlement.
NT 118 402	Rig and furrow field.
NT 1155 4280	Turf buildings.
NT 145 415	Rig and furrow fields.
(centre)	
NT 1567 4250	Burnt stones.
NT 1617 4260	Burnt mound.
NT 1638 4167	Burnt mounds (2).
NT 1628 4169	Burnt mound.
NT 1595 4177	Ring enclosure/?enclosed cremation cemetery.
NT 1598 4178	Cairn.
NT 1667 4128	Burnt mound.
NT 1895 3990	Scooped site.
NT 1890 3976	Burnt mounds (2).
NT 1783 3975	Burnt mound.
NT 1795 3956	Burnt mound.
NT 1826 3939	Burnt mound.
NT 1734 3873	Burnt mound.
NT 1732 3900	Ring-cairn/enclosure/pile.
NT 1526 3847	Ring or robbed cairn.
NT 1795 3956	?Stone circle.
NT 1583 3904	Burnt mound.
NT 1560 3917	Burnt mound.
NT 1642 3913	Burnt mound.
NT 1650 3949	Burnt mound.
NT 1660 3952	Burnt mound.
NT 1642 3948	Burnt mound.
NT 1622 3960	Burnt mound.
NT 1622 3933	Burnt mound.
NT 1540 4000	Burnt mounds (2).
c NT 158 396	Burnt mound.
NT 1580 4008	Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 1484 3735	Burnt mound.
NT 1484 3740	Burnt mound.
NT 1476 3736	Burnt mound.
NT 1473 3707	Burnt mound.
NT 1424 3756	Burnt mounds (2).
NT 1430 3792	Burnt mound.
NT 1425 3795	Cairn.
NT 1420 3790	Rig and furrow field.
NT 1460 3772	Burnt mound.
c NT 147 384	?Ring-cairn.
NT 1401 3916	Burnt mound.
NT 1463 3783	Cairn.
NT 1504 3806	Buildings.
NT 1402 4013	Sheep bucht.
NT 1385 4015	Turf banks, ring enclosure, rig and furrow field.
(centre)	

NT 1315 4018	Burnt mound.
NT 1398 3954	?Barrow.
NT 1020 3860	Pottery. Bronze Age sherds from burnt mound (see above).
NT 1398 4010	Chert. Struck chert cores (2). Picked up on molehills.

Full report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Peeblesshire Archaeological Society.

## Broughtonknowe, Broughton

D Rankin

(Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 0975 3955 – NT 0986 3964 A watching brief was conducted in March 1999 during site preparation for the installation of an underground cable. The site was located just N of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 923). No artefactual material was recovered and no features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

## Hermitage Castle (Castleton parish)

P Sharman

Monitoring

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NY 496 960 The cutting of channels for drainage pipes over the track leading to Hermitage Castle was monitored. Although the area to be monitored was not within the immediate area of the surviving castle, the extensive earthworks around the castle, which makes use of a defensive earthworks c 400m to the W, and a possible settlement beyond this, all indicate that the general area is of great archaeological interest.

Following the work, the date and nature of the track is still essentially unclear, but the deposits disturbed are likely to date after the restoration of the monument, to the 19th and 20th centuries. No deposits of archaeological interest were disturbed by the excavation of the drainage channels.

Sponsor: HS

## Hoprig (Cockburnspath parish)

A R Rees (CFA)

Short cist burial; ?ring-ditch

NT 7657 7077 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken to monitor the excavation of the archaeologically sensitive sections of a pipe trench which extends from Clifton Hill, outside Cockburnspath, to Oldhamstocks (NT 7658 7079 – NT 7577 7085). Five archaeological features were located during the watching brief: a short cist with a single inhumation; a section of ditch; part of a possible ring-ditch; a shallow pit; and a small feature overlain by gravels.

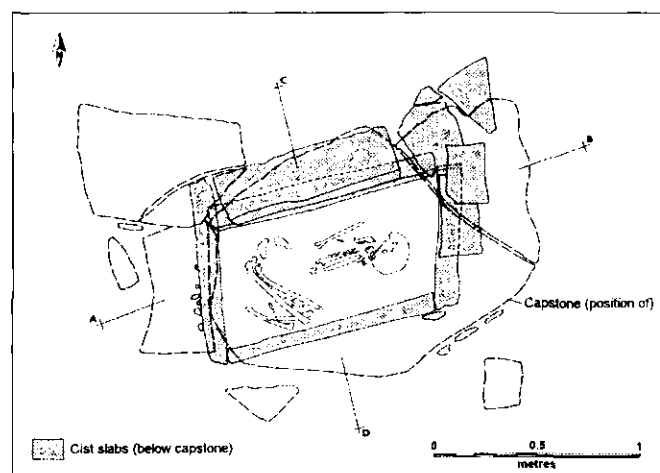


Fig 18. Hoprig: plan of short cist burial.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

It was during the monitoring of a cropmark-rich area within which burials have frequently been discovered during the 19th and early 20th centuries that the short cist burial was revealed, as was a small section of possible ring-ditch. The cist lay below 0.3m of topsoil, and was aligned ENE–WSW. Slightly trapezoidal in plan, it measured 1.3m long by 0.8m wide, with three sandstone fragments placed around the tops of the side slabs in order to form an even surface upon which the massive capstone had been placed. The sandstone capstone measured 1.85m long by 1.26m wide and 0.16–0.22m thick. The sides and ends were constructed from four neatly dressed upright slabs of beige sandstone. The skeletal remains comprised a fragmented crouched individual inhumation, lying on its left side with the hands drawn up to below the left cheek, and placed directly upon the gravel subsoil. No grave goods were recovered from within the cist.

One metre to the W of the short cist inhumation a section of probable ring-ditch was identified. Visible on an aerial photograph, the excavated feature was semi-circular in plan and measured 8m in visible length. Numerous fragments from an *in situ* bucket-shaped vessel (identified as flat rimmed ware) were recovered from the edge of this feature.

A report will be lodged with NMRS.  
Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**St Abbs Head** (Coldingham parish) D Hind (NTS)  
Archaeological condition survey and action plan

NT 912 693 (centre) A condition survey of the sites located on NTS land was conducted, following on from the 1996 Headland Archaeology survey of the property (DES 1997, 66). The following new features were recorded: three dyke fragments; a track; a boathouse; a dam system; and an area of rig and furrow.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Lour** (Drumelzier parish) R D Knox  
Lead smelting site

NT 1845 3550 There is an area of lead slag, c 15m in diameter, cut by the path from the Dead Wife's Grave to Stobo, c 50m uphill from where it crosses the Dead Wife's Burn.

**Rink Farm** (Galashiels parish) G Warren  
Mesolithic lithic scatter

NT 488 323 Small-scale excavations were undertaken in July 1999 to explore the geomorphic context of surface lithic scatters of Mesolithic type. The excavations demonstrated that considerable localised alterations to the terrace levels had taken place during the Holocene and that the lithic material was associated with a colluvial deposit derived from higher relict terraces to the N.

Sponsors: HS  Russell Trust.

**Wilton Lodge** (Hawick parish) K Reid  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 4864 1438 A watching brief was required during the replacement of an overhead electric line between Hawick and Robertson. The site affected is an earthwork enclosure (NMRS NT 41 SE 1) which had been encroached upon by a pole of the previous electric line. The bank of the enclosure was disturbed by one pole and consisted of a matrix of jumbled fragmented stone in an earthy matrix. No signs of human activity were observed in the other two disturbances and no artefacts were found in any of the trenches.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

**Hareheugh Craigs** (Hume parish) C Ellis  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 688 400 An archaeological evaluation comprised seven trial trenches located within and on the edges of a proposed

development, which lay within a Scheduled area. Four of the trenches revealed a probable 18th to 19th-century field system. One trench was located within a base of a spring, which had been modified during the 18th to 19th-century to enable draught animals to drink. The remaining three trenches were archaeologically sterile. An EDM survey of the whole Scheduled area was also undertaken, including the hillfort upon which a large number of platforms were identified; the date of the hillfort is unknown.

Sponsor: Borders Council.

**Caerlee** (Innerleithen parish) K Anderson, R D Knox  
Scooped settlement

NT 3220 3690 In the N corner of the mature plantation to the W of Caerlee Hill is a scooped settlement measuring c 75 x 50m.

**Nether Horsburgh** (Innerleithen parish) R D Knox  
Burnt mound

NT 3110 3910 On the W flank of Lee Burn Head, within the junction of the unnamed burn which drains into the River Tweed, and an unmarked burn, there is a burnt mound, c 7 x 4m, by 60cm high, on the 210m (700ft) contour.

**Camps** (Jedburgh parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Iron Age fastener

NT 681 125 An Iron Age copper-alloy strap fastener was found by a metal detectorist near the hillfort of the Camps, Edgerston. It is an unusual type, comprising a cast loop decorated on one side with an enamelled 'boss and petal' motif which conceals a hole to take a strap, part of which survives. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 25/97) and allocated to NMS (FA 122).

**Scarce Law** (Lauder parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Iron Age sword hilt guard

NT 515 479 An Iron Age copper-alloy sword hilt guard of Piggott's group IV was found by a metal detectorist on the E slopes of Scarce Law. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 89/98) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums.

**Lilliesleaf** (Lilliesleaf parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Roman pottery

NT 545 255 Two sherds of Roman colour-coated pottery, recovered by fieldwalking near the cropmark site at Lilliesleaf, were donated to NMS.

**Abbey Knowe** (Lyne parish) S Corder, D Cowley, T Ward  
Long cists

NT 1902 4055 In February 1999 further work on the site of two long cists (NMRS NT 14 SE 25) excavated in 1998 (DES 1998, 80) was undertaken following removal of a tree, and in advance of consolidation of the cemetery for display. A third long cist was discovered directly under the tree and had suffered some root penetration. Its form differed slightly from the other two, its long sides formed by three and five edge-set slabs, rather than two. However, in common with the adjacent previously excavated cist, six thin slabs covered the grave, which contained no finds or skeletal material.

Two of the side slabs were of tooled pink sandstone and are likely to have been robbed from the nearby Roman fort. Re-examination of the other excavated cists identified a further slab of sandstone amongst the covers of the large cist; in addition, one surface of a side slab in this cist was worn very smooth and may have been a threshold stone, perhaps also from the fort. The remainder of the top of the knoll was cleaned back but failed to reveal any further features.

The support of Lady Elizabeth Benson, Weymss and March

## SCOTTISH BORDERS



Fig 19. Abbey Knowe: excavation of long cists.



Fig 20. Abbey Knowe: long cists after excavation.

Estates, and Messrs Waddel of Lyne Farm is gratefully acknowledged. The Peebles Archaeological Society are maintaining the monument to create a local visitor attraction, and a display panel will be installed to interpret the cists, the nearby Roman fort and Lyne Kirk.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Peebles Archaeological Society, Weymss Estates.

### Lyne Common (Lyne parish)

R D Knox

#### Burnt mounds

NT 1920 4310 On the middle of three branches of an unnamed burn which drains into Lyne Burn there is a prominent burnt mound. Approximately 10 x 8m, it sits on, and is partially enclosed on its southern half by an outcrop of rock which is c 1.5m high. The mound sits within the junction of two water courses which join immediately downhill of the mound. Covered in coarse grasses, surrounded by reeds.

NT 1945 4315 On the right bank of the same burn, c 200m E of the burnt mound above, and near the junction with two other burns, there is another burnt mound, c 5m in diameter and 50cm high. Covered in coarse grass.

NT 1930 4330 Approximately 200m NE of the burnt mound at NT 1920 4310, on the right bank of the burn which flows NW-SE, there is a prominent burnt mound, c 10m in diameter and 1m high. Large animal scrape on side next to burn. Covered in grasses, c 40m E of fence which runs uphill/downhill.

### Wide Hope Shank (Lyne parish)

R D Knox

#### Burnt mounds

NT 1900 4475 On the left bank of a small unmarked water course, and adjacent to and to the W of the ruinous drystone dyke which runs uphill/downhill, and c 200m S of the march dyke on

Wide Hope Shank, the remains of a small burnt mound shows through in molehills; c 5m in diameter, and 20cm high. Covered in coarse grasses, surrounded by reeds.

NT 1905 4465 On the left bank of the same water course, again adjacent to and to the W of the ruinous dyke, c 100m downhill from the burnt mound above, and again showing through in molehills, is a burnt mound, c 4m in diameter and 20cm high.

### Glack Hope (Manor parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

#### Neolithic stone axehead fragment

NT 2050 3790 A fragment of a Neolithic polished stone axehead was found at Glack Hope. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 41/99) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums.

### Hundleshope (Manor parish)

R D Knox

#### Quern

NT 2335 3540 The top stone of a rotary quern was found on the W (uphill) side of the track in Hundleshope, adjacent to the NW corner of a mature conifer plantation. Roughly circular in shape, 40cm diameter, 12cm thick, with a central tapering hole and a handle socket 14cm from the centre, it is made of coarse sandstone. Left at Peebles Museum for processing.

### Manor Valley (Manor parish)

T Ward

#### Survey

NT 210 350 (centre) The survey project of Manor Valley is now complete (see DES 1998, 81). Further burnt mounds and a single unenclosed platform settlement have been located.

The radiocarbon dates (all birch 1 sigma) for two burnt mounds at Hopeterrick were BM No 2 (AA-30358) BP 4083-3900, and BM No 3 (AA-30360) BP 4408-4156.

The radiocarbon dates for two lead-smelting sites were Posso Millburn (AA-30357) BP 960-915, and Hundleshope (AA-30359) BP 943-837.

The burnt mound dates indicate Early Bronze Age activity in the area and are the earliest recorded sites in the valley. The smelting sites may be the earliest dated lead-smelting sites in Scotland.

A booklet on the archaeology of the Manor Valley is now being prepared by Peeblesshire Archaeological Society and a detailed record of all previously unrecorded sites and also excavation reports is being prepared.

Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Peeblesshire Archaeological Society.

### Maxton (Maxton parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

#### Late Bronze Age spearhead fragments

NT 62 30 On separate occasions during 1996 and 1997, fragments of two Late Bronze Age spearheads were found by a metal detectorist. One of the fragments comprises part of a miniature socketed spearhead (originally probably no more than 60mm in overall length). Both were claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 24/97) and allocated to Scottish Borders Council Museum Service.

### Maxton Bank (Maxton parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

#### Iron Age stud

NT 617 305 A copper-alloy Iron Age stud or mount was found by a metal detectorist at Maxton Bank. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 50/99) and allocated to NMS in the absence of a local museum bid.

### Annay Road, Melrose (Melrose parish)

R Murdoch, D Murray  
(Scotia Archaeology)

NT 548 341 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of a trench to take a drain from a new residential development on Annay Road (DES 1998, 81) to a former mill lade on the N side of

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

the abbey. Nothing of interest was uncovered within this trench which ran along Annay Road for 58m, although the rubble foundations of two walls were uncovered within a sewage trench, cut across the road at the N end of the site. It was not possible to determine the dates or functions of these walls.

Sponsor: Morrison Homes Ltd.

**Drygrange** (Melrose parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Roman marble torso

NT 5785 3525 A Roman marble torso was found in the Leader Water at Drygrange in 1985. It had lost its head and limbs in antiquity, and had subsequently been damaged, but depicts a nude male figure. Its proximity to the Roman fort at Newstead suggests it may represent the statue of a god from a nearby temple. Reported in 1997. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 135/97) and allocated to NMS (FV 65).


**Melrose Abbey: Lay Brothers Cloister** D Stewart, A Dunn (Melrose parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Abbey

NT 5486 3417 Excavations were carried out over December 1998 and January 1999 on the site of the presumed Lay Brothers Cloister. Ten trenches in total were excavated, nine within the gardens and a single trench in the area to the E of Abbey Street, against the interior W perimeter wall of the abbey itself. A magnetometer survey had revealed possible wall lines in the area of the gardens to the N of Abbey House. The magnetometer survey also indicated a possible wall line running E-W below the current Abbey Street, indicating a possible continuation further westwards of buildings presently confined to the enclosed abbey grounds.

Excavation around the lawn and flowerbeds of the ornamental garden located potential abbey masonry in one trench, situated on the E edge of the garden against the inside face of the Abbey Street W wall. The other seven trenches exposed a variety of drainage and landscape features, some of which may be early in date. The principal structure on the site was a large, rubble-filled trench running diagonally across the site from SW-NE, which may be a robbed-out wall line backfilled with rubble, but could also be the principal subsoil drain for the ornamental garden. An E-W cut located in two trenches could be the edge of a scarped terrace of monastic period, of which the general level of 86m OD would represent the upper terrace. It was noted that the only early finds were from below the edge of this terrace.

The single trench within the abbey grounds indicated that the 1m of later deposits found W of Abbey Street had been completely cleared away in building clearance works E of Abbey Street, with the result that the turf lies directly on the natural subsoil in this area. It was, however, noted that the level of the subsoil exactly matched the 86m OD found on the possible terrace W of Abbey Street, and appears to be part of the same levelled surface. Additionally it became clear that the column bases found in the chamber adjacent to Abbey Street do not continue to the W and that the late road wall at the W end of the columned chamber sits on the original W wall of the chamber. The range to the W of the abbey did not therefore continue beneath Abbey Street, as the magnetometer survey results may have suggested.

A small trench placed to the E of the gable end of Abbey House located masonry directly below the gravel driveway, indicating that the original guest house extended further W.

Sponsor: HS 

**Newstead** (Melrose parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Roman finds

NT 571 343 (centre) The Roman intaglio of a satyr and dog (Henig no. 171), formerly in private possession, has been reported for Treasure Trove (TT 85/98) and allocated to NMS (FRA 4421).

An enamelled dragonesque brooch (NT 571 343; by S gate), iron spearhead (NT 569 342; S annexe) and samian base (NT 571 345; fort area) were found casually on the site. The samian bears a graffito 'PRIM...'. The finds were claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 149/98, 19/99) and allocated to NMS.

**Townhead Farm, Newstead** (Melrose parish) J Lewis  
Evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)

NT 5642 3426 A proposal for a residential development prompted an archaeological evaluation at the abandoned farms of Townhead and Barnethead at the E end of Newstead, some 200m from the W annexe of the Roman fort. The objectives were to determine whether a road that ran from the W gate of the fort continued through the site, and to investigate whether any medieval or early post-medieval buildings had stood on the N side of Main Street in this part of the village.

Approximately 200m<sup>2</sup> was excavated although, with the exception of the upstanding remains of a 16th or 17th-century cottage in the extreme SW corner of the site, no evidence of any structures or features earlier than the 19th-century farm were uncovered. Similarly, no pre-19th-century artefacts were retrieved from any of the trenches.

Sponsor: Soutra Homes.

**Drochil Hill, near Romanno Bridge** C McGill (CFA)  
(Newlands parish)

Field inspection and watching brief

NT 1560 4420 A field inspection and watching brief were undertaken during the addition of an extension to an existing telecommunications site on the southern summit of Drochil Hill, immediately to the NW of Drochil Castle Farm. A local resident had reported the existence of two cairns at the approximate position of the proposed development. During an initial inspection of the site, four cairns were identified and marked out to prevent accidental damage. One of these lies immediately to the S of the existing telecommunications site and the other three are located on a small summit about 100m N of the development, beside two small quarried areas. In addition, an area of rig and furrow was identified halfway down the hill, between the farm and the site, which unavoidably had to be crossed by the site access road. A route through this was identified which avoided the more obvious upstanding remains. When the access road was stripped, no features were apparent in section, confirming that the route had avoided the upstanding sections of rig. No further archaeological features were encountered and the cairns were not affected by the work.

Sponsor: James Barr Chartered Surveyors for Vodafone Ltd.

**Middlesknoves** (Oxnam parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Iron Age bridle bit

NT 752 149 The central bar from an Iron Age derivative three-link bit of copper alloy was found by a metal detectorist on Middlesknoves Farm, near the line of Dere Street. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 90/98) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums.

**Shotheids** (Oxnam parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Romano-British trumpet brooch

NT 719 198 A broken Romano-British silver trumpet brooch was found in the Everlasting Field, near Shotheids, by a metal detectorist. The findspot lies close to Dere Street, some 2.5km from Cappuck fortlet. The finder recounts a local tradition that Roman coins and artefacts were found in the field in the 1960s and early 1970s, but this cannot now be verified. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 10/98) and allocated to NMS (FT 122) in the absence of a local museum bid.



## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Edston 2** (Peebles parish)  
Mesolithic lithic scatter

G Warren

NT 213 401 A small number of test pits were excavated on the site of the lithic scatter identified during fieldwalking last year (DES 1998, 82). A further 34 artefacts, predominantly of blue southern uplands chert, were recovered as well as a possible anvil. The assemblage includes core scrapers as well as irregular flakes and knapping debris. The site appears to be a Mesolithic activity area of some kind.

Sponsor: HS

**Kings Meadows** (Peebles parish)  
Roman statuette

F Hunter (NMS)

c NT 260 399 A Roman copper-alloy statuette of Jupiter was reportedly found on the bank of the River Tweed at Kings Manor House, Kings Meadows, near Peebles, in the 1960s and reported to Colchester Museum in 1980. It has recently been reported to NMS, claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 151/98) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museum.



Fig 21. Kings Meadows, Peebles: Roman figurine of Jupiter. © NMS

**Upper Kidston** (Peebles parish)  
Burnt mound

R D Knox

NT 2285 4344 On the left bank of an unnamed burn which flows S to join Kidston Burn there is a prominent burnt mound, c 10 x 8m by 1m high. Close to a gate in the fence which runs across the top of the mound. Probably bigger than above but difficult to gauge size due to being in field in grass.

**White Meldon** (Peebles parish)  
Burnt mound

R D Knox

NT 2205 4365 On the right bank of the southernmost of two branches of an unnamed burn which flows into Meldon Burn to

the N of White Meldon there is a burnt mound, c 10 x 3m by 30cm high. Adjacent to the burn, cut by it, exposed by sheep rubbing, and covered in heather.

**Greenside** (St Boswells parish)  
Iron Age stone ball

F Hunter (NMS)

NT 584 305 A stone ball, probably an Iron Age gaming piece, was found near Greenside. Not claimed as Treasure Trove; donated to NMS.

**Lindean Mill** (Selkirk parish)  
Iron Age stone cup/lamp

F Hunter (NMS)

NT 483 314 An Iron Age stone cup/lamp was found on the N side of the Ettrick Water NE of Lindean Mill. This is an unusual southerly find of a type, the main concentration of which is N of the Forth. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 155/98) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums.

**Smailholm Tower** (Smailholm parish)  
Excavation

P Sharman  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 637 346 A number of small test pits were excavated in the vicinity of Smailholm Tower in March 1999 to investigate the stability of the bedrock below the S wall of the tower. In particular, a substantive fissure apparent in the bedrock near the SE corner of the building was causing some concern.

The fissure(s) were shown to be ancient, and to pose no direct immediate threat to the stability of the tower.

Sponsor: HS

**Wolfelee Hill** (Southdean parish)  
Roman brooch and axe

F Hunter (NMS)

NT 591 089 A number of metal finds, including a Romano-British copper-alloy trumpet brooch and a Roman-style iron axehead, were found by a metal detectorist on an earthwork site on the slopes of Wolfelee Hill (RCAHMS, Roxburgh Inventory 947). Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 11/98) and allocated to NMS (FT 115-121) in the absence of a local museum bid.

**House plot, Sprouston** (Sprouston parish) K Cameron (CFA)  
Field inspection and watching brief

NT 7568 3530 A field inspection and watching brief were carried out during the topsoil stripping and excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of a private dwelling adjacent to the smithy in the village of Sprouston. It had been thought that traces of the medieval village might be located in the development area.

Topsoil and garden debris within the sloping area had a depth of up to 1.4m and lay directly upon a sandy subsoil. No finds or features of archaeological significance were located during the work.

Sponsor: Mr G D Allan, Kelso.

**Dreva Craig, Broughton** (Stobo parish)  
Watching brief

S Carter  
(Headland Archaeology)

NT 130 356 A watching brief was undertaken in connection with the upgrading of the telecommunications mast at Dreva Craig, to the E of Broughton. The area affected by the works lay within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Dreva Craig Fort and settlement (SAM 2895). Despite the proximity of the excavations to the visible settlement remains, no archaeological features were identified in the areas investigated.

Sponsor: NTL Group Ltd.

**Easter Happrew** (Stobo parish)  
Roman finds

F Hunter (NMS)

NT 196 401 (fort) Casual finds over a number of years indicate the presence of Roman activity, perhaps annexes and a vicus,

## SHETLAND

around the fort at Easter Happrew and on the low-lying ground below it. All datable finds confirm Flavian activity. The finds are in Scottish Borders Museums; full details are held by NMS.

### **Cardrona Mains** (Traquair parish)

Excavation (AOC Archaeology)

M Cook

NT 3040 3875 A previous archaeological evaluation at Cardrona Mains (DES 1998, 80) had identified a fragment of possible ring-groove, two post-holes and a series of pits. An archaeological excavation centred on these features identified a further limited series of charcoal-rich truncated pits and post-holes. An unstratified fragment of hand-thrown pot was recovered from the topsoil. None of the features formed a coherent pattern or could be related to the features previously identified.

Sponsor: Tom Renwick & Sons.

### **Shaw Hill** (Traquair parish)

Hut circle

R D Knox

NT 3370 3350 A hut circle was found on the southern slopes of Shaw Hill, c 500m N of Damhead Shiel, Traquair. Internal diameter c 4m, wall spread c 1m wide and 30cm high; several large stones showing through in the internal circumference.

## SHETLAND

### **Gungstie** (Bressay parish)

Graveyard

V Turner, B Simpson

HU 530 409 In 1999 Scottish Natural Heritage opened up a small access/service sondage to a sewage pipe which had been inserted across the Scheduled area in 1985. A small number of human remains were recovered. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for a manhole cover to be inserted. A watching brief, carried out in August 1999, identified that the sondage merely cut through earlier, disturbed and redeposited material, resulting from the initial construction of the sewage pipe.

Sponsors: Shetland Amenity Trust, SNH.

### **Burn of Breitoe** (Dunrossness parish)

?Prehistoric domestic site

H Exton

HU 402 255 Crescentic structure, 6 x 12m, located in a grassy area and surviving to a height of 20cm consisting of moderately sized, rough, local metamorphic stones. Situated at an elevation of 100m above OD, this feature is adjacent to the W bank of the stream with the major axis roughly orientated N-S. No putative entrance was noted.

### **Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project**

(Dunrossness parish)

S J Dockrill.

Broch; multi-period settlement mound

V E Turner, J M Bond

HU 390 111 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement commenced in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (see DES 1998, 83-4).

In 1999, effort was focused on excavating and understanding the later multi-cellular building inside the broch (Structure 7) and the many later pierced structures surrounding the broch (Structures 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 17). All these buildings were filled with dumps of ashy material containing much worked stone, pottery, plant remains, and mammal, bird and fish bone. The overall impression gained from this year's investigations is of the complexity of the settlement and the prolonged use of the broch and the other pierced structures, which display numerous occupation levels and extensive rebuilding. The state of preservation of the buildings also allows interpretation of the construction. Two types of radial pier are present. The first, which is either bonded into the inner wall face or butts against it, can be interpreted as supporting a corbelled

or semi-corbelled roof; this type is seen for example in Structures 6 and 11, and is similar to the radial divisions supporting the corbelling within the Jarlshof wheelhouses. The second type of pier is free-standing, rising to the level (in one case) of a scarcement ledge which runs around the inner wall. This type of pier, which is seen for example in Structure 14, may well form the support for an upper floor; it is paralleled in the aisled roundhouse at Jarlshof.

The later Iron Age buildings continued to yield Viking-period artefacts from apparent occupation deposits high in the ash fill of the structures, strengthening the evidence for long occupation and the Viking/Norse reuse of these buildings. Among the finds are two steatite weights, one with possible interlace graffiti on one face (from Structure 11) and an intact ladle or bowl of steatite with a rounded bottom and a handle, found in a 'passageway' between Structures 11 and 17.

It can now be seen that the small late wheelhouse (Structure 6), excavated in previous years, was built into the remains of a much larger wheelhouse and that there are in fact many more structures surrounding the broch than was at first thought.

Within the broch itself, the last structure (Structure 7), built high within the rubble fill of the tower, was fully excavated. A set of steps led down from within the broch wall into this multi-cellular, cloverleaf-style building, the walls of which still stand to c 1.5m high; a whalebone vertebra, apparently acting as a door pivot, stood on the right-hand side at the bottom of the stair. There was a central hearth with kerbstones. Several of the cells appeared to contain waterlogged or anaerobically preserved deposits, which were sampled for environmental evidence.

To the W of the broch, the large 'roundhouse' Structure 12 also began to show evidence of a long period of use with several phases of rebuilding. A possible primary doorway to the W had been blocked and a new entrance, into Structure 8, inserted next to it. Another late entrance, associated with a rebuilt section of wall and an external cell, had been constructed to the E. Structure 12 is something of an enigma; with an internal diameter similar to that of the broch, it is also, like the broch, the centre of a cluster of other buildings (Structures 8, 13, 14, 15). Structure 15 was excavated to a secondary occupation surface, with a central hearth surrounded by a pebble kerb.

Structure 14, the building with free-standing piers and a scarcement ledge built onto the S side of Structure 12, had been later modified with a doorway through into Structure 15. Structure 14 proved to have another later and completely unexpected phase; two of the free-standing piers had been adapted by the addition of a length of walling between them to form a small cell, blocked off from the main part of the structure but with an entrance out through the wall of Structure 14 into a semi-subterranean amorphous building to the E. The fill of this building contained fragments of two decorated coloured glass bangles.

Structure 8, the westernmost building in the settlement, appears to have been constructed onto the rebuilt wall of Structure 12. Unlike the other buildings, it is sub-rectangular in shape, but it too underwent several rebuilds. Excavation this year revealed a late occupation surface beneath a mass of rubble and flagstones, some of which may be from partial corbelling of bays constructed by lengthening the original short piers. In this late phase, a doorway to the S had been walled up; the entrance into Structure 12 was still sealed by rubble. There was partial flagging in the bays and in the central area, where a hearth with a long kerb of small stones was visible. In one of the bays was found a large unworked piece of steatite and a lump of highly refined white clay.

An odd feature attached to the E wall of Structure 8 appears to be some form of oven. The side walls of this feature were built of orthostats and drystone walling and it was fronted by a large orthostatic slab with a carefully dressed semi-circular hole cut into




## SOUTH AYRSHIRE/SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

the bottom edge. When this slab was removed, it could be seen that the inside of the 'box' was also composed of sandstone slabs set as drystone walling, forming a wide space at the base of the feature but narrowing as it rises to form some sort of flue. At the top of the box, a horizontal slab with a central hole cut from it sat above the flue. There was some sooting around the internal components but no evidence of burning within the feature. A dump of charred material and ash by the front of the feature seemed to consist mostly of charred peat, whilst a small orthostatic box feature immediately to the N of the 'oven' contained, and was surrounded by, white ash. This feature is strongly reminiscent of similar features at Howe, mainland Orkney, which were interpreted as ovens.

Field survey took place centred on HU 403 120 and a multi-period landscape was recorded. This included two previously unrecorded prehistoric house sites, one of which incorporated the remains of a WW2 hut platform; burnt mounds; and a field system.


This year's experimental archaeology programme included the successful casting of copper alloy, production of a large bloom of iron, the roofed construction of a replica of one of the Pictish houses from the site, and cutting a blank for a soapstone bowl from the unscheduled area of the quarry at Catpund.

Sponsors: HS  BP Exploration Operating Company Ltd, EC Objective 1, Pilgrim Trust, Robert Kiln Trust, Scottish Hydro-Electric plc, SNH, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council, University of Bradford.

**St Ninian's Isle Chapel** (Dunrossness parish) R Harry  
Iron Age, Early Christian and Late Norse site; 12th-century chapel site and later burial ground

HU 368 209 The site is one of the most renowned in Scotland, having produced the St Ninian's Isle hoard – the best example of Pictish silverware yet discovered. However, little is unfortunately known of the archaeology of the site, other than its considerable potential. The site was excavated by Prof O'Dell between 1955–59, revealing the foundations of a 12th-century church overlying an earlier building (NMRS HU 32 SE 4). Sculptured stones, including those from Early Christian corner-post shrines, and later Norse crosses, were also found. Below and to the S of the church an Iron Age site was identified. There are burials at the site associated with each period, including as late as the mid-19th century AD. The archive from the 1950s excavation is very limited due mainly to the untimely death of the excavator before he was able to publish.

The fieldwork undertaken in 1999 comprised an initial desk-based study followed by topographic and geophysical surveys of the site and immediate surrounding area. Four small trial trenches were then opened to test the results of the survey and assess the condition of the archaeology at the site. The site is being very badly eroded by rabbits and is in some state of disrepair. Iron Age short cists and Early Christian long cists first uncovered by O'Dell to the S of the chapel were found to be largely intact in the small area investigated. Both later burials and earlier Iron Age midden deposits were also found to survive in parts of the trench. Evidence of the survival of later burials was recovered to the N of the chapel, together with indications of the extent of O'Dell's work to the E. Cultivated soils dating to a period of post-medieval settlement were identified to the N of the site. A plane table survey and photographic record of the chapel were also completed.

Sponsors: HS  University of Glasgow, Shetland Amenity Trust.


**Bragasetter** (Walls & Sandness parish) E Guttmann,  
Farmstead I A Simpson

HU 173 595 An excavation was carried out at Bragasetter Farm, Papa Stour, as part of PhD project to look at continuity and change

in soil management systems in the Northern Isles, from the Neolithic until the early 20th century.

The fieldwork comprised the excavation of test pits through the agricultural soil in different parts of the farm, in order to recover dating evidence and to collect soil micromorphology samples and bulk soil samples.

The results of the additions to the agricultural land on Papa Stour are deepened soil, raised pH, high levels of organic material, enhanced magnetic susceptibility and increased phosphates, especially inorganic P. The soil was deepened quickly enough so that earlier strata were preserved under the later. The results relate well to the historical and ethnographic evidence.

Sponsors: HS  Natural Environment Research Council, AOC Archaeology.

### SOUTH AYRSHIRE

**Free Church, Sandgate, Ayr** (Ayr parish) T Hunter  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 3352 2194 An archaeological watching brief was carried out within the former Free Church (built 1845) during conversion work in the summer of 1999. Twenty-three foundation and service trenches were monitored but the only artefacts or deposits uncovered dated to the 19th or 20th centuries. (GUARD 671).

Sponsor: Weatherspoons.

**Kennel Mount, Culzean Castle** P Sharman  
(Kirkoswald parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Survey

NS 241 098 A damage assessment and contour survey was carried out at the Kennel Mount in Culzean Country Park. Trial trenches on the ridge, excavated in 1996 and 1998 (DES 1998, 87), had identified a prehistoric burial cairn and uncovered a Food Vessel, dating to the first half of the second millennium BC, in a secondary burial. The monument was affected by severe storms in December 1998, when most of the trees on the ridge were blown over, uplifting archaeological deposits. The contour survey identified two further topographical anomalies on the ridge, which may be of archaeological significance.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Dunure Road** (Maybole parish) C Ellis  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 3250 1885 An archaeological evaluation comprised 15 trenches within a 5.5ha site in which a garden centre and an egg farm were operating. No archaeological features were observed.

Sponsor: Bryant Homes.

**St Ninian's Episcopal Church, Prestwick** H James  
(Monkton & Prestwick parish) (GUARD)  
Leper hospital

NS 347 248 An archaeological watching brief was conducted during the construction of a new church hall for St Ninian's Episcopal Church, Prestwick. This involved the monitoring of the removal of tree boles, rerouting of electricity cables, construction of foundation walls and replacement of drains. During this time no significant archaeological remains were uncovered. (GUARD 670).

Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Biggar** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Evaluation

NT 045 378 Three trenches were opened in garden areas at the northern end of Biggar Main Street to test for any archaeological

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

deposits. The excavations identified mainly Victorian and early 20th-century deposits of rubbish and building materials which raised the original street levels by about 0.6m. A few sherds of post-medieval glass and pottery were also found.

Report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Bizzyberry Hill** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Lithic scatters

NT 0468 3904 A small discrete assemblage of struck chert, including cores and a scraper, was found by fieldwalking. A Type VI axe flake was also found.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Brownsbank Farm** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Lithic scatters

NT 078 427; NT 074 424 Arable fieldwalking produced a range of struck chert and flint, including several fine tool types. Pitchstone was also found.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Carwood Farm** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Lithic scatters

NT 0295 4040 Several fields on Carwood Farm were walked after ploughing. Only one (NGR above) produced significant results. A quantity of struck chert including scrapers, pitchstone, a flint leaf arrowhead and flakes of Type VI axes were located as a discrete scatter indicating a Neolithic site. A fine chert microlith was also found in the field.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Fairyknowe, Bothwell** (Bothwell parish) C Ellis  
Medieval activity; 19th-century parterre (AOC Archaeology)

NS 7055 5865 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of two separate planning applications for residential housing. Three hand-dug test pits were located on the front lawn of the manse and four machine-dug test pits along the length of the drive. Seventeen trenches were machine-dug within the 1.6ha area. The area in front of the manse had been levelled using rubble derived from a pre-existing 19th-century structure. The old ground surface contained 12th to 15th-century pottery and medieval, post-medieval and Early Modern pottery. A large soakaway dating to the post-medieval period was also uncovered. Colluvial (hillwash) deposits were extensive in many of the trenches and were dominated by 12th to 15th-century white gritty ware.

The outline of a 19th-century parterre was revealed, the path locations corresponding to the 1st edition OS map. A substantial stone-capped drain of post-medieval date, a stone-capped spring and the remnants of a ditch and bank (18th to 19th century) were also identified.

Sponsor: Bett Homes.

**Tower of Hallbar** (Carluke parish) K Speller (GUARD)  
Tower house

NS 8393 4713 Excavation, watching brief and photographic survey in the cellar and around the building perimeter of a Scheduled medieval tower house exposed the tower foundations and both medieval and late 19th-century working levels and features. The watching brief exposed a nearby stone culvert with a possible medieval base. The photographic survey recorded a 19th-century fireplace set into an earlier space plus the garret and roof tiling of the tower. (GUARD 465).

A full report has been deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Vivat Trust.

**Blackhouse Burn environs (Chester Hill, Swaites Hill, Cairngryffe Hill)** O Lelong, L Sharpe (GUARD)


(Carmichael; Covington & Thankerton parishes)

Cairns; hut circles; enclosures

NS 953 396 As part of a survey of the prehistoric upland landscape around the large Late Neolithic enclosure at Blackhouse Burn, several concentrations of monuments were recorded by total station survey in October 1998. A survey was carried out of the circular, double-banked and ditched enclosure on Chester Hill (NS 953 396). Geophysical survey (including fluxgate gradiometer and electrical resistivity) was also carried out of the interior of the enclosure, and found evidence for an interior ditch or series of quarry scoops, as well as a possible former entrance on the S. The large and small enclosures in the basin at Blackhouse Burn (NS 953 405) and at Meadowflatts (NS 956 404) were also surveyed by total station, along with small cairns and possible building platforms in the vicinity. Geophysical survey in the western part of the large Blackhouse Burn enclosure revealed a series of magnetic anomalies which may represent burning events or waterlogged posts used in the bank construction.

A concentration of archaeological remains on the SW-facing slope of Cairngryffe Hill, to the SE of Cloburn Quarry (NS 947 410), was also surveyed including several hut circles, many small clearance cairns, cultivation traces, hollow ways and a sub-rectangular, scooped building. Archaeological remains surveyed on the NE-facing slope of Swaites Hill (NS 951 415) included clearance cairns, hollow ways, cultivation traces and, on the summit of Swaites Hill, what is probably a large ring-cairn. (GUARD 275.2).


A full report is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Carmichael Estate** O Lelong, C Barrowman, M Donnelly  
(Carmichael; Pettinain parishes) (GUARD)

Lithic scatters: Late Mesolithic knapping floor; post-holes

NS 926 380 and NS 947 395 (centre) Systematic examination of 15 ploughed fields on the Carmichael Estate was carried out in February and March 1999. Lithic scatters representing tool production and domestic occupation from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age were discovered in several fields, most notably in the valley to the W of the Pettinain uplands, along the Blackhouse Burn (NS 948 395). A dense concentration of Late Mesolithic lithics was discovered in the field immediately SE of Carmichael Church (NS 924 383). Trial excavation over the scatter found several post-holes and ditches, a scooped feature containing a dump of burnt material, two sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery, and a Late Mesolithic knapping floor with *in situ* knapping debris. (GUARD 275.2).

Sponsor: HS 


**Carmichael Mill** (Carmichael parish) T Ward  
?Arrowhead

NS 921 415 A bifacially worked chert flake found by Gemma Fawell may be a leaf arrowhead.

**Carmichael Mill** (Carmichael parish) L Sharpe, J O'Sullivan, J Hamer, J Roberts  
Mill; metalworking areas

NS 921 415 Work has involved the recording of the standing remains associated with the site (NMRS NS 94 SW 56), and a detailed photographic survey of the main mill building which is in use as a family home. Some of the geophysical anomalies detected during surveys carried out in 1998 (DES 1998, 89) have been investigated, and all of the excavations undertaken by the present owner up until 1998 have been recorded.

A report will be submitted to the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Society of Antiquities of Scotland, University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**East Kilbride** (Carmunnock; East Kilbride; D Alexander  
Cambuslang; Hamilton parishes) (CFA)  
Archaeological assessment

NS 643 517 – NS 694 527 An archaeological baseline survey was undertaken as part of an Environmental Assessment in advance of a proposed overhead line to the S of East Kilbride. This work located a house, a raised mire and the site of an ironstone pit.

NS 624 569 – NS 674 573 An archaeological baseline survey was undertaken as part of an Environmental Assessment in advance of a proposed overhead line to the N of East Kilbride. This work located quarries, a dam, house, and a track and hollow way.

Full reports for both routes will be deposited with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Power plc.

**Green's Farm** (Carnwath parish) E Archer, I Borthwick  
Fieldwalking

NT 020 470 The field investigated lay adjacent to the trees flanking the road from Newbigging to Dunsyre, c 300m SE of the cottage at the Greens. A number of cores of chert were found, as well as one agate utilised for making tools. These finds may be Neolithic. Several chert scrapers were found as well as one microlith. A couple of pieces of Arran pitchstone were found together with one flint flake. There was no evidence for a knapping site or indeed any particular site where most of the material was found. Other finds include lead shot, an 18th-century pewter button and a pipe bowl of the same period.

Sponsors: Lanark and District Archaeological Society, Lanark Museum Trust.

**Weston Farm** (Carnwath; Dunsyre parishes) T Ward  
Mesolithic and later prehistoric lithic scatters

NT 034 460 (centre) Arable fieldwalking in the area continued (DES 1998, 90). Fields to the S, E and W of the prominent Class II henge were walked to reveal significant quantities of chert, flint and pitchstone, including many tool types. The field produced hundreds of chert and flint microliths, also cores, scrapers, etc. from three distinct groupings, indicating a well-used location for hunter-gatherers. A jet/cannel bead was also found which had a star decoration surrounding the perforation.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Douglas Moor** (Crawford parish) F Hunter (NMS)  
Neolithic polished stone axehead

NS 88 15 A polished stone axehead with an incomplete perforation was found around 1900 at Douglas Moor, Leadhills. It has recently been reported, claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 167/97) and allocated to Biggar Museum.

**Leadhills and Wanlockhead** T Ward  
(Crawford; Sanquhar parishes)  
Lead objects

NS 88 14 (centre) Fifty-two lead cups or bowls measuring from 22–57mm in diameter by about 20mm deep have been found by metal detecting around the villages of Wanlockhead and Leadhills. The objects are currently submitted for Treasure Trove consideration as they appear to have associations with the mining communities in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Sponsor: Finder, Mr John Whitworth.

**Cornhill Farm** (Culter parish) T Ward  
Lithic scatters; Early Neolithic pottery

NT 018 347 Exploratory trenches of 1–4m<sup>2</sup> have been cut at approximately 50m intervals along a terrace overlooking the Culter

Burn. The aim is to test for archaeological deposits to set previous arable fieldwalking (see DES 1998, 90) in the area into a better context. A few sherds of Early Neolithic pottery, including one from a bowl about 150mm in diameter, have been found, along with worked chert including several microliths.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Black Mount** (Dunsyre; Walston; Dolphinton parishes) T Ward  
Upland survey; solar alignments

NT 080 460 (centre) A survey of Black Mount Hill was carried out as part of the Biggar Museum 'Pre-History North of Biggar Project'.

NT 0733 4595 Ring enclosure enclosing cairn, ?enclosed cremation cemetery.

NT 0648 4580 Ring enclosure, ?enclosed cremation cemetery.

Each of the above sites has a direct line of sight to the massive cairn on the summit of Tinto Hill to the S. Midwinter sunset was observed to take place immediately behind the cairn, as viewed from each site.

NT 0745 4575 Ring enclosure.

NT 0745 4575 Enclosures.

NT 0840 4668 Ring enclosures (2).

NT 0860 4563 Ring enclosure.

NT 0855 4555 Cairn.

NT 086 452 Rig and furrow.

NT 0870 4557 Ring enclosure.

NT 0790 4495 Ring enclosure, rig and furrow.


Full report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Anston Farm, Dunsyre** (Dunsyre parish) S Carter  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NT 05 49 (centre) An archaeological survey was undertaken of Anston Farm, Dunsyre, as part of Historic Scotland's Farm Ancient Monument Survey Scheme. The present-day farmsteads at Anston and Stonypath (part of Anston Farm) are on the site of medieval settlements, and significant remains of early buildings and enclosures survive at both sites. A variety of enclosures, buildings and dykes survive at the margins of the currently improved land, providing evidence for changing methods of livestock farming since the medieval period. There is a small 19th-century limeworks in the moorland at the northern end of the farm.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

**Lingy Knowe** (Dunsyre parish) J Terry  
Survey (Scotia Archaeology)

NT 025 518 A pre-afforestation assessment and field survey, covering an area of approximately 3ha, was carried out on the W side of the Pentland Hills, some 7km NE of Carnwath. Several previously recorded sites were re-assessed and others also noted.

Centred on NT 025 518 were 35 small clearance cairns, some of them previously identified. However, there was no evidence of a barrow supposedly located nearby.

There was no trace on the ground of the Roman road recorded as traversing the area (NMRS NT 05 SW 26).

At NT 0269 5178 (to the E of the clearance cairns) was an enclosure of unknown date and function, measuring 42m in diameter and comprising an earth and stone bank with a shallow, internal ditch. This feature is not threatened by forestry planting.

Several probable quarries were also identified, two of which may have been associated with the construction of the enclosure.

Sponsor: Harburn Estate.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Low Parks, Muir Street, Hamilton**  
(Hamilton parish)  
Excavation

P Sharman  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 724 559 A salvage excavation and monitoring exercise was conducted to the rear of the District Museum buildings and around the adjacent Cameronian Regimental Museum at Hamilton between June 1998 and February 1999. This preceded plans to extend and upgrade the complex, and followed on from test trenches excavated in 1996 (*DES* 1996, 100).

The building now housing the Hamilton Museum was built c 1696 for David Crawford, secretary to the Duke of Hamilton.

There was no evidence for the survival of features from before the late 17th century. Stone drains that serviced the former riding school were uncovered near its external SE corner. A capped stone well was revealed to the S of the riding school. This was in use in 1858, but its complete life span is not known. A series of 19th and 20th-century outbuildings including a smithy were recorded at the rear of the complex. Finds include fragments of reused ecclesiastical stonework possibly from the demolished medieval collegiate church of Hamilton, and hand-painted Delft-style fireplace tiles, possibly original to Crawford's house.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

**Motherwell Road/Castle Street, Hamilton** T Neighbour,  
(Hamilton parish) I Suddaby (CFA)  
Archaeological evaluation

NS 726 556 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to either side of Motherwell Road/Castle Street. Desk-based assessment revealed that, although outwith the early nucleus of Hamilton, Castle Wynd (now known as Castle Street) was partially developed by the 16th century. Comparison of the maps of the area between 1781, when the earliest detailed map of Castle Wynd was published, and the most recent OS edition, provided a picture of the development of the area.

Eight trenches, with a total area of c 340m<sup>2</sup>, were excavated and revealed a number of features of anthropogenic origin, most of which could be matched up to the available cartographic evidence. The land to the E of Motherwell Road contained no features of archaeological interest. The area to the W of Castle Street/Motherwell Road had been roughly landscaped after the demolition of the buildings that once stood here. Removal of the rubble deposits revealed the footings of a number of buildings. Whilst most of these foundations clearly date from the 19th and 20th centuries, some may have pre-dated the 1781 map.

The earliest features were a ditch and an irregular hollow. The ditch may be the remains of a boundary between burghage plots and the hollow may be associated with industrial processes conducted in the backlands. The dating of these features is supported by the presence of medieval green-glazed pottery in their basal fills.

Full details have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Development Partnerships.

**17-23 Bloomgate, Lanark** (Lanark parish) J Gooder  
Evaluation and watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 8802 4366 Within a residential development an area of archaeological significance, relating to the site of a 14th-century Franciscan friary and the medieval burgh of Lanark, was identified. An evaluation of the area did not identify any structural remains which could with certainty be associated with the friary, although it did identify a range of relatively minor features (pits, garden soils, etc). Those features or areas to be affected by the development were subject to a watching brief during the development works. The most notable find was a pit containing body sherds, identified

as redware analogous to Scottish East Coast redware dating to the 13th to 15th centuries.

The area with the greater potential for significant archaeological finds is located in the higher, northern part of the archaeological sensitive area. Fortunately, it is in this area that the residential development has had the least impact on existing ground levels; consequently the sediments in this area have been preserved *in situ*. The sub-surface deposits of the lower, southern part of the archaeologically sensitive area appear modern.

Sponsor: R D Hogg (Construction) Ltd.

**Cox's Garage** (Lanark parish) E Archer, P Archibald  
Medieval deposits and building; post-medieval activity

NS 881 437 The area of Cox's Garage had been the subject of archaeological recording by AOC Archaeology, following which members of Lanark and District Archaeological Society and Lanark Museum Trust worked on the site. Evidence of domestic and industrial activity from the 12th-13th century to recent times was present. A medieval character wall is thought to be that of a friary known to have existed on the site. The wall of a 17th-century building was also found, along with a well and drains of 18th-century date.

Medieval pottery was located in several areas, dating from the 12th-13th century onwards. Iron slag and a piece of stone with green glaze on it point to industrial activities, while bone, shell and other domestic refuse provide evidence of everyday life. Finds of special interest include coins, a stone window mullion, leather offcuts, and the clasp from a small prayer book.

A fuller summary has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Lanark and District Archaeological Society, Lanark Museum Trust.

**Broken Cross Muir, Douglas Water** S Halliday  
(Lesmahagow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 854 374 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in advance of a planning application for permission to develop an opencast coal site. A total of eight sites were evaluated. Five were found to be of recent date: two sheep rees, a shooting butt and two collections of stones. A possible prehistoric hut circle was evaluated but only minimal dating evidence in the form of chert debris was retrieved. An adjacent bank and a probable clearance cairn also remain undated.


Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Spireslack, Glenbuck** M Dalland (Headland Archaeology)  
(Lesmahagow; Muirkirk (East Ayrshire) parishes)  
See entry in East Ayrshire.

**Burnfoot Farm** (Libberton parish) L Sharpe, J Hamer,  
Geophysical survey of enclosures K McLelland

NS 991 405 A resistivity survey was carried out in April 1999, over the three enclosures which appear as cropmarks at Burnfoot Farm, Libberton (NMRS NS 94 SE 32). The survey revealed information about the sites that is additional to the cropmarks seen aerially. It is hoped to complete the survey in November 1999, and to supplement this with a magnetic survey.

All survey results will be submitted to the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.


**Craigie Burn** (Libberton parish) L Sharpe, J Hamer  
Geophysical survey of ?henge

NS 988 418 Resistance and magnetic surveys were carried out over the site of the possible henge at Craigie Burn (NMRS NS 94 SE 19), Yett Farm, Libberton. Limited trial trenching was also

completed to investigate the sources of the geophysical anomalies. The work was carried out during July and September 1999, by students from the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow.

The surveys revealed the positions of two banks and ditches, but indicated no structures in the interior. Trial trenching showed that the inner ditch is over 1m deep, and the combined results indicated that the banks are at least in part constructed from upcast subsoil. The enclosure can clearly be seen on the ground, and a topographic profile across the site was also recorded.

The report will be submitted to the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**East Gladstone Farm** (Libberton parish) T Ward  
Lithic

NT 0295 4228 Arable fieldwalking produced a flake of pitchstone.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Midhill Farm** (Libberton parish) T Ward  
Lithic scatters

NT 0300 4195 Arable fieldwalking produced a flint scraper, a knife and a 'duck billed' arrowhead.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Bagmoors Farm** (Pettinain parish) E Archer, A Clark, D Hill  
Fieldwalking


NS 904 442 A mixture of chert tools and some Arran pitchstone was found in this field which lies near the T-junction of the road down to Carstairs village and the road from Pettinain village. There was no particular concentration, although most of these items were found in the western half of the field. They appear to be Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Some medieval pottery was also found, as well as an Irish halfpenny of William and Mary, dated 1690. In the NE part of the field pottery and slate was found covering the late 18th century – perhaps connected to a farm which stood on this piece of ground.

Sponsors: Lanark and District Archaeological Society, Lanark Museum Trust.

**Grangehall I** (Pettinain parish) L Sharpe, J Hamer  
Geophysical survey of settlement

NS 970 425 A geophysical survey was conducted over the settlement and possible souterrain (NMRS NS 94 SE 33) by students at Glasgow University, Department of Archaeology. The survey will be completed in November 1999; initial magnetic and resistance results are proving successful.

A full report will be sent to the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**Riverford Road** (Rutherglen parish) M Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 621 623 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on a proposed housing development at Riverford Road, Rutherglen. These works were undertaken in order to identify any potential remains or outworks associated with the now-destroyed 15th-century keep, Farme Castle (NMRS NS 66 SW 22), which was located some 12.5m from the NE edge of the development area. Four machine-excavated trial trenches were excavated across the area immediately to the SE of the castle site. The evaluation uncovered a stone-lined drain and a shallow scoop, neither of which could be related to Farme Castle.

Sponsor: Wimpey Homes.

**Rutherglen Town Hall** (Rutherglen parish) A K Maule  
Watching brief (Firat Archaeological Services)


NS 614 617 The demolition of a 1967 office block extension at the rear of Rutherglen Town Hall required an archaeological watching brief. The excavation by JCB of four linking drainage trenches and associated doglegs was monitored between May and June 1999. No archaeological features of medieval date were encountered: the only features being of modern origin.

Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

**Westside** (Symington parish) L Sharpe, J Hamer  
Geophysical survey; ?settlement

NS 985 340 Resistivity and magnetic surveys were carried out over the majority of the field in which the partially extant settlement at Westside (NMRS NS 93 SE 4) is located. Initial results suggest that some structures may have been detected in the interior.

A full report will be submitted to the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  University of Glasgow – Dept of Archaeology.

**Cocklaw Farm, Elsrickle** (Walston parish) M Dalland  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 041 414 (centre) An archaeological evaluation was carried out to assess the impact of a proposed tree plantation at Cocklaw Farm, Elsrickle. This involved a desk-based assessment of available aerial photographs, an intrusive archaeological investigation and a post-ploughing fieldwalking survey.

The desk-based assessment did not indicate any archaeological sites in the evaluation area. The trial trenching revealed two structures. One was interpreted as a 20th-century quarry pit, the second is believed to be a post-built sheep shelter.

The fieldwalking was carried out by a group of experienced fieldwalkers under the supervision of Tam Ward of Biggar Museums Trust. A few diagnostic artefacts were recovered during the fieldwalking: a Langdale polished stone axe, a fragment of a saddle quern, two small fragments of prehistoric pot, a transverse arrowhead, a horseshoe scraper, and four cores. The assemblage recovered from the fieldwalking includes finds dating from most of the prehistoric period, from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age and possibly into the Iron Age. However, there were no concentrations of artefacts and they are therefore unlikely to indicate areas of specific activity in the past.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

## STIRLING

**Fairy Knowe, Dunverig Wood, Aberfoyle** M Steward,  
(Aberfoyle parish) L Main  
Homestead

NS 5280 9965 This site was found during harvesting operations in a forestry plantation. It has a probable entrance in the SSE and measures c 15.5 x 16m internally, within a low stony bank which is spread over 3.5m and which is best preserved in the N where it survives to a height of around 0.4m. The homestead stands on a terrace overlooking the River Forth.

Sponsors: Forest Enterprise, Stirling Council.

**Balquhiddier Parish Church** (Balquhiddier parish) L Main  
Watching brief

NS 5358 2091 As part of the Scheduled Monument Consent for the levelling-up of several recumbent gravestones in the immediate vicinity of Rob Roy's grave and associated footpath works, a watching brief was undertaken. Human remains were

## STIRLING

identified immediately below one of the gravestones but were not disturbed by the work.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

### Monachyle Tuarach (Balquhider parish)

L Main

Shielings; kiln

NN 485 186. NN 4657 1887 A group of at least four shielings lies on the southern edge of dense forest at a height of around 400m. A kiln, probably lime, appears as a grassy hollow with the flue running out downhill to the N. There is a level platform on the eastern side. The kiln lies above the track between Kirkton and Invernenty.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

### Allt na Luiрге (Callander parish) P Wilson, D Wilson, L Main

Shielings  
NN 6123 1040 (centre) A group of at least eight structures has been noted on both sides of the Allt na Luiрге. They include two circular/oval structures measuring 3.6 x 3.3m and 3.1 x 4m externally; four round-ended structures measuring 8 x 3.2m, 8.4 x 3.4m, 6.5 x 3.8m (with an external 'wing wall'), and 6.6 x 3.2m (length incomplete) externally. These appear as low turf-covered walls. There are two more substantial dry-walled stone buildings at the NE end of the group, one with possible rounded ends, measuring 12.6 x 3.3m, possibly with two compartments, and one with straight ends measuring 12 x 3.7m. It is likely that most of the structures in the group are shielings but the last two may be indicative of semi-permanent occupation of the area.

Sponsors: Callander Heritage Society, Stirling Council.

### Tigh Mor, Loch Achray (Callander parish)

P J Wilson

?Ice house

NN 5117 0686 On the NE-facing slope of a wooded mound is a subterranean stone structure with ash trees growing out of the middle of it. The construction is stone faced with a rubble core and

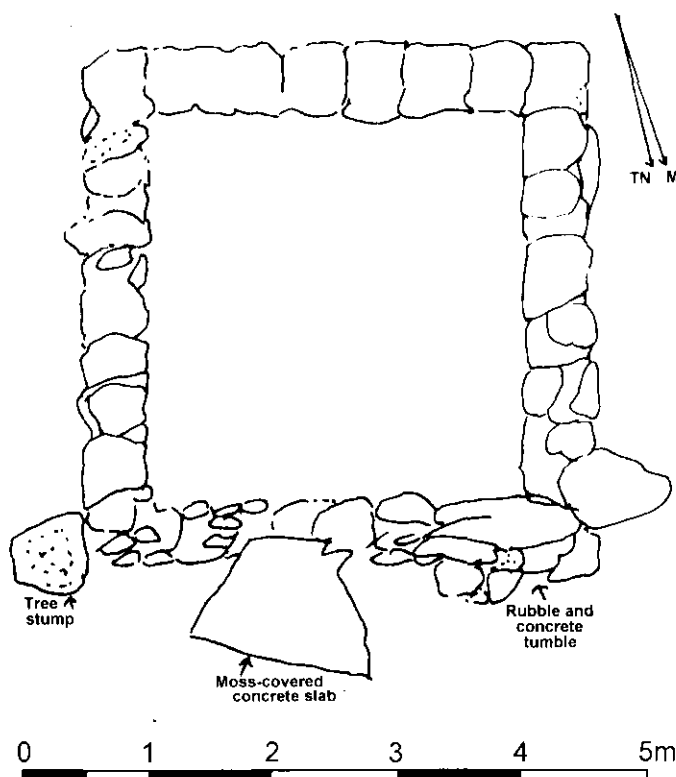


Fig 22. Tigh Mor: possible ice house.

measures 3m square internally. The 0.5m thick stone walls vary in height, from 1.2–2m depending on the slope of the hill, and the exposed tops are partly covered with vegetation. The central height of the uphill wall is 2.3m suggesting that this was arched to accommodate some form of roofing.

A 15cm thick moss-covered rubble and concrete slab, lying horizontally on the downhill edge of the structure, may have been used for roofing. There is no evidence of an entrance/steps.

The northerly facing location of this structure, and the proximity between the loch and the former Trossachs Hotel, suggests this may have been an ice house used to accommodate the cold storage requirements of a sizeable household.

### Barbush Quarry, Dunblane

A Hunter-Blair, T Holden

(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief and excavation

NN 7875 0255 (centre) Over the past 50 years a number of archaeological discoveries have been made at Barbush Quarry, including a silver coin hoard (NMRS NN 70 SE 8), a corn drier, and a number of prehistoric finds including pottery, a jet armband, cremation burials and flints (NMRS NN 70 SE 7). A watching brief was undertaken during the removal of quarry spoil heaps. During this, a number of features were encountered and further excavation was commissioned. An area of 1325m<sup>2</sup> was cleaned and revealed a high concentration of features. These included three circular stone-lined cists which were fully excavated. One contained a cannel coal and jet necklace, and another a poorly preserved skeleton and a Food Vessel. On the basis of the finds a Bronze Age date is likely. Other features included a number of hearths, pits and linear features of uncertain date. Two substantial parallel ditches in conjunction with an area of packed gravel and cobbles in the northern part of the site could potentially represent a section of the Roman road that is known to run in the vicinity of the site.

Sponsor: CALA Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

### Dunblane Cathedral (Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

L Main

Watching brief

NN 7818 0141 A watching brief was undertaken as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent on the construction of a garden area with seating within the graveyard to the NE of Dunblane Cathedral. A small quantity of unstratified human remains was recovered and has been reburied. A scatter of demolition rubble was also identified representing the remains of the buildings which formerly stood along this part of the graveyard, fronting onto Kirk Street on the E side of the cathedral.

Sponsors: Stirling Council, Friends of Dunblane Cathedral.

### Lower Strathallan (Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

T M Allan,

Roman road

D S Simpson

On his map of Stirlingshire (1745), Edgar shows a Roman road running northwards W of Laigh Hill (NN 777 019). Two circumstances support his Roman dating. Firstly, there are two Roman camps at NN 775 006, on a watershed ridge between the rivers Allan and Teith. Secondly, an air photo shows a possible Roman road running through these two camps, successively NW, NNW and N, and thereafter, by a branch at NN 774 013, running NNE towards NN 776 017, at the S foot of a C road skirting the W side of Laigh Hill. If that possible Roman road were confirmed as Roman, it would be alternative or additional to the previously suggested Roman road (DES 1998, 94) on the other side of the River Allan. In either case it would doubtless have been joined by a road from Bochartle and Doune, perhaps at NN 776 017.

**Easter Tullichan** (Kenmore parish)

L Main

Settlement and lime kiln

NN 6447 3515 (centre) A well-preserved lime kiln stands above the burn within the group of buildings known as Easter Tullichan. A number of foundations and ruinous buildings can still be found on the site, which is also occupied by a modern house.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

**Boreland, Glen Lochay** (Killin parish) D MacInnes, J Aitken  
Bracken store

NN 563 356 The feature, orientated NNE–SSW, lies at an altitude of 430m OD on the northern slopes of Glen Lochay. It consists of two 8m lengths of drystone wall lying 3m apart and parallel to each other. These walls are built on a slope so that the lower, southern ends, being 2m high, are some 0.5m higher than those opposite. Near to each of the southern terminals and about 0.5m above ground level there is an internal recess. From this it is speculated that a timber beam had been emplaced. This could have supported a deck or floor comprising timbers lying parallel to the walls, the upslope ends perhaps resting on the ground or boulders thus allowing air underneath the bracken.

According to local knowledge, bracken was introduced into the glen during the 19th century. A young lad by the name of Proctor was employed to keep the cattle off the growing plants. This boy resided in Moirlanich, in Glen Lochay, now a property of the National Trust for Scotland.

Sponsor: ACFA.

**Duncroisk Farm** (Killin parish)

D MacInnes

Deserted settlement; cup marks

NN 530 363 As part of an ongoing survey by ACFA in upper Glen Lochay, the following features in the immediate vicinity of the farm were recorded: drystone footings of ten rectangular buildings; turf footings of two circular structures; turf footings of two rectangular structures; a mill lade and mill wheel-pit; the remains of a drystone kiln-barn; ?flax retting ponds; a modern timber-framed hay-drying shed.

NN 535 364 A group of three cup marks were found above Duncroisk Farm. Some 20m downslope from a sheep fank and about 60m NW from it there is a group of large boulders. On the SE-sloping face of one there are three cup marks. These are orientated vertically on a NE–SW alignment and are no more than 4cm apart. They are all about 7cm in diameter and 2.5cm deep.

Sponsor: ACFA.

**St Fillan's Priory, Kirkton, near Tyndrum**

L Main

(Killin parish)

Watching brief

NN 3595 2839 As a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent a watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of two post-holes being dug in connection with the erection of a signboard for the West Highland Way at St Fillan's Priory. No archaeological deposits were disturbed.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

**Doune Castle** (Kilmadock parish)

G Ewart, A Dunn

Monitoring

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 7285 0107 Watching briefs were maintained at two sites in the vicinity of Doune Castle during the Forth Valley Sewer Renewal Project. The areas affected were the driveway leading southwards to the castle itself, and an area to the W of Doune Fire Station, in the vicinity of the Roman fort discovered in 1984 by aerial reconnaissance.

The four trenches revealed recently disturbed horizons associated with the fitting of the earlier sewer, although the southernmost

trench, nearest the castle, revealed possible evidence for a denuded earthen bank or platform.

A single trench of c 150m length was excavated to the W of the fire station, along the top of a steep slope down to a small tributary of the River Teith. Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed, and the site of the Roman fort was not affected. The slope was demonstrated to be a natural profile, with some recent landscaping associated with the construction of the modern housing scheme to the E.

Sponsor: East of Scotland Water.

**Doune Castle** (Kilmadock parish)

D Stewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 7285 0107 A watching brief was carried out over a period of two days in March 1999, while Historic Scotland staff excavated a shallow trench against the N side of the inner courtyard in order to construct a footpath of grass bars. On removing the turf and topsoil it became clear that a cobbled surface survived beneath the current turf in this part of the courtyard.

Sponsor: HS

**Doune Castle** (Kilmadock parish)

A Duffy

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

NN 7265 0142 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a trench to facilitate the installation of a power cable to a nearby sewage pumping station. The trench lay within the Scheduled area around Doune Castle. During the watching brief no archaeological features were noted, and no artefacts were recovered.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric plc.

**Doune Primary School, Doune**

C Moloney

(Kilmadock parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Roman fort

NN 727 013 An archaeological excavation was undertaken in the playing fields of Doune Primary School, which is located within the site of Doune Roman fort. The intervallum way was identified in the form of a gravel-built road. The complete ground plans of two buildings were recovered as well as the partial foundations of several others. These may represent the hospital block. Several large pits were identified and excavated; it is likely that these formed part of the demolition of the fort once it went out of commission. Five bread ovens were identified, built into the back of the rampart. Pottery associated with the investigated features appears to date to the 1st century AD. This conforms with the Flavian date previously attributed to the site.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

**Parks of Garden** (Kippen parish)

C Ellis

Neolithic wooden platform

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 6038 9682 Full excavation of a Neolithic platform within peat deposits was undertaken in August to September 1999; the platform was dated as part of a previous evaluation phase. The platform was constructed from roundwood trunks and planks (mainly oak and alder) and measured some 9 x 5.4m in extent. Parallel oak laths provided a level walkway from the dry ground onto the platform. The platform rested upon two *in situ* tree throws, utilised to prevent the platform from sinking into the peat. Further roundwood timbers were laid parallel to the tree throws to provide a solid foundation. It is postulated that the platform functioned as an assembly point for hunting sorties over the peat onto the salt marshes of the retreating post-glacial sea.

Sponsor: HS



## STIRLING

### **Stirling Ancient Bridge** (Logie parish)

R Page, E Ross

Approach to bridge

NS 7978 9470 The search for a northern approach road or abutment (see *DES* 1998, 94–5) continued. Another large dump of stones, approximately a cartload, was exposed near the manhole cover of the modern sewer. Among the stones were pieces of pantiles. To the S, below the level of the stones, was a rather crude earlier drain constructed from stone slabs. This drain passed into the river below the drystone pitching which continued from that found in 1997. Beyond the drain further to the S was a layer of stones, about 30cm deep, mixed with dark soil, clay and red sand. This was overlain with the same yellow clay reported previously, and below it was dark river mud, probed to 40cm and found to be stone-free.

No convincing traces have as yet been found of approaches to the ancient bridge, although the 30cm layer of stones and red sand differs from the stone dumps found elsewhere, and calls for further investigation.

Sponsor: HS  via Stirling Ancient Bridge Trust.

### **Stirling University** (Logie parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Romano-British trumpet brooch

NS 816 966 A Romano-British copper-alloy trumpet brooch was found in the grounds of Stirling University by a metal detectorist. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 43/97) and allocated to the Smith Institute.

### **Castleton, near Plean** (St Ninians parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead fragment

NS 856 879 In October 1996, a fragment of a Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead was found by Michael Burke, Falkirk, while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 63/96) and allocated to NMS (NMS: X.1997.4), in the absence of a bid from the local museum service.

### **Easter Moss, Cowie** (St Ninians parish)

R Strachan (CFA)

Evaluation; souterrain

NS 8528 8950 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed extension to gravel quarrying at Cowiehall Quarry, Cowie. The site of a probable souterrain (NMRS NS 88 NE 49) is recorded as a curvilinear cropmark and lies within the proposed quarry extension. Nine trenches were excavated in the vicinity of the cropmark to confirm the presence and character of the possible souterrain and any associated features. Trenches 1 and 2 demonstrated the location and presence of the souterrain and revealed it to consist of an arc curving ESE and measuring c 18m in length and c 2.3m wide. A 2m wide section excavated across the body of the souterrain showed it to have been excavated into the soft natural sand and gravel subsoil to a depth of c 1.1–1.2m. It had a distinctive stepped profile, with a linear channel running longitudinally down its centre. The fills of the souterrain revealed a complex sequence of deposits. An oval pit and a bipartite field oven were also identified. The remaining features encountered were of pre-recent agricultural activity.

Stratified finds included a rim sherd of samian, sherds of coarse prehistoric pottery, and a probable ring-headed pin from the souterrain; a coarse sherd of prehistoric pottery from the pit; and sherds of orange- and green-glazed pottery. A substantial amount of roundwood charcoal was recovered from the souterrain, and charcoal roundwood and cereals from the pits.

Mitigation measures have been proposed.

Sponsor: Patersons of Greenoakhill Ltd.

### **Glenhead Farm** (St Ninians parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Stone mould for casting bronze flat axeheads

NS 757 850 In June 1997, a fine example of an Early Bronze Age stone mould was found by Mr David Petch on the farm steading at Glenhead, Carron Bridge, near Denny, where it had apparently been grubbed up by his pigs. The flat upper surface of a rather irregular sub-rectangular block of red sandstone contains a single matrix designed for the casting of copper-alloy axeheads. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 118/97) and allocated to Falkirk Museum Service (FALKM: 1998–37).



Fig 23. Glenhead Farm: Early Bronze Age axehead mould. © NMS

### **Back Courts, Broad Street, Stirling** (Stirling parish)

D Hall

(SUAT)

NS 793 937 A watching brief was undertaken during environmental improvements on the S side of Broad Street and the Tolbooth. A new service trench directly behind the Broad Street frontage located further midden deposits similar to those previously encountered under Broad Street (*DES* 1996, 103). In the same trench a layer of burnt daub and wood was recorded at c 0.75m below the modern courtyard surface. Other trenches cut for new walls located earlier courtyard surfaces and banded midden deposits. Very few artefacts were recovered from any of the trenches, but the daub and deep midden would appear to be of medieval date. (SUAT ST09).

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

### **The Tolbooth, Broad Street, Stirling** (Stirling parish)

M Roy

(SUAT)

NS 7931 9369 Three 2 x 2m trial trenches were excavated prior to a proposed development in a courtyard to the N of the Tolbooth. Midden and demolition deposits were located in all three trenches, and the foundations of the Tolbooth were investigated. In the trenches to the E and W, the remains of mortar-bonded stone walls were located, pre-dating the present building (possibly pre-1473). In the central and eastern trenches possible stone structures of an even earlier date were located. In the eastern trench burnt daub or hearth material was encountered, possibly of medieval date.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

### **Mugdock Castle** (Strathblane parish)

L Main

Watching brief

NS 5550 7715 A watching brief was undertaken as part of the Scheduled Monument Consent on the excavation of two post-holes

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE/WEST LOTHIAN/WESTERN ISLES

being dug for the erection of a signboard at Mugdock Castle (NMRS NS 57 NW 9). A short length of a substantial wall running approximately N-S, constructed immediately on bedrock, was found in one of the holes.

Sponsor: Stirling Council.

### WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Mains of Cardross** (Cardross parish) F Baker  
Farm mound (Firat Archaeological Services)

NS 389 768 (centre) Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated at Mains of Cardross, Dalmoak Farm, on the W bank of the Leven, in August 1999. Historical evidence suggested the Mains of Cardross site may have been the site of Robert the Bruce's manor, where he died.

Geophysical survey was undertaken by Glasgow University in 1997: the field had been quarried of 2m of sand in the 1930s and 1940s, but a number of anomalies were revealed. These were tested by excavation and found to represent drainage and quarry scrapes. On account of the quarrying activity the majority of the field must be considered archaeologically sterile.

The Mains of Cardross farm was demolished in 1976 but the mound on which it stood survives to a height of c 2m above the surrounding ground surface. Seven trenches were excavated into the mound but no artefacts earlier than the 19th century were recovered. There was considerable evidence of late 19th-century domestic refuse and also a dump of glassmaking waste including slag, waste, kiln bricks stamped 'STEIN' and fragments of window pane glass of later 19th-century date. The glass waste is thought to have been transported to the site as a make-up deposit from the Dumbarton Glassworks which closed c 1850.

The other find of note is a clay pipe stem stamped 'SQUATTERS/BUDGEREE', made in Glasgow in the third quarter of the 19th century for the Australian market, and an unusual find in a Scottish location. The pipe stem was recovered from the redeposited topsoil (reinstated after the quarrying) which contained a quantity of white earthenwares, stonewares and clay pipe fragments indicative of night-soil manuring. A single flint core was also recovered.

No finds of medieval date were found and no evidence to support the theory that Mains of Cardross may be the site of Robert I's manor.


Sponsor: The Bruce Committee, Dumbarton.

**Dumbuck** (Old Kilpatrick parish) A Hale, R Sands  
Marine crannog

NS 4157 7392 A survey of the site, surrounding intertidal zone and documentary evidence was undertaken as part of a research project to commemorate the centenary of the initial excavation of this site (NMRS NS 47 SW 8).

The site survey relocated timber structural elements such as the ring of oak piles and some of the horizontal platform timbers. It also identified the location of the dock feature, to the NE of the main platform.

Off-site sampling was carried out to sample evidence of palaeoenvironmental remains and one of the oak piles was sampled for dendrochronological analysis.

Sponsor: HS 

### WEST LOTHIAN

**Duntarvie Castle** (Abercorn parish) R McCullagh  
16th-century fortified house (AOC Archaeology)

NT 090 764 In the course of a programme of restoration works at Duntarvie Castle (NMRS NT 07 NE 9), the excavation of

foundation trenches around the ruinous E tower was monitored. These foundations form the first stage of the restoration of the tower after its partial collapse in 1995. The watching brief was the latest in a series of preparatory works associated with the renovation of the castle (see *DES* 1995, 57). No significant archaeological sediments or artefacts were observed in the course of these works.

Sponsor: Ed Kelly (architect), for Geoffrey Nicholsby (owner).

**Linlithgow Palace** (Linlithgow parish) L H Johnstone  
Midden deposits (GUARD)

NT 0020 7734 In January 1999, a watching brief was conducted on the excavation of trenches for floodlighting cables and uplighting floodlights at Linlithgow Palace. The trenches, which were positioned along the N and W walls of the palace, were excavated manually by the contractors employed to install the lighting. All trenches were excavated under the supervision of an archaeologist and were approximately 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep. On the W side of the palace the nature of the trench varied. Towards the N of the trench were midden deposits containing shells (predominantly oyster), animal bone and eroded sandstone. Excavation of the northern trench revealed further midden deposits containing more oyster shells, animal bone, eroded masonry, post-medieval pottery and some fragments of window glass. This deposit appears to represent the last phases of occupation at the palace and presumably overlies a considerable depth of midden material. (GUARD 676).

Sponsors: HS , West Lothian Council.

**Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow** M Hastie  
(Linlithgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 9850 7776 An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of an industrial unit at Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow. An area to the N of the site was stripped of topsoil and 29 foundation pits were excavated. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were found.


A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Regent Partners Ltd.

**Pardovan** (Linlithgow parish) T Neighbour, J Hamilton  
Cist: geophysical survey and excavation (CFA)

NT 040 771 A cist was discovered by Mr Sandy Mansun of No 6 Pardovan Holdings during ploughing in April 1998, when a capstone was dislodged by the plough. Initially the feature was thought to be a souterrain. However, geophysical survey suggested that the feature was too small and was in fact a cist. This impression was confirmed by excavation. Slate and sandstone, both available locally, were involved in its construction. It is probable that some significance was attached to the selection of the stones. No grave goods were discovered and no skeletal remains survived. However, the dimensions of the cist (internally 1.2m N-S by 0.55m E-W and a depth of 0.5m) are commensurate with a Bronze Age date. It is apparently aligned with Binny Craig, a prominent knoll to the S of the site.

Full details have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### WESTERN ISLES

**No 39 Arnol and surrounding township, Lewis** T Holden  
(Barvas parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Blackhouse; survey of township


NB 310 490 Further excavation at the blackhouse at No 39 Arnol revealed a series of early floor surfaces and further evidence that the building had been considerably modified during

## WESTERN ISLES

its lifetime (see *DES* 1998, 99). The original step between the byre and the living area was identified revealing that this had been rebuilt further into the byre which was, in turn, extended to the W. The central hearth of the original build was also identified. A number of later features, notably a loom platform relating to the post-habitation phase of use, were also removed prior to the initiation of restoration work.

A survey consisting of descriptions with measured sketches and photographs was made of all surviving blackhouses in Arnol – 43 in total. Several different phases of construction were identified. The earliest, now represented only by stone and turf footings, were constructed in the mid-19th century and consisted of several parallel cells with rounded corners. This pattern is developed through the rest of the 19th century with newer houses being constructed on different alignments closer to the present road. The most recent buildings comprised large, square-cornered rooms with gabled end walls, constructed of split boulders. A number of the latest examples have single or double storey whitehouse extensions.

A detailed EDM survey was also made of all visible archaeological features in the area between the present township and the coast. Buildings associated with early 19th-century crofting alignments were identified, as were a number of structures from Old Arnol which is known to have been located on the coast. Other features of earlier date were also identified in sections of eroding beach deposits. Fragments of pottery from these have been identified as being broadly Iron Age in date.

Sponsor: HS 

### **Barvas Sands** (Barvas parish)


M Cook

Machair erosion survey

(AOC Archaeology)

NB 330 560 – NB 354 525 A locational survey of archaeological monuments within Barvas Sands examined an area which has suffered from severe wind deflation in the recent past. This survey determined the location, extent and character of all archaeological features within the area, with particular focus on the machair blowouts, the location and extent of which were also mapped. During the survey a variety of new sites were identified ranging from both long and short cists, to field systems, and also included putative middens and structures. The majority of features identified were undatable, but artefacts ranging from the Bronze Age to the medieval period were recovered.

A fuller summary is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 


### **Hirta, St Kilda** (Harris parish)

L H Johnstone

Survey/conservation management

(GUARD)

NF 10 99 (centre) The 1999 season on St Kilda included further survey work on Hirta, including further survey work at the cliff face in Village Bay and in Gleann Mor. Several cleits were tagged with a view to conservation and work continued on developing an archaeological action plan for the archipelago as a whole. Conservation work and monitoring of repairs to the built heritage continued in 1999. Further work included cataloguing and recording the museum and its contents, with a view to upgrading. This included a full photographic record of the interior accompanied by a narrative text. (GUARD 362).

Sponsors: HS , NTS, GUARD, Peter Stormonth Darling Charitable Trust.

### **Clash na Bearnach, Mullach Sgar.**

T Pollard, B Will

**Hirta, St Kilda** (Harris parish)

(GUARD)

Excavations

NF 098 985 (centre) Excavation continued on 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 (see *DES* 1998, 99–

100). Trenches first examined in 1998 were reopened and extended during this second season of work. This exercise confirmed that the horned enclosure did overlie a series of earlier structures, which included a midden deposit located between two earlier walls. A thick layer of heather charcoal underlay the midden material and has been sampled for radiocarbon dating. Although the full character of these earlier structures has yet to be clarified there can be little doubt that the site has been a focus for human activity over a considerable period of time.

It now seems clear that the horned structure is much simpler in form than those in Gleann Mor, lacking the various cells and chambers, although the discovery of an iron shepherd's crook does confirm its use as a sheep pen.

Further examination of the lower terrace and features previously suggested to be graves established that these were in fact natural features related to the exposure and weathering of bedrock. Although the location of St Columba's Church on the site now seems less likely, work will continue on these complex features in 2000. (GUARD 702).

Sponsors: NTS, GUARD, Peter Stormonth Darling Charitable Trust.

### **Beinn Riabhach** (North Uist parish)


C Lowe

Pre-afforestation survey

(Headland Archaeology)

NF 740 744 (centre) A short-notice pre-afforestation survey was undertaken of 180ha of land in NW North Uist, to the SW of Loch Olabhat. Fourteen groups of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey. All the identified sites, including a range of rectilinear and curvilinear structures, are probably of medieval or later date, relating to both arable and pastoral exploitation of the hillside. The various dyke complexes are probably associated with the townships of Griminish and Scolpaig to the N and Balelone to the SW.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### **Hougharry Bay** (North Uist parish)

F Hunter (NMS)

Whalebone objects; prehistoric potsherd

NF 705 705 (centre) Three whalebone objects and prehistoric potsherds were found around 1986 while walking on the beach. The bone objects and one potsherd were reported to Inverness Museum in 1997, claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 190/97) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean.

### **Bornais** (South Uist parish)

N Sharples

Late Iron Age to Norse houses and settlement

NF 729 302 Three substantial mounds dominate the machair plain of the township of Bornish (*DES* 1997, 84–5). Five seasons of excavation and field survey have revealed a chronological sequence dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Norse period, and geophysical survey has revealed the plan of an extensive Norse settlement.

The 1999 excavations, which lasted for eight weeks, were designed to complete the excavation of the Late Iron Age house previously exposed on mound 1 and to examine the western limit of settlement on this mound; to define the extent and plan of the large Norse house previously exposed on mound 2; to examine a new area on mound 2A where a structure was being badly damaged by ploughing; and to complete the excavation of the well-preserved ancillary structure on mound 3.

The excavation of the Late Iron Age structure on mound 1 revealed a building with two distinct phases of occupation. These were separated by a thick charcoal-rich soil, containing many carbonised planks, which must represent the burning down of the original house. The house appears to have begun life as a circular


wheelhouse but after destruction this was converted into a rectangular building. However, the building was not well preserved and the W end in particular was difficult to define due to recent erosion. Each house had a rectangular hearth defined on three sides by upright stone slabs. The earliest hearth had a slab floor whereas the latest was filled with ash. Surrounding the three kerbed sides of the latest hearth were lines of cattle metapodials which had been rammed into the floor with their proximal ends showing. These were carefully arranged in patterns of metacarpals and metatarsals. Large quantities of hammerstones, bones, ceramics and pottery were found distributed throughout the destruction layer, and important artefactual material includes a parallelopiped bone dice, a whalebone axe and crucible fragments.

The excavation of the Norse house on mound 2 revealed a building estimated to be 18m long and 5.8m wide with walls up to 1.3m high. This was not fully excavated – the E end of the building lay beyond the western edge of the trench. The house was substantially modified some time after the initial occupation. A separate building was constructed in the E end of the house and the W end of the original building was reoccupied. Three small sample squares were dug into the secondary occupation layer in the western half of the building. This layer proved to be extremely productive, containing large quantities of artefactual material including complete bone pins, broken combs, an elaborately decorated antler tine, a coin, many iron objects, including two bucket handles, and complete pots broken *in situ*. The quality of the objects in these deposits is striking and suggests some form of ritual behaviour. Above this secondary occupation the house was infilled with metres of relatively uninteresting sand layers containing a relatively low level of material remains. Occasional stone lines and arcs indicated some form of deliberate human activity but not significant occupation.

The excavation of mound 2A exposed a poorly preserved Norse structure 3.6m wide and 6m long. It had entrances to the E and S, though the latter may be into a subsidiary chamber. The floor only survived in the northern half of the structure where it was associated with a considerable amount of waste material. This included large quantities of animal and fish bones, evidence for bone comb manufacturing and a bag of iron boat nails. A large whalebone vertebra was set on the floor against the northern wall and may have served as a seat and/or chopping board. Underlying this house was an extensive ash layer containing large quantities of slag from iron smithing operations.

On mound 3 the second trench excavated in 1997 was reopened and extended S. This exposed a small kiln attached to the building, excavated in 1997, by a long passage. This kiln had been built through an earlier kiln which had a short passage and circular bowl. The two phases of kiln coincide with two phases of floor inside the building. Analysis of the upper floor, which was excavated in 1997, has revealed the presence of very large quantities of carbonised oats and barley. This structure appears to have been cut into a mound of windblown sand and represents a relatively short phase of activity near the end of the occupation of the settlement.

This year we successfully completed the excavation of the structures previously exposed on mounds 1 and 3 and excavated a threatened structure on mound 2A. However, the large Norse building on mound 2 proved to be much larger than expected and a complete understanding of this very important structure will require further excavation. The excavation recovered very large quantities of animal bones and a wide range of artefactual material. Extensive flotation has recovered a very large assemblage of carbonised plant remains and fish bones. The analysis of this database will provide an invaluable source of information on the economy in the period from the 8th through to the 14th century AD.

Sponsors: HS  University of Cardiff.

## Cladh Hallan

P Marshall, J Mulville, M Parker Pearson, H Smith, C Ingram

(South Uist parish) Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age settlement

NF 7305 2200 Excavations by teams from Sheffield, Southampton and Bournemouth Universities continued in an area of c 450m<sup>2</sup> (Area A) in the northern part of a large and deeply stratified settlement mound 90m N-S by 80m E-W. Previous excavations had uncovered a double roundhouse (House 640) and a roundhouse (House 401) with a deep sequence of floors and wall alterations (DES 1998, 103). In 1999 House 401 was found to be one of three roundhouses in a N-S line, each of them sharing a 'party wall' in the form of a brown sand deposit which ringed each of the revetted stone house walls and separating the house interiors by 2–3m. This line of houses probably continues under the deep dune which covers most of the site. Ground-penetrating radar survey revealed the presence of anomalies in the central part of the dune but these have not yet been interpreted. The 244 special finds in 1999 include a copper-alloy ring, two bone pins, a bone needle, 30 bone points, a dog tooth pendant, a carved pig's tusk, a wild boar tusk, 18 antlers (mostly picks), 14 scapula shovels, four spindle whorls, a whalebone adze and other whalebone artefacts, polishing, grinding and chopping stones, flaked stone, and worked pumice.

*The middle roundhouse (House 401 and earlier phases 726 and 1310)*

This building is remarkable for its extraordinary longevity of occupation and for the variety of unusual deposits within and below its floors. Although the deepest two of the eight floors remain to be excavated, this house has produced a stratified sequence of pottery types which probably spans most of the first millennium BC. In the top layers were vessels with rounded, thickened rims comparable to those found in 1994 in the double roundhouse in Area C about 100m to the NW (House 112, associated with a radiocarbon date of 2310±65 bp [AA-17477], c 750–200 BC) and in the earliest levels at Dun Vulan. These overlapped with and were preceded by vessels with flat-topped rims. Earlier in the sequence were vessels with flat-topped but inwardly angled rims. Towards the lower deposits, rims became thickened, concave-topped and almost T-shaped, similar to those from the midden below House 112 (associated with a radiocarbon date of 2960±75 bp [OxA-3352], c 1400–995 BC). Because of radiocarbon calibration problems in the 1st millennium BC, the hearths of Houses 401 and 1370 have been sampled for archaeomagnetic dating. Thermoluminescence samples from the site are also being processed. There is another chronological change evident in the stone tools, with flakes of quartz and flint becoming scarce during the house's period of occupation.

There were several categories of unusual deposits within House 401/726/1310:

*Dog burials* – two dogs were buried beneath the floor, one NW of the E-facing doorway and the other across the doorway. The former was decapitated. A dog's paw was also found in a lower floor layer in the SE quarter of the house.

*Antler deposits* – at least four of the main post-pipes in the entrance area of the house contained near-complete antlers placed in the empty post-pipes where the post had been removed. Antlers were also laid on the floor of the house, especially in its W end where these included antler picks and a large antler 'prodger' or goad.

*Sheep burials* – unlike the dogs, these were all disarticulated and one was a cremation. All but one were placed in pits on the N side of the roundhouse. The other was placed on the N side of a small circular room (see below) to the E of the house, in the side of a storage pit.

*Cattle scapula shovels* – a group of these were found in two pits on the NW side of the house.

WESTERN ISLES

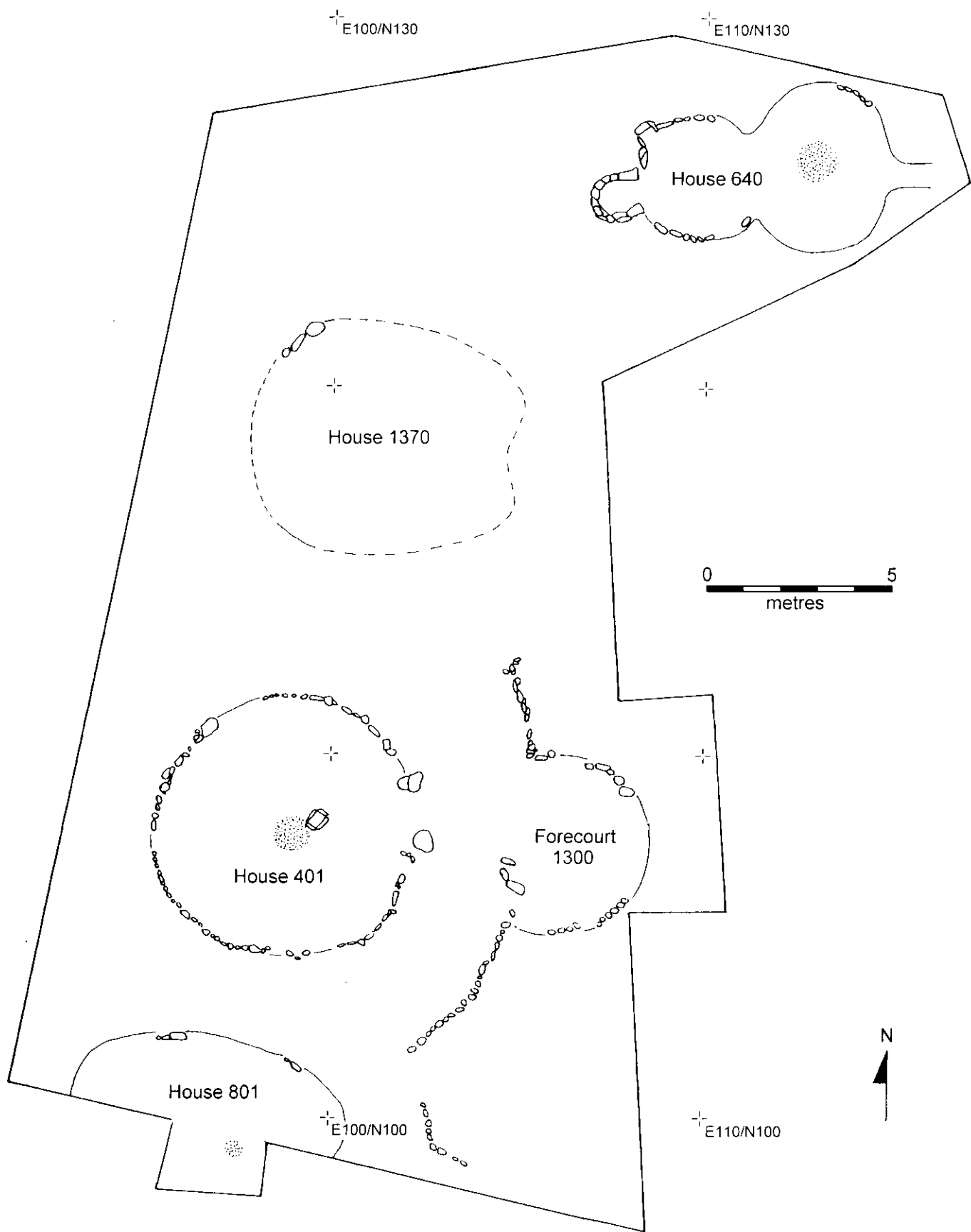


Fig 24. Cladh Hallan.

*Smashed pots* – these continued to be found only on the southern side of the house. In two cases groups of vessels were deliberately buried in pits on the south-western edge of the floor. A remarkable group is a pair of smashed pots associated with scapula and antler

tools, worked bones and worked stone tools lying on the floor in the south-eastern quarter of the house. These may represent an abandoned floor surface, covered over before the next floor above was laid down.

*Saddle quernstones* – until this year there had not been a single find of a saddle quern base. In the centre of the house, within layer 595, a large stone box was located NE of the hearth. Two of its five slabs were from two different, worn saddlestones.

During the house's eight phases of occupation its architecture changed radically although the use of space within the roundhouse seems to have remained relatively constant. The entrance consistently faced due E and one of the large doorway post-holes was recut and reused throughout much of the building's use. The S side, and especially the SE part, was consistently full of red peat ash and pottery, suggesting its use as a kitchen and cooking area. The W end has consistently produced special deposits of pottery and antlers. The N side had raised areas, turfed patches and shallow depressions suggestive of sleeping accommodation. The distribution of charred plant remains suggests that winnowing and parching took place in the NE corner. In contrast, the building's shape underwent several changes. It began as a 'heart-shaped' structure with inset doorway and entrance passage. The house was initially linked to the small circular room immediately to its E and beyond the doorway. The purpose of this smaller roundhouse is unknown because its six floor layers were cut through by four later storage pits, but it may have been a storeroom. It had not only an interior stone wall but also an exterior wall forming a small bastion which raised the house above the low ground to the E. Connected to this exterior wall were stone revetments along the external E wall of the main house. By the time floor 595 was installed, the main house was fully circular and the smaller roundhouse seems to have gone out of use.

#### *House 801 – the southern house*

This house had a relatively short occupation span compared to House 401. It appears to have been constructed at the same time but was abandoned after its floor had been replaced only once. Although only its northern half lay within the excavation area, it can be interpreted as a 'heart-shaped' building with an E-facing doorway and a central hearth. As yet, there is no sign of a small circular room to its E. After abandonment its walls were heavily robbed and it filled with windblown sand. Just E of the house, this sand had filled a set of at least six cattle hoof prints made in antiquity. In the layers above this sand were traces of E-W ploughmarks (also prehistoric), with some N-S. There was also a curving gully which appears to have partially surrounded House 401 on its S side after House 801 went out of use.


#### *House 1370 – the northern house*

A 1m wide trench was excavated N-S through this structure and the layers above it. The N side of House 1370 lay close to the edge of the settlement mound, the layers of which dipped steeply downwards to the N beyond this house's sand wall. The shape of the house cannot be determined yet but its internal diameter was probably about 6m, similar to the other two. It appears to have had only the one floor layer before being abandoned. Above the thin abandonment layer of windblown sand was a series of thin soil layers which included a floor surface and hearth but with no trace of associated walls. There was evidence for metalworking in this area after the abandonment of House 1370, in the form of small molten lumps of copper alloy and a broken tuyère made of fine clay. Small pieces of metalworking slag were found scattered in various locations across the site.

#### *The end of occupation*

The latest layers across the site were patches of red hearth ash. These may originally have formed a single layer but modern quarrying and erosion have destroyed any possible stratigraphic associations between them. In the northern part of the site, these red ash patches were laid on top of a pattern of E-W ploughmarks which cut into the layers above House 1370. The unusual double roundhouse, House 640 (found in 1997 in the NE part of the site)

cut through one of these red ash spreads. It is thus most probably the latest feature on the site and clearly separate from the N-S line of roundhouses. Subsequently, almost the entire settlement mound was sealed beneath a 2–4m deep deposit of windblown sand.

Sponsor: HS 

#### **Leaval (Leac na Ban Ghailleseach)** V Cummings, N Sharples (South Uist parish)

Burial monument and associated flint scatter

NF 754 150 In June 1999, a small excavation was conducted at the proposed chambered cairn of Leaval. This site was described by Henshall and had been examined during a field survey of the South Uist chambered cairns in 1998. It is very poorly preserved, comprising little more than four upright slabs surrounded by the vestigial remains of a cairn. The excavation had three explicit aims: to confirm this was a chambered tomb by identifying a passage; to locate material suitable for radiocarbon dating; and to look for pre-cairn activity.

The entire site was planned before the excavation took place and this confirmed the identification of an enclosure, only partially visible, to the N of the chamber area. A 6 x 6m trench (A) was laid out to the SE to incorporate the area most likely to contain a passage. A smaller trench (B) was opened to the W to provide a section across the entire site.

Trench A revealed the basal core of the cairn. This was relatively well preserved, comprising large slabs laid on their ends. The rocks chosen for this core cairn had been carefully selected for size and shape and included a number of distinctively coloured slabs. There was no sign of an entrance passage. Cutting across the remains of the cairn was the enclosure wall. This enclosure can now be understood as oval in shape curving around the S and E sides of the chamber before expanding out to the W and N.

Trench B also revealed cairn material, especially near to the chamber, but it had clearly been robbed out more extensively in this area. A wall was exposed at the western end of the trench and this may indicate the presence of a structure associated with the enclosure.

Finds of flint and quartz were relatively common on the site and were scattered over the cairn in both trenches. The assemblage is dominated by flakes, with only a couple of shaped pieces, including a scraper, present. Bipolar flaking appears to be the dominant technology. No certain example of prehistoric pottery was recovered.

The excavation was unable to clarify the research objectives set for it. No passage was revealed, no radiocarbon samples could be obtained and the old ground surface remains unexplored. However, the excavation has provided some very useful information on the site. The apparent absence of a passage may suggest we are dealing with a very early Neolithic monument or a very unusual later Neolithic monument. The structure is better preserved than would first appear and it is possible that this dating problem could be resolved by further excavation. The flint assemblage and the enclosure may be linked and may be associated with a house; this evidence is not well dated but probably belongs to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. It indicates that the chambered tomb was substantially robbed in prehistory and then incorporated as a significant feature within a settlement context.

Sponsor: University of Cardiff.


#### **Point Street, Stornoway** (Stornoway parish) J Gooder Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NB 4219 3278 Human remains were discovered by the Western Isles council archaeologist while undertaking a watching brief on the digging of a foundation trench for a fountain in Point Street, Stornoway. As this site may have lain within the boundaries of a graveyard postulated to have been associated with the early 17th-

## WESTERN ISLES

century church of St Lennan, an archaeological excavation was undertaken on remaining sub-surface sediments which might have been disturbed by construction work.

A ruinous stone wall, aligned roughly N-S and probably a field boundary, was found located within a layer of peat. A hearth setting, seen in section, underlay the peat layer. Both the hearth and wall remain *in situ* as these locations will be unaffected by construction work. A sherd of prehistoric pottery together with relatively modern ceramic and wooden artefacts were recovered from the upper part of the peat layer. No further human skeletal material was found.

Sponsor: HS 

### Stornoway Castle woodlands, Lewis

(Stornoway parish)

M Dalland


(Headland Archaeology)

Pre-afforestation survey

NB 414 329 (centre) A short-notice survey was undertaken of c 250ha of land in the grounds of Lews Castle to the W of Stornoway Harbour. Two sites of archaeological interest were recorded during the survey: a rectangular structure of unknown date at NB 4186 3228, and the remains of a chambered cairn previously recorded at NB 4170 3229 (NMRS NB 43 SW 26).

There are also WW2 monuments in the area. Two bunkers and two gun emplacements are situated on the top of a small hill overlooking Stornoway Harbour at NB 419 336. One bunker is situated some 20m to the NW of the guns, the second bunker is dug into the hillside 40m to the SE in front of the gun emplacements.

A full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Baille-na-Cille, Uig (Uig parish)

Pottery

A Clydesdale

NB 0482 3395 While visiting the burial ground at Baille-na-Cille, two fragments of pottery (undecorated, unglazed) were recovered from the ground surface adjacent to an erosion hollow. The erosion hollow lies c 2m uphill from a small ruined stone building, constructed at the end of a stone trackway, which runs uphill to a spring at the foot of a small stone cliff.

The local archaeologist was informed; photographs showing location were sent to Western Isles SMR.

### Barraglom (Uig parish)

Cup-marked stone

M R Curtis, G R Curtis

NB 170 344 There are between four and seven cup marks on a loose stone, 48 x 33 x 12cm, having some natural (?glaciated) faces and some well-weathered broken faces and edges – possibly part of a former standing stone (rather than fractured bedrock). The stone was found lying on the ground and seems to have tumbled from an appropriate gap in the E side of a N-S drystone wall which is shown on the 1853 edition of the OS 6" map and runs from Loch Nishavat to Loch Barraglom.

### Callanish VIII A – Aird a'Chaolais (Uig parish)

Standing stone (re-erection)

G R Curtis

NB 1650 3405 This stone, known to have been standing until improvements to the side road to Aird Earshader were made in about 1973, lay in the N verge (DES 1976, 58) until the main road (B8059) was widened in 1993, has now been re-erected about 10.5m N of its known original erect location.

### Cnip headland (Uig parish)

Erosion hollow on dune

A Clydesdale

NB 0995 3645 Considerable active erosion was noticed in the dunes above Berie sands. Fragments of bone, shell, undecorated pottery, a boat rivet and the pivot section of a probable pair of scissors were found on a buried land surface on the section of a large erosion hollow. The location is believed to be close to that of a number of Viking graves excavated in the 1970s.

The site was reported to the local archaeologist and the artefacts handed in to Stornoway Museum.

### Olcote, Breasclete Park, Callanish (Uig parish)

Burial cairn

G R Curtis

NB 2179 3473 The Callanish Cairn (see DES 1997, 86) was carefully rebuilt in March 1999.

Sponsor: An t-Seana Bheinn Trust (Urras nan Tursachan).

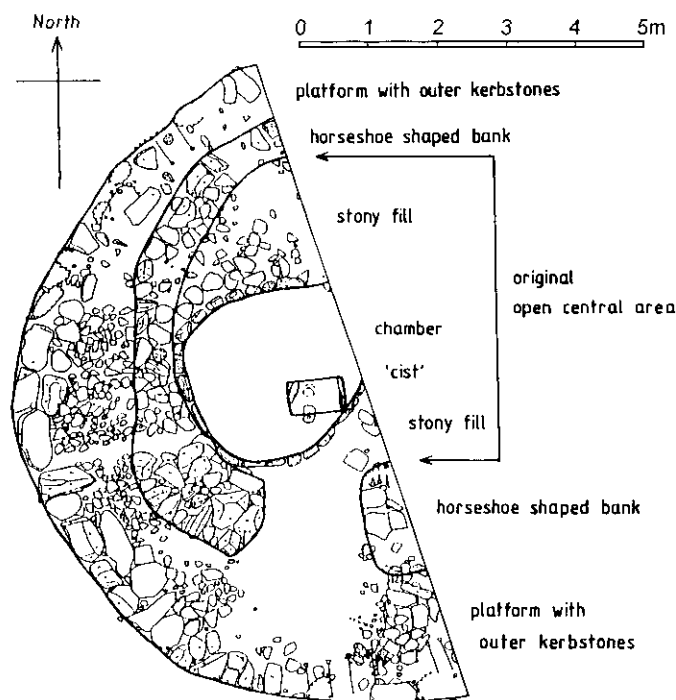


Fig 25. Callanish Cairn: features of reconstructed cairn.

### Tom Uideval (Uig parish)

Stone settings

M R Curtis, G R Curtis

NB 2525 3608 Two sub-peat stone settings in the form of two mounds 4.5m apart. The larger mound, 3.7 x 2.5m, has about 30 visible stones up to 0.6m long, some piled on top of others (?two courses) to a height of 0.6m above the underlying till. As peat cutting proceeds it is emerging from a 0.8–0.95m deep peat bank. The smaller mound, 2 x 2m, has 12 visible stones piled to a height of 0.65m. All peat has been cut around it.

The location is in the upper part of a peat bank 110m NW of the Pentland Road and 60m N of the E corner of a large quarry. There are other sub-peat settings about 300m to the SE (see DES 1995, 110).



# 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 (RCAHMS) followed by a list of accessions to the archaeological collections of the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS). Further details of RCAHMS activities, along with a list of all accessions to the NMRS, are published in the RCAHMS annual report, *Monuments on Record*, copies of which are available from RCAHMS.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

### General

Having concentrated on writing up existing projects in 1998, 1999 has seen surveys pressed forward in four parts of the country: Strath Don, Aberdeenshire; Holyrood Park, Edinburgh; Glen Clova, Angus; and the valley of the Kale Water, Roxburgh. The year has been one of great change also, partly initiated by Peter Corser taking early retirement at the end of March. With the pressure that now exists on RCAHMS survey resources, we have conducted a review of our commitments and have embarked upon a gradual process of reorganisation.

Two broadsheets have been published in the course of the year, one covering the Hebridean island of Canna, and the other Holyrood Park. Together, they show the flexibility of this form of publication, combining detailed maps of the archaeology with striking colour images drawn from both ground and aerial photography. Holyrood Park has the distinction of being the first Royal Commission mapping project to be carried out entirely with a Global Positioning System (GPS).

### Strath Don, Aberdeenshire

This year, the fourth full year of fieldwork in Strath Don, has seen the reconnaissance phase of the project almost completed, *with the emphasis of the work on survey and noting*. The assemblage of funerary and ritual monuments has figured largely in the programme, and twenty-two recumbent stone circles have been recorded this year, including Loanhead of Daviot. Other stone settings and cairns, as well as the Neolithic henge and avenue of standing stones at Crichtie on the outskirts of Port Elphinstone, have been drawn in detail.

Other surveys have included the remains of a multi-period landscape in Leuchar Wood, Peterculter, but the most spectacular plan that has been prepared is undoubtedly that of Tap o' Noth, Rhynie. The heavily vitrified fort on the summit was surveyed conventionally with a plane table, but the much larger enclosure that takes in an area of about 15ha (38 acres) on the slopes below were surveyed with the GPS, again demonstrating the utility of this technique. The detailed drawing of the fort on the summit has shown the vitrification in the massive wall is only visible as a result of extensive stone robbing, but it has also revealed possible traces of a large timber round-house within an earlier enclosure visible within the interior. The outer enclosure has produced evidence of no less than 300 features, mostly small circular and oval platforms.

A major component of our work this year has involved checking the sites of farms, crofts and buildings indicated on 18th-century estate plans. As might be expected, most of the structures shown

lay in areas that are now heavily cultivated and consequently have been destroyed. However, within Clashindarroch Forest, W of Rhynie, extensive elements of the mid-18th-century landscape of crofts and small walled fields have survived beneath the trees. The full extent of this landscape is depicted on a plan of 1776 showing the Lordship of Huntly, but many of the names also appear in earlier records, such as the poll tax.

### Holyrood Park, Edinburgh

The survey of Holyrood Park was timed to coincide with a joint conference of the Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland and London, held in Edinburgh in April 1999. The project was planned from the outset as a mapping survey that would ultimately be published as a broadsheet. All the archaeological remains that had been recorded previously were reviewed, but some, such as the supposed hut-circles on the Dasses, did not stand close scrutiny and were omitted from the final map. Apart from the other well-known forts and settlements, most of the work was focused upon the cultivation remains that have been preserved within the park, but the survey also included later features, such as the quarries and the rifle ranges. The opportunity was also taken to explore the application of GPS technology, which proved a most effective and flexible survey tool. The final result has produced a colourful and informative broadsheet which, it is hoped, will prove popular amongst residents of the city and visitors alike.

### Glen Clova, Angus

RCAHMS surveys in Angus (*Central Angus*, 1983) and in *North-east Perth* (1990) suggested that the glens running back into the hills of Angus might hold enormous archaeological potential and, as a consequence, Glen Clova was selected for Afforestation Land Survey. The initial reconnaissance reported last year (*DES 1998*, 110) showed that this was indeed the case, and the final results of the survey have fully lived up to our expectations. Numerous hut-circles have been recovered, together with a liberal scatter of later *settlement remains throughout the glen*. The pattern of survival is not limited to the upper slopes, and such remains are found extensively on terraces close to the floor of the glen. A surprising feature to emerge is a fort sited on the shoulder at the junction of the glen with Glen Doll.

### Kale Water, Roxburgh

This survey fills a gap in the pattern of recent fieldwork in the Cheviots between *Southdean* (RCAHMS 1994) in the west and the Bowmont Valley Survey by Edinburgh University in the east. In line with other Afforestation Land Surveys, the structures located in the course of the fieldwork are being mapped with GPS to produce an accurate digital map of all antiquities.

This area of the Cheviots is notable for the extensive prehistoric farming landscapes that are preserved high up on the ridges, including both enclosed and unenclosed timber-built settlements, a series of scooped settlements, cord rig and cross-ridge dykes. New examples of all these monuments are being encountered and the range of funerary monuments has also been expanded to include ditched barrows, stony ring-banks and what appears to be a small square cairn. The area also contains the Roman temporary camps at Pennymuir, one of only a few locations in Scotland where such features survive as upstanding earthworks. The camps lie adjacent

to Dere Street (the principal Roman road from England to eastern Scotland), which climbs up to the Border to the south of Woden Law. Here the survey has shown that the course of the road has been wrongly mapped and confused with a later trackway which follows a slightly different route to the watershed.

An extensive landscape of rig-and-furrow of medieval and later date has also survived in this area, largely on account of the long-established pattern of sheep farming in the Cheviots. This form of farming has created its own distinctive archaeology, represented by turf or stone stells and folds, shelters of various forms, and large turf enclosures. The rig has been plotted and characterised using aerial photographs, distinguishing between areas of broad reverse-S ridging, various other types of straight rig, and 'grooved' rig, the latter defined by little more than a narrow furrow. Some of the rig was clearly designed to run partly along the contour, and has led to the formation of flights of low terraces. Fine examples of cultivation terrace systems are found at places like Chatto Craig, where there is also evidence of rigs overlying them. A pattern of medieval and post-medieval settlement is beginning to emerge also, in some cases partly reusing prehistoric scooped settlements and in others in new locations. The latter includes a medieval street village at Upper Chatto. Some of the buildings in this village are long, largely turf, structures about 20m in length, but others have a solid stone foundation. It is not clear if this observation has any chronological significance.

## FIRST EDITION SURVEY PROJECT

This project has continued its progress, completing the examination of Argyll and Perthshire, and working steadily down the east coast from Aberdeenshire into Angus. Work on Galloway has now started, confirming the existence of large numbers of unrecorded farmsteads in this area. The total number of sites recorded to date now stands at 16,787 – a remarkable figure, which will continue to grow as the survey extends into south-eastern Scotland.

## HISTORIC LANDUSE ASSESSMENT

During this year assessments have been carried out in three areas. The first two have been undertaken in partnership with Historic Scotland and concern the proposed National Parks, one centred on Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, the other on the Cairngorms. The third is in partnership with the Forestry Commission and covers the area of the recently published volume on Eastern Dumfriesshire (RCAHMS 1997). The work in Dumfriesshire has been completed, as has that for the Loch Lomond Park, and a report on the latter, with a review of the recorded archaeological remains within the area, is being prepared in conjunction with Historic Scotland.

## AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

While the weather during the summer of 1999 was better than that of the previous year, there was no major improvement in the quality and frequency of cropmarking in Scotland. The wet weather of May and June provided conditions which were not conducive to the creation of crop stress, impeding the formation of cropmarks. It is unusual for two successive years to have such a similar weather

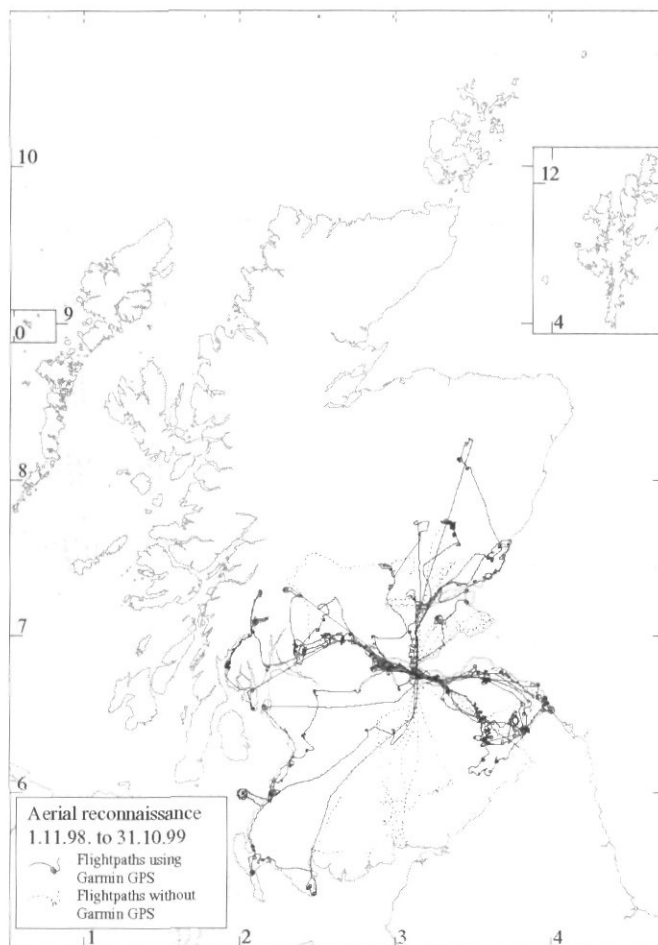


Fig 26. Aerial reconnaissance in 1998/99. (© RCAHMS)



(see opposite)

Fig 27. An aerial view of hut circles and field-systems on Craigmeg Hill, Angus. (© RCAHMS)



Fig 28. An aerial view of the ruined buildings at Little Eggie township, Glen Clova, Angus. In the top left corner of the photograph there are five hut circles within the remains of a prehistoric field-system. (© RCAHMS D 40471)

pattern, and the pattern of recording was also similar to that of the previous year. During the period between 1 November 1998 and 30 September 1999, some 780 sites were recorded during 108 hours in the air.

The latter part of 1998 yielded the appropriate conditions for only one flight for the detection of slight earthworks under low light, and this was directed at the Angus Glens, in support of RCAHMS Afforestation Land Survey project in this area, which has surveyed many previously unrecorded earthwork sites. This was followed up with further flights in the new year. Subsequent work along the low hills to the south of the glens on the north side of Strathmore, with the ground covered in light snow, was equally productive, revealing, among many other sites, four buildings of Pitcarmick type, perhaps belonging to the later first millennium AD. Gleneagles and the northern part of the Ochils, another ALS area, formed the subject of other flights designed to exploit the

effects of low sunlight on surviving earthworks, relating, for the most part, to post-medieval sheep farming. Small areas of surviving pre-improvement landscape in the survey area of Strath Don formed another strand in the aerial programme. Further recording in Holyrood Park was carried out in preparation for the broadsheet on the upstanding monuments, which was published in advance of the joint meeting of the Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland and London at the beginning of May. The area of the proposed National Park around Loch Lomond was the subject of survey at different times of the year, covering the different types of land-use found there.

Other projects which were continued from the previous year included religious sites photographed in connection with the exhibition, 'World of Worship', the RCAHMS contribution to the celebration of the Millennium, which will go on tour throughout Scotland. There was further coverage of World War II sites





Fig 28. An aerial view of the ruined buildings at Little Eggie township, Glen Clova, Angus. In the top left corner of the photograph there are five hut circles within the remains of a prehistoric field-system. (© RCAHMS D 40471)

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associated with the Defence of Britain Project. Recording of the progress of the development of the new Parliament was maintained, and the opportunity was taken to photograph the many large-scale buildings in central Edinburgh which have recently been completed. The closure of many woollen mills in the Scottish Borders led to their recording from the air.

While the weather conditions with regard to aerial survey in July and August were not as poor as those of 1998, they were very changeable and so unsuitable for more extended flights. Few cropmarks appeared and they were virtually restricted to eastern areas of Scotland. Although there was little of a spectacular nature discovered, summer aerial survey has improved the coverage of settlement, particularly in eastern Perthshire, East Lothian and Berwickshire.

## Sponsored Fliers

Eleven flights, totalling some seventeen hours in the air, were carried out in Highland, Moray, Aberdeenshire and Angus. Flying was, as with the RCAHMS programme, restricted by the poor conditions of 1999.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

For the first time the number of public consultations to the NMRS in 1998-99 has passed 14,000. Of these consultations, 25% were made in person by visitors to John Sinclair House and the others were by fax, telephone, letter and e-mail. The creation of an e-mail address for RCAHMS has meant that there has been a steady increase in the number of enquiries received this way. The availability of the NMRS database, CANMORE (Computer Application for National Monuments Record Enquiries), on the World Wide Web has opened up information about Scotland's archaeology and buildings to a far wider audience. This has proved to be a popular venture - 2,000 individuals registered to use the database within 1998-99 and carried out almost 44,000 searches. Some researchers have found that they can undertake initial research on CANMORE from their home before coming in to consult the maps, photographs, drawings or other material held within the NMRS. For others, remote access provides opportunities for research from as far afield as Alaska, Falkland Islands, North America, Australia or New Zealand.

The CD-ROM, *Monuments on Record*, produced to celebrate 90 years of the Royal Commissions in England, Scotland and Wales, was launched in November 1998. Visually attractive and interesting, it contains over 700 images (including video clips) and captions illustrating the work of the Commissions. Over 400 copies have been distributed to schools, colleges and university departments in Scotland, where it has been favourably received. The CD-ROM was demonstrated at various events where staff were promoting the work of RCAHMS, including the Royal Highland Show, Doors Open Day and the Scottish Library and Cultural Resources Show.

Publications produced this year include a revised *Pictish Symbol Stones: an illustrated gazetteer*, which was published in March 1999. It has been a popular volume and plans are already underway to reprint it. There has also been considerable interest shown in another publication, *Catalogue of the Luftwaffe Photographs in the National Monuments Record of Scotland*.

The most important archaeological accession to the NMRS this year has been the archaeological papers of Jack G Scott, who died in June 1999. President of CBA (Scotland) from 1976-78, he was Keeper of Archaeology, Ethnography and History at Kelvingrove Museum until his retirement in 1978. Active in Scottish archaeology throughout his lifetime, the collection contains excavation diaries, drawings, photographs and research notes dating back to 1948,

when he started work in Scotland, and includes material relating to many of the sites he excavated.

Accessions from many other sources continue to arrive in the NMRS, from reports on recent survey activity by professional or local archaeological groups or individuals, to excavation archives funded by Historic Scotland or its predecessors. The project to catalogue these latter archives has continued to make excellent progress. Over 11,500 photographs, drawings and manuscripts have been catalogued from numerous excavations, including Jedburgh Abbey, St Boniface Church, Papa Westray, Orkney and Bannockburn. An increasing number of volunteers have assisted with a variety of cataloguing projects this year. Coming from different backgrounds, and offering a variety of skills, the volunteers make a significant contribution to the work of the NMRS, assisting with cataloguing projects or helping to list or sort various collections.

With the wider accessibility of the NMRS and the increasing numbers of consultations, it is becoming more important to ensure that the work of the RCAHMS archaeological field survey teams is made available to the public as quickly as possible and that the database is continuously updated. Staff within the NMRS have been involved with the archiving of material from surveys carried out in several recently completed areas, including Kingussie and Strath Don.

Since 1983, RCAHMS has been responsible for providing the Ordnance Survey (OS) with archaeological information for their maps. As part of this process, sites from areas of RCAHMS fieldwork are selected for inclusion on maps and the appropriate details passed to the OS. A review of all Roman sites in Scotland has also taken place, as part of a complete revision of the *OS Map of Roman Britain*, which is due for publication in 2001.



Fig 29. One of this year's major archaeological accessions to the NMRS is the large collection of research notes, drawings, photographs, slides and correspondence of the late Jack Scott, shown here (wearing beret) during excavations at Kilmahoy, Argyll and Bute, in 1959. (© RCAHMS, J G Scott Collection: D 49841)

A joint project with CSA, updating the bibliographic recording in the CANMORE database, is now in its second year. This year, almost 3,000 bibliographic entries have been added to the database and over 1,000 new sites recorded. Recent publications are an invaluable source of new information; including in CANMORE references to archaeological work in Scotland from various new periodicals or books enables researchers to have pointers to the latest up-to-date information.

The NMRS is always grateful for contributions to the collections or for additional information about sites, monuments or buildings.

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 1477/1499

E-mail: nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk

CANMORE-Web: <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk>

## PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGY ACCESSIONS

October 1998 to September 1999

### Scotland in General

Papers relating to the work of the late Allard Johnson, including archive from the excavations at Corrimony, Highland, and from an earthwork at Pollok Estate, Glasgow, 1959–60. The material also includes glass slides of various archaeological sites in Scotland, England and Ireland, and plans of sites in Germany and Yugoslavia. Ian Richmond and Gordon Childe also appear in the photographs. (Dr L Keppie, Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery)

A CD-ROM containing archive of surveys, by C Burgess and others, including: Garenin, Bostadh, Calanais and Uig, all Lewis, Western Isles, 1994–98; Cleaven Dyke, Perth and Kinross, 1994–97; Dunagoil, Argyll and Bute, 1995–96; Loch Awe, Argyll and Bute, 1996; Loch Doon, South Ayrshire, 1994–95; Stirling Castle, Stirling; Dun Davie, Highland, 1997; Monte Sante Antonio, Sardinia, 1995. (Mr C Burgess)

A collection of conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Ltd on small finds from: Kinnaird Head Castle, Aberdeenshire; Fordhouse Barrow, Angus; Ironhill, Angus; Red Castle, Angus; Edinburgh Castle, Queen Anne Building and Hospital Square, City of Edinburgh; Holyrood Palace, City of Edinburgh; College Goods Yard, City of Glasgow; Dairsie Castle, Fife; Cille Bhrea, Dingwall, Highland; Hilton of Cadboll, Highland; Crantit, Orkney; Earl's Palace, Kirkwall, Orkney; Sandwick South, Orkney; Melrose Abbey, Scottish Borders; Unst, Shetland; Kinneil House, West Lothian; Nether Parkley, West Lothian. (AOC Scotland Ltd)

Unedited manuscript submissions for entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, 1998. (Council for Scottish Archaeology)

Inventories of carved stones at properties in the care of Historic Scotland, compiled by Mary Markus, including: Craignethan Castle, South Lanarkshire; Deer Abbey, Aberdeenshire; Melrose Abbey, Scottish Borders; and St Machars Cathedral, Aberdeen. (Mr R Weland, Historic Scotland)

Reports of dowsing investigations, including: 'A Survey of Some Interesting Sites in Glen Lochay near Killin', by P and M Donaldson, 1999, and 'Tomnaverie' by P Donaldson, 1999. (Mr P Donaldson)

Gazetteer of medieval hospital sites in Scottish Borders and Fife Council areas, by R Cachart, D W Hall and M Middleton, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust. (Dr R Fawcett, Historic Scotland)

Papers of the late Anne S Robertson, containing archives from the Scottish Field School of Archaeology, of which she was a long-time Secretary and Director. Some of the material relates to the School's excavations at Birrens, Dumfries and Galloway. (Dr L Keppie, Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery)

Five notebooks by Professor J K St Joseph recording fieldwork in England and Scotland, 1935–43, together with a collection of offprints of a number of his articles, 1936–78. (Mrs D St Joseph)

Survey Director's Handbook (Occasional Paper no 30), edited by D Topen, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), 1997. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

A collection of drawings by Dr E Mackie, including: an unnamed dun, probably on Tiree, Argyll and Bute, 1962; Balevullin, Tiree, Argyll and Bute, 1961 or 1962; Annait, early Christian site, Skye, Highland; and Dun Liath, Skye, Highland, 1964; plans, elevations and sections from Monamore chambered cairn, Arran, North Ayrshire, 1961; Iron Age rotary querns from Howe, Orkney; Bronze Age urn cemetery, cairn at Alloway, South Ayrshire, 1963; Coalpots Road, Girvan, South Ayrshire, 1961; the Lang Cairn, Dumbarton Muir, West Dunbartonshire. (Dr E W Mackie)

Drawings of the St Andrews cross-shaft (no 19), Fife; the Govan Sarcophagus, City of Glasgow; and analysis of the interlace and key-pattern panels on the Nigg cross-slab, Highland; together with laser copies of drawings including: the Portsoy whetstone, Moray; the Crieff cross-slab, Perth and Kinross; and the Jedburgh Shrine, Scottish Borders, by I G Scott, 1999. (Mr I G Scott)

A large collection of research notes, drafts, drawings, photographs, negatives and slides, on a wide range of archaeological and historical subjects, by J G Scott. (The estate of Mr J G Scott)

Colour slides of Scheduled sites in the former regions of Tayside and Fife taken by Historic Scotland wardens. (Dr S Foster, Historic Scotland)

Notes, correspondence, photographs and drawings by Professor A and Dr A Thom, relating to their research into megalithic archaeology and archaeoastronomy. Also, a number of instruments



Fig 30. Fragments of Beaker pottery from an unpublished excavation on Shewalton Moor, by Jack Scott. (© RCAHMS, J G Scott Collection: D 49839)





Fig 31. In 1960 a log-boat was discovered during work on a hydro-electric scheme on Loch Glashan, Argyll and Bute. Military assistance was provided to retrieve the boat, which is now preserved in Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum. (© RCAHMS, J G Scott Collection: D 49845)

belonging to Professor Alexander Thom, including a pantograph, sextant, compass, two theodolites, an incomplete unidentified surveying instrument, measuring tapes, slide-rules, and a mechanical calculator. (The McColl family)

A large collection of slides and negatives taken by Mrs Betty Willsher in the course of her research into Scottish graveyard monuments, together with books and journals on genealogy and on American, English, Irish, German and Jewish monuments. In addition, a large number of photographs by Mrs Willsher, R Wylie, and N Foster of British, Irish and Continental sculpture, with an emphasis upon depictions of the Green Man, and a number of articles on the subject. (Mrs E Willsher)

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, September 1998. (Dr T C Welsh)

## ABERDEENSHIRE

Copies of Aberdeenshire Archaeological Surveys flying programmes, covering sites in Angus and Aberdeenshire, 1998. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Archives from projects by AOC Scotland Ltd, including: Brae Farm, Aberdeenshire, 1998; and Cairnwell, Aberdeenshire, 1995. (AOC Scotland Ltd)

Report on Braemar Cemetery Extension, Aberdeenshire, by L Baker and S Carter, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Data structure report of the excavation of a flint scatter at Easter Hatton, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, by T G Holden, 1998, and report on the flaked lithic assemblage, by C R Wickham-Jones. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of a forestry survey by Headland Archaeology Ltd, at Eslie Farm, Strachan, Aberdeenshire, by T Holden and J Rideout, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of evaluation at Laird's Park, Hatton of Fintray, Aberdeenshire, by S Stronach and M Hastie, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of field evaluation at Friar's Dubbs, Jubilee Bridge, Inverbervie, Aberdeenshire, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Report on a desk-based archaeological evaluation of drainage features in the proposed wetlands area at Allanaquoich, Mar Lodge Estate, Aberdeenshire, by S A Wallace, 1999. (The National Trust for Scotland)



Report of documentary research into the Mar Lodge Estate, Aberdeenshire, by F M Jamieson for the National Trust for Scotland, 1998. (The National Trust for Scotland)

Report on archaeological recording at the Red House, Mar Lodge Estate, Aberdeenshire, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1999. (The National Trust for Scotland)

Copy of notes on Roman marching camps in Grampian Region, by J Chandler, 1999. (Mr J Chandler)

Report of geophysical survey of the Rothiemay recumbent stone circle, Aberdeenshire, by A Aspinall, University of Bradford, 1998. (Mr A Aspinall, University of Bradford)

## **ANGUS**

Archives from projects by AOC Scotland Ltd, including: Clifftown Road, Arbroath, Angus, 1998; Culhawk Hill, Angus, 1996; Friockheim, Angus, 1990; Marcus and Finavon, Angus, 1987. (AOC Scotland Ltd)

Report of evaluation at Hamilton Green, Arbroath, Angus, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, and of accompanying geophysical surveys by Geoquest Associates, 1999. (SUAT)

Report on the archaeological implications of a proposed development at Westway, Arbroath, Angus, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Reports of a forestry survey at Balfour Farm, Menmuir, Angus, by M Dalland and C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of evaluation at the proposed industrial site development, Brechin (West), Angus, by L Baker and C Moloney, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavation of cists at Mains of Melgund, 1986; East Campsie, 1987; Mains of Balgavies, 1989; and West Scryne, 1994, all Angus. (Mr J Rideout, Alba Archaeology)

Report of watching brief at High Street, Montrose, Angus, by R Cachart, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

## **ARGYLL AND BUTE**

Reports of forestry surveys by Headland Archaeology Ltd, including: Kiloran, Scalasaig, and Balnahard, Colonsay, Argyll and Bute, by S Carter, and M Dalland, 1999; and Resipole Farm, Meall Mor, Strontian, Argyll and Bute, by T Holden and J Rideout, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on Tigh Vectican, Arrochar, Argyll and Bute, by G MacGregor, O Lelong and D J Johnston-Smith, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report of a watching brief at Campbeltown Old Quay, Argyll and Bute, by K Speller, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report of excavation at Creag an Fhithich, Lismore, Argyll and Bute, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

Archive from an archaeological watching brief at Crinan Harbour, Argyll and Bute, 1998, by FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Report of field survey of Dun Daraich, a dun in Glen Finart, Cowal, Argyll and Bute, by E B Rennie, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), 1998. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Copy of text of the proposed booklet, 'The Story of Eilean Mor MacCormick', Argyll and Bute, by W C Wolfe, 1999. (Mr W C Wolfe)

Notes and photographs of an enclosure and structures on Garbh Reise, Argyll and Bute, 1999. (Mr R C Callander)

Report of an Historic and Landscape Survey of Geilston House and Garden, Cardross, by O Lelong, T Addyman, C MacIver and D Wylie, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of an excavation on Gunna, Argyll and Bute, by H F James, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report on conservation work on machinery at Iona Marble Quarry, Iona, Argyll and Bute, by D W Pybus, National Trust for Scotland, 1997. (The National Trust for Scotland)

Report of survey of Kilberry and Coulaghailtro Farm, South Knapdale, Argyll and Bute, by G MacGregor and C Dalglish, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Report of watching brief on the construction of an access road and service lines to Kinlochaline Castle, Morvern, Argyll and Bute, by J G Robertson, 1998. (Dr J G Robertson)

Report of a survey of No 2 Knockvologan, Isle of Mull, Argyll and Bute, by T Pollard and E Stuart, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Report of survey of the Loch na Droma Buidhe area, Drimnin Estate, Morvern, Argyll and Bute, by J G Robertson, 1997. (Dr J G Robertson)

Report on the emergency consolidation works at Tigh an Easbuig, Iona, Argyll and Bute, 1998, by John Renshaw Architects. (Mr J Renshaw, John Renshaw Architects)

Report of the Kilmartin Glen Project, Argyll and Bute, 1998, by D Abernethy, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of evaluation at 4 Black Crofts, North Connel, Oban, Argyll and Bute, by M Dalland, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a watching brief of Oban Sewerage Scheme, Argyll and Bute, by A H Blair, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of survey of Stonefield Farm, South Knapdale, Argyll and Bute, by G MacGregor and C Dalglish, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Report of an assessment and survey of Strachur Smiddy, Argyll and Bute, by J A Atkinson, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1997. (GUARD)

Report of survey of Tibertich Farm, Kilmartin, Argyll and Bute, by G MacGregor and C Dalglish, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

## **CLACKMANNANSHIRE**

Archive from excavations at Gartarry Quarry, Clackmannanshire, by AOC Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Sauchie Tower, Clackmannanshire, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU), 1984-85. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)



Figs 32 and 33 (see opposite). During the 1959 excavations of the moat of Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfries and Galloway, the timbers of four successive medieval bridges were uncovered, preserved by the accumulated silt. (Historic Scotland: D 49842 and D 49843)

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Archive from a desk-based study and field survey of Barharrow, Gatehouse of Fleet, Dumfries and Galloway, 1999, by FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Report on a pre-afforestation survey at Braidenoch, Carsphairn, Dumfries and Galloway, by T Ward and M Brown, Biggar Museum Trust, 1998. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Excavation archive from Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfries and Galloway, 1955–1967, including excavation journals, finds records, draft reports, correspondence and photographs. (Mr D Gallagher)

Archive from excavations at Douglon, Dumfries and Galloway, by J Cannell, 1985. (Mr J Cannell)

Report on excavations at Fox Plantation, Dumfries and Galloway, by G MacGregor, M C Donnelly, B Glendinning, L H Johnstone, and K Taylor, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1996. (GUARD)

Report of a pre-afforestation survey at Glenfasket Farm, Dumfries and Galloway, by T Ward and M Brown, 1999. (Ms M Brown, Biggar Museum Trust)

Report of an excavation and watching brief at Holm's Road, Beattock, Dumfries and Galloway, by K Speller, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Copy of Edinburgh University undergraduate dissertation – 'The Meaning of the Archaeological Record: the Parish of Inch, Wigtownshire', by J Murray, 1986. (Mrs J Murray)

Archive from an excavation of the Roman Road, Moffat Golf Course, Dumfries and Galloway, by Alba Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Mr J Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd)

Data structure report on Old Lochnaw Castle excavation, 1998, Isle of Lochnaw, Dumfries and Galloway, by D Alexander, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

Data structure report on The Pend and 53 George Street, Whithorn (Phase 1), by C Lowe and L Baker, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of survey of the Threave Estate, Dumfries and Galloway, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1998. (The National Trust for Scotland)

## DUNDEE CITY

Archive from excavations at Dundee Law, City of Dundee, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU), 1990. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a watching brief at the Howff, City of Dundee, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust (SUAT), 1998. (SUAT)

Report of a watching brief at Morgan Tower, 135 Nethergate, City of Dundee, by D Bowler, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)



Report of archaeological trial excavations at Scottish Mutual (former Next), Murraygate/Panmure Street, City of Dundee, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1998. (SUAT)

Report of a desk-based assessment of The Avenue, Longforgan, City of Dundee, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1998. (SUAT)

Report on grave slabs at Longforgan, City of Dundee, by C Muir, 1999. (Mr C Muir, Historic Scotland Conservation Centre)

### **EAST AYRSHIRE**

Report of an excavation at High Gass Water Row, Cronberry, East Ayrshire, by J A Atkinson and J S Duncan, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Report on the evaluation of the blast furnace bank at Dunaskin Open Air Museum, East Ayrshire, by J C Pressly, 1999. (Mr J C Pressly, Dunaskin Open Air Museum)

Report of survey and evaluation of Gass Water, East Ayrshire, by G MacGregor, with a contribution from J Riddell, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of assessment and watching brief at Holmes Road, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, by L Baker and C Lowe, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from a desk-based assessment and archaeological field survey of the Kirkintilloch Flood Prevention Scheme, East Ayrshire,

1998, by F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

### **EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE**

Data structure report of the investigation of the Antonine Wall at Shirva, East Dunbartonshire, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

Data structure report of an investigation of the Antonine Wall beside the Board Burn, Shirva, East Dunbartonshire, by B Glendinning and M Cressey, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

### **EAST LoTHIAN**

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd, including: Inveresk Road, Haddington, East Lothian, 1998; Millhill, Musselburgh, East Lothian, 1997; North Belton, East Lothian, 1989; and Skateraw, East Lothian, 1978. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Report of an evaluation on Cockenzie Waggonway and Tranent Mains Farm, East Lothian, by O Lelong, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Data structure report on watching brief and excavations, A1 Dualling, Dunbar: West of Spott Junction to Oswald Dean, East Lothian, by R Strachan, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Archive from excavations at Golf Course Road, Dunbar, East Lothian, by AOC Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

## RCAHMS

Structures report on three seasons (1991–93) excavation at Inveresk Roman fort, East Lothian, by A Leslie and B Will, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report of an evaluation at Inveresk Industrial Estate, Musselburgh, East Lothian, by J Terry, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report and archive from the graveyard survey of Prestonkirk Churchyard, East Lothian, by the Prestonkirk Burial Ground Survey Group, 1998. (Mr C Tabraham, Prestonkirk Burial Ground Survey Group)

Report of watching brief at 10 Duncan Gardens, Tranent, East Lothian, by M Hastie, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Report of a watching brief on the Levern Walkway, Barrhead, East Renfrewshire, by M Donnelly, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

## EDINBURGH CITY

Evaluation report on Cramond Kirk Hall, City of Edinburgh, by J Terry, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of evaluation at 42 to 50 Water Street, Leith, City of Edinburgh, by C Moloney, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Two colour photographs, with accompanying correspondence, relating to a carved stone head, probably a corbel, discovered in Waverley Station, City of Edinburgh, in the early 1990s. (Mr S M Clegg)

## FALKIRK

Reports on the proposed Blackness–Grangemouth natural gas pipeline: trenching of a possible shell midden site at Inveravon Farm, Falkirk; watching brief at the Bo'ness to Kinneil railway crossing; excavation of Shell Midden, Inveravon, Falkirk, by K Cameron, 1999; data structure report on the archaeological watching brief, by C McGill and K Cameron, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Report (no 488) on watching brief on the Electricity Power Line Replacement, Bonnyhill Road, Falkirk, by A R Rees, 1999. (BP Chemicals Ltd)

Report on excavations at Mary Street, Laurieston, Falkirk, by Falkirk Museum Service, 1999. (Mr G Bailey, Callendar House, Falkirk)

Report (no 434) of remedial archaeological works at Lochlands Roman Temporary Camps, Larbert, Falkirk, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1998. (CFA)

## FIFE

Colour aerial photographic slides showing Lundin Links, Isle of May, Crail Airfield, Balcolmie Golf Course, and Cambo ring ditch, Fife, by Fife Council Planning Service Archaeology Unit, 1996. (Mr P Yeoman)

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd, including: Cliff Walk, St Andrews, Fife, 1996; Downlaw Hillfort, Fife, 1988; Inchcolm Hogback, Fife, 1993; Market Street, St Andrews, Fife, 1996; and West Coaltown, Fife, 1990. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Archives from excavations and surveys at Cameronbridge Distillery, Fife, 1998; Culross Palace and Bessie Bar's Hall, Fife, 1992–97, and St Monans Saltpans, Fife, 1985–96, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU), and Scotia Archaeology Ltd. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Photographs and negatives of sites in Fife, by R McIntosh, 1998–99, including: structures on the coast between Crail and Anstruther; the remains of Barnsmuir Mill; Caipie Caves; possible remains of Cunninghame Tower; repairs to the middle pier, Anstruther; a former fisherman's house, Cellardyke, with gallows for drying nets; chimney at back of Murray library, Anstruther; incised stone boundary marker at Kilrenny; and negatives of a joiner's workshop and smoke house, now demolished, in the Cunzie area of Anstruther. (Mr R McIntosh)

Colour photographs of graveyard monuments in Fife by S Farrell, including: Abdie, Anstruther Cemetery, Anstruther West, Balmerino, Creich, Dunbog, Dysart, Flisk, Forgan, Hill of Tarvit, Kilmany, Leslie, Leuchars, Leuchars Cemetery, Logie, Tayport Cemetery, Tayport Churchyard, Vicarsford, Fife. Also reports of surveys of graveyards at East Wemyss, Kennoway and Milton of Balgonie, 1998, and of the East Fife Graveyard Survey and West and Central Fife Graveyard Survey, 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Report on Balcarres Estate, Fife, by G MacGregor, L Sharpe and J Hamer, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report on a watching brief and excavation on the Balmullo to Newport Water Main Improvement, Fife, by A Leslie, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1996. (GUARD)

Report of watching brief at Bluther Burn sewer renewal, Fife, by I Cullen, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Colour photograph, with covering letter, relating to an inscription at the mouth of the Caipie Caves, Fife, by R McIntosh, 1999. (Mr R McIntosh)

Colour slides of Cellardyke Market Cross, Fife, taken by Fife Archaeological Service, who undertook the conservation of the cross. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Archive from a watching brief at Crail Harbour, Fife, 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Additional archive material from excavations at Hallow Hill, comprising anatomical identifications and bone lists by Dr A Young, with photographs, further radiocarbon data, and an archive copy of notebook 1. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot, St Andrews Heritage Services)

Report on the Isle of May excavations, Fife, 1996, by N Battley, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1997. (GUARD)

Report of a site evaluation at 20–22 Esplanade, Kirkcaldy, Fife, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Grave memorial recording forms, data disk and survey plan from the St Andrews Cathedral Graveyard Survey Project. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot, St Andrews Heritage Services)

Report of a site evaluation at 50/52 Argyle Street, St Andrews, Fife, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1998. (SUAT)

Report of assessment at Madras College, St Andrews, Fife, by D Hall, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Report of an evaluation at 101–103 Market Street, St Andrews, Fife, by B Glendinning, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of watching brief at St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews, Fife, by D Hall, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Report (no 457) of evaluation at Scotsraig Golf Course, Tayport, Fife, by J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Report of an evaluation of the Tarvit to Balmullo Pipeline route, Fife, by P Duffy, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

## GLASGOW CITY

Archive from a desk-based assessment and field survey at Auchinlea Park, City of Glasgow, 1998, by Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Report on a re-appraisal of Camp Hill, Queen's Park, City of Glasgow, and report of a possible sub-circular enclosure at Dawsholm Park, Maryhill, City of Glasgow, by Dr T C Welsh, 1999. (Dr T C Welsh)

Report of excavation of an Ice House, Castlemilk, City of Glasgow, by J Scott Wood, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), 1996. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Final report on the conservation of the sarcophagus in Govan Old Parish Church, City of Glasgow, by S Gordon, 1999. (Dr D Pringle, Historic Scotland)

Report of field survey of Springburn Park and Alexandra Park, City of Glasgow, edited by D Topen, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), 1997. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

## HIGHLAND

Report of watching brief on Ach A'Chorrain, near Durness, Sutherland, Highland, by R Cachart, Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Reports of watching briefs in Highland Council area by G Robins, North Highland Archaeology, including: at Highfield by Muir of Ord, 1998; Invergordon and Ardersier Water Mains Renewal; Inverness Indoor Bowling Club, Castle Heather, 1998; Castle Linglas, by Keiss, 1998; No 27 High Street, Rosemarkie, 1998; Stain, by Keiss, 1999; water main renewal, Tain, 1998; and Knockbreck Road, Tain, 1998. (Mr G Robins, North Highland Archaeology)

Archives from excavations and surveys including: A'Cheardach Ruadh, Red Smiddy, Poolewe, Highland, 1980; Fasgadh Ironworks, Highland, 1982; and Inverlochy Castle, Highland, 1983–95, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU), and Scotia Archaeology Ltd. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of forestry surveys by Headland Archaeology including: Auchnasaul Estate, Lochaline, Morvern, Highland, by T Holden and J Rideout, 1999; Balavil Estate, Kingussie, Highland, by M Dalland and C Lowe, 1999; Eilean Fladday, Raasay, Skye and Lochalsh, Highland, by M Dalland, and C Lowe, 1999; Kintradwell, Sutherland, Highland, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1999; Langwell-Rinsary Braes, Berriedale, Caithness, Highland, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1999; Rahoy Estate, by Lochaline, Morvern, Highland, by C Lowe and J Wordsworth, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of report of survey of Alligin and Wester Alligin townships, Highland, by M MacDonald, 1998. (Ms M MacDonald)

Report of survey of selected sites, July 1999, in Glen Achall, Rhidorroch, Ullapool, Wester Ross, based on the survey carried out in July 1992. (Dr T C Welsh)

Report of survey of An Torr, Badachro, Gairloch, Wester Ross, Highland, by C Dagg, 1998. (Ms C Dagg)

Report of evaluation at Dooket Hill, Auldearn, Highland, by B Glendinning, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Archive from excavations at Avielochan and Granish Farms, Highland, by AOC Archaeology Ltd, 1996. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of 'Notes and Observations on the Colour/Stone Type Survey of Balnuaran of Clava, May 1997', by D A Trevarthen and H Jackson. (Mr D A Trevarthen)

Report on Chapel Hill, Ballachly, Dunbeath, Highland: a survey of the early Christian remains, by I Banks and J Hooper, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of a survey of Beinn nan Carn, Suisnish Farm, Strath, Isle of Skye, by M Wildgoose, 1999. (Mr M Wildgoose)

Reports on Castle Tioram, Moidart, Highland, including: report on the archaeological resource, research strategy and geophysical survey, by Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD); structural analysis and rock discontinuity survey, by Ove Arup and Partners; analysis of consultation, design analysis and technical impact assessment, conservation strategy, conservation strategy and proposals, and statement of cultural significance, by ARP Lorimer and Associates; preliminary geological survey by D Powell; the historical background, by A Murray; and press cuttings compiled by the Friends of Castle Tioram, 1998–1999. (Mr P Drummond, ARP Lorimer and Associates)

Corrieyairack Pass: Conservation and Management Study, by Gavin Walker & Associates, 1997. (Mr J Wood, Highland Regional Council)

Data structure report on Dellfield, Inshes, Inverness, Highland, watching brief, by K Cameron, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Final report on the Dounreay Castle Ground Remediation, 1997–8, Highland, by Kirkdale Archaeology, 1998. (United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA))

Colour photographs of graveyard monuments and Commonwealth War Graves in Highland, including: Auldearn, Cladh Charadain, Convinth, Inverness Tomnahurich, and Nairn, and report on the Inverness and Nairn Graveyard Survey, 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Report and slides of consolidation and re-pinning of the existing stonework of Dun Grugaig, Glasnakille, Elgol, Isle of Skye, Highland, by M Wildgoose, 1998. (Mr K Miller, John Muir Trust)

Report on condition of Dun Fiadhairt (Dun an Iardhard), Skye, Highland, with estimated cost of preservation and two drawings, by HM Office of Works, 1921. (Mr C Tabraham, Historic Scotland)

Reports and photographs from trial trenching at Garblies Farm, Auldearn, watching briefs at Meikle Geddes, Nairn, High Street, photographs of Corrimony farm, a plan of RAF Brackla, Cawdor, and various buildings in Nairn, 1997 and 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Report of a survey of Gleann Beag, Glenelg, Highland, by M Dalland and M Engl, 1998, and of an evaluation at Oldwick, Wick, Highland, by S Halliday, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a pre-afforestation survey, Inveralligin, Highland, by L Baker and J Rideout, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on a watching brief during ground clearance at the New Police Headquarters, Inverness, Highland, September 1997, by J Kenworthy, Cannich Archaeological Services. (Mr J Kenworthy, Cannich Archaeological Services)



## RCAHMS

Data structure report (no 451) of archaeological excavations on Loch Ashie By-Pass Water Main, Inverness, Highland, by K Cameron, Centre for Field Archaeology. 1999. (CFA)

Report of an evaluation at John O'Groats House Hotel, Caithness, Highland, by P Duffy, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of survey at Kinloch, Shieldaig, Torridon, Wester Ross, 1999. (Ms C Dagg)

Report on Letterewe, Highland. Phase 1: survey and evaluation, by M Donnelly, J A Atkinson, and E Photos-Jones, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Archive from the repair and recording of Loch nan Carraigeann ring cairn and stone circle, Highland, by Alba Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Mr J Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd)

Report of survey at Loch Poll, Assynt, Sutherland, by C Dagg, 1998. (Ms C Dagg)

A collection of reports on the military roads of the Highlands, by M Logie, 1997, including the following: an assessment of the 18th-century military roads which lie within the Highland Council boundaries: Fort William to Inverness: Coupar Angus to Fort George (and the northern link roads); Fort Augustus to Bernera Barracks; Dalwhinnie to Fort Augustus (by way of the Corrieyairack Pass); Stirling to Fort William; Dunkeld to Inverness. (Mr J Wood, Highland Regional Council)

Report of evaluation at Milton of Leys, Highland, by J S Duncan, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report of North Sutherland Survey: Coastal Zone Assessment – Kyle of Durness to Torrisdale Bay, Highland, by K Brady and C Morris, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (Mr P Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Report on a watching brief during ground clearance at the St Columba Campus, Sabhal Mor Ostaig, Rubha Cille Bhig, Sleat, Skye, November–December, 1997, by J Kenworthy, Cannich Archaeological Services. (Mr J Kenworthy, Cannich Archaeological Services)

Prints and negatives showing the interior of the north wall of St Duthac's Church, Tain, Highland, by D Cemery. (Mr P Yeoman)

Report of survey of the townships of North and South Screapadal, with a survey of the surrounding area on Raasay, Highland, edited by J Macdonald and J Scott Wood, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), 1998. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Report of survey of a proposed Woodland Grant Scheme plantation at Sandside Estate near Thurso, Caithness, Highland, by C Dagg, 1998. (Ms C Dagg)

Photocopy of report of survey of the Strathaird Estate, Skye, Highland, by M Wildgoose, G Kozikowski and S Birch, for the John Muir Trust, Phase 1 – 1997, South and East. (Mr K Miller, John Muir Trust)

Report of excavation at The Ord, Lairg, Highland, by M Dalland, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report and colour photographs of watching brief carried out on sections of the West Highland Way, formerly part of the 18th-century military roads system, Highland, by J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services, 1997. (Mr J Wordsworth, Wordsworth Archaeological Services)

## INVERCLYDE

Report of a desk assessment of Cartburn Mainyard, Inverclyde, by L Turner, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

NMRS Survey of a Private Collection of drawings of Gourrock Pier, Inverclyde. (per Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on East India Harbour, Greenock, Renfrewshire, by L Baker, 1997–98. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Newark Castle, Inverclyde, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU), 1984 and Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1997. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

## MIDLOTHIAN

Photographs of a wall at Ashley Lodge, Midlothian, formed of reused stone railway sleepers, by R C Callander, 1999. (Mr R C Callander)

Archive from excavations at Crichton Castle, Midlothian, 1985, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU). (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations by AOC Archaeology Ltd, at Eastfield, Dalkeith, Midlothian, 1995 and Penicuik House, Midlothian, 1998. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Report of landscape conservation plan on Middleton Hall, Gorebridge, Midlothian, by Landscape Conservation Studio Limited and Scottish Woodlands Ltd, 1999. (S M Goulty, Landscape Conservation Studio Ltd)

## MORAY

Report of fieldwork at Birnie, Moray, 1998, by F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland, 1999. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Three photographs of a souterrain near Easter Backlands of Roseisle, Moray, by I Keillar, c 1969. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Report, correspondence, and notes on excavations at Roman Camp Gate, Bellie, by the Elgin Society, 1968, together with aerial photographs, correspondence and notes on Roman subjects, by I Keillar, 1968–1974 and 1996. (Mr I Keillar, per Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Colour photographs of graveyard monuments and Commonwealth War Graves in Moray, including: Alves, Burghead Cemetery, Dyke, Elgin Cemetery, Forres Clunyhill Cemetery, Kinneddar, Lossiemouth Cemetery, Spynie, and Petty, and a desk-top survey of Drainie Church, 1998. (Mr S Farrell)

Report of pre-afforestation survey at Knock Hill, Moray, by C Lowe and T Holden, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd and the Central Excavation Unit (CEU), including: Tormore, Kilpatrick and Machrie North, Arran, North Ayrshire, 1978–81; and Portland Gate, Kilmarnock, North Ayrshire, 1996. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from a desk-based assessment and field survey at Ardeer, Irvine, North Ayrshire, 1998, by Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from excavations at Craignethan Castle, North Lanarkshire, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU), and Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1984, 1992–95. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

## ORKNEY ISLANDS

Report of the Orkney Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, by H Moore and G Wilson, Environmental and Archaeological Services, Edinburgh (EASE), Archaeological Consultants, 1998. (Mr P Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

Photograph of the Broch of Aikerness, Orkney, from among the papers of William Kirkness. The inscription on the reverse, in Kirkness's handwriting, refers to the discovery of the stairway the previous year, and so dates the photograph to 1930. The figure standing in front of the broch has been tentatively identified as J Hewat Craw. (Dr A Ritchie)

Report on excavation at Crantit, Orkney, by B Ballin-Smith, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of a Farm Ancient Monument Survey of Fillets, Graemsay, Orkney, by N Card, 1999. (Mr N Card)

Report of a watching brief during demolition of part of the north graveyard wall, St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, Orkney, by A H Blair, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of survey of New Holland, Holm, Orkney, by N Card, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Three video tapes, prepared by Raymond Lamb: Skail House and Bay of Skail, 1996; proposed Orkney Archaeological Centre: visual amenity and road safety aspects, 1996; and OrkEros 1: a presentation of coastal archaeological sites in Orkney which are undergoing destruction by marine erosion, compiled by J Gibson and R Lamb, 1996. (Dr S Foster, Historic Scotland)

Report of the Farm Ancient Monument Grant Scheme for the Loft, Longhope, Orkney, by N Card, 1998. (Mr N Card)

Archive from excavations at Point of Cott, Orkney, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU), 1984 and 1985. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Report on excavations at Skail House and the Bay of Skail, Sandwick, Orkney, by H F James, Glasgow University Archaeology and Research Division, 1997. (GUARD)

Report of an excavation at Skail Bay, Orkney, by B Simpson, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

## PERTH AND KINROSS

Archive from projects by AOC Archaeology Ltd and Central Excavation Unit (CEU), including: Coupar Angus, Perth and Kinross, 1996; Loanleven, Perth and Kinross, 1992; Mawcarse, Perth and Kinross, 1983; Tay Street, Perth, Perth and Kinross, 1993; and Gowrie Quarry, Perth and Kinross, 1997. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of forestry surveys by Headland Archaeology including: Craiganour Estate, Loch Rannoch, Perth and Kinross, by T Holden and M Dalland, 1999; Morenish Hill, Killin, Perth and Kinross, by M Dalland and C Lowe, 1999; Pitcairns Estate, Dunning, Perth and Kinross, by C Lowe and M Dalland, 1998; Struie Hill, Dunning, Perth and Kinross, by T Holden and J Rideout, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of watching brief at Wade's Military Road, Aberfeldy, Perth and Kinross, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Report of a watching brief at 25–27 Toutie Street, Alyth, Perth and Kinross, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Report of Ben Lawers Landscape Project, Perth and Kinross, final pilot season, by J A Atkinson, M Donnelly, O Lelong and G MacGregor, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

A brief account of a cairn at Greenbank Cottage, Dunkeld Road, Blairgowrie, Perth and Kinross, by an unnamed author, together with a covering letter by M Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery, on the discovery of a possible cist or souterrain on the site in March 1995. (Mr M Hall, Perth Museum and Art Gallery)

Reports of the evaluation and monitoring of sites on the Camserney to Fortingall Pipeline, Perth and Kinross, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1998 and 1999. (SUAT)

Report of a forestry survey, Camusericht Estate, Perth and Kinross, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Copy of 'A Study of Changing Landscape on a Highland Estate, Cashlie Estate, Upper Glenlyon, Perthshire', a dissertation submitted for the degree of MA in Landscape Archaeology at Bristol University, by D J Bashford. (Mr D J Bashford)

Report of an assessment and excavation at Cragganester, Loch Tayside, Perth and Kinross, by G MacGregor, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1997. (GUARD)

Report on excavations at Cuilteburn on the Roman Gask System, Perth and Kinross, 1998, by D J Woolliscroft and B Hoffman. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Manchester)

Reports of a desk-based assessment and of an evaluation of Knockarb Wood, Pitcairngreen, Perth and Kinross, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1998 and 1999. (SUAT)

Report (Occasional Paper no 21) of field survey of a deserted settlement at Milton of Lawers, North Loch Tayside, Perth and Kinross, by D MacInnes and M Alexander, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), 1998. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Report on Parkneuk Wood Roman Road, Perth and Kinross, excavations in 1967 and 1997, by D J Woolliscroft and M H Davies. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Manchester)

Archives from excavations in Perth at Blackfriars House, King Edward Street, Kinnoull Street, Meal Wynd and Mill Street, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1979–84. (SUAT)

Report of watching brief at Bowerswell Enhancement, Perth, Perth and Kinross, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Report of a forestry survey, Urrard, Killiecrankie, Perth and Kinross, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on Roman Gask Series Tower at West Mains of Huntingtower, Perth and Kinross, by D J Woolliscroft. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Manchester)

## RENFREWSHIRE

Report of a forestry survey, Yewtree Gardens, Houston, Renfrewshire, by M Dalland and C Lowe, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of watching brief at 45 Paisley High Street, Renfrewshire, by K Speller, with contributions by S Ramsay and J Miller, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)



## RCAHMS

Archive from excavations at Riverford Road, Rutherglen, Renfrew, by AOC Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

### SCOTTISH BORDERS

Reports of projects by Tam Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, including: Black Mount Survey, 1998; Pre-History North of Biggar Project – Weston Fieldwalking and Excavations, 1998, interim report; and Broughton Heights Archaeological Survey, 1999. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Archive from a watching brief at Clints Hill Cairn, Scottish Borders, 1997, by Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Report of a geophysical survey of Abbey Yards Field, Coldingham Priory, Scottish Borders, by P Johnson, 1999. (Dr N Fojut, Historic Scotland)

Photographs of Burgh Hill stone circle, Scottish Borders, by W Buchanan, 1997. (Mr R C Callander)

Report of watching brief at Dreva Craig telecommunications mast, Broughton, Scottish Borders, by P McNaught, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report on watching brief at Edington Castle, Chirside, Scottish Borders, by A H Blair, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Jedburgh Abbey, Scottish Borders, 1983–90. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from excavations at Kelso Abbey Bank, Scottish Borders, 1988, and Newstead, Scottish Borders, 1981, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU). (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a watching brief at Annay Road, Melrose, Scottish Borders, 1999. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report on an excavation at Muirfield, Melrose, Scottish Borders, 1998. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Notes, aerial photograph, maps and plans of a 'pilgrim's village' at Old Melrose, Scottish Borders, by W Elliot. (Mr W Elliot)

Note of a family tradition recorded by W Elliot of the discovery of the Over Kirkhope stone, Scottish Borders, and of other carved slabs, now lost. (Mr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

### SHETLAND ISLANDS

Colour aerial photographic slides of sites in Shetland, by V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

Data structure report and original drawings of salvage recording at Broch of Houlland, Tumblin, West Mainland, Shetland, by A Purdy, 1998. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

Report of Fetlar Chapel Survey desk top assessment, Shetland, by K Brady (VESARP/GUARD), 1998.

Archive from excavations at Jarlshof, Shetland Islands, by AOC Archaeology Ltd, 1993. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

Interim report of Old Scatness Broch and Jarlshof Environs Project, 1998–1999, by J M Bond and S J Dockrill. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

Report on the geophysical surveys of proposed longhouse sites on Unst, Shetland, by E Bray with J Hunter and T Joyce, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU), 1997. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

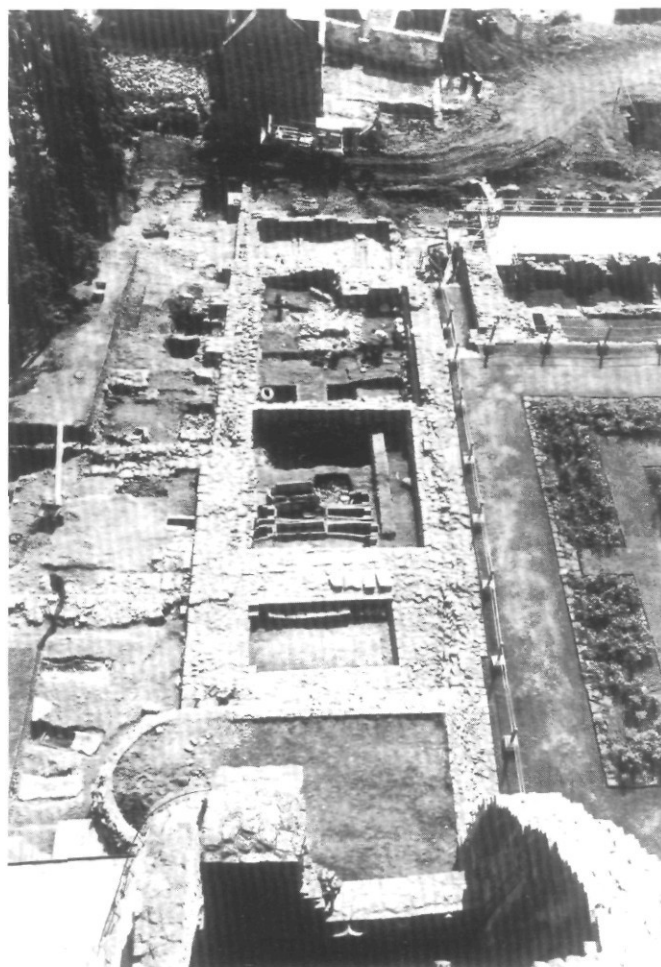


Fig 34. In 1984 the Scottish Development Department financed a major excavation at Jedburgh Abbey, Scottish Borders, directed by John Lewis and Gordon Ewart. This view, from the tower of the abbey church, shows excavations in progress in the east cloister range. Stone-lined graves can be seen in the Chapter House. (Historic Scotland: D 49844)

Report of Unst Chapel Survey, Phase 1: Report 1, by K Brady and P Johnson, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Skeleton record sheets from Upper Scalloway, Shetland. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

Data structure report, context cards and drawings, of the excavation of a linear earthwork at Watsness, West Mainland, Shetland, by A Purdy, 1997. (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

Report on a Coastal Zone Assessment Survey of Westside, Shetland, by H Moore and G Wilson, Environmental and Archaeological Services, Edinburgh (EASE), Archaeological Consultants, 1998. (Mr P Ashmore, Historic Scotland)

### SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Report of a forestry survey, Dupin Farm, Girvan, South Ayrshire, by S Carter and J Rideout, 1998. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a watching brief and excavation at Gallow Hill, Girvan, South Ayrshire, sewer pipeline corridor, by M Donnelly, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report of evaluation in Area C, William Grant and Sons Ltd Distillery, Girvan, South Ayrshire, by P Duffy, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

Report of controlled topsoil strip and excavation on the site of Warehouse 40, Area C, William Grant and Sons Distillery, Girvan, South Ayrshire, by S Halliday, A Leslie, and R Will, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

Report (no 465) of evaluation at Castlehill, Ayr, South Ayrshire, by T Neighbour, J Suddaby and J Hamilton, Centre for Field Archaeology, 1999. (CFA)

Report of a building survey of Loudoun Hall, Ayr, South Ayrshire, by J Hooper, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1998. (GUARD)

## **SOUTH LANARKSHIRE**

Report of a survey of Anston Farm, Dunsyre, South Lanarkshire, by S Carter, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of an evaluation at Cocklaw Farm, Elsrickle, South Lanarkshire, by M Dalland, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from a desk-based assessment of Fairyknowe Gardens, Bothwell, South Lanarkshire, 1999, by FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Archive from excavations at Lanark Castle, South Lanarkshire, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU), 1977. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd)

Report of archaeological excavation, watching brief and photographic survey at Tower of Hallbar, South Lanarkshire, by K Speller, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

## **STIRLING**

Negatives, additional to archives already deposited, from excavations at Bannockburn fort and homestead, Stirling, by Central Excavation Unit (CEU). (Mr J Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd.)

Archive material from the excavation of the Neolithic pit and post enclosure, Bannockburn, Stirling, by P N Tavener, Central Excavation Unit (CEU), 1984–85. (Mr J Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from an evaluation at Barbush, Dunblane, Stirling, by Alba Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (Mr J Rideout, Alba Archaeology Ltd)

Initial report on Doune Castle, Stirling by J Cannell, 1986, and archive report to Historic Scotland by J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology Ltd, 1995. (Mr M Ritchie, Historic Scotland)

*Report of field survey of deserted settlements at Duncroisk East (Stag Cottage), Glen Lochay, Stirling*, edited by D MacInnes, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), 1997. (Mr D Topen, ACFA)

Report of a watching brief on environmental improvements at Back Courts, Broad Street, Stirling, by Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 1999. (SUAT)

Copy of an article on the Forrester Chapel in Holy Rude, Stirling, written by D J S Barrie, for Clan News, the newsletter of the Clan Forrester Society, Spring 1998. (Mr D J S Barrie)

Black and white photographs of the Tappoch Broch, Stirling. (Mr Chris Tabraham, Historic Scotland)

## **WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE**

Archive from a desk-based assessment and field survey at Cladoch, Colgrain, by Helensburgh, West Dunbartonshire, 1997, by Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Archive from excavations at Drumkinnon Bay, Balloch, West Dunbartonshire, by AOC Archaeology Ltd, 1998. (AOC Archaeology Ltd)

## **WEST LoTHIAN**

Report of the preliminary survey of Linlithgow Loch, West Lothian, as part of the Scottish Crannog Survey, by N Dixon, Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, 1999. (Dr N Dixon, University of Edinburgh)

Report of watching brief at Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow, West Lothian, by M Hastie, Headland Archaeology Ltd, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

## **WESTERN ISLES**

Reports of forestry surveys by Headland Archaeology Ltd, including: Beinn Riabhach, North Uist, Western Isles, by C Lowe and M Dalland, 1998; and Stornoway Castle Woodlands, Isle of Lewis, Western Isles, by M Dalland and J Wordsworth, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of surveys and excavations by Headland Archaeology Ltd, including: the Township of Arnol, Western Isles, by T Holden, 1999 (with CD-ROM); 39 Arnol, Isle of Lewis, Western Isles, by T G Holden, 1998; the pre-20th century landscape at Arnol, Lewis, Western Isles, by T Holden, M Dalland, and I Shearer, 1998; blackhouses in the Township of Arnol, Lewis, Western Isles, by T Holden and M Engl, 1999. (Headland Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a rescue excavation started in 1985 and continued for several years of a megalithic site at Bernera Bridge, Western Isles, by M R Curtis and G R Curtis. (Dr I Armit, Historic Scotland)

Data structure report of a rescue excavation of cists and structures at An Corran, Boreray, North Uist, Western Isles, by J Downes, Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield, 1998. (University of Sheffield)

Reports of survey and excavation in South Uist by the University of Sheffield, including: test trenching and geophysical survey of machair sites in Frobost, Aisgernis and Cille Pheadair, by M Parker Pearson and A Chamberlain, 1998; excavations of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age houses and Earlier Bronze Age occupation at Cladh Hallan, by P Marshall, J Mulville, M Parker Pearson and J Gidlow, 1998; and excavations of the Norse settlement and Pictish Cairn at Kilpheder, by M Brennand, M Parker Pearson and H Smith, 1998. (Mr M Parker Pearson, University of Sheffield)

Report on archaeological fieldwork on Hirta, St Kilda, Western Isles: the 1998 season, by P Johnson and T Pollard, Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, 1999. (GUARD)

# 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 1998 and 30 September 1999. 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 Alexander D, 2000. 'Deers Den, Kintore Bypass' *DES* 1999, 110. 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 2000.

Code	Context	Material	Date BP	Err	d13C
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>					
<b>Deer's Den, Kintore Bypass</b> (NJ 784 160) Alexander, D:					
OxA-8131	Single piece of oak roundwood charcoal from one of a concentration of pits, containing flint, pitchstone and Neolithic pottery.	Charcoal	4940	40	-25.5
OxA-8132	Single charred hazel nutshell from one of a concentration of pits, containing burnt bone, lithics and Neolithic pottery.	Charred hazel nutshell	4945	40	-25.2
OxA-8133	Single charred hazel nutshell from one of a concentration of pits, containing burnt bone, lithics and Neolithic pottery.	Charred hazel nutshell	4895	40	-24.7
OxA-8134	Single charred hazel nutshell from a small pit with much charcoal and hazel nutshells.	Charred hazel Nutshell	3545	35	-25.2
OxA-8137	Single piece of hazel roundwood charcoal from a large shallow scoop surrounded by post-holes forming a structure about 10m in diameter containing much pottery and some flint and burnt bone.	Charcoal	2750	45	-26.7
OxA-8138	Single piece of oak roundwood charcoal from a large shallow scoop surrounded by post-holes forming a structure about 10m in diameter containing much pottery and some flint and burnt bone.	Charcoal	2760	40	-25.4
OxA-8139	Single piece of oak roundwood charcoal from the NW post-hole of a four-post arrangement forming the entrance to a ring-ditch structure.	Charcoal	3460	40	-26.9
OxA-8169	Single piece of oak roundwood charcoal from the NE post-hole of a four-post arrangement forming the entrance to a ring-ditch structure.	Charcoal	3170	45	-26.3
OxA-8170	Single piece of hazel roundwood charcoal from a charcoal-rich layer in the lower fill of a ring-ditch.	Charcoal	3235	45	-26.7
OxA-8171	Single piece of hazel roundwood charcoal from a charcoal-rich layer, near an almost complete smashed pot, in the lower fill of a ring-ditch.	Charcoal	3215	45	-25.0
OxA-8172	Single piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a charcoal-rich layer, near numerous potsherds in the lower fill of a ring-ditch.	Charcoal	3295	45	-27.3
OxA-8173	Single piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a pit set in the ditch of the ring-ditch house.	Charcoal	2945	40	-23.6
OxA-8174	Single piece of hazel roundwood charcoal from a charcoal-rich shallow crescentic ditch.	Charcoal	2560	40	-26.2
OxA-8175	Single piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a charcoal-rich shallow crescentic ditch.	Charcoal	1830	40	-26.1
OxA-8176	Organic residue on a pot in a small pit.	Residue	4395	45	-26.3
OxA-8177	Organic residue on a pot in a small pit.	Residue	4500	45	-26.9
OxA-8178	Single piece of hazel roundwood charcoal from a pit associated with an oven base.	Charcoal	1955	40	-24.5
OxA-8179	Single piece of alder roundwood charcoal from a pit associated with an oven base.	Charcoal	1885	40	-26.3
OxA-8180	Single rectangular piece of oak charcoal in a dumbbell-shaped feature which may be an oven. See also OxA-8244.	Charcoal	1620	40	-25.9
OxA-8181	Single piece of hazel roundwood charcoal from the NE post-hole of a four-post setting.	Charcoal	2610	45	-26.5
OxA-8182	Single piece of birch roundwood charcoal from the SW post-hole of a four-post setting.	Charcoal	2520	40	-26.6
OxA-8244	Single charred barley seed in a dumbbell-shaped feature which may be an oven. See also OxA-8180.	Charred grain	1540	50	-23.4
<b>Rosebank, Kintore Bypass</b> (NJ 7867 4061) Alexander, D:					
OxA-8126	Single charred barley grain from a layer with many charred seeds and grain near the top of a large shallow pit.	Charred grain	2175	35	-23.0
OxA-8127	Single piece of hazel roundwood charcoal from a dumbbell-shaped oven.	Charcoal	1825	35	-25.3
OxA-8128	Single piece of willow roundwood charcoal from a dumbbell-shaped oven.	Charcoal	1720	35	-25.0
<b>Tavelty, Kintore Bypass</b> (NJ 7874 1730) Alexander, D:					
OxA-8129	Charred barley grain from one of the pits defining a round structure of about 10m diameter.	Charred grain	2055	40	-24.1
OxA-8130	Single piece of hazel roundwood charcoal from a pit outside a round structure of about 10m diameter.	Charcoal	1975	40	-23.9

# RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Context	Material	Date BP	Err	d13C
<b>ANGUS</b>					
<b>Auchlishie, Kirriemuir</b> (NO 3870 5786) Dick, A M:					
OxA-8773	Single charred hazel nutshell from a primary fill of a shallow scooped ring-ditch defining house S03.	Charred hazel nutshell	1960	35	-25.4
OxA-8774	Eight ring slice of pine from a timber halfway down a 1.8m deep, 32m long curving ditch (F159), interpreted as a robbed souterrain. This date is somewhat earlier than expected if the first modern disturbance of the souterrain was about AD 1800 and it may be that it reflects an earlier intervention which can be deduced from its then place-name, Weems Park.	Wood	290	40	-23.0
OxA-8796	Twelve ring sample taken from just under the bark of alder charcoal from an ash-filled pit cut into a layer overlying a post-ring house (S04); this date is much as expected given Roman-related finds from this structure.	Charcoal	1885	40	-26.5
OxA-8797	Seven ring sample taken from just under the bark of hazel charcoal from a shallow pit cut into a layer overlying a post-ring house (S04); this date is much as expected given Roman-related finds from this structure.	Charcoal	1820	35	-23.0
OxA-8798	Twelve ring sample taken from just under the bark of alder charcoal from a large sub-rectangular pit sealed by the same layer as that sealing a post-ring house (S04); this date is much as expected given Roman-related finds from this structure.	Charcoal	1865	45	-27.3
OxA-8799	A 4mm diameter twig of alder charcoal from a layer on the subsoil in a 1.6m deep sharply curving ditch (F295), interpreted as a Dalladies-type souterrain.	Charcoal	1985	40	-28.3
<b>Brown Caterthun</b> (NO 555 668) Dunwell, A:					
OxA-8037	Charred barley fired in a large rock-cut pit, from layer 021.	Charred grain	2520	35	-23.2
OxA-8038	Charred barley fired in a large rock-cut pit, from layer 021.	Charred grain	2495	45	-24.3
OxA-8039	Charred barley fired in a large rock-cut pit, from layer 013.	Charred grain	2535	40	-23.4
OxA-8062	Charred barley fired in a large rock-cut pit, from layer 013.	Charred grain	2500	40	-24.5
<b>Fordhouse Barrow, Dun</b> (NO 6658 6053) Proudfoot, E:					
OxA-8222	The 35 outer rings of a radially split oak plank used to build a structure in the Phase 3B mound.	Charcoal	5035	40	-24.4
OxA-8223	The outer rings of a radially split oak plank used to build a structure in the Phase 3B mound.	Charcoal	4920	45	-24.9
OxA-8224	Large fragments from an oak timber used to build a structure in the Phase 3B mound.	Charcoal	4965	40	-26.4
OxA-8225	A single fragment of hazel nutshell from pit 21, one of a series of Phase 1 pits sealed by the Phase 3 mound.		8100	45	-23.1
OxA-8226	A single fragment of hazel nutshell from pit 7, one of a series of Phase 1 pits; pit 7 was sealed by a Phase 2 surface and also contained seven Arran pitchstone blades and a bifacial knife.	Charred hazel nutshell	5660	40	-24.6
OxA-8593	A single fragment of cremated human bone in the lower fill of pit 24 which cuts the Phase 3 mound and is truncated by a Phase 4 ring bank.	Human bone	2165	70	-25.5
OxA-8777	A single fragment of cremated human bone from inside a complete collared urn, from the cobble cairn of Phase 6.	Human bone	2050	110	-26.3
OxA-8844	A single fragment of cremated human bone from the fill of the stone-lined chamber of the passage grave, sealed by mound material of Phase 5.	Human bone	2010	120	-26.6
<b>Red Castle, Lunan Bay, Angus</b> (NO 6878 5085) Alexander, D:					
OxA-8140	Left femur from a human burial in the long cist in a square barrow (SB1) in a cemetery.	Human bone	1580	35	-20.6
OxA-8141	Right clavicle from a human burial in the long cist in a square barrow (SB1) in a cemetery.	Human bone	1565	40	-20.6
OxA-8142	Left femur from a human burial in the long cist in a square barrow (SB2) in a cemetery.	Human bone	1455	35	-20.5
OxA-8143	Left femur from a human burial in a long cist in a cemetery.	Human bone	1305	35	-21.1
OxA-8144	Tooth from a human burial in the long cist in a round barrow (RB2) in a cemetery.	Human bone	1470	40	-20.5
OxA-8383	Cranial fragments from a human burial in the long cist in a square barrow (SB3) in a cemetery.	Human bone	1385	35	-20.6
OxA-8412	Tooth from a human burial in the long cist in a round barrow (RB1) in a cemetery.	Human bone	1815	40	-20.4
OxA-8413	Tooth from a human burial in a long cist in a cemetery.	Human bone	1675	40	-20.7
<b>Wishart Avenue, Montrose</b> (NO 7159 5881) Moloney, C:					
OxA-8474	Bone from an adult extended burial in a cut grave.	Human bone	775	40	-20.1
OxA-8747	Right femur of adult female extended burial in a cut grave.	Human bone	635	35	-19.9
OxA-8748	Right humerus of adult extended burial in a cut grave.	Human bone	645	35	-18.6
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>					
<b>Colonsay House</b> (NR 3950 9680) Ballin-Smith, B:					
OxA-8207	Right tibia from human remains in the spoil from a machine-dug trench at a cemetery.	Human bone	645	35	-19.7
OxA-8208	Left femur from a collection of disarticulated bones in clay sand at the bottom of a machine-dug trench at a cemetery.	Human bone	330	35	-19.6

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Context	Material	Date BP	Err	d13C
<b>Oban – Kilmore</b> (NM 8820 2528) Bonsall, C:					
OxA-8437	A birch branch, up to several decades old, forming part of a timber platform under peat.	Wood	1400	40	-26.0
OxA-8534	An ash branch, up to several decades old, forming part of a timber platform.	Wood	1585	45	-24.9
<b>Oban – Raschoille</b> (NM 8547 2888) Bonsall, C:					
OxA-8395	Humerus of a lynx from lower deposits in a cave.	Animal bone	7495	50	-19.9
OxA-8396	Humerus of a red deer from lower deposits in a cave.	Animal bone	7640	80	-21.8
OxA-8397	Metatarsal of a red deer from lower deposits in a cave.	Animal bone	7575	75	-21.5
OxA-8398	Bevel-ended tool made from the metapodial of a red deer from lower deposits in a cave.	Animal bone	7480	75	-21.6
OxA-8399	Vertebra of a human from lower deposits in a cave.	Human bone	4630	65	-21.4
OxA-8400	Rib of an adult human from lower deposits in a cave.	Human bone	4640	65	-20.3
OxA-8401	Femur of a human child from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4565	65	-21.1
OxA-8404	Humerus of an adult human from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4850	70	-21.6
OxA-8431	Femur of a human child from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4930	50	-20.6
OxA-8432	Humerus of a human child or juvenile from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4980	50	-20.4
OxA-8433	Humerus of an adult human from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4920	50	-20.2
OxA-8434	Femur of a human child from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4720	50	-21.1
OxA-8435	Humerus of an adult human from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4680	50	-22.5
OxA-8438	Single hazel nutshell from lower deposits of a cave.	Charred hazel nutshell	5115	55	-26.3
OxA-8439	Single hazel nutshell from lower deposits of a cave.	Charred hazel nutshell	7250	55	-25.1
OxA-8440	Single hazel nutshell from lower deposits of a cave.	Charred hazel nutshell	4995	45	-21.8
OxA-8441	Humerus of an adult human from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4900	45	-21.2
OxA-8442	Humerus of an adult human from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4890	45	-21.0
OxA-8443	Humerus of an adult human from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4825	55	-20.4
OxA-8444	Humerus of an adult human from upper deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4715	45	-21.1
OxA-8501	Part of a cockle shell from lower deposits of a cave.	Shell	7390	55	1.4
OxA-8535	Bevel-ended tool made from the metatarsal of a red deer from lower deposits in a cave.	Animal bone	7265	80	-21.4
OxA-8536	A charred twig of hazel or similar species from lower deposits in a cave.	Charcoal	4880	60	-27.2
OxA-8537	Humerus of a human child from lower deposits of a cave.	Human bone	4535	50	-21.8
OxA-8538	Metatarsal of a red deer from lower deposits in a cave.	Animal bone	6460	180	-22.1
OxA-5839	Part of a cockle shell from lower deposits of a cave.	Shell	7580	45	3.0
OxA-8540	Part of a cockle shell from lower deposits of a cave.	Shell	7300	50	2.6

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

### **Cleuchbrae, Annandale** (NY 1035 9330) Duncan, J:

OxA-8800	A slender birch stake found <i>in situ</i> driven into the ground near the trough of a burnt mound.	Wood	2885	45	-28.5
OxA-8801	Several small fragments of hazel charcoal from the matrix of a burnt mound above the trough.	Charcoal	3115	40	-26.5
OxA-8832	Ten outer rings of an oak plank lining a burnt mound trough.	Wood	3055	45	-26.9
OxA-8833	Several small fragments of hazel charcoal from a context below the wooden lining of a burnt mound trough.	Charcoal	3380	40	-25.4

## FIFE

### **Lundin Links Pictish Cemetery** (NO 405 023) Greig C, Greig M and Ashmore P:

OxA-8895	The right femur of an adult male inhumation (LL5) in cist G below the base of the eastern element of the dumbbell cairn complex.	Human bone	1560	40	-20.6
OxA-8896	The left femur of an adult male inhumation (LL6) in cist A below the base of round cairn 1.	Human bone	1455	35	-20.4
OxA-8897	The right femur of an adult female inhumation (LL8) in cist J of the upper cist layer under the horned cairn complex.	Human bone	1550	35	-20.6
OxA-8898	The left femur of an adult female inhumation (LL9) in cist H under the western cairn of the horned cairn complex.	Human bone	1600	30	-21.1
OxA-8899	The right femur of an adult female inhumation (LL10) in cist K of the upper cist layer under the horned cairn complex.	Human bone	1540	35	-20.8
OxA-8900	The right femur of an adult female inhumation (LL11) in cist O from the S horn of the horned cairn complex.	Human bone	1565	35	-20.6
OxA-8901	The right femur of an adult female inhumation (LL13) in cist I of the upper cist layer under the horned cairn complex.	Human bone	1555	35	-20.8
OxA-8902	The right femur of an adult female inhumation (LL14) from cist B under cairn 2.	Human bone	1465	35	-21.0
OxA-8903	The right femur of an adult female inhumation (LL18) from cist Q below the base of rectangular cairn 6.	Human bone	1535	35	-20.8
OxA-8904	The left femur of an adult female inhumation (LL19) from cist P below the base of rectangular cairn 6.	Human bone	1610	40	-20.3

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>Newbigging, Burntisland</b> (NT 2137 8634) Rees, T:					
OxA-8843	A single mussel shell from a scatter of midden composed largely of oyster shells with some whelk and limpet shells, but no artefacts.	Shell	600	35	1.4
<b>St Nicholas Farm</b> (NO 5180 1595) Hall, D W:					
OxA-8637	Femur from human remains disturbed by digging an enclosure ditch for the medieval hospital.	Human bone	3155	45	-20.6
OxA-8638	Left femur amongst disturbed human remains from the fill of a large cut feature under the medieval hospital.	Human bone	1770	40	-20.4
OxA-8662	Left ulna from an adult inhumation	Human bone	1490	35	-20.9
OxA-8814	Right femur amongst disturbed human remains from the top layers of a cut in an old ground surface under the remains of the hospital.	Human bone	1475	40	-20.7
<b>HIGHLAND</b>					
<b>Kinbeachie</b> (NH 6261 6249) Dalland, M:					
OxA-8202	Single charred hazel nutshell from F1, the fill of pit F2 near a sub-rectangular building measuring 4 x 7m.	Charred hazel nutshell	4560	40	-25.0
OxA-8203	Single charred hazel nutshell from F21, the fill of post-hole F22 of a sub-rectangular building measuring 4 x 7m, with pot fragments.	Charred grain	4450	40	-24.5
OxA-8204	Single charred barley grain from F37, the fill of post-hole F8 of a sub-rectangular building measuring 4 x 7m, with pot fragments.	Charred grain	4575	45	-23.8
OxA-8205	Single charred hazel nutshell from F47, the fill of pit F48 with large decorated pot sherds near a sub-rectangular building measuring 4 x 7m.	Charred grain	4530	45	-22.6
OxA-8206	Single charred barley grain from F49, the fill of pit F50 with pot fragments near a sub-rectangular building measuring 4 x 7m.	Charred grain	4455	40	-23.5
OxA-8415	Single charred barley grain from F17, the fill of post-hole F18 of a sub-rectangular building measuring 4 x 7m, with pot fragments.	Charred grain	4565	45	-24.8
<b>Smoo Caves</b> (NC 4185 6730) Pollard, T:					
OxA-8210	Mixed birch and willow roundwood charcoal from one of a series of thin laminations of midden.	Charcoal	1030	40	-25.7
OxA-8211	Birch charcoal fragments from a thin charcoal rich horizon in laminated midden deposits.	Charcoal	1160	35	-27.1
OxA-8212	Hazel charcoal fragments from a thin charcoal rich horizon in laminated midden deposits.	Charcoal	1120	30	-25.7
<b>MIDLOTHIAN</b>					
<b>Thornycroft Cemetery</b> (NT 3480 6890) Rees, A:					
OxA-8152	Mandible from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 1.	Human bone	1705	45	-20.5
OxA-8153	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 2.	Human bone	1600	40	-20.5
OxA-8664	Frontal skull bone from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 3.	Human bone	1560	35	-20.1
OxA-8665	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 4.	Human bone	1490	40	-20.4
OxA-8154	Vertebra from a burial in a cut grave with base slabs Grave 5.	Human bone	1590	40	-20.6
OxA-8653	Right pelvic bone from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 9.	Human bone	1525	30	-20.1
OxA-8186	Cranial frontal fragment from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 10.	Human bone	1595	35	-20.0
OxA-8155	Cranial fragment from a burial in a cut grave with base slabs Grave 14.	Human bone	1255	40	-20.2
OxA-8723	Right tibia from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 23.	Human bone	1425	55	-20.1
OxA-8724	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 28.	Human bone	1500	45	-20.4
OxA-8187	Grave 45.	Human bone	1410	35	-20.7
OxA-8935	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 32.	Human bone	1599	38	-20.6
OxA-8188	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 34.	Human bone	1460	40	-20.5
OxA-8787	Temporal bone from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 37.	Human bone	1555	40	-20.4
OxA-8654	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 46.	Human bone	1550	35	-19.9
OxA-8189	Left femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 48.	Human bone	1430	40	-20.6
OxA-8666	Tibia from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 52.	Human bone	1475	35	-20.1
OxA-8667	Left femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 53.	Human bone	1495	40	-20.1
OxA-8788	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 54.	Human bone	1545	35	-20.5
OxA-8789	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 56.	Human bone	1610	40	-20.3
OxA-8758	Tooth from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 58.	Human bone	1900	40	-20.4
OxA-8190	Left femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 60.	Human bone	1480	35	-20.6
OxA-8191	Two tooth roots from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 67.	Human bone	1395	35	-20.7
OxA-8192	Right tibia from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 68.	Human bone	1610	35	-20.4
OxA-8193	Right femur from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 72.	Human bone	1600	40	-20.7
OxA-8194	Long bone from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 73.	Human bone	1485	35	-20.7
OxA-8332	Pelvic bone from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 27.	Human bone	2120	40	-20.2
OxA-8655	Human bone fragment from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 90.	Human bone	1560	30	-20.4

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Context	Material	Date BP	Err	d13C
<b>Thornycastle Cemetery</b> (NT 3480 6890) Rees, A: (cont.)					
OxA-8668	Human bone fragment from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 99.	Human bone	1650	40	-20.4
OxA-8690	Human bone fragment from a burial in a stone-lined long cist Grave 106.	Human bone	1510	35	-20.6
<b>Thornycastle, Brig 2</b> (NT 3480 6890) Rees, A:					
OxA-8201	Birch roundwood charcoal from a large pit with fire-cracked stones.	Charcoal	3625	40	-24.9
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>					
<b>North Cragganester</b> (NN 6547 3828) Atkinson, J A:					
OxA-8209	Flax from the bottom of a peat-filled pit used for retting.	Plant remains	145	35	-28.5
<b>SHETLAND</b>					
<b>Tangwick Burnt Mound</b> (HU 2335 7751) Wilson, G:					
OxA-8195	Barley from a silty deposit on peat under peat ash and charcoal pre-dating the formation of a burnt mound.	Charred grain	3390	55	-24.6
OxA-8196	Charred iris rhizome from a thick silty layer with much charcoal and pottery lying between early and late deposits of a burnt mound.	Charred root	2815	40	-24.0
<b>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</b>					
<b>Manor Valley</b> (NT 210 350) Ward T: *					
AA-30357	Birch charcoal (Sample 013) from a lead smelting site at Posso Millburn.	Charcoal	1000	50	-27.4
AA-30358	Birch charcoal (Sample 005) from Hopeterrick Burnt Mound 2.	Charcoal	3650	55	-23.8
AA-30359	Birch charcoal (Sample 017) from Hundleshope lead smelting site.	Charcoal	980	50	-26.7
AA-30360	Birch charcoal (Sample 006) from Hopeterrick Burnt Mound 3.	Charcoal	3850	55	-25.8
* Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust					
<b>STIRLING</b>					
<b>Parks of Garden</b> (NS 6038 9682) Ellis, C:					
OxA-8122	Outer rings of a roundwood alder log laid to form a wooden platform.	Wood	4445	40	-28.4
OxA-8123	Ten outer rings of a large oak plank overlying a fibrous peat.	Wood	4485	40	-24.1
OxA-8124	Birch roundwood, 5-10 years old from an area of brushwood and small branches.	Wood	4465	40	-25.3
OxA-8125	Ten outer rings of an oak log, which may have fallen naturally, from fibrous peat underlying the platform.	Wood	4995	40	-25.5
OxA-8184	Oak roundwood, 20-30 years old, forming a layer above larger roundwood timbers and brushwood.	Wood	4415	40	-25.6
OxA-8185	Peat near the surface on which the platform was built at the edge of the local raised bog.	Peat	4580	45	-27.9
<b>STIRLING</b>					
<b>Stirling Castle</b> (NS 7899 9403) Ewart, G:					
OxA-8386	Left femur of an extended adult inhumation in a grave under a wall associated with Chapel I.	Human bone	505	35	-19.3
OxA-8387	A single infant bone from the same grave as that dated by OxA-8386.	Human bone	555	35	-18.7
OxA-8388	Left femur of a shroud burial associated with Chapel II, disturbed by building associated with Chapel III.	Human bone	750	35	-19.5
OxA-8389	Single bone from an infant burial found near the burial dated by OxA-8386.	Human bone	490	35	-18.5
OxA-8390	Left femur of a juvenile in a cut filled with mortar and other material associated with Chapel I.	Human bone	620	35	-19.8
OxA-8391	Right leg bone of an extended adult inhumation associated with Chapel I.	Human bone	680	30	-19.8
OxA-8392	Foot bone of an extended adult inhumation disturbed by the grave dated by OxA-8389.	Human bone	605	35	-18.9
OxA-8393	Right femur of an adult inhumation in a pit dug against a kerb forming part of Chapel I.	Human bone	670	35	-18.4
OxA-8394	Right femur of an adult inhumation close to the N wall of Chapel I.	Human bone	655	35	-19.0
OxA-8783	Femur of an extended adult inhumation cut against a levelling deposit. The burial is associated with Chapel III.	Human bone	585	65	-17.3
<b>WEST Lothian</b>					
<b>Mill Road Cist, Linlithgow</b> (NS 9851 7771) Cook, M J:					
OxA-8156	Left femur of one of six inhumations in a cist.	Human bone	3755	40	-21.5
OxA-8157	Left femur of one of six inhumations in a cist.	Human bone	3735	40	-21.7
OxA-8158	Femur shaft of one of six inhumations in a cist.	Human bone	3740	45	-20.9
OxA-8305	Left femur of one of six inhumations in a cist.	Human bone	3720	45	-21.2
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>					
<b>An Corran Boreray</b> (NF 8576 8051) Downes, J:					
OxA-8784	Juvenile cattle tibia from a pit cut into the floor of corbelled structure 001 and sealed by a slab.	Animal bone	1640	50	-20.7
OxA-8802	Right talus from a human interment in a long cist.	Human bone	1875	45	-19.4
OxA-8803	Right talus from a human interment in a round cist.	Human bone	1815	40	-19.4



## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Err</i>	<i>δ13C</i>
<b>Uig Landscape Survey – An Dunan</b> (NB 043 540) Gilmour, S and Church, M:					
OxA-8460	Charred barley grain from the post-abandonment fill of a boat-shaped structure.	Charred barley grain	520	50	-26.9
OxA-8574	Charred barley grain from the post-abandonment fill of a boat-shaped structure.	Charred barley grain	65	45	-24.4
OxA-8461	Charred rhizome fragment from a possible floor layer of the later boat-shaped structure.	Charred root	710	55	-26.1
OxA-8476	Single piece of birch charcoal from a possible floor layer of the later boat-shaped structure.	Charcoal	865	40	-26.3
OxA-8477	Charred barley grain from a hearth deposit overlying the lower clay base of the central hearth serving as the focus for the primary phase of a sub-rectangular building.	Charred barley grain	1985	45	-24.6
OxA-8478	Charred hazel nutshell from a hearth deposit overlying the lower clay base of the central hearth serving as the focus for the primary phase of a sub-rectangular building.	Charred hazel nutshell	2215	40	-22.8
OxA-8479	Charred barley grain from an upper hearth deposit of the central hearth serving as the focus for the primary phase of a sub-rectangular building.	Charred barley grain	2145	40	-23.4
OxA-8613	Charred barley grain from an upper hearth deposit of the central hearth serving as the focus for the primary phase of a sub-rectangular building.	Charred barley grain	2165	40	-21.7
OxA-8480	Charred barley grain from a spread of hearth deposits intermediate between others, belonging to Phase 1a of a sub-rectangular building.	Charred barley grain	2250	35	-23.8
OxA-8575	Charred barley grain from a spread of hearth deposits intermediate between others, belonging to Phase 1a of a sub-rectangular building.	Charred barley grain	2155	45	-24.6
OxA-8576	Charred barley grain from a spread of hearth deposits intermediate between others, belonging to Phase 1a of a sub-rectangular building.	Charred barley grain	2035	50	-24.6
OxA-8577	Charred barley grain from a spread of hearth deposits intermediate between others, belonging to Phase 1a of a sub-rectangular building.	Charred barley grain	2230	50	-25.1
<b>Uig Landscape Survey – Bereiro</b> (NB 0450 3450) Gilmour, S and Church, M:					
OxA-8481	Charred barley grain from the floor of a barn-like structure.	Charred barley grain	200	40	-26.0
OxA-8578	Charred barley grain from the floor of a barn-like structure.	Charred barley grain	90	50	-28.4
<b>Uig Landscape Survey – Gob Eirer</b> (NB 033 340) Gilmour, S and Church, M:					
OxA-8459	Charred barley grain from the fill of a cut feature underlying excavated structures.	Charred barley grain	2470	50	-24.3
OxA-8573	Charred barley grain from the fill of a cut feature underlying excavated structures.	Charred barley grain	2465	50	-24.4
OxA-8466	Charred barley grain from the fill of a platform-like structure relating to final use of the site.	Charred barley grain	2580	50	-23.7
OxA-8467	Charred barley grain from the fill of a platform-like structure relating to final use of the site.	Charred barley grain	2660	50	-23.8
<b>Uig Landscape Survey – Guinnerso</b> (NB 0335 3615) Gilmour, S and Church, M:					
OxA-8482	Charred barley grain from an ash spread on the main floor level of the Phase 4 cellular feature.	Charred barley grain	360	35	-24.5
OxA-8483	Charred barley grain from an ash spread on the main floor level of the Phase 4 cellular feature.	Charred barley grain	380	35	-24.9

## TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL: 1998/99 ALLOCATIONS

Alan Saville and Jenny Shiels

### Introduction

The following is a summary checklist of material recently claimed by the Crown, which has been advertised in *Tak tent* and subsequently allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises material dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of December 1998 and April and September 1999, along with a number of previously deferred cases.

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>			
Carved stone ball	New Byth	Aberdeen	85/97
Carved stone ball	Pitinnan	Aberdeen	86/97
Carved stone ball	Lonmay	NMS*	166/97
EBA flat axehead	Kincardine O'Neil	Marischal	50/98
Medieval strap-end	Deeside	Aberdeen	54/98
EBA flat axehead	Daviot	Marischal	60/98
Pierced lead spindle-whorl	Cruden Bay	Aberdeenshire Heritage	62/98
Medieval/late annular brooch and seal matrix	Kincardine	NMS**	68/98
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Belhelvie	Marischal	119/98
17th-century jewellery item	Flobetts	NMS**	111/98
Medieval excavation assemblage	Inverurie	Marischal	125/98
<b>ANGUS</b>			
Medieval annular brooch	East Haven	Angus	42/98
Eleven medieval/late objects	East Haven	Angus	67/98
MBA palstave	Glamis	Angus	77/98
Roman intaglio	Seaton of Usan	Angus	121/98
Medieval annular brooch	Montrose	Angus	38/99
Eight medieval/late objects	East Haven	Angus	39/99
Three medieval/late objects	West Haven	Angus	40/99
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Arbroath	Angus	45/99
Medieval excavation assemblage	Montrose	Angus	46/99
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>			
Early Historic pin fragment	Colonsay	Glasgow	102/98
Medieval swivel junction	Dunbeg	NMS**	83/98
Excavation assemblage	Gunna	Argyll and Bute	134/98
Lignite bangle fragment	Kilchattan	Bute	110/98
Viking silver arm-ring	Colonsay	NMS	7/99
Horn spoon and two amber beads	Putechantuy	Argyll and Bute	44/99
Prehistoric engraved lignite disc	Bute	Bute	43/99
17th-century Dutch silver coin	Islay	NMS*	54/99
<b>DUNDEE CITY</b>			
Thirteen post-medieval lead seals	Ballumbie	Dundee	91/98
Medieval key	West Ferry	Dundee	93/98
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Dundee	Dundee	47/99
Medieval excavation assemblage	Dundee	Dundee	48/99
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Dundee	Dundee	49/99
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>			
Watching brief finds	Whithorn	Stranraer	53/98
Medieval/late seal matrix	Penningham	Stranraer	71/98
Roman excavation assemblage	Birrens	Dumfries	76/98
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Dumfries	Dumfries	94/98
Neolithic stone axehead	Kirkpatrick-Fleming	Dumfries	99/98
Early Historic brooch terminal	Skyreburn	Stewartry	101/98
197 Roman coins	Dunragit	Stranraer	123/98
Medieval heraldic pendant	Dalry	Stewartry	141/98
Medieval/late seal matrix and spindle-whorl	Sanquhar	Dumfries	143/98
Early Historic strap-end	Stranraer	Stranraer	4/99
Medieval finial	Buittle	Stewartry	13/99
Medieval brooch fragment	Dalarnan Holm	Stewartry	16/99

## TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>EAST LoTHIAN</b>			
Medieval buckle plate	Aberlady	NMS**	58/98
Neolithic polished stone axehead	Whitekirk	East Lothian	59/98
Henry II silver penny	Aberlady	NMS*	73/98
EBA flat axehead and flint knife	East Linton	East Lothian	87/98
Multi-period excavation finds	Musshburgh	NMS	97/98
Multi-period excavation finds	Inveresk	NMS	98/98
Medieval pottery and metal finds	Athelstaneford	East Lothian	105/98
Ten medieval/late metal finds	Seton Sands	East Lothian	106/98
Five medieval/late metal finds	Gullane	East Lothian	107/98
Ten medieval/late buckles	Various	East Lothian	108/98
IA spindle-whorl and Roman sherd	Traprain	NMS	117/98
Medieval excavation assemblage	Dunbar	East Lothian	126/98
Medieval intervention finds	North Berwick	East Lothian	128/98
Medieval intervention finds	Whitekirk	East Lothian	129/98
EBA beaker	Haddington	East Lothian	150/98
Roman excavation assemblage	Inveresk	NMS*	5/99
<b>FALKIRK</b>			
Roman iron axehead	Falkirk	Falkirk	70/98
Roman headstud brooch	Dunipace	Falkirk	74/98
Denarius of Hadrian	Mumrills	Falkirk	112/98
Multi-period intervention finds	Grangemouth	Falkirk	132/98
LBA socketed axehead	Carriiden	Falkirk	20/99
<b>FIFE</b>			
Medieval cruciform jet pendant	Dairsie	Cupar	44/98
Bronze spindle-whorl	Leuchars	Cupar	46/98
Three medieval/late objects	St Monans	Cupar	47/98
Two decorated lead spindle-whorls	Crail	Cupar	48/98
Roman trumpet brooch	Cupar Muir	Cupar	51/98
Neolithic polished stone axehead	Balcurvie	Kirkcaldy	55/98
Neolithic polished stone axehead	Auchtermuchty	Cupar	88/98
Medieval seal matrix	Pittenweem	Cupar	92/98
Neolithic polished stone axehead	Lower Largo	Cupar	122/98
Medieval excavation assemblage	St Andrews	Cupar	131/98
Multi-period excavation finds	Longannet pipeline	Dunfermline	133/98
Hiberno-Norse ring pin	Crail	Cupar	17/99
Fifteen medieval/late objects	Crail	Cupar	21/99
Two post-medieval lead tokens	Crail	Cupar	22/99
Two mounts and a lead seal	Crail	Cupar	23/99
Three medieval objects	Newburgh	Cupar	24/99
Three medieval objects	Forgan	Cupar	25/99
Lead spindle-whorl	St Monans	Cupar	26/99
Two medieval objects	Balmerino	Cupar	27/99
Three medieval objects	Ballinbreich	Cupar	28/99
Three post-medieval/late objects	Ceres	Cupar	29/99
Three medieval/late objects	Cupar Muir	Cupar	30/99
Three medieval metal objects	Cupar	Cupar	31/99
Three post-medieval metal objects	Dysart	Kirkcaldy	32/99
Post-medieval bronze bell	St Andrews	Cupar	33/99
Medieval heraldic pendant and tankard measure lid	Newburgh	Cupar	34/99
Four medieval objects	St Monans	Cupar	36/99
Six medieval/late metal objects	Crail	Cupar	37/99
<b>GLASGOW CITY</b>			
Modern excavation assemblage	Glasgow	Glasgow	61/98
19th-century kiln waste intervention finds	Greenock	Glasgow	136/98
<b>HIGHLAND</b>			
Pictish stones. Tarbat excavations	Portmahomack	NMS*	29/98
Medieval metal mount	Cromarty	Cromarty	45/98
Four medieval/late objects	Dornoch	Inverness	64/98
18th-century cloth stamp	Cromarty	Cromarty	69/98

# TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>HIGHLAND (cont.)</b>			
Carved stone ball	Invergordon	Inverness	81/98
Carved stone head	Dunvegan	Inverness	84/98
EIA excavation assemblage	Armadale	Inverness	95/98
Medieval/late seal matrix	Inverness	Inverness	103/98
Pictish stone fragment	Rosemarkie	Groam House	113/98
25 medieval and later metal finds	Dornoch	Inverness	114/98
21 medieval and later finds	Tain	Tain	115/98
EBA flat axehead	Ullapool	Ullapool	116/98
Two medieval mounts	Inverness	Inverness	139/98
Prehistoric flint core	Sallachy	Inverness	142/98
Prehistoric flint projectile	Tain	NMS	144/98
Medieval grave-slab fragment	Rosemarkie	Groam House	145/98
28 medieval/late metal finds	Dornoch	Inverness	14/99
EBA copper-alloy axehead	Stromecarronach	Inverness	42/99
Two Pictish stone fragments	Portmahomack	NMS*	52/99
<b>MORAY</b>			
Metal and pottery finds	Elgin	Elgin	43/98
Two post-medieval brooches	Elginshill	Elgin	49/98
Early Historic mount	Elgin	Elgin	52/98
Two medieval/late stamp seals	Roseisle	Forres	56/98
BA blade tip, Roman headstud, brooch and IA stud	Stonewells	Elgin	57/98
BA flint arrowhead	Dufftown	Forres	66/98
Medieval harness pendant	Duffus	Elgin	135/98
Early Historic ring pin	Lhanbryde	Elgin	140/98
LBA sword hilt and blade fragments	Lhanbryde	Elgin	8/99
17th-century pommel	Cummingstown	Forres	12/99
<b>NORTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
Prehistoric excavation finds	Symington	Biggar	96/98
Roman/medieval excavation assemblage	Dullatur	Hunterian	118/98
<b>RENFREWSHIRE</b>			
Excavation assemblage	Paisley Abbey	Paisley	138/98
<b>ORKNEY</b>			
Prehistoric fieldwalking finds	Sanday	Orkney	152/98
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>			
Spindle-whorl made from a Papal bulla	Dunkeld	Perth	63/98
Medieval swivel ring	Dunsinane Hill	Perth	86/98
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Littleour	Perth	100/98
Saddle quern	Innerpeffray	Perth	124/98
Roman military dolabra	Comrie	Perth	148/98
Roman lead oil lamp and pottery sherds	Bertha	Perth	153/98
Four medieval metal objects	Abernethy	Perth	9/99
Zoomorphic finial	Abernethy	Perth	10/99
Seven medieval/late objects	Dunkeld	Perth	11/99
59 medieval/late objects	North Muirton	Perth	15/99
Three medieval/late metal objects	Abernethy	Perth	35/99
EBA decorated copper-alloy axehead	Abernethy	Perth	51/99
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>			
Medieval and later objects	Blackhill	NMS*	22/98
Prehistoric carved stone	Ancrum	Scottish Borders	65/98
Two Roman coins	Roxburgh	NMS**	72/98
Roman and later finds	Tweeddale	Scottish Borders	75/98
Roman intaglio	Melrose	NMS*	85/98
IA hilt guard	Lauder	Scottish Borders	89/98
IA bridle bit	Middlesknowes	Scottish Borders	90/98
Medieval excavation assemblage	Kelso	NMS**	130/98
Three medieval objects	Maxton	Scottish Borders	146/98
Medieval stirrup, spur rowel and mount	Longformacus	Scottish Borders	147/98

## TREASURE TROVE

### SCOTTISH BORDERS (cont.)

Roman spearhead and samian sherd	Newstead
Roman statuette of Jupiter	Peebles
IA stone cup/lamp	Selkirk
Roman votive sculpture	Minto
Ten Roman coins and a weight	Happrew
Roman dragonesque brooch	Newstead
Neolithic stone axehead fragment	Peebles
IA stud/terminal	Maxton
Medieval crucifix and strap-end	Maxton

### SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Girvan
Prehistoric excavation finds	Girvan

### STIRLING

Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Stirling
Roman excavation assemblage	Drumquhassle
IA finger ring	Buchlyvie

Allocation	TT no.
NMS*	149/98
Scottish Borders	151/98
Scottish Borders	155/98
Scottish Borders	2/99
Scottish Borders	18/99
NMS*	19/99
Scottish Borders	41/99
NMS*	50/99
Scottish Borders	53/99

NMS**	137/98
S Ayrshire Council	154/98

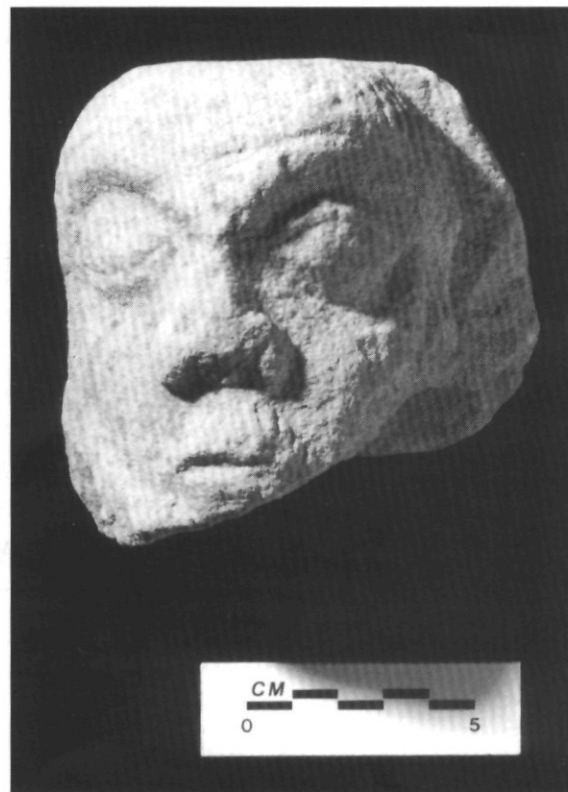
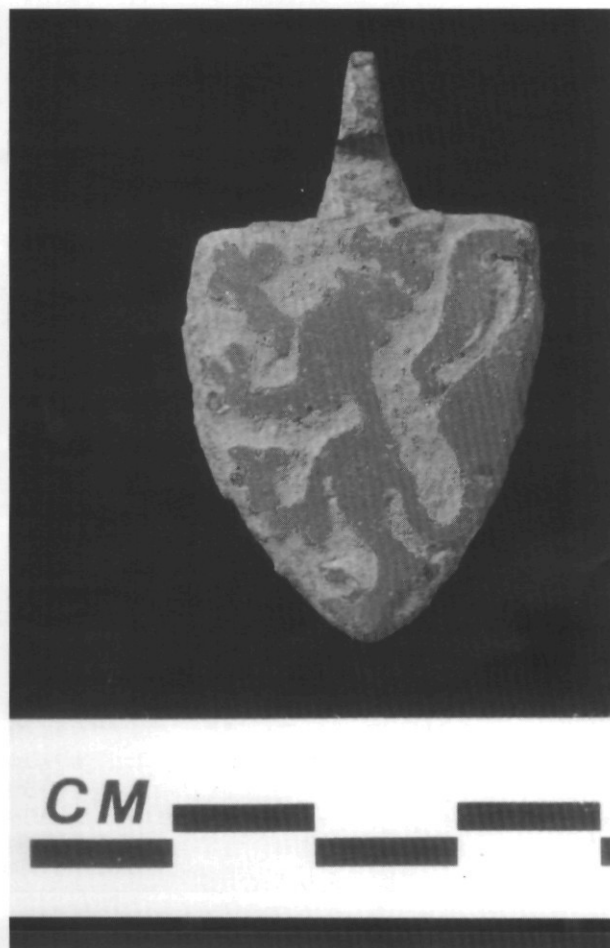
Stirling	109/98
Hunterian	120/98
Stirling	6/99

### Notes

\* = cases allocated to NMS as the sole bidder

\*\* = cases allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

Further information on these cases can be obtained from the museum to which they were allocated or from the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o Department of Archaeology, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF (Tel: 0131-247-4054/4082 Fax: 0131-247-4060).



Left: Fig 35. TT141/98 – medieval enamelled heraldic harness pendant from Holm of Dalry, Dumfries and Galloway; Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.

(Photo © Crown Office)

Above: Fig 36. TT 84/98 – medieval carved stone head from near Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, Highland; Inverness Museum and Art Gallery. (Photo © Crown Office)

# CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Karin Petersen

## Introduction

This list is by no means exhaustive. The university departments providing courses in archaeology listed in the 2000 CBA Guide to Archaeology in Higher Education 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. CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2000.

Institution	Name	Research	End-date	Status
Univ Bradford	L D Brown	Molecular Evidence for Marine Subsistence in the Iron Age Phases at Old Scatness, Shetland	2000	MPhil
Univ Bradford	A K Forster	Trade and Contact in the North Atlantic, AD 700–1000	2000	MPhil
Univ Bradford	N D Melton	Cultural Continuity, Contact and Change in a North Atlantic Island Community, AD 1500–1800	2000	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Vicky Cummings	Neolithic Landscapes in Western Britain	2000/1	PhD
Univ Cardiff	Cole Henley	The Outer Hebrides in the Neolithic	2003	PhD
Univ Durham	M Davies	Iron Age Communities in Eastern Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Durham	J Huntley	Botanical Aspects of Diet and Economy at the NW Frontier of the Roman Empire	2002	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	2000	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Jessica Backlund	Social and Political Organisation of Viking Scotland	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Chris Burgess	Aspects of Settlement Archaeology in North West Lewis	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Ruby Ceron-Carrasco	Marine Resources and their Use, Bostadh, Western Isles	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Mike Church	Utilisation of Plant Resources in Later Prehistory, Lewis, Western Isles	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Dunwell	Roman-Native Relationships in North Britain	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine Flitcroft	Responses to Environmental Change in Bronze Age Scotland	2001	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Darcey Francis	Climate Change in the Second Millennium BC and its Impact on Early Bronze Age Population in Scotland	2001	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Gilmour	Iron Age Culture and Settlement across the Atlantic Seaboard of Britain and Ireland	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	John Gooder	Long Distance Exchange in the European Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods	2003	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Heald	The Material Culture of the Iron Age on the Atlantic Seaboard of NW Europe	2002	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Melanie Johnson	Cultural Sequence of Pottery to the Medieval Period in the Western Isles	2001	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine McGill	Aspects of Later Prehistoric Prosaic Material Culture from Eastern Scotland, South of the Moray Firth	2001	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catriona Stewart	Fishing in Mesolithic Europe	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Adrian Tams	Soil Micromorphology of Archaeological Deposits: Bostadh Beach Project	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Jennifer Thoms	Zoo-archaeology of Bostadh, Western Isles	2000	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Graeme Warren	The Mesolithic of Eastern and Upland Scotland	2001	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Shelly Werner	Later Prehistoric Settlement in North-East Scotland	2001	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Wyatt	Musical Instruments in Prehistoric Europe	2003	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Duncan Abernethy	Prehistory of Mid Argyll	2000	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Diane Aldritt	An Archaeobotanical Analysis of the Pictish/Norse Transition in Northern Scotland	2000	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Iona Anthony	Burnt Mounds in Scotland and Ireland	2000	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Jennifer Ashford	Pilgrimage Routes Through South-Eastern Scotland and North-Eastern England	2000	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Christopher S Barrowman	Lithic Scatters as an Archaeological Resource in South and Central Scotland	2003	PhD



## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Univ Glasgow	Martin Carruthers	Communities in South West Scotland c BC 2200 – c AD 200	2000	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Christopher Dalglish	The Archaeology of Medieval and Later Rural Settlement in the Scottish Highlands	2000	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Mark Dawson	The Roman Iron Age of the Esk Valley	2001	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Meggen Gondek	Urban Origins in Scotland and Ireland	2002	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Caroline Hale	An Analytical Study of Eighteenth Century Scottish Country Houses	2000	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Stuart Jeffrey	Digital Recording and Analysis of Medieval Sculptured Stone	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Douglas Johnston-Smith	History and Archaeology on North Loch Lomondside 1550–1850	2000	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	William Kilbride	Archaeology and the Process of Religious Conversions	1999	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Olivia Lelong	Writing People into the Landscape: Approaches to the Archaeology of Badenoch and Strathnaver	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	2000	PhD
Univ Glasgow	David A McCulloch	The Norse Maritime Landscape of Scotland and the Isles. The Portages used along the Trade, Communication and Settlement Routes	2002	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Carol Primrose	The Lost Antiquities of Arran	2002	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Jennifer Rose	Early Bronze Age Mortuary Remains in Western Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Lorna Sharpe	Landscape Study of the Upper Clyde Valley: geophysical and geochemical approaches	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Michele Smith	A Socio-cultural Analysis of Viking Age Jewellery from the North Atlantic	2001	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Anne Sommerville	Luminescence Dating of Wind Blown Sands from Archaeological Sites in NW Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Eland Stuart	Surface Lithic Scatters Related to Prehistoric Activity in Highland Scotland	2003	PhD
Univ Nottingham	Rose Whitelaw	The Origins of Unstan Ware	2000	MPhil
Univ Sheffield	Sarah Clark	The Holocene History of NE Scotland: a palaeoecological approach	2001	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Robert Craigie	Pollen and Related Studies of Inter-tidal Peats, Rousay, Orkney	2004	MPhil
Univ Sheffield	Heather Sugden	High Resolution Palynological, Multiple Profile and Radiocarbon dating Studies of Early Human Impacts and Environmental Change in the Inner Hebrides, Scotland	2000	PhD

## 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, Perth and Kinross, and W Lothian) still have no formal local access to this crucial level of archaeological advice.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOLUME

- |       |   |   |        |  |   |
|-------|---|---|--------|--|---|
| ACFA  | Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists    | • | NTS    | National Trust for Scotland  | • |
| ARIA  | Association of Regional and Island Archaeologists   |   | RCAHMS | Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland | • |
| CFA   | Centre for Field Archaeology                        | • | SMR    | Sites and Monuments Record   | • |
| GUARD | Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division | • | SNH    | Scottish Natural Heritage  | • |
| HS    | Historic Scotland                                   | • | SUAT   | Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust                                  | • |
| MoLRS | Medieval or later rural settlement                  |   | WGS    | Woodland Grant Scheme  | • |
| NMRS  | National Monuments Record of Scotland               | • | WoSAS  | West of Scotland Archaeology Service                                 | • |
| NMS   | National Museums of Scotland                        | • |        |  |   |

# SELECTIVE INDEX TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Compiled by Kenneth Aitchison

- Abbey, 39–40, 70, 77–8, 78  
Aerial survey: *see* Survey  
Agate, 53, 83  
Air raid shelter, 5, 49  
Aircraft hangar, 5  
Airfield, 46, 54, 61  
Altar slab, 68  
Antler, 50, 91–3  
    artefact, 90–91  
    comb, 67  
    pick, 91–3  
Antonine Wall, 27, 45  
Ard: marks, 53, 65, 67–8  
Arm-ring, 15  
Arran pitchstone, 24–5, 83, 85  
Arrowhead: barbed-and-tanged, 8, 47, 50, 64  
    duck-billed, 85  
    leaf-shaped, 24–5, 63, 65, 82  
    oblique, 47  
    transverse, 85  
Awl, 24–5  
Axe: bronze, 8, 9, 27, 44, 58, 69–70, 88  
    copper, 25, 58  
    iron, 25, 79  
    mould, 88  
    stone, 24, 30–31, 32, 48, 77, 82, 83, 85  
    whalebone, 90–91  
  
Backlands, medieval, 39, 40–41, 84  
    post-medieval, 39  
Bailey, 21–3  
Barn, 8, 20, 51, 56  
Barrow, 62, 75, 83  
    long, 9  
    square, 12–13, 63  
Battlefield, 28  
Bead: cannel coal, 30–31, 83  
    jet, 83  
    Roman, 45  
Beaker, pottery, 28, 51, 65  
Bishop's palace, 7  
Blackhouse, 89–90  
Bloodstone, 53  
Boat, house, 76  
    nail, 90–91  
    noost, 67  
Bone: animal, 10, 32, 38–9, 41–2, 48, 50, 61,  
    71, 80–81, 84, 89, 90–91, 91–3, 94  
    bird, 80–81  
    comb, 67, 68, 90–91  
    cremated, 7–8, 46–7  
    dice, 90–91  
    fish, 10, 43, 48, 80–81, 90–91  
    human: *see* Human remains  
    pendant, 91–3  
    pin, 90–91, 91–3  
    point, 50, 91–3  
    shovel, 91–3  
    whale, 36, 80–81, 90, 90–91, 91–3  
    worked, 50, 74, 91–3  
Brewery, 37  
Bridge, 10, 20, 32, 33, 34, 35, 41, 70, 70–71,  
    88  
    iron, 5  
    timber, 23  
Broch, 54, 57, 80–81  
  
Bronze: axehead, 8, 10, 44, 58, 69–70, 87  
    dagger, 47  
    ingot, 10  
    spearhead, 45, 77  
    sword, 64  
Bronze Age: arrowhead, 8, 63, 64  
    axehead, 8, 9, 10, 25, 27, 44, 69–70, 88  
    cist, 67, 89  
    dagger, 47  
    field system, 14–15  
    ingot, 10  
    knife, 30  
    lithics, 82  
    mould, 88  
    palstave, 12  
    site, 26, 27, 65, 67–8, 74, 77, 85, 86  
    spearhead, 77  
    sword, 64  
    *see also* Pottery; Settlement; Structure; Urn  
Brooch: medieval, 14, 15, 21  
    Pictish, 11  
    Roman, 27, 44, 61, 63, 64, 78  
    trumpet, 27, 61, 78, 79, 88  
Buckle, 7, 10, 53  
Building: *see* Structure  
Burgh, medieval, 21, 32, 40–41, 46, 84  
Burial, cairn, 68–9, 81, 94  
    child, 68  
    cist, 28, 75–6  
    cremation, 86  
    dog, 91–3  
    Iron Age, 81  
    long cist, 68  
    mound, 43  
    Norse, 54, 81, 94  
    sheep, 14, 91–3  
    *see also* Cemetery  
Burnt mound, 23, 26–7, 55, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79,  
    80–81  
Button, 10, 38, 83  
Byre, 19, 31, 53, 56, 59–60, 61, 89–90  
  
Cairn, 6, 7, 19, 21, 24, 31, 32, 33, 34, 34–5,  
    51, 58, 60, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 74, 75,  
    78, 82, 83  
    burial, 15, 68–9, 81, 95  
    chambered, 24, 24–5, 59, 93, 94  
    clearance, 5, 6, 7, 12, 18, 19, 32, 33, 34,  
    52, 52–3, 53, 54, 60, 62, 70, 71, 82,  
    83, 84  
    field, 7, 14, 50, 57, 59–60  
    kerb, 18–19  
    long, 20, 24, 33  
    ring, 6, 8, 66, 75, 82  
    round, 75  
Canal, 42, 56  
Cannel coal: bangle, 20  
    bead, 30–31, 83  
    disc, 20  
    necklace, 86  
Cannon, ball, 14, 36  
Castle, 11, 21, 23, 26, 37, 37–8, 38, 44, 45,  
    47, 55, 61, 66, 73–4, 75, 85, 87, 88–9  
    *see also* Tower house  
Cathedral, 86  
Causeway, 10, 35  
  
Cave, 49–50  
Cemetery, 14, 29, 35, 39–40, 45, 48, 49, 50,  
    57, 62, 63, 70, 80, 86, 93–4  
    cremation, 75, 83  
Cess pit, 25, 38–9, 42  
Chambered tomb, 15, 67, 93  
Chapel, 17, 41, 47, 49, 51, 62, 68, 81  
Charcoal, 6, 7–8, 11, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 51,  
    52, 55, 59, 73, 73–4, 80, 88, 90–91  
Charcoal-burning, platform, 51, 59  
Chert: artefact, 30, 43, 64, 75, 79, 82, 83, 84,  
    85  
Church, medieval, 12, 43, 70, 84  
Cist, 50, 62, 65, 67, 89  
    circular, 86  
    long, 30–31, 31–2, 68, 76–7, 81  
    short, 28, 75–6, 81, 90  
Clay, pipe, 7, 10, 26, 38, 83, 89  
Cleit, 90  
Cloister, 78  
Coffin fittings, 35, 72  
Coin, medieval, 84  
    Norse, 90–91  
    post-medieval, 85  
    Roman, 63, 78  
    silver, 86  
Comb, 67, 68, 90–91  
Conservatory, 29  
Copper, axe, 25  
Copper alloy: artefact, 10, 12, 15, 17, 25, 53,  
    55, 76, 78  
    axe, 58  
    brooch, 11, 21, 44, 61, 64, 78, 79, 88  
    mount, 29, 64, 79  
    pin, 15, 64  
    ring, 63, 91–3  
    statuette, 79  
Copper working, 91–3  
Corn drier, 86  
Corn stack, 34, 65  
Crannog, 49, 89  
Cropmark, 5, 6, 11, 12–13, 30, 62, 63, 70, 76,  
    88  
    enclosure, 5, 6, 11, 13–14, 23, 62, 63, 64,  
    84  
Cross slab, 17, 57  
Crucible, 90–91  
Culvert, 32, 36, 42, 46, 51, 62, 72, 73, 82  
Cup-and-ring mark, 16  
Cup mark, 5, 7, 12, 16, 19, 21, 56, 62, 87, 94  
Curling hut, 34  
  
Dagger: bronze, 47  
Dam, 57, 76, 83  
Deserted settlement, 6, 7, 16, 19, 20, 21, 51,  
    54, 55, 56, 56–7, 57, 60, 61, 71, 87  
Designed landscape, 30, 62, 66, 70, 74  
Distillery, 72  
    *see also* Still  
Dock, 40, 89  
Doocot, 6, 43  
Dun, 44, 50, 51, 56, 59, 61  
Dyke: consumption, 5  
    head, 18  
  
Enclosure, banked, 6, 7, 18

- Enclosure (cont.)
  - circular. 5, 6, 11, 28, 30, 32, 62, 63
  - ditched, 82
  - earthwork, 76
  - headland, 67
  - horned, 90
  - Neolithic, 82
  - oval, 6, 16, 63
  - prehistoric, 37
  - rectangular, 6, 27, 63, 71
  - rectilinear, 6, 30–31, 63, 69, 71
  - ring, 74, 75, 83
  - sub-rectangular, 5, 12–13
  - triangular, 34
- Engine: house, 25, 70–71
  - shed, 55
- Explosives bunker, 60
- Farmstead, 5, 6, 7, 12, 20, 21, 23–4, 25, 28, 32, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63, 67, 70–71, 71, 78, 81, 83
- Felsite: quern, 72
- Fermtoun, 5
- Field system, 10, 12, 13, 14–15, 15, 19, 20, 21, 33, 45, 52, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 76, 80–81, 90
- Fish trap, 49
- Fishing bothy, 5
- Fishing station, 5
- Flint: artefact, 6, 7–8, 9, 12, 28, 47, 64, 65, 82, 86
  - awl, 24–5
  - blade, 7, 10–11, 24–5, 43, 51
  - core, 10–11, 43, 57, 89
  - flake, 10, 53, 64, 83, 91–3, 93
  - knapping, 11, 32, 65, 79, 82
  - knife, 7, 24–5, 30, 45–6, 85
  - microlith, 10–11, 24–5, 43, 50, 53, 82, 83
  - scatter, 10, 10–11, 30, 83, 93
  - scraper, 6, 10, 24–5, 30, 39, 65, 85
  - see also* Arrowhead: Axe
- Font, 40–41, 68
- Food Vessel: *see* Urn
- Fort, 51, 70
  - Cromwellian, 35–6, 41, 72–3
  - Roman, 24, 27, 28, 29, 29–30, 36, 45, 48–9, 70, 73, 76–7, 78, 79–80, 87
- Friary, 6, 84
- Furnace, 21–3, 23, 41
- Garden, 45, 78
  - formal, 26, 29, 39
  - walled, 5, 21, 26
- Gasworks, 35, 72
- Geophysical survey: *see* Survey
- Glass: bangle, 80–81
  - bottle, 7, 10
  - Venetian, 21–3
  - vessel, 7
  - window, 7, 21–3, 89
- Glassworks, 36, 89
- Graffiti, 8
  - Norse, 80–81
  - Roman, 78
  - World War 2, 5, 17
- Grain, carbonised, 24, 48
- Gravestone, 14, 15, 17, 17–18, 27–8, 45, 57, 63, 85–6
- Graveyard: *see* Cemetery
- Greenhouse, 26
- Guardhouse, 38, 51
- Gun, battery, 5, 68–9
- Gun (cont.)
  - emplacement, 94
- Gunpowder works, 15
- Hammerstone, 90–91
- Harbour, 73
- Hazelnut shells, 24–5
- Henge, 83, 84–5
- Hillfort, 7, 14, 47, 62, 76, 79
- Hollow way, 5, 20, 32, 33, 72, 82, 83
- Horse harness, 78, 45
- Hospital, 35, 37–8
  - medieval, 11, 48, 81
  - Roman, 87
- House: *see* Structure: Tower house
- Human remains, 10, 12, 14, 26, 28, 31–2, 35, 36, 41, 43, 48, 68, 72, 75–6, 80, 85–6, 93–4
- Hut, circle, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 50, 51, 53, 54, 59–60, 60, 62, 65, 66, 71, 80, 82, 84, 86
  - see also* Roundhouse
- Icehouse, 86
- Ingot: bronze, 10
- Iron: artefact, 90, 90–91
- Iron Age: artefact, 30–31, 64, 76, 77
  - horse harness, 78
  - lamp, 79
  - midden, 68, 81
  - mount, 64, 79
  - quern, 30
  - ring, 64
  - spindle whorl, 30
  - stone ball, 23, 79
  - terret, 23
  - see also* Pottery: Settlement: Structure
- Ironworks, 26, 45
- Island, fortified, 17
- Jet: armlet, 86
  - bead, 83
  - necklace, 86
- Jetty, 5, 18
- Kelp-drying wall, 67
- Kelp kiln, 59–60
- Kiln, 7, 15, 19, 20, 42, 50, 71, 72, 89, 90–91
  - barn, 87
  - corn-drying, 8, 19, 36, 51, 53, 55, 56–7, 59–60
  - kelp, 59–60
  - lime, 6, 65, 83, 86, 87
- Knife: Bronze Age, 30
  - flint, 7, 24–5, 30, 45–6, 85
- Lamp, stone, 79
- Larder, game, 5, 8
- Lazy beds: *see* Rig
- Lead: artefact, 53
  - cup, 83
  - shot, 83
  - smelting, 61, 76, 77
  - window, 21–3
- Leather, 84
- Lime kiln, 6, 65, 83, 86, 87
- Lithics: assemblage, 13, 13–14, 24–5, 50, 53, 64
  - scatter, 10–11, 30, 43, 50, 76, 79, 82, 83, 85
- Longhouse, 18, 20, 53, 54, 56–7, 71
- Loom platform, 89–90
- Maltings, 40–41, 72
- Mansion house, 7, 21–3, 26, 46–7, 62, 74
- Medieval: backlands, 39, 40–41, 84
  - bailey, 21–3
  - bridge, 70
  - brooch, 14–15, 21
  - burgh, 21, 32, 40–41, 46, 84
  - chapel, 68
  - church, 12, 43, 70, 84
  - coin, 84
  - font, 68
  - gravemarker, 27, 28
  - hall, 12–13, 37
  - hospital, 11, 48, 81
  - midden, 27, 61, 88
  - moot, 26
  - suburb, 72
  - thimble, 36
  - town, 25, 72
  - see also* Pottery: Settlement
- Mesolithic: flint, 10–11, 65
  - microlith, 10–11, 50, 53, 82, 83
  - midden, 10–11
  - site, 24, 53, 76, 79, 82, 83
  - see also* Settlement
- Metalworking, 13–14, 40–41, 61, 82, 91–3
  - slag, 13–14, 23, 27, 40–41, 49, 50, 72–3, 84, 89, 90, 91–3
- Midden, 28, 38, 40–41, 49, 50, 72–3, 84, 89, 90, 91–3
  - Bronze Age, 67–8
  - Iron Age, 67–8, 68, 81
  - medieval, 27, 35, 38–9, 39, 42, 46, 61, 88
  - Mesolithic, 10–11
  - post-medieval, 39
  - shell, 10–11, 40–41, 46, 50, 61, 64
- Milestone, 5
- Military: road, 15, 20, 52, 57
- Mill, 5, 30, 41, 57, 62, 82
  - corn, 53
  - dam, 67
  - horizontal, 55–6
  - horse gin, 34
  - lade, 36, 55–6, 57, 72, 77–8, 87
  - paper, 37
  - pond, 57, 67
- Millstone, 17
- Mine, 18, 25
  - coal, 25, 26
- Moat, 10, 23, 72–3
- Moot, 26
- Motte, 21–3, 23–4, 52
- Mould, axehead, 88
- Mount: copper-alloy, 29, 53, 64, 77
- Nail, 12, 24
  - boat, 90–91
- Neolithic: artefact, 10
  - axe flake, 82
  - axehead, 24, 25, 30–31, 32, 48, 77, 83, 85
  - carved stone ball, 10
  - chambered tomb, 67
  - site, 11, 13, 26, 63, 64, 74, 82, 87, 93
  - see also* Arrowhead; Pottery; Settlement; Structure
- Noost: *see* Boat noost
- Norse: artefact, 15, 80–81
  - comb, 67
  - cross, 81
  - pin, 64
  - weight, 80–81
  - see also* Pottery: Settlement: Structure



# INDEX

- Ordnance store, 37–8, 51  
 Oven, 22, 36, 40–41, 42, 44, 72, 80–81, 88  
     Roman, 29–30, 87  
 Palace, 7, 39–40, 87  
 Palisade, 17  
 Pendant, bone, 91  
 Pictish: brooch, 11  
     hoard, 81  
     stone, 70  
 Pier, 18, 47  
 Pin: bone, 90–91, 91–3  
     copper-alloy, 64  
     Norse, 64  
     ring-headed, 88  
 Pit: alignment, 30  
     coal, 26  
     cooking, 19  
     industrial, 21–3  
     ironstone, 83  
     prehistoric, 30, 46  
     quarry, 5, 6, 61, 85  
 Pitchstone, 64, 65, 82, 83, 85  
     Arran, 24–5, 83, 85  
 Plant remains, carbonised, 24, 48, 90–91  
 Planticrue, 67  
 Platform: charcoal-burning, 51–2, 59  
     recessed, 51, 52, 59–60  
     unenclosed, 34, 75, 77  
 Ploughmarks, 91–3  
 Pollard, 52  
 Post-hole: alignment, 27  
 Post-medieval: artefact, 36, 53  
     backlands, 39  
     field system, 61, 65, 66  
     midden, 39  
     pit, 42  
     well, 38  
     *see also* Pottery; Settlement; Structure  
 Pottery, Beaker, 28, 51, 65  
     Bronze Age, 75, 82, 91–3  
     earthenware, 89  
     East Coast redware, 84  
     flat-rimmed ware, 75–6  
     glazed terracotta, 19  
     green-glazed, 10, 21, 21–3, 23–4, 26, 32, 84, 88  
     Grooved ware, 64  
     Iron Age, 7, 11–12, 13, 68, 80–81, 89–90, 91–3  
     medieval, 6, 7, 21–3, 25, 27, 27–8, 28, 28–9, 30–31, 37, 38–9, 41–2, 43, 46, 48, 61, 63, 72, 81–2, 82, 84, 85  
     Neolithic, 11–12, 83  
     Norse, 90–91  
     orange-glazed, 88  
     post-medieval, 6, 25, 27, 41–2, 42, 51, 89  
     prehistoric, 10, 13, 13–14, 24, 26, 30–31, 46–7, 47, 48, 54, 55, 64, 82, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 93–4  
     redware, 9, 84  
     Roman, 27, 29, 30, 45, 48–9, 76, 87  
     samian, 13, 70, 74, 78, 88  
     stoneware, 89  
     tin-glazed, 7  
     white gritty, 36, 45, 82  
     Yorkshire ware, 9  
     *see also* Urn  
 Potworks, 31, 40–41  
 Powder store, 21, 25, 37–8  
 Prehistoric: artefact, 64  
     enclosure, 37  
     Prehistoric (cont.)  
         field system, 13, 59, 65  
         pit, 30, 46  
         site, 21–3, 53, 54  
         *see also* Pottery; Settlement; Structure  
     Priory, 87  
     Prisoner of war, camp, 5  
         depot, 72  
     Pumice, 91–3  
     Pump: wooden, 38  
     Quarry, 6, 17, 20, 21, 21–3, 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 34–5, 54, 60, 62, 66, 82, 83, 89  
     Quartz, 48  
         artefact, 7–8, 13, 23, 53, 54, 91–3, 93  
     Quartzite, 9, 18  
     Quay, 15, 42  
     Quern, rotary, 11–12, 13, 13–14, 30, 59, 77  
         saddle, 13–14, 72, 85, 91–3  
     Railway, 5, 25, 32, 55  
         works, 55  
     Rampart, 10, 16, 17, 27, 29–30, 30–31, 45, 62, 70, 73, 87  
     Reservoir, 5  
     Resistivity survey: *see* Survey, Geophysical  
     Rig, 5, 6, 15, 17, 18, 32, 34, 34–5, 54, 59–60, 62, 65, 66, 75  
         and furrow, 5, 6, 7, 19, 21, 25, 32, 34, 34–5, 54, 58–9, 59–60, 63, 65, 66, 71, 74, 75, 76, 78, 83  
     Ring: copper-alloy, 63, 91–3  
         Iron Age, 64  
     Ring-cairn, 6, 8, 66, 75, 82  
     Ring-ditch, 6, 12–13, 63, 74  
     Road: military, 15, 20, 52, 57  
         Roman, 75, 83, 86  
     Rock crystals, worked, 53  
     Rock shelter, 49, 50, 61  
     Roman: artefact, 21–3, 29, 30–31, 45, 78, 79, 79–80  
         bead, 45  
         brooch, 27, 44, 61, 63, 64, 78, 79, 88  
         camp, 86  
         coin, 63, 78  
         entrenching tool, 70  
         fort, 24, 27, 28, 29, 29–30, 36, 45, 48–9, 70, 73, 76–7, 78, 79–80, 87  
         fortlet, 70  
         gate, 29–30  
         graffiti, 78  
         hospital, 87  
         intaglio, 12, 78  
         oven, 29–30, 87  
         road, 75, 83, 86  
         shoe, 45  
         statue, 78  
         statuette, 79  
         temple, 78  
         temporary camp, 44, 69, 71  
         tower, 74  
         vicus, 79–80  
         *see also* Antonine Wall; Pottery; Settlement; Structure  
     Roundhouse, 7, 13–14, 17, 23, 52, 52–3, 54, 62, 63, 80–81, 91–3  
     Scraper, 6, 10, 24, 30, 39, 65, 79, 82, 83, 85, 91–3  
     Seal, 53  
         box, 31  
     Settlement: Bronze Age, 67, 91–3  
     Settlement (cont.)  
         deserted, 6, 7, 19, 20, 21, 51, 51–2, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 71, 87  
         Iron Age, 11, 13, 63, 67, 80–81, 90–91, 91–3  
         medieval, 27, 40–41, 83  
         Mesolithic, 24–5, 53, 64  
         Neolithic, 11, 24–5, 64, 67  
         Norse, 80–81, 90–91  
         post-medieval, 10, 20, 40–41, 50, 52–3, 53, 54, 56, 57, 61, 62, 71, 81  
         prehistoric, 6, 10, 52–3, 64, 67  
         Roman, 79–80  
         *see also* Township  
     Sheep, bucht, 75  
         fold, 15, 25, 74, 85  
         stell, 11  
     Shell: limpet, 46, 50, 61  
         midden, 10–11, 40–41, 46, 50, 61, 64  
         mussel, 10–11, 61  
         oyster, 40–41, 43, 61, 89  
     Shieling, 7, 11, 12, 16–17, 18, 19, 20, 20–21, 21, 24, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 71, 86  
     Shoe, 10, 45  
     Shooting, butt, 5, 12, 71, 74, 84  
     Sink, 68  
     Slag: *see* Metalworking  
     Sluice, 34  
         gates, 10  
     Smiddy, 40–41, 63  
     Souterrain, 6, 10, 11, 11–12, 13, 13–14, 63, 85, 88  
     Spearhead, 45, 77, 78  
         miniature, 77  
     Spindle whorl, 10, 91–3  
     Stables, 8, 20, 51  
     Stack yard, 32, 34  
     Standing stone, 16, 17, 18, 34, 43–4, 62, 65, 94  
     Steatite, vessel, 80–81  
         weight, 80–81  
     Still, 8  
         *see also* Distillery  
     Stone: anvil, 79  
         axe, 24, 30–31, 32, 48, 77, 82, 83, 85  
         ball, 10, 23, 79  
         boundary, 5, 7, 52, 66  
         carved, 5, 9–10, 12, 17–18, 38, 46, 53, 61, 74  
         circle, 7–8, 17, 61, 75  
         cup, 79  
         decorated, 17  
         font, 40–41, 68  
         hammer, 90–91  
         incised, 12, 57, 68  
         inscribed, 5, 18  
         lamp, 79  
         mortar, 17, 19  
         mould, 88  
         moulded, 42  
         orthostat, 21, 66  
         Pictish, 70  
         pointer, 16  
         recumbent, 7–8  
         sculpted, 81  
         setting, 15, 26, 59–60, 61, 65, 94  
         standing, 16, 17, 18, 34, 43–4, 62, 65, 94  
         tool, 47, 62  
         trough, 44  
     Structure: barrel-shaped, 17  
         bow-sided, 12, 19

- Structure (cont.)
  - cellular. 15, 51, 80–81
  - Iron Age. 11–12, 30–31, 80–81, 90–91
  - medieval. 7, 10, 12, 12–13, 21, 21–3, 40–41, 88, 90
  - Neolithic. 87
  - Norse. 90–91
  - oval. 65, 86
  - post-medieval. 7, 10, 12, 13, 15, 25–6, 35, 38, 38–9, 39, 41–2, 42, 43, 44, 50
  - post-ring. 13
  - prehistoric. 7, 10, 57, 80–81
  - ring-ditch. 12–13, 80
  - Roman. 29–30, 87
  - stone. 8, 10, 27, 65, 66, 80, 86, 88
  - sub-rectangular. 12, 14, 82
  - timber. 8, 8–9, 11–12, 12–13, 21–3, 40–41, 73, 87, 89
- Sundial. 29
- Survey. 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 25, 26, 26–7, 27, 30–31, 32–3, 33–4, 34, 34–5, 49–50, 52, 52–3, 53, 54, 59–60, 60, 62, 63, 65–6, 67, 71, 74–5, 77, 80–81, 83, 85, 89, 89–90, 90, 90–91
- aerial. 5, 11, 63
- coastal. 49, 66–7
- farm. 18, 19, 21, 67
- geophysical. 9, 10, 13–14, 29, 30–31, 36, 47, 48, 49, 67, 69, 72–3, 74, 78, 81, 82, 84, 84–5, 85, 89
- graveyard. 45, 49, 57, 58, 63
- palaeoenvironmental. 13
- Survey (cont.)
  - pre-afforestation. 14, 15, 23, 24, 50, 51, 51–2, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56–7, 57, 58, 58–9, 59, 60, 61, 70, 70–71, 71, 72, 74, 83, 90, 94
  - radar. 91–3
  - standing building. 8, 14, 57, 60–61
  - topographic. 26, 36–7, 81
- Survey station. 21
- Sword. 63, 64
  - hilt guard. 76
- Tank: stone-lined. 68
- Terret. 23
- Thimble. 36
- Tile. 43, 44, 88
  - glazed ceramic. 7
  - hand-painted. 84
- Timber: circle. 74
  - cruck. 8–9, 73
  - hall. 12–13, 45
  - platform. 87
  - tower. 70
  - trough. 55
  - see also* Structure: Tower house
- Tollhouse. 5
- Tomb: chambered. 15, 67, 93
- Tower house. 26, 35, 41, 79, 82, 85, 89
- Township. 8, 12, 51, 54, 55, 57, 58–9, 59–60, 71, 89–90, 90, 90–91
- Trackway. 5, 20, 32, 33, 34, 48, 51, 54, 60, 66, 76, 83, 94
- Tramway. 5, 25
- Trough. 65
  - stone. 44
  - timber. 55
- Turnpike. 5
- Tuyère. 91–3
- Undercroft, medieval. 26
- Urn. 65
  - collared. 19, 27
  - Food Vessel. 81, 86
- Viking: *see* Norse
- Water meadow. 33, 34
- Waterwheel. 5
- Wattle. 25, 45
- Well. 5, 8, 17, 31, 38, 38–9, 39, 40–41, 42, 71–2, 84
- Wheelhouse. 80–81, 90–91
- Wheel-pit. 55–6, 87
- Wood: *see* Timber
- World War 2: airfield. 46, 54, 61
  - anti-tank blocks. 5
  - battery. 5
  - bomber decoy station. 66
  - defensive sites. 5
  - graffiti. 5, 17
  - pillbox. 5
  - POW camp. 5
  - structure. 5, 32, 34–5, 36, 94

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