

# DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 4, 2003

The Journal of the Council for Scottish Archaeology

**DISCOVERY AND  
EXCAVATION IN  
SCOTLAND**

**NEW SERIES, VOLUME 4  
2003**

**Edited by  
Robin Turner**

**The Council for Scottish Archaeology**

The Council for Scottish Archaeology is a voluntary membership organisation which works to secure the archaeological heritage of Scotland for its people through education, promotion and support:

- **Education**, both formal and informal, concerning Scotland's archaeological heritage
- **Promotion** of the conservation, management, understanding and enjoyment of, and access to, Scotland's archaeological heritage
- **Support** through the provision of advice, guidance, resources and information related to archaeology in Scotland

#### **Our vision:**

CSA will become a centre of knowledge and expertise for Scottish archaeology, providing support and education for those interested and involved in archaeology, and promoting Scotland's archaeological heritage for the benefit of all.

#### **Membership of CSA**

Membership is open to all individuals, local societies and organisations with an interest in Scottish archaeology. Membership benefits and services include access to a network of archaeological information on Scotland and the UK, three newsletters a year, the annual edition of the journal *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, and the opportunity to attend CSA's annual Summer School and the Archaeological Research in Progress conference.

Further information and an application form may be obtained from:

The Council for Scottish Archaeology  
c/o National Museums of Scotland  
Chambers Street  
Edinburgh EH1 1JF

Tel: 0131-247-4119  
Fax: 0131-247-4126  
E-mail: [csa@nms.ac.uk](mailto:csa@nms.ac.uk)  
Website: [www.britarch.ac.uk/csa](http://www.britarch.ac.uk/csa)

Cover: Far left, top: Plan of remains at Woodend Farm, Dumfries and Galloway, excavated by GUARD (*DES 1995*, 18).  
Far left, bottom: Excavation of the shell midden at Sand, Highland (*DES 2000*, 44–5).  
Middle, left: Horse gin at Wester Kitchside Farm, South Lanarkshire (*DES 2003*, 125).  
Middle, right, top: Surveying in Glen Rinnes, Moray.  
Middle, right, bottom: Calanais Standing Stones (photo: David Mitchell).  
Far right: St Andrews pilgrim badge (drawing by Marion O'Neil).

Back cover: Rock carvings at Ormaig, Argyll and Bute. © Crown copyright RCAHMS.

Printed by: Henry Ling Limited  
Dorchester  
Tel: 01305-251066

ISSN 0419-411X

© Council for Scottish Archaeology 2004

## CONTENTS

Contents	3
Background to Editorial Policy	4
Acknowledgements	4
Notes for Contributors	5
Map of Local Authority Areas	6
 <b>Archaeological Contributions</b>	 7
 <b>RCAHMS Report</b>	 139
 <b>Radiocarbon Report</b> compiled by P J Ashmore	 154
 <b>The NMS Dating Cremated Bones Project</b> by Alison Sheridan	 167
 <b>Treasure Trove Report</b> by Stuart Campbell	 170
 <b>Current Post-Graduate Research</b> compiled by Lorna Flinn	 175
 List of Local Authority Area Archaeological Advisors	 178
List of Contributors	179
List of Abbreviations	181
Selective Index to the Archaeological Contributions	182
Sample <i>pro forma</i> for contributions	



## 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 in the middle of December and publication the following May.

*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 the editorial policy reflected in the Notes for Contributors, which seek 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 Susanne Atkin 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 Mhairi Murning in verifying locational information is very gratefully acknowledged.

CSA is in receipt of an award from the Historic Scotland Heritage Grants Programme.

CSA wishes to acknowledge the following bodies for generous financial assistance in respect of the reports relating to their particular contributions to this volume:

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.

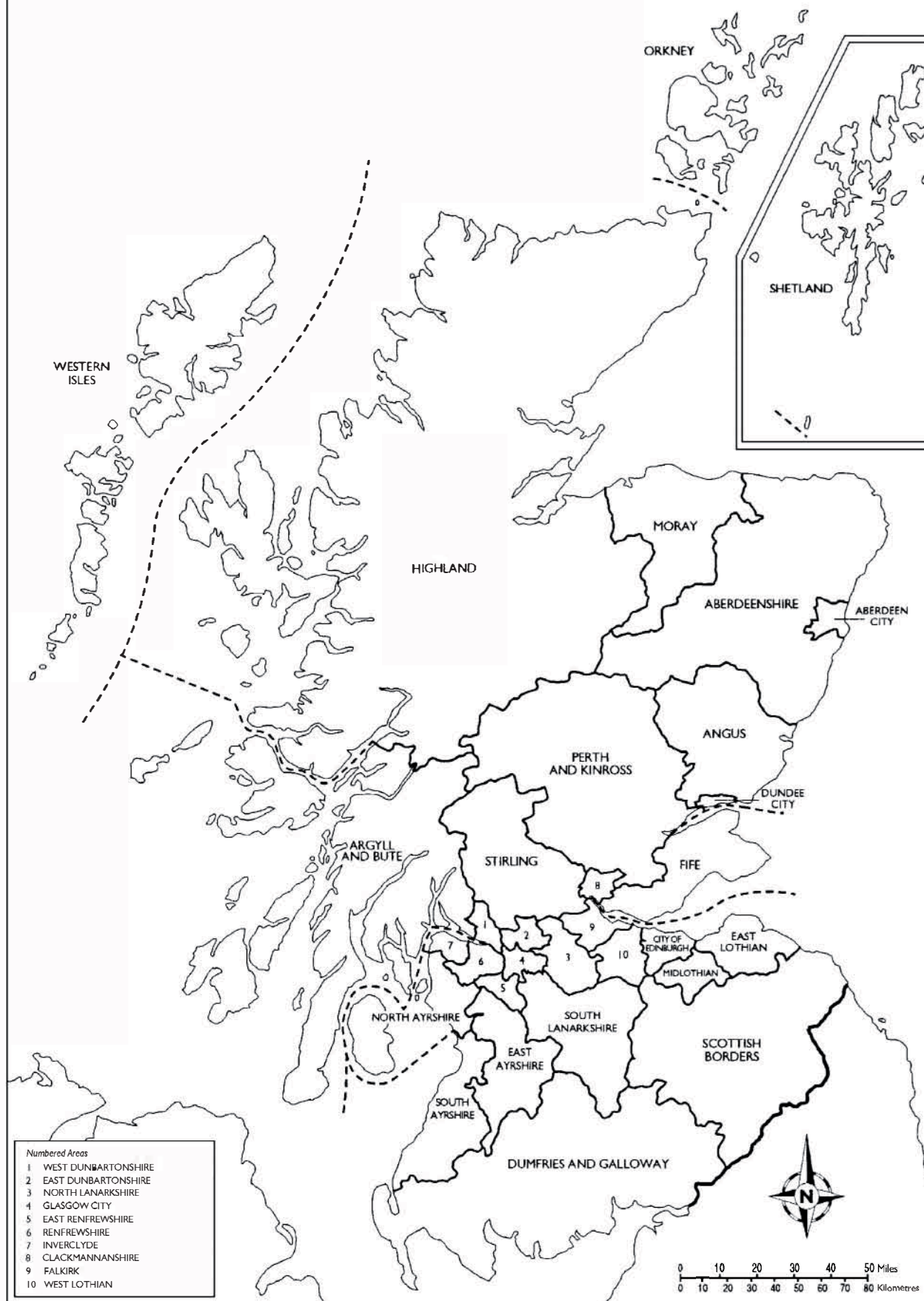
*Robin Turner*  
*The National Trust for Scotland*

## 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, historic building survey, geophysical survey, environmental studies and records of stray finds, but does not normally include the results of post-excavation work or of purely desk-based studies. 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. 6). 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. Illustrations are also welcome in electronic format.
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 CANMORE, the National Monuments Record of Scotland on-line database ([www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)).
13. Final deadline for receipt of contributions for each volume is **15th December**, 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@nms.ac.uk](mailto:csa@nms.ac.uk).

# New Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

## National and Regional Surveys

### Historic Scotland *Ex Situ* Carved and Moulded Stones Project

M Márkus

About eight years ago, a programme of systematic dismantling and recording of Historic Scotland's valuable but often inaccessible collections of *ex situ* carved and moulded stones began. There were many reasons for undertaking such a task. Over the years, large numbers of architectural stones had been recovered (from excavations, deterioration of the monument and chance discovery), with no clear indication as to their function, date or value. These have been kept, often outdoors, in more-or-less tidy heaps. It was clear that not only were these pieces unavailable for visitors or researchers to inspect, but they were also very vulnerable to damage from the weather, and, sadly, to theft. Moreover, although in the course of the last 50 years or so a number of these stones have been brought under cover and set up in stone displays, there is now perceived to be a degree of wasted potential in some of these exhibits, with their interpretive potential yet to be fully realised.

Admittedly, many visitors to the monuments, on first seeing one of these heaps, would probably wonder whether it was worth the time and effort involved in dismantling them and putting each stone through a thorough cataloguing process. However, once a stone has been catalogued, and especially when a whole collection has been dealt with, it becomes evident that the *ex situ* material contains much valuable information relating to the monument, and in some cases can offer primary evidence relating to parts of the structure that are no longer standing. This knowledge can then be used to inform exhibited material, and to highlight elements of the remaining *in situ* stonework.

Among the more useful processes undertaken to determine the date and function of stone fragments is the use of moulding profiles. These allow comparisons to be made between moulded *ex situ* and *in situ* work, and can greatly assist in dating pieces. Apart from the relationship of a moulded piece to the particular part of the building from which it came, patterns of profile types begin to emerge, with certain forms being characteristic of different periods. These are of interest to anyone who uses moulding profiles as a dating tool, whether they relate to an isolated fragment, or to a building campaign. In any case, from a conservation point of view, if a stone has to be replaced with a modern version, a moulding profile enables the new piece to be cut and inserted without disrupting the original moulded sequence.

As well as having academic value, the stones can be used as a means of enabling visitors to understand the mechanics of the building, and, by using them to reconstruct parts of the monument, to visualise sections of the structure that have disappeared. For example, from the list of sites below, it will be apparent that cloisters are often more-or-less completely lost, but that many of the collections contain substantial numbers of related stones, often comprising column bases, capitals and shafts, which almost certainly came from a cloister. It is feasible in some cases for such fragments to be reassembled, perhaps with a few modern insertions, to replicate a few bays of the cloisters. There are often traces of the original widths of the cloister bays remaining *in situ*, e.g. in the form of corbels which would have supported roof timbers, and such evidence can be used to work out the basic module around which the *ex situ* pieces can be rebuilt.

The opportunity to investigate the Whithorn collection in 2003 was particularly well-timed, since the cataloguing process

preceded a much larger programme of work there. This will involve the creation of new displays, starting with the carved stones in the museum, followed by the architectural fragments. With a view to making a contribution to this interpretive material, the Whithorn inventory was broadened in its scope to include geological information. Not only does this set the site in a larger landscape and time-scale, but if stone sources can be identified, that has implications for understanding the quarrying techniques, the transport of stones, and the movements of masons. It is already clear that at least two of the stone types found at Whithorn could have come from a local quarry, from where they would have been conveyed by sea – probably to the harbour at the Isle of Whithorn, and from there by track to the town itself.

As far as access to the inventories is concerned, copies of the bound volumes are kept in Historic Scotland's library, and in the NMRS. Copies of the inventories are also held at Historic Scotland's stone conservation centre in Edinburgh. The records, including photographs but excluding profile drawings, are also now held on Historic Scotland's collections management database. Details of sites and individual stones, including dates, dimensions and descriptions, as well as photographs and copies of most of the profile drawings can also be obtained through the author's website – [www.arch-etype.net](http://www.arch-etype.net) (all images and drawings obtained through the website are Crown copyright RCAHMS).

For the next few years, sites covered will be concentrated in the south-west of Scotland. Following on from Whithorn Priory, inventories will be made for Dundrennan Abbey, Glenluce Abbey, Caerlaverock Castle, MacLellan's Tower in Kirkcudbright, and Sweetheart Abbey, as well as other smaller collections. Work is projected to last until at least 2005, and may continue beyond this date, since there are very large numbers of stone fragments involved. In future, details of the sites investigated will appear annually in *DES*, until the cataloguing process is complete.

The sites covered so far, from 1996 to February 2003, are listed below, ordered by local authority and parish.

### ABERDEEN CITY

#### St Machar's Cathedral (Aberdeen parish)

NJ 9395 0882 Inventory June–Sept 1998; 33 pieces; mainly 14th–15th century; NJ 90 NW 9.

### ABERDEENSHIRE

#### Huntly Castle (Huntly parish)

NJ 5320 4076 Inventory Dec 1998–Jan 1999; 18 pieces; mainly 17th century; NJ 54 SW 9.

#### Kildrummy Castle (Kildrummy parish)

NJ 4549 1683 Inventory June–August 1998; 23 pieces; 13th–16th century; NJ 41 NE 4.

The collection includes fragments of moulded arches, a column base, and window jambs.

#### Deer Abbey (Old Deer parish)

NJ 9685 4810 Inventory May–June 1998; 14 pieces; 13th century; NJ94NE 5.

#### Tolquhon Castle (Tarves parish)

NJ 8725 2864 Inventory Feb–March 1999; 23 pieces; mainly 15th–16th century; NJ 82 NE 1.



## NATIONAL/REGIONAL SURVEYS

### ANGUS

#### **Arbroath Abbey** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

NO 6430 4133 Inventory Dec 1995–Feb 1996; 115 pieces; mainly late 12th/early 13th century; NO 64 SW 18.

Among the stones in this collection are several arch springers. These are worked in the round, i.e. were intended to be free-standing, and are relatively small in scale. They may therefore have come from the cloisters which are no longer standing.

### EDINBURGH, CITY OF

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

NT 2511 7352 Inventory Jan–Feb 1999; 25 pieces; 12th/13th century – 17th/18th century; NT27SE 1.

Three pieces in this small collection may be related to the oriel windows in the E wall of the palace block. They form sections of a jamb and are angled across their front and back surfaces at 130–140°, as are the jambs of the windows. A further group in the *ex situ* collection, also associated with windows (mullions, tracery, etc.), are also angled, and may have come from another oriel window, now lost.

#### **St Triduana's Chapel** (City parish of Edinburgh)

NT 2833 7446 Inventory June–July 1999; 50 pieces; mainly late 15th century; NT 27 SE 103.01.

Some very well-preserved vault bosses remain, and a group of stones associated with windows – mullions and tracery – probably came from one of the windows in the lower chapel, which has been mostly renewed with stonework of the same profile as the original stonework in adjacent windows. The profiles of these fragments are related to those of both the renewed and the original stonework of these windows.

An additional large collection of stone fragments, currently stored above the vaults of the chapel, has yet to be catalogued.

### FALKIRK

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

NT 0554 8025 Inventory Sept–Nov 2002; 41 pieces (excluding those which form part of the Glasgow Cathedral inventory); mainly 15th–16th century; NT 08 SE 6.

Many of the stones are from unrecorded sources, and are certainly not from Blackness itself. A geological comparison with stones from Glasgow Cathedral suggests that a number have come from that location, and they have been included in the inventory for the cathedral (see below).

### FIFE

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

NT 1924 8547 Inventory April–June 1998; 70 pieces; mainly 15th/16th century; NT 18 NE 8.

#### **Dunfermline Abbey** (Dunfermline parish)

NT 0898 8731 Inventory May 1998–Jan 1999; 146 pieces; 12th–19th century, but many are 13th century; NT 08 NE 1.

Many of the stones are in a very eroded state, but a few carved vault bosses remain with well-preserved carving. Some have vault ribs attached that have similar profiles and keyed surfaces to ribs attached to early 14th-century vault springers in the refectory undercroft. Others are related to vault ribs still remaining in the N porch. Several fragments of 12th-century voussoir carved with chevron ornament also remain, and can be related to *in situ* stonework in the arches of the W, S and SE doorways.



Fig 1. Dunfermline Abbey. Vault boss.

### GLASGOW CITY

#### **Glasgow Cathedral** (Glasgow parish)

NS 6025 6557 Inventory Feb–Oct 2002; 172 pieces (including some stored at Blackness Castle); mainly late 12th/early 13th century; NS 66 NW 17.

Most of the stones were recovered in the course of excavations in the cathedral during the 1980s–90s; several are discussed and illustrated in the subsequent publication. Many are simply squared-off walling blocks, some of which have traces of the original polychrome. Other stones with the original paintwork include voussoirs and vault ribs, and some of these have the remains of figures, decorative foliage, imitation stonework and abstract patterns.

### HIGHLAND

#### **Beaulieu Priory** (Kilmorack parish)

NH 5276 4649 Inventory Sept 1998; 20 pieces; late 13th–15th century; NH 54 NW 5.

Several fragments of window mullions with similar moulding profiles remain, dating from the late 13th/early 14th century. Their profiles resemble those of window mullions still *in situ* on the N side of the choir; and of these only the lower portions remain. The loose fragments probably originally came from that location.

#### **Fortrose Cathedral** (Rosemarkie parish)

NH 7271 5652 Inventory Sept–Oct 1998; 31 pieces; 13th–17th/18th century; NH 75 NW 1.

#### **Urquhart Castle** (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)

NH 5305 2860 Inventory Oct 1998–April 1999; 81 pieces (including 20 stored at Croft-an-righ, Edinburgh); 14th–17th century; NH 52 NW 3.

### MORAY

#### **St Peter's Kirk, Duffus** (Duffus parish)

NJ 1751 6865 Inventory Feb–March 1999; 26 pieces; 15th–19th/20th century; NJ 16 NE 2.

#### **Elgin Cathedral** (Elgin parish)

NJ 2218 6305 Inventory Dec–Feb 1998; c 480 pieces; mainly 13th–15th century; NJ 26 SW 1.

A very large and high-quality collection of stone fragments, dealt with in two phases. Since the completion of these inventories,



Fig 2. Elgin Cathedral. Vault boss.

several pieces have been selected for display in the cathedral, while a large group have been removed to a warehouse in Elgin, where they can be examined by arrangement.

Some 55 fragments form part of a rose window, and several reconstructions of this have been attempted. Many fine carved fragments remain, including a fascinating vault boss, carved on its outer face with a shield of arms and a crozier. This covers the junction of four vault ribs, and behind these, i.e. out of sight of all but the craftsman who created it, is a small figure, naked from the waist down, and shown in a crouching pose in clear and accurate anatomical detail. Two related groups of stones, also forming vault bosses, are carved with human heads and with animals. In both cases these are treated in an unusually realistic manner, with some of the heads probably being actual portraits.

Some of the 15th-century column capitals are decorated with very bold, even dangerous, foliage carving, with deeply undercut leaf and flower forms. Further exciting sculptural forms are found in one vault boss which is carved with four large lion heads, and in another smaller boss which is charmingly worked with a sleeping lion. A group of five stones in this collection have a profile which can be related to *in situ* moulded arches in the S nave aisle of the cathedral, which therefore dates them to the late 13th century.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

### Jedburgh Abbey (Jedburgh parish)

NT 6503 2044 Inventory July 1999–March 2001; 950–1000 pieces; Roman to 18th century, but mainly mid-/late 12th–13th century; NT 62 SE 15.

Pieces of particular interest include a small group of 12th/13th-century door jambs and voussoirs. These fragments were probably removed from the SW door of the nave, which was restored in the 19th century with stones of a similar design. Most of the stones in this group are rather eroded, but one example is in good condition, with a series of staggered chevron patterns, and foliage-filled spandrels of a lozenge shape angled across the outer corner of the stone.

A large collection of related column bases (4 pieces), shafts (about 65 fragments), all triple-shafted, and capitals (12 pieces) remain, and from their small scale and sheer quantity, it is possible that they originally came from the (now lost) cloister. Unfortunately, none of the remaining column shafts is complete, but it may still be possible to reassemble a typical cloister bay.



Fig 3. Jedburgh Abbey. Door jamb.

### Melrose Abbey (Melrose parish)

NT 5486 3417 Inventory August–Oct 1996; 270 pieces (plus c 250 vault ribs, not catalogued separately); mainly 13th–15th century; NT 53 SW 30.

It was possible to relate many of the pieces in the collection to *in situ* stones because so much of the abbey is still standing. A large group appears to form sections of an open-work quatrefoil arcade, and may therefore have come from the inner plane of the walls at clerestory level in the choir or presbytery. Vault ribs, window tracery and many other types of stone fragment were also able to be associated with the abbey church. A small group of column shafts, all originally triple-shafted, are probably 13th century, and their profile closely resembles that of the large group shafts in the Jedburgh Abbey collection as possibly having come from the (now lost) cloister. The Melrose examples may also have come from a cloister arcade.

### Dryburgh Abbey (Mertoun parish)

NT 5915 3167 Inventory Sept 2001–Feb 2002; 307 pieces (including a small collection stored at Smailholm Tower); mainly 13th century; NT 53 SE 2.

As at Melrose, *in situ* comparisons can be made for many of the stones in this large collection. Several have mouldings that can be related to the clerestory arcade in the N transept, while another fragment has a complex moulding which is similar to that of the column bases in the N nave arcade. A large column capital closely



Fig 4. Dryburgh Abbey. Column capital.



## NATIONAL/REGIONAL SURVEYS

resembles one still *in situ* in the novices' day room. This piece is also connected to the largest group of related stones in the Dryburgh collection, which are mostly vault bosses, keystones, springers and ribs. Once again, these can all be linked through their moulding profiles to *in situ* stones in the E range of the cloisters, novices' day room, and the warming house.

### SOUTH AYRSHIRE

#### Crossraguel Abbey (Kirkoswald parish)

NS 2753 0833 Inventory May–July 1996; 172 pieces; mainly 13th–14th century; NS 20 NE 7.

This collection includes a very decorative carved panel which probably originally came from a font. Its outer face is carved with three cusped and pointed arches, each containing an elongated plant form. Reverse pointed arches also containing foliage carving fill the spandrels between the three main arches. The back of the stone is slightly curved, and the right-hand edge of the panel is cut away at an acute angle, probably to allow it to abut an adjoining side of the font.



Fig 5. Crossraguel Abbey. Panel from font.

### SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

#### Douglas, St Bride's Church (Douglas parish)

NS 8359 3095 Inventory January 2003; 20 pieces; mainly 12th–16th century; NS 8 3SW 5.

The choir contains several impressive tombs of the Douglas family, and one stone fragment has become detached from the tomb recess in the S wall which commemorates James, 7th Earl of Douglas (d 1443), and his wife, Beatrice de Sinclair. This stone, though barely legible now, was seen in the late 16th century and transcribed. It lists the earl's ten children – six sons and four daughters – and these offspring are represented on the tomb-chest of their parents, in the same order as they occur in the inscribed list. The stone was probably set in the wall immediately to the E of the recess, which has been repaired.

#### Craignethan Castle (Lesmahagow parish)

NS 8158 4635 Inventory April–June 1997; 169 pieces; mainly 16th century; NS 84 NW 3.

There are multiple examples of specific types of stone at Craignethan. Several corbels, some plain, others angled and/or articulated with simple mouldings, appear to have come from the walls of the tower house or from the outer courtyard. A separate set of stones, forming ornamental water spouts, probably came from the tower house, where the spouts have been replaced. These are designed to be used in pairs of semi-circular section, and are decorated with variations of twisted rope ornament.



Fig 6. Craignethan Castle. Water drainage spout.

### WEST LoTHIAN

#### Linlithgow Palace (Linlithgow parish)

NT 0020 7734 Inventory May–Sept 2001; 259 pieces; mainly late 15th–16th century; NT 07 NW 9.

While this inventory was underway, the fountain in the palace's central courtyard was being dismantled in order to consolidate any salvageable original sections, and to replace any original or repaired sections that were not considered to be reusable. As a result, it was possible to examine the fountain fragments in much greater detail than would normally be the case, and one volume of the inventory records all the *ex situ* fountain fragments that were available at the time of writing. Other pieces were found to have come from the restored fireplace in the Great Hall, and another group, forming sections of a string-course, probably came from the S gateway.

#### Torphichen Preceptory (Torphichen parish)

NS 9688 7252 Inventory Dec 2002–Jan 2003; 33 pieces; mainly 13th–14th century; NS 97 SE 7.

Sponsor: HS A

#### The Millennium Link Project

G J Douglas

Survey

The Millennium Link was a major project to reopen the Forth and Clyde, and Union Canals, which had been closed to traffic since the 1960s. This was one of the largest restoration projects ever undertaken in Britain. Both canals are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and a record was made of all canal structures, fixtures or fittings altered or demolished during the reopening works. Documentary research was limited to primary sources, i.e. British Waterways drawings, NMRS photo collection and National Map Library collection. The recording work was carried out between early 1999 and mid-2002, and some 98 sites were visited and recorded.

The Forth and Clyde Canal runs from Grangemouth on the S shore of the Firth of Forth, NS 92 82, to Bowling on the N shore of the River Clyde, NS 44 73. This canal was built between 1768 and 1790. The Union Canal runs from Fountainbridge in Edinburgh, NT 24 73, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal near Falkirk, NS 86 79. The Union Canal was built during the 1820s.

The following list indicates the sites recorded, some 53 for the Forth and Clyde Canal and 40 for the Union Canal. The records made consist of a site report, annotated site sketches, scale drawings, colour photos and slides. A detailed list of the record made for each site will be deposited with the original material at the NMRS.

### Union Canal Sites

NT 24 72	Lochrin Basin, Fountainbridge, Edinburgh.
NT 244 726	Leamington Lift Bridge, Gilmore Park, Edinburgh.
NT 210 702	Kingsknowe Road Pipes, Edinburgh.
NT 20 70	Hailes Quarry, Edinburgh.
NT 206 702 &	Canal By-pass Pipes, Wester Hailes.
NT 190 700	
NT 205 702	Hailes Bridge, Dumbyden Road, Edinburgh.
	Infilled Canal through Wester Hailes.
NT 196 700	Wester Hailes Road Bridge, Edinburgh.
NT 10 70	Tow Path, Ratho.
NT 090 711	M8, Broxburn.
NT 08 71	Stable, Drumshoreland Bridge, Broxburn.
NT 08 72	Greendykes Road Bridge, Broxburn.
NT 087 729	Widewater Bridge, Broxburn.
NT 091 732	Eastermains Bridge, Broxburn.
NT 055 768	Safety Gate, Bridge 39, Philpstoun.
NS 95 76	Vellore Road Bridge, Nr Linlithgow.
NS 954 771	Bridge 52, Whitecross.
NS 950 775	A801, Lathallan Road, Nr Polmont.
NS 915 781	Safety Gate, Bridge 56, Redding.
NS 914 781	Swing Bridge, Redding.
NS 884 783	Drain at Falkirk Tunnel, Glen Village.
NS 86 80	Bridge 61, Glen Village.
NS 86 79	Lock 10, Greenbank Rd, Falkirk (site for new telephone tower).
NS 86 79	Port Maxwell, Falkirk.
<b>Milestones:</b>	
NT 087 751	N side of Bridge 32, Winchburgh.
NT 096 739	SE side of Bridge 30, Niddry.
NT 092 732	NE side of Bridge 29, Broxburn.
	From Hermiston area of Edinburgh, now at B W Broxburn depot.
NT 055 768	E side of Bridge 39, Philpstoun.
NT 078 717	S side of Bridge 24, Broxburn.
NT 082 712	W side of Bridge 23, Broxburn.
NS 88 78	Towards S end of Falkirk Tunnel.
NT 104 706	W end of Almond Aqueduct, Newbridge.
NT 141 709	E side of Bridge 15, Ratho.
NT 150 710	Near Ashley, Ratho.
NT 156 706	Next to Bridge 14, Ratho.
NT 16 70	Next to Bridge 13, Ratho.
NT 176 704	W of Bridge 10a, Hermiston.

### Forth and Clyde Canal Sites

NS 45 73	Navigation Beacon, Lock 39, Bowling.
NS 46 72	Erskine Ferry Road Bridge, Erskine.
NS 484 711	Dalmuir Road Bridge, Erskine.
NS 497 704	Kilbowie Road Bridge, Clydebank.
NS 498 703	Sylvania Way Footbridge, Clydebank.
NS 500 702	Argyll Road Bridge, Clydebank.
NS 51 69	Duntreath Avenue, and Lock 36, Whitecrook.
NS 528 699	Great Western Road and S end of Clobberhill Pipes, Knightswood.
NS 53 70	Locks 31 and 32, Knightswood.
NS 557 690	Clevenden Road Bridge, Kelvindale.
NS 56 69	Lock 24, Maryhill.
NS 56 69	White House Bar, Lock 21, Maryhill.
NS 586 671	Bairds Braes, Glasgow.
NS 58 66	South Spiers Wharf, Glasgow.
NS 588 668	South Spiers Wharf surface, Glasgow.
NS 60 71	Farm Road Bridge, Bishopbriggs.
NS 51 72	Cadder Bridge, Bishopbriggs.

NS 65 73	Townhead Pipes, Kirkintilloch.
NS 65 74	Hillhead Bridge, Kirkintilloch.
NS 67 74	Main Water Pipe, Kirkintilloch.
NS 69 75	Twechar Bridge, Twechar.
NS 71 76	Auchenstarry Bridge, Kilsyth.
NS 775 778	Wyndford Lock Bridge, Banknock.
NS 78 78	A80 Pipes, Castlecary.
NS 788 786	Castlecary Road Bridge, Castlecary.
NS 82 80	Bonnybridge Bridge, High Bonnybridge.
NS 868 800	Lock 16 and Bridge, Falkirk.
NS 870 800	Lock 15, Falkirk.
NS 871 801	Lock 14, Falkirk.
NS 872 801	Lock 13, Falkirk.
NS 874 801	Lock 12, Falkirk.
NS 875 802	Landing Stage, Falkirk.
NS 875 802	Camelon Road Bridges, Falkirk.
NS 876 803	Lock 11, Falkirk.
NS 876 803	Keeper's Cottage, Lock 11, Falkirk.
NS 877 803	Lock 10, and Basin (site of), Falkirk.
NS 878 804	Lock 9, and Railway Bridge, Falkirk.
NS 879 805	Basin by Lock 8, Falkirk.
NS 879 805	Lock 8, Falkirk.
NS 881 806	Lock 7, Falkirk.
NS 888 804	Lock 6, Falkirk.
NS 886 811	Carron Basin, Falkirk.
NS 887 811	Bainsford Road Bridge, Falkirk.
NS 890 812	Lock 5, Falkirk.
NS 897 813	Lock 4, Falkirk.
NS 897 813	Abbots Road Pipes, Falkirk.
NS 903 815	Orchardhall Railway Swing Bridge, Falkirk.
NS 904 816	Spillway and Lock 3, Falkirk.
	Lock Gates from Lock 4 to Lock 16, Falkirk.
	Basins in the Falkirk area.
	Masons' marks on locks on the Forth and Clyde canal.
	Mooring hooks and rings, Forth and Clyde Canal.
	Bascule Bridge, Forth and Clyde Canal.

### Firth of Clyde Coastal Survey – Phase 1

(Various parishes)

D Sneddon

(GUARD)

NS 208 574 to NS 205 078 (Largs to Ayr)

NS 193 805 to NS 096 684 (Strone Point, Cowal to Ardyne Point, Cowal)

All of Great Cumbrae coastline


A rapid coastal zone assessment survey was conducted between October 2002 and January 2003 along three areas of the Firth of Clyde coastline, including areas of Ayrshire, the Cowal peninsula and the whole of Great Cumbrae island. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey produced a total of 104 new sites and included 195 known archaeological sites, of which 21 are Listed Buildings and 11 are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

A wide variety of sites were identified within eroding areas of the coastline. Of these, 20 were recommended for further survey, including two fort/dun sites (NS21NE 3 and NS21SW 3); several medieval castles on the Ayrshire coast (NS21NE 8, NS21SW 1, NS31NW 1, NS14NE 2, NS14NE 27 and NS14NE 33); a probable pre-improvement settlement (NS21SW 14); sites related to the industrial past of Ayrshire (NS32NW 4, NS21NE 19 and previously unrecorded sites); a previously unrecorded jetty/harbour on Great Cumbrae island; and three post-medieval sites on the Cowal peninsula.



## ABERDEEN CITY

It is concluded that the Ayrshire coast is worst affected by coastal erosion, especially the area between Troon and Portencross, while Great Cumbrae proved to be the most stable.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS  Firth of Clyde Forum, SCAPE Trust.

## ABERDEEN CITY

### 104 College Street (Aberdeen parish)

A Cameron

Clay deposits

NJ 940 057 A small assessment in the Clayhills area revealed deposits of clay but no features of medieval date. From archaeological evidence it is clear that pottery and tiles were manufactured in Aberdeen from at least the 13th century. No actual production centre has so far been identified within the burgh, but the name 'clayhills' is recorded from at least the later 14th century.

Sponsor: Grampian Housing Association.

### Schoolhill (Aberdeen parish)

D I Harding

Medieval pit

NJ 939 063 A medieval pit was excavated at the rear of the Robert Gordon University Students' Union near the junction of Schoolhill and Harriet Street. It was at least 3.8m in diameter and survived to a depth of 1m; it contained a small number of sherds of medieval pottery. This pit lay in a previously untested portion of the site at 2-16 Harriet Street excavated in 1977: its presence suggests a slightly higher level of medieval survival than was reported at the time.

Sponsor: Robert Gordon University.

### Seaton Pottery (Aberdeen parish)

A Cameron

Industrial pottery

NJ 946 086 Two seasons of excavation at Scotland's most northerly industrial pottery (NJ90NW 331; *DES 2002*, 7) have produced finds and features from three phases of ownership (Gavin & Ritchie 1867-1904; Clarke & Smith 1904-5; and Mills 1905-64). Building foundations have been recorded and the extent of the pottery ascertained. Unfortunately the kiln building is now under a road which cuts the site in half. After the pottery went out of business the land was used for housing and recreation. As a result the remains are under 1.5-2m of sandy soil.

A large number of finds include fragments of dab ware food storage barrels, bowls, various agate ware products, and large numbers of plant pots. These were the main product of the pottery for the last 50 years of its life. A number of plant pots stamped




Fig 7. Seaton Pottery. Large cream bowl.



Fig 8. Seaton Pottery. Kiln stilts.

'Clarke & Smith' are the first evidence that these art potters from Denby made plant pots. A mid-20th-century deposit included stacks of up to six complete plant pots which had exploded and fused together in the kiln. Kiln furniture was also prevalent: annular kiln spacers, saggars and hand-made spacers, as well as white pipe-clay spacers and pips, some decorated with flowers and stars. A number of small hand-made tools were found, including ribs for cleaning the surface of thrown pots.

Sponsor: HS 

### Dyce Drive, Aberdeen (Newhills parish)

M Johnson

Evaluation

(CFA Archaeology)

NJ 8725 1195 An evaluation was carried out in May 2003 in advance of the development of derelict land crossed by an access road. The development area has been subjected to extensive landscaping in the recent past. Ten trenches were excavated amounting to 2% (526m<sup>2</sup>) of the area. No features of archaeological interest were discovered.

Report lodged with Aberdeen SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Farningham & McCreddie Partnership for Norwich Property Trust Ltd.

### Stoneywood Chapel (St Mary's Chapel)

A Cameron

(Newhills parish)

Medieval chapel and well

NJ 866 111 As part of Local Heritage Initiative Scotland, Northfield History Group, in conjunction with a number of other local groups, recorded and tidied up the area around Stoneywood Chapel (NJ81SE 10), on the S side of the A96 Aberdeen to Inverness trunk road. The chapel was ordered to be completed in 1367, when King David II made a grant to his physician, Donald Bannerman, of the lands of Meikle and Little Clinterty, and of Auchriny.

The project also involved a small excavation to reveal further stones of the well (NJ81SE 8) within the chapel precinct. The finds are all 19th or 20th century.

Sponsor: Local Heritage Initiative.

### Crombie Mills, Grandholm, Bridge of Don

E Jones

(Old Machar parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NJ 926 095 A watching brief was maintained in September 2003 during the demolition of a mill lade at the Old Mill, Grandholm Works (see *DES 2002*, 7). The S dyke wall of the lade, of drystone construction and surviving up to nine courses high, was recorded photographically prior to demolition. A plan was made of the wall and of the exposed deposits of the excavated lade. The lade was probably V-shaped in section although its

base was not reached. A granite stone wall to the S, and parallel brick walls to the N of the bridge, may represent buildings of the former mill complex shown on early maps.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cala Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

### Aerial Reconnaissance

M Greig

The following sites were discovered through aerial photography.

### Denside (Fordoun parish)

NO 720 810 Series of linear cropmarks noted on vertical aerial photograph taken in 1988. They appear to represent earlier field boundaries, with two running parallel to each other, forming a narrow trackway. Three of the lines form three sides of a rectilinear enclosure within which areas of rigs can be seen, also as cropmarks.

### Cairness (Lonmay parish)

NK 036 607 As a result of summer aerial reconnaissance, an area of rig and furrow visible as cropmarks was noted in a field S of Cairness House. In SE corner of the same field a small rectilinear enclosure was showing partly as a cropmark and partly as differential crop growth.

### Cairnglass (Lonmay parish)

NK 046 629 Circular cropmark noted on vertical aerial photograph taken in 1974. There is a thin outer trace within which the area is lighter than the surrounding ground. There is also what appears to be an almost central dark blob, which might suggest a burial pit. This cropmark may therefore represent a ploughed-out barrow.

### Balmanno Mains (Marykirk parish)

NO 688 670 Two solid circular cropmarks, photographed during summer aerial reconnaissance, may represent the sites of hut stances.

### Stone of Morphie (St Cyrus parish)

NO 711 628 Two unusual groups consisting of two short parallel lines were photographed during summer aerial reconnaissance on N side of River North Esk. It is not known what they might represent.

### Burnside (Turriff parish)

NJ 753 522 Ring-ditch with possible internal features noted on vertical aerial photograph taken in 1977. It lies c 200m ESE of Burnside Farm. Second ?ring-ditch visible to S, and a number of dark solid blobs that may indicate hut stances. Whole area is somewhat confused by modern drainage overlying earlier features.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

### Balnacraig House, Aboyne

T Addyman

(Aboyne & Glentinar parish)

(Addyman Associates)

Laird's house, 1735

NO 581 982 A series of site visits in advance of and during renovation works between November 2002 and September 2003

permitted an analytical assessment of this structure. Three principal phases were identified: the original construction of the mansion house and two flanking wings forming a U-shaped court; a major reordering of c 1800, including the reconstruction of the W wing; and a further remodelling associated with tenant farmer occupation in the earlier 20th century.

Beneath later internal linings the mansion house was found to be remarkably well preserved, with much surviving evidence as to the internal arrangements at ground, first and attic floor levels. Fragments of the original stair were identified within the central bay and, within the first-floor rooms to the E and W, the remains of a scheme of false panelling (plain plastered panels within wooden framing) was revealed, as well as evidence for box beds. Remains of five original fireplace surrounds were exposed, three heavily bolecion-moulded, one of which retained well-preserved painted marbling. Floor and roof structures were largely complete.

A large kitchen fireplace was revealed in the S gable wall of the W range, and external stripping of the W facade of the E wing showed this to be largely original, with a central entrance and a window on either side.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ballogie Estates Enterprises.

### The Coach House, Kair, Fordoun, by Laurencekirk (Arbuthnott parish)

D Bowler

(SUAT)

Watching brief

NO 769 766 Kair House Farm includes a large 48ha (120 acre) Roman marching camp of the Severan period (NO77NE 1). A watching brief was carried out in November 2003 on the insertion of a new electricity pole and other equipment to supply power to the old coach house. Extensive trenches were dug, but no artefacts or features were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Electricity.

### Brathens (Banchory-Ternan parish)

M Greig, J Seaton

Clearance cairns; railway bothy

NO 682 975 A number of clearance cairns lie scattered within coniferous woodland near Hill of Brathens. Many of them are moss-covered and they vary in size, the largest observed being c 6m in diameter.

NO 681 975 A small railwayman's bothy lies above the old disused railway line NW of Banchory. The walls are stone-built, with a wooden roof covered with corrugated iron, grass and moss. There is a small angled wall in the NE corner where a small fireplace has been built inside. A square brick-built chimney protrudes through the roof above it.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Forest Enterprise.

### Brathens Moss (Banchory-Ternan parish)

M Greig, J Seaton

Farmstead; clearance cairns

NO 673 980 The footings of a small farmstead lie within forest on the E side of Brathens Moss. They are overgrown with grass and moss and a number of small trees are growing within them. The settlement consists of a small rectilinear enclosure with rounded corners, built of fairly large stones; within and against the N side are the remains of two small rectangular structures. The N side of the enclosure has been clipped by a forest access track.

NO 673 978 An area of clearance cairns lies within woodland on the E side of Brathens Moss. The cairns are generally round, low, and grass and moss-covered, c 4-6m in diameter.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Forest Enterprise.



## ABERDEENSHIRE

**Tor na Dee** (Banchory-Ternan parish) M Greig, J Seaton  
Clearance cairns

NJ 683 968 An area of cairns lies within woodland to the W of the former Tor na Dee hospital. On the summit of the hill may be the remains of a robbed burial cairn, although this may be stone dumping on top of a rock outcrop. Slightly downslope are two elongated cairns, c 3–4m by 12m, and standing c 0.75m high. These may be clearance cairns but are unlike the others lying in the area, which are generally round and c 5–6m in diameter.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Forest Enterprise.

**Banff Castle** (Banff parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief; standing (Murray Archaeological Services)  
building recording

NJ 6893 6420 A watching brief and archaeological recording were carried out between April and August 2003 during the installation of new drains within the castle grounds and the reroofing of the East Pavilion building. Little remains of the late 12th/13th-century castle of enclosure, apart from sections of the substantial curtain walls and wide ditches and ramparts. A photographic survey of the internal elevation of the E wall of the East Pavilion, thought to be part of the medieval curtain wall, was undertaken. No attempt was made to remove the plasterwork or earlier pointing on the internal face, and so little architectural detail was visible. The repointing and consolidation of the top of this wall was also observed. The wall, at its surviving height, was found to be of small rubble construction with no cut stone or other stone of architectural significance evident.

Four of the five new soakaways and drains were located within the curtain walls but no archaeological features or finds were evident. The fifth ran from the SE corner of the East Pavilion, eastwards into the moat for 6.2m. No cut for the moat or ditch was observed, and it appears that the ground level was raised and landscaped at this point.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Banff Castle Community Association.

**Lower Inchdrewer Farm, Banff** (Banff parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 657 612 A watching brief was carried out in June 2003 during the soil strip prior to the building of pig units at the farm. Aerial photographs have recorded an extensive area of cropmarks of probable Bronze Age and Iron Age date N of the development. An area c 110m square was observed, but no archaeological features or finds were evident.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Grampian Country Foods Group.

**St Mary's Kirkyard, Banff** (Banff parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief; excavation (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 6903 6404 A project for the restoration and conservation of the Banff (Ogilvie) Aisle made provision for limited archaeological observation and excavation to lower and level the ground both inside and outside the aisle. The work was carried out in March and June 2003.

No archaeological features or finds were evident during the lowering of the exterior ground level. However, reduction of the 20th-century floor level within the aisle exposed the lowest detail of the Ogilvie tomb. It was evident that the interior ground level was made up, to a depth exceeding 0.75m, by using material from the late 18th-century landscaping of the surrounding graveyard. This fill contained small amounts of disarticulated human bone and a single coin – a copper turner or twopence of Charles I, dated between 1642–50. Above this, a hard-packed

layer of black sandy clay formed the floor level, with reused red sandstone slabs placed beneath the columns of the tomb and in front of the doorway into the aisle.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Historic Kirkyards Project.

**Barra Castle** (Bourtie parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NJ 7922 2575 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2002 as part of works for the redevelopment of the N wing of Barra Castle (NJ72NE 7). The wing dates from the mid-18th century. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Full report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr G Stephen.

**Hill of Barra Hillfort** (Bourtie parish) C Reid  
Iron Age sherd; stone vessel fragment

NJ 802 257 A small sherd of Iron Age pottery and a piece of worked stone, c 6 x 2 x 1cm, were discovered in molehills in the hillfort in March 2003.

**Kirkton of Bourtie** (Bourtie parish) W J Howard  
Inscribed boundary marker; perforated stone disc;  
stone mace-head fragment

NJ 8027 2506 Granite boulder inscribed on opposing sides with the letters 'B' and 'G'. This 18th/19th-century marker stone denotes the boundary between the former Barra Estate and the Bourtie kirk glebe. The stone marks the NW corner of the glebe. Two similarly inscribed stones marking the SW and SE corners were previously reported (*DES 1999, 7*).

NJ 8043 2475 Perforated disc of grey, slate-like stone, with an overall diameter of c 35mm and a thickness of 5mm. The off-centre hole and distinct worn grooves on either side suggest that the object was used as a pendant.



Fig 9. Kirkton of Bourtie. Perforated disc of slate-like stone. Photo: W J Howard.

NJ 8000 2505 Found during fieldwalking, a fragment of a mace-head is fashioned from a fine-grained stone (?quartzite), the cylindrical stone having been bored through from either side. The wear on the broken edges suggests that this damage occurred in antiquity. From the shape of the fragment it would appear that the complete item was originally ovoid. Probably Late Neolithic.

**Fetternear** (Chapel of Garioch parish) P Z Dransart,  
Medieval bishop's palace; post-medieval mansion W Lindsay

NJ 723 170 Excavation continued in the main area in front of the mansion (*DES 2002*, 8). The ditch and long wall running approximately N-S (see *DES 1998*, 6) were further explored. In the part of the site that formed the lawn in front of the mansion by the 19th century, it was confirmed that the unpublished excavation carried out in the late 19th century was followed by considerable reconstruction of the long wall and other walls forming 'the pit'. A more slight extension of the long wall, running S, was found to have been constructed over a drainpipe that was probably inserted after the excavation and before the reconstruction work. The 19th-century excavation did not continue into the areas that by then constituted the drive and the shrubbery.

The internal face of the long wall (W-facing) was robbed of its facing stones for some length, but a transversal trench across it revealed a very fine face of smaller stones. This wall may have been remodelled to serve as a barmkin contemporary with the tower house. If this were the case, it might have connected with another section of well-faced walling slightly further to the W.

On dismantling a section of the long wall, adjacent to where it was cut through for the insertion of another late 19th-century drain immediately in front of the mansion, 14th-century pottery sherds and roof slates were encountered; one slate had the remains of an iron nail in the hole. This wall had been constructed along the length of the ditch, which, to judge from the paucity of medieval material in the deposits, was recut in post-medieval times. At a later stage the wall was cut down; it then served as the base of footings for more slight walling that formed a wing containing at least two rooms that would have run N-S from the tower house.

Finds include an exquisite bone mount of a king, dating from about AD 1300.

Sponsors: BP Amoco, Russell Trust.

**Hillhead of Lethenty** (Chapel of Garioch parish) F Hunter  
Iron Age cup/lamp (NMS)

NJ 76 25 An Iron Age handled cup/lamp of serpentinite was reported to the Marischal Museum. It was found some time ago, and its provenance is not entirely certain, but it probably came from the farm of the finder (now deceased) at Hillhead of Lethenty. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 44/02) and allocated to the Marischal Museum.

**Clatt Parish Church, Kirktown of Clatt** K Macfadyen  
(Clatt parish) (Addyman Associates)

Watching brief; standing building recording

NJ 5386 2599 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of new drainage pipe trenches to a depth of 0.5m along the N, E and W sides of the church (NJ52NW 23). Of the features recorded, few were of great significance, although a protruding foundation course was noted at the NE corner of the structure. A masonry footing, perhaps for a burial enclosure, was located, extending S from the SW corner of the church.

The survey of the standing masonry, revealed during the stripping of limited areas of exterior harl, did not permit a general assessment of the evolution of the existing building. However, a number of reused carved or inscribed stones were recorded within the areas stripped, some of which may derive from predecessor structures on the site. The remains of a window on the S elevation, bearing its dated lintel of 1778, are clearly *in situ* and previously unrecorded. The documented rebuilding of the church in the 1790s therefore cannot have involved a complete reconstruction of the previous structure on the site.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gordon Enterprise Trust.

**Castle Fraser** (Cluny parish) T Addyman  
Watching brief (Addyman Associates)

NJ 715 125 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2003 over excavations necessary for the repair of a power cable. Although no significant features were exposed, the excavation revealed 0.5m of made ground below the present gravelled surface.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Castle Fraser Courtyard** (Cluny parish) S M Fraser  
Watching brief (NTS)

NJ 715 125 A small section of drain capstones from an E-W aligned drain, probably 18th century, composed of large granite flags, was exposed during the erection of a marquee within the courtyard area at Castle Fraser in January 2003. The capstones were overlain by a mortar-rich matrix, most likely related to the demolition of a building in the early 1950s.

Archive to be deposited in NTS SMR.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Castle Fraser Estate** (Cluny parish) S M Fraser  
Carved stone fragments; architectural ornament; (NTS)  
prehistoric artefacts

NJ 720 124 **Stable block.** A carved sandstone panel set into the external wall of the late 18th-century stables, over the main entrance pend, has been identified as the sinister unicorn supporter of a pre-1603 royal coat of arms of Scotland. It is possible that this fragment came from a coat of arms once mounted on the walls of Castle Fraser.

A decorative lead urn of classical style, which sits in the central courtyard of the stable block, has been identified as the finial which once crowned the lantern cupola on the dome of a grand staircase on the N wall of Castle Fraser. The staircase was erected in 1826-7 as the formal access from the ground-floor entrance hall to the Great Hall on the first floor, and was demolished in the mid-1940s. Decorated with a garland and surmounted by a stylised pine cone, the urn is 65cm high with a diameter of 31cm. It stands on a square base, from which protrude the remains of the lead ribs and roofing of the cupola. Before being moved to the stables courtyard, the urn stood in a garden immediately to the S of the stable block.

NJ 727 119 **Moses Well.** An initial reassessment has been undertaken of three carved sandstone panels set into a granite well-house of probable 19th-century date, which forms part of a



Fig 10. Castle Fraser, Moses Well. Fragment of a large 17th-century carved stone panel depicting scenes from the life of Moses.



## ABERDEENSHIRE

small designed landscape feature in Miss Bristow's Wood, a pleasure ground established at the end of the 18th century. Two of the panels, which are mounted on either side of the well-house door, have been discovered to be conjoining fragments of a single panel, perhaps originally 2m high. A large figure of Moses with his staff is surrounded by scenes from his life, which appear to include: Moses communing with the Lord on Mount Sinai; Moses and the burning bush; and the Israelites collecting manna in the desert or Moses bringing forth water in the desert. The style and iconography of the panels suggest a mid-17th-century date and a possible Dutch origin.

A third panel, presently mounted above the well-house door, bears the carved representation of a banner, surmounted by a ribbon inscribed with fragmentary remains of text. The banner itself appears to have borne an extensive inscription, of which only tiny fragments survive.

All the carved panels bear traces of paint and possible signs of exposure to heat, suggesting that the Moses panel and the inscription have a shared history prior to their insertion into the well-house, if not a shared origin.

**NJ 715 125 Castle Fraser recumbent stone circle.** An assemblage of finds from Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple's 19th-century excavations at this site, long thought to be lost, were discovered in the Castle Fraser collection. The finds comprise three sherds of Late Bronze Age flat-rimmed ware, a large number of pieces of daub with wattle impressions, and two fragments of charcoal.

The original wrappings of the finds bear the excavation date – 3 September 1856. One wrapper is labelled 'bones', but a thorough search of the collection failed to turn up skeletal material.

Archive to be deposited in NTS SMR.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Castle Fraser Walled Garden** (Cluny parish) S M Fraser  
Evaluation (NTS)

**NJ 723 127** In order to inform a garden restoration project in which much of the original path system of the walled garden is to be restored, a small trench was excavated in October 2003 across the line of a former path. This was once the eastern arm of a centrally planned cross pattern, now grassed over, which first appears on a plan of the garden in 1816 and most likely dates to its inception in about 1794–9. The central cross appears to have been removed in the 1960s/early 1970s.

The excavation revealed a series of path surface layers immediately below the turf and topsoil, forming a deposit ranging from 8–18cm in depth and about 130–140cm across. Each surface was composed of the same loamy sand, very similar to the natural subsoil and most probably from a source on the Castle Fraser Estate. The original path surface lay directly over the pre-garden ploughsoil, with no base layer of coarser material or metallurgy.

Archive to be deposited in NTS SMR.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Tomnaverie Stone Circle** (Coull parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

**NJ 4866 0347** A watching brief was maintained in April 2003 while three small hummocks on the S side of the quarry bordering the stone circle were removed and the soil used as top dressing for the quarry infill. The backfilling of the quarry is part of a wider programme of works to improve the amenity of the stone circle (NJ40SE 1). It was found that the hummocks accumulated when soil was stripped for the beginning of quarrying in the early 20th century. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tomnaverie Stone Circle Trust.

**Chest of Dee** (Crathie & Braemar parish) S M Fraser  
Prehistoric lithic scatter (NTS)

**NO 016 885 to NO 018 885** A scatter of worked lithic material was revealed in October 2003 as a result of footpath maintenance works along the N bank of the River Dee, and eroding out of the river bank itself. The lithics lay in river silts immediately below the peat; 83 pieces of worked flint/chert (some of which show signs of exposure to heat) and 5 pieces of potentially struck quartz were collected for analysis. Their pristine condition indicates that they have not been subject to river action in the past. Fragments of charcoal were also eroding out of the silt.

The assemblage includes cores, narrow flakes and blades, and debitage flakes, chips and chunks. Only one artefact appears to have been retouched: a fragment of an end scraper formed from a narrow blade. The character of the collection indicates tool production on site, and the narrow-blade technology apparent in a large number of the lithics suggests a Mesolithic date for at least part of the assemblage. The site lies at the southern end of a key route of passage through the Cairngorm massif which connects Deeside with Speyside, and provides the first material evidence for Mesolithic activity in the heart of the Cairngorms.

Archive to be deposited in NTS SMR.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Creag Bhalg, Mar Lodge Estate** S M Fraser  
(Crathie & Braemar parish) (NTS)  
?Quarryman's shelter

**NO 085 919** A drystone structure built high up on the N slope of Creag Bhalg was identified by Mr E Martin in July 2002. Aligned N–S, the structure comprises an oval chamber, of maximum dimensions 2.5m long, 1.6m wide, and 1.1m high. There is an entrance to the N, built of thin slabs of Scots slate which abut the bedrock at the S. The upper parts of the wall and/or the roof have collapsed into the chamber. A cupboard niche has been built into the W wall near the entrance.

The structure sits within an area of outcropping slate which has been quarried in the past, and may well be a shelter for use while working at the quarry.

Archive deposited in NTS SMR.

**Dalvorar Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate** T Addyman  
(Crathie & Braemar parish) (Addyman Associates)  
Standing building recording; evaluation

**NO 040 893** An analytical survey and limited archaeological evaluation were undertaken in December 2002 at the ruins of the mortared masonry structure within the Dail a' Mhorair Mhor group of structures within the wider Dalvorar township.

While the elongated rectangular plan form and variations in masonry fabric suggested the possibility of pre-19th-century origins, the detailed survey and evaluation demonstrated this not to have been the case. The structure appears to overlie the remains of an earlier building platform, the remains of which extend out to the N.

The structure had been gabled to the E and W, with parts of a substantial fireplace surviving to the W; a central entrance to the S and a central window to the N remain. Single windows probably existed on either side of the entrance. Traces of wallplaster survive on the interior face of the N wall, revealing the former presence of a N–S framed partition to the E of the central window. Common joist sockets survive within the N wall for a loft floor structure.

A 1m wide evaluation trench was located at either side of the central part of the rear N wall of the structure. Internally, destruction deposits were found to overlie the remains of a flagstone floor. Finds recovered include 19th-century white wares, bottle glass, and fragments of fine wine glasses, consistent with documentary

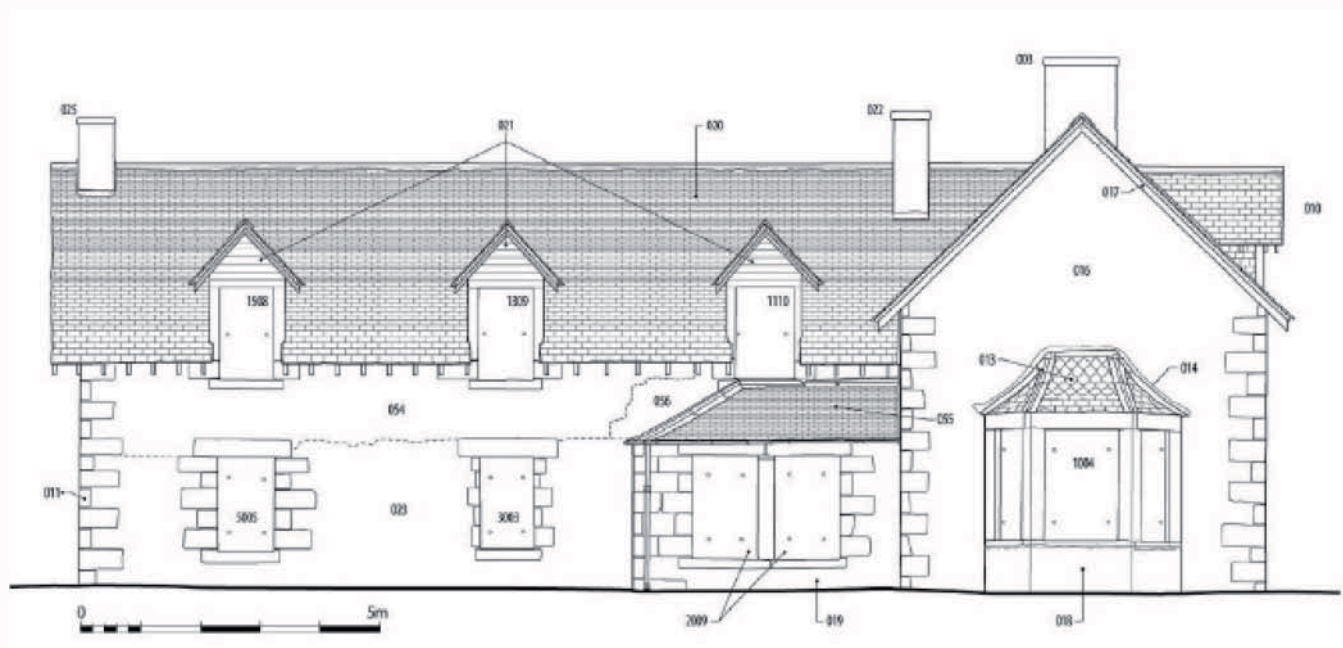


Fig 11. Derry Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate.

sources that the structure had functioned as a gamekeeper's house and shooting lodge. The building appears to have been abandoned by the 1860s.

Sponsor: NTS.

#### Derry Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate

(Crathie & Braemar parish)

M Cressey, K Hicks

(CFA Archaeology)

Standing building recording; evaluation

NO 042 934 A historic building survey was carried out at Derry Lodge, Listed C(s). The project included desk-based, photographic and metric building survey on both the interior and exterior of the building. A combination of test pitting and trial trenching was also carried out to investigate the structural remains of ancillary buildings, and a detailed survey of the wider landscape was undertaken. The results have established five principal phases in the developmental history of the lodge:

**Phase 1: 18th century.** A shieling house was present near the site of the lodge. The Phase 1 structure was rectangular with a central door flanked by two windows on the S elevation. A fireplace was also present on each gable.

**Phase 2: early 19th century.** A hunting lodge was established by expanding the house into a two-unit, one-and-a-half storey structure by adding a kitchen.

**Phase 3: mid- to late 19th century.** The greatest period of development of the building. The earlier L-shaped building was enlarged to form a U-shaped plan. This phase saw a heightening of the W gable to accommodate an attic floor with dormer windows. An E wing was also constructed during this phase.

**Phase 4: early to mid-20th century.** Alterations included the insertion of a WC on the ground floor. A bathroom was created on the first floor by partitioning off part of a bedroom.

**Phase 5: mid- to late 20th century.** A new passage and scullery were constructed by the Cairngorm Club in 1955. Following vacation of the lodge by the club, the building has remained unoccupied and is in a dilapidated condition.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

#### Victoria Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate

(Crathie & Braemar parish)

T Addyman

(Addyman Associates)

Standing building recording

NO 10228 89522 Victoria Lodge is located opposite Victoria Bridge, at the entrance to the Mar Lodge Estate. Removal of a modern rear extension provided the opportunity in October 2002 to reassess the architectural history of the lodge (see also *DES 2001*, 10). It was discovered that the existing porticoed entrance was a secondary though early addition to the structure, and that the original entrance arrangement had included the existing steps with an iron hand-rail leading to a simple arched entrance recess. The original roof structure was about 0.5m lower than at present, formerly set behind a low parapet. To the rear of the structure evidence survives for two earlier phases of rear extensions, the first apparently a small coal shed and the second a suite of additional accommodation.

Evidence was noted for low flanking enclosure walls and railings extending out to the E and W, defining the N side of an area of enclosed ground that extended upslope behind the lodge to the S. Terracing within this area suggests the former presence of a small garden.

The lodge, also known as Porter's Lodge, appears to have been constructed in the latter part of the 18th century at the time of the construction of the first Dee Bridge (site of the existing Victoria Bridge).

Sponsor: NTS.

#### Stoneyhill Landfill, Peterhead (Cruden parish)

Prehistoric features

I Suddaby

(CFA Archaeology)

NK 07 41 (area) A continuing programme of archaeological fieldwork was undertaken between December 2002 and May 2003 at North Aldie Farm, associated with the expansion of the landfill site (*DES 2002*, 9).

Nine test pit grids were excavated by hand. A small knapping event was revealed in one grid (NK 0768 4108) and an extensive scatter of lithics was discovered in another (NK 0729 4107). Excavation on the site of the lithic scatter revealed a suite of prehistoric features comprising: a U-shaped setting of post-holes;

## ABERDEENSHIRE

isolated post-holes; and a group of three post-holes. Pottery, coarse stone tools and lithics were found in association. A bowl-shaped hearth, which contained sherds of coarse pottery, flint artefacts and environmental remains in its fill, was found c 40m to the N of the suite of features.

A shallow circular pit and two egg-shaped pits, one of which contained environmental remains, coarse pottery, heated stones and flints, were discovered to the S of the main suite of features (NK 0724 4094).

Two prehistoric cairns were discovered during the evaluation. One (NK 0763 4107) was 4m in diameter and consisted of a very large central stone around which stone had been dumped; worked flints were discovered in association with this cairn. The second cairn (NK 0765 4104) covered a rock-cut pit, suspected to have been a burial. Several significant finds were recovered from this cairn, including two flint scatters, a leaf-shaped arrowhead, several sherds of later Beaker pottery and sherds of AOC Beaker pottery.

The excavation of a flint scatter (NK 0755 4148) recovered 500 flakes of Bronze Age date from an area of little more than 1m<sup>2</sup>. No structural associations were discovered.

Two areas of improvement era clearance cairns were also investigated (NK 0745 4080 and NK 0763 4145).

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stoneyhill Waste Management Ltd.

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

NJ 796 005 A rapid recording exercise was undertaken in August 2003 on capstones being lifted from the roof of the tower at Drum Castle. The constructional sequence was recorded, showing that the flagstones were laid onto a bed of gravel, overlapping with the adjacent step.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Park Quarry, Drumoak** (Durriss parish) S Mitchell  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NO 799 981 A watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping in January 2003. A number of features were found, mostly related to recent agricultural activities (animal burials and soakaway pits). Two possible post-holes, two shallow pits and a 50m long ditch, aligned SSW–NNE, were also discovered. The date of these features is uncertain.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Chap Quarries (Aberdeen) Ltd.

**Mackenzie Avenue, Auchenblae** J C Murray  
(Fordoun parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Evaluation

NO 728 790 An evaluation was carried out in April 2003 on an area due for housing development. The area lies between two cropmark sites: two possible ring-ditches (NO77NW 41), and a possible souterrain (NO77NW 59). Six trenches, amounting to 7.5% of the development, were excavated. Apart from two small areas of burning, no archaeological features or finds were evident.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kincardineshire Investment Company.

**Fordafourie, Rathen, Fraserburgh** J C Murray  
(Fraserburgh parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Evaluation

NJ 9940 6190 A 10% evaluation and watching brief on the soil strip were carried out in November and December 2003 prior to quarrying on an E–W sand ridge at Fordafourie. A scatter

of flint was found spread across the site and the base levels of two Neolithic pits containing pottery were revealed. One of the sherds is highly decorated and may be Grooved ware.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bridgend Sand and Gravel Ltd.

**Fyvie Castle** (Fyvie parish) T Addyman  
Standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NJ 7636 3928 Analytical assessment and survey were undertaken in January 2003 of the ground and first floors of the Meldrum Tower, at the SW angle of Fyvie Castle, in an attempt to understand the reasons for structural movement within the tower. Evidence for a reputed sealed chamber at ground-floor level was not discovered following bore tests. It was concluded that the S and W walls of the existing ground-floor chamber within the tower represent the SW re-entrant angle of the early castle of enclosure wall of enceinte, and that the later Meldrum Tower had been built around and over the remains of this wall. It was felt probable that the structural movement (as seen in the first-floor Charter Room) relates to the 'breaking the back' of the tower over the line of the earlier masonry.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Fyvie Castle** (Fyvie parish) S M Fraser, L Hesketh-Campbell  
16th/17th-century fire surround (NTS)

NJ 763 393 During remedial conservation work in March 2003, a fire surround of Turriff sandstone was discovered *in situ* beneath the 18th-century marble fire surround in what was, in the 18th century, the Small Drawing Room. The simple moulded decoration of the fireplace suggests a date in the 16th or 17th century, and it is possible that it forms part of the major modifications to the castle initiated by Sir Alexander Seton (Chancellor of Scotland from 1601) at the very end of the 16th century and continuing into the early years of the 17th century. In this period, the room was the Withdrawing Room, lying between the Great Hall and the laird's private chamber.

The temporary dismantling of the 18th-century fireplace also revealed part of the surrounding stone wall, with remnants of plaster on-the-hard, washed in a sand-coloured distemper, overlaid by later linings. There is ingrained soot on the lintel moulding and the wall above, which also bears scorch marks.

Archive to be deposited in NTS SMR.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Fyvie Castle Walled Garden** (Fyvie parish) D Hind  
Watching brief; standing building recording (SUAT)

NJ 762 393 A watching brief and building recording were undertaken in July and August 2003 on the potting shed at Fyvie Castle walled garden prior to renovation and repointing works.

The watching brief showed that the building was built onto naturally occurring deposits, and the surrounding ground was made up with differing grades of gravel.

The standing building recording uncovered evidence for a three-roomed building, dating to the latter half of the 19th century. This later underwent internal alterations to form a two-room layout, with a decrease in the glass coverage within the central third of the roof.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Mains of Cullen (Cullen Castle), Gamrie,** J C Murray  
**Macduff** (Gamrie parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)

Evaluation; standing building recording

NJ 7318 6369 A 10% evaluation was carried out in June 2003 prior to development for a dwelling house. Nothing is visible



of the medieval castle of Cullen, although the older part of the farmhouse (Mains of Cullen) has the appearance of being an appendage of the castle due to the thickness of its walls. This structure was almost totally destroyed by fire in 2001, and although the external walls were left standing to two-thirds of their original height, they were in an extremely dangerous state and the building was subject to a demolition order.

It was not possible to undertake a full measured survey, but a limited photographic survey was undertaken while the remaining structure was demolished. It seems unlikely that the farmhouse formed a part of the original castle as a great variety of pieces of architectural masonry of varying dates were incorporated into its structure. Six evaluation trenches were excavated in the walled garden area to the E of the farmhouse, but no archaeological feature or finds were evident.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Gordon Allen.

### **Balno, Glen Gairn**

(Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)  
Building footings

A Bruggimann,  
K C Cooper

NJ 3210 0040 The turf-covered footings of two buildings, probably post-medieval houses, lie amongst birch trees on top of the bank immediately to the N of the farmstead of Balno (NJ30SW 49). One building has intact footings; the other has been disturbed.

### **Balno Shop, Glen Gairn**

(Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)  
Early 20th-century shop site

A Bruggimann,  
K C Cooper

NJ 3195 0050 According to local folk memories, there was a shop in Balno Woods, Lower Glen Gairn in 1902: 'Duncan Davidson's shop'. A former resident of Balno Farm was able to point out the site where there are slight remains of the foundations of a building and a garden bounded by a drystone dyke.

### **Torphantrick Wood**

(Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parish)  
Deserted settlement

A Bruggimann,  
K C Cooper

NO 419 974 This site consists of remains of longhouses and small enclosures within a woodland clearing. The ancient road to the ford and ferry across the River Dee at Cambus o'May passed through the settlement.

The site was surveyed and planned in May 2003, and the plan and report have been lodged with the NMRS.

### **Leith Hall** (Kennethmont parish)

Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

J C Murray

NJ 541 297 A watching brief was carried out in October 2003 during excavations to install a new filtration system to the water supply to the Hall. The discovery of drainage inspection hatches and amorphous blocks of concrete in the trench showed the ground on this N side of the earliest wing of the Hall to be heavily disturbed. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

### **Hill of Foulzie** (King Edward parish)

Fieldwalking; resistivity survey; excavation

W J Lindsay

NJ 719 595 Fieldwalking during the spring of 2002 led to the discovery of an extensive lithic scatter. In the autumn of the same year, 24 exploratory trenches, 1m square, were excavated, identifying an area where cut features survived. Additional information was provided by the results of a resistivity survey.

Further fieldwalking and a small trial excavation measuring 42m<sup>2</sup> were undertaken in the autumn of 2003 in conjunction with the Aberdeenshire Archaeological Volunteers. A small pit containing heated rock fragments and charcoal proved to be the most interesting feature. A heated area of natural clay and a possible line of shallow post-holes were also identified.

More than 1000 pieces of chert were found during the first season, while more than 1500 pieces were obtained during 2003. These mainly appear to be of Mesolithic and Late Neolithic date, with waste, cores, bladelets, scrapers and utilised flakes represented. Only one flint, from a musket, has been found.

Other finds include stone tools such as hammerstones, an anvil, and a bevelled implement made from readily obtainable quartzite pebbles on the hill. Only seven pottery sherds of prehistoric date have been recovered. Three were found lying on the upper surviving surface of the small pit, and all but one of the others lay in close proximity to the feature. A cordon is present on one small sherd, while grooves decorate three others.

NJ 724 596 Four pieces of chert were found during fieldwalking early in 2003, about 150m S of the site of a cairn removed in 1902. They include a delicate point and part of a finely worked, leaf-shaped arrowhead similar to one found further down the hill at NJ 717 595 (see below).

NJ 718 596 Ground immediately to the N of a standing stone situated on the boundary between the farms of Nether and Over Foulzie was investigated during the winter months of 2002–03. Interpretation of a resistivity survey suggests that rig and furrow cultivation had been carried out in this area prior to the property boundary having been formalised in the early 17th century. However, no indications of this are now visible at ground level.

During fieldwalking, carried out with the Aberdeenshire Archaeological Volunteers, a relatively well-defined lithic scatter was identified, c 75 x 40m. Over 700 pieces of chert were recovered, and the assemblage is similar in character to that from higher up the hill at NJ 719 595. Two tiny sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered. One is decorated with what appears to be part of a grooved chevron design.

NJ 718 595 Fieldwalking was undertaken to the S of the standing stone early in 2003, when less than 30 pieces of worked chert were recovered. These are similar to those recovered at NJ 718 596.

NJ 717 595 Fifty-four pieces of worked chert were found scattered across the hillside during fieldwalking in the winter months of 2002–03. Within this general area, an apparently discrete, roughly oval spread, c 10 x 13m, was identified; 163 additional small pieces of chert were recovered – waste, cores, bladelets, scrapers, small flakes and part of a leaf-shaped arrowhead were present. This latter object is similar to another found at NJ 724 596 further up the hill (see above), but it may never have been completed as it is not as finely finished.

Seven conjoining upper body and rim sherds were recovered from a prehistoric pottery vessel with part of a small side aperture. Aligned diagonally on the outer surface are what appear to be the impressions of delicately woven fibres.

NJ 717 595 Fieldwalking was undertaken during December 2002 and January 2003 when a general scatter of 72 pieces of worked chert was identified. The assemblage is composed of waste, cores, borers, scrapers, and a small leaf-shaped object which could be a scraper or a very primitive arrowhead.

The only pottery find is a single abraded sherd of a locally made medieval ware; it may finally have served as a spindle whorl.

## ABERDEENSHIRE

NJ 720 602 A low-lying field was walked with members of the Aberdeenshire Archaeological Volunteers during March 2003, when a c 200 x 75m area of lithic spread was identified.

Approximately 300 lithic finds were recovered, with chert pebbles, waste, cores, borers and scrapers being present. The total of 52 chert pebbles contrasts markedly with the low numbers of this type of find found elsewhere on the hill. It is of additional interest that they either show only slight or no evidence of having been worked.

NJ 722 593 A sparse scatter of 12 worked pieces of chert and a fragment of burnt daub were found during fieldwalking in March 2003.

Sponsor: HS A

**Kintore School** (Kintore parish) L Dunbar, Murray Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 7905 1590 An evaluation was undertaken between July and November 2003 ahead of the construction of a new primary school. Overall, a 10% evaluation was conducted over three different parcels of land totalling 3.1ha. The whole of the development lies within the SW corner of the Deer's Den Roman temporary camp. The evaluation identified around 30 Roman ovens, a section of the temporary camp ditch including an entrance, and a variety of prehistoric features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Thainstone** (Kintore parish) J C Murray, H K Murray  
Iron Age roundhouse (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 773 181 A 7.5% evaluation and watching brief prior to development in May 2003 led to the excavation of a roundhouse and associated structures. The building, which had been burnt, was 11m in diameter, with a porched entrance to the SE. There were three secondary repair posts buttressing the main roof supports. Radiocarbon dating of two of the primary structural posts gave dates of cal BC 30 to cal AD 130 and cal BC 40 to cal AD 120. A date for one of the repair posts was cal AD 90–260, suggesting that the structure was in use for at least 50–80 years. A four-poster beside the building gave a date of cal AD 60–240. Two small external hearths may have been used in metalworking, as XRF analysis of a crucible fragment yielded traces of copper and tin.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Aberdeen & Northern Marts Group Ltd.

**Craigievar Castle** D Bowler  
(Leochel-Cushnie; Lumphanan parishes) (SUAT)  
Designed landscape survey

NJ 560 090 An archaeological survey, in partnership with Derek Carter Associates, was undertaken in May 2003 as part of a historic landscape survey of Craigievar Castle. In the desk-based assessment, the sites of three former settlements (Mill of Kintochoer (NJ50NE57 and 59); Burnside (NJ50NE 72); and an unnamed site) were located within the survey area, as well as a possible prehistoric burial mound (Mowat's Seat). Two unrecorded cropmarks (an enclosure and an area of rig and furrow) were also noted.

In the field survey, some 58 features and structures were inspected. The circular walled enclosure on Craigievar Hill was judged to be a comparatively modern estate feature, but a feature was found near the supposed site of Mowat's Seat which may be the remains of a prehistoric burial mound. A number of disused water culverts and channels were seen, and a record was made of the main drystone dyke systems.

In the geophysical survey of a selected area close to the castle, although numerous modern anomalies were found (drains, etc.), some features may relate to the formal gardens shown on the 18th-century plans: one to a small building, and another to an early enclosure, perhaps pre-dating the present castle.

Archive to be deposited in NTS SMR.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Chapleton Farm, Leslie, Inch** (Leslie parish) A Saville  
Collection of antiquities (NMS)

NJ 597 239 Collection of antiquities in the possession of Mr W A Thomson of Inch. Originally collected by his great grandfather John Thomson, c 1840s, and presumed to derive from the vicinity of Chapleton Farm, though there is no specific information on findspots.

The seven most significant items in the collection are: Neolithic carved stone ball; six knobs, plain, with extensive wear; max. diam. 70 mm; 373g. Three Neolithic polished stone axeheads: L 96mm; B 56mm; Th. 30mm; 244g. L 117mm B 59mm; Th. 33mm; 319g. L 167mm; B 60mm; Th. 34mm; 501g. Neolithic polished flint axehead: L 93mm; B 37mm; Th. 19mm; 74g. Undated bifacially countersunk pebble; max. diam. 60mm; 210g. Undated rectangular slate tablet; four countersunk perforations and crude incised marking on both faces; 57 x 52mm; Th. 10mm; 65g.

The probable local origin of the carved stone ball, the stone axeheads and the countersunk pebble is reinforced by their composition as gabbro, especially in the case of one axehead of Inch gabbro. Reported for Treasure Trove (TTNC.2002/109) but not claimed; returned to Mr Thomson.

**Balmakewan** (Marykirk parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NO 6646 6695 A watching brief was carried out in September 2002 and July 2003 during the ground preparation for the erection of a new agricultural building at Balmakewan House. Although the building was located in the southern sector of the Roman camp, no archaeological features or finds were evident.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr Peter Swire.

**Brucklay** (New Deer parish) J C Murray, H K Murray  
WW2 POW camp (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 9130 5005 A walkover survey was carried out in October 2003 of an area close to, and to the E of Brucklay Castle in advance of proposals for a new dwelling house and equestrian centre. The concrete bases of the huts of this disused POW camp can be clearly seen on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1977.

Some 35 huts were recorded, of which 27 were still clearly visible and 8 were overgrown. The huts were loosely formed into three separate groups. Pathways running between the huts and linking the groups were also recorded. The hut bases varied in size between 11.2 x 5m and 13 x 5m. The internal floor space for the average hut was estimated at 36ft x 15ft 3in. It was initially thought that the development area comprised the whole camp. However, a quick investigation of a conifer-planted area adjacent to the site indicated that the camp extends to the S and W.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr John Buchan.

**Kinghorn Wood** (New Machar parish) M Greig, Mr Mitchell  
Rig and furrow

NJ 880 220 A small area of rig and furrow is visible to the E of Kinghorn Wood, in an area that was originally woodland. The rig and furrow is in two parts and appears to be bounded by a low,

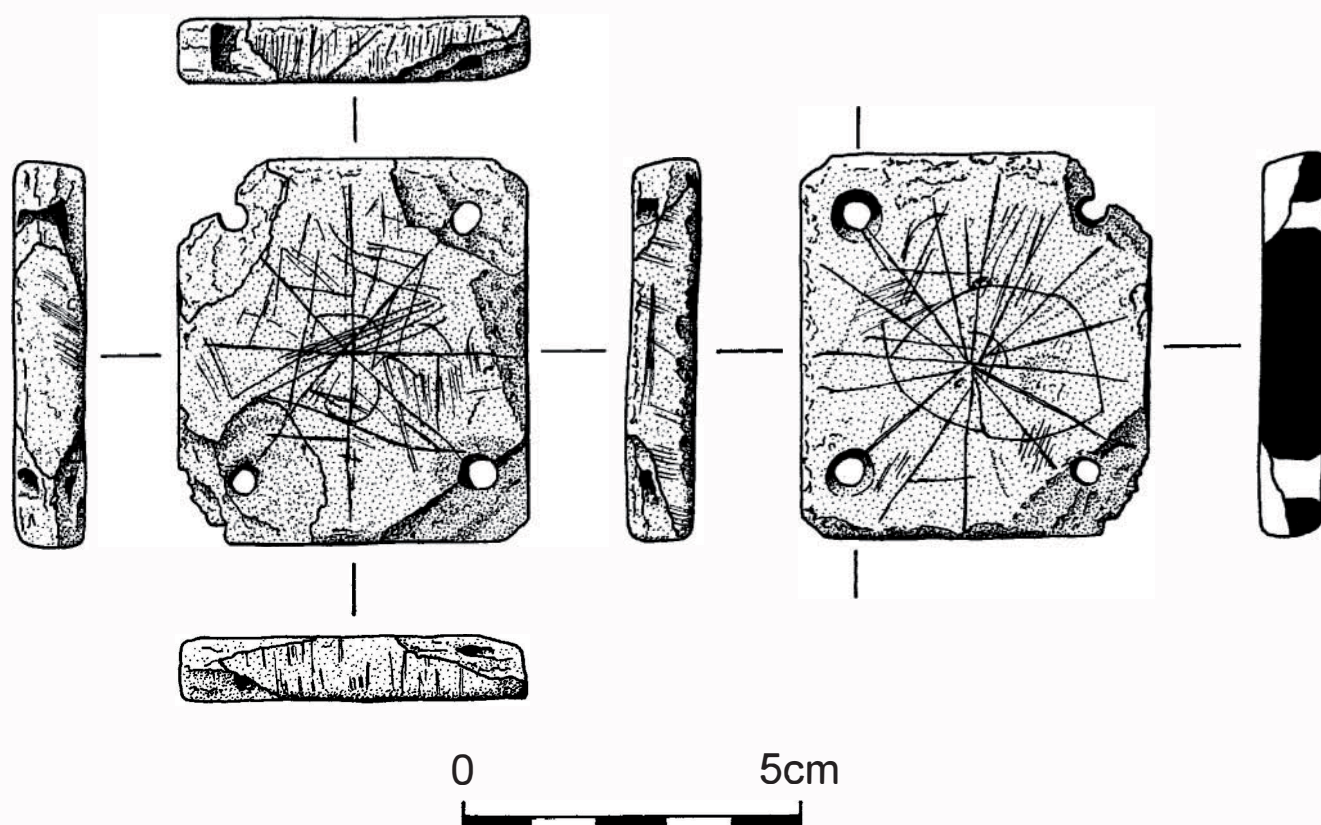


Fig 12. Chapleton Farm, Leslie, Inch. Rectangular slate tablet with crude incised markings on both faces. Drawn by Alan Braby.

widespread bank within which some stones are visible. The southern area of rigs appear to be S-shaped, and orientated E-W; while the northern rigs are not so distinct but appear straighter and run N-S. Between the two areas there may be a small oval enclosure, barely visible as a low bank.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Park House, Cornhill, Banff** (Ordiquhill parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 589 571 A watching brief was maintained in January 2003 while two small squares were excavated in the ground floor of the W wing of the building, now known as Castle of Park, in order to insert new roof supports. The mansion originated in 1292, was rebuilt as a Z-plan tower house in 1563, was extended in 1723, and again in the 19th century. A small section of stone flag flooring was uncovered in the square on the S side of the room, which pre-dated the 19th-century extension. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Bill Breckon.

**Fairy Hillock, Dales Industrial Estate, Peterhead** J C Murray, H K Murray  
(Peterhead parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)

Evaluation

NK 1102 4471 An evaluation was carried out in February 2003 on the mound known as the Fairy Hillock (NK14SW 68), following a planning application for its removal. The mound is 60 x 30m, stands c 4m high at its centre, and is bordered by a well-constructed drystone wall.

A trench, 15 x 2.2m, was excavated N-S from the S end, which established that the mound was a natural formation. No

archaeological features or artefacts were evident. However, as this would not preclude the possibility of prehistoric burials occurring elsewhere in the mound, a watching brief will be maintained during its removal.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Total Waste Management Alliance plc.

**Kirkburn Mills, Peterhead** (Peterhead parish) J C Murray  
Evaluation (Murray Archaeological Services)

NK 1268 4610 An evaluation was carried out in May 2003 in the garden of the former manse, Kirkburn House, prior to the erection of new buildings at Kirkburn Mills. The site lies directly N of, and adjacent to Old St Peter's Church and graveyard which dates from the 13th century, but may be the site of an earlier Pictish settlement.

A series of test pits showed a combination of topsoil and made-up ground to depths of 1.8–2.5m, overlying fine soft natural sand. Owing to the unstable nature of these deposits, the excavation of the evaluation trenches would have been unsafe. Instead, a watching brief will be maintained during the soil strip over the garden area. Apart from fragments of clay tobacco pipe and 19th-century pottery, no archaeological features or finds were evident in the trial pits.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Thomas Smith and Co.

**Ravenscraig Steading, Peterhead** I A G Shepherd  
(Peterhead parish)

Carved stone

NK 0985 4857 A carved stone was noticed protruding from the upper courses of a derelict drystone dyke, the retaining wall of the steading midden. The stone is a sub-rectangular fragment



## ABERDEENSHIRE



Fig 13. Ravenscraig Steading, Peterhead. Carved stone fragment.

of reddish sandstone (not local to Buchan), which has been broken off a larger carving. Max. dimensions: 310 x 258mm; c 150mm thick.

Deeply cut interlace occurs on a slightly angled edge. The face of the stone bears relief carving in two fragmentary panels, defined by a horizontal band of raised stone which itself may bear traces of incised lettering. The left-hand side of the upper panel bears a deeply incised recess in which is the relief carving of a T-form, above which is the possible reverse of the form, although the 'stem' thickens and could be interpreted as the widely splayed legs of a human figure. The rest of the upper part of the stone is unclear. The field below the raised band contains, at the right, almost half of a human face, full on, with almond eyes below brow ridges and a sub-triangular nose. To its left is a small lizard-like beast with a tail that loops around it, possibly passing into its mouth.

This stone cannot be paralleled within the Early Historic sculpture of Aberdeenshire, Buchan being particularly short of Pictish or Early Christian stones (apart from Deer and Fetterangus). However, there are some features of stones in southern Pictland that may be relevant.

The findspot is close to the mouth of the River Ugie, approximately 300m SE of Ravenscraig Castle; the closest feature of potential Early Historic date is St Peter's Church, c 2.5km to the SE.

Archive deposited in Aberdeenshire SMR.  
Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

**Rhynie** (Rhynie parish) J F Hunter  
Roman mount (NMS)

NJ 47 28 Roman enamelled belt mount found while metal detecting NW of Rhynie. This adds to other material known from the vicinity of Tap o' Noth, suggesting this was a major centre in the Roman Iron Age. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 16/02) and allocated to the Marischal Museum, where full details are held.

**Berryhill, Hill of Keir, Skene** J C Murray, H K Murray  
(Skene parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)  
Survey

NJ 817 083 A walkover survey was carried out in October 2003 in advance of the erection of a new telecommunications mast on the S slope of the Hill of Keir. The mast site lies between a circular stone-walled enclosure on the summit of the hill and an area of well-preserved rig and furrow to the W.

A raised linear bank, possibly a lynchet, extends E-W across, but slightly to the N of the mast site. It is c 0.7m wide by c 0.2m

high and c 100m long. No other archaeological features were noted.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mono Consultants Ltd.

**Forvie Kirk, Sands of Forvie** (Slains parish) J C Murray  
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NK 0204 2661 A watching brief was maintained in February 2003 while the footbridge crossing the Old Kirk Burn at Forvie Kirk was replaced and upgraded. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: SNH.

**Tillylair** (Strachan parish) M Greig, J Seaton  
Cairns

NO 637 944 An area of cairns lie within woodland N of Shooting Green. It is difficult to determine their full extent due to tree cover but they are thought to cover a considerable area. They appear to extend to the SE into an open area where there are also a number of linear banks visible. The cairns are c 4-6m in diameter.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Forest Enterprise.

**Delnadamph Lodge** (Strathdon parish) I A G Shepherd  
Carved stone

NJ 2250 0871 A carved stone was rescued by a member of the estate staff during the demolition of the Victorian lodge, near Corgarff, some 15 years ago. It had been built into the lower courses of the wall of an extension and had been visible in this position. No other carved stones were noticed during the demolition or on the visit by the writer.

The stone is a block of local pinkish granite, almost cuboid; overall 430 x 310mm and 260mm thick. Carved on the smooth upper surface is the figure of a bird, in profile, with two legs, each slightly truncated by the later reuse of the stone. The carving of the outline of the bird has been pecked out in a continuous line, 8-9mm broad. The base of the line has not been smoothed off, so individual peck marks of the chisel/punch are visible.

The broad, consistently pecked line defining a profile view, the economy in the depiction of the wing, and the confident handling of the curves of the bird all point to this being an unrecorded and rare example of Pictish art from a very remote location.

More detailed description lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.



Fig 14. Delnadamph Lodge. Pictish 'goose'.

**Drummy Wood, Tarland**

(Tarland parish)  
Survey

H K Murray, J C Murray  
(Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 476 037 A survey of 33.5ha of forestry was undertaken in November 2003 to aid estate management of the woodland. The wood includes a Scheduled area covering two prehistoric roundhouses and a kiln (NJ40SE 17). In total, six roundhouses were identified along the crest of a ridge; these are 9–14m in diameter and three clearly have entrances to the SE. One has an associated enclosed yard. A number of small clearance cairns and several larger cairns, possibly burial mounds, also lie along the ridge.

A series of overgrown drystone dykes and a sunken roadway enclosing long narrow fields are orientated across the ridge, focusing towards a ford over the burn. These are associated with several rectangular buildings, truncated rig and furrow and a grain-drying kiln, and may date to the medieval/post-medieval period. They had been cut by the 19th-century fields and dykes which were mapped on an estate plan of 1855.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: MacRobert Trust.

**Tolquhon Castle** (Tarves parish)

Evaluation; watching brief

G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NJ 872 286 Forty small test trenches were dug between November 2002 and February 2003 to investigate potential features identified by a geophysical survey.

The assessment of the gardens immediately surrounding Tolquhon Castle confirmed the survival of a range of garden features. The evidence includes plant beds, pathways, drains, cobbled areas and walls, and although the exact chronology of discrete features and deposits is unclear, the main elements of a complex garden layout are present.

Archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken in December 2002 while a trench was excavated within the confines of the outer courtyard. The trench was located near the SW corner of the custodian's cottage. Evidence was found of an old courtyard affected by at least two subsequent phases of construction and repair. The earliest layout seems to have been a roughly cobbled courtyard within the main outer courtyard walls.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS A

**Pitmedden Museum** (Udny parish)

Standing building recording

D Hind  
(SUAT)

NJ 8846 2812 A building recording exercise was carried out in March 2003 of the E gable of the Old Farmhouse, Pitmedden Garden, during repointing works.

The survey showed that the building had undergone several phases of construction, with the gable being raised to incorporate a second storey. The chimney breast appears to have undergone repairs, and a lean-to building at the NE corner had been added, possibly at the same time as the demolition of a wall linking this building to the garden cottage.

A small test pit was excavated at the W corner of the adjoining lean-to, in order to investigate drainage problems. This recovered some glass of 18th-century date.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**Tillygreig Hill** (Udny parish)

Road

M Greig, Mr Mitchell

NJ 880 226 The remains of a road run E–W across the summit of the hill to the W of Tillygreig. It then turns NE across the eastern slopes towards Tillygreig but comes to an abrupt end at the field

dyke. It is approximately 6–7m wide, with a bank c 0.8m high on either side. Another similar road joins it at right-angles and leads to the N. It may be part of an old Aberdeen turnpike road.

Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

## ANGUS

**Aerial Reconnaissance**

M Greig

The following sites were recorded during summer aerial reconnaissance.

**Blaikiemill** (Aberlemno parish)

NO 574 586 At least one ring-ditch and other indeterminate features. Rig and furrow, visible as cropmarks, overlies the area.

**Pitcundrum** (Arbirlot parish)

NO 562 389 Thin trace of large circular enclosure and several pits.

**West Balmirmer** (Arbirlot parish)

NO 574 391 ?Souterrain and other indeterminate cropmarks.

**Gilrivie** (Dun parish)

NO 685 594 More features were recorded in an area SW of Dun Roman camp, where formerly only rig and furrow was recorded. Parts of two rectangular enclosures with a trackway running between them were revealed. A ring-ditch and ?souterrain were also recorded.

**Charleston Farm** (Montrose parish)

NO 719 613 At least one ring-ditch, part of a rectilinear enclosure, and other indeterminate marks.

**Heddenwick** (Montrose parish)

NO 701 599 Several pits and ?enclosure.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council.

**Elliot Nature Trail** (Arbirlot parish)

Long cist

P Duffy  
(GUARD)

NO 607 407 The remains were excavated of a badly denuded long cist at Den of Elliot, near Arbroath. The cist, which had been disturbed by both root action and the felling of a large tree in winter storms, was constructed of vertical flags capped by larger flat slabs. The fragmented and incomplete remains of an inhumation burial were recovered from the remnants of the cist. The cist appears to have been isolated, although other such structures may exist in the vicinity.

Report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS A

**Arbroath Beach near South Street, Arbroath**

R Benvie

(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Decorative stud

NO 647 406 Crescent-shaped decorative stud found in South Street area of Arbroath.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Auchmithie** (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

R Benvie

Medieval coins and objects

Assemblage of 24 medieval coins and metal objects, found at Auchmithie by metal detecting. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 66/02), and purchased by Angus Council for Arbroath Museum.

## ANGUS

NO 677 444 Finger ring; complete and in good condition. Top of ring is rectangular and displays a raised diamond shape within the rectangle; diam. 21mm. Acc. no. A2003.148.

NO 678 443 Annular brooch, broken and twisted and incomplete; L 35mm; W 25mm. Acc. no. A2003.147.

NO 679 445 Three lead whorls; good condition, all displaying raised patterns; 12 x 25mm; 15 x 30mm; 10 x 34mm.

Also, two coins, very worn. Edward III silver ½ groat; diam. 19mm. Mary billon; diam. 21mm. Acc. nos 2003.138–42.

NO 679 444 Two coins: both James VI billon hardheads; diam. 18mm. Sword belt fastener; 45 x 21mm. All in fair condition. Acc. nos 143–5.

NO 680 444 Four buckles; one may be a horse-gear fitment.

NO 681 445 Rectangular brass coin-weight; very good condition; 25 x 18 x 2mm. Acc. no. A2003.146.

NO 682 447 Nine coins: Mary lion/hardhead, counterfeit; worn; diam. 16mm. Mary + ?Francis billon lion/hardhead; good condition; diam. 14mm. Two James IV billon pennies, 2nd issue, type Ivd; very worn; diam. 13mm, 14mm. Mary billon ½ bawbee; good condition; diam. 15mm. Two James VI billon hardheads, 2nd issue; one worn, one good condition; diam. 18mm, 16mm. Charles II copper bodle 1677; very good condition; diam. 18mm. James III copper farthing, ecclesiastical type ?II and III; very worn; diam. 11mm. Acc. nos 149–57

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### East Newton Farm, by Auchmithie

R Benvie

(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Token/keepsake

NO 668 472 Silver-coloured metal token/keepsake. Engraved on both sides. One side bears the words 'God Bliss My Brother' arched around the letters 'A R'. On the reverse are the letters 'J R'. Letters are in a copper-plate style. It may have been a coin before it was turned into a token or keepsake; diam. 32mm. Found on the surface of ploughed soil by finder. Declared Treasure Trove (TT TT49/01) and purchased by Angus Council for Arbroath Museum. Acc. no. A2003.130.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### St Vigeans Cemetery

R Benvie

(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Medieval cruciform fitment

NO 638 429 Medieval cruciform fitment found at St Vigeans, near Arbroath; 40 x 19mm. Declared Treasure Trove and awarded to Arbroath Museum. Acc. no. A2000.130.

Sponsors: Angus Council, National Fund for Acquisitions.

### West Woods of Ethie, Kinaldie

R Benvie

(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Finger ring

NO 656 449 Silver finger ring found in the West Woods of Ethie, near Arbroath.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### Barry, near Carnoustie (Barry parish)

R Benvie

?Prehistoric stone tool

NO 535 345 Grey stone tool; 110 x 62mm. Found in a field at the back of Barry cemetery. Unlikely to be an axehead given its form and appearance.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### Newton Road, Carnoustie (Barry parish)

C Hatherley

Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 5588 3525 An evaluation was carried out in March 2003 on a 2.1 ha arable field located immediately to the N of Carnoustie,

ahead of a proposed residential development. Approximately 1691m<sup>2</sup> was excavated, revealing a linear NE–SW ditch and an E–W linear gully. Both features traversed the field from its eastern limits to the start of the steep sloping western edge. No dating evidence was recovered from either of the features. No further archaeology was encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bett Homes Ltd.

### Scurdie Ness, Montrose (Craig parish)

R Benvie

Badge or button

NO 734 568 Metal badge or button; copper or copper alloy, found near Scurdie Ness Lighthouse. Very worn but the words 'Northern Lighthouse' and a lighthouse can be discerned. Possibly a button or badge from a lighthouse keeper's uniform; diam. 15mm. Acc. no. M2003.8.

### A90: Glamis to Kirriemuir (Forfar parish)

E Jones

Evaluation; watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NO 435 495 and NO 437 517 Forty-one trial trenches were machine-excavated in August 2002 in advance of improvements to the A90 at the Glamis and Kirriemuir junctions. Three isolated undated features were encountered. The positions of field drains and a cable trench were recorded. No further archaeological deposits were encountered.

A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping. The results were again largely negative but two pits were recorded. One contained medieval redware pottery and the other Beaker pottery. A number of other features of unknown date and function were also identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

### Forfar Loch Country Park (Forfar parish)

R Benvie

Cup-marked stone

NO 435 506 Sandstone cup-marked stone found on the loch shore at the SE end by the cricket pitch. Exposed by wave action and removal of surrounding pebbles. It has four cups on one side, and seven or eight on the other; 365 x 335 x 205mm. Acc. no. F2002.108.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### Teuchat Croft, Forfar (Forfar parish)

R Benvie

Carved stone

NO 454 495 ?Gravestone with detail engraved on top. Smooth surfaces; 65 x 80 x 36cm. Acc. no. F2003.76.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### St Orland's Stone (Glamis parish)

R Benvie

Medieval pottery

NO 401 500 Piece of medieval pottery, found in a molehill SE of St Orland's Stone. Donated to Forfar Museum, The Meffan Institute, Forfar. Acc. no. F2003.41.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

### Boysack Quarry (Inverkeilor parish)

J Lewis, J Terry

Evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)

NO 630 496 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2003 to the immediate E of an existing quarry in advance of further proposed whinstone quarrying on the summit of Compass Hill, Boysack Mills. Eighteen slit trenches covering 1282m<sup>2</sup> were opened by machine, about 7.5% of the total area. No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Sponsor: Tayside Contracts.



**South Leckaway Farm, Forfar** (Kinnettles parish) R Benvie  
Horse mount

NO 4379 4810 Early medieval gilded copper-alloy horse mount (NO44NW 74); found during fieldwalking; 34 x 28 x 1mm. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 2003/2) and awarded to Forfar Museum, The Meffan Institute, Forfar. Acc. no. F2003.70.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Caddam** (Kirriemuir parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Roundhouses

NO 378 564 Air photography detected a pair of joined ring features, probably roundhouses, just beside the track to Caddam farmhouse. These may be linked to the discovery of Bronze Age material during the construction of buildings around the farm in 1876 (PSAS, 1938, 69).

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**East Lochside, Kinnordy** (Kirriemuir parish) A M Dick  
Fieldwalking

NO 357 548 A previously unknown prehistoric site was discovered through fieldwalking in 2002. Surface finds from a small natural knoll include: approximately 250 pieces of flint/chert, one a Late Neolithic arrowhead; a few sherds of probable Early Bronze Age pottery; and a blue glass bead. The quantity of finds and the unworn state of some of the pot sherds suggest that archaeological remains are being severely truncated. It is uncertain if sandstone slabs protruding on the E side of the knoll are of archaeological significance.

**Inverquhar Castle Well** (Kirriemuir parish) R Benvie  
Glass bottle

NO 411 579 Early green glass bottle from Inverquhar Castle well. Well is probably 12th century. Diam. 150 x 135mm. Acc. no. F2001.28A.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Northmuir, Kirriemuir** (Kirriemuir parish) A M Dick  
Fieldwalking

NO 392 550 Fieldwalking in 2002 on the site of a cropmark enclosure (NO35NE 55) recovered seven pieces of flint/chert.

**Ethiebeaton Quarry, North Grange, Monifeith** J C Murray, H K Murray  
(Monifeith parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)

Bronze Age burial site

NO 4872 3373 After an initial evaluation and assessment prior to an office development adjacent to Ethiebeaton Quarry in March and July 2002, two very disturbed cist burials and three cremations were excavated. These appeared to be the remnants of a Bronze Age cemetery which was recorded as having been destroyed in the 19th century. A rubbish pit full of 19th-century glass and china probably derived from the destruction of the cemetery.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ennstone Thistle Ltd.

**Purleton Borrow Pits, Ardownie** M Johnson  
(Monifeith parish) (CFA Archaeology)

NO 4955 3445 An evaluation was carried out in May 2003 on an area proposed as the location of borrow pits for the A92 upgrade. Fifteen trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (c 2300m<sup>2</sup>) of the proposed development area. Three pockets of a potential buried anthropogenic soil were found. Exploratory excavation was carried out on two of these areas. Prehistoric

artefacts were recovered, and it is presumed that these pockets of soil represent a buried prehistoric soil horizon.

Report lodged with Angus SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Morgan Est plc.

**North Street, Montrose** (Montrose parish) R Benvie  
Billon plack

NO 716 584 Mary Queen of Scots 1542–67 plack (= ¼d) found in garden. Donated to Montrose Museum. Acc. no. M2003.247.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Queen Street, Montrose** (Montrose parish) R Benvie  
Halfpenny (Montrose)

NO 716 582 Halfpenny; dated 1797, found in garden. Donated to Montrose Museum. Acc. no. M2003.248.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Wellington Park, Montrose** (Montrose parish) R Benvie  
Coins

NO 720 583 Mary and Francis copper lion or hardhead of 1558 – counter-marked in 1575 as a genuine coin. Retained by finder. Daybook no: DBM 3317.

NO 720 583 James VI hardhead (before his accession to the English throne), 1558. Found 10 years ago in garden. Retained by finder. Daybook no: DBM 3322.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**16 Wishart Avenue, Montrose** (Montrose parish) P Duffy  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NO 716 588 An evaluation was undertaken in February 2002, following the discovery of skeletal remains during the construction of new gas supplies to houses in the area. The adjacent area had been evaluated in 1999, and a number of burials relating to what is thought to be a 13th to 15th-century hospital cemetery were recovered. The project demonstrated that the human remains were, for the most part, charnel.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Battie's Den Deposition Area, Muirdrum** M Johnson  
(Panbride parish) (CFA Archaeology)

NO 557 368 An evaluation was carried out in May 2003 on a proposed deposition area for the A92 upgrade. Eight trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (c 800m<sup>2</sup>) of the proposed development area. The remains of at least three, and probably four long cist burials were discovered in one trench, cut into sand and gravel subsoil. The lack of capstones and skeletal material suggests that the cists have been severely damaged by ploughing. The cists were all aligned E–W and are likely to be of Early Christian date.

Report lodged with Angus SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Morgan Est plc.

**East Haven, Arbroath** (Panbride parish) R Benvie  
15th-century coins; fede ring

NO 5895 3640 Two James III billon pennies (1467–82) discovered by metal detecting. Pennies found stuck together; good condition; diam. 12mm. TT 6/02; Acc. nos A2003.132–3.

NO 5920 3640 Silver 15th-century fede (faith) ring segment discovered by metal detecting; consisting of clasped hands and one raised panel with a heart motif in relief. Diam. 25mm; W 10mm. TT 6/02; Acc. no. A2003.131.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**East Haven, near Carnoustie** (Panbride parish) R Benvie  
Medieval annular brooch; medieval objects

NO 590 360 Annular brooch of brown metal found by metal detecting. Brooch is complete; ring and pin are bent and brooch is cracked in two places but is in fair condition. Diam. 30mm; pin 33mm. Declared Treasure Trove (TT42/98) and purchased for the collections. Acc. no. C2001.97.

NO 590 360 Twelve medieval objects, eleven of metal and one pottery sherd, found while metal detecting. Metal objects include: two dagger chapes; book clasp; three buttons; three buckles. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 67/98) and purchased for the collections. Acc. nos C2001.99 a to l.

Sponsors: Angus Council, National Funds for Acquisitions.

**Panmure Estate, Carnoustie** (Panbride parish) R Benvie  
Stone mortar

NO 544 385 Rounded, three-sided stone mortar. Although part of kitchen equipment, this was kept outdoors for grinding barley meal. This type of mortar had a long usage and was quite common, so this particular one cannot be dated accurately, although it may be fairly recent. Ht 140mm, sides c 220mm. Donated to collections by finder. Acc. no. C2003.129.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

**Shielhill Bridge** (Tannadice parish) A M Dick  
Trial excavation

NO 426 580 The reputed site of the manor of Quiech (NO45NW 2) stands high above the River South Esk and is now occupied by the ruins of a cottage and its garden. The manor is on record from 1500 but was ruinous by the mid-18th century. This cottage, or a predecessor, dates from the late 18th century, but built into its walls and lying amongst the fallen rubble are architectural fragments, mainly of doorways and windows, from an earlier higher status building (or possibly from the 'chapel' from which the last stones were reported to have been removed shortly before 1797).

Small-scale trial excavations were begun following a landslide which left the gable end of the cottage only 1m from the edge above the river. The excavations have shown that, despite extensive disturbance by gardening activity and animal burrowing, some evidence of earlier structures has survived. The wall of the cottage itself appears to have been partially built over an earlier, broader wall. Finds include 15th-century pottery.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Argyll Crannog Survey** M G Cavers

In June 2003 a survey of nine crannog sites was undertaken in lochs throughout mid-Argyll and Lorn.

**Dubh Loch, Glen Shira** (Inveraray parish)

NN 1138 1078 This crannog site (NN11SW 4), located in the brackish water of Dubh Loch, has a basal diameter of 14m, and a height from base to tip of 1.2m. Around 90% of the site is submerged. It is located 6m from the closest point on the modern W shore of the loch. However, the original shoreline is likely to have run behind the reed-covered peat bank which now protrudes into the loch, close to the crannog. This hypothesis is supported by the occurrence of a stone causeway running NW from the crannog to the shore, which appears to continue under this peat bank. The causeway is loosely constructed of rounded boulders, up to c 30cm in diameter, and spans c 20m before running under the peat bank. A second causeway, which runs from the closest

point on the peat bank to the crannog, is probably of recent origin. No piles were noted on or around the site, though on the NW corner of the stone mound several large horizontal timbers (probably elm) were visible protruding from the site. These timbers are over 2m long and c 30cm across. Surrounding these timbers are organic deposits containing bracken, hazelnuts and twigs.

**Loch Avich** (Kilchrenan & Dalavich parish)

NM 9211 1418 This site (NM91SW 2) exploits a large bedrock reef c 85m due SW of the entirely natural island, Eilean Fraoch. The site consists of a large boulder mound, 40 x 32m at its base, with a dry area at summer water level measuring 14 x 20m. From the base of the site to its highest point is over 3m. The island is located 65m from the closest point on the shore.

The dry area of the site is supported by a revetment wall, which retains the main grass and tree-covered boulder mound visible above water. This revetment survives best at the SW corner of the site, where it may also have acted as a breakwater. Stone structures have been constructed on this dry area, and in one place on the E side of the island this walling survives to a height of c 1.5m. The size and shape of these structures could not be established without excavation, though walling is visible in several places around the dry areas of the island. It seems likely that these stone structures are secondary to the main boulder mound, since they utilise only a small proportion of the total area of the site. A stone-built causeway, c 1 x 6m, connects the raised area of the stone mound to a raised area of bedrock at the SW extremity of the site. There is no causeway between the site and the shore or Eilean Fraoch.

Much of the site below water consists of gravel and mica sand, protruding from which, on the E side of the site, are very well-preserved timber and organic deposits of bracken, woodchips and hazelnuts. One 30 x 10cm timber, probably alder and displaying tool facets at both ends, was noted at the SE corner of the site. Organic deposits appear to survive across the site and are visible in places beneath 10–20cm of inorganic sand and silt. Large angular and sub-angular boulders, averaging 0.6m in diameter, protect the majority of the site.

**Loch Ederline** (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

NM 8672 0253 The crannog (NM80SE 39) is visible above the water line as a tree-covered boulder mound, the dry area being c 7m in diameter at the time of survey (summer water level). Around 75% of the site is submerged. The diameter of the base of the stone mound is 17m, and the site is located 55m from the modern W shore of the loch. The site measures 1.5m high from base to tip. A small cairn construction on top of the mound is likely to be of modern origin.

No piles were noted although two parallel horizontal timbers, probably alder, were seen protruding from the mound beneath the boulders and layer of silt approximately 25cm deep. These timbers are in a comparatively poor state of preservation, perhaps indicating that they have been exposed to air at some point in the past. No evidence of the construction of the causeway is visible, though it is possible that this is concealed beneath the silt. However, a raised area of the loch bed runs between the site and the W shore, and it is likely that this is the feature visible on aerial photographs.

**Loch Leathan** (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

NR 8745 9835 The crannog (NR89NE 11) is visible above water as a large boulder mound, with trees and bracken growing on the dry areas. The island is 119m from the W shore of the loch, and in c 1.2m of water; around 20% of the site is submerged. The basal diameter of the mound is 22m, while the diameter of the dry area is 15m. The height of the site from base to highest



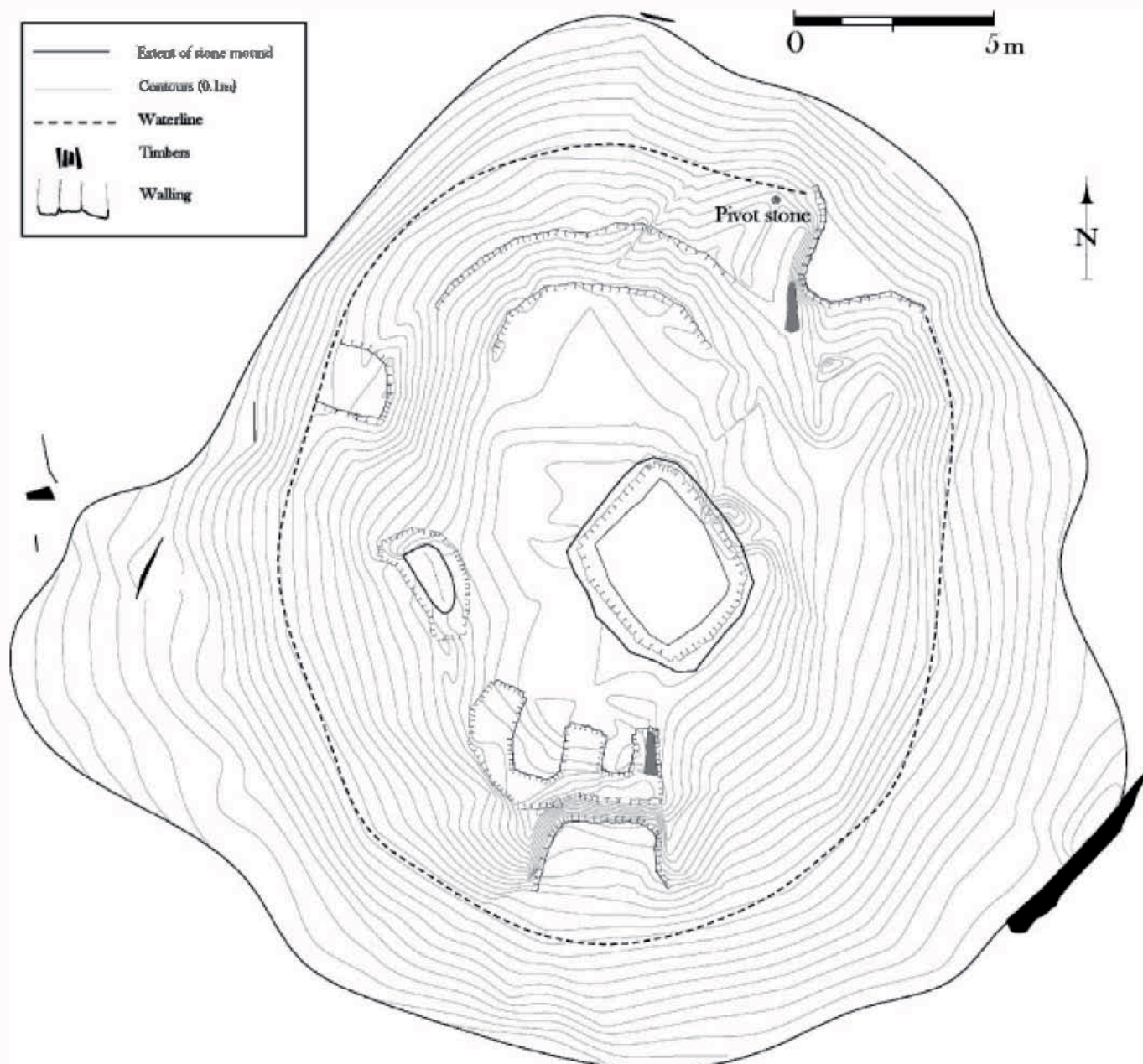


Fig 15. Argyll Crannog Survey. Loch Leathan.

point is 3m. There is no causeway between the site and the shore, and no evidence of natural foundations to the site.

Snorkel and diving inspection encountered many structural timbers around the site, though most of these were located beneath c 10–30cm of soft lacustrine silt. A worked trough timber, c 2m long, was noted on the W side of the site. Another large, partially hollowed timber, c 4m long and resembling an unfinished log boat, was located on the SE edge of the site. Many other horizontal timbers, some with tool markings, could be felt beneath the shallow silt deposits. The majority of these were not protruding from the boulder mound but appeared to represent structural timbers which had fallen into the loch around the site. Three oak piles were, however, noted protruding from the loch bed at the SW corner of the site. There is no indication from surface inspection that the main boulder mound incorporates any organic structural element.

Several stone structures have been constructed on top of the main boulder mound, and although some of these appear to be of relatively modern origin there is evidence of cellular structures constructed within the boulder mound which may be original

features. Three boat noosts have been constructed on the site, at the S, W and NE sides, though only the latter is likely to be original.

A probable pivot stone, c 40cm in diameter, was located near the NE boat noost. Underwater, fragments of burnt bone and several cattle teeth were found in the loch bed silts, as well as one short plank timber which had two holes drilled through it, and was grooved along one edge. A fragment of green-glazed pottery was also recovered from the submerged area, suggesting that one phase of use of the site may have occurred in the 13th or 14th centuries AD.

#### **Loch Nell, Barnacarry** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

NM 8835 2662 This site (NM82NE 23) sits in a silty inlet at the SW corner of Loch Nell, and is visible above the water level as a densely tree-covered island. Below the water level the site is largely featureless due to heavy silting on the shore sides of the island, which has presumably obscured both timbers and boulders. On the loch (N) side of the island, however, the site is much less silty and many large angular and sub-angular boulders



## ARGYLL AND BUTE

(average diameter c 0.5–0.8m) make up the structure of the mound. At the NE corner of the site it seems possible that these stones have been deliberately placed to form a revetment or breakwater, though this construction was either poorly made or is poorly preserved if this is the case. Several loose timbers were noted around the E side of the site, but these appear to be modern tree branches. The heavy overgrowth on the surface of the island prevented any identification of surface features. The mound has a basal diameter of 30m and a base to top height of 2.2m, and is located around 30m from the closest point on the modern shore.

### **Loch Nell, Rubha na Moine** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

NM 8981 2807 The artificial island at Rubha na Moine (NM82NE 22) is visible as a boulder mound, densely covered with trees and bushes at the N end of the loch. This overgrowth prevented any inspection of the dry areas of this site, and it is possible that there are structural remains on the surface. The island is sub-circular, 43m in diameter. The diameter of the dry area is 23m, and the site is over 3m high from base to top. The island is situated 126m from the closest point on the modern N shore, and may exploit a naturally raised area on the loch bed, though this is difficult to ascertain. The main mound consists of large (average 0.5m diameter) and medium (average 0.2–0.3m diameter) boulders, and appears to be featureless other than a well-constructed boat noost located on the NNE side of the site. The stone mound is much larger than the area visible above water, and extends particularly to the S, where a flat area protrudes beneath the water for 20m. Only one timber was noted, at the S edge of the site, where a large oak horizontal protruded from the mound at a depth of c 1.5m. At the closest point to the island on the shore there is a small, loosely constructed stone pier, though this feature is of unknown date.

### **Loch Seil** (Kilninver & Kilmelford parish)

NM 8038 2029 The artificial island (NM82SW 8) was almost completely submerged at the time of survey, and consists of an approximately rectangular stone-built platform, utilising a well-built stone retaining revetment wall along most of its perimeter. This revetment wall is well preserved on the N, NE and S sides of the site, in places surviving up to seven courses high, and utilising large sub-angular boulders averaging 0.5–0.8m long. It is best constructed and best preserved around the NE corner of the site, around a checked corner which may represent a docking area for a boat. Behind the revetment wall the site consists of a rubble core composed of sub-angular and rounded stones averaging 20–30cm in diameter. The top of the site is almost flat, apart from some apparently recently moved stones, and shows no sign of ever having had stone-built structures. The area around the revetted mound is surrounded by boulder rubble, presumably representing structural collapse; the revetment wall on the SW and W sides has slumped and is indistinct. The main revetted area is aligned roughly NE–SW, with basal dimensions of 9 x 12m. The site measures 1.7m high from base to top, and is located 54m from the modern W shore of the loch.

The surrounding loch bed is composed of soft organic silts which, if disturbed, quickly reduced water visibility to nil. Beneath c 30–50cm of this silt, many timbers could be felt, particularly in the area to the E of the site, near where the loch bed drops off at a gradient of c 30° to deep water, approximately 8m E of the site. These timbers included vertical piles and substantial horizontals.

### **Loch Coille-Bharr (Loch Kielziebar)**

(North Knapdale parish)

NR 7788 8949 This site (NR78NE 8) is completely submerged and is not visible above the water level. The previously supplied

grid reference is inaccurate, and the reed patch and fence posts noted by the OS in 1977 do not mark anything of archaeological significance. The site referred to by Mapleton (PSAS, 1870, 322) is located at the end of a submerged bedrock shoal which continues underwater off the southernmost headland of the small bay in the SE corner of Loch Coille-Bharr. The site rests upon this bedrock spar, utilising a flattened area close to where the bedrock drops off sharply into deep water. It comprises a stone mound with a basal diameter of 11m; the flattened platform area on top of the site is c 5m in diameter, and measures c 1.6m in height from the lowest to the highest points. It is located 14m from the nearest dry land shore at the end of the rocky headland.

The 'well made walling' referred to by Mapleton is visible in two places – at the SE and SW corners of the site – where the walls act as revetments for the main stone mound. These revetments are well constructed, consisting of angular slabs averaging 0.7m in length, and are best preserved in the SW area, where the walling is six courses high and fills a V-shaped cleft in the bedrock reef. The walling in the SE corner supports the boulder mound at a point where the bedrock drops away sharply to deep water. The character of the site behind the retention walling contrasts greatly, with the boulders seemingly having been dumped without placement on the site. Generally, the stones in the main area of the site are smaller than those utilised in the revetment walls, though several very large boulders, over 1m across, were observed around the edges of the mound. The top of the mound is rough and uneven, and shows no trace of any stone superstructure. No timbers were noted.

### **Loch Eck, Eilean a' Chocaire, Dornoch Point**

(Strachur parish)

NS 1402 9463 The crannog site (NS19SW 3) is a large boulder mound, visible above water only as a low tree-covered island, situated near several bedrock outcrops, and was first noted in 1995 (*DES 1995*, 68). The site itself does not show any evidence of having utilised natural bedrock, though it does appear to have taken advantage of a gravelly shoal which juts into the loch from the E shore. The main boulder mound is almond-shaped, having basal dimensions of 35 x 42m, and a height from base to top of over 2m. About 95% of the site is submerged; it lies 50m from the closest point on the modern E shore. The water depth between the site and the shore does not exceed 2m, though the site itself is in deeper water.

Around the edges of the mound the site consists of dumped large rounded boulders, averaging 0.7m in diameter. The top of the site is relatively flat, and is composed of smaller boulders and stones overlying loose gravels and inorganic silt. In two places this gravel layer, which is c 5cm deep, could easily be swept back to reveal large parallel oak timbers just beneath the surface. Two sets of four parallel timbers were visible on the SE and S areas of the site, though it could be anticipated that these timbers are to be found across the site. The group to the S are oriented N–S, while those to SE are oriented NW–SE, suggesting that these timbers may be arranged in a radial pattern.

A very large flat oak timber was observed at the base of the mound on the SE corner. Its purpose is unclear, though the size and flattened appearance perhaps suggest that it was structural. Another large rounded horizontal oak timber was seen protruding at the base of the mound at the SW corner, possibly indicating that there is a substantial organic element to the mound beneath the boulder capping.

Full report has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Dr J N Marshall (Isle of Bute) Memorial Fund, CBA Challenge Funding, University of Nottingham.

**Balure of Shian, Benderloch**

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)

Watching brief

A Cox  
(SUAT)

NM 8976 4212 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2003 in advance of the construction of four cottages on land NW of Balure of Shian. Several prehistoric features are known in the vicinity. The investigation revealed a single, small burnt feature but nothing further of archaeological interest.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Crerar & Partners.

**An Ceardach** (Campbeltown parish)

Flint blade

F Hood

NR 759 241 Flint blade found by Mrs C Russell in her garden; 8.5cm long by 3cm at its base. Tip has been broken off.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

**Tangy Wind Farm** (Campbeltown;

Killean & Kilchenzie parishes)

Evaluation; watching brief

S Coulter, T Poller,

M Goldberg (GUARD)

NR 675 282 to NR 763 263 An evaluation and watching brief were carried out in July and August 2002 along a 40m wide corridor centred along the proposed route of a 33kv connection from Tangy Farm to Ardnacross in Kintyre. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Geilston House** (Cardross parish)

Evaluation

D Alexander  
(NTS)

NS 3401 7827 A test pit was dug in May 2003 inside the Eend of the earliest part of Geilston House, believed to be 17th century. Between the timber joists was a loose build up of plaster and soil containing bone, glass and some organic material. The further from the front wall, the less organic material there was; this could either be result of animal activity or draughts. Below the joists was a compact plaster surface containing lumps of mortar, either an old floor surface (although it was a bit fragile) or a residue from plasterworking. Below this thin layer was a brown silty soil, 0.16m deep, which overlay a similar but more gravelly soil at least 0.28m deep. It is not possible to tell whether the last two layers, which were sterile of artefacts, represented natural subsoil or imported material used to build up the foundations.

On the exterior of the house at this point, a single pit was excavated to determine the depth of the foundations. Unfortunately the base of the wall was masked by a thick concrete foundation. Probing beyond this foundation located a solid surface at a depth of 1.4m below the surface.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Cornaigmore, Coll** (Coll parish)

Evaluation

R Cachart  
(SUAT)

NM 245 631 Archaeological work was undertaken in August 2003 during foundation excavations for a new build. The name Cornaigmore first appears on Pont's map of Coll surveyed in the 1590s, and there was potential for finding remains relating to the initial establishment of the settlement (NM26SW 36).

Hand-dug trenches at the rear of the property produced 19th/20th-century pottery and bone in topsoil deposits. Work continued with careful machine-excavation in spits down to formation level. Topsoil and foundation cuts for the structures were found to contain further 19th/20th-century pottery, with some animal bone and shell. One shallow cut feature at the base of the rear wall foundation trench contained articulated animal bone and 19th-

century pottery. At the front of the house, shallow foundation trenches for the porch revealed stone flags at the threshold and 19th/20th-century objects within the topsoil. A soakaway and associated trenches revealed only occasional sherds of 19th/20th-century pottery in the topsoil. Nothing was found at the development site that could be associated with early settlement. However, nearby, outside the development site to the E, sparse foundations in the turf indicate the site of a rectangular building that was considered to be part of the earlier phase of the former settlement at Cornaigmore.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Terry Differ.

**Isle of Coll** (Coll parish)

Survey

J Hill

A survey was undertaken of rock-cut basins found adjacent to natural harbours and landing places around the island of Coll at elevations of 0.5–2m above MHWS. This activity forms part of a general ongoing survey of the Western Isles and elsewhere of such basins by members of the Coll Archaeology Association.

The basins vary in diameter from 75–220mm and from 10–140mm deep. They are generally circular and appear to have been formed in the hard Lewisian gneiss rock by a controlled rotating grinding action. Most groups include a single large basin set aside from the others. The others vary in size from those that have just been started, up to some approaching the size of the larger attendant single basin.

NM 22378 62815	<b>Traigh Gharbh</b>	5 basins.
NM 26128 64044	<b>Traigh Eileraig</b>	2 basins.
NM 26132 64211	<b>Traigh Eileraig</b>	3 basins.
NM 26212 64278	<b>Traigh Eileraig</b>	3 basins.
NM 27375 63882	<b>Rubha Sgor-innis</b>	1 basin.
NM 27445 63593	<b>Port a Mhor Mhuil</b>	1 basin.
NM 27528 63548	<b>Rubh a Bhaile</b>	3 basins.
NM 27531 63483	<b>Rubh a Bhaile</b>	1 basin.
NM 27508 63317	<b>Rubh a Bhaile</b>	7 basins.
NM 27203 62674	<b>Rubha Bagh na Coille</b>	5 basins.
NM 27185 62650	<b>Sorisdale Bay</b>	7 basins.
NM 14692 52150	<b>Glac Shilisteir</b>	12 basins.
NM 12704 52696	<b>Caolas</b>	4 basins.
NM 12756 52815	<b>Caolas</b>	3 basins.
NM 22652 56866	<b>Arinagour, Middle Pier</b>	3 basins.
NM 20146 54142	<b>Port na h-Eathar</b>	6 basins.
NM 22627 56803	<b>Arinagour, Tigh na Mara</b>	3 basins.
NM 22536 57251	<b>Arinagour, hotel</b>	4 basins.
NM 13073 54587	<b>Feall Bay</b>	6 basins.
NM 21397 54914	<b>Fiskary</b>	17 basins.
NM 21230 54810	<b>Fiskary Bay</b>	15 basins.
NM 22329 51503	<b>Eilean Ornsay</b>	1 basin.
NM 22388 54899	<b>Eilean Ornsay</b>	3 basins.
NM 21915 55214	<b>Caolas an eilean</b>	15 basins.
NM 22032 55479	<b>Caolas an eilean</b>	8 basins.
NM 22025 55603	<b>Caolas an eilean</b>	6 basins.
NM 21675 55252	<b>Arinthuic</b>	2 basins.
NM 21581 55121	<b>Arinthuic</b>	1 basin.
NM 15230 52083	<b>Port na Luig</b>	6 basins.

Sponsors: Coll Archaeology Association, HLF.

**Isle of Coll** (Coll parish)

Fieldwalking

J Hill

The following sites and features were discovered through fieldwalking in areas of the eastern side of the island of Coll. Most

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

of the features are typical of those previously recorded and seen elsewhere on the island. This schedule has been prepared from a preliminary visual survey and interpretation.

### Gharbe-airde inlet

NM 21726 55380	Mound (partly destroyed).
NM 21711 55354	Cairn.
NM 21712 55357	Cairn.
NM 21725 55364	?Cist.

### Arinthluic

NM 21647 55395	Shieling.
NM 21714 55322	Enclosure.
NM 21621 55273	Shieling.
NM 21527 55264	Shaped prow ballast stone (50kg). ?Boat or tent enclosure.
NM 21511 55212	Iron ore; hammerstone; flint core (Early Neolithic).
NM 21461 54993	Structure.
NM 21458 54919	Structure.
NM 21401 55115	Shieling.
NM 21376 55086	Corn-drying kiln.
NM 21465 55245	Circular ditched enclosure.
NM 21447 55214	Structure and enclosure.
NM 21397 54914	Cup-marked triangular stone (3kg).

### Allt Loch na Roinn Aird

NM 21007 55448	Shieling.
NM 20995 55465	Shieling.
NM 20918 55476	Enclosure.
NM 20992 55442	Well.
NM 20905 55447	?Barn (multi-period site).
NM 20925 55403	Enclosure.

### Caolas an eilean

NM 21893 55720	Lithic scatter; pottery sherds.
----------------	---------------------------------

### Eilean Ornsay

NM 22558 55492	Kelp kiln.
NM 22608 55491	Dun.
NM 22345 55423	Shell mound.
NM 22483 53480	Shieling.
NM 22503 53492	Enclosure.

### Loch na Cloiche

NM 20989 55595	?Burial cairn (destroyed).
NM 20726 55509	Standing stone (inclined).
NM 20832 55570	Standing stone.

### Fiskary

NM 21034 54979	Mound.
NM 21074 54918	Cairnfield.
NM 20926 55061	Structure (?farmhouse).
NM 20925 55046	Shieling and ?bier.

### Fiskary Bay

NM 21245 55189	Well.
NM 21352 54988	Fish trap ( <i>cairidh</i> ).
NM 21289 54972	Large boat noust (Norse).
NM 21265 54967	Structure (?shieling).

### Beinn Tioraidh

NM 17543 58247	Standing stone (inclined).
NM 17421 58790	Cairn.

### Ben Hagh

NM 18427 57580	Hut circle.
NM 18010 57851	Cairn.

### Eilean Morbhaidh (opposite)

NM 23381 63033	Fish trap ( <i>cairidh</i> ).
----------------	-------------------------------

### Loch Eatharna estuary

NM 22538 58047	Fish traps (3).
----------------	-----------------

### Arinagour

NM 22490 57215	Standing stone.
----------------	-----------------

### Traigh Halum, Caolas

NM 11176 53115	Cairnfield.
----------------	-------------

### Caolas

NM 12588 52065	Cairnfield.
NM 12235 53234	Stone circle (part-destroyed).
NM 12581 52107	Stone worker's site.
NM 12588 52065	Cairn.

### Crossapol

NM 13638 53602	Lithics scatter.
----------------	------------------

Sponsors: Coll Archaeology Association, SCAPE Shorewatch Project.

### Scalasaig, Colonsay

A Matthews, T Rees  
(Colonsay & Oronsay parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Desk-based assessment; watching brief

NR 394 942 A desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out in October 2003 for the installation of a replacement fuel tank in Scalasaig. These works were adjacent to a dun (NR39SE 44).

No deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were exposed, and the works suggested that the knoll on which the dun stands had been masked by 0.7m of modern banked material. Consequently, there would originally have been a more substantial drop to boggy ground on the N side of the dun.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Colonsay Community Development Company.

### Castle Street, Dunoon (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) C Shaw Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 173 765 An evaluation in December 2002 examined the sub-surface archaeological potential of a proposed development at a site in Castle Street, adjacent to Dunoon Primary School. The evaluation established the presence of a series of slate-built, post-medieval foundations and a series of modern drains. No evidence was detected of the medieval bishop's palace thought to be in the vicinity of this site.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council.

### Coirantee, Loch Eck (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) D Dorren, House or pen ruin A Garner, N Henry

NS 12384 89726 Located on the N bank of the Allt Coire an t-Sith is a strongly built rectangular stone structure, 8 x 4.5m externally, with a doorway 1m wide in the N wall. It stands up to 1.6m high (eight or nine courses) with an inward batter, and is constructed with large (30–50cm) boulders. There is much tumble in the NW corner.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

### Loch Loskin Woods

A MacDougal, E B Rennie  
(Dunoon & Kilmun parish)  
Old road; settlement

NS 1730 7815 to NS 1705 7975 An old road has been discovered 2km N of Dunoon and at 150m above Loch Loskin and the A885. The road appears to have been a lost link between the Dunoon to Cloch ferry with the ferry across the Holy Loch to Kilmun. It is about 2m broad and on the steep hillside forms an embanked terrace. On the more level ground it is a sunken track, at places edged with boulders. The S section of the old road,



which is in Dunoon Burgh, has been updated and surfaced and now forms part of the road system of Dunoon. At the N end, the old road was realigned and straightened when the Hafton Estate was created at the beginning of the 19th century, but the original line can still be traced in the drier sections of the wood. In the boggy areas it has sunk and disappeared. The present A885 road was built before the Hafton Estate was created, as the main gates opened on to it. It was built as a corduroy road and bottomed with brushwood and lies along the boggy shore of Loch Loskin immediately under the steep hillside and below the old road.

At NS 1720 7865, 500m N from the junction of the old road with the present road system, seven rectangular platforms are cut into the steeply sloping ground from the level of the loch at 40m to about 80m above it. The platforms are very level and vary from 6m square to 20 x 19m, and one is 16 x 4m. The platforms are spaced at intervals of about 14m and are ranged vertically on the steep hill slope. It is thought that they are rectangular house foundations but there is little visible stonework, except in one, which has small stones strengthening the two downslope corners and a few possible post-holes between the two corners. The platforms are on the edge of an abandoned golf course so some of the rectangles may be tees, though possibly not all as they appear to be too close together and there are too many of them. Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

#### **Ardminish, Gigha** (Gigha & Cara parish)

Evaluation

R Will

(GUARD)

NR 6484 4860 Seven trenches were excavated in October 2003 across a proposed house plot. No archaeological remains were identified, although a late 19th or early 20th-century midden was uncovered in one trench.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fyne Homes Ltd.

#### **North Druimachro Farm, Gigha**

(Gigha & Cara parish)

Evaluation

R Will

(GUARD)

NR 6489 4781 Six trenches were excavated in October 2003 over a proposed house plot and access road. The only archaeological remains encountered were a ditch or foundation trench in close proximity to the existing farm buildings. Sherds of earthenware and bottle glass of probable late 18th or early 19th-century date were recovered. No archaeological remains were identified in the remaining trenches.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Crerar and Partners.

#### **Glen Strae** (Glenorchy & Inishail parish) D Dorren, N Henry

Shieling foundations and associated structures

NN 1640 3075 (vicinity) On a mound about 100m S of the Clach Diontaichd is a low rectangular turf bank, about 0.5m wide and 6 x 6m internally. Adjacent to it, to the E, is a stone foundation, 6 x 3m externally, the longer side parallel to the turf bank; there is a gap of 1–2m between them. A little to the NE is an oval mound, 5 x 4m, with a slight hollow on top and several stones round the S perimeter. To the NW of the turf bank is a flat rectangular green mound about 30cm high, measuring 6 x 4m.

About 100m S of the above structures, on the N bank of the Allt a' Mhuillcinn, are two near-circular stone banks. One is 2m in diameter, and the other, 25m to the W, is about 6m. Some 15–20m N of these is a rectangular stone shieling foundation with substantial drystone walls, 3 x 5m externally, with an annexe to the W about 3m square. A second foundation, externally 4 x 7m, lies about 30m to the E.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

#### **Allt an Auchingeon** (Inverchaolain parish)

D Dorren

Standing stone

NS 026 772 About 150m NE of the ruined settlement of Achnasithean, on the high S bank of the Allt an Auchingeon, at a point where the river runs in a deep ravine, is a small standing stone. It is c 60cm high and 40cm wide, tapering towards the top, and 20cm thick. The flat N face is set facing the river.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

#### **Finnart Point, Loch Striven**

D Dorren, N Henry

(Inverchaolain parish)

House ruins

NS 0869 7690 (vicinity) On a terrace above the shore road are the remains of three rectangular stone-built houses. On a higher terrace above the houses is a substantial turf and stone dyke enclosing a flat area. The front of the upper terrace is stone-revetted. The two most southerly houses are built up against this revetment, in which some slippage is evident. A section of the N front end of the lower terrace is also stone-revetted.

The most northerly house measures 6 x 3.4m internally. Outside the E wall is a stone bank about 80cm high. A broken chimney pot was found on the ground outside the N wall. About 2m to the W of the house is the edge of the terrace on which it stands, with its stone revetment.

The second house measures 7 x 4.6m externally. Its NW corner is 2.5m from the SE corner of the house described above. The house has been built up against the stone revetment of the upper terrace, which appears to have also formed the E wall of the house. The height of the revetment is 1.6m.

The third house lies 30m to the S and is 5.5 x 3.6m internally. There is a probable entrance at the W end of the S wall, with a branch of the track leading up to it.

The upper terrace is bounded by a broad stone and turf dyke enclosing an area about 25m long N–S by 17m wide at the S end, narrowing to 11m at the N end. There is an entrance gap in the W corner of the S bank flanked by two large trees. The W side of the terrace is stone-revetted for much of its length.

A fuller description has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

#### **Ardmenish, Jura** (Jura parish) S Munro Kerr, D Dorren, I Fyfe

Enclosure

NR 5766 7326 Rectangular enclosure, 14.3m NW–SE by 5.7m internally. The NE or seaward side is formed by a long straight section of natural rock about 2.2m high with a near-vertical inner face. The other three sides are of drystone construction.

A fuller description has been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

#### **Keils, Jura** (Jura parish)

R Murdoch

Watching brief

(Scotia Archaeology)

NR 5288 6842 to NR 5261 6851 A watching brief was kept in December 2003 during the installation of four new poles near Keils on the E coast of Jura. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

#### **Islay Caves Project** (Kilchoman;

K Hardy

Kildalton & Oa; Killarow & Kilmeny parishes)

Caves; rock shelters

The following sites were recorded in June 2003 as part of the Islay Caves Project (see *DES 2003*, 17–19).

(Kilchoman parish)

#### **NR 26 SW**

NR 2348 6236 **Allt Chatriana**. Rock shelter.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

(Kildalton & Oa parish)

### NR 44 NE

NR 4190 4990 **Cnoc na Lice Muilinn.** Collapsed ledge.

### NR 45 NE

NR 4616 5929 **MacArthur's Head.** Cave; test pitted; midden.

NR 4615 5915 **MacArthur's Head.** Cave; test pitted; walled; midden.

NR 4613 5865 **MacArthur's Head.** Cave; walled.

NR 4625 5985 **Callum's Cave.** Cave; concealed entrance, steps leading down.

### NR 46 SE

NR 4505 6110 Cave; test pitted; walled; midden.

NR 4520 6109 Cave; walled.

NR 4523 6106 Rock shelter; test pitted; midden.

(Killarow & Kilmeny parish)

### NR 46 SW

NR 4360 6276 Cave.

NR 4491 6115 Cave; wet.

#### Test pitted sites

Six sites were test pitted. The test pits measured 1 x 0.5m, although there were some variations due to local conditions. Where possible two test pits were dug at each site, one inside the shelter or cave and the other at the entrance, talus or edge of the identified site.

NR 2760 7327 Rock shelter at Ardnave on the NE of the Rhinns (NR27SE 56). Two test pits were dug into a shell midden that contained animal bone, fish bone, crustaceans, land snails and pot-boilers, but no culturally diagnostic artefacts.

NR 2760 5550 **Chalulm mhic-Neacail.** Deep cave near Laggan Head (NR25NE 91), occupied in recent memory. The remains of a wooden trough survive along the N wall sitting on a platform of mortar and stone, along with modern debris inside the cave. Two test pits were dug and a variety of artefacts were found, including the remains of a penknife, metal slag, shells, animal and fish bones, glass and a coprolite.

NR 4490 6125 **Lub Gleann Chalreasdail/Rubha Cladaich.** Overlooks the Sound of Islay towards Jura. Two test pits were dug into a large, consolidated midden. No diagnostic cultural artefacts were found, though the presence of bone and various unidentified metal items was recorded.

NR 4523 6116 **Lub Gleann Chalreasdail/Rubha Cladaich.** Overlooks the Sound of Islay towards Jura. At the rear of the cave was a smooth hollow in the wall thought possibly to have contained a still, but no evidence was found to support this. Four test pits were dug, and in two a deep, consolidated shell midden was identified which contained animal bone and charcoal.

NR 4616 5929 **MacArthur's Head/Carraig an Ratha.** Overlooking the Sound of Islay towards Jura is a vast cave (NR45NE 6). The entrance is hidden by a large, probably medieval, rock fall. Sea-washed pebbles found at the rear of the cave, lying on a shell midden, are thought to be the result of a major storm that occurred some time before the rock fall. Two test pits were dug into the shell midden: animal and fish bone, charcoal and several pieces of pottery were identified.

NR 4620 5915 **MacArthur's Head/Carraig an Ratha.** Overlooking the Sound of Islay towards Jura is a medium-sized cave with a 1m stone wall at the entrance. Two test pits were dug;

leather, animal bone, pot-boilers, a clay pipe bowl, iron objects and charcoal were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: NMS, Hunter Trust, Russell Trust.

### Islay Coastal Zone Assessment

H Moore, G Wilson

(Kilchoman; Kildalton & Oa;

(EASE Archaeology)

Killarow & Kilmeny parishes)

Survey

NR 34 63 (area) The final stages of the Islay coastal survey were completed in January and June 2003. A 50–100m strip was investigated around the entire coastline to identify built heritage and archaeological remains. In total, 297 sites were examined, of which 163 represent previously unrecorded features. The coastal geomorphology and hinterland geology were also observed and the impact of coastal erosion was investigated. For the most part, the coastline of Islay was found to be relatively stable but several foci of serious erosion were noted, and archaeological remains were found to be at risk in the majority of these areas.

Sponsors: HS A, HLF, Argyll and Bute Council, SCAPE Trust.

### Port Charlotte, Football Field

H Moore, G Wilson

(Kilchoman parish)

(EASE Archaeology)

Evaluation

NR 2482 5757 A programme of assessment was carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a community hall adjacent to the football pitch. The site lies close to a Scheduled chambered cairn (NR25NW 1) and it was thought that associated remains might survive within the wider area. A total of 5% of the proposed development area was investigated by trial trenching. Nothing of an archaeological nature was found.

Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council.

### South and Central Islay (Kilchoman;

R Murdoch

Killarow & Kilmeny parishes)

(Scotia Archaeology)

Watching brief

A major refurbishment of the 11kv power distribution network of south and central Islay was undertaken between September and December 2003. The wooden poles in poor condition were replaced, and the trenches to accommodate them were excavated under archaeological supervision. The machine-excavated trenches, typically 3 x 1m, had their long axes parallel with the power lines.

NR 249 580 to NR 221 548 **Port Charlotte to Nereabus Farm.** Along the route of this 4.1km long stretch were the remains of two Scheduled chapels: Cilleach Mhicheil at NR 241 567; and Cladh Cill Iain at NR 227 554. To the immediate SW of Cilleach Mhicheil were traces of rig and furrow, beyond which was what appeared to be the remains of a settlement comprising at least six buildings (one had been noted by RCAHMS), as well as possible enclosures.

NR 259 618 to NR 262 620 **Conisby spur.** Four poles were replaced in a short line running N from an old township, many buildings of which had been incorporated into more recent structures. Otherwise, nothing of archaeological significance was encountered.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

### Ardgadden, Loch Fyne (Kilfinan parish)

D Dorren,

Settlements

A Garner, N Henry

NR 9193 7982 (vicinity) The main structure is a drystone house ruin at NR 91928 79815, 11 x 4.3m internally, with walls 70cm wide and up to about 1.3m high; oriented E–W. There is a

twinning pen in the NW corner. Adjacent to it, at the E end, is a smaller drystone structure, 4.7 x 3.2m overall, with walls also about 70cm thick.

A few metres to the NW of the house ruins are at least five mounds of boulders; possibly field clearance, although one shows a suggestion of kerbing on its W side.

NR 91804 80008 Much remains of the gable ends of a large house ruin, internally c 17 x 4.5m. An internal wall, with a central gap 90cm wide, sub-divides it into two rooms. There is a fireplace and chimney in the NNE gable end with a double lintel above the fireplace – two lintel stones with a gap between them. The wall contains lime mortar.

NR 91765 79992 Smaller house, 8.7 x 4.6m internally, aligned approximately N-S. The end wall is not bound into the gable end, and there is evidence of corbelling.

NR 91782 79992 A large pile of boulders, among which is a section of substantial walling – the remains of the end wall of a house, 3.9 x 1m. Both corners are evident, indicating that the structure extended from this wall towards the ESE, roughly parallel to the larger house (see above), though the remainder is difficult to trace. There is a possible edge about 15.6m distant from the wall in a large pile of tumbled boulders around a tree.

To the E of this are at least five oval concentrations of large boulders. No clear structure is evident among them; they may be field clearance or severely ruined and possibly knocked down houses.

A fuller description has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**By Eilean Ardgadden, Loch Fyne** D Dorren, A Garner,  
(Kilfinan parish) N Henry  
Salt house

NR 91298 79992 On a grassed-over rocky mound by the Loch Fyne shore, opposite the small island of Eilean Ardgadden, stand the substantial remains of a rectangular building. This building has been identified as a salt house. Its external dimensions are 5 x 4.8m. Fireplace and chimney in the N gable.

There is a natural harbour in the form of a small inlet directly opposite the island.

A fuller description has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Coiremhonachan** (Kilfinan parish) D Dorren, N Henry,  
Township I Fyfe, M Fyfe

NR 953 792 (vicinity) In a broad open area now surrounded by forestry plantations is a group of three house ruins and an animal enclosure. The enclosure is at NR 95281 79100 and is 11 x 10.2m.

On lower ground about 150m N of the enclosure, at NR 95293 79210, is the largest and latest of the house ruins. It is unroofed, but much of the two gable ends remain. It consists of a long living room, possibly originally sub-divided, with a fireplace at each (gable) end, and an attached barn. The house is 10.6 x 6.3m externally; the length of the barn is 5.6m. The exterior is harled. The front door is enclosed by a porch, with an entrance in the N side. Built against the back of the house, just to the S of the window, is a ruined stone lean-to shed, 4.3 x 3m.

Behind the house is a long flat raised strip of ground with a distinct bank running round a little more than half the perimeter, probably a yard. The house is surrounded by a system of dykes.

About 40m W of the above house, in the fork of the burns, is a rectangular house foundation, 15 x 4.7m, with the same orientation, and probably older. Attached to the NW side is a

yard, about 10.3m NW-SE by 18.3m, with slight banking on the NE side and good stone revetment on the SW side. These are either the ruins of a single house, or possibly of an older house plus one remaining wall of a later house.

About 40-50m to the NW are two rectangular stone structures end-to-end. At the SE end is a rectangular foundation, 7.6 x 6.7m. At its NW end is the gable of a larger house ruin, 13 x 6.7m. There is an entrance in the middle of the SW wall about 50cm wide, and an opposed entrance 90cm wide. In the N corner there is much-tumbled stone with a central hollow that might have been a twinning pen. Just outside to the NE is a large boulder, 1.4 x 0.9m, with a circular hollow 22cm in diameter at its N end – a knocking stone.

At the Kilfinan Hotel is a photograph, thought to be from the 1930s or 1940s, of the front of the large Coiremhonachan house with its occupants posing by the front door.

A fuller description has been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Kames** (Kilfinan parish) D Wilson  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NR 973 712 A watching brief was carried out in September 2003 on a plot of land to the rear of houses Taigh Sonas and Aros Aigh, Kames. Two small areas of land were stripped of topsoil down to natural gravel. No archaeology was identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Dun Bhoraraic, Islay** R Murdoch  
(Killarow & Kilmeny parish) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NR 4131 6577 to NR 4119 6570 A watching brief was kept in November 2002 during the excavation of a trench to accommodate an 11kv underground cable to a mobile phone mast on the summit of Dun Bhoraraic. At NR 4147 6577 was a spread of stones that, although probably glacial in origin, might have been the remains of a path or even a rampart.

The field to the immediate N and NW of Lossit Farm contained several possible features, including a D-shaped enclosure (NR46NW 58) at NR 412 656. There were several stony spreads near the trench but none was cut by it. The only features near the farm disturbed by the trench were a field wall and a shallow drainage ditch, both of which were post-improvement in date.  
Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Barnasload Plantation** (Kilmartin parish) B Brown, P Brown  
?Burnt mound

NR 82991 98868 Burnt mound situated on a gravel terrace overlooking Glebe Cairn in upper Kilmartin glen, at an intersection of two streams close to a spring source. The mound is 4 x 3m by 0.5m. Many of the stones exhibit signs of fracture and discoloration caused by heat.

The source of stone may have originated from stream beds which cut through the gravel terrace. Burnt mounds are not common in the Kilmartin glen.

**Kilmartin village** (Kilmartin parish) B Brown, P Brown  
Survey

The following sites were recorded during a survey of Kilmartin village.

NR 8369 9889 **Kilmartin 3**. Located in a modern field enclosure to the rear of the village, a moss-covered boulder, c 1 x 1m, is situated close to natural springs and the modern field gate. The motifs consist of 20+ cups of various sizes linked by natural grooves.



## ARGYLL AND BUTE

NR 8382 9847 **Kilmartin 4, Maol Achadh-bheinn**. A cup-marked boulder, 2 x 1m, situated close to a stream, consists of a minimum of 37 cups of varying sizes and depths. Located at the edge of the wood to the E side of the stream, the boulder is covered by vegetation and lies 2m S of a number of large boulders.

NR 8390 9840 Located at the bottom of a small scar, situated on a spring source, are two small rectangular enclosures consisting of standing stones, boulders and earth banks of an undetermined date. The E side butts to the crag face, forming a natural barrier.

NR 8370 9849 **Maol Achadh-bheinn**, ?dun or dwelling site. Situated on a small knoll are a number of features consisting of hollows and low stone banks, some constructed in an erratic Z-shaped pattern. A small terrace can be followed along the E side.

NR 83626 97963/NR 83624 97921 At a number of locations along this terraced valley are linear low field walls, consisting of unworked boulders aligned E-W. They are of indeterminate age.

NR 83636 97966 Dwelling site.

NR 8352 9789 Situated within the S area of the valley are a number of rig and furrow sites. One site consists of cord rig, cross-ploughed by rig and furrow.

NR 8210 9778 **Slockavullin 2**. Situated in an iron-fenced enclosure to the S of an unnamed burn are a number of small earthfast boulders. One boulder has three plain cups and two natural depressions.

NR 83561 97937 On a terrace 800m due S of Kilmartin village, a cup-marked rock is located under a thin covering of turf between two outcrops in a marshy hollow.

A flat slab of schist, 90 x 30cm, bearing six shallow cup marks, 5-6cm in diameter with clean peck marks. The site is at the head of a natural route leading down to the Baluachraig and Ballymeanoch sites, and it may be that the stone functioned as a waymarker.

NR 83599 98375 Located on a level terrace, 400m SE of Kilmartin village and 150m S of Maol Achadh-bheinn Wood, this glacially smoothed boulder, 1 x 1.3m, has eight cups on its level surface, two surrounded by single rings; one motif is linked with a groove to a natural crack. The site overlooks Nether Largie South and Mid Cairns, and is in direct line with Temple Wood stone circle sites.

NR 83746 98713 **Maol Achadh-bheinn**. Located within a ravine close to an unnamed burn, a cave is located 200m E of Kilmartin village. The entrance, 2.5m wide, is mostly blocked by debris and appears to have a penetration of 3m or more. A search in the vicinity for mining spoil revealed nothing. The cave is thought to be relatively undisturbed.

**Kilmartin Cairn Car Park** (Kilmartin parish) R Engl  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NR 8365 9880 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2003 on the topsoil stripping of a proposed access road and two associated house plots at Glen Mor View, to the E of Cairn car park. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid-Argyll and Knapdale** H F James  
(GUARD)  
(Kilmartin; Kilmichael Glassary; North Knapdale parishes)  
Survey

NR 840 900 (centre) A preliminary field survey of deserted settlements was undertaken between March and June 2003. An

attempt was made to characterise the settlement and to identify features that may indicate if the structures were older than the 19th century. Initial historical research traced many farm names back to the 17th century. Previously unknown sites of all periods were also found. A total of 167 sites were visited and described. The majority are deserted townships and farmsteads, but also include shielings, wells, field clearance cairns, prehistoric cairns, rig and furrow, enclosures, sheep fanks, earthen field banks, homesteads, hut circles, mills, a cross-slab, a bloomery mound, a possible altar and chapel (now destroyed), and a cup-and-ring marked rock. Of these, 57% are new to the archaeological record.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS A Forestry Commission.

**Old Poltalloch** (Kilmartin parish) B Brown, P Brown  
?Standing stone

NM 80792 00851 Fallen slab with small, deep artificial basin, 13 x 3cm, pecked into the surface. Situated 40m due N of the ruin of Old Poltalloch farmstead, this tapering stone measures 3.23 x 1.07m; 15cm at the N end and 33cm to present ground surface. The stone lies NNE-SSW; at its broader section to the S there is a shallow depression in the ground surface. If this depression originally held the stone it would be aligned SW, with views of the Paps of Jura clearly visible through a notched gap in the surrounding hills.

**Killevin Church, Crarae** D Alexander  
(Kilmichael Glassary parish) (NTS)  
Survey; trial trench

NR 9865 9722 A topographic survey was carried out in January 2003 of the graveyard at Killevin Church and of the adjacent ground within Crarae Garden which adjoins it to the NW. The stone-built mausoleum within the graveyard measures 7 x 6m, and is located at the E end of an oval mound, c 20m long by 16m wide at the base and 8m wide at the top. This mound stands c 0.6m high, is aligned E-W, and most likely represents the foundations of an earlier church. About 30m to the S of the mausoleum is a curvilinear scarped edge which clearly represents an earlier boundary wall around the church and graveyard, and is divided in two by a pathway. It remains unclear whether this boundary once formed a curvilinear enclosure around the church or simply one side of the graveyard.

A 5 x 1m trench was excavated 4.4m outside the existing drystone wall which forms the NW boundary of the graveyard. The trench was excavated to examine a scarped edge, 0.6m high, on this side of the graveyard, which might represent either a continuation of the earlier church boundary wall or part of the church itself. Excavation revealed a bank of stone 0.7m high and at least 2.2m wide composed of large boulders, some over 0.6 x 0.2m. On the NW edge of this stone bank were some smaller stones, perhaps tumble, from which a sherd of green-glazed medieval pottery, slag, charcoal and burnt bone were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Kilmartin Glen** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) B Brown,  
Survey P Brown

The following sites were recorded in a survey undertaken between May 1999 and 2002 in the Kilmartin glen.

NR 84434 91761 **Dunamuck 4**. The ground levels at this point for some metres, the crest gently slopes to the right leading to three domed outcrops. The centre of this area is marked with field clearance stones. The carvings lie on the first outcrop.

On the S-facing edge of the outcrop, the carvings consist of a single cup surrounded by three rings, with a single integrated

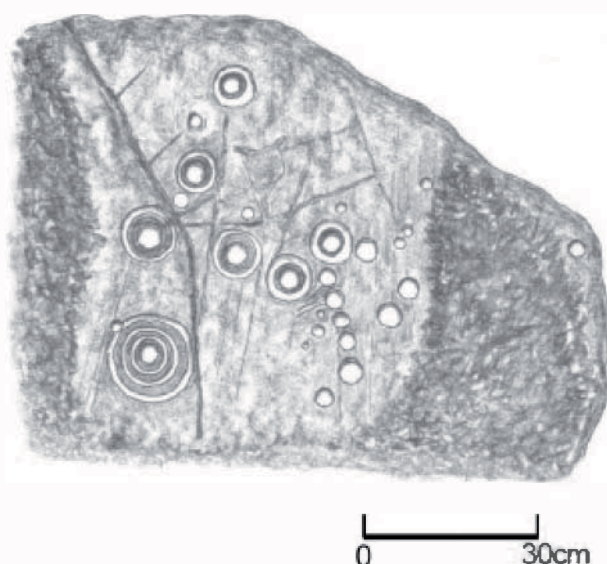


Fig 16. Kilmartin Glen. Dunamuck 4.

cup that appears to be cut within the outer ring. Six cups with single rings form an arch shape. Other motifs worth noting include 21 cup marks, one countersunk, and a single cup and ring mark with radial grooves aligned to a natural crevice in the surface of the rock.

Other cups were noted to the edge of the outcrop. The surface of the rock has a vertical strike, and many natural cracks on its surface have been incorporated within the design.

NR 8439 9154 **Dunamuck 5**. Some 50m ENE of Dunamuck 6 is a flat sloping outcrop split across its centre. This has one single cup mark and an eroded depression towards its edge. The site, close to a stream, commands an impressive view towards Kilmichael glen.

NR 84434 91761 **Dunamuck 6**. A low dome-shaped outcrop that follows a natural stone avenue close to a modern track. The initial removal of a small amount of moss revealed two cups, one with a single ring.

**Kilmichael Glassary** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) J Lewis  
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NR 867 950 A watching brief was undertaken during excavations for the foundations of two new houses, 1.7km N of Kilmichael Glassary. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in any of the machine-dug trenches.

Sponsors: L & A Mackay Ltd, Mrs T Sinclair.

**Kirnan Farm, Kilmichael Glassary** G Brown  
(Kilmichael Glassary parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NR 872 952 An upstanding cairn near Kirnan Farm was hand-excavated in September and October 2003 and found to be the product of field clearance. The remainder of the evaluation area was subject to investigation by machine-excavated trenches. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Heather Ltd.

**Leckuary Sand and Gravel Quarry** G Mudie  
(Kilmichael Glassary parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NR 878 960 A survey and 8% trial trenching evaluation were undertaken in November 2003 on the site of a proposed 3ha

sand and gravel quarry. Upstanding remains were recorded of a large earth and stone dyke enclosure, with attached platform; possible building; terracing banks (or lynchets); and an isolated and possibly related small enclosure, 15 x 15m.

Trial trenching of the proposed site area discovered further buried remains of possible field walls. Two spreads of stone were also found, one of which sealed a charcoal-rich layer from which a small unabraded struck flint was recovered, plus a 1m diameter shallow pit containing large quantities of charcoal and charred wood. A section of what appears on initial assessment to be a section of oak tree trunk, 25cm diameter with felling facets and axe marks, was also recovered from below a peat deposit 0.6m deep.

Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Building Design Studio for G MacNaughton & Son.

**Loch Glashan Crannog**  
(Kilmichael Glassary parish)  
Crannog

J C Henderson

NR 9160 9247 A high-resolution side-scan survey of the reservoir at Loch Glashan, also known as Loch Gair, was carried out in an effort to locate and sample the crannog excavated by Mr J G Scott in 1960 (NR99SW 1). The site of the crannog was located in 16m of water, but was found to lie underneath at least 2m of very soft reservoir silt, making sampling and the controlled recovery of timbers impossible without excavation. The nearby submerged medieval island settlement (NR99SW 4), thought to be the site of an Early Christian church, was also located from a depth of 10.4m. Some walling could be traced but heavy silting began at 10m, obscuring the majority of the structure and the margins of the island itself. As the side-scan can penetrate soft silt deposits, images of the crannog and the nearby medieval island settlement were obtained.

Sponsor: HS A

**Loch Glashan Dun** (Kilmichael Glassary parish) S Gilmour,  
Simple Atlantic roundhouse or dun J C Henderson

NR 9227 9301 A detailed survey of Loch Glashan dun (NR99SW 8) was carried out over two weeks in June 2003, with small-scale excavation to assess the extent of damage caused by encroaching vegetation and to obtain dating evidence for the construction of the site. This work led to the production, in collaboration with Forest Enterprise, of a preservation strategy for the site. Finds include a polished stone, a hammerstone and a yellow glass bead.

Sponsors: HS A University of Nottingham.

**Creachan Beg, Glendaruel** (Kilmodan parish) C McLaughlin  
Enclosure

NS 009 884 On the SW slopes of a small W-E spur of the Beg is a large circular banked enclosure, 168m in diameter. It occupies a sloping position (elevation 150m dropping to 120m) overlooking the broad SSW alluvial strath of Glendaruel.

The S section of the bank (1.5m high) has an entrance facing SSW flanked by two fallen rectangular stones 3m to the left (0.8 x 0.3 x 0.4m and 1.45 x 0.8 x 0.1m), and a solitary stone (0.8 x 0.1 x 0.4m) immediately to the right. The NW and NE banks merge into the back slope of the spur summit which has the recorded site of cup-marked rocks (NR 009 883). The SE bank curves at a height of 1.5m with one featureless break through a point facing E across the glen. Within the enclosure is a central stone (1.5 x 0.1 x 0.5m) at 84m from the SW entrance and 84m from the diametrically opposite position on the NE bank.

A spur bank is associated with the enclosure bank on the SW section at 54m along from the SSW entrance, and runs down to

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

a small unnamed stream at which it terminates. There is a gap in the spur bank, with flanking stones, mid-way between the stream end and junction with the enclosure. The right flanking stone dimensions are 2 x 1.2 x 0.1m. The left stone, partially under turf, could not be measured.

**Ganavan Collection and Transfer** M Johnson  
**System, Oban** (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NM 859 324 to NM 862 319 A watching brief was carried out in January and February 2003 during the controlled topsoil stripping and excavation of a proposed waste water pumping station and associated pipeline. The pipeline crossed a grass-covered bank, c 1.3m wide and 0.7m high, at NM 859 321. This old field boundary was constructed of gravelly topsoil, revetted on its southern side by large boulders. Mature trees were present along the line of the bank. No other archaeological features or artefacts were discovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Bwater Leslie Joint Venture for Scottish Water.

**Glenshellach, Oban** Martin Cook  
(Kilmore & Kilbride parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NM 8542 2854 An evaluation in July 2003, comprising the machine-excavation of 90m<sup>2</sup>, identified the remnants of a late 19th-century tree ring and bank which partially encompassed a natural knoll. The bank comprised clay and broken bedrock. No evidence was found to support the local tradition that alleged that the knoll was used as a cemetery for suicides and the unbaptised.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Lagganulva Farm, Mull** J Robertson  
(Kilninian & Kilmore parish)  
Survey

A walkover survey was carried out in March 2003 as part of an application to the Rural Stewardship Scheme. Four previously unrecorded farmsteads were identified:

NM 4458 4249	Two houses and enclosures.
NM 4484 4242	At least four houses accompanied by enclosures and turf dykes.
NM 4620 4112	Three houses and enclosures.
NM 4637 4086	Single house within an enclosure.

Full report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr R Leitch.

**Bute Foragers to Farmers Project** N Finlay  
(Kingarth; North Bute parishes)  
Lithic scatters

Fieldwalking in September 2002 produced several new lithic scatters.

NS 092 528 **The Plan.** Fieldwalking over a recently resown grass crop, the first episode of reseeded for 14 years, produced a diffuse scatter of less than 20 pieces of flint and pitchstone, predominantly along the 20m contour. The mainly porphyritic pitchstone flakes were found in the northern half of the field. Two patinated platform cores and a core rejuvenation blade, indicative of probable Mesolithic activity, were recovered at the southern field boundary (NS 0921 5271), about 20m above the 20m contour.

NS 113 580 **Kerrylamont.** Fieldwalking immediately after ploughing recovered a small worked assemblage of less than ten pieces, comprising split quartz cobbles and patinated flint flakes and blades, with an apparent focus on the 20m contour.

NS 046 627 **Ballianlay.** Fieldwalking over the ploughed southern portion of the field produced a small diffuse assemblage of five pieces of worked stone; four are blackish good-quality chalk scree flint and appear to derive from the same nodule.  
Sponsor: University of Glasgow – Dept Archaeology.

**Glen Fyne** (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish) D Dorren,  
Survey N Henry, I Fyfe, M Fyfe, A Garner

NN 2456 2066 (vicinity) In a broad area on the W bank of the River Fyne are the remains of a township. It is noted in the NMRS as a possible township, indicated on the OS 6 inch map (1874) as consisting of one roofed long building, three unroofed, and two enclosures.

The site has structures of different periods, the latest being a substantial house ruin (No. 6), which is likely to be the building listed as roofed in 1874, but now unroofed. To the N, on a mound, are the much denuded remains of two rectangular houses, one with a yard attached (No. 3). There is no sign of a third house, but the smaller building associated with the house at No. 6 may have been listed as such. There are two large enclosure complexes, which were not measured; one in the fork between the River Fyne and the Allt Coir' an Longairt, and one S of the confluence of these two streams. A third, smaller enclosure on the E side of the tributary Allt Coir' an Longairt was observed but not visited.

1. NN 24628 20780 Knocking stone, 1.6 x 1.15m, with a circular hollow 46cm in diameter, with a depth of about 30cm below the lower lip.

2. NN 24585 20649 Long low rectangular enclosure, 12.2 x 5.8m externally.

3. NN 24536 20663 Stone house foundation, 10.4 x 6.3m externally. Attached to it on the SW side is a yard extending 13.4m from the house wall. About 7m to the NW is a second house foundation at NN 24501 20641, 10.5 x 5.8m externally.

4. Near NN 24560 20600 Pile of stones, c 3m wide and 2m high, with a small interior hollow.

5. NN 24543 20568 Stone and turf dyke. Built into the dyke is a corn kiln in very good condition, of internal diameter 1.5m and 0.8m deep. No flue could be found.

6. NN 24497 20549 Substantial house ruin, unroofed, but with parts of the gable ends remaining to a height of about 3m; 5.2m wide externally, and overall 17.3m long with two interior compartments or rooms. Abutting the N wall of the house is an annexe, slightly smaller than the width of that wall. About 4m to the S of the house is a smaller rectangular building, 4.9 x 3.1m externally. It is in the N corner of a large enclosure, c 22 x 14m.

NN 2404 1989 (vicinity) On the W side of the track that runs along the W side of the River Fyne are the foundations of a house. Between the track and the river are three approximately square stone foundations within a 25m area. Further S, just E of the track are two circles of stones, one a corn stack base, the other of unknown function.

NN 24040 19878 Drystone house foundation, 6.7 x 4m externally; possible entrance on the NE side; longer walls perpendicular to the track.

NN 24062 19916 Near-square stone foundation, 4.8m externally.

NN 24061 19909 Near-square stone foundation, 4.3 x 6m externally; central hollow.

NN 24057 19892 Near-square stone foundation, 3.8m square.



Closer to the river, S of the house, are the ruins of a much-eroded rectangular stone foundation, consisting only of a single layer of stones, with much scatter, 5.6 x 3.6m externally.

NN 24018 19854 Flat, circular stone setting, 2m in diameter, probably a corn stack base. The interior of the circle is laid with stones; those at the outer edge are about 40cm long and set radially. The inner stones are larger.

NN 23992 19795 Circle consisting of a single row of stones, 50cm wide, carefully laid around the circumference creating a flat perimeter. The external diameter is 4.4m, and the height is about 90cm. In the centre is a larger boulder about 95 x 90cm.

NN 2338 1895 and NN 2318 1860 (vicinity) On the W side of the River Fyne, between the track and the river, are two very denuded rectangular stone house foundations side-by-side, 7.6m apart, with the same alignment. Each consists of a single layer of stones. At NN 23387 18955 the foundation is 5.3 x 4.2m externally. The second is to the S, at NN 23371 18946, 7.2 x 5m externally. A stone dyke extends southwards from this structure, probably formerly enclosing a yard.

About 400m to the S of these, at NN 23134 18561, is a roughly square enclosure, the W side being adjacent to the track. The enclosure measures internally 11.8m parallel to the track and 11.4m perpendicular to it.

NN 23187 18613 A hollow surrounded by a stone bank. Open at the S end, the hollow is 6.9m long and 4m wide at the N end, where it is 1.2m deep, tapering to 2.3m wide at the open S end.

NN 2339 1904 (vicinity) Two considerable mounds of tumbled stone. The uphill mound, at NN 23386 19042, is a ruined rectangular building, about 6 x 3.5m with an internal division.

A few metres downhill, at NN 23394 19030, is an oval or circular mound of stones, about 4.6 x 4.3m. It may be the ruins of a small store.

Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Glen Fyne** (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish) D Dorren, Survey N Henry, I Fyfe, M Fyfe

NN 24219 20109 On the E side of the River Fyne is a drystone house foundation, 6.4 x 4m externally.

NN 2378 1942 (vicinity) On the E bank of the River Fyne are two drystone house ruins with the same orientation, their longer walls perpendicular to the river.

The more northerly house, at NN 23782 19417, is 15m long externally and 4.3m wide, with an internal division, and traces of what might be a second internal division 3m from the E end. There is a possible twinning pen in the SW corner. A stone dyke runs S for a distance of 20m from near the mid-point of the S wall; its southern end forms the E wall of the second house ruin. On this dyke, 12m from the N house, another twinning pen 1m long has been constructed.

The second house, at NN 23770 19398, measures 7.6 x 4.4m externally. To the S of this house are two clearance cairns.

Uphill to the E, at NN 23818 19413, is an irregular enclosure roughly constructed of large boulders piled up. The enclosure is roughly triangular, and measures 4.9m internally down the slope and 4.8m across the slope.

Between this enclosure and the lower houses is a 2m circle of stones adjacent to a flat grassy terrace 4m broad with a stone revetment.

NN 23750 19354 On the E bank of the River Fyne is a crude rectangular stone foundation, 6 x 3m externally, with a possible internal division. Probably the remains of a shieling hut.

NN 2359 1914 (vicinity) On the E side of the River Fyne is an oval stone structure, possibly a shieling. It measures 5.7m long externally, and its broadest external width is 4.2m.

Uphill, at NN 23596 19131, is a rectangular stone foundation, 8 x 4m externally. A stone dyke runs down the slope to reach its NE corner; the dyke continues from its SE corner, and runs in a broad curve S and W.

NN 23331 18764 On the E side of the River Fyne are two rectangular stone foundations which appear to be separate but contiguous. The one nearer the river measures 5.7 x 4.4m. The second structure abuts this on the uphill side, with a 0.7m gap between them, and measures 5 x 3m externally.

Further uphill, at NN 23349 18766, is a rough three-sided stone setting, c 2.5m square, and open at the downhill end.

NN 21092 15751 Two unroofed shieling huts are shown on the OS 6 inch map (1874). These are located in bracken immediately to the E of the track, on the S bank of a small burn that crosses the track then drops over an edge.

The larger of the two structures is nearest the burn, with its longer wall parallel to it. It is a rectangular drystone foundation, 6.2 x 3m externally, much ruined.

Adjacent to this on the S side, at a lower level, is a 2.6 x 3.4m drystone foundation.

NN 2213 1743 (vicinity) Four unroofed shieling huts are shown on the OS 6 inch map (1874) at about 350m on a broad, high, sloping plateau above Glen Fyne with extensive views to the N and E. Six drystone structures were observed: five rectangular buildings or huts and one irregular enclosure. A burn runs round the S side of the group. The structures are as follows, the first being furthest uphill.

NN 22073 17472 Irregular drystone enclosure, 11.6 x 8m, with a sub-rectangular projection at the NE. Either an irregular enclosure or the ruins of a rectangular house or shieling with attached enclosure or yard.

NN 22084 17476 Stone-built foundation, about 4m square externally.

NN 22120 17455 Rectangular stone foundation, 5.5 x 4.2m. It is on a mound; the ground drops away sharply on the downhill (SE) side.

NN 22121 17450 Rectangular foundation, 5 x 3.2m externally, also on a mound.

NN 22113 17437 Rectangular drystone structure, 7 x 3.8m externally. On an area of slightly raised ground near a burn.

NN 22132 17430 The largest and most substantial house ruin, 8.6 x 3.3m externally. In the W corner is a twinning pen (or possibly a closet) 1.7m wide. Adjacent to it in the SW wall is a niche 60cm wide and 30cm deep backed by a flat stone. A second detached flat stone may have been a shelf or possibly covered the niche.

Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Glen Kinglas** (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish) D Dorren, Survey N Henry, B Paterson

NN 255 118 (vicinity) Adjacent to the track through Glen Kinglas, in the vicinity of Abyssinia, are several small groups of house or shieling foundations aligned parallel to the track, plus associated structures.

1. NN 25509 11851 On a mound on the W side of the track and about 3m above it is a rectangular stone foundation of large boulders, 6 x 3m, with a central hollow.

2. NN 25527 11870 A few metres NE of No. 1 is a rectangular drystone house foundation, 7.5 x 4.9m externally; also on a

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

mound of similar height above the track. Immediately to the W of it is:

3. An oval stone structure, 5 x 4.9m; possibly a pen or small shieling. A few metres to the NE of Nos 2 and 3 is:

4. A circular stone-built structure, about 3.2m external diameter and 1.7m internal, beside a small burn; possibly the remains of a corn kiln, but badly eroded, and unclear.

5. NN 25580 11929 On the E side of the track, a much tumbled group of stones; possibly the remains of a house or shieling, about 4.4 x 5m, with an annexe to the S of about the same width, and 4m long.

6. NN 25578 11977 On the W side of the track, a rectangular stone-built house foundation, about 5.5 x 3.7m. This structure is enclosed on the W side by a horseshoe-shaped dyke up to 22m from the house. Within or on this dyke on the N bank of a small burn is:

7. NN 25581 11986 A much tumbled and eroded oval stone setting, about 2.7 x 2m; possibly originally circular.

NN 2633 1292 At the S end of a broad open area upon which five glens converge (Glen Kinglas, Gleann a' Mhill Beag, Srath Dubh-Uisge, Glen Sloy, and Glen Uaine) are three large contiguous enclosures in an approximately N-S line. The enclosures are in a hollow bounded by a broad stone and turf bank that forms the E side of all three enclosures. The enclosure walls are formed of turf and large boulders. On top of the E bank of the central enclosure is a large upright boulder, roughly triangular, about 2m high and 2m broad at the base.

The enclosure to the N is L-shaped; the central enclosure is sub-rectangular; the S enclosure is roughly triangular.

Abutting the S enclosure to the E is a curved bank forming a possible fourth small enclosure about 2m wide.

Given their location, size and irregularity, these enclosures may have been a drovers' stance. The prominent boulder on top of the bank may have acted as a location marker.

Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Glen Kinglas** (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich parish) D Dorren, Settlement N Henry, I Fyfe, M Fyfe

NN 2455 1041 (vicinity) About 100m from the E bank of the Kinglas Water on a small terrace an estimated 30m above the level of the river is a compact group of stone-built structures representing a small settlement. They are not listed in the NMRS.

The largest structure, on the W edge of the terrace, is a rectangular drystone house ruin roughly parallel to the river, 11.4 x 3.8m externally, sub-divided into two compartments by an internal wall.

About 5m to the E is a much-tumbled apparently rectangular stone foundation, about 3.3 x 2.5m externally, and a similar sub-rectangular structure, to the S of that, 3.6 x 3m, much tumbled.

A second house ruin, about 5 x 4m, lies uphill to the E. There is a much-tumbled possible compartment in the NE corner, perhaps the remains of an internal closet or a twinning pen constructed from the house material.

About 11m S of this is a sub-circular stone foundation, about 4m external diameter.

About 3m to the E of this is a circular mound of numerous small stones on the top and on the sides, about 3m external diameter at the top, and 1.3m internal diameter, with a central hollow. It appears to be a corn kiln which has maintained its circular shape despite considerable erosion. It is on a mound on the N bank of the small burn, but there is no evidence of a flue.

Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Inchmarnock**  
(North Bute parish)

R Conolly, E Jones, C Lowe  
(Headland Archaeology)

Medieval chapel; burials; metalworking; corn-drying kiln

NS 024 596 **St Marnock's Chapel.** The third season of work in June and July 2003 saw continued excavation of the area around the chapel and to its NW in the craft zone identified in previous seasons.

The excavation in the NW quadrant identified two phases of intercutting graves and a series of early ironworking features and structures. Closer to the chapel lay more graves and further flagged surfaces, underlying the paths identified in previous years. Sherds of medieval pottery, including French imported wares, were recovered in association with these features.

Further examples of inscribed slate and fragments of stone gaming boards were also found. Like the assemblage recovered in 2002 (*DES* 2002, 22-3), these finds are provisionally dated to the 8th/9th century, possibly continuing later. As before, the assemblage includes examples of abstract designs and casual graffiti, but of particular importance is a piece of Latin text written in an Insular minuscule script. This not only provides further evidence of literacy at the site but, significantly, points to the use of instruction or training through the use of exemplum and copy. Further examples of early medieval sculpture were also recovered, including one slab with an outline ringed cross that had been built into a later long cist.

Nineteen late graves, including several child burials, were located immediately adjacent to the chapel. These appear to date to the period after the chapel went out of use but the yard continued to be used as a burial ground. A number of simple cross-marked roof slates were recovered from these latest burials.

Resistivity and magnetometry survey were carried out in the field to the W of the chapel.



Fig 17. Inchmarnock. Excavation of one of the graves.

NS 0235 5916 Site 8 was excavated during 2003. Previous evaluation in May 2000 recovered an extensive assemblage of burnt grain from the robbed structures on the site. An area measuring 12 x 8m was opened by machine. After initial cleaning, three corn-drying kilns were identified as well as a possible building. A fragment of a steatite (soapstone) bowl, dated to the Norse period, and a fragment of medieval pottery were found during cleaning.

Two of the corn-drying kilns were fully excavated and recorded. The earlier building was cut by one of the later medieval kilns. The earliest kiln, dated during the evaluation to the 13th century, was largely robbed or collapsed, but survived in the form of a stone T-shaped structure, and may have had a wattle fence protecting the drying grain from the fire. The function of the post-holes in the area of the bowl was unclear, although they may

have formed part of a superstructure covering the kiln to protect the drying grain from the rain. The fire-pit of the second kiln was cut through rake-out material from the first, although the fire-pits could have been in use at the same time. This kiln was keyhole-shaped, with a bowl and flue lined with flat stones set on edge. The bowl and flue were revetted with soil and stones to hold the stones in place. There was no evidence that the kiln was covered. The third kiln was unexcavated but was of a similar form to the second. An upstanding post-medieval kiln immediately to the N of the site, partly excavated by the Middletons in the 1970s, was also surveyed.

The kiln complex is contemporary with the earliest phase identified at Site 5 (*DES 2001*, 22), 200m to the NE, and is thought to represent an outlying element of the medieval and post-medieval settlement there.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith.

**Kildavanan** (North Bute parish) N Finlay, L Sharpe  
Geophysical survey

NS 0253 6685 Magnetometry and resistivity survey were conducted in the immediate vicinity of a recently excavated cist at Kildavanan (*DES 2002*, 23; NS06NW 87). This revealed discrete dipolar anomalies and possible indications of a surrounding ditch feature.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow – Dept Archaeology.

**Loch Quien** (North Bute parish) M G Cavers  
Crannogs; rotary quern

NS 0656 5988 The crannogs in Loch Quien were surveyed in October 2003. The crannog close to the N shore of the loch (NS05NE 12) consists of a boulder mound measuring 30m N-S by 35m, and over 2m vertically from base to tip; the site should now be confidently identified as a crannog. The mound is ovoid, with the long axis oriented NNE-SSW, while the dry area is roughly circular, with a diameter of 20m. This area of the site is covered by alder trees and grasses. The submerged area of the site, accounting for 75% of the mound, is composed of large boulders, up to 1.5m but averaging 0.5m in diameter. The upper stone of a rotary quern was found on the surface of the site beneath the water level, at NS 06557 59888.

NS 0618 5928 The crannog site at the SW corner of the loch (NS05NE 11) was inspected below the water level and was found to consist of an artificial boulder mound, similar in construction to the site on the N shore; the entire mound appears to be artificial in origin. The site measures around 30m in diameter, while the dry area is c 18m in diameter. Nothing was seen of the heavy drystone wall previously reported (e.g. *PSAS*, 1861, 43-6), though a small length of rubble on the E edge of the dry area of the site may represent the remains of a ruinous wall. It is clear that the site has become heavily overgrown since the time of the inspections in the late 19th century, both in and above the water, and nothing is now visible of the possible walkway leading to the W shore noted at that time.

Sponsor: Dr J N Marshall (Isle of Bute) Memorial Trust.

**Lochan Taynish, Platform 18** D Sneddon  
(North Knapdale parish) (GUARD)  
Charcoal-burning platform

NR 733 849 A platform on the Taynish peninsula was excavated in September 2003 in order to inform its subsequent presentation to the public. The site is located on the southern slopes of Barr Mór within oak woodland. The sub-circular platform proved to be artificially constructed by cutting into the hillside at the rear and building up the forward, downslope side to create a level

platform on a steep slope. A rough drystone retaining wall was uncovered at the front. A large bank had been constructed on the S and SE sides, presumably to provide shelter. Charcoal-rich layers were encountered above the platform surface and in front of the retaining wall. No artefactual material was recovered and no features were noted on the platform surface, although patches of heat discolouration were apparent. The platform appears to have been constructed for the production of charcoal. This most likely took place during the late 18th/early 19th century to fuel the iron smelting furnaces at Bonawe and Furnace.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: SNH.

**Oakbank Farm, Arichonan** H F James  
(North Knapdale parish) (GUARD)  
Evaluation

NR 775 909 In October 2003, prior to the construction of a house, three trenches were hand-excavated across a turf and stone bank, and six trenches by machine across the proposed area of the development. A further area of possible structural stone was investigated. The turf and stone bank was probably a stock enclosure of pre-improvement date rather than part of a water management system. No other significant archaeological features or finds were noted.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Andrew Milne.

**Tayvallich** (North Knapdale parish) C Ellis  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NR 740 875 A watching brief in March 2003 of a housing development in Tayvallich located two small possible cup marks on a natural bedrock outcrop.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: M & K MacLeod Ltd.

**Duirland Burn, above Glen Fruin** (Rhu parish) J Mitchell,  
Limestone and graphite workings E Drew

NS 294 869 (abandoned quarry) In May 2002 the main quarry on the W side of the Duirland Burn was visited. Apart from limestone, graphite (from the associated black slates) was reputedly worked during WW1.

Three horseshoe lime-burning kilns lie almost immediately above the quarry face. A solitary horseshoe lime kiln is further up Duirland Glen, overlooking the junction of two burns (NS 292 868). Lower down the glen are the remains of a track (probable lime road) heading towards Duirland Farm. Just downstream of the workings, a ford across to the opposite side of the burn leads on to the start of another track, which heads in the direction of two roadside lime kilns – one horseshoe and one later clamp-type (NS 301 869).

Sponsor: Drymen & District Local History Society.

**Bishop Street, Rothesay** (Rothesay parish) D Swan  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 0890 6452 At the corner of Bishop Street and Castle Street, an investigation in March 2003 highlighted that two 19th-century buildings stood in this area, one at the extreme N end of the site and one at the S. There was evidence that a cobbled entrance ran directly in between both constructions, emerging as a yard at the W end. Further evidence for this entrance came from the remains of a drop kerb observed on the existing pavement running parallel to Bishop Street.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bracewell Stirling Architects.



## ARGYLL AND BUTE

**Rothsay Castle** (Rothsay parish) G Ewart  
Evaluation and recording (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 087 645 As part of the ongoing consolidation and repair on the outer defensive wall of Rothsay Castle (NS06SE 3; *DES 2002*, 23–4) a further section of the NW wall head was cleared and recorded in September 2003, showing evidence of a parapet walkway.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Rothsay, Council Buildings** (Rothsay parish) C Dalglish  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 088 646 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2003 at the Town Hall and County Buildings, on the corner of Castle Street and High Street and immediately to the E of Rothsay Castle. The Town Hall and County Buildings are of 19th-century date, but are on the site of successive earlier tolbooths. The watching brief monitored the excavation of engineering trial pits and boreholes, but no significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Structural Partnership.

**Brackley Forest** (Saddell & Skipness parish) F Hood  
Stone circle

NR 773 462 Stone circle found in cleared forestry by D Ritchie. Situated on a ledge on Cnoc Reamhar, the circle consists of a double ring of upright stones 0.5m high, and is 4m wide.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

**Cambusdhu, Loch Eck** (Strachur parish) N Henry  
Recessed platforms

NS 132 963 (vicinity) A group of three recessed platforms are situated in broadleaf woodland about 50m S of Cambusdhu House beside the A815 road at the side of Loch Eck.

NS 13249 96311 Grass-covered platform, 7.5 x 6m; back scarp of turf 1.3m high; front lip (of turf) drops down to the road. An old track, the old Loch Eck road, runs through platform.

NS 13269 96341 Platform, 6 x 5.2m; back scarp of turf 1.2m high; front lip 1m high.

NS 13294 96349 Platform, 7 x 7m; back turf scarp 1m high; front lip of stone, 0.5m high.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Glenbranter** (Strachur parish) N Henry  
Recessed platforms

NS 103 970 (vicinity) These platforms are near a recorded group on the hillside N of the burn about 1km up the glen from the Glenbranter forestry complex. The newly recorded platforms are:

NS 10434 96953 Platform, 5.2 x 4m; deep vertical back scarp 2m high; front lip falls steeply down to a burn; grass-covered. Young rhododendrons have been planted on platform and back scarp. Lies below two small stone walls which have the appearance of a little bridge.

NS 10331 96982 Platform, 4.6 x 4.2m; back turf scarp 2m high; heavily overgrown.

NS 10187 96929 Platform, 7 x 5m; vertical back turf scarp 2.4m high; front lip drops steeply to burn below; grass-covered; overlooks waterfall.

NS 10211 96950 Near-circular platform, 5.6 x 5.6m; back scarp 1.6m high; front lip of turf c 2m above burn.

NS 10264 96917 Platform, 6.3 x 5.2m; back turf scarp 1m high; grass-covered; front lip drops down to burn. Lies on promontory above waterfall and wooden bridge.

NS 10314 96918 ?Platform to SE of burn, 5 x 5m; back scarp 0.5m high; front lip runs down to burn.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Socach Beag** (Strachur parish) D Dorren, N Henry,  
Aircraft wreck A Garner, M Fyfe

NN 16094 02160 The site is on the shallow slope of Socach Beag, on the uphill edge of a sparse forestry plantation of low spruce, within the boundary fence.

There is a heavy concentration of aircraft fragments in a broad shallow crater oriented NW–SE, about 17m long and typically about 10m wide, extending to a maximum width of 20m. Larger aircraft pieces include two engines, landing wheels, and sections of fuselage, wing and cockpit. A large body section lies a little way to the E, also within the plantation. Sections of fuselage are also found along a small burn to the E, and in the principal river to the N. The aircraft was four-engined: one of the two missing engines may be embedded in the ground at the SE end of the site, near the cairn, the other in a bank nearer the W end.

The memorial cairn was erected on the main site by No. 2296 Squad (Dunoon) ATC and Dumfries and Galloway Aviation Museum, with the inscription: 'In memory of the crew of the USAAF B29 Superfortress which crashed here on the morning of 17th January 1949 with the loss of all 20 crew members aboard', and the names of the crew members.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.



Fig 18. Socach Beag. B29 crash site.

**Portindrain** (Strathlachlan parish) D Dorren, N Henry,  
House ruins I Fyfe, M Fyfe

NS 0190 9755 (vicinity) Small ruined settlement with structures of apparently different periods, located about 400m from the shore of Loch Fyne in a hollow behind (i.e. inland from) a wooded hill. Between it and the shore are traces of a settlement surrounded by a drystone wall (*DES 2000*, 18–19), and 500m along the shore to the NE of that is the later settlement of Portindrain.

Furthest to the W is a rectangular stone and turf house foundation at NS 01887 97557, 12 x 6m externally. A turf and stone dyke extending from the NE corner of the house round to the SW corner encloses a yard on the N and W sides of the house. To the NE of the house, abutting the outside of the dyke wall, is a small rectangular stone annexe, 2.8 x 4m internally.

To the E, at NS 01904 9755, is a second rectangular stone house foundation, 11.4 x 5m externally, aligned parallel to the first house. A stone annexe, 3.4 x 4m externally, is attached to the NW corner. The whole structure stands on a mound.

To the NE of these, at NS 01913 9756, is a rectangular turf-covered stone foundation, 10 x 7m externally.

To the S of this, at NS 01917 9754, is a house ruin, 6.4 x 4.1m internally. What may be a twinning pen is built up against the exterior of the SE wall at the S corner, with a similar structure, though much tumbled, in the interior up against the same corner. A dyke extending from the S corner eastwards and northwards round to the NW wall encloses a yard.

To the SW of this is a rectangular stone foundation, 5.7 x 4.8m externally. To the S of it is a straight section of tumbled stone wall parallel to the house foundation forming part of the N edge of an enclosure measuring about 9.7 x 8.2m; the rest of the perimeter is a semi-circular turf bank.

Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society

#### Scaranish, Tiree (Tiree parish)

J Hill

Survey

NM 04992 45477 Eight coastal rock-cut basins were found during fieldwalking.

Sponsors: Coll Archaeology Association, SCAPE Shorewatch Project.

#### Tiree Prospective Settlement Survey

K Stentoft

(Tiree parish)

(AOC Archaeology)

Survey

NL 95 46 A walkover survey was carried out on the machair areas of NW Tiree in September 2003. The project, through systematic fieldwalking and recording, aimed to locate possible settlement sites of Viking or Late Norse date located within the machair. A total of 35 previously unrecorded sites were identified, none of which were thought to date to the Viking or Late Norse period. All were thought to relate to post-medieval occupation, agriculture and estate economy, although an attempt to date or characterise these sites more accurately would be speculative.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

#### Balgamrie/Barnashoag, Mull (Torosay parish)

J Maughan

?Fort/dun

NM 716 267 Just N of the deserted townships of Balgamrie and Barnashoag, sited on a natural knoll, a wall stands only a foot high all around. Although it does not appear to be very defensive, it is locally thought of as a fort or dun.

#### Duart Point, Mull (Torosay parish)

C Martin

Cromwellian shipwreck

NM 748 356 A final season of excavation was completed in advance of the consolidation and protection of the site from erosion. The lower stern structure was identified, including the bottom part of the rudder, sternpost, and associated components. This assembly had become detached from the keel, and along with the upper afterworks had collapsed towards the port side. Subsequent silting had preserved dislocated pieces of the structure and items from the ship's interior. Debris from the hold had accumulated in this area, particularly in the vicinity of the lower stern, and extensive samples of fish and animal bone were recovered for analysis. Pieces of human bone were also found, apparently belonging to the individual whose remains have been found elsewhere on the site. Investigation below the stone ballast revealed that heather had been used to protect the hull timbers.

Artefacts recovered include a slipware bowl, an intact clay pipe bearing the heelmark 'NW' (indicating a Newcastle origin), and a lidded pewter flagon of Scottish manufacture.

A trench was also opened inshore of the forward end of the wreck to determine the nature of collapse in this area. This showed that structural remains and associated artefacts were less well preserved than towards the stern. Nevertheless a general collapse to port could be postulated, and scattered bricks and tiles from the galley structure were noted. Significant quantities of coal and peat were also recovered from this area. An unexpected find is a complete rotary quern, perhaps suggesting that the troops on board the ship had sustained themselves partly from local resources. Pottery finds include a glazed red earthenware chamber pot and a butter crock – apparently with some of its contents *in situ* – of similar fabric.

At the close of the season 200 sandbags were added to the 500 already placed over the site to protect it from erosion. A programme of regular monitoring is planned.

Report and archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

#### The Sound of Mull: A Maritime Landscape

P Martin,

(Torosay parish)

C Martin

See also entries in Highland (Ardgour; Morvern parishes) Survey

The following sites were surveyed in 2002 (boathouses) and 2003 (fish traps) as part of a wider project to study the maritime landscape of the Sound of Mull.

NM 683 393 **Alltcreich, Scallastle Bay.** A stone fish trap fills most of the little bay at the mouth of Allt Ceann an Droigheannain, the inner part of which is now cut off by the coast road. It is marked on an 1848 map of the estate of Scallastle (in Torosay estate office).

The low walls are covered in weed, and the southern end is buried in beach material, but there appear to be two gaps. The southern one appears to have straight terminals, one of which is enlarged. The northern one appears to have been funnel-shaped, with one diagonal terminal surviving: this one can be seen in the estate plan with two diagonal lines meeting at a point, but with their other ends inside the main line of the trap. This could well represent two wicker hurdles used to close the trap.

NM 680 273 **Rubh' Iain' Ic Ailein, Loch Spelve.** Stone fish trap which stands in a small bay where the SW arm of Loch Spelve begins to narrow. There is a modern settlement about 400m to the NE, and an old churchyard about 600m to the SW, but the coastal plain is very narrow at this point.

Parts of this fish trap are obscured by weed or buried under sand. Its outstanding feature, however, is the stone 'bag' at its low

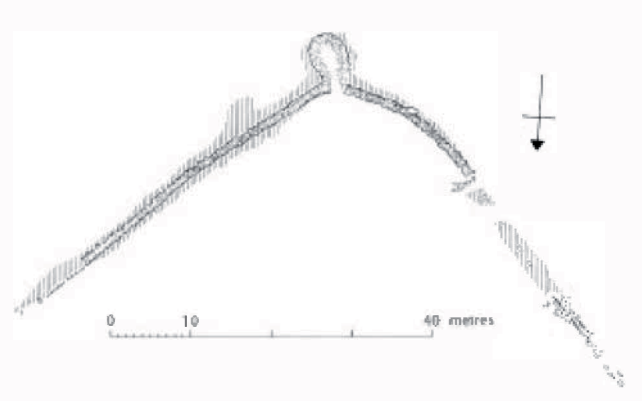


Fig 19. The Sound of Mull. Fish trap at Rubh' Iain' Ic Ailein, Loch Spelve.

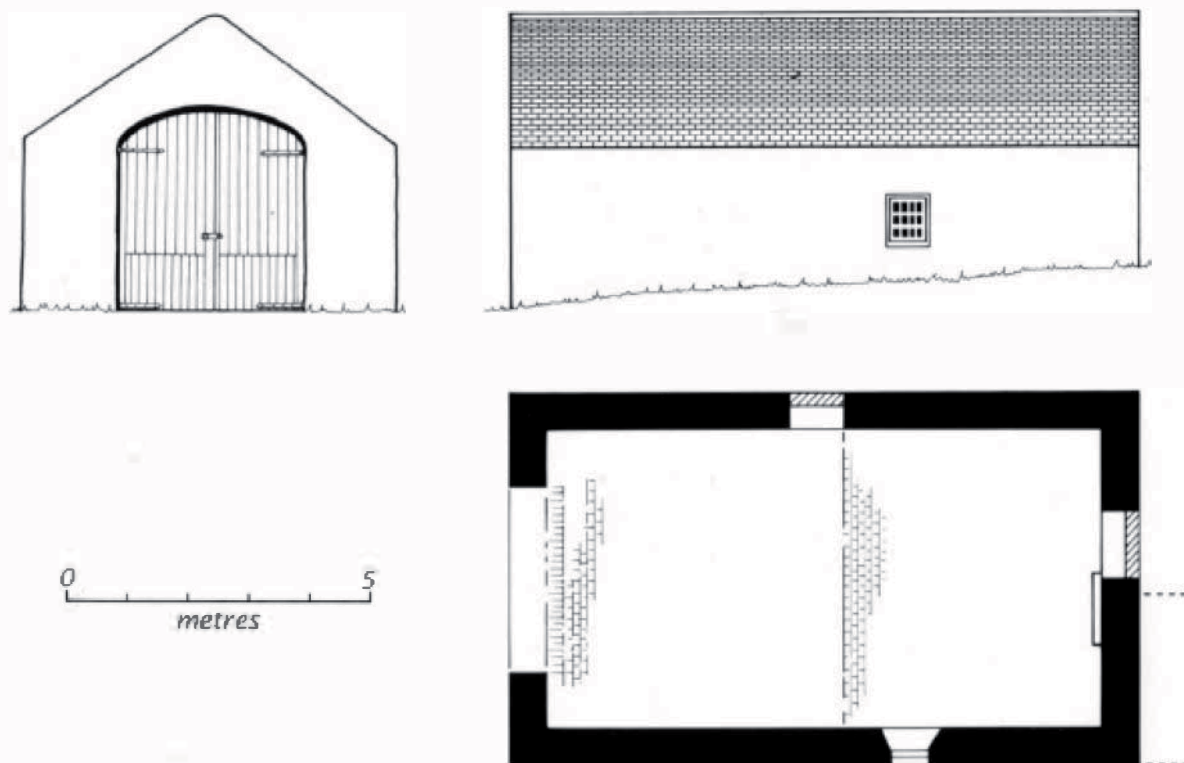


Fig 20. Sound of Mull. Boathouse at Torosay.

point. This has filled with sand, and the details of its walling are obscured by weed, but the interior merits further investigation.

NM 733 356 **Torosay**. Boathouse built in mortared rubble, now rendered in cement (apart from the rear gable). It has a slate roof and a brick floor, the front half level, while the rear slopes gently upwards. A fireplace and chimney have been incorporated in the rear gable, and there is evidence of a rear extension, now demolished (shown on the 1st edition 6 inch OS map). A blocked door once gave access to the upper rear of the structure.

The boathouse is situated at the W end of Duart Bay. There is a cleared strip down the beach, as well as a long stone pier of large boulders, now capped with concrete. There is a cottage close by, and a track leads from the boathouse and pier to the house.

Reports have been lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE

**Gartknowie Farm** (Clackmannan parish) S Farrell  
Standing building recording

NS 9745 9430 A programme of building recording and a photographic survey were undertaken on Gartknowie Farm prior to it being demolished for an opencast coal mine. Work revealed that most of the farm, dating from the late 18th century, had been demolished years previously. Only a heavily altered late 19th-century farmhouse and late 20th-century barn were still standing, with one other structure.

Full report lodged with Stirling SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for J Fenton & Sons Ltd.

**Geordie's Wood, near Dollar** (Muckhart parish) I Shearer  
(Also in Perth and Kinross: Glendevon parish) (GUARD)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NN 996 021 (centre) A survey was undertaken between May and October 2003 in advance of an afforestation scheme. A total of 13 sites of potential archaeological interest were identified. The majority relate to agricultural activities and communications – stock enclosures, a farmstead, boundary walls and roads – most of which can be ascribed to agricultural improvements during the 18th and 19th centuries, though some may be earlier. Two lengths of possible Roman roadway, identified from the NMRS, also fell within the survey area.

Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Woodland Trust Scotland.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

**South West Crannog Survey** J C Henderson, M G Cavers  
Survey

The second season of the South West Crannog Survey Phase 2 was carried out in September 2003 (*DES 2002*, 25–7) and comprised detailed digital survey of submerged and dry areas of selected crannog sites in Dumfries and Galloway. Small-scale underwater excavations were also carried out in order to stabilise and record exposed eroding timbers. The project was conducted by the Underwater Archaeology Research Centre as part of the Scottish Wetland Archaeology Programme (SWAP).

(Inch parish)

NX 1206 6047 **Cults Loch 1**. A survey of the submerged and dry areas of the site was undertaken. Zero visibility in the



loch meant that visual inspection was impossible, though the reduced loch level had exposed several oak horizontal timbers on top of the site (NX16SW 14).

NX 1202 6058 **Cults Loch 2**. Lower water level had exposed timbers along the water's edge on the promontory cited as a possible crannog by previous observers. These remains possibly indicate the presence of a crannog, though no other typical structural features were present. A survey was carried out.

(New Abbey parish)

NX 9028 6898 **Loch Arthur**. Underwater excavations were carried out on the submerged portion of Loch Arthur in order to stabilise and record eroding sections noted in 2002 (DES 2002, 26; NX96NW 1). Trench 1 recorded the timbers eroding out of the submerged mound at the S side of the crannog; over 70 alder timbers were drawn and photographed *in situ*. These timbers were arranged in horizontal layers, each layer at approximately 33° to the layer below, in a matrix of twigs and comminuted brushwood material containing hazelnuts, woodchips, and many fire-cracked stones. A perforated stone was recovered from an unstratified context in this area. No vertical piles were present in this area of the site.

Trench 2 was placed over several large exposed horizontal alder timbers on the flat area of the submerged mound, towards the SE corner of the site. A layer of boulders and stones was cleared from around the eroding timbers and the underlying horizontals were planned. Excavation of a 2 x 2m area around the exposed timbers encountered a deposit of comminuted plant matter as well as broken down twigs and fire-cracked stones. This deposit also contained many woodchips showing tool facets. Several of the large timbers had mortise joints cut through them, though there was no evidence of any tenon or other structural purpose of these joints. No other artefacts were recovered in this area, and undisturbed loch bed marl was encountered at just over 1m from the surface of the mound.

A 2 x 1m trial trench opened on the dry area of the crannog to record the sediment profile in desiccated areas and to investigate the potential for organic preservation. Beneath a deep layer of rounded boulders in a soil matrix were parallel roundwood alder timbers, resembling a floor layer. A sherd of medieval green-glazed pottery was recovered from the boulder layer.

A detailed survey of the crannog was carried out. Geophysical survey was carried out on the shore adjacent to the site, though with inconclusive results.


(Old Luce parish)

NX 2595 5915 **Barhapple Loch**. A survey was carried out of the timber remains in the loch (NX25NE 2). A total of 144 vertical piles of oak, alder and birch as well as 31 horizontal timbers were noted, arranged in a roughly circular grouping with a diameter of approximately 42m. No evidence was seen of the causeway noted by Munro and others in the 19th century.

(Urr parish)

NX 8388 7188 **Milton Loch I**. A survey was carried out of timber remains on the Milton Loch I site (NX87SW 4). A total of 86 oak timbers were visible above the heavy silting around the site. An arc of vertical piles was traced around the N and NW of the site, probably representing the perimeter of the crannog, though this was discontinuous and disappeared beneath the silt and reeds. A short double row of piles projecting from the site towards the shore probably represents the remains of the walkway recorded by Piggott (PSAS 1952–53, 134–52).

Full report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  Scottish Trust for Archaeological Research, Nottingham University, AOC Archaeology Group.

**Back of the Hill, Annan** (Annan parish)  
Middle Bronze Age axehead fragment

T Cowie  
(NMS)

NY 19 65 The blade portion of a heavily corroded Middle Bronze Age flanged axe or palstave was found in 1990 by Mr R C Muir while metal detecting. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 9/02) and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway Council Museums (Annan Historic Resources Centre).

**Greenbank House, Bruce Street, Annan**  
(Annan parish)

J Brann

Trial trench

NY 1923 6687 A trial trench was machine-excavated across a broad hollow in the garden of Greenbank House. The level of the hollow was to be raised prior to construction of a house. At a depth of around 1.8m below the current ground level (10.5m above OD), a deposit containing cobbles, burnt clay and medieval pottery (c 13th–15th century) was located. Excavation stopped at this level, and the feature was not bottomed. The hollow appeared to have been deliberately backfilled in a single episode above this deposit. Nothing was found to date the backfilling.

It was not determined whether it is a natural hollow or a cut ditch, associated with the nearby motte and bailey castle, or a burgh boundary ditch. It was suggested locally that it may have functioned as a trackway between the grazing land in the floodplain of the River Annan and the river terrace occupied by the medieval burgh.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Ross Bay, Kirkcudbright** (Borgue parish)

J Parry

Prehistoric settlement (Northern Archaeological Associates)

NX 646 457 to NX 652 448 During the archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping for the construction corridor of a gas pipeline, in January 2002, previously unknown archaeological remains were recorded at three locations (Areas A, B and C) along the pipeline route.

**Area A.** Located in a hollow near the top of Muter Hill at approximately 60m OD. The site was situated on the southern side of the hill in shallow boulder clay deposits amongst rocky outcrops. Archaeological features encountered comprised two sub-rectangular pits and four post-holes. One pit contained a large amount of charcoal and charred grain, a burnt flint flake and some small fragments of unidentifiable burnt bone. Similar finds were recovered from one of the post-holes and from the other pit. Analysis of the grain identified both emmer and the rarer einkorn wheat. Radiocarbon dates from grain samples indicate an Early Iron Age date for the deposits (2780±45 BP to 2710±55 BP). The remains are suggestive of either domestic or ritual deposition. The distribution of features did not clearly suggest the form any structure may have taken.

**Area B.** Located on raised beach deposits on the N side of Ross Bay at around 13m OD. Archaeological features consisted of two irregular spreads of flagstones (the largest covering an area of c 2 x 4m), four heavily truncated post-holes located immediately to the W of the flagstones, and two shallow pits to the E. The features were suggestive of a structure but no definite pattern could be identified. The proximity of this site to Area C could suggest an association, but no direct stratigraphic link could be made and no datable stratified finds were recovered.

**Area C.** Also located on relatively level raised beach deposits on the N side of Ross Bay at around 13m OD. The area had been truncated by post-medieval rig and furrow cultivation. The principal feature identified was a structural ring gully, which

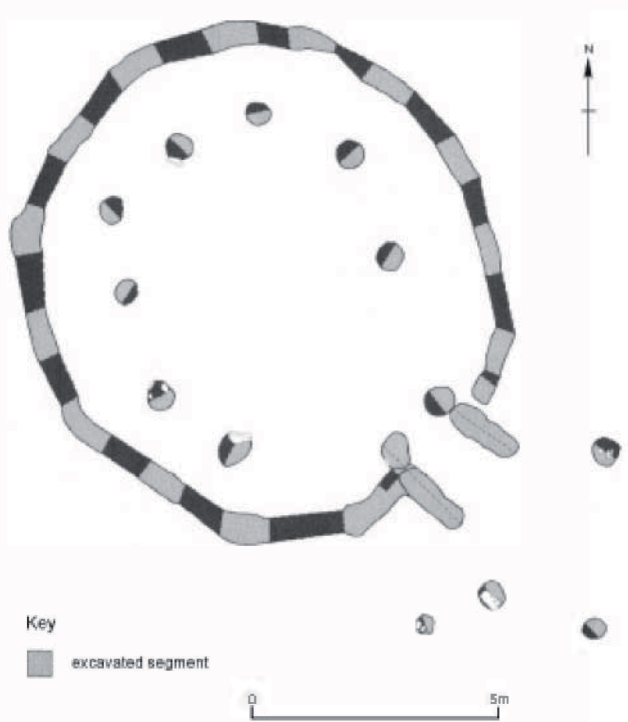


Fig 21. Ross Bay, Kirkcudbright. Plan of roundhouse in Area C.

represented the remains of a 10m diameter roundhouse. Each excavated segment contained a substantial arrangement of packing stones, probably representing the location of upright planking. In addition, ten post-holes were located inside the ring gully. Eight of these post-holes formed an inner ring, presumably for supporting a roof. The two remaining post-holes appeared to have been related to the SE-facing entrance, where two short parallel linear slots, perpendicular to the gully, formed an external porch. No additional internal features were recorded.

Four external post-holes were recorded near the entrance to the roundhouse. These appeared to respect the entrance but were too few in number to show a definite pattern. Prehistoric coarse hand-made pottery was recovered from the fill of one of the porch slots, and a number of charcoal samples were taken from the fill of the gully and from some of the post-holes. Radiocarbon dates from the charcoal samples indicate a Bronze Age date for the roundhouse ( $3165 \pm 55$  BP to  $3115 \pm 50$  BP).

Archive to be deposited in Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.  
Sponsor: Penspen Ltd for BGE (UK) Ltd.

## The Newbarns Project (Colvend & Southwick parish)

A Penman, A Wilson

### Copper-alloy bell

NX 8816 5487 A rounded quadrangular copper-alloy bell with a triangular suspension loop and partly surviving iron clapper was found under the peat in the former bottom of Newbarns Loch. The wire for attaching the clapper to the bell is wound round one side of the suspension loop and carried diagonally across the top of the body in a groove before entering the interior of the bell through a perforation. This diagonal groove may be original or an ancient repair. There are no feet.

The bell is almost certainly Roman, being smaller and different in shape from Irish hand-bells of the post-Roman period. Roman bells, *tintinnabuli*, are small though vary in size and shape. The findspot of the Newbarns bell, at the water's edge, may indicate a votive deposition. If originally part of a horse harness, it would have been one of a series of bells.

Sponsors: Dumfries and Galloway Council, Leader+, Solway Heritage, Dumfries and Galloway Tourist Board.

## The Newbarns Project (North Site) E Penman, A Penman (Colvend & Southwick parish)

### Prehistoric activity; medieval structure

NX 8816 5495 On a fieldwalking survey in December 2002, a second 25m diameter circular stone feature was identified on the E shore of Newbarns Loch. After the removal of willow trees and landscaping of the immediate area of the eastern bank of the loch side, excavation by volunteers in the SE quadrant of the feature revealed evidence of the doorway of a stone-founded building. Part of the N wall was revealed, and to the S of it a cobbled floor was uncovered. Set into this were a number of post-holes. Underneath was an earlier mud-packed floor level. Evidence of a large pit was uncovered in the NE corner of the structure, but as this is filled with large boulders it has not yet been possible to excavate it. A clay-lined boiling pit was identified containing several smooth rounded pebbles.

Several sherds of native medieval galena green-glazed pottery were found on the cobbled floor, along with a strap-end which still has fragments of leather surviving in it. Underneath the cobbling, a flint suggests earlier activity.

On the western perimeter of this feature are some megaliths with associated boulders which point to the possible presence of a kerb.

Sponsors: Dumfries and Galloway Council, Dumfries and Galloway Tourist Board.

## The Newbarns Project (South Site) E Penman, A Penman (Colvend & Southwick parish)

### Neolithic kerb cairn; 1st millennium BC settlement

NX 8815 5489 A second season of investigation, by volunteers and students, has continued into a circular stone platform discovered in the drained southern end of Newbarns Loch (*DES 2002*, 28).

A series of seven sondages were sunk through the peat in the quadrant running from the N to the NE of the feature. These exposed a kerb of larger stones revetting the smaller boulders of associated cairn material. The turf layer covering the SW quadrant of the cairn was then removed to expose the stonework of large and medium-sized granite and sandstone boulders, as well as earlier loch bottom deposits on which the feature had been constructed.

The loch appears to have been drained in Neolithic times and a cairn constructed either for burial purposes or to serve as a territorial marker – perhaps both. Stone robbing of the larger megaliths in the 19th century has removed most of the evidence for the original function of this monument. Artefacts recovered



Fig 22. The Newbarns Project. Copper-alloy bell.

from the boulder surface of the cairn include stone hammers, rubbers and polishers, and a number of flint tools.

Later occupation, presumably after the cairn had again been surrounded by the rising water level of the loch water during the 1st millennium BC, is represented by a number of post-holes of varying sizes, most of them packed by small boulders. Some of these posts were whole tree trunks of varying diameters.

The clay bases of three parallel features, all 9m apart, were found running NE-SW across the cairn, and it has been suggested that these may be the founds of later low walls constructed to support timbers for a floor, perhaps to accommodate quarters for domestic animals.

Examination of the area between the cairn and the eastern shore of the loch indicates the presence of a causeway or paved entrance onto the cairn.

A survey of the area surrounding the cairn was also carried out. Sponsors: Dumfries and Galloway Council, Stewartry Museum, Leader+, Solway Heritage, Dumfries and Galloway Tourist Board.

#### **Lockerbie** (Dryfesdale parish)

Evaluation

D Hind

(SUAT)

NY 135 807 An evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to the B7076 in November 2003. Eight trenches were opened, covering about 5–8% of a proposed development area. Several linear features, interpreted as former boundaries, were cut into the subsoil. Pottery recovered from one of these E-W ditches points to a late 19th or 20th-century date. Other linear features, notably those on the higher parts of the site, appeared to follow the bedding planes of the degraded bedrock, therefore suggesting natural formation processes.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Affinity Homes.

#### **Castledykes Park** (Dumfries parish)

Watching brief

A Nicholson

NX 976 746 A watching brief was carried out in August 2003 during the erection of a lighting system alongside the path through Castledykes Park. A small area of collapsed walling was located on the flatter ground between the earthworks of the two castles. No dating evidence was recovered.

Report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

#### **Auchenfedrick** (Glencairn parish)

Test pit

P Harding

(Wessex Archaeology)

NX 8440 8815 The corner of a collapsed rectangular stone-built structure located within an oval enclosure was investigated. The test pit was dug as part of the Time Team's 'Big Dig'.

The site (NX88NW 23) lies 250m NW of Bankhead Farm. The enclosure, which measures approximately 35 x 30m, is defined by a rubble-faced bank 0.7m high with two opposed narrow entrances. A shallow terrace, 9m in diameter, is scarped into the hill and was thought to be a platform for a S-facing circular timber building. The enclosure was thought to be a homestead of probable Iron Age date.

The rectangular structure, which is shown on the 1st edition OS 6 inch map (1861), measures c 8 x 3.5m and is aligned E-W in the southern part of the enclosure. The RCAHMS thought it likely that the building post-dated the construction of the enclosure and omitted it from the published plan of the enclosure. The walls, which have no visible entrance, measure c 0.8m thick and 0.4m high above the present land surface, and are covered by moss and rough pasture. Trees which formerly grew out of the wall have been removed.

Local tradition considered that the alignment of the building indicated that it may have been an Early Christian chapel, although RCAHMS surveyors concluded that it was likely to be a post-medieval farm building within the Iron Age enclosure.

A 1m square test pit was placed inside the NW corner of the building against the E wall. The test pit was filled with large sub-angular and rounded boulders representing the collapsed wall of the structure. The rubble protected the lower courses of the wall, which survived to a height of 0.8m. The test pit was extended to the S to expose, but not remove, the full width of the wall, its exterior face and details of its construction. Three courses of stone survived on the inside of the wall, which was approximately 0.85m across. It was constructed of mixed randomly coursed and uncoursed laid facing stones with a core infilled with smaller stones and rubble. The base of the wall was set into a shallow slot cut through the silty subsoil to the natural bedrock. There was no trace of a floor surface and no datable artefacts.

A well-cut post-hole, 0.35m in diameter and 0.20m deep with steep sides and a flat base, was revealed following the removal of the 5cm thick subsoil. The post-hole extended from below the base of the wall into the test pit. No finds were present although numerous flecks of charcoal were recovered from the base of the feature. A second, less well-cut post-hole, 0.25m in diameter and 0.03m deep with shallow sides, was discovered 0.65m N of the first post-hole. There were no finds.

It seems likely that the stone structure was a post-medieval farm building as suggested by the 1st edition OS mapping. Most significantly, the test pit produced previously unknown stratigraphic evidence of earlier timber buildings on the site. These well-preserved features within the enclosure are likely to represent structures associated with the house platform recorded by the RCAHMS.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Channel 4, G & B Geddes.

#### **Ingleston Motte** (Kelton parish)

12th/13th-century motte

E Penman, A Penman

NX 774 579 A sixth season of excavation by volunteers uncovered a continuation of the outer northern defences of this timber tower on the summit of the motte. The stone base, c 3.5 x 2.5m, of a second donjon or tower was discovered to the E of the one excavated during the previous season (NX75NE 4; *DES* 2002, 29).

Underneath the western tower base, evidence of earlier use of the site was produced in the form of several items of high-status value such as buckles; earlier pottery fragments were also recovered.

In spite of prolific rabbit burrowing it was possible to identify the remains of the palisade defences which ran between the two towers. These comprised a double fence of wattling, 0.5m apart, supported by stakes every 0.5m and infilled with rubble, including small boulders. The level between this feature and the remnants of the timber tower have yielded a prodigious quantity of pottery sherds, including some imported from the continent.

Evidence of an earlier occupied level was revealed to the N of this feature and can be dated from the pottery to the late 11th and early 12th centuries. Several fragments of bronze buckles, pieces of weaponry blades and part of an iron padlock were recovered from this earlier level. The usual layers of charcoal contained large numbers of iron nails, square in section, and iron rivets were also fairly prolific.

Excavating on the edge of the motte from N-E, evidence of an earlier trench was discovered containing a backfilled assortment of non-contexted medieval pottery sherds. This would appear to be the result of Fred Coles's rapid excavation. He found a metal



## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

padlock, which is described and illustrated in detail; part of a padlock found this season may well be the missing part of that found and reported upon by Curle (PSAS 1912, 189–200).

Further downhill, to the N of the defence line, a 'crooked sixpence' of the late 17th or early 18th century was recovered, testifying to a later use of the motte hill. This coin is of no direct relevance to the motte.

Downhill from the palisade, an amount of burnt timber may have been part of the timber tower, deposited as it fell downhill after destruction. Adjacent to this was a deep fire-pit which contained evidence of cooking, with fragments of calcined bone, wood charcoal, burnt clay, cinder and nails. A quantity of amethyst and quartz was in evidence just inside the line of the palisade.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

### Lodge Island (Kelton parish)

N Finlay, L Sharpe

Geophysical survey

NX 736 609 Resistivity and fluxgate gradiometry survey were undertaken at a cropmark ovate enclosure as part of an undergraduate training programme in July 2002. The resistivity survey indicated features within the interior of the enclosure, and also evidence for a couple of additional smaller enclosures within the survey area.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow – Dept Archaeology.

### Fell End (Kirkcowan parish)

J Pickin

Farmstead

NX 307 637 Remains within the farmstead enclosure include:

- NX 3060 6368 Rectangular building, 9.5 x 5.5m, stone footings, with single central entrance to S.
- NX 3069 6372 Irregular enclosure/scooped settlement, 21 x 17m, terraced into slope. Enclosure bank to S with rectangular structure (4 x 3m) in SE corner.
- NX 3079 6369 Rectangular building, 9 x 5m, stone and turf footings, with annexe to S. ?Building platform to W.
- NX 3065 6363 Circular corn kiln, 2m internal diameter, 1.25m high. Rectangular kiln-barn, 6 x 3.5m, abutting to NE.
- NX 3067 6369 Cairns.
- NX 3064 6358 Cairns.
- NX 3082 6357 Cairns.

The farmstead enclosure also contains a number of stone dykes and stone-walled enclosures and fields.

### Broughton House, Kirkcudbright

G Ewart

(Kirkcudbright parish)

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief; standing building recording

NX 681 510 Results of preliminary survey and documentary work (DES 2002, 30) have now been complemented by further evidence of the quality and complexity of Broughton House, retrieved during the current extensive conservation programme.

Details of its original 18th-century layout and numerous conversions after the early 19th century have been recorded both inside and out – from details of wall construction and major building phases to evidence of decorative schemes and fittings, including some fine Georgian fireplaces. In addition, service trenches within the building and in Hornel's celebrated Japanese Garden have given some insight into the late medieval origins of the property and its backlot. A programme of recording and monitoring of all dismantling and intrusive works is ongoing.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

### Whauphill, Kirkinner (Kirkinner parish)

A Saville

Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead

(NMS)

NX 420 487 Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead with short barbs and elongated, wide and thick tang; found in January 2003 during stone clearing in a ploughed field by Mr B Smith. L 37mm; B 27mm; Th. 6.5mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 02/03) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

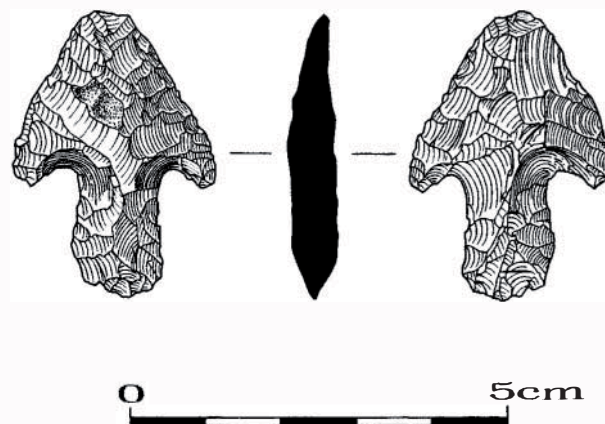


Fig 23. Whauphill, Kirkinner. Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. Drawn by Alan Braby.

### Barholm Castle (Kirkmabreck parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief;

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

standing building recording

NX 5207 5295 As part of the restoration and consolidation of the 16th-century tower of Barholm Castle (NX55SW 4; see DES 2000, 21), a watching brief was maintained between July and September 2003 in the immediate vicinity of the tower during installation of a septic tank, soakaway and scaffolding supports. In addition, there is an ongoing programme of recording of interior elevations and wall heads.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

### Claghreid Farm (Kirkmabreck parish)

J C Munro

Survey

R Shuttleworth

NX 5260 5510 (centre) In April 2002 two fields were surveyed as part of a Certificate of Field Archaeology field school. Several surface remains were recorded, ranging from the Neolithic to medieval.

Field A was known to contain a cluster of three hut circles (NX55NW 50). Survey here additionally recorded a group of 13 small cairns on a terrace below the head dyke, and another group of 15 in a small linear depression at right-angles to that terrace. The cairns range in size from 1–3.5m, and many are sub-rectangular with the long axis orientated NE–SW. Some appear to have flat capstones and possible kerbstones. A hut circle, 10m in diameter, lies immediately to the S of the second cairnfield. Two disturbed megalithic cairns were noted (NX 5253 5513 and NX 5260 5515), one having clear indications of a forecourt.

On a hillock (NX 5238 5507) at the foot of this field is a rock outcrop surmounted by the remains of a cairn. The outcrop, of distinctive golden sandstone, bears a variety of petroglyphs on four adjacent panels. One panel features a row of at least four cup and ring marks, 150–200mm in diameter, comprising a central cup and three concentric rings. The second panel bears a similar very clear cup and ring and a single cup. The third and fourth panels are carved with a variety of symbols including four parallel grooves, a rectangular shape containing diagonal lines and curvilinear shapes and cup marks. Adjacent to the cairn lay a rounded slab, c 450 x 350mm, bearing a central cup with two

rings and a rosette of cup marks and a similar plain slab with a series of V-section notches along one edge. The first was removed for further examination and the other was left *in situ*.

With the exception of the megalithic cairns, the features in Field A were mapped and individually planned at smaller scales. The carved rock panels and stones were drawn and photographed.

NX 5230 5505 (centre) Field B was known from the NMRS to contain the remains of a sub-rectangular building together with cultivation remains. These were confirmed and a variety of other features noted. These include a long cairn, 16 x 6m by 2m, with a partially preserved kerb visible; a round cairn, again with a partially preserved kerb; and a number of other smaller round cairns, turf banks and a collapsed wall comprising large boulders.

A hut circle (NX 5252 5489) and the remains of a megalithic cairn (NX 5247 5485) were noted in the field immediately S of the survey area.

NX 5272 5426 Local farmer, Mr W Barry, drew our attention to features in a nearby field, outside the survey area, containing two cists and the robbed-out remains of a large covering cairn.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow – Dept Adult and Continuing Education.

### Galloway Metal Mines Project

(Kirkmabreck; Minnigaff;  
Carsphairn parishes)

#### Lead mines

Desk-based assessments and surveys were carried out between October and December 2002 at three metal mining sites in Galloway.

NX 377 728 **Silver Rig Mine**, N of Newton Stewart (NX37SE 12). Located within Glentool Forest, this is a small 19th-century silver/lead mine with evidence of earlier opencast workings. The principal features are the upstanding remains of a water wheel pit, air and lifting shafts, an administrative building, and a lade water supply.

NX 528 604 **Pibble Mine**, near Creetown (NX56SW 2). This is a Scheduled mid-19th-century copper/lead mine with a well-preserved set of mining remains. These include drainage adits, shafts, a Cornish engine pumping house, and the remains of a water-powered ore crushing mill. Water supply to these features was via a large reservoir and system of lades.

NX 532 936 **Woodhead Mine**, near Carsphairn. (NX59SW 1). The Scheduled remains include: a lead smelter; lade systems;

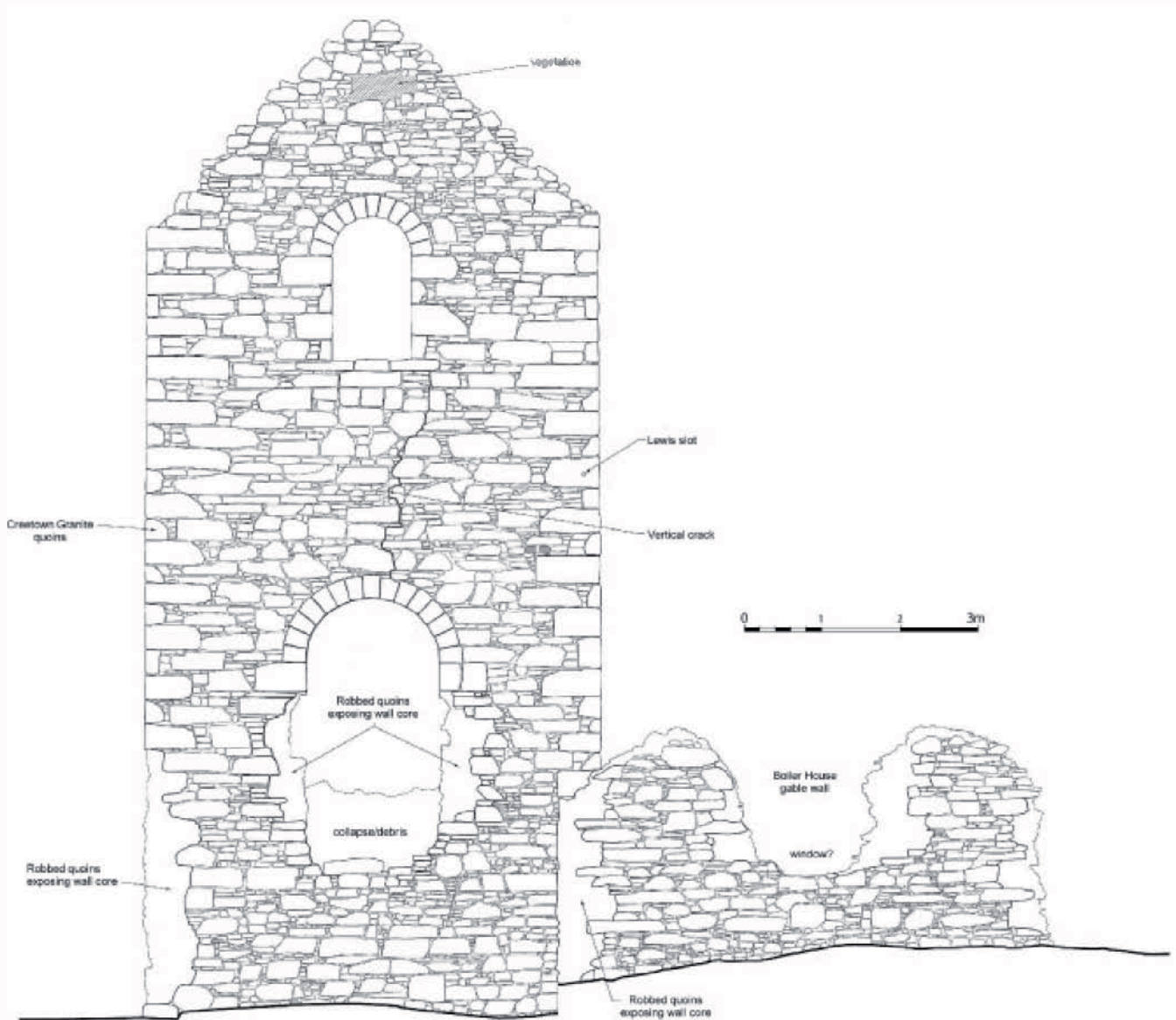


Fig 24. Galloway Metal Mines Project: Pibble mine.

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

dressings floors; shafts; and a deserted mining village incorporating miners' cottages, garden plots, school library and administration building. Earlier settlement remains in the form of buildings and property boundaries are also present. The survey confirmed that Woodhead Mine has undergone significant alteration at its core, with the removal of a great deal of mine spoil for track building. The structural elements are in a poor state of preservation, the worst being the smelter chimneys and the remains of the school. Other features, such as shafts and adits, were found to be in a generally good condition.

Report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS A Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Kerricks Farm, Duncow** (Kirkmahoe parish) J Parry  
Bronze Age barrow (Northern Archaeological Associates)

NX 9500 8374 During the monitoring of topsoil stripping for the construction corridor of a gas pipeline between Moffat and Dumfries, between April and July 2002, previously unknown archaeological remains were recorded near Kerricks Farm.

The site comprised the remains of a barrow holding two cremations, one of which was retained within an urn. The ring-ditch forming the perimeter of the barrow surrounded two central pits. The barrow had an external diameter of 8m and an internal diameter of nearly 4m. The barrow ditch was 2m wide and 0.5m deep and appears to have been recut. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the initial construction of the barrow dates to  $3635 \pm 40$  BP, with the recut dated to  $2100 \pm 40$  BP.

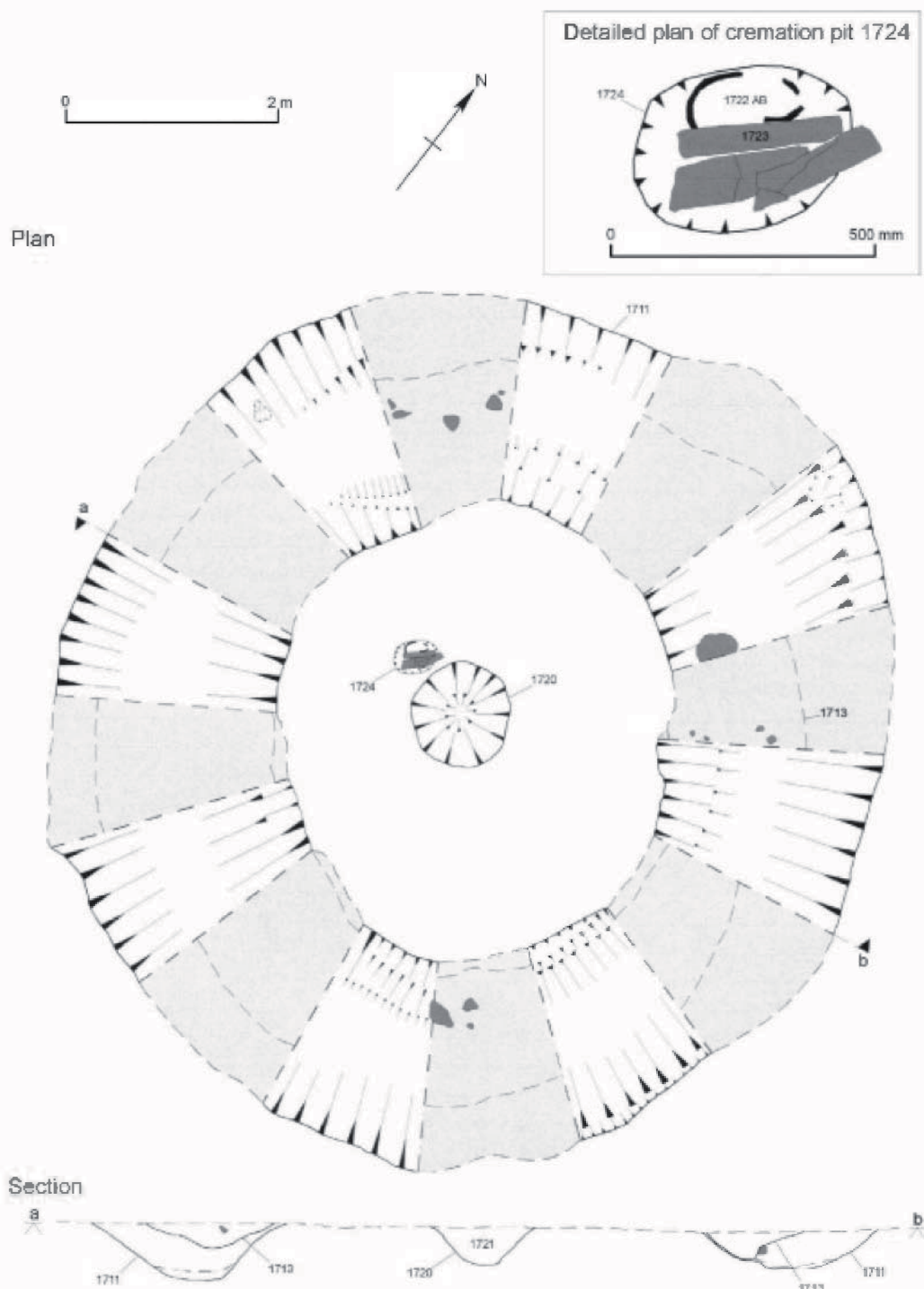


Fig 25. Kerricks Farm, Duncow. Round barrow plan and section with insert of the smaller cremation pit.



Within the centre of the barrow, two pits were recorded. The central pit was 1m in diameter and 0.32m deep, and contained the remains of a scattered cremation belonging to a single juvenile. Radiocarbon dates from the cremated remains indicate a date of  $2900 \pm 80$  BP. The second, smaller pit measured 0.4m wide by 0.3m deep and contained a cremation urn with contents intact. Radiocarbon dates from the cremated remains indicate a date of  $3020 \pm 75$  BP. Several flat stones were recorded within the pit, possibly forming upright supports for a capping stone.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Penspen Ltd for BGE (UK) Ltd.



Fig 26. Kerricks Farm, Duncow. Conserved bucket urn.

### Gallie Craig, Mull of Galloway

(Kirkmaiden parish)

Watching brief

C Hewat

(Headland Archaeology)

NX 154 304 A watching brief was maintained in September 2003 during groundworks associated with the development of a site, near a series of earthworks (NX13SW 16 and 17). No archaeological finds or features of significance were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: A & H Sloan.

### Nether Murthat, Beattock

(Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish)

Evaluation

A Matthews, T Rees

(Rathmell Archaeology)

NY 104 989 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in November 2003 for a proposal to develop a sand and gravel quarry.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of the later prehistoric fort (NY19NW 23) and characterised the features associated with this monument. While the ditches and palisades survive well, the interior, by contrast, is substantively devoid of features. The features investigated did not contain any prehistoric artefacts and the ditches appeared to have sterile fills.

The works failed to identify any archaeological features associated with the Roman road (NY19NW 30), which does not appear to cross through the extraction area; prolonged ploughing may have removed any trace of the monument.

Report to be lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Sponsor: Patersons of Greenoakhill.

### Borgue Wood of Cairnsmore (Minnigaff parish)

J Pickin

Charcoal platforms

NX 460 648 (centre) Two charcoal platforms are terraced into a slope:

NX 4603 6478 Rectangular platform, 6 x 3m, with path leading from western edge to roadside.

NX 4606 6487 Rectangular platform, 5 x 4m.

### Cairnderry (Minnigaff parish)

V Cummings, C Fowler

Chambered tomb

NX 315 799 In 2002 a small team conducted a preliminary investigation of the site (DES 2002, 30). The vegetation and topsoil were cleared from the NW part of the cairn in order to assess the state and extent of the cairn. A small trench was also opened to the SE, which revealed a kerb still *in situ*. In most places the cairn survived at its lowest level, although it had obviously been heavily robbed in the past. In some areas, however, the cairn had been removed completely. Just to the NW of the southern chamber, where the cairn had been robbed away leaving only stone holes, small fragments of Early Neolithic carinated bowl were found.

Between August and September 2003 the southern chamber at the site was examined. Prior to excavation, what was presumed to be the capstone was lying on one side in the chamber. It was hoped that archaeological deposits might lie underneath this capstone, therefore it was removed and the chamber excavated. The area of the passage was also examined. Unfortunately, it seems likely that the chamber was robbed out prior to the capstone falling into it. A large number of modern finds in the upper fills suggest that the chamber had been robbed or disturbed relatively recently, although it may also be the case that the chamber was initially robbed out in the Bronze Age – as is well documented from sites such as Cairnholy. A few possible paving slabs were found lower down, but it is possible that these were collapsed corbelling stones. A few pieces of flint and Arran pitchstone were recovered from the chamber, for the most part mixed in with the subsoil under the paving/corbelling.

One of the most interesting results of the excavation is that a great deal more is now understood about the construction of the cairn and chamber. The large orthostats of the chamber were not bedded into the ground, but instead sat on 'cushion' stones which were placed directly on the surface of the ground. The implication of this is that the cushion stones, and possibly the primary cairn, were laid out prior to the construction of the chambers. A layer of greyish material was also found under the cairn stones around the chamber, suggesting redeposition of natural subsoils on the prehistoric land surface following clearance of the area (possibly by fire – the layer was rich in charcoal) and prior to the construction of the cairn.

There was only limited evidence from the passage. The socket of another large stone was found on the SE side of the chamber as well as cushion stone sockets to the SW side, supporting the idea that there once was a substantial passage leading from the chamber. However, the entire area had been robbed to the subsoil, leaving no archaeological deposits.

The most surprising element of the excavations was the discovery of a series of secondary deposits around the outside of the cairn. The series of kerbstones around the edge of the cairn in the SE sector were exposed again in 2003 and the area outside the kerbstones was excavated. A series of pits was found containing deposits of cremated bone, two of which were placed right up against the kerb. The first of these was a rather superficial spread of cremated bone and charcoal; the second was a much more substantial deposit. A third feature was found, which seemed to be a much deeper pit, also containing cremated bone and

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY



Fig 27. Cairnderry. Stone battleaxe.

charcoal. The fourth feature was a pit cut into the subsoil just outside the point where the passage of the southern chamber would once have met the kerb. The pit contained an upturned collared urn surrounded by burnt bone and charcoal, and a complete stone battleaxe; it also contained a smaller 'accessory' vessel of poorly fired clay. The uppermost fill of this feature contained large stones, either from a collapsed cairn or capping, or from slipped cairn material.

The southern part of the cairn was also investigated in order to look for pre-cairn activity, but it was found to have been heavily robbed out, probably within the last few hundred years. A number of pieces of flint were recovered from the soil covered by the cairn, but no structures or features. An attempt to trace the line of the kerbstones to the SW of the cairn was unsuccessful, primarily because it seems that these stones were never set into sockets, as all of the major architecture rested on the surface rather than in sockets. It seems this part of the cairn has been so severely robbed and altered over the years that very little survives.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of London, Prehistoric Society.

### Cairnsmore of Fleet (Minnigaff parish)

J Pickin

Cairn

NX 502 671 Circular cairn, 6m in diameter and 0.2m high, NE of the summit cairn and surmounted by a concrete trig point. The cairn is grass-covered, contains a number of large granite boulders, and appears to be of some antiquity.

### Graddoch Burn, Cairnsmore of Fleet (Minnigaff parish)

J Pickin

Shieling group

NX 503 654 (centre) There are a number of shieling huts and enclosures on the E side of the Graddoch Burn.

NX 504 655 Shieling group set on two level platforms at the base of the scree field below the Nick of Clashneach. The remains include a double-celled, double-entrance structure, 8 x 6m, with a circular annexe; a single-entrance rectangular structure, 5 x 4m, with an annexe; a square structure, 3 x 3m; and a 7m length of enclosure wall. All the structures are of dumped stone construction.

NX 503 655 Square structure, 4 x 4m, of dumped stone construction. Rectangular interior, 3 x 2m. No obvious entrance.

NX 501 654 Linear group of dumped stone structures immediately NW of the modern sheep pen. They comprise a rectangular structure, 3 x 6m, with an entrance at the E end; a rectangular structure, 8 x 3.5m, with a possible entrance to the E; and an oval enclosure, 5 x 10m. The last two structures are 7m apart and joined by a curving wall.


### Ashcroft, 42 Main Street, New Abbey (New Abbey parish)

M L Brann

Watching brief

NX 9660 6612 A watching brief was carried out during October 2002 on the groundworks required for the construction of a garage. The site is within the Scheduled area of the precinct of Sweetheart Abbey. No deposits, features or finds of archaeological interest were encountered.

Report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Glenluce Abbey (Old Luce parish)


G Ewart, D Stewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 185 586 A small trench was dug in January 2003, across the access road between the car park and Glenluce Abbey (NX15NE 7), for a drainage channel. A fine cambered, cobbled road was found, robbed out on its E side, but otherwise preserved below levelling material for the present tarmac road. Though excavations were intended to be deeper, they were halted at this point to preserve the cobbles.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Piltanton Burn (Old Luce parish)

F Hunter

Viking ingot

(NMS)

NX 16 56 Viking silver ingot found near the Piltanton Burn while metal detecting. The fragment of a bar ingot weighs 7.8g. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 16/03) and allocated to Stranraer Museum, where full details are held.

### 45 Main Street, Auchencairn (Rerrick parish)

A Saville

Neolithic axehead

(NMS)

NX 798 514 Neolithic polished stone axehead of hornfels, found in or before 2000 in a garden by Mr D Dunstan. Teardrop-shaped axehead with slightly asymmetric profile and adhering traces of mortar. L 138mm; B 71mm; Th. 32mm; 416g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 75/02) and allocated to Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.

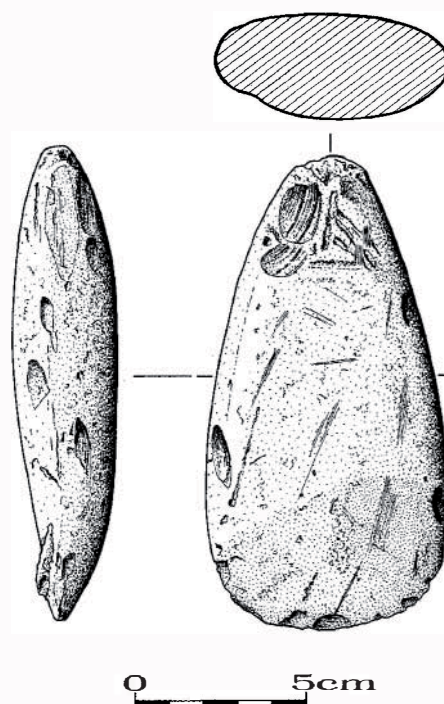


Fig 28. Auchencairn. Neolithic stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby.



**Mennock Water** (Sanquhar parish) J Pickin  
Survey  
NS 840 100 (centre) A survey between Howat's Burnfoot and Auchengruith Craig identified the following sites:

- NS 8285 0945 Lazy beds on N bank of burn.
- NS 8288 0942 – Area of goldworking on S bank of burn,
- NS 8342 0957 comprising series of discontinuous linear spoil mounds and trenches.
- NS 8374 0970 – Area of goldworking on N bank of burn,
- NS 8440 1013 comprising linear spoil mounds. Particularly well preserved close to Glenim Cottage, with parallel mounds and two infilled prospecting shafts.
- NS 8452 1024 – Area of goldworking on N bank of burn,
- NS 8476 1045 comprising linear spoil mounds and infilled prospecting shaft. Lade, truncated by modern road, leads to foot of Shiel Cleuch.
- NS 8495 1052 Earthwork remains of rectangular building, 7.5 x 3m, with possible entrance on W.

**Wanlockhead** (Sanquhar parish) J S Duncan  
Watching brief (GUARD)  
NS 864 144 (centre) Ground disturbance activities associated with the construction of a new overhead power cable were monitored in November and December 2003. No significant archaeological finds or deposits were encountered.  
Report to be lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Power.

**Bellevilla House, Stranraer** (Stranraer parish) J Pickin  
Watching brief  
NX 0627 6086 A watching brief was maintained following the demolition of Bellevilla House and the redevelopment of the site for retail units. The watching brief was confined to the garden area. A thin garden soil overlay natural sand deposits. No archaeological features were observed.

**Castle Green, Stranraer** (Stranraer parish) D Wilson  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)  
NX 061 608 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2002 on the machine-excavation of a semi-circular trench and topsoil stripping within the Castle Green of the Castle of St John. A relatively modern wall and building debris were encountered in a small section of the trench. No significant archaeology was identified.  
Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Solway Heritage.

**Castle Street, Stranraer** (Stranraer parish) J Pickin  
Watching brief  
NX 061 608 Examination of a 12m long service trench on the corner of Castle Street and Charlotte Street revealed the foundations of the outer wall of a post-medieval building – probably 18th century. The building, which was demolished in the 1960s, is shown on John Wood's 1843 plan of Stranraer.

**Harbour Street/Strand Street, Stranraer** G Haggarty  
(Stranraer parish)  
Watching brief  
NX 062 608 A watching brief was undertaken at the junction of Harbour Street and Strand Street. The results show the area had not been developed until the second half of the 19th century.  
Sponsor: Belhaven Pubs Division.

**Curriestanes Cursus** (Troqueer parish) M L Brann  
Watching brief  
NX 956 752 A watching brief was undertaken in September and October 2002 on the laying of a new sewer pipeline along the S verge of Park Road, Maxwellton, Dumfries. Park Road obliquely bisects Curriestanes Cursus (NX97NE 85), which is one of a cluster of cursus monuments that have been identified by aerial reconnaissance in Nithsdale.

Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping in advance of the pipe-laying operations revealed the N and S boundary ditches of the cursus. The southern ditch survived c 5m wide and 0.6m deep, and the northern ditch c 2.5–3m wide and 0.65m deep. There had clearly been truncation of the ditches and the surface of the gravel subsoil by modern road construction. Excavation of the ditch fills produced no finds, and sampling was not pursued due to extensive contamination from adjacent pipe and cable trenches running along the road verge.

The only other archaeological feature encountered was a small truncated pit located in the interior of the cursus. Its fill contained c 20 fragments of a single Beaker-type vessel, decorated with lines of impressed twisted cord and rows of fingernail impressions. A radiocarbon date of 3875±45 years BP was obtained from oak charcoal from the fill of the feature. Small fragments of burnt bone were also recovered from the feature.

Full report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Morgan Est plc.

**Barfil Farm** (Urr parish) D Devereux  
Farmstead

NX 848 727 As part of the Time Team's 'Big Dig', children, parents and staff from the local primary school investigated this farmstead site (NX87SW 29) in June 2003 under the supervision of the contributor. After clearance of rough vegetation, low grass-covered banks clearly indicated the layout of the site, revealing a structure, c 29 x 7m. It was aligned E–W, and internal wall banks divided the structure into three bays. Trial trenches were cut across each of the three bays. The removal of topsoil revealed some evidence of walling and internal cobbling.

The 1854 6 inch OS map marks this site as a ruin. Pottery finds from the trial trenches include trailed slipware, but no earlier ceramics. On the whole, the finds indicate 18th-century occupation of the site.

Archive deposited in the Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright.  
Sponsors: Stewartry Museum, Springholm Primary School, Mrs M Gordon.

**Carghidown** (Whithorn parish) R Toolis  
Promontory fort (AOC Archaeology)

NX 435 351 An evaluation was undertaken in June and July 2003, aided by a number of volunteers, at Carghidown promontory fort in response to coastal erosion. Following a contour survey and a geophysical survey, two trenches were hand-excavated, revealing 20% (80m<sup>2</sup>) of the site. A series of floor deposits, together with a modest amount of charcoal, were revealed within one of the two stone-walled roundhouses. A clay surface had been laid over the remainder of the site. Three lead beads were recovered from a secure archaeological context immediately outwith one of the roundhouses.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Mouswald Trust, Russell Trust.



## DUNDEE CITY/EAST AYRSHIRE

**51 George Street, Whithorn** (Whithorn parish) J Brann  
Watching brief

NX 44551 40256 A site visit was carried out to examine the deposits exposed by the removal of internal floor deposits. A timber floor was removed from the front of the building and a concrete slab from the rear part. The underlying levels had been lowered by a maximum of 15cm, to create a level surface running from the front to the back of the building. This is 0.4m below street level at the front and 0.5m below the yard level at the rear.

Investigations at both the front and rear of the building showed that the ground surface exposed was made-up ground. No finds or structures were noted in the exposed levels, although a number of boulders underlay the rear wall of the building – perhaps part of the foundations or an earlier wall line. It therefore appears that the underlying deposits have archaeological potential.

Structurally, the street front block of 51 George Street appears to be the earliest part of the building, apparently butted onto the building to the S (no. 53). The rear part was originally a separate building which was linked to the front at a later date. This may not have been a dwelling. A passage which gave access to this separate rear building has also been partially incorporated into the accommodation of number 51.

The N wall of number 51 is formed by what is now the Whithorn Visitor Centre, built in the 1950s. One medieval sculptural fragment was noted: a gargoyle built into the S wall of the visitor centre, and projecting into the remnant passage at the back of number 51.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

**Manse Field, Whithorn** (Whithorn parish) J Morrison  
Excavation (Headland Archaeology)

NX 444 404 An excavation was undertaken with first year students from Bradford University in July and August 2003 in



Fig 29. Manse Field, Whithorn. Plan of excavated structures.

the field to the N of the priory to further investigate deposits and features identified by a previous evaluation (*DES 2001*, 28) and to look at previously untested areas. In the Manse Field, archaeological features – mainly ditch fragments or stray pits – were found in all but one of the trenches. Of particular interest were a large, possibly sunken-featured building and the remains of a substantial stone-built structure. Three of the trenches were extended into the field to the N to clarify whether settlement remains or an enclosure boundary continued into this area, but neither was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  $\Delta$  Whithorn Trust.

**Black's Field, Wigtown** (Wigtown parish) M Noel  
Geophysical survey (GeoQuest Associates)

NX 436 553 Geophysical surveys were carried out to investigate the Dominican Friary. Strong anomalies associated with field drains and a modern sewer complicated interpretation, but convincing evidence was found for a set of ditches and walls/paths for possible gardens or enclosures. It is conjectured that some of these may be associated with the boundaries of a cemetery within which concentrations of bone and ceramic material have been found as a result of recent ploughing. Small-scale wall footings for two buildings were also detected.

Report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Wigtownshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Awards for All.

## DUNDEE CITY

**Broughty Castle** (Dundee parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 465 304 A small trench was excavated in January 2003 immediately N of the castle, E of the approach road, to investigate an area of sudden subsidence. A large pit was found cut into loose gravel, and appeared to have been inadequately backfilled. This pit is thought most likely to be from the extraction of a single large post, possibly a flagpole.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS  $\Delta$

## EAST AYRSHIRE

**East Ayrshire Coalfields** K Seretis  
(various parishes) (GUARD)

Desk-based assessment; survey

NS 584 256 (centre) A study was initiated relating to the extraction of coal in East Ayrshire. Both desk-based study and limited field survey were undertaken. Opencast mining has taken place extensively across a large part of the area. Spatial information from the 1st and 3rd edition OS maps was digitised into a geographical information system (GIS). All collieries, coal pits, mines, rows and related features (ironstone pits, ironworks, smithies, etc.) were mapped and recorded.

For the purposes of this study the coalfields have been defined so as to include any site, structure or item that involved the organisation of labour to extract, process or produce goods, materials or commodities. It includes, but is not limited to: roads, bridges, trackways/wagonways/railways, ports, wharves, shipping, agricultural sites and structures, factories, mines and processing plants.

Preliminary field investigation was carried out in 11 areas, encompassing several different site types. These ranged from small to large-scale operations that were known to have operated over a varied time frame. The sites visited included extraction and processing sites, as well as domestic sites (miners' rows, shops and schools).

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS A

**Dalmellington Motte** (Dalmellington parish) S Coulter  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 482 058 A watching brief was maintained in November 2002 during the erection of four lighting columns, the excavation of a trench for an underground cable, and the refurbishment of stairs. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: East Ayrshire Council.

**90 Main Street, Dunlop** M O'Hare, K Macfadyen  
(Dunlop parish) (Addyman Associates)  
Watching brief

NS 409 494 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2003 over the excavation of footings for a new dwelling within the area of the presumed medieval settlement of Dunlop. The site was found to have been heavily disturbed by construction in the 19th and 20th centuries in most areas. No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Dr John Duke.

**Galston Parish Church, Hogg Hall** K G McLellan  
(Galston parish) (GUARD)  
Evaluation

NS 500 366 An evaluation was carried out in August 2003 prior to an extension to Hogg Hall. Two trenches were dug and a deposit of disarticulated human bone was found 0.3m below the surface, extending to a depth of at least 1.2m. A buried gravestone and two intact graves were also found. One contained fragments of skull from an articulated skeleton, accompanied by a shroud pin and three coffin nails. The evaluation concluded that the medieval and post-medieval cemetery had been disturbed during the construction of the 16th and 19th-century churches on the site, but that articulated burials were probably intact at a depth of 0.8m below the surface.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Galston Parish Church.

**Laigh Newton, Loudon Hill Quarry** K G McLellan  
(Galston parish) (GUARD)  
Evaluation

NS 427 379 Trial trenching in January 2003, in advance of a quarry extension, revealed a 20th-century midden and three pits containing Early Neolithic pottery, carbonised hazelnut shells and worked stone. In a third trench a small pit and corner of a sub-rectangular cut feature, both of unknown date, were discovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tarmac Northern Ltd.

**College Wynd, Kilmarnock** T Addyman, M O'Hare  
(Kilmarnock parish) (Addyman Associates)  
17th/18th-century urban

NS 427 379 Development took place within a property fronting onto College Wynd opposite the W corner of the churchyard of the Laigh West High Kirk, a medieval collegiate foundation. Following a photographic record of a 19th-century warehouse

facade and adjacent side walls, the facade was demolished. A number of small sondages within the plot behind indicated that *in situ* archaeological levels survived on the site, requiring a mitigation excavation in February 2003.

The excavation revealed the footprint of a predecessor structure dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. This consisted of a frontage range comprising a single chamber defined by clay-bonded footings to the SE (the silhouette of the SE gable wall survived), a cobbled pend, and a longer chamber or sequence of chambers to the NE. Within the latter, parts of a flagstone floor remained, with evidence for internal partitions and a masonry stair footing to the rear. The pend led to a cobbled courtyard, the SE side of which was bounded by a transverse range. The latter contained two chambers – a wooden-floored interior (with beam slots remaining) to the SE, and a mortar-floored interior (?for flags) further SW. The SW gable wall of the latter remained embedded within an adjacent building; this contained a central ground-floor fireplace and a steeply pitched gable head.

Within the courtyard, further masonry wall footings were identified. Integral to these was a cobble-lined well that still retained two large sandstone capstones. One of these contained a small hole for a pipe connected to a hand pump. The well interior extended to a depth of 2m, below which was rubble infill.

Some residual sherds of 14th and 15th-century pottery were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: JC Morton Homes.

**Fenwick Road, Kilmaurs** (Kilmaurs parish) M O'Hare  
Evaluation (Addyman Associates)

NS 412 413 An evaluation took place in December 2002. No significant (pre-19th-century) archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Hope Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

**9-11 Castlehill Road, New Cumnock** A Matthews, T Rees  
(New Cumnock parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Evaluation; excavation

NS 6177 1368 Evaluation and excavation took place in September 2003 prior to development. Two significant archaeological horizons were investigated. The first was the probable remains of an upcast counterscarp to the moat of New Cumnock Castle; the second horizon consisted of a number of features cut into the sand gravel subsoil.

A series of shallow gullies formed the NE arc of the foundations of a larger enclosure. Post-holes and small pits were evidence for internal and external structures. Pieces of slag and one fragment of metal were found. These features are tentatively interpreted as early medieval.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.  
Sponsor: Mr Shankland.

**Greenburn Opencast Mine, New Cumnock** M Cressey,  
(New Cumnock parish) M Johnson, M Kirby  
Desk-based assessment; standing (CFA Archaeology)  
building recording; evaluation

NS 565 138 (centre) A desk-based assessment, building recording survey and evaluation were carried out between July 2002 and July 2003 of five farmsteads threatened by mining operations. Four upstanding farmsteads were surveyed prior to demolition, the fifth had already been levelled so no further work was required at this site. Trial trenching evaluations comprised 5% of each farmstead.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE/EAST LoTHIAN

Crosshill steading dates to the early 19th century. It was abandoned during the late 19th or earlier 20th century. After partial demolition the steading served as a sheep and animal shed. An annexe on its E end was excavated to reveal a small building with a cobbled floor. No further archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

The present Old Coalburn Cottage developed from an L-shaped building that was constructed in the second half of the 19th century. A row of quarry workers' cottages lie to its W. No deposits of archaeological significance were recovered.

Greenburn Farm originated as a single rectangular longhouse, and developed on an L-shaped plan. In its last phase it was involved primarily in milk production and animal husbandry. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

Fardenreoch farmhouse is presumed to date to the 18th century. The building developed from a single-storey dwelling to a more substantial two-storey building, and buildings were added to form a typical home farm of early 19th-century date, with buildings arranged around a central courtyard. No deposits of archaeological significance survived below the present farm.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Kier Mining.

**Waud Mine Blacklead, House of** K Seretis, J D Arthur  
**Water/Craigman** (New Cumnock parish) (GUARD)  
Standing building recording; survey

NS 541 125 A capped mine head was recorded in October 2003 prior to development of the site. A standing building survey and topographic field survey were undertaken.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Coal.

**Skares Road OCCC, Hindsward Farm** M Cressey, M Kirby  
(Old Cumnock parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Standing building recording; evaluation; watching brief

NS 5296 1678 An evaluation, building recording survey and watching brief were carried out in October and November 2003. The building survey demonstrated that Hindsward Farm was an early 19th-century construction which had undergone a series of major modifications. The largest alteration was the most recent, and involved the change from a working farm to a domestic dwelling. Four trial trenches with a total area of 188m<sup>2</sup> were excavated, but no features of significant archaeological interest were revealed that pre-dated the farm.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: ATH Resources Ltd.

**76 Townhead Street, Cumnock** M Kirby  
(Old Cumnock parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 575 201 A watching brief was conducted in February 2003 in relation to the construction of a semi-detached housing block. With the possible exception of a stone and mortar wall, related to a Salvation Army Hall that previously occupied the site, no significant deposits or material were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Alexander Morton Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Peel Park** (Kirkintilloch parish) D Swan, H F James  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 651 740 An evaluation, undertaken prior to redevelopment of the park, revealed several archaeological features. To the N of

the park, and along the projected line of the Antonine Wall, a vaulted structure was recorded along with evidence of what may be the remains of a Roman cobbled surface. At the E end of the park, part of the W wall of the medieval peel was uncovered close to the motte mound. This feature was originally excavated in the late 19th century, along with a ditch which may relate to an earlier wooden defensive structure. Additional features included the remains of a path in the S of the park and a mortared drain in the SE. The small finds recovered include Roman and medieval pottery, iron and lead objects, dressed stone fragments and red clay tiles.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: East Dunbartonshire Council.

## EAST LoTHIAN

**Aberlady** (Aberlady parish) G Haggarty  
Watching brief

NT 461 798 A watching brief was undertaken in a garden opposite Aberlady Parish Church on an area which has already been subject to an evaluation by Headland Archaeology. The foundation trenches cut across a post-medieval ditch, which contained hazelnut shells and one small abraded sherd of Scottish post-medieval oxidised ware.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Butters.

**Loch Hill Farm, Longniddry** S Badger  
(Aberlady parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 473 770 A watching brief was carried out in November 2002 on the proposed site of a telecommunications mast. No archaeological features were found.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: James Barr Consultants Ltd.

**Scottish Birdwatching Resource Centre,** K Macfadyen  
**Aberlady** (Aberlady parish) (Addyman Associates)  
Evaluation

NT 459 797 Four evaluation trenches were dug in April 2003 in advance of the construction of a birdwatching centre. No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Ornithologists Club.

**East Fortune Airfield** G Carruthers  
(Athelstaneford parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 557 785 A watching brief was carried out in May 2003 on the construction of a new section of motor bike racing track within the confines of the Scheduled East Fortune Airfield. No significant archaeological features or finds were observed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Melville Motor Club.

**Fidra Cottages, Main Street,** G Carruthers, D Wilson  
**Athelstaneford** (Athelstaneford parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 533 773 Watching briefs were carried out between April and July 2003 on land to the rear of Fidra Cottages prior to residential development. No significant archaeological features or finds were observed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Balgray Developments.



**Archerfield Estate, Dirleton**

(Dirleton parish)

Medieval settlement; country house

A Dutton, J Morrison  
(Headland Archaeology)

NT 500 851 (centre) A programme of archaeological works relating to the redevelopment of Archerfield House and estate was completed between November 2002 and 2003 (see *DES 2002*, 34). This comprised historic building recording of the house and excavation and watching briefs in the estate grounds.

Targeted building recording was undertaken in the house in order to establish the extent to which elements of the original 17th-century house survived within the fabric of the later and grander 18th and 19th-century extensions to the property – by John Douglas and Robert Adam respectively – that came to mask the original. The stripping back of the later house during renovation provided a unique opportunity to record elements of the early house as they were exposed.

Some 20 locations, mainly elevations, were identified where walls, potentially associated with the early phases of the building, had been stripped of lime plaster revealing underlying masonry. Using existing elevation drawings as a base, it was possible to enhance the record of the development of the building from its original core, at the earliest a probable three-storey L-plan house of 17th-century date, and latterly a post-1733 extension to form a U-plan house. The most extensive available evidence for the configuration of the early house was gathered from locations on the principal floor and the great stair. Part of the roof structure survived associated with the second stage extension of the earliest house, c 1733. However, this was too rotten to be retained.

Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for the excavation of a strip, in order to allow the widening of an existing road. Up to 1m of stratified archaeological deposits were exposed and fully hand-excavated. Several phases of activity were identified. The earliest consisted of a number of pits and ditches thought to relate to the butchery of livestock. Later features included palisade enclosures, possibly for stock. The most substantial structure on the site was a stone building, with two associated covered drains, thought to be a house.

A wide range of well-preserved artefacts were recovered, including a decorated bone comb, metal dress fixings, agricultural implements, and a large quantity of animal bone and pottery. The pottery dates the occupation of the site to the 12th–15th century.

A watching brief was also carried out on the removal of tree stumps along an existing track; no archaeological features or finds were present. A further watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new access road to the estate. The truncated remains of rig and furrow cultivation were the only archaeological remains uncovered.

The felling of trees on the Scheduled White Knowe cairn and the erection of a fence around the site was also monitored. No ground disturbance took place during felling operations and the fence posts were hand-driven. A piece of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the surface of the cairn.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Caledonian Heritable.

**Dirleton Castle** (Dirleton parish)

Watching brief

G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 516 839 A watching brief was maintained in July 2003 during the excavation of a series of small shallow pits for a new fence line to run along the N and W sides of the High Green area, to the W of the Great Hall. There were no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Elm Cottage, Goose Green Road, Gullane**

(Dirleton parish)

Watching brief

K Macfadyen  
(Addyman Associates)

NT 483 829 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2003 over the excavation of footings for a new dwelling. No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Joinery Erection Services.

**Main Street, Gullane** (Dirleton parish)

Watching brief

A Hunter Blair  
(AOC Archaeology)

NT 482 827 A watching brief was carried out in July 2003 during groundbreaking works on the site of three house plots, garages and associated works. A truncated furnace and a stone-lined well were recorded along the W part of the site. No evidence was recovered to indicate the date of these two isolated features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fletcher Joseph.

**Yellow Craig** (Dirleton parish)

Medieval pot sherd

J A Lawson

NT 5151 8677 A single sherd from a Scottish White Gritty ware jug dating to the 14th/15th century was found from the surface spoil of a rabbit burrow. Donated to East Lothian Council.

**Biel Water** (Dunbar parish)

Later prehistoric enclosure

G MacGregor, K G McLellan  
Lorna H Innes (GUARD)

NT 651 775 Rescue excavation, undertaken in May 2003 in advance of construction of the new dual carriageway A1, revealed a palisaded enclosure, 22 x 15m, with a 1.8m wide entrance to the E. Inside the enclosure was a large sub-circular pit that contained deposits generally associated with occupation and domestic activity. These deposits were sealed by collapsed stone material. Traces of a second structure, possibly a roundhouse, were identified in the enclosure interior, but could not be investigated in the time available for the work.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS A

**Bielside Garden Lodge, West Barns**

(Dunbar parish)

Standing building recording

M Cressey  
(CFA Archaeology)

NT 6554 7818 A standing building survey was carried out in August 2003. Planning permission was granted for the demolition of this B Listed building, subject to the condition that a programme of archaeological recording and a watching brief prior to demolition was undertaken. The lodge was formerly part of the Seafield House Estate and was in a derelict state at the time of the survey.

Based on the cartographic evidence and the results obtained during the building survey, the following developmental phases are proposed:

*Phase 1: mid- to late 18th century.* The 1806 estate map shows that a series of buildings arranged on a U-shaped plan were present during this period. This phase was represented by the earlier roofline present on the S gable and internal N gable of Room 1. The large sandstone slab fireplace surrounds on the S internal elevation possibly also date to this phase. In all probability the building was thatched at this time.

*Phase 2: early to mid-19th century.* The U-shaped plan was radically altered and the building rearranged on its present plan. During this phase, the E elevation was rebuilt entirely to accommodate a new ashlar porch and the roofs altered to accommodate pantiles.

## EAST LOTHIAN

*Phase 3: early to mid-20th century.* This period saw the modernisation of the building with the installation of an enamel stove. The brick chimneystacks were also added during this phase.

*Phase 4: late 20th century.* Abandonment and dereliction. The 1971 aerial photograph shows that the lodge was still roofed. The roof timbers, tiles and all internal lath and plaster were removed some time after this date.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr R Bambery.

**Church Street, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) M Johnson  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 6798 7891 An evaluation was carried out in September 2003. Two trenches covering a total area of 21m<sup>2</sup> (5% of the development) were excavated. The evaluation demonstrated that the depth of deposits varies considerably from W to E across the site. A layer of brown silty soil, c 2–3m thick, was found in both trenches. This deposit may be the remains of a medieval or later backland cultivation soil, although the absence of artefacts precludes any secure dating. A cobbled surface at the W end of the site may represent the remains of an earlier alley or path running across the burgage plot. However, its stratigraphic position immediately beneath the surface suggests it may not be of any antiquity, and the hardcore beneath suggested modern origins.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: WA Gillespie & Son.

**Deer Park, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) T Holden  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 690 781 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in July and August 2002 of 5% of the proposed development area. No archaeological remains were found in the eastern part of the site, but the trenches excavated to the N of the present playing fields contained a range of significant features. These included a number of linear ditches which are most likely to represent old field boundaries. However, only one of these, to the N of the Scheduled Samoya enclosure (NT67NE 127), contained any datable material: a single fragment of later medieval or post-medieval pottery.

The highest concentration of features was along the NE edge of the site, on a ridge close to the coast. Cut into the sand at this point were a large number of stake-holes, pits, a linear feature and a ring-groove which are likely to represent traces of upstanding structures or buildings. The number and position of the stake-holes suggests several phases of occupation. These features are believed to represent prehistoric settlement, a supposition supported by a number of flint, chert and quartz tools collected from the topsoil and surface of the natural subsoil.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Trenport Investments Ltd.

**Eweford C Road** (Dunbar parish) L H Innes  
?Iron Age enclosure (GUARD)

NT 668 773 A watching brief in October and November 2002 confirmed the presence of an extensive ditched enclosure on the E side of the C road between Eweford and Bowerhouse, first identified in 1978 through aerial photographs (NT67NE 123). The excavation was limited to the area of a road which was being removed so the land could be returned to agriculture. The excavation confirmed the presence of an enclosed settlement with an entrance to the WSW. Recovered artefacts suggest the enclosure to be prehistoric, probably Iron Age. It was apparent that post-enclosure settlement had also occurred on the same

site, but the later use of the area for agriculture and then as a trackway and road made further detailed interpretation difficult.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division with HS A

**John Muir Country Park, Dunbar**  
(Dunbar parish)

P Duffy  
(GUARD)

Human remains

NT 643 799 An evaluation was commissioned in May 2003 following the discovery of a human femur. No sites of archaeological interest had previously been reported in the immediate area. The area of the find was evaluated through hand excavation, and a walkover survey was conducted of the surrounding area. No further human remains or structural evidence were identified.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**North-East Quarry, Dunbar**

J Gooder, C Hatherley  
(AOC Archaeology)

(Dunbar parish)

Mesolithic settlement; Neolithic/Bronze Age pits;

Neolithic eroded floor

NT 712 768 (vicinity) Excavation on the site of a proposed limestone quarry extension near East Barns in autumn 2002 revealed prehistoric features potentially spanning the Mesolithic to Bronze Age. This work occurred as a consequence of findings from a previous evaluation (*DES 2001*, 31–2), and consisted of the investigation of areas around three of those evaluation trenches.

NT 7119 7673 **Trench 19.** Found to contain post-hole or pit settlement features, five of which produced prehistoric pottery sherds suggesting a Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

NT 7128 7674 **Trench 22.** A large depression, probably the eroded floor of a structure, was located adjacent to features previously investigated. Ceramic finds from nearby features denote a Neolithic date.

NT 7121 7686 **Trench 25.** Mesolithic and later features survived within a large natural hollow. The principal feature was a roughly circular house structure created by modifying the base and sloping sides of the natural hollow. Measuring 6.8m N–S by 6.2m, the feature had a deep, near-vertical edge on the E, where the hollow been subject to considerable quarrying. Within the E and SW edge of the structure, and intermittent elsewhere, lay a band of dark organic deposit up to 0.13m deep. This in turn overlay a considerable number of post-holes forming a circular arrangement within the structure. Outside, lithic scatters and pits surrounded the Mesolithic house. Over 25,000 lithics were recovered. Primarily debitage, it consists of all stages of the reduction process, including primary, secondary and tertiary small flakes and bladelets, split pebbles and shatter. cursory inspection during wet sieving on site identified microliths, scrapers, burins and points.

Further archaeological works, comprising a watching brief of topsoil stripping and the archaeological cleaning of sample blocks of subsoil, were undertaken in October 2003 within the field in which the excavation had taken place. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lafarge Cement UK.

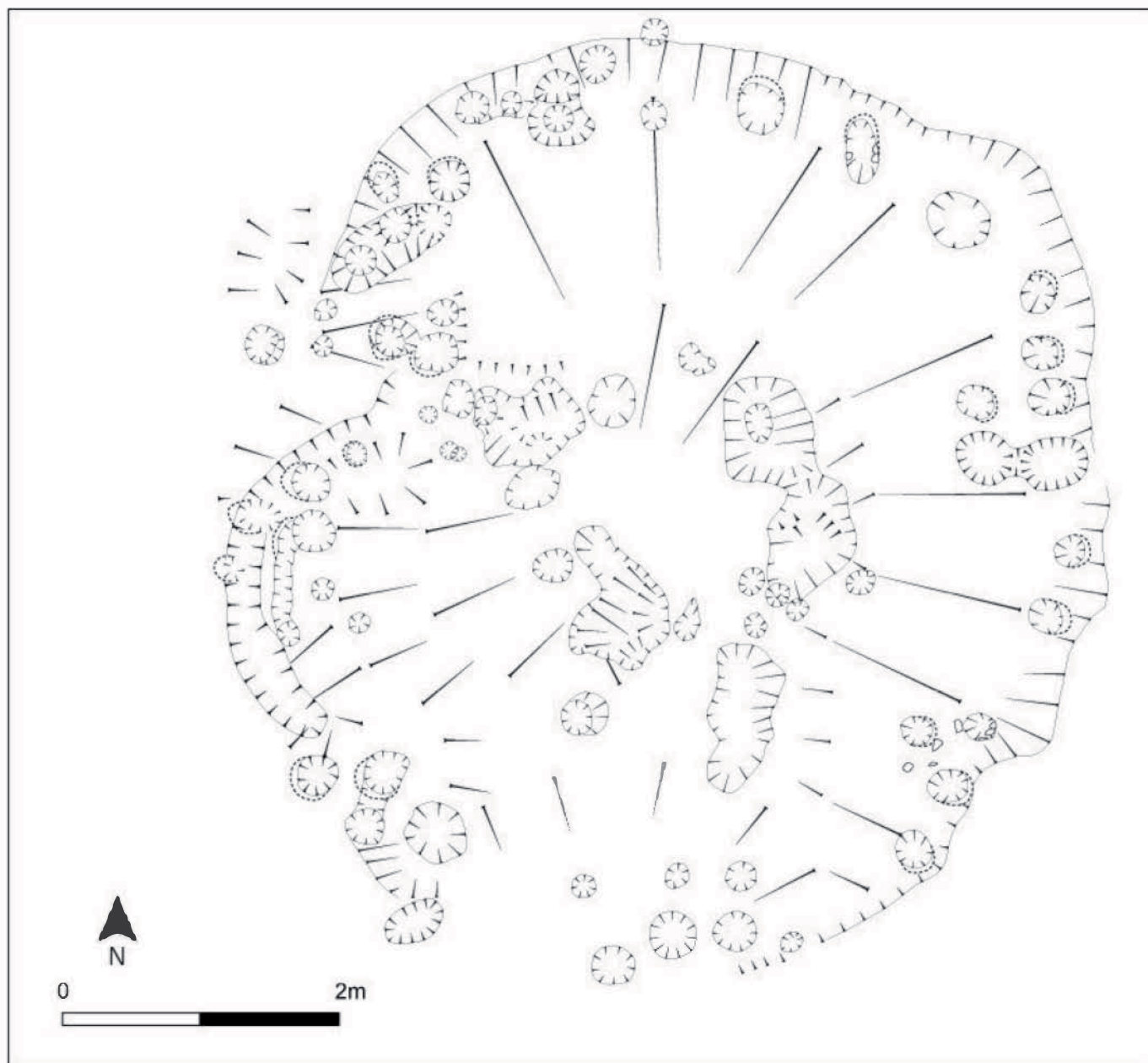


Fig 30. North-East Quarry, Dunbar. Mesolithic roundhouse.

### Thistly Cross to Spott Road

(Dunbar; Spott parishes)

Watching brief

NT 661 774 to NT 680 772 Topsoil stripping associated with the upgrade of the A1 trunk road was monitored between April 2002 and January 2003 over a distance of 2.2km.

Three prehistoric pits were found, containing a combined total of 212 prehistoric pottery sherds. One highly truncated pit (NT 664 773) contained 38 sherds of Beaker pottery, while the other two (NT 664 773 and NT 664 773) contained 79 and 95 sherds of probable Early Neolithic pottery.

Approximately 100m of roughly metalled trackway was identified in two sections, running from NT 666 774 to NT 676 773. No datable evidence was recovered.

Isolated features included three ambiguous pits.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS A

D Sneddon

(GUARD)

### The Vaults, Dunbar Harbour (Dunbar parish)

Standing building recording

A Dutton

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 679 793 Targeted archaeological recording was undertaken in September 2003 at The Vaults, a complex of barrel-vaulted subterranean chambers located in Dunbar Harbour, before possible consolidation or refurbishment. A full metric and photographic survey of the complex was undertaken, supplemented by some limited investigation of deposits both within and sealing the external masonry courses.

First discovered in 1988, the entrance to the site was re-established in 2000 by members of the Dunbar Harbour Trust. Hitherto, the remains had been enigmatic and their purpose not fully understood, although it seemed probable that The Vaults formed the basement of a storeyed superstructure above.

Map evidence and drawings clearly indicate that there was a substantial building on or adjacent to the site of The Vaults up to at least the late 18th century, whereas maps from the first half of the 19th century depict an essentially vacant area.



## EAST LOTHIAN

The 1st edition OS map of 1854 clearly identifies an ice house at the site, and indeed many of the typical features associated with ice houses are present within The Vaults, and the structure is interpreted as such. This ice house was probably used for the preservation of catches from the local fishing industry. The majority of ice houses fell out of use during the late 19th century.

The Dunbar example is probably contemporary with the construction of Victoria Harbour in 1842. It is not clear, however, whether the ice house itself was newly constructed at this time or if it was constructed over or within an existing building on the site. Map evidence suggests that the ice house was abandoned some time in the late 19th century.

If the identification is correct, then the occurrence of an ice house at Victoria Harbour represents a fascinating insight into both the prevalent construction techniques of the time and the importance of such a feature in the local community.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Dunbar Harbour Trust.

**Victoria Harbour, Dunbar** (Dunbar parish) M Johnson  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 6791 7926 A watching brief was carried out in August 2003 during the controlled topsoil stripping of a proposed statue installation at Victoria Harbour. The site lies within an area associated with Dunbar Harbour which has 16th-century origins, and is close to the Castle Park area. No archaeological features were discovered.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: AG Thomson and Sons.

**Greendykes** (Gladsmuir parish) T Cowie  
Middle Bronze Age palstave (NMS)

NT 43 73 A much-damaged palstave was reported in 2002 by Mr G Brown. The axehead had been found by him in the 1970s while working on Greendykes Farm. It was intact when found, but its significance was not recognised and it was subsequently used for chopping wood, resulting in extensive damage. Only the blade portion and part of the stop now survive. The faces of the blade bear trident-pattern decoration. The surviving features are indicative of a palstave of transitional type. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 48/02) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museum Service.



Fig 31. Greendykes. Palstave fragment. © Crown copyright.

**Greendykes Farm, Macmerrey** M Johnson  
(Gladsmuir parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 436 727 An evaluation was carried out in April 2003 in advance of a housing development. Sixteen trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (c 1640m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area. Traces of post-medieval rig and furrow cultivation and two linear ditches of unknown purpose and date were identified.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: George Wimpey East Scotland Ltd.

**Longniddry** (Gladsmuir parish)

Watching brief

C Hatherley  
(AOC Archaeology)

NT 442 775 A watching brief was carried out in January 2003 on groundbreaking works associated with the demolition and rebuild of a pumping station and storm storage tank. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Binnie Black and Veatch.

**Colstoun pottery kilns** (Haddington parish)

Geophysical survey

R Jones,  
K Millikan

NT 5199 7091 A 2.8ha area was surveyed by magnetometry in April 2003, encompassing the locations of the excavated kilns. Most of the known kilns were detected with ease. There were three other notable results: close to the main concentration of kilns were indications of some building structures; the magnetic responses from some of the kilns were less pronounced than they had been on earlier surveys, indicating the likelihood that these kilns have been damaged (by ploughing) in the intervening period; and some promising magnetic anomalies were detected in the adjacent field to the W where no recent ploughing has taken place.

Sponsor: HS A

**Court Street, Haddington** (Haddington parish) Martin Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 5125 7379 A watching brief between January and April 2003 on the machine-excavation of the footprints and service trenches of four houses identified no significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: Richmond Homes.

**Garleton Hills, Athelstaneford**

(Haddington parish)

S Mitchell  
(CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 5133 7599 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a telecommunications mast footprint in November 2003. The trenches were of insufficient depth to reach the subsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were found.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: O<sup>2</sup> Airwaves Services Ltd.

**St Mary's Church, Haddington**

(Haddington parish)

K Macfadyen  
(Addyman Associates)

Watching brief

NT 518 736 A watching brief was undertaken in June 2003 during the excavation of a cable trench running from the W entrance of the churchyard, along the path bounding St Mary's Church to the N, to the NW corner of the churchyard and beyond to the NNW. Two lateral trenches extended southwards along the W facade of the church and along the W wall of the N transept. The only archaeological features were encountered in the first of these lateral trenches to the NW of the NW corner of the nave. Here four burial cuts were encountered at 0.2–0.3m below the surface. *In situ* inhumations were revealed within two of these cuts at 0.4–0.5m below the surface, but were not disturbed further.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

**1 Victoria Park, Haddington**

(Haddington parish)

S Stronach  
(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 514 741 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2003 on excavations connected with the construction of an

extension to the rear of 1 Victoria Park. A simple sequence of topsoil derived from parent subsoil was observed across the area. No archaeological features, finds or deposits of significance were recovered. It seems likely that this part of Haddington was not developed until the modern period.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: N & A Gates.

**Skateraw, Dunbar** (Innerwick parish) J Morrison  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 735 755 A watching brief was carried out in September 2003 during the removal of topsoil at Skateraw Sand and Gravel Quarry. A small circular pit containing charcoal and fire-cracked stones was excavated – the only archaeological feature identified. The charcoal was identified as oak and two small pieces of worked flint were recovered. The pit is characteristic of the kind of scattered prehistoric feature commonly found along this stretch of East Lothian coastline.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Skateraw Partnership.

**Balcarres Road, Musselburgh** M Johnson  
(Inveresk parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 3470 7323 A watching brief was carried out in September and October 2003 during groundbreaking works on a housing development. No archaeologically significant remains were discovered.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Camerons Ltd.

**22a Carberry Road, Inveresk Village** B Glendinning  
(Inveresk parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 348 714 A watching brief was carried out in May 2003 during the excavation of foundation trenches and the floor for a new garage. No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Graham Carlyle.

**2 Grannus Mews, Inveresk Village** I Suddaby  
(Inveresk parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 3442 7194 A watching brief was carried out in March 2003 during work to install a conservatory. The site lies within the Scheduled area of Inveresk Roman fort. Beneath topsoil containing modern finds was a thick layer of fairly clean, coarse yellow sand, from which 11 sherds of Roman coarseware pottery were recovered.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: CR Smith.

**Inveresk Gardens, Inveresk Village** A Daly  
(Inveresk parish) (NTS)  
Watching brief

NT 348 718 A watching brief was carried out in September 2003 during the construction of a wildlife pond in an area of potential Roman activity. Little evidence for human activity was visible, with only late 19th and 20th-century field drains disturbed. A rough rubble path was uncovered cutting across the field.

Archive to be deposited in East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**1 Inveresk Gate, Inveresk Village** (Inveresk parish) A Rees  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 344 719 A watching brief was carried out in May 2003 during the excavation of foundation trenches for a house extension within the site of the civilian settlement associated with Inveresk Roman fort. No features of archaeological significance were found.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs P Adamczuk.

**69 Millhill, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) R Conolly  
Standing building recording; (Headland Archaeology)  
watching brief

NT 345 728 A programme of archaeological works, comprising historic building recording and a watching brief on the excavation of service trenches, was carried out in March 2003 in the course of the redevelopment of the house and plot.

The building itself is thought to be of late 18th/early 19th-century construction and had been completely gutted in the 20th century. A full photographic record was made.

No archaeologically significant features were disturbed during the excavation of the service trenches.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr A McLeod.

**206 New Street, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) S Badger  
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 345 729 An evaluation was carried out in May 2003 in advance of the demolition of an existing warehouse and development for housing. Four trenches covering 85m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. No buried remains of archaeological significance were detected.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gregor Properties Ltd.

**Newhailes** (Inveresk parish) A Daly  
18th-century designed landscape (NTS)

NT 326 725 Archaeological investigations were conducted on the water gardens dating from the 18th century, where pools, banks, cascades, paths and landscaping were explored. This work demonstrated that there are good levels of preservation in many areas and that several aspects of the gardens had silted up or been filled in, rather than destroyed. Key features located include a curling pond, cascade and pond. Investigations showed that large amounts of earth and stone boulders had been used to create a series of cascades and waterfalls, while renders had been used to create surface effects over bricks.

Three main evaluations were conducted elsewhere on the estate:

**Cabinet garden.** The decorative scheme of two plinths was revealed leading down into the garden and demonstrated that the slope and garden were turfed.

**Ice house.** Fittings from the door, the continuation of a path located in 2001, and rockwork embellishing the entrance that had been added during the Victorian period were all uncovered.

**Walled garden.** The extent of the walls, including the foundations, was established, and showed that the recesses were perhaps for bee boles or the cultivation of plants.

A number of watching briefs were also conducted.

Archive to be deposited in East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**108 North High Street, Musselburgh** K Macfadyen  
(Inveresk parish) (Addyman Associates)  
Evaluation

NT 338 728 Evaluation trenching took place in April 2003 in gardens to the rear of the property. Remains of a cobbled surface

## EAST LOTHIAN

associated with the adjacent ruins of a 19th-century bakehouse were found to overlie a garden soil deposit 0.7m below the surface. The latter contained intermixed 17th to 19th-century pottery. The bakehouse ruin was recorded photographically.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr John Dewer.

**Wedderburn House, Inveresk** (Inveresk parish) R Conolly  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 348 715 The grounds of this 19th-century house are to be developed in three phases. The first phase involved monitoring in May and June 2003 of topsoil stripping in the NW garden. A series of ditches, mostly aligned NE–SW, were exposed, along with several clusters of post-holes and a well.

The ditches are clearly part of the extensive Iron Age field system known to the E and S of the present site. Two ditches appeared to demarcate a trackway, with several gateways issuing into the fields on each side. The well was located adjacent to this putative trackway in the NW corner of a field. It was approximately 5m deep, but was not fully excavated and will be preserved *in situ*.

The ditches cut across the palisade trench of an enclosure that only partially lay within the site. It appears to have been circular and some 30m in diameter.

In the SE corner of the site lay a cluster of post-holes, which are presumed to relate to the ring-groove house previously identified (DES 1995, 49–50). Prehistoric pottery was recovered from one of these features.

Several medieval pits of unknown function were excavated. The site was crossed by broad shallow rig and furrow of medieval or later date.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gemcross Homes Ltd.

**69 West Holmes Gardens, Musselburgh** K Macfadyen  
(Inveresk parish) (Addyman Associates)  
Evaluation

NT 338 726 Four small evaluation trenches were excavated in March 2003 in a constricted development plot. Within the excavated areas no features were found to pre-date the 19th century – although the N boundary wall of the site pre-dates 1824. From the earliest deposits, probable garden soils, 16th to 17th-century pottery was recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr G Smiff.

**West Pans Pottery, 64 Ravensheugh Road, Musselburgh** (Inveresk parish) K Cameron,  
B Glendinning  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 3638 7325 A watching brief was carried out at the site of the former West Pans Pottery (DES 1998, 33) during the excavations for the foundations and associated services of a housing development between May 2002 and October 2003. The development is situated within the Scheduled area. A series of dumped industrial deposits were found beneath spreads of modern rubble which formed the upper surface of the area. Two sherds of pottery (one biscuit-fired and one post-medieval redware sherd) and fragments of two saggars (with glaze impressions) recovered from surface deposits and the spoil heap may have originated from the pottery. Three brick walls were discovered in the base of a drainage trench, perhaps structures associated with salt processing.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Pryde Homes Ltd.

## Traprain Law Environs Project

(Morham; Haddington;  
Athelstaneford parishes)

Bronze Age cremations; proto-souterrains; later prehistoric enclosures

P Carne, D Hale,  
C Haselgrove

The Traprain Law Environs Project is investigating the settlement and economy of the landscape around Traprain Law during the 1st millennia BC and AD. Since 2000, geophysical surveys have been conducted on 30 neighbouring cropmark sites, which have been followed up by a series of evaluation trenches and open-area excavations.

NT 566 733 **Standingstone**. Enclosure situated on the end of a low ridge which extends SW from Traprain Law and overlooks lowland to the N, S and W. A geomagnetic survey of the site revealed a single oval ditch forming a partial enclosure, with a 30m break in the circuit to the NW. Excavation took place over the entirety of the enclosure, and confirmed this break in the circuit. The ditch was cut through the bedrock, and had been recut at one stage. Contemporary with the ditch were two phases of a palisade running around the interior of the ditch, which may have demarcated the interior edge of the bank. Inside the enclosure, three features with sunken cobbled surfaces were excavated (proto-souterrains), two of which were partially surrounded by curving wall gullies. A series of post-holes cut across these at a later date, perhaps blocking off the gap in the enclosure circuit.

In an extension to the excavation to the E, the remains of two Bronze Age cremation vessels were recovered, their contents partially scattered by plough damage. These are likely to have been associated with a series of features across the site which pre-date the enclosure, including several fire-pits packed with charcoal and a number of post-holes. A shallow straight ditch, detected by the geomagnetic survey – perhaps an earlier field boundary – was also shown to pre-date the enclosure.



Fig 32. Traprain Law Environs Project. Standingstone: excavation in progress as viewed from the air (courtesy of John Davies).

NT 507 786 **Foster Law**. Two ditch circuits enclosing a small hilltop at 65m OD, 4km N of Haddington; Chesters hillfort lies 200m to the S. Part of the hilltop was removed by small-scale quarrying during the 1970s. Two evaluation trenches were excavated across the ditches on the northern side and over the ditch terminals at the western end of the site. The outer ditch was the smaller of the two (2.4m wide, 1m deep), and appears to have been recut before being replaced by the more substantial





Fig 33. Traprain Law Environs Project. Foster Law: extract from geomagnetic survey.

inner ditch (4m wide, 1.5m deep). The upper levels of the inner ditch contained late prehistoric pottery and animal bone, as did layers overlying both ditches.

NT 555 741 **East Bearford**. Rectilinear enclosure occupying the top of a terrace at 55m OD, 100m E of Bearford Burn and 2km W of Traprain Law. The main enclosure ditch measured c 4m wide and 2m deep, with a steep inner face. A gully cutting the top of the ditch contained a large rim sherd of Iron Age tradition Cool Type II pottery. A number of other features detected by geomagnetic survey outside the enclosure were also investigated; these are currently undated but are likely to be of similar date.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS A British Academy, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### 33 Forth Street, North Berwick (North Berwick parish)

M Cressey, S Mitchell  
(CFA Archaeology)

Standing building recording; evaluation

NT 5526 8523 A building recording survey and evaluation were undertaken in September 2003. The survey provided a record of a former joiner's workshop and identified that the building is of a single phase, constructed in the early 20th century. The E gable had been built over an earlier wall dating to the 19th century.

Four trenches with a combined area of 24m<sup>2</sup> (5% of the area) were excavated in the garden at the front of the building. Deeply stratified deposits of medieval origin were discovered in all the trenches, including midden layers containing fragments of green-glazed and White Gritty ware pottery. A stone-capped culvert of medieval date was also found.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Camerons Ltd.

### Kingston, North Berwick (North Berwick parish)

A Hunter Blair  
(AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 542 823 A watching brief was carried out in November 2002 during groundbreaking works on the site of a single house plot. Two truncated cobbled areas were recorded across parts of the southern half of the site. The function or date of the cobbles was not determined. No associated archaeological features were seen.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kingston Developments.

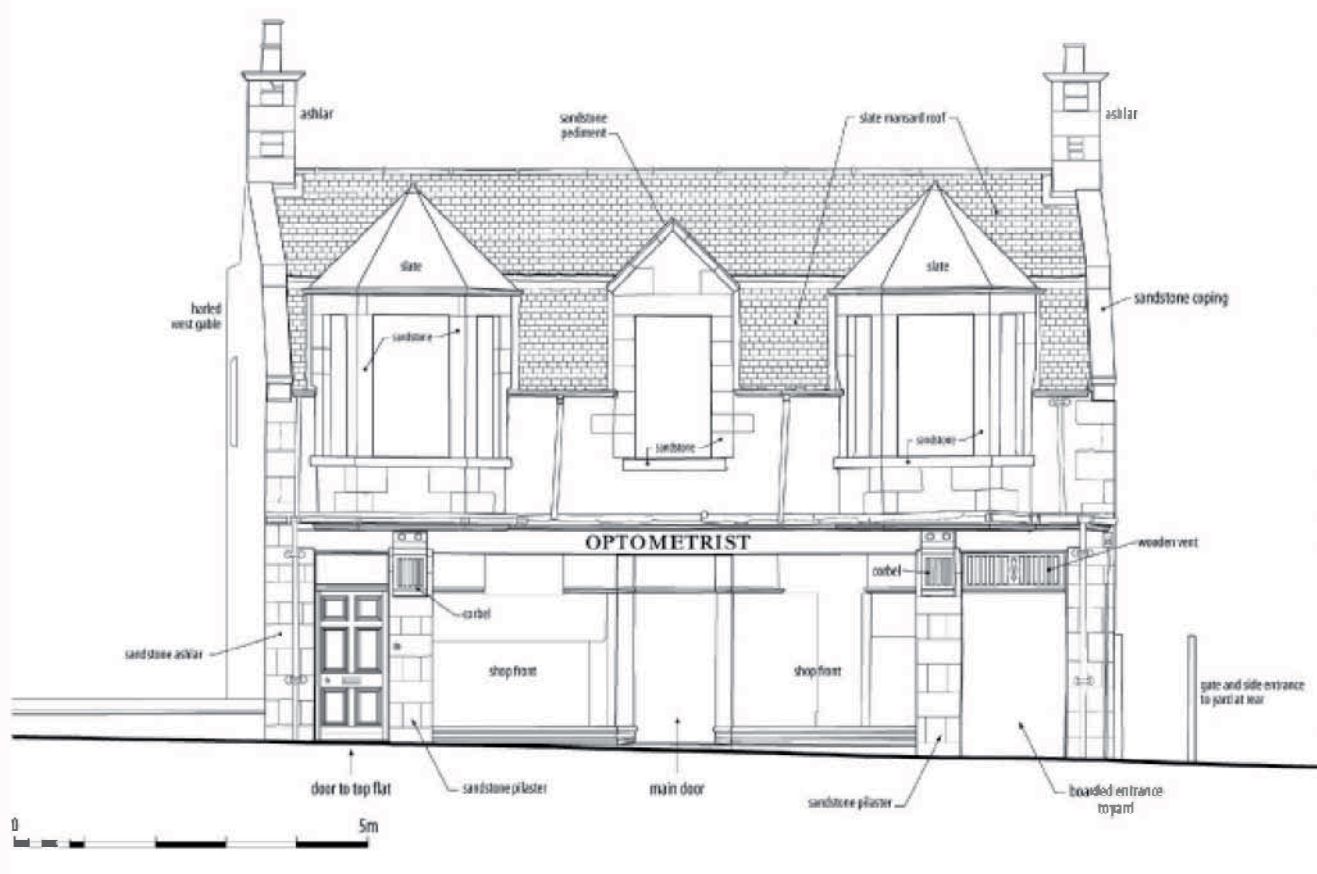


Fig 34. Forth Street, North Berwick.

## EAST LOTHIAN

### **Nether Abbey Hotel, North Berwick**

(North Berwick parish)

R Inglis  
(AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation

NT 544 854 An evaluation was undertaken in August 2003. No deposits of archaeological importance were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cooper Cromar Architects.

### **North Berwick** (North Berwick parish)

Watching brief

E Jones  
(Headland Archaeology)

NT 555 854 A watching brief was maintained between October 2002 and May 2003 on all ground disturbances within the medieval core of North Berwick during the replacement of water pipes. Medieval midden deposits were encountered on Quality Street, High Street, East Road, Forth Street and Law Road. A number of structures dating to the post-medieval period were also recorded. The extent of the medieval midden deposits was mapped; outside this area, deposits of post-medieval and later date were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Water.

### **Old Abbey Road, North Berwick**

(North Berwick parish)

I Suddaby  
(CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 5455 8495 A watching brief was carried out in June 2003 on the site of a proposed housing development in close proximity to North Berwick Priory and later castle. There were no features of archaeological significance.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Barbour Homes.

### **7-9 St Andrews Street,**

**North Berwick** (North Berwick parish)

M Cressey, S Mitchell  
(CFA Archaeology)

Standing building recording; evaluation

NT 5526 8523 A building recording survey and evaluation were undertaken in June 2003. A two-storey derelict shop with a rectangular garden to the rear stands on the development site and is scheduled for demolition. It is shown on the 1907 OS map but is not on the 1st edition.

The building appears to be of a single-phase construction with only minor alterations on the ground floor of the N elevation. There is also residual evidence on the western part of the N elevation for the demolition, sometime during the later 20th century, of an ancillary building.

Four trenches, amounting to 5% of the site area (44m<sup>2</sup>), were excavated within the garden. A buried soil revealed in one trench is interpreted as being medieval on the basis of the pottery. This deposit was not discovered in any of the other trenches.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Camerons Ltd.

### **Hailes Castle** (Prestonkirk parish)

Watching brief

G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 574 757 A watching brief was maintained in July 2003 during the excavation of a series of small shallow pits for a new fence line on the S side of the service range immediately E of the Great Hall block. There were no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

### **Traprain Law** (Prestonkirk parish)

Survey; test pitting; fieldwalking A Dunwell (CFA Archaeology)

F Hunter (NMS),

NT 580 747 Following an extensive fire in late summer 2003, assessment of the damage was undertaken between November

and December 2003. The area below the Cruden Wall on the W side, and the southern edge of the hill from the SW corner along to the E end, have all been damaged. A walkover survey revealed significant new information about the ramparts and terraces of the site, since stonework was markedly more visible than normal because of the loss of soil and vegetation. Some previously un-noted terraces were identified, and revetment walls were revealed on many others. The defensive system appears more complex than has been noted before. A total of 44 test pits were excavated to assess the scale of damage, which varied considerably from superficial to severe (the soil converted to ash at depths of up to 0.4m). Fieldwalking of the burnt areas produced a scatter of finds, including samian and Roman glass.

Sponsors: HS A NMS.

### **Longdykes, Prestonpans**

(Prestonpans parish)

B Glendinning  
(CFA Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; evaluation

NT 395 745 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in October 2003 in advance of a housing development on the eastern fringe of Prestonpans. Seventy-one trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (7336m<sup>2</sup>) of the area. The remains of rig and furrow cultivation were identified in the southern half of the site. Two lengths of drystone wall were discovered which correspond to field boundaries shown on the OS map of 1854. No other features of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Persimmon Homes (East Scotland) Ltd.

### **Prestonpans Swimming Pool, Prestonpans**

(Prestonpans parish)

S Mitchell  
(CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 3913 7402 A watching brief was carried out in July 2003 during the excavation of a storm drain for a new swimming pool development. The trench ran SE towards Preston Road and then along Preston Road. A buried soil, rich in organic material and containing shell fragments and a sherd of green-glazed pottery, was likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date. The footings of a wall, constructed of roughly worked sandstone blocks, bounded the southern edge of the buried soil in the pipe trench. The function of this wall cannot be defined from this small-scale excavation, but it is suggested that it is likely to be of a similar date to the buried soil. A small patch of midden was of uncertain date, located directly beneath a modern layer. A mineshaft was exposed within the pipe trench, at a depth of c 2m under Preston Road; it was not investigated due to health and safety considerations.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

### **West Loan, Prestonpans**

(Prestonpans parish)

E Jones  
(Headland Archaeology)

Prehistoric enclosure; ?medieval enclosure

NT 390 742 An archaeological excavation was undertaken in October 2003 at a gap site at West Loan. A previous evaluation (*DES 2002*, 43) revealed archaeological features of possible prehistoric and medieval date in the SE corner of the site. The excavation therefore focused on this part of the site.

Four phases were identified during the excavation. Phase 1 comprised the truncated remains of three parallel curvilinear ditches, running roughly NE-SW. The nature of the features suggests they belong to the same prehistoric enclosure, but are not necessarily contemporary. The inner ditch produced one pottery sherd of likely Iron Age date, and a fragment of coarser, probably earlier pottery was found within the fill of a post-medieval ditch cut through the middle ditch. Only a small part of the enclosure interior was revealed within the excavated area,

and the bulk of the enclosure lies beneath the car park of Preston Tower, to the S of the site.

Phase 2 consisted of a series of medieval ditches running across the site, which cut the prehistoric enclosure. Three of these were recuts of the same ditch, suggesting a possible medieval enclosure.

Phase 3 comprised a series of post-medieval cultivation furrows in the W part of the site, which cut the Phase 2 ditches. A 19th/20th-century service trench represented Phase 4.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hart Estates Ltd.

### Crystal Rig Windfarm

G Mudie, S Badger  
(CFA Archaeology)

(Stenton; Dunbar;

Spott (Scottish Borders) parishes)

(See also Scottish Borders: Innerwick parish)

Desk-based assessment; survey; watching brief

NT 671 684 to NT 643 761 A desk-based assessment and survey were carried out in April 2003 along a 50m corridor centred on the proposed cable route alignment for a windfarm. Six new sites were identified: a sheepfold, a field bank, a building, a trackway, the remains of a row of cottages, and two clearance cairns.

A watching brief was carried out during the installation of the grid connector cable in July and August 2003 at two locations: at the N of the route, near Biel East Lodge, and near the site of a building known as Common House. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were discovered.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Crystal Rig Windfarm.

**Stenton Waste Water Works** (Stenton parish) D Wilson  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 625 742 A watching brief was required on groundbreaking works associated with the construction of a new waste water treatment works on the outskirts of Stenton. No archaeological features were observed within the area of the works.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Black and Veatch Consulting Ltd.

**Seton Collegiate Kirk** (Tranent parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 4180 7505 The reinstatement of the course of the burn that flows through the Guardianship area at Seton Collegiate Kirk was monitored in June 2003. It was thought that the works might go beyond the water channel. Nothing of archaeological note was revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Whitekirk** (Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish) Martin Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 5930 8140 A watching brief was carried out in May 2003 on groundbreaking works associated with the construction of two houses at Whitekirk. The site lies in close proximity of the medieval core of Whitekirk. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Whitekirk Developments.

**Walden Terrace, Gifford** (Yester parish) B Glendinning  
Desk-based assessment; evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 537 678 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in September 2003 in advance of a housing

development. Eight trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (c 419m<sup>2</sup>) of the development area. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Camerons Ltd.

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

### East Renfrewshire Farm Survey

(Eaglesham parish)  
Survey

S Hothersall,

R L Hunter, S L Hunter

### Bennan Farm

- NS 5234 5093/ Raised trackway, 2.5m wide. Stone-sided  
NS 5168 5127 ramp leaves this ramp at NS 5222 5099.  
NS 5201 5110 Faint turf bank, to NS 5205 5119.  
NS 5192 5123 Channel, to NS 5209 5118.  
NS 5236 5093 Turf bank, 9 x 1.5 x 0.5m, to NS 5235 5093.  
NS 5167 5141 Trackway, 1.5m wide, to NS 5235 5093.  
NS 5165 5116 Trackway, 1.5m wide, to NS 5117 5094.  
NS 5165 5119 Wide drain, to NS 5150 5069.  
NS 5202 5108 Grass-covered mound, ?lime, 5.4 x 5.5 x 0.8m.  
NS 5205 5108 Drain revetted in sections, to NS 5235 5192.  
NS 5212 5102 Quarry, 20 x 5 x 5m.  
NS 5156 5058 Grass-covered dyke, 12.7 x 1 x 0.7m, associated with area of large stones.  
NS 5179 5081 Dyke, 1.8 x 0.6 x 0.4m.  
NS 5179 5082 Quarry, 8 x 3 x 1.5m.  
NS 5167 5124 Metalled trackway, to NS 5095 5120.

### Blackhouse Farm

- NS 5419 5354 Trackway, 0.9m wide, to NS 5423 5346.  
NS 5419 5354 Trackway, 2.5m wide, to NS 5433 5356.  
NS 5425 5342 Rig and furrow, 4.5m wide, extends for 64m N-S and 20m E-W.  
NS 5394 5338 Rig and furrow, 4.5m wide.  
NS 5385 5328 Quarry, 6 x 5.6 x 5m, with back scarp of 5m. Shown on 1st edition OS map (1856).  
NS 5381 5314 Modern clearance cairn, 3.5 x 5.6 x 0.5m.  
NS 5381 5314 Trackway, 2.5m wide by 50m long, to NS 5376 5312.  
NS 5370 5301 Old entrance, 3.6m wide, lies on line of almost ploughed-out bank running from NS 5381 5314 to NS 5370 5300.  
NS 5359 5287 Dyke of large boulders, possibly built as a revetment against flooding, to NS 5364 5288.  
NS 5358 5289 Linear modern cairn, 16 x 4 x 0.75m.  
NS 5354 5289 Sluice and dam. Shown on OS 1st edition.  
NS 5351 5292 ?Original slurry area now used as a walled garden, 12.5 x 10 x 0.9m.  
NS 5351 5282 Concrete water tank cover, 6 x 2m.  
NS 5348 5285 Trackway, to NS 5296 5260.  
NS 5307 5272 Turf-covered stone dyke, 1.5m wide by 0.2m high, to NS 5308 5278.  
NS 5295 5274 ?Platforms/quarrying, 10 x 3 x 1.5m at back scarp.  
NS 5291 5275 Turf bank, 10 x 0.5 x 0.1m.  
NS 5318 5287 Dyke, 0.5m wide by 0.1m high, to NS 5322 5287.  
NS 5366 5303 Area of stones, 10 x 5m. May be location of one of the farmsteads shown on 1789 plan.  
NS 5379 5337 Two quarry scoops, 5.5 x 5.5 x 2m at back scarp; and 3 x 3 x 1.75m at back scarp.



## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

- NS 5376 5249 Weir on Earn Water. Shown on 2nd edition OS map (1895).
- NS 5391 5253 Remains of footings of bridge, consisting of large dressed sandstone, 6m wide. Shown on OS 1st edition.
- NS 5393 5251 Scant remains of Hazeldean Silk Printing Works. Shown on OS 2nd edition.
- NS 5351 5294 Footings of common brick structure, 7.2 x 3.7 x 0.3m.
- NS 5349 5297 Turf trackway, 2m wide, to NS 5348 5301.
- NS 5330 5297 Weir over Earn Water, c 4m wide. Shown on OS 1st edition.
- NS 5330 5296 Remains of lade shown on OS 1st edition, to NS 53362 5317.
- Bonnyton Farm**
- NS 5567 5358 Turf field bank, running NE-SW, to NS 5555 5347.
- NS 5543 5350 Gate posts, 1m high x 0.45m wide x 0.2m deep, with incised features.
- NS 5551 5342 Turf bank, 1m wide by 0.1m high, running NW-SE, to NS 5544 5349.
- Bonnyton Moor Farm**
- NS 5487 5273 Three corn stack stands, 2m diameter.
- NS 5440 5228 Trench, 6 x 2m, excavated into quarried hilltop confirmed that this feature was natural outcrop, with bedrock close to surface (*DES 1968, 74; DES 1971, 38; DES 1973, 45*).
- NS 5533 5309 Whinstone quarry material, 3 x 5 x 2m.
- NS 5529 5321 Trackway, 1.5m wide, to NS 5528 5318.
- Castlehill House**
- NS 5549 5322 Quarry, 24.7 x 3.5 x 3m.
- NS 5548 5322 Grass-covered mound, 5 x 4 x 0.5m.
- NS 5550 5324 Grass-covered mound, 17 x 19 x 1.3m.
- NS 5543 5320 Quarry, 7 x 2.3 x 1m.
- NS 5542 5320 Quarry, 7.7 x 2.9 x 1.2m.
- NS 5540 5318 Grass-covered mound, 6.5 x 6.3 x 1.2m.
- NS 5541 5319 Quarried crags, to NS 5539 5316.
- NS 5538 5314 Quarry, 4 x 3 x 1m.
- NS 5542 5311 Quarried crags, 10 x 2m.
- NS 5557 5315 Quarry, 7.5 x 1.5 x 1m.
- Crosslees Farm**
- NS 5573 5354 Metalled trackway, 2.8m wide, to NS 5552 5340.
- NS 5552 5338 Large quarry, 38 x 19 x 4.5m. Entrance, 4.7m wide, faces NW. Shown on 1st edition OS map (1856).
- NS 5550 5336 ?Structure comprising five earth banks and two semi-rectangular hollowed areas of ground.
- NS 5555 5336 & NS 5544 5329 Rig and furrow, 3m, running NW-SE.
- NS 5545 5327 Rig and furrow, 3m, running NNE-SSW.
- NS 5531 5311 Raised metalled trackway, 3m wide, to NS 5550 5326.
- NS 5538 5316 Turf-covered cairn, 5m diameter, 0.6m high.
- NS 5575 5329 Rig and furrow, 2m wide (& NS 5585 5319).
- NS 5600 5316 Remains of structures and banked features SW of Castlehill Lodge. May be remains of West Tofts shown on 1789 plan.
- NS 5599 5320 Faint remains of stone dyke, 21m long, to NS 5596 5319.
- NS 5583 5328 Turf bank, 1m wide by 0.2m high, running NW-SE, to NS 5587 5325.
- NS 5581 5304 Quarry, 7.9 x 2.7 x 1m.
- NS 5584 5303 Quarried area, 21.4 x 8.5 x 1m.
- NS 5584 5309 Two partially buried stone settings, 1m and 0.8 x 0.4m. Partially buried 2m long line of stones immediately next to cairn, 2.5 x 2m.
- NS 5587 5301 Sandstone blocks cover an area 2.5 x 2 x 1m.
- NS 5588 5304 Six small cairns varying from 1.5 x 0.9 x 0.2m to 3.3 x 1.3 x 0.3m, probably due to the uprooting of trees.
- NS 5598 5306 Small quarry, 4.5 x 1 x 0.3m.
- NS 5579 5304 Quarry, 5.2 x 1.5 x 1.1m.
- NS 5585 5305 Turf trackway, 1.7m wide, to NS 5574 5305.
- NS 5574 5306/ Three streams, two having stone arches to take the flow of water beneath dykes.
- NS 5598 5316 Quarried hillock, with quarrying, 4.8 x 3.5m
- NS 5554 5283 Quarry, 8 x 2.6 x 0.8m.
- NS 5568 5314 Two quarries; 9.5 x 4.8 x 1.8m and 6.7 x 7.9 x 1m.
- NS 5566 5316 Quarry, 9.9 x 5.1 x 1.5m.
- NS 5549 5298 Quarry, 5.4 x 2.7 x 1.8m.
- NS 5548 5298 Quarry, 8.2 x 5.2 x 2.45m.
- NS 5537 5295 Sunken trackway, to NS 5569 5265.
- NS 5561 5251 Stone foundations, 10.6 x 1.9 x 0.2m.
- NS 5572 5269/ Streams showing signs of water management.
- NS 5519 5294/ NS 5539 5311 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5577 5291 Erratic boulder, 0.95 x 1.2 x 0.8m.
- NS 5599 5277 Quarry, 7.6 x 4.3 x 1.3m.
- NS 5610 5273 Seven narrow cultivation rigs, 8 x 0.7m.
- NS 5613 5276 Cairn, 3 x 2 x 2.5m.
- NS 5614 5276 Quarried crags.
- NS 5600 5283 Quarry, 4.6 x 2.5 x 1m.
- NS 5617 5294 Quarry, 4.7 x 3.5 x 0.7m.
- NS 5617 5294 Cairn material, 13 x 1.5 x 0.7m.
- NS 5605 5266 Quarry, 4.4 x 2 x 0.5m.
- NS 5583 5250 Turf bank, 0.9m wide by 0.5m high, to NS 5577 5232.
- NS 5572 5269/ Streams revetted in places; three concrete lintels allow their flow under dykes.
- NS 5636 5297 Bridge, 3.5 x 1.4m.
- NS 5593 5280 ?Quarry, 8 x 7.9m.
- NS 5584 5263 Quarried crags, 31.5 x 2.5m high.
- NS 5613 5303 Metalled trackway, 3m wide, to NS 5608 5297.
- NS 5625 5308 Line of three earthfast stones together with cut-out section, 1m wide, widening to 2m.
- NS 5631 5256 Marriage lintel, 1.36 x 0.18 x 0.27m, built into Humble Road dyke to SE of Crosslees Farm. Inscription reads 'I M 1768 MA'.
- NS 5649 5287 Large stone incorporated into dyke bordering Humble Road to SE of Crosslees Farm, 1.5 x 0.7 x 0.24m (*DES 1979, 36*).
- NS 5644 5291 Culvert.
- NS 5641 5298 Modern stone and concrete structural footings. Two metal rails, 2.5m and 2.25m.
- NS 5640 5297 Compacted area of stones covered by grass, 7.5 x 1.5m.
- NS 5668 5281 Quarried crags, 31.5 x 2.5m.
- NS 5613 5303
- Langlee Farm**
- NS 5218 5196 Area of large boulders, c 8.5 x 8.6 x 1.2m.
- NS 5223 5175 Clearance cairn, 2.5 x 1.5 x 0.2m.
- NS 5205 5208 Clearance cairn, 4 x 3 x 0.7m.

NS 5183 5206	Quarried crag, 8.5 x 2.4m.
NS 5182 5206	Grass-covered stone dyke, 17 x 1.5 x 0.4m, to NS 5182 5208.
NS 5179 5205	Wide area of lynchets.
NS 5192 5170	Rig and furrow, 2.5m wide.
NS 5195 5171	Short sections of low banks along an area measuring 9.5m.
NS 5185 5182	Remains of North Langlee farmstead. Shown on 1789 plan and 1st edition OS map (1856).
NS 5186 5185	Quarry, 14 x 8 x 13m.
NS 5188 5177	Metalled trackway, 2.5m wide, to NS 5184 5193 and NS 5175 5182.
NS 5188 5182	Dew pit, 17m diameter.
NS 5170 5169	Quarry scoop, 12.8 x 12.3 x 1.2m.
NS 5171 5155	?Footings, 7 x 5m.
NS 5175 5140	Stone settings and cut associated with Bennan Burn.
NS 5168 5158	Turf trackway, 1.5m wide, to NS 5163 5159.
NS 5162 5159	Two concrete gas pipes, 1m diameter.
NS 5161 5153	Stone dyke, 25m long, to NS 5163 5159.
NS 5162 5150	Stone dyke, 20m long, to NS 5161 5155.
NS 5169 5186	Line of five stones, 2.5 x 0.5 x 0.2m.
NS 5165 5165	Oval turf bank, internally 9.5 x 10.5m; bank, 1.5 x 0.2m.
NS 5170 5147	Rig and furrow, 2m wide.
NS 5228 5114	Lade of varying widths, 1–2.5m, to NS 5227 5138.
NS 5226 5114	Short section of lade, to NS 5224 5116.
NS 5227 5135	Clearance cairn, 2.5 x 2 x 0.3m.
NS 5216 5122	Turf bank, 1 x 0.3m, to NS 5203 5123.
NS 5202 5123	Drain, to NS 5203 5123.
NS 5220 5147	Clearance cairn, 2.5 x 3 x 0.9m.
NS 5193 5135	Clearance cairn, 3.5 x 3 x 0.8m.
NS 5204 5133	Circular depression, 4m diameter.
NS 5224 5141	Clearance cairn, 2.2 x 1 x 0.3m.
NS 5227 5138	Area of stone, 2.5 x 2.5 x 0.3m.
NS 5283 5161	Remains of South Langlee farmstead. Shown on 1789 plan and OS 1st edition.
NS 5183 5163	Remains of water wheel engine structure for threshing mill. The structure was drawn and surrounding area deturfed, examined and surveyed. The structure, built partly in ashlar stone blocks, lies to the S of present Langlee Farm.
NS 5181 5145	Clearance cairn, 3.5 x 2.6 x 0.6m.
NS 5182 5149	Trackway, 2m wide, to NS 5192 5137.
NS 5166 5148	Two ?settlement areas, 31 x 12m with back scarp rising to 4m; and 16 x 6m with back scarp rising to 2m.
NS 5177 5143	Clearance cairn, 9.4 x 4.8 x 0.5m.
NS 5209 5148	Clearance cairn, 6.5 x 7.5 x 1.7m.
NS 5208 5145	Area of quarry scoops, 11.5 x 11 x 1m.
NS 5208 5132	Lade, to NS 5220 5148.
NS 5193 5164	Two clearance cairns, 2.8 x 2.6 x 0.3m and 3 x 1 x 0.1m.
NS 5190 5162	Deposited drain clearance material, 18 x 6.5 x 0.4m.
NS 5165 5132	Single pig house and privy built of dressed ashlar blocks.
NS 5164 5128	Quarry, 12 x 4m.
NS 5167 5123	Modern building foundations.
NS 5144 5167	Turf bank, 25 x 1.5 x 1m.

Full reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

### East Revoch Farm (Eaglesham parish) S Nisbet Dam

NS 5637 5117 Abutments of former dam, either side of Kirkton Burn. Rock-cut lade, 2m wide, heading N from dam, crossing brow of hill at NS 5643 5122 towards Picketlaw Reservoir. Dam, possibly pre-dating Mid and High dams on W.

### Thornliebank, Auldhouse Burn (Eastwood parish) S Nisbet Dam and lade

NS 545 589 Massive masonry dam at NS 546 586 (*DES* 1983, 29) powered Newfield cotton mill (1796) at NS 5463 5873. Downstream at NS 5457 5895, second masonry dam survives in gorge of Auldhouse Burn on N side of B769, 7m high and curved in plan. Surviving lade on elevated embankment up to 10m high heads N from dam, intermittently reduced in level by redevelopment, formerly entered Thornliebank cotton mill (1785) at NS 5453 5929.

Banks of Auldhouse Burn 4m high, lined in sandstone rubble, spanned by two masonry bridges at NS 5468 5928 and immediately downstream, last remnants of Thornliebank printworks.

### Floak Quarry, Fenwick (Mearns parish) A Hunter Blair Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 495 505 In October 2003, an evaluation was undertaken prior to quarrying associated with the construction of the M77 at Floak. The evaluation revealed the remains of a truncated hearth, a spring associated with a peat-filled erosion gully containing flint fragments, and a burnt mound under which three pits were excavated. One of the pits was timber-lined.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Balfour Beatty Construction Ltd.

### Floakside (Mearns parish) K Stentoft Deserted farmstead (AOC Archaeology)

NS 5024 5067 An element of the post-medieval deserted farmstead of Floakside was excavated during autumn 2002 prior to the development of the M77. This revealed an L-shaped dwelling house with a possible byre attached to the N. Significant amounts of artefacts were recovered. The structural remains are thought to date to between the late 18th and late 19th century. No earlier structures or artefacts were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS A

### Glasgow Southern Orbital D Wilson (Mearns parish) (AOC Archaeology) (Also in South Lanarkshire: East Kilbride parish) Watching brief

NS 525 545 to NS 588 559 A watching brief across the length of the Glasgow Southern Orbital from Newton Mearns to Phillipshill (W of East Kilbride) was carried out between April and October 2003 (*DES* 2002, 45). No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: ASH Design & Assessment.

### West Acres, Newton Mearns (Mearns parish) R Toolis Bronze Age roundhouse; palisades (AOC Archaeology)

NS 530 558 A programme of evaluation works was undertaken between October and November 2002 on the site of a proposed residential development site (see *DES* 2000, 32). A total of 64 trenches were excavated, revealing a cluster of archaeological features around an apparent palisade-enclosed homestead. The



Fig 35. West Acres, Newton Mearns. Roundhouses.

excavation of these features was carried out in December 2002 after a further area around them had been stripped of topsoil.

The excavation revealed a ring-groove roundhouse, bounded on the S by a palisade. Numerous internal features, such as post-holes and pits, were apparent and appeared to define the internal layout. Two curvilinear palisade trenches to the immediate N of the roundhouse were demonstrated to precede and succeed the construction of the roundhouse. Considerable quantities of charcoal and Late Bronze Age pottery sherds were recovered from features within and outwith the roundhouse, representing significant dating and occupational evidence for the site.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mactaggart & Mickel Ltd.

#### **Barrhouse, Neilston** (Neilston parish)

B Henry

Post-medieval farmstead

NS 4797 5529 Following its discovery during the ACFA survey in December 1994, ahead of planting the East Renfrewshire Community Woodland (*DES 1995, 90*), several seasons of digging have completed the excavation of the farmhouse, currently dated as early 18th century from documentary evidence.

Structural features in room 6 included one N-facing window, a fireplace and a recess or cupboard. This room opened onto the N end of a corridor with an external door at each end. Room 5 was also entered from the N end of the corridor. Room 5 featured both N and S-facing windows, a well-preserved fireplace and a recessed cupboard. There were also two enclosed features which



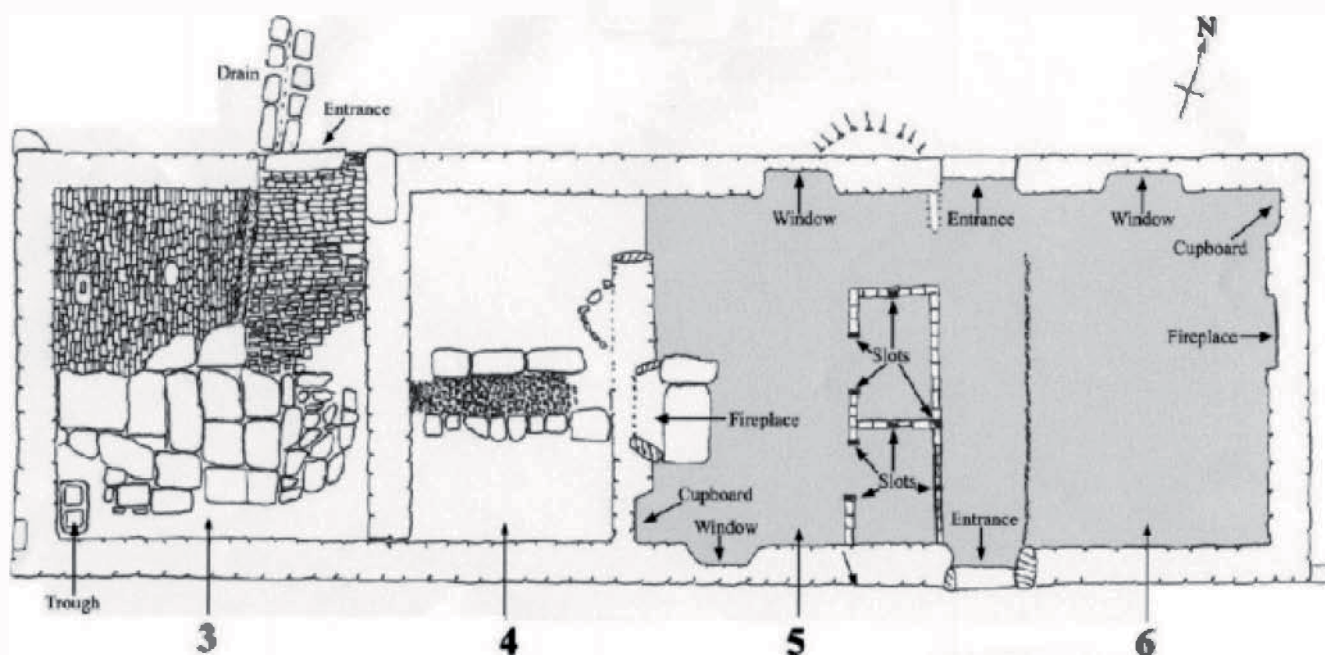


Fig 36. Barrhouse, Neilston.

could be bed recesses. A doorway in the NW corner opened into a possible workshop (room 4) or dairy area where there was evidence around an arc of stones for a small kiln or furnace. Room 3 was the best-preserved area and was clearly a byre with a part-flagged, part-cobbled floor. A stoneware trough was still *in situ* but broken, and there was evidence for supports set into the cobbles for stalls. A drain dog-legged through the wall to continue into the stony walkway outside.

The main walls were 0.5m thick, of largely undressed stone and rubble construction, bound with lime mortar. Dressed stone features were found at the main opposing doorways and at the fireplace in room 5. The floors of the living quarters were lime-mortared and a lime mortar wash was used to plaster the walls. No evidence remained of the roof structure, which was probably straw or reed-thatched.

Artefactual evidence includes 18th/19th-century ceramics, iron agricultural tools, horseshoes and a considerable quantity of square hand-made iron nails, 11lbs of which were found in the northern window recess in room 5. A coarse sandstone knocking stone was found partially blocking the doorway between rooms 5 and 4. The remains of a cast-iron cooking pot were found outside the building. A significant quantity of sherds of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery supports the theory of an earlier building at the site, as evidenced by the 1m thick foundation course uncovered adjacent to the W of the farmhouse. Sponsors: Elderslie Estates, J Hutchison, Dyke Farm.

#### Neilston Parish Church

D Sneddon, D Swan  
(Neilston parish) (GUARD)

#### Watching brief

NS 480 573 A watching brief was carried out during renovation and repair works. Inside the church two test trenches were dug to investigate the possible foundations of the medieval and later 18th-century church phases. A deposit of disarticulated human bone was found lying over articulated skeletons. The remains of a stone foundation are thought to be from the 18th-century T-shaped church. Finds include a 17th-century coin, medieval pottery, a jet bead and a possibly prehistoric stone axe/hammer.

In the graveyard, a trench dug for the replacement of services revealed 27 articulated skeletons at a depth of c 0.3–0.6m below the surface. Only four of these were lifted and the rest were analysed in the ground. The presence of post-medieval artefacts, lead-lined coffins, coffin handles and shroud pins indicates a probable date for these burials in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Neilston Parish Church.

## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

### 15 Bonnington Road Lane, Leith

(City parish of Edinburgh)

R Inglis  
(AOC Archaeology)

#### Watching brief

NT 261 760 A watching brief was carried out in October and November 2003 on the groundbreaking works associated with the construction of a mobile phone mast. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Medlock Group.

### Bruntsfield Golf Course

(City parish of Edinburgh)

V E Dean

#### Well

NT 1961 7597 Investigation by the groundsman in November 2002 of a waterlogged area of the golf course revealed the cover slabs of a previously unknown well. Two rectangular sandstone slabs, 1.75 x 0.75 x 0.15m, had been butted together, with a central circular hole, 0.3m in diameter, which left each slab with a semi-circular notch. This may have been to accommodate a pump, although there were no signs of any attachments.

According to the groundsman, the well was about 3m deep, with 2m of water. It was 1.1m in diameter and stone-lined, the squared stones having been cut where necessary to continue the curve of the walls.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bruntsfield Links Golfing Society Ltd.

## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

### 22 Calton Road

(City parish of Edinburgh) E Jones, T Holden  
(Headland Archaeology)

Standing building recording; excavation

NT 265 739 A historic building survey and excavation were undertaken between March and October 2003.

The survey indicated that the building may originally have been constructed as a single-storey workshop or dwelling, probably in the mid-19th century, but soon after was converted for use as a lofted building, probably a stable with hayloft. Subsequently, many of the original openings were blocked and a large central opening inserted. This was later heightened to accommodate its new use as a workshop/garage.

An evaluation of the site in March and April 2003 revealed a series of garden soil deposits, with modern disturbance along the frontage of Calton Road. The natural boulder clay was around 3m below ground level. No structures or features were identified during the evaluation, though there remained the possibility that cut features might survive beneath the garden soil deposits and further mitigation was required before development.

This comprised the excavation of two trenches along the line of the E wall of the proposed building. The garden soils were recorded and sample excavated for the retrieval of finds. Five phases of activity were identified. The earliest deposits dated to the 13th to 15th centuries and comprised garden soil and a pit. Phases 2 and 3 comprised garden soils, dating to the 16th and 17th centuries, with a possible path associated with Phase 2. Phase 4 deposits contained pottery dating up to the 18th century, and was the last deposit of garden soil before the site was developed for industrial use in the 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gray, Marshall & Associates.

### City Chambers, High Street

(City parish of Edinburgh) R Coleman  
(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 257 736 A watching brief in February 2003 on the excavation of two trenches 0.45m deep, directly outwith the City Chambers, exposed four stratigraphic levels. These have been interpreted as levelling and structural layers associated with the construction of the modern pavement on the High Street. Beneath these was a band of redeposited natural red clay (extent not established) containing animal bone, slate and degraded building material from earlier phases of activity on the High Street.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### City Mortuary, Cowgate

(City parish of Edinburgh) M Kimber  
(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 261 735 A series of watching briefs were undertaken between February and November 2003 in the car park of the City Mortuary during ground disturbance works. The bedrock beneath the modern bank had been terraced. No other archaeological features were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

### Corstorphine Doocot (City parish of Edinburgh)

G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 2004 7251 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in July 2003 while contractors excavated a short trench from the doocot (NT27SW 5) to the nearby garden wall. There were no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

### Cowgate Nursery, 144–166 Cowgate

(City parish of Edinburgh) E Jones  
(Headland Archaeology)

Medieval midden; post-medieval structures

NT 258 735 An evaluation involving the excavation of five trenches was carried out between October 2002 and January 2003 on the site of the former Cowgate Nursery School. Significant archaeological deposits survived beneath the proposed development site. The earliest were medieval midden deposits which were identified in all trenches at a minimum of 1m below the present ground surface. It is clear from a previous borehole survey that these deposits are up to 3m thick in the E of the site. Stone walls, surfaces and culverts were constructed on top of these midden deposits. These are likely to have related to buildings constructed on either side of closes depicted on maps from the 16th century onwards. An assemblage of mainly post-medieval artefacts was recovered from the site, although some medieval material was also recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Castle Rock Housing Association.

### Craiglockhart Steading, Glenlockhart Road

(City parish of Edinburgh) A Rees  
(CFA Archaeology)

Evaluation; watching brief

NT 2270 7027 An evaluation and watching brief were carried out in May 2003 as the final phase of fieldwork associated with the demolition of Craiglockhart Steading and the construction of a car park on the site (see *DES 2002*, 47). A single trench was excavated in order to assess the location of a possible moat sited to the S of the putative precinct wall discovered during the trial trenching carried out during 2002. This trench determined that the area to the S of the wall was once low-lying and had been backfilled in order to create a level area. It was demonstrated that a moat or deep ditch did not exist. A watching brief was maintained throughout all groundbreaking works. No artefacts or features of archaeological significance were located.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: NUNIV Construction Ltd.

### Craigmillar Castle (City parish of Edinburgh)

G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 288 708 A series of nine test trenches was dug in November 2002 in the field to the N of the castle to investigate soil porosity ahead of new drainage for car parking. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

### Cramond Manse (City parish of Edinburgh)

E Jones  
(Headland Archaeology)

NT 190 769 A watching brief was undertaken in June 2003 on ground disturbance associated with the construction of a noise monitoring station at the manse, which lies within Cramond Roman fort. Excavation revealed topsoil and tarmac above modern overburden, to a maximum depth of 0.65m. Natural subsoil was not reached.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: BAA Edinburgh (Engineering).

### Cramond Roman fort


(City parish of Edinburgh) H M D Jones

Geophysical survey

NT 1910 7675 It was thought that the lack of Roman features found in the previous survey (*DES 2002*, 47) could have been due to the ground having been made up to a depth that the survey could not detect, i.e. exceeding 0.75m. Two linear array

measurements were later made that detected to a depth of 4m. The first was E–W across the walled garden and showed only the geology. The second ran NW from the grassed area N of the walled garden and recorded low and high resistances in positions that suggest the detection of the two ditches, the wall and building within the fort.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  City of Edinburgh Council, University of Edinburgh – Dept Geology & Geophysics, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

**Dalziel's Garage, Coburg Street, Leith** E Jones  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)  
Post-medieval buildings; WW2 air raid shelters

NT 268 765 An archaeological excavation was undertaken between March and August 2003 at the former Dalziel's Garage, in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent.

After an initial desk-based assessment, an evaluation of the site revealed post-medieval deposits surviving along the western edge, despite substantial modern disturbance. A number of WW2 air raid shelters covered most of the rest of the site, and had largely destroyed any earlier features that may have been present.

The excavation recorded the location of five air raid shelters across the site and a number of post-medieval tenement walls, prior to their removal by machine. A demolition or levelling deposit, containing 17th to 19th-century finds, was located in the southern part of the site. Four test pits were excavated through this material to determine the depth of deposits. This material sealed a mortar-rich demolition deposit, which filled a substantial cut feature along the southern edge of the site.

Natural deposits on the site consisted of Holocene beach sands overlain by windblown sand, which formed large dunes. This is typical for this part of Leith, although the top of the sand dune surviving here was heavily truncated, suggesting any earlier deposits would have been removed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Morningside Development Company.

**Duddingston Loch** (City parish of Edinburgh) E Jones  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 285 724 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2003 on the excavation of a trench to the W of Duddingston Loch in order to provide surface drainage for Duddingston Road West. The area is part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument. An L-shaped trench was excavated to a depth of 0.8m through peaty deposits. Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council Roads Department.

**Edinburgh Castle** (City parish of Edinburgh) G Ewart  
Watching brief; recording (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 2517 7343 **Crown Square.** A watching brief was undertaken in January 2003 during minor excavations in the SE corner of Crown Square, a continuation of a trench that was dug during 2001–2 in the SW corner (*DES 2002*, 48). This second phase of work involved only the digging of the service trench, so a narrower area was opened up. The bedrock encountered showed clear signs of quarrying along the N side of the trench, presumably to facilitate the construction of the vault below, which at this point is the east-most accessed from the 'Devil's Elbow', now used as a boiler room. This is in contrast to that at the E end, where it rose smoothly towards the Palace, indicating that at least the W side of this structure sits on a ridge of bedrock, dropping again on the E side of the Palace, where another series of vaults underlies it.

A wall was found which was a continuation of that found in the previous trench, then forming the back wall of the two vaults that the trench was dug over. This wall was thought to have been reused as the N wall of the vaults, due to its substantial size and ragged, evidently reduced, upper surface.


The substantial (at least 1m thick) sequence of dumps on top of these was also closely paralleled in the previous excavation, including the use of midden, sand, rubble and clay-rich soils. This all presumably reflects a large-scale levelling operation, once the vaults had been constructed, to create Crown Square. A gaming counter, possibly 15th century, was found in a deposit cut by the Great Hall.

NT 2521 7346 **David's Tower.** A small, deep, stone-lined pit in the 'entrance hall' of David's Tower was cleared out in January 2003. The pit and surrounding walls were recorded. Due to an excavation in 1912, very little earlier fill survived in the pit. No new evidence for the pit's function was found and a defensive interpretation still seems most likely. Rock-cut drains at the base suggested these were cut while the area was exposed to the elements. Evidence was found for a complex series of alterations to the room, including the raising of the floor, thickening of some of the walls, and addition of doorways.

NT 2515 7345 **Queen Anne Building.** A programme of monitoring and recording was undertaken between February and August 2003 while contractors carried out intrusive works and alterations at the Queen Anne Building. Photographs were taken, and drawings and detailed descriptions of exposed features, masonry and roof timbers were made. This work is a continuation of the programme of standing building recording and excavation carried out since 1999 (see *DES 2001*, 40).

NT 251 734 **Vaults and Drury's Battery.** Further to the programme of survey and recording in the Vaults (*DES 2001*, 40–41), a more detailed examination was undertaken in October 2002 of the varied graffiti seen both around the Vaults and Drury's Battery. Detailed close-up photographs were taken. Descriptions were made and a typology devised.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**91–96 Giles Street, Leith** D Sproat  
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)  
Standing building recording

NT 2695 7622 An area of stone rubble wall was identified and recorded in November 2003 in the Scotmat building, dating to the 1850s. Written and photographic records were made, in addition to a measured survey of the stone walls and the features within them.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Barratt East Scotland.

**Gilmerton Cove** (City parish of Edinburgh) M Johnson  
Subterranean chambers (CFA Archaeology)

NT 2925 6865 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken within Gilmerton Cove (NT26NE 33) between April and November 2002, in advance of its development as a visitor attraction. This included geophysical survey, evaluation and excavation, a watching brief, a historic building survey and a historical assessment. Gilmerton Cove is a complex of underground chambers cut into sandstone bedrock. It was entered at the time of the excavations from Drum Street, to the side of a Ladbrokes betting shop. A series of irregularly shaped chambers branch out from a main linear passage, and several of the rooms contain benches and tables hewn from the bedrock. Some





Fig 37. Gilmerton Cove.

entrances and chambers are blocked. New features of the Cove discovered through excavation include a set of steps forming a rear entrance, a well or cistern, a network of drainage channels, a tunnel containing a drain, and graffiti incised into some of the surfaces. Finds include ceramics, glass, metal objects and bone, most of which appear to be late 19th/20th century, along with material dating to the 18th century. Historical research indicates that the Cove was a drinking den and a popular local attraction.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**419 Gorgie Road** (City parish of Edinburgh) A Hunter Blair Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 223 719 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken in September 2003 on the site of a proposed residential development. The evaluation discovered the remains of 19th-century walls and floors, a stone-lined well of undetermined date, and a mill lade associated with the 18th-century Gorgie Mills to the NW of the site.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: J Smart & Co plc.

**561 Gorgie Road** (City parish of Edinburgh) R Toolis Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 2165 7150 A programme of archaeological works was initially undertaken in August 2003 on the site of a proposed residential development. Four trenches were excavated revealing two mortared masonry walls. Further works were requested to investigate these walls but no associated structures other than the remains of two dwelling houses were revealed. Subsequent documentary and cartographic research revealed that these were

part of a range of cottages that stood on the site since at least 1855. One building in particular, at the centre along the S side of the proposed development site, was retained from the 1800s until at least 1988. The other adjoining cottages/rooms to its E and W were demolished at an earlier date (most likely between 1952–70) and built over by garage and works buildings to the W and E respectively. The cottages are shown in the background of several photographs from the NMRS archives. The wall of a later building, probably originating from the early 1900s, indicated by map evidence, was found in one trench. In the light of this research, the remains are considered to be of limited archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: AB Hamilton Ltd.

**Graham Street, Leith** (City parish of Edinburgh) P Duffy, Watching brief; excavation O Lelong (GUARD)

NT 260 761 Part of an articulated human skeleton was partially disturbed by construction work in November 2002; it was represented only by the lower legs in a truncated grave cut aligned N–S. No specific date could be assigned to the burial. While the alignment may suggest an early, pre-Christian date, modern artefacts were recovered from the layer into which the grave was cut. Following recovery, a controlled topsoil strip of the rest of the development area was undertaken. No further burials were identified.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Granton Castle** (City parish of Edinburgh) M Johnson Survey (CFA Archaeology)

NT 225 772 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out in September 2002 on the site of a proposed primary school. This showed that Granton Castle (NT27NW 2) and features of its designed landscape lay within the proposed development area, including a B-Listed doocot and a boundary wall (NT27NW 15). The area previously occupied by Granton Castle lies within an area of quarrying. There were no visible traces of the castle, but the doocot and boundary walls are still standing and appear to be in good condition.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk** S Mitchell (City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 2557 7337 A watching brief was carried out in February 2003 during the excavation of service trenches within the churchyard of Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk. Human skeletal remains were discovered both in disturbed contexts and in undisturbed burials cut into the subsoil. Twenty discrete groups of bones were found and the minimum number of individuals represented is 29. Coffin handles, wood fragments and nails were also recovered. A stone-built culvert was also revealed: its location and alignment suggest that it was once the main sewer leading from the church down towards Candlemaker Row. The skeletal remains will be reinterred.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fouin and Bell (Architects) for Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk.

**Holyrood Park** (City parish of Edinburgh) G Ewart Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 269 738 **Broad Pavement.** Trial trenching was undertaken at the Broad Pavement car park in January 2003 to establish the

nature of the deposits in the 1.5m of ground below the present surface. The procedure involved the cutting of four test pits by machine at relevant points along the length of the car park.

Further larger-scale excavations were monitored between February and March 2003 over the entire car park plus an adjacent area of grass to the SW.

It seems that a shallow, low-lying depression at the base of the Crag became filled by a large volume (at least 250 x 40m) of sewage from the Canongate and Cowgate. This area then appears to have been cultivated before finally being sealed over and landscaped.

NT 273 728 **Lion's Haunch/Guttit Haddie**. An occasional watching brief was maintained between January and March 2003 on the laying of a new path on the SW slopes of Arthur's Seat, beside the Guttit Haddie and over the S slope of the Lion's Haunch. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered.

NT 273 728 **St Margaret's Loch and Hunters Bog**. An occasional watching brief was maintained between December 2002 and January 2003 on the digging of an open water course linking Hunter's Bog with St Margaret's Loch. Some 19th-century landscaping and drainage work was revealed, but nothing of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

#### **The Kennels, Cramond House**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation

T Addyman

(Addyman Associates)

NT 191 769 Analytical and archaeological assessment took place in June 2003 of a semi-subterranean structure at the SE corner of the kennels within the former grounds of Cramond House. This structure, now incorporated into the 19th-century kennels complex, appears to represent the remains of a late 17th-century garden building, perhaps a pavilion. Its vaulted lower storey, built into the sloping terrain at this point, clearly supported a superstructure whose floor level corresponded to the level of the garden terrace surrounding Cramond House. Evaluation trenches were placed at the NW, SE and NE corners of the structure. At the SE corner a wall integral to the general fabric ran out to the S. This was interpreted as a garden/policies wall of the late 17th-century gardens.

Within the vaulted lower storey there is a central recess in the E wall. This was discovered to have been a former entrance, later blocked. It is evident that there had been separate access to the structure at each level, the lower perhaps reached by a sunken stair, now infilled. The present entrance to the lower chamber is an expansion of an original window central to the N wall.

The structure saw structural repairs in the 18th century, notably the crest of the vault. This may be the stage at which it saw use as an ice house, as it is labelled on an early 19th-century estate plan.

The structure may have functioned as a summerhouse/viewing house looking out to sea to the N at the NW corner of a walled and formally planned garden; its entrance had most likely been to the E. The southwards-running wall may have formed the policies wall fronting onto the former N-S aligned village street, known to have been located in this area from General Roy's survey of the mid-18th century. The structure seems to have been associated with the first phase of Cramond House, constructed for the Inglis family in about 1680, and with which it shares a similar character of masonry construction.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS A Davidson and Robertson for Cramond Estate, City of Edinburgh Council.

#### **Lochrin Basin** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation; standing building recording

R Conolly

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 246 728 A programme of evaluation, photographic survey of buildings and a watching brief were undertaken at Lochrin Basin between October 2001 and June 2003.

The northern part of the site comprises an infilled section of the Glasgow to Edinburgh Union Canal, and this formed the focus of the trial trenching. The trial trenching located the eastern canal wall and a stone structure that is thought to be a crane base. The western wall was not exposed as trenching was constrained by the presence of a cable. A photographic record was made of the Port Hamilton Tavern, and fittings associated with the canal.

A watching brief on the excavation of service trenches helped ensure that no further damage was done to the heavily disturbed western wall.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Millar Developments.

#### **Mary King's Close** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Standing building recording

G Ewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 257 736 Further to an initial programme (*DES 2002*, 50) of baseline archaeological recording undertaken in the area generally referred to as Mary King's Close, beneath the City Chambers, a more detailed record was made in October 2002 of the suite of rooms towards the E end of the study area.

The rooms are an interesting survival from an Old Town property. They show the development of a 17th-century set of rooms sub-divided due to the increase in multi-occupancy into a single-floor Georgian flat. At this time, the flat was occupied by people with some social aspiration, as exhibited by the decor. As with the rest of the Old Town, the property fell down the social scale after the construction of the New Town in the late 18th and early 19th century, when the wealthier classes abandoned the High Street en masse.

The flat was decorated in a typical 19th-century Edinburgh tenement style, decaying to such an extent that at the end of its domestic life it could be classed as a slum dwelling. It is rare that such a sequence can be followed so clearly, because earlier features are mostly obscured in Old Town tenements still under domestic occupation. After the rooms were merged into the City Chambers, the state of decay accelerated until the intrinsic historic value of this survival was recognised: an example of an evolving Old Town Edinburgh dwelling.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: PastForward.

#### **Old Fishmarket Close**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation; watching brief

S Stronach

(Headland Archaeology)

NT 258 735 An evaluation and subsequent watching brief were carried out between December 2002 and March 2003 during redevelopment of a site between Old Fishmarket and Borthwick's Close. As with an earlier phase of evaluation (*DES 2001*, 43), most of the remains encountered related to development of the site from the 17th century onwards, and consisted of make-up deposits and wall foundations. The entrance to a voided cellar was revealed during removal of a concrete wall at the W boundary of the site. This vaulted chamber extended beneath Old Fishmarket Close and had probably been sealed during redevelopment in the early 20th century (*DES 2002*, 50). Late medieval pottery was recovered from redeposited midden material which had been dumped on top of the vault. A ground surface was preserved beneath a demolished cellar in the S of the site. Close examination of this was not possible due to depth, but it may represent survival



## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

of a medieval deposit. The vaulted cellar and these deep deposits have been preserved within the development.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Burrell.

### Palace of Holyroodhouse

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Standing building recording

G Ewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 269 738 A programme of standing building recording and archaeological monitoring was undertaken between September 2002 and March 2003 in the N range of Holyrood Palace during intrusive works and alterations (see *DES 2002*, 51). Most of this work involved the baseline recording of features on the third floor, especially the examination of underfloor features exposed during work carried out as part of the ongoing Services Upgrade Project. Structural features uncovered in the E wall of the ground-floor kitchen were closely examined, where it was noted that the E end of the kitchen abuts the W end of the abbey church and is the oldest standing part of the existing palace, incorporating parts of the medieval abbey. There was evidence for a possible doorway between the palace and church, converted into a kitchen fireplace, and for more recent kitchen ventilation and storage features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

### Parliament House

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Standing building recording; watching brief

R Toolis, D Sproat

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 2571 7353 A programme of historic building recording and watching briefs continued between January and September 2003 as part of the redevelopment of Parliament House (*DES 2002*, 51). An interior and exterior historic building survey was made of Court No. 3 to the S wing, in addition to a measured survey of the S elevation of the complex. The interior consisted of former prisoner cells, abandoned for later storage use.

A watching brief of groundbreaking works was conducted around the N edge of the southern courtyard of Parliament House, but did not reach depths revealing any significant archaeology.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: AMEC.

### Queen Margaret University College

Campus, Clermiston (City parish of Edinburgh)

Desk-based assessment; survey

L H Innes

(GUARD)

NT 198 738 (house location) A desk-based assessment in February 2003, in advance of a proposed housing development, established that the site was part of the Clermiston Estate, the mansion house having been erected in 1792. This structure was demolished in the 1960s prior to the construction of the campus. Elements of the designed landscape associated with the house remain visible. No other archaeological sites were noted.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Persimmon Homes.

### Ronaldson's Wharf, Leith

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Medieval and post-medieval burgh

J A Lawson

NT 2693 7650 (centre) Excavation was undertaken between March and May 2003, prior to the start of construction, in order to complete the excavation of the western side of Sandport Street (Area F) started in 1997 (*DES 1999*, 40–41). Three trenches were opened up:

**Area F extension.** This area formed a 12 x 12m extension to the NE corner of the 1997 excavations and fronted onto Sandport

Street. Situated over the top of the sand dune, the construction of a later 18th-century tenement had truncated much of the central area of the site. Survival, however, increased as the underlying dune sloped towards the S and also along the street frontage, and significant archaeological deposits dating from the mid-12th century were recovered. These included the possible remains of an early medieval timber building fronting onto Sandport Street; well-stratified sequences of rubbish pits dating from the 12th century; and late and post-medieval industry, including the base of a 1.5m diameter iron kettle.

**Trench I.** This trench (22.5 x 3m) was machine-excavated to extend and complete the western section across the site, locate the western side of the Bakers Office, and also to try and locate the medieval road leading to St Anthony's Chapel, located under Cromwell's Citadel to the W. The trench revealed that the construction of the Bakers Office in 1788 and later tenement cellars had removed any earlier medieval remains from this area.

**Trench J.** This trench (5 x 2m) was excavated to provide more information regarding the remains of a post-medieval cellar recorded in 1997 lying across the northernmost burgage plot. The trench revealed a c 1.5m deep cellar with the remains of a cobbled floor, badly disturbed by WW2 air raid shelters. Anglo-Dutch tin-glazed pottery recovered from a rich midden deposit dates the backfilling of the cellar to the mid-17th century.

Archive deposited in Edinburgh SMR.

Sponsor: Port of Leith Housing Association.

### Royal Observatory

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Standing building recording; watching brief

D Sproat, C Hatherley

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 2585 7065 A programme of historic building recording was carried out between December 2002 and August 2003 in advance of development of a new office block. The record included the remaining buildings earmarked for demolition, including two small public access observatory domes.

A watching brief was subsequently carried out on groundbreaking works associated with the redevelopment. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bennetts Associates Ltd.

### 21 St John Street

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Standing building recording

T Addyman

(Addyman Associates)

NT 263 737 Survey work during ongoing repairs, following an initial assessment, revealed this ostensibly 18th-century building to have considerably earlier origins, probably of the 16th century. Much of the earlier facade arrangement survived, displaying various openings detailed with chamfered arises and indicating a two-storeyed structure (subsequently raised to three), and parts of an earlier three-storeyed structure that had formerly existed to the S. Reused, possibly medieval, ecclesiastical fragments of carved stone were seen embedded within the 18th-century fabric.

The existing S gable wall was stripped of a skin of modern masonry to reveal evidence that it had formed a cross wall within the 18th-century structure; internal arrangements for the lost rooms to the S were recorded.

A general drawn survey was made of the exterior elevations to the E, S and W in addition to the analytical assessment.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Priory of the Order of St John.



**St Patrick's Church, Cowgate**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

G Ewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 2612 7361 St Patrick's, built in the 18th century, originally consisted of the current central area orientated E-W with the altar at the E end. Subsequent work saw extensions to the N and S, with the relocation of the main altar in the N extension. The chapel investigated was constructed to the NW of the original St Patrick's in the early 19th century. The area investigated in September 2003, c 3 x 1.5m, was intended to be 1.4m deep, but a wall and cobbled surface were discovered at a depth of approximately 0.5m.

No features or finds of significance were discovered, other than infilling and levelling deposits related to the 19th-century extension of St Patrick's chapel.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**South Bridge/Cowgate: Fire Site**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

D Connolly  
(Addyman Associates)

Standing building recording

NT 259 734 A historical assessment was undertaken between December 2002 and August 2003 of the evolution of the site in the immediate aftermath of the disastrous fire, on the night of Saturday 7 December 2002, that destroyed an important part of the Edinburgh townscape at the junction of Cowgate and South Bridge. Standing building recording was then undertaken during demolition on the site. The requirement for safety necessitated a system of remote recording, with digital photogrammetric techniques and laser scanning of elevations. In conjunction with the fieldwork, historians were employed to investigate the wealth of untapped historical data available.

The site contained one of the few undeveloped areas of the Cowgate – with the boundaries and substantial surviving fabric of the tenements available for study – and had been directly affected by some of the most significant 18th and 19th-century developments of the Edinburgh townscape – Adam Square, the South Bridge schemes and the creation of Chambers Street respectively. The original plot boundaries still survived as property walls, with lost closes reappearing as passages and courts within the site.

Eight major phases have been identified, from pre-1750 to the present.

Although very little early fabric was recovered, the area around Hasties Close was shown to have the best survival for the pre-1750s, with part of Wilkie House containing a post-medieval building incorporated into a later 19th-century warehouse. A discovery of note was the confirmation that the 1823 tenements with the arcaded facade along the Cowgate were in fact by the architect, Thomas Hamilton, who later constructed George IV Bridge and the Royal High School. These tenements were part of the first Social Improvements Scheme set in place by Edinburgh City Council.

The later 1923 work of J Mottram within the 1788 structure of the South Bridge, during the period when these buildings were part of the J & R Allan Store, was also of great interest. He had stripped the interior and filled the empty shell with a steel girder frame; the fine 'stone' facade along the South Bridge turned out to be of wooden construction (a cunning deception); and the Allan Link Bridge was shown to be of steel girder construction with a stone cladding. This bridge also managed to ruin the soaring lines of the original span of the South Bridge.

The archaeological examination of the structures has allowed a 500-year-old tradition to be followed; the spaces, with the closes, vennels and courtyards, outliving the actual buildings that

surround them. It has shown that the World Heritage Site of Edinburgh contains a wealth of information, both structural and historical, which would add layers of history, from personal tales to grand schemes, to this area.

It is expected that further sub-surface work in this area will tie historical details with solid evidence.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh World Heritage Trust.

**Telferton Industrial Estate, Portobello**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

J Millar  
(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NT 298 740 An evaluation of the Scottish Power site was carried out in December 2002. Structural elements were identified in seven out of the ten trenches excavated. Several trenches revealed brick surfaces which are thought to represent the floors of a series of buildings constructed between 1854 and 1908. These and other structures relate to the brick and tile works that occupied the site during the late 19th/early 20th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: SP Powersystems.

**16 Tower Street, Leith**

(City parish of Edinburgh)

D Sproat  
(AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NT 273 766 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in November 2003 at the property, an early 19th-century industrial building engulfed by modern development. The record included an assessment of the timber beams used in the construction, which were found to be unsuitable for further dendrochronological analysis as they contained only 50–60 rings and were likely to be an imported conifer.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Southglen Developments Ltd.

**Tron Kirk** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation

M Kirby  
(CFA Archaeology)

NT 2592 7363 An archaeological trial trench was excavated within the Tron Kirk (NT27SE 211) in November 2003. The trench measured 1.7 x 1.3m and contained predominantly rubble. At a depth of 1.3m, a red brick floor was uncovered. This had been set in position using mortar and probably dates to the 19th century. The floor level sat directly on top of a layer of very degraded bedrock. Firmer bedrock was uncovered beneath this at a depth of 1.5m. During the excavation a 17th-century coin and two pieces of pottery dating to around the same period were discovered, along with a Coke can dating to the 1970s.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: RMJM.

**Waverley Vaults** (City parish of Edinburgh)

Standing building recording

D Sproat  
(AOC Archaeology)

NT 26195 73860 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in August and September 2003 as the first phase of archaeological works at Waverley Vaults and New Street car park. The vaults consist of 30 brick-vaulted chambers on stone footings, with a number of lift shafts and offices remaining within. The original doors and their fittings were still in place. In addition to this, a record was made of a c 1940s building located above ground in the New Street car park.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stannifer Developments.

## EDINBURGH, CITY OF

### 26 Whitehouse Road, Cramond

(City parish of Edinburgh)

V E Dean

Well

NT 1889 7658 Resurfacing work in the playground of the former primary school revealed two sandstone slabs, each 1.65 x 0.85 x 0.1m, butted together. When pulled apart, a stone-lined circular well with an internal diameter of 1.1m was revealed. The surface of the water was 2.2m from the top of the well, and plumbing indicated a water depth of approximately 6.9m over a silty bottom.

There was no well-head or coping stones, the top having been levelled by the insertion of bricks, slate and thin, flat stones; the upper few courses were bonded with grey cement. The sides of the well were lined with roughly squared, cream-coloured sandstone blocks, packed with smaller angular pieces. At a depth of 1.8m from the top, and set into the lining, were the remains of two parallel timber planks to either side of the centre. Between the northern ends of these, a metal pipe emerged from the water and ran up the side of the wall; this went through the stone lining 1.65m below the top. Protruding from the water was the top of a metal rod, slightly off-centre. It is possible that there had been some connection with a pump known to have been situated some 7m to the N.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Birrell Collection Nursery School.

### 26 Whitehouse Road, Cramond

(City parish of Edinburgh)

J Dawson

(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 188 765 A watching brief was maintained in September and October 2002 during groundworks associated with the construction of a nursery on the site of the former Cramond Infant School. The watching brief was triggered by the possibility of the Roman road passing through the site, the projected line of which runs S from the fort at Cramond. A cobbled surface and a brick and slab drain were uncovered, both thought to date to the 18th or 19th centuries. No trace of the Roman road was found, probably due to the natural topography of the site, which slopes steeply down towards the River Almond.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Birrell Collection Nursery School.

### Woodhall, Millbrae

(City parish of Edinburgh)

D Sproat, A Hunter Blair

(AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording; watching brief

NT 2024 6869 A programme of historic building recording was carried out in May 2003 of the remaining mill buildings prior to their demolition. Features of an earlier mill building were shown to have been later adapted to be used as a brick and concrete silo.

In addition, a watching brief carried out during ground investigation test pits on the site of a 17th-century mill unearthed part of a possible mill lade situated on the southern part of the site close to the Water of Leith. This was found buried below a layer of landscaping infill associated with the recent development of the site. No other archaeological features were seen.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Applecross Homes.

### Buteland Farm WGS (Currie parish)

Pre-afforestation survey

D Perry

(SUAT)

NT 1200 6280 (centre) A walkover survey in August 2003 confirmed the survival of large areas of rig and furrow on Buteland Hill. A turf bank field boundary, up to 3.5m high at its northern end but only 0.3m high generally, was traced for over 300m S of Braefoot House. Another turf-covered field boundary, with stones

visible in places, was also recorded. Both banks were topped by occasional hawthorn trees, possibly the remains of hedges. Two small areas of rig and furrow were noted on the floodplain on the S side of the Water of Leith. An 'Old Sheepfold', on the 1st edition OS map, still survives as a circular stone enclosure.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Aspen Forestry Ltd.

### Heriot Watt Research Park (Currie parish)

Evaluation

D Wilson

(AOC Archaeology)

NT 181 691 Cropmarks had been identified and worked flint found during evaluations for the proposed A71 upgrade in 1993/94. As the proposed building work was situated close to one of these cropmarks, a small 70m evaluation trench was excavated in January 2003. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Muir Construction.

### Ravelrig Estate (Currie parish)

Evaluation

H Moore, G Wilson

(EASE Archaeology)

NT 160 666 A programme of assessment and historic building recording was carried out in advance of the proposed redevelopment of parts of the former Ravelrig Estate for residential housing. Trial trenching examined 12% of a greenfield area within the estate grounds but found nothing of archaeological interest. A photographic record was made of the buildings of the stable block, doocot and walled garden. Digitised elevations and plans were made of the stable block and these buildings were recorded in detail (see below).

Sponsors: Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd, Burrell Company Ltd.

### Ravelrig House, Balerno (Currie parish)

Standing building recording

T Addyman

(Addyman Associates)

NT 1600 6675 Standing building recording and analysis was undertaken in August and September 2003 of the fire-gutted mansion of Ravelrig House. The eastern parts of the present mansion incorporate *in situ* structural remains of early origin. The E wall contains elements of an early 17th-century structure, perhaps a projecting tower or small jamb of one bay width (total width about 5m). This contains the remains of a single window detailed with rounded arises and sockets for an external grille-cage and *in situ* quoining at the NE angle. This early masonry was expanded to the S (phase 2), with further windows added to form a two-bay elevation to the E (total width about 6.7m). Windows from this phase were also detailed with rounded arises. The phase 1 quoining was reset at the new SE corner. Much of the S exterior wall survived over three storeys. This was of three bays and a total length of about 13m. Quoining was exposed at the SW corner and the lower parts of two dormers (of an original three) remained. Small windows existed at basement level.

It is possible that some of the walling of a cellars passage, running along the N side of the early mansion remains, contains some phase 2 fabric. The phase 2 building was substantially remodelled in the mid- to late 18th century (phase 3), and extended to the N. On the N elevation what now appears to be a single-storeyed porch detailed with rusticated quoining may actually represent the NE corner of a formally planned classical frontage. Substantial fragments of a classical sandstone cornice were seen within the garden immediately to the W of the present mansion.

A suite of rooms was added to the S side of the mansion to the E in the later 19th century (phase 4). The western parts of the early structure were removed and very substantially extended in

the early to mid-20th century (phase 5) – now corresponding to the W two-thirds of the mansion. In a debased Arts and Crafts style, this work incorporated earlier architectural features, including a very substantial moulded fire surround within the entrance hall (?phase 1), a chimney breast and broad arched kitchen fireplace (at the NW corner – ?phase 2), and an 18th-century wooden fire surround with moulded plaster applied decoration in the form of pastoral scenes.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Burrell Company Ltd.

**Clifton Mains Farm** (Kirkliston parish) D Sproat  
Standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

NT 113 705 A programme of historic building recording was carried out in January 2003 of the remaining farmhouse associated with Clifton Mains Farm prior to its demolition. This consisted of a written and photographic record, in addition to the modification of existing elevation drawings.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Yeoman McAllister for Mr & Mrs Brewster.

**14 Glasgow Road, Ratho Station** R Engl, A Hunter Blair  
(Kirkliston parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 1261 7262 A watching brief was undertaken in September and October 2003 at the extension of office buildings. The stripping of the site and the digging of narrow foundation trenches revealed a section of dressed, clay-bonded sandstone wall at the southern extremity of the site, aligned N-S. This feature is most probably related to the nearby farm of Lochend and dates to the 18th century. No prehistoric or medieval features or finds were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Sinclair Hay Sutherland Partnership for Bodycote Material Testing Group.

**Jack's Houses, Kirkliston** (Kirkliston parish) S Mitchell  
19th-century houses (CFA Archaeology)

NT 1235 7540 An excavation was carried out during October 2003 in advance of the construction of the M9 spur extension and associated A90 upgrading work on the western outskirts of Edinburgh. The excavation explored the location of a row of small houses and an enclosure, known as Jack's Houses, shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.

The foundations of the houses were discovered but, with the exception of some fragmentary paving in the lee of one of the walls, the internal deposits had been completely destroyed. A ditch was discovered, following the line of the enclosure shown on the cartographic sources. Large quantities of unabraded artefacts, including whole bottles and ceramic vessels, were recovered. Based upon the artefactual evidence, it is suggested that Jack's Houses were constructed in the early 19th century.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

**2A Kirkliston Road, Newbridge** R Heawood, R Inglis  
(Kirkliston parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief; evaluation

NT 121 733 A watching brief was completed on site investigation works within a proposed development site. A sedimentological record was completed from borehole and trial pit observations. An evaluation was subsequently carried out, which recorded a variety of archaeological features dispersed across the southern part of the evaluation area. These comprised: parts of a small ring gully, probably associated either with a grave

or timber structure; ditches; pits; and a stone structure which was perhaps an area of hard standing.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Grampian Foods Ltd, Gordon Murray & Alan Dunlop Architects.

**The Steading, Eastfield Road** J Ansell  
(Kirkliston parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Standing building recording; watching brief

NT 153 728 Historic building recording of a 19th-century steading was carried out between August and November 2003 prior to its redevelopment as offices. A watching brief was undertaken on groundworks associated with the redevelopment. A drystone well and a sandstone box culvert relating to the standing building were identified. In addition, an earlier ceramic tile floor surface of the building was discovered. Modern field drainage features pre-dating the steading were uncovered, but no pre-modern archaeological features or finds were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Properties (Scotland) Ltd.

**Freelands Farm, Ratho** (Ratho parish) J Lewis, S Scott  
Watching brief; standing (Scotia Archaeology)  
building recording

NT 1455 7140 A watching brief was undertaken in June 2003, during the excavation of trenches for new drains to serve some of the farm buildings which were undergoing renovation. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered. Concurrently, a standing buildings survey was carried out on the farm buildings which date to the early/mid-19th century.

Sponsor: John Muir & Son.

## **FALKIRK**

**High Street, Airth** (Airth parish) A Becket  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 8989 8752 Located at the centre of the burgh, by the mercat cross, a trench measuring 17.4 x 2m was opened across the centre of the site in November 2003. Two sections of stone wall foundations survived, although surrounding material showed that modern demolition had cleared all other archaeological remains from the site down to bedrock.

Report lodged with Falkirk SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ecosse Homes Ltd.

**Dymock's Building, Bo'ness** G Ewart  
(Bo'ness & Carriden parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Post-medieval urban

NS 9982 8175 During the extensive renovation of this multi-phase property (*DES 1999*, 44), all downtakings were closely monitored and recorded between November 2002 and September 2003. This confirmed the transition of this property from its largely 17th-century origins, 18th-century extension, and 19th-century conversion to increasingly industrial premises.

The rebuilding programme required excavation over most of the footprint, including the yard area to the N. The latter showed evidence suggesting a sequence from ranges or lean-to structures reflecting stables with storage above, to larger storage areas on two levels.

Excavation continued to the S and W of the main building interior. To the S, evidence was found of some form of industrial processing based on two large iron tanks set into the floor. These appeared to be settling or separation tanks, provisionally identified





Fig 38. Dymock's Building, Bo'ness. Salt pan walls.

as part of whale oil processing during the 19th century. Elsewhere evidence was found of how the tanks were succeeded by accommodation, which also sealed a yard and lean-to structure of probable 17th-century date.

Excavation to the W of the main building interior showed how the entire structure was built over a massive dump of industrial ash waste. This in turn sealed the truncated remains of a massive and heavily burnt stone structure. This structure extended below the main house and associated buildings to the E and also out under the neighbouring street further to the W. The evidence so far suggests that the structure was a very large salt pan with a characteristic 'apsidal' gable. It was served by a series of flues set in its S, E and W walls, with a fire source across its interior concentrated towards its southern end. This structure is arguably of 16th-century date and was located at the very limits of the natural shoreline. The dumping of ash pre-dates the construction of Dymock's Building and is part of the creation of new building ground and harbour frontage for Bo'ness during the 17th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Rough Castle, Antonine Wall** (Falkirk parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 8423 7984 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in March 2003 during excavations intended to improve drainage on the Antonine Wall on the W side of the burn, immediately to the W of Rough Castle Roman fort. The excavation followed the path of an existing modern pipe, and no features or finds of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Seabegs Wood, Antonine Wall** (Falkirk parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 8118 7924 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in March 2003 during excavations intended to improve drainage of the ditch at the W end of the well-preserved section of the Antonine Wall. No features or finds of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Wester Carmuiris** (Falkirk parish) F Hunter  
Roman mount; coin (NMS)

NS 85 80 Roman mount and *sestertius* of Hadrian found by metal detecting near the Roman temporary camp at Wester Carmuiris. The copper-alloy mount is pelta-shaped with

enamelled decoration. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 01/03) and allocated to Falkirk Museum, where full details are held.

## FIFE

**Aberdour Castle** (Aberdour parish) G Ewart  
Evaluation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 1924 8547 An evaluation in May 2003 comprised the excavation of a series of test pits to assess the impact of planting a protective hedge line on one of the terraces in the gardens. This terrace, the second terrace down from the castle on the N side of the gardens, is one of the last survivors of the original arrangement of seven terraces around the N and W sides of the area to the N of the castle. It was shown that excavation up to 500mm was unlikely to disturb significant archaeological remains.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Inchcolm Island Coast Battery** (Aberdour parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief; excavation (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 188 824 and NT 191 826 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2002 on the hilltop during a clearance operation, followed by the partial excavation of a gun emplacement overlooking the Forth in the SW quadrant. The excavation of the gun emplacement suggests that the main structure is broadly intact with relatively little degeneration of the concrete and brick.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Balmerino Farm Steading** J Lewis, S Scott  
(Balmerino parish) (Scotia Archaeology)

Excavation; standing building recording

NO 358 246 Investigations were undertaken in January 2003 within one of the buildings of a now-derelict 19th-century farm steading which stands to the immediate N of the Cistercian Abbey of Balmerino. This work was prompted by the proposed redevelopment of the entire steading, including what is clearly a medieval structure, possibly a monastic barn, a Scheduled Monument (NO32SE 2.02). Nothing survived above ground of the E gable of this building, to which had been added a modern structure to form a cattle court.

A trench, 3.6 x 3.2m, was excavated through the concrete floor of the building towards its E end, where the scant remains of the gable were uncovered, comprising mortared masonry on foundations of clay-bonded rubble. This discovery confirmed the overall plan of the putative barn and its dimensions of 18.4m E-W by 5.3m wide, within walls 0.9-1.1m thick. In addition, a full standing building survey of the 'barn' was undertaken.

Sponsor: Calder Jose.

**Newton** (Collessie parish) D J Woolliscroft, W Fuller  
?Roman fort

NO 291 132 Air photography detected faint signs of a large 1.4ha (c 3.5 acre) rectangular enclosure, apparently with rounded corners. The site lies roughly halfway between the Roman temporary camps of Auchtermuchty and Edenwood and sits in the mouth of the Collessie Den, an important pass through the Sidlaws which now carries the B937 and a modern railway. The site is reminiscent of a Roman fort, a site type so far lacking in Fife, and seems worthy of further investigation.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Crail Airfield** (Crail parish) T Rees  
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NO 626 083 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in May 2003 in support of testing for ground contaminants at Crail Airfield. All works were undertaken under the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent, avoiding standing structures and hard surfaces. No significant artefacts or structures were found.

Report to be lodged with Fife SMR.

Sponsor: Enviro Centre.

**Culross Palace** (Culross parish) A Daly  
Watching brief (NTS)

NS 986 860 A watching brief was carried out during the construction of wooden buttresses to support a stone boundary wall. Evidence was found for the levelling of the terrace to create suitable cultivation conditions.

A further watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a service trench in a small courtyard area close to Culross Palace. External ground surfaces were uncovered, including a cobbled track.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Middlefield Farm, Cupar** (Cupar parish) A Saville  
Leaf-shaped arrowhead (NMS)

NO 380 154 Neolithic leaf-shaped flint arrowhead found in 2002 in a field SW of Middlefield Farm by Mr P Smith. Dark red colour (L 29mm; B 22mm; Th. 3.5mm). Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 60/02) and allocated to Fife Council (East Fife Museums).

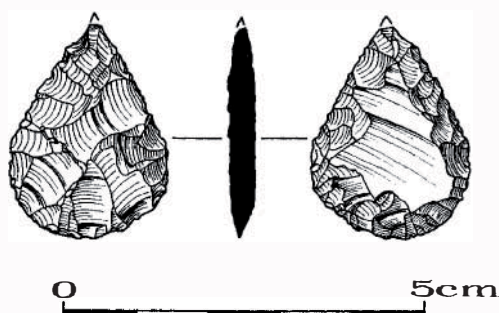


Fig 39. Middlefield Farm, Cupar. Leaf-shaped arrowhead. Drawn by Alan Braby.

**29–35 Bruce Street, Dunfermline** R Cachart  
(Dunfermline parish) (SUAT)  
Evaluation

NT 0890 8765 An evaluation was undertaken in October 2003 in advance of development. The site is located within the ancient burgh of Dunfermline. The evaluation revealed that the frontage contained no archaeology, as it had previously been scarped down to natural boulder clay to level the site. However, further back on the site archaeology had been preserved.

Two phases of activity were recorded. Phase I represented what was considered to be medieval horticultural soil containing some fragments of medieval pottery. Phase II was much later and comprised 19th and 20th-century walls, cobble floors, and services which cut through, and in places sealed, Phase I garden soil. No medieval features or other deposits were found within or below the medieval horticultural soil.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Troc Sales Ltd.

**Pittencrieff Park** (Dunfermline parish) H M D Jones  
Geophysical survey

NT 088 871 Area ground resistance survey was continued S of that previously reported (*DES 2002*, 55). An approximately rectangular high resistance area, with rounded sections on its N and S sides, was found. This may align with a parchmark that shows on an oblique aerial photograph.

Sponsors: Fife Council, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

**14–16 St Margaret's Street, Dunfermline** P Masser  
(Dunfermline parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Excavation

NT 091 873 An excavation was carried out between September and December 2003 on the site of a demolished nightclub prior to its redevelopment. The site is within the former precincts of Dunfermline Abbey, and evaluation had established that medieval deposits survived over much of the area. Features of medieval date included four box culverts, crossing the site from W to E, with ditches and gullies following a similar alignment. Two groups of short, narrow gullies on the N side of the site are interpreted as cultivation features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr E Brown.

**Rosyth Sewage Works** N M Robertson  
(Inverkeithing; Dunfermline parishes) (SUAT)  
Watching brief

NT 1234 8160 to NT 1224 8182 to NT 1210 8180 A watching brief on a pipe trench within reclaimed land occupied by Rosyth Sewage Works between December 2002 and May 2003 produced no finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: AMCO Donelon.

**Kilconquhar Castle** (Kilconquhar parish) R Cachart  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NO 493 025 An evaluation was undertaken in September and October 2003 within the grounds of Kilconquhar Castle Estate in advance of a proposal for a timeshare/chalet development. The grounds are near the site of Kilconquhar Castle. Two cropmark features (NO40SE 34) appearing on aerial photographs were also investigated.

Eight trenches, representing c 1070m<sup>2</sup>, were opened up and recorded. One of the cropmarks was shown to be a linear ditch feature, and a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. The other cropmark feature was found to be a natural deposit of gravel within sand and silts. Several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the subsoil, and features representing a possible wall and a possible post-hole were investigated. The archaeology represents activity associated with the medieval open field system, prior to the site being incorporated into the policies of the main house. The linear cropmark probably represents the boundary between the original policies and the open field system.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kilconquhar Castle Estate Ltd.

**Pitmillly** (Kingsbarns parish) A Sheridan  
Early Bronze Age burial (NMS)

NO 5812 1356 An intact tripartite vase Food Vessel was recovered by Fife Council roadworker K Haig and colleagues during work on the A917, when a 1m wide, 2m deep, drainage trench was being dug. A cist and a small amount (14g) of cremated human bone were also found here. By the time the findspot could be investigated, the cist had been badly damaged by a

## GLASGOW CITY

mechanical digger, and it is unclear whether the pot and bones had originally been in the cist, although this is clearly possible.

The mostly undiagnostic fragments of bone were identified as coming from an individual at least 13 years old, of indeterminate sex. The bone was radiocarbon-dated (GrA-21726) to 3590±60 BP (1σ). This date is contemporary with those recently obtained for the Food Vessel cemetery at Holly Road, Leven (*DES 2002*, 57–8). Allocated by Treasure Trove (TT 8/02) to Fife Council (East Fife Museums).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fife Council.

**Balfour Place and Abbey Walk, St Andrews** D Bowler  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)  
Watching brief

NO 515 163 A series of watching briefs between September 2002 and August 2003 were carried out on the dismantling of two redundant gas holders within the abbey precinct wall, and associated works. Much of the area had been previously disturbed, but an unmortared sandstone wall foundation was revealed in Balfour Place, running ENE–WSW, at 640mm below ground. Its date is unknown, but it may be medieval. A photographic record was made of a portion of the precinct wall.

A deep well, lined with unmortared sandstone rubble, was found directly adjacent to one of the gas holders. Although of earlier appearance, it was in such close contact with the cast-iron sub-structure of the gas holder that it must have been built at the same time, perhaps as a source for the many thousands of tons of fresh water required to fill the base of the holder and form a gas-tight seal, or perhaps as an early warning device to show if water was seeping from the gas holder into the surrounding soil. Its late date was confirmed by the survival of wooden putlogs in its lining, forming a rough spiral ladder.

The holders themselves were of several periods and types, in cast iron and mild steel, and their internal detail was noted.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lattice Property Holdings Ltd.

**Bridge Street, St Andrews** Martin Cook  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NO 505 165 A watching brief was carried out on the groundbreaking works associated with the demolition of a petrol station. The site lies close to the medieval core of St Andrews and is adjacent to the West Port, a medieval gate. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: BL Developments Ltd.

**131 Market Street, St Andrews** R Coleman  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Medieval urban

NO 507 167 An evaluation and excavation were carried out between January and March 2003 before redevelopment to the rear of 131 Market Street. The existing building was demolished and cleared, exposing a number of features cut into, or lying within, a deep deposit of medieval garden soils. These included the clay-bonded foundations of a rectangular building, a stone-lined tank, a possible timber-lined well and two large rubbish/quarry pits. Finds from these features include pottery of 12th to 15th-century date. Much of the site was preserved intact beneath the floor of the new building.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Braidwood Properties Ltd.

**St Andrews Public Library** T Rees  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)  
Medieval graveyard

NO 5089 1667 Excavations during refurbishment of the library in July and August 2003 revealed 70 articulated human skeletons and significant quantities of disarticulated skeletal material from the graveyard of the parish church of the Holy Trinity. The graveyard is known to have been active between AD 1410–1600.

A horizon of construction material, including industrial ceramic and slag, was identified pre-dating the graveyard soil. The origin of these materials is uncertain, although they may well have derived from the AD 1400 construction of the church. These sediments all overlay natural sands and gravels.

All the human skeletal material was cleared from the areas affected by the refurbishment of the public library.

Report to be lodged with Fife SMR.

Sponsor: Fife Council Technical Services.

**St Leonards Fields, Abbey Walk, St Andrews** D Bowler  
(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) (SUAT)  
Desk-based assessment; watching brief

NO 514 163 A desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out in May and June 2003 on ground reduction. This showed that although the site is close to a number of important sites and monuments, the area remained as open ground outwith the abbey precinct until a concrete retaining wall was built and the garden was laid out behind it, probably in the 20th century. The original ground level seems to have been very close to modern street level.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Hugh Martin Partnership for Robertson Residential.

**Kincardine Eastern Link Road** K G McLellan  
(Tulliallan parish) (GUARD)  
Evaluation; excavation

NS 938 871 (centre) During an evaluation in December 2002, in advance of road construction, two areas of archaeological potential were encountered and subsequently excavated. These consisted of a drainage system, possibly of the later 18th or early 19th century, associated with Inch House; and two large rectangular features, which are located close to a mineshaft and are believed to be associated with mining activity.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS A

**Wemyss Estate** (Wemyss parish) C Hatherley, D Wilson  
Evaluation; watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 323 952 An evaluation was carried out on proposed areas of structural planting within the Wemyss Estate. Trial trenching totalling 2988m<sup>2</sup> over approximately 16ha of farmland recorded no significant archaeological features. A watching brief was subsequently carried out on the excavation of seven trial pits. No significant archaeological features were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gillespies.

## GLASGOW CITY

**West Robroyston** (Cadder parish) J A Atkinson,  
Excavation K G McLellan (GUARD)

NS 634 693 Excavation was undertaken of two stone-built structures (NS66NW 1), traditionally associated with the site of



Wallace's Barn, prior to the construction of houses. The structures appeared to date to the early 17th century and to be associated with Robroyston House. Fragments of sundial and late medieval pottery were found.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Stewart Milne.

**Netherton Braes** (Carmunnock parish) S Nisbet, B Skillen  
Mineral workings and farm

NS 584 582 to NS 581 571 Survey and documentary research of Netherton Braes was undertaken.

From Linn Cemetery, NS 5840 5824, S to Netherton: Cluster of ten or more adits or shallow surface workings in bracken-covered hillside at NS 584 582. Larger crater-like shaft 4m diameter at NS 5841 5817 surrounded by mature coppiced trees. Overgrown ruins of Netherton farmstead at NS 5834 5813, standing one rubble course high, last occupied 1861. Track from former ford on White Cart at NS 5832 5828 rises to Netherton, then to NS 5840 5828, where buried by modern cemetery landscaping. Two shafts on terraces either side of track at NS 5837 5818; workings here ('Bradiesholm') documented in Castlemilk estate papers 1799–1805.

Wooded slopes from minor burn flowing from NS 5857 5798 to Netherton ruin, S to similar burn flowing from NS 5832 5769 to White Cart: eight or more shafts, typically crater-like, 3–6m diameter. Mound at NS 5821 5777 composed entirely of coal dross, and flooded shaft immediately to E. Where burn meets Cart at NS 5811 5785, adit in exposed coal seam, partly collapsed.

Wooded slopes from minor burn S to track from modern aerial mast (NS 5818 5750) down to Bailey bridge (NS 5790 5767) at site of earlier ford: seven shafts, particularly large example at NS 5810 5764, 6m deep tapering at 45° to 3m diameter at base.

Wooded slopes from aerial track S to Kitch Water: Large shaft in horseshoe-shaped terrace cut into steep slope at NS 5810 5757. Two shafts by river on raised mounds at NS 580 574. Several adits in steep wooded bank adjacent.

Prominent track from corner of cemetery at NS 584 582 past Netherton ruin to NS 581 578. Parallel track higher on braes from NS 5845 5805 to NS 5809 5759. Various tracks perpendicular to above, overgrown. Track 3m wide, partly in cutting, from corner of field adjacent former hamlet of Gartsheugh at NS 5812 5737 down slope to Kitch Water. Ditch from NS 5810 5783 to NS 5797 5757 separates woods from holm by river.

**White Cart Water Project** I Shearer  
(various parishes; centred on Cathcart) (GUARD)  
Also in East Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire  
Desk-based assessment; survey

A desk-based study and field inspection were undertaken between April and August 2003 with regard to nine development sites S of Glasgow in advance of proposed reservoirs. In addition, the desk-based study incorporated a 6km stretch of the White Cart River as it passes through Cathcart and Pollokshaws, in advance of consolidation work along the river banks. A total of 106 sites of potential archaeological interest were identified; 48 were within the study areas for the reservoir storage sites, with a further 58 along the Cathcart and Pollokshaws development area. The majority of the sites relate either to modern industrial processes, some of which may originally date to the medieval period, or to farming activities. A single prehistoric site was identified: a possible barrow or cairn (NS55NE 16).

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd.

**City Science Centre, Shuttle Street** M Dalland  
(Glasgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Friary; cemetery; well

NS 597 653 Excavations were carried out between April and November 2003 in advance of redevelopment of the area SW of the George Street/Shuttle Street junction, on the site of the Greyfriars Friary.

The area investigated measured 35 x 45m, and the excavation recorded buildings and graves that belong to the Franciscan friary complex. The friary was established in the mid-1470s and existed for 80 years until the Reformation. There were no remains of the walls and foundations of the priory buildings, but the layout of the SE corner of the complex can be discerned from the truncated pattern of foundation trenches.

A well associated with the friary was uncovered at the proposed centre of the complex. It was cut 5m into the ground. The upper parts of the well had been robbed out, but the lower 2.7m of the well lining survived. Amongst the rubble thrown into the well when it was abandoned were fragments of stained glass windows and carved masonry from the friary buildings. Wooden shoring erected during the construction of the well still survived at the lower levels.

Eighteen graves containing 20 skeletons were uncovered. Most were laid out in a row N–S, with three in a line E–W, 5m further S, reflecting the layout of the friary buildings. The skeletons were all adult, 12 male and 7 females (and one indeterminate), indicating that people from the local community were also buried within the friary.

A large portion of the complex was covered in demolition debris, comprising crushed sandstone and mortar containing significant amounts of roof slate and floor tile fragments. Deposits of grey-brown soil covered the demolition debris, brought in to form garden plots dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. The layout of three plots could be identified by the orientation of cultivation furrows.

The later features of the site comprised a series of buildings, all of which are shown on 19th and early 20th-century maps.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Enterprise Glasgow.

## HIGHLAND

**Highland Graveyard Project** S Farrell  
Survey

A survey was made of the following graveyards as part of a wider study of graveyards in the Highland area (see *DES 2002*, 60).

**Barevan churchyard** (Cawdor parish)  
NH 8368 4725 119 memorials recorded (NH84NW 6).

**Breachlich churchyard** (Petty parish)  
NH 7961 5285 148 memorials recorded (NH75SE 7).

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Marc Fitch Fund.

**Applecross** (Applecross parish) P Weeks, A MacDonald  
Stone tool

NG 71 39 Perforated stone tool, possibly an adze, found at the intertidal zone at Applecross. Acc. no. INVMG 2003.0095.

## HIGHLAND

### Inverbain Hydro-Electric Scheme

(Applecross parish)

Survey

S Farrell

NG 7859 5388 to NG 7863 4818 A follow-up survey was conducted on part of this hydro-electric scheme (*DES 2002*, 62). Work revealed additional archaeological sites of pens and a possible cairn.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Innogy plc.

### Coire an Iubhair (Ardgour parish)

Survey

J E Kirby

- NM 9288 6051 Recessed platform, 9.5 x 9m. Rear scarp 1m; front revetment in stone, 0.6m. Abundant charcoal on eroded track.
- NM 9295 6027 Recessed platform, 9 x 8.5m. Rear scarp 0.5m; front revetment in stone to 0.5m. Abundant charcoal on eroded track.
- NM 9298 6031 Recessed platform, 11 x 9m. Rear scarp 0.6m; front revetment in stone to 0.9m. Abundant charcoal visible.
- NM 9301 6022 Rectangular structure, 6 x 5m, into shelf on hillside; retained by crude revetment wall 0.6m high.
- NM 9298 6022 Grassy shieling mound on small shelf; front revetment in turf; rear scarp retained by boulders.
- NM 9295 6019 Recessed platform, 7 x 7m. Rear scarp 0.6m; front revetment in stone to 0.6m. Charcoal visible in cattle-eroded surface.
- NM 9280 6025 Recessed platform, 7.5 x 8m. Rear scarp 0.4m; surface wet and covered in peat, with obscure revetment to 0.1m. Charcoal visible in eroded surface.
- NM 9286 6055 Shieling. At least 10 structures scattered over wide area on both sides of the burn.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

### The Sound of Mull: A Maritime Landscape

(Ardgour; Morvern parishes)

See also Argyll and Bute (Torosay parish)

P Martin,

C Martin

Survey

The following sites were surveyed in 2002 (boathouses) and 2003 (fish traps) as part of a wider project to study the maritime landscape of the Sound of Mull.

(Ardgour parish)

NM 987 622 **Camas Shallachain**. Stone fish trap constructed at the eastern end of the beach around the mouth of the Sallachan river, and sheltered by Sallachan Point. There is extensive settlement in the area. The gap at the S end may be original, or may have been created by the outflow of water trapped on the beach inshore of the trap.

NM 883 537 **Rubha na h'Airde Seiliche, Kingairloch**.

Stone fish trap located at the foot of a steep cliff, not close to any identifiable settlement. In spite of its semi-circular appearance, it is composed of a mixture of curved and straight sections. In places the wall stands four courses high. At the most acute angle is what may be a narrow gap with diagonal sides, creating a small funnel.

(Morvern parish)

NM 7005 4728 **Achranich (later Ardtornish)**. Built in 1852–3 (datestone in S gable, 1853), this boathouse post-dates the barn at Achranich (1851) but pre-dates Ardtornish Tower (1856–9, 1864–6). Like the barn, the boathouse has gothic lancets and is built of ashlar masonry. Architecturally it is more complex than it first appears, and it is possible that it incorporates part of an earlier building.

The survey has identified at least three phases. The first may have been a boathouse, whose N wall (and possibly other elements) was incorporated into the 1853 building. The second phase is the 1853 gothic boathouse. Thirdly, at some later date the large opening at the rear had its lower half filled in, and a wooden loft built inside with its floor at the level of the top of the blocking wall. The rear opening appears to have been heightened, and a steel beam replaced the earlier arch or wooden beam, with

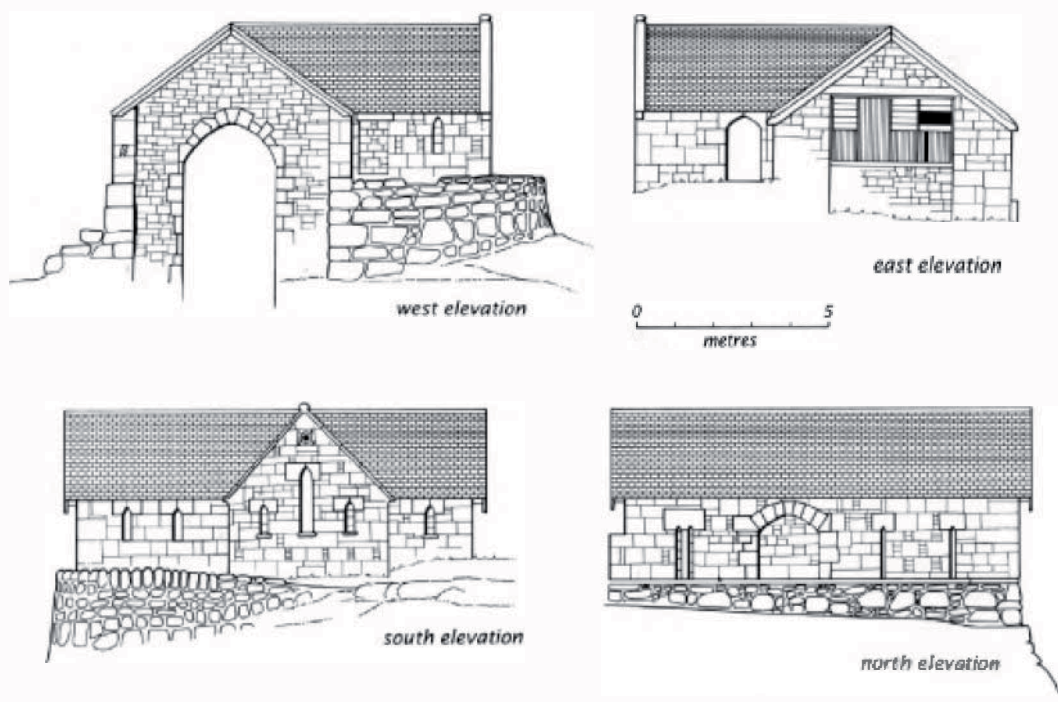


Fig 40. The Sound of Mull. Achranich boathouse.



different stonework above it. A large opening in the N wall may also have been blocked at this time, as a main beam of the loft was inserted into the blocking stones.

As well as these three definable phases, however, there are other features which cannot be assigned to any particular phase.

Situated near the head of Loch Aline, a sea loch, this is the only example in our survey built with its arched doorway below the high tide mark, like a boathouse on a river or inland loch. Gaskell claims it was soon superseded 'as it could not be used for any but the smallest boats except at high tide'. There is a channel outside the boathouse, close to where the River Rannoch runs into the loch, where a boat could sit however low the tide, though it could not get across the shallows to the loch itself. Landing could be made not far away, however, and this boathouse would not have functioned very differently from any of the others when the tide was out; it does not appear to have been replaced until the 1890s.

Immediately to the N is a quay built of large boulders at two levels, possibly earlier than the boathouse. It presumably served the farm of Achranich, or possibly the quarry immediately inland, marked on the 1st edition OS 6 inch map of 1872. The road from Achranich to Old Ardtornish, built in 1853–5, runs immediately landward of the boathouse.

A fuller description of this feature has been lodged with NMRS.

NM 584 487 **Caisteal nan Con, Killundine**. Stone fish trap built across the mouth of the small bay between Caisteal nan Con and the shore road. The nearest settlement, apart from the ruined 17th-century house believed to have been a hunting lodge, is the present farm of Killundine 700m to the NNE, which was the site of the 18th-century township.

Both outer ends of the structure merge with the rocks at the edge of the bay, and both inner ends seem to be definite terminals. The western arm appears to have had some sort of semi-circular platform on the seaward side of its eastern extremity. The eastern arm is shorter, and appears to have been robbed down to its lowest course. This may be because it blocked access to the boulder pier (also surveyed) which was constructed, probably in the early to mid-19th century, as the main landing place for the Killundine estate. It is possible but unlikely that the fish trap post-dates the pier.

NM 547 548 **Drimnin**. Boathouse built of snecked rubble, incorporating broken pieces of roofing slate. The walls are substantially intact, though unroofed. The entrance has a high round arch of slabbed voussoirs, and there is a blocked window or entrance in the upper part of the rear gable wall.

Standing at the head of a creek, the boathouse is sheltered by a large rocky outcrop. On the landward side of the creek are the remains of a simple quay constructed of boulders, allowing dry-shod landing at most states of tide. A track at its seaward end, marked on old maps but now seriously overgrown, led from the boathouse and its associated landing places up to Drimnin House.

Close to the boathouse is a cottage, which has low walls with rounded corners and two windows. Four cruck slots survive, and a central wall incorporating a fireplace appears to be a later addition. A doorway on the W side has been blocked. Outside is a small walled enclosure, apparently never roofed. Within the rubble fill of its walls, objects were found of probable late 19th-century date.

NM 623 461 **Fiunary (Lochaline House)**. Built of snecked rubble, the boathouse has a three-centred arch of slabbed voussoirs. It lacks a roof, but there are broken slates lying adjacent to it. Side doors provide access to the rear part of the building.

The boathouse stands at the top end of a deep bay, sheltered on the seaward side by a rocky outcrop. From the boathouse a



Fig 41. The Sound of Mull. Drimnin boathouse.

quay of large boulders follows the rocky shore down to low water. A well-engineered track, partly obscured by a later launching apron, leads from the boathouse to the present road (built c 1860), and continues on the other side up to the site of Lochaline House (built between 1821 and 1825).

NM 567 513 **Glenmorvern Cottage**. Boathouse built of snecked rubble, with a segmental arch of slabbed voussoirs. The structure is still in use and has a modern roof and doors, and the arch has been reinforced with a steel beam. The remains of a rubble quay at one side of a cleared strip of beach extend to low water mark.

NM 694 432 **Inninbeg, Ardtornish Bay**. Stone fish trap situated at the western end of a sandy beach, between the boathouse at Old Ardtornish (see below) and boulder pier to the W, and a cleared landing place in front of the cottages built in 1879 to the E. The ruins of an older cluster of drystone cottages can be found at the other end of the beach, below a waterfall.

This structure was so tumbled and constructed of relatively small stones that, although its line was clearly visible, nowhere could the actual wall line on either face be identified. Like other traps, the shorter arm was buried under sand, and there appears to be a larger volume of tumbled stone at the outer end of the longer arm.

NM 726 416 **Inninmore, Inninmore Bay**. Stone fish trap built at the western end of a gravel bay, the rest of which is clear, with no major river mouth or cleared landing area. At the centre of the bay stands a cottage built in 1862 and last permanently occupied in 1939. Behind it are the ruins of earlier cottages, occupied by 1770.

The trap is constructed of two straight sides with a small curved area where they meet. There is no obvious gap. Set close inside the inner face are several upright wooden posts, the tallest 90cm high: nine were located, some just stumps. They are whole small branches, complete with bark, and their appearance suggests use in the relatively recent past. The upper ends of the trap are buried under sand and gravel, and the difference in height between the inside and the outside is very noticeable.



## HIGHLAND

NM 693 430 **Old Ardtornish**. The walls of this boathouse are of snecked rubble, with large undressed corner stones. It has a slate roof, probably not original, and a segmental arch of slabbed voussoirs. In its N wall is a slit opening of the type common in Highland barns, and there are small rectangular openings in both gables. For most of its length the building is cut into the steep hillside.

It stands at the western edge of the bay of Inninbeg, where the gravelly sand has given way to shingle. On the adjacent beach is a semi-circular fish trap (see above, Inninbeg). A pair of concrete cottages of 1879 stand to the E of a walled enclosure. In front of the boathouse a strip of beach has been cleared of large stones. On the S side of this are the remains of a simple pier extending down to low water mark, constructed of boulders, presumably once with a smooth top of smaller stones, now lost.

Old maps show a path leading from the boathouse to the walled garden and up the hill to the steading and house. Another path zig-zags up the steep hill behind the boathouse to join the tree-lined avenue which runs between the site of Ardtornish House and Ardtornish Castle.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.  
Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Sallachan** (Ardgour parish) J E Kirby, M Gascoigne  
Depopulated settlement; kiln-barn

NM 9749 6383 Row of three buildings on a small terrace aligned NW-SE, comprising a probable hip-ended house, 7.5 x 4m, standing to two courses of water-rolled stones; 4m to the W, a low oval structure, 5.5 x 2m; and 12m to the E, an indistinct structure, 6 x 4m, in close proximity to a convenient burn crossing and a deep pool with an access track.

NM 9753 6380 Clearly defined kiln-barn, 12.5 x 4.4m, with a kiln bowl 1.45m in diameter, but no visible flue. The remains are of drystone construction, but appear to be surrounded by a wet ditch, suggesting that the upper courses were of turf from the immediate vicinity.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

**Lag na Bo Maoile** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby  
Shielings

NM 5375 6444 An extensive area of enriched pasture on limestone, with linear clearance. Within a large enclosure to the W of the burn are four turf ruin mounds and one small drystone structure. To the E of the burn are a further four turf ruin mounds and a drystone structure.

NM 5495 6444 Compact group of shielings belonging to the township of Tornamony, comprising three small drystone structures and four turf ruin mounds.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

**Ranachanmore** (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby,  
Survey M Gascoigne, P J Madden

NM 79 61 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of part of the in-by land of the former township of Ranachanmore were carried out in October 2003. This revealed the transition from an essentially medieval field system in 1807 to regular enclosure by 1872, with turf dykes being replaced by post and wire fences before 1897. Creel houses continued in use until at least 1825, although the proprietor, Murray of Stanhope, decreed that the construction of such houses should be a nullity of tack in 1725. The following sites were recorded.

NM 7994 6150 Rectangular recessed platform, 9.1 x 6.6m.  
NM 7992 6155 Rectangular recessed platform/building, 7 x 3.3m.

NM 7969 6161 House and contiguous byre with long axis N-S. House, 8.25 x 4.6m; byre, 10.2 x 4.6m.  
NM 7971 6162 Enclosure.  
NM 7964 6150 Clearance cairn.  
NM 7982 6140 Rectangular stance with building, 11.1 x 5m.  
NM 7982 6170 Extensive area of peat banks.  
NM 7979 6126 Boat slip.  
NM 7971 6120 Wharf.  
NM 7901 6129 House platform and garden bounded by remains of hawthorn hedge.  
NM 7891 6150 ?Fish trap.  
NM 7890 6113 Canalisation of the burn to allow access to the mill at NM 7896 6125.  
NM 7890 6112 Boat slip/wharf.  
NM 7901 6128 Boat slip.  
NM 7932 6114 House and garden.  
NM 7930 6105 Quarry, ?wharf; and boat landings.  
NM 7994 6162 Turf structure, 6.6 x 2.3m.  
NM 7939 6139 Enclosure, c 10 x 11m, enclosing building, c 7 x 3m.  
NM 7942 6144 Extensive area of peat banks.  
NM 7939 6151 Stone and turf mound.  
NM 7943 6159 Farm steading comprising: house platform, 8.75 x 4.75m; garden, c 26 x 12m; two oval stone and turf structures, 6.5 x 3m and 5 x 3m; and turf mound, c 3m diameter.  
NM 7931 6169 Small enclosure set within angle of turf dyke.  
NM 7930 6166 Enclosure.  
NM 7930 6159 Rectangular recessed house platform, 13 x 6m. Sherd of unglazed pottery recovered from molehill below this structure.  
NM 7907 6152 Lime kiln.  
NM 7930 6146 Stone, 1.9 x 0.3 x 0.3m, lying in small burn. Every other stone in survey area was either glacial erratic or quarried granite.  
NM 7931 6133 Clearance cairn.  
NM 7895 6130 Parliamentary bridge, Curtis Type 1. Span 6.2m.  
NM 7932 6149 Settlement comprising: slightly elevated house platform, 11 x 6m. Rectangular recessed platform, 17 x 4m, supporting three structures: stone and turf structure, 4.3 x 3m; partially obscured by mound, 4m diameter; and structure 8.5 x 4m. Rectangular recessed platform, 9 x 4.5m. Rectangular recessed platform, 9 x 4m. Rectangular turf structure with rounded corners, 6 x 4.5m. Rectangular turf structure, 4 x 2m. End walls of two structures, 3.5m wide.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

**Glen Finnan** (Arisaig & Moidart parish) J E Kirby  
Survey

NM 9051 8070 Bald's Estate Plan of Ardnarmurchan and Sunart shows this to have been the site where Prince Charles Edward Stuart raised the Standard on 16 August 1745. A rapid walkover survey showed nothing of archaeological interest other than a considerable area of rig and furrow cultivation, some field dykes and the burial ground at NM 9060 8064.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

**Ardroe Grazings WGS, Lochinver** (Assynt parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NC 065 235 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were conducted in November 2002.

Archaeological features revealed included buildings and features associated with Ardroe township (NC02SE 12); a mill (NC02SE 13), a farmstead, boat noosts, slipways and a modern cairn.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bowls Chartered Surveyors.

**Lochinver Water Mains** (Assynt parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NC 085 230 (centre) and NC 080 208 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in April 2003 as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed water mains renewal scheme. The survey revealed two structures lying close to the proposed routes.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Church Road, Auldearn** (Auldearn parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation; watching brief

NH 91920 55509 (centre) Trial trenching was undertaken in March 2003 as part of a housing development. The only find was part of a 19th-century building range. A watching brief on the clearance of the site between May and October 2003 revealed more of the 19th-century terraced building of four cottages, but no other archaeological deposits or features of interest.

Full reports lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ewen Gillies Builders Ltd.

**Garblies Farm** (Auldearn parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief; excavation

NH 9320 5498 A watching brief and small-scale excavation were undertaken in April 2003 as part of a house development in the vicinity of previously recorded archaeology. A number of archaeological features were revealed, including a possible hearth with a Bronze Age radiocarbon date of 4355±60 BP, a small pit and a number of post-holes. No finds were recovered.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr J G Downie.

**Fortrose Water Mains** S Farrell  
(Avoch; Rosemarkie parishes)  
Survey

NH 7195 5617 to NH 7334 5725 A desk-based and walkover survey were conducted for a proposed water main in the burgh and surrounding area of Fortrose. One previously unrecorded archaeological site, a former farm, was noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Corrieyarrack Pass** S Farrell  
(Boleskine & Abertarff; Laggan parishes)  
Watching brief

NH 374 071 to NN 462 961 A watching brief was maintained in September 2003 over the Laggan to Fort Augustus military road or Corrieyarrack Pass, focusing on the section from Fort Augustus to Melgarve that is Scheduled. The road was being used for access for the installation of a cable. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish & Southern Energy plc.

**Garrogie Hydro-Electric Scheme** S Farrell  
(Boleskine & Abertarff parish)  
Watching brief

NH 50488 12675 to NH 50769 12301 A watching brief was conducted in November 2003 during topsoil stripping operations

for a section of a hydro-electric pipeline, in an area of a number of archaeological sites. A number of previously unrecorded clearance cairns and pens were recorded.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Innogy Hydro plc.

**Stronlairig Hydro-Electric Scheme** S Farrell  
(Boleskine & Abertarff parish)  
Survey

NH 536 070 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in March 2003 as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed hydro-electric scheme. The survey revealed a number of new sites, including shielings, buildings, a farmstead, a well and a sheepfold. A small flint scraper was found at 580m (1900ft) above sea level.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: BMT Cordah Ltd.

**Carbost Water Mains** (Bracadale parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NG 3903 3104 to NG 3207 3341 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted for a proposed water main. A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted in the area of the proposed pipeline, mostly relating to townships, comprising buildings, enclosures and lazy beds.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Kearra WGS** (Bracadale parish) M Wildgoose  
Pre-afforestation survey

NG 358 284 (centre) A rapid walkover survey was undertaken in September 2003 of c 110ha of hill ground lying between 170–210m OD. During the survey 13 separate groups of shielings were recorded – 12 of these for the first time. A total of 90 individual shielings were added to the archaeological record. A small, ruinous farmstead with associated field system was also recorded.

Archive deposited in Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Mr C Goodheir.

**Achilty** (Contin parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 4433 5702 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2003 as part of a house development in the vicinity of a number of sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr M Butcher.

**Am Baile** (Creich parish) S Farrell  
Survey; watching brief

NH 57878 95744 A survey and watching brief were undertaken in June and July 2003 as part of a house development on the site of a possible cairn. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, as the site had been wrongly identified and was actually a quarry pit.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr G Lonsdale.

**Durcha** (Creich parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation

NC 50117 02358 An evaluation was undertaken close to Durcha broch (NC50SW 2) in July 2003 as part of a proposed house development. No archaeological features were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Mouat.

## HIGHLAND

### **Loch Migdale** (Creich parish)

Henge; cairn; hut circle

R Smith  
(Wessex Archaeology)

NH 624 916 An evaluation was undertaken in April 2003 as part of a Time Team programme for Channel 4.

#### **Henge**

The henge monument is at most 12m in diameter as an earthwork. Woodham's 1970 excavation of the southern quadrant of the henge was re-excavated. The trench was at most 8.5m E-W by 6.5m. The 1970s section through the bank was also re-excavated and recorded. No other parts of the bank were removed, in order to restrict the damage to the upstanding earthwork.

In the centre of the henge, two stones found by Woodham were relocated and found to form packing stones for a large post-hole just off-centre of the henge. An area of fire-reddened bedrock extended away from the S edge of this post-hole. A number of stake-holes were identified within the henge, and a number of alignments could be postulated. There was a clear ring of post-holes concentric with the inner lip of the henge ditch.

The rounded termini of the henge ditch were identified and excavated. A large post-hole was recorded in the W of the causeway between the ditch termini and was thought to post-date the construction of the henge.

The outer bank of the henge was recorded in Woodham's re-excavated section. The bank was well-defined, approximately 1.4m wide and 0.25m high. No trace of a buried ground surface survived. The entrance between the banks was formed by a gap approximately 0.6m wide. A single standing stone protruded through the tail of the E bank terminus. The outer edge of the bank was revetted by a facade of large stone blocks. It was unclear if this was constructed as a drystone facade, now collapsed, or if it was designed as a rubble construction. The entrance gap in the bank was filled by a large oval stone hole, which had originally held a standing stone which is now snapped and recumbent in front of the stone hole.

A number of pieces of unworked stone were recovered, but no other finds were recorded. Environmental samples from the henge only produced a little wood charcoal and no identifiable plant remains.

The re-examination of the putative henge broadly supports Woodham's original interpretation of the monument as a henge. It has an external bank and internal ditch and single E-facing entrance. The single entrance would allow it to be classified as a Class 1 henge but the small size is consistent with its classification as a mini-henge.

#### **Cairn**

The cairn lay to the SW of the henge and was examined by a trench covering its SW quadrant, at most 5m N-S by 4.2m. A spread of rubble was recorded, representing the collapsed cairn. The line of a possible kerb suggested that the cairn may originally have been 3.4m in diameter. A hollow and shallow pit were recorded in the centre of the cairn. The pit contained what was originally thought to be a wooden stake, but was subsequently shown to be compact peat that had filled a void left when the wooden stake was removed. No finds were recovered.

The interpretation of the cairn is less certain than that of the henge. The presence of a kerb and a central feature that may have held a timber post recalls monuments such as ring cairns and kerb cairns, some of which are also very small and which are often funerary monuments. The recurrent association of henges and other ritual or funerary monuments is well known. However, it should be noted that the proximity of the undated cairn to the henge at Migdale might be misleading, as what may be a post-medieval shieling lies nearby.

### **Hut circle**

The hut circle lies 280m NE of the henge and is about 11.5m in diameter. A trench, 8.5 x 1m, was excavated from the centre point of the hut circle westwards. A layer of stone rubble, probably resulting from wall collapse, was recorded in the interior of the hut circle. The wall line was 0.9m wide, defined by a single course of large rounded stones. No finds were recovered.

A number of mounds in the vicinity, perhaps clearance cairns, were noted by RCAHMS early in the 20th century.

It seems likely, on morphological grounds, that the henge is of later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date. The cairn and hut circle could also be of this date, and provide a domestic element to the Bronze Age landscape of which these more substantial monuments are only the immediately obvious elements.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Time Team.

### **Loch Migdale** (Creich parish)

Crannog

N Dixon

NH 625 915 In April 2003 a stone mound (NH69SW 39) in Loch Migdale was examined to establish whether it is of artificial construction and therefore a crannog.

One of two trenches was sited underwater on the NE side of the site, 1.6m under the surface. Removal of large stones uncovered a layer of smaller stones, roughly fist-sized, which in turn covered a layer of very small stones embedded in sandy silt. Removal of this deposit brought to light a layer of organic material with a variety of embedded timbers, showing the site to be of artificial construction.

The layer of organic material proved to be consistent over the exposed 1 x 2m extent of the trench, and contained ten timbers of some significance, including both oak and alder. Of particular interest were the remains of four small stakes, three of them aligned, with one cut to a point. However, there were many smaller fragments of wood and other timbers that may be significant but were still buried within the organic matrix. Bracken, twigs, burnt bone, charcoal, an animal tooth and one animal dropping were also noted.

It is likely that the deposit was once a floor on what would have been the living area of the crannog, and that it has slumped or collapsed down to its present position. Four samples of the organic matrix, taken for laboratory analysis, contain macro-plant remains, pollen and insects that will hopefully demonstrate the way of life of the crannog dwellers and the manner in which they exploited the environment around them. A radiocarbon date from one of the timbers places the site in the Iron Age.

Archive to be deposited with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Time Team, Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology.

### **7 Braehead, Cromarty** (Cromarty parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

NH 78848 67569 A watching brief was undertaken during part demolition and the building of a new extension of a Listed building (NH76NE 105). Work revealed the partial remains of an 18th-century house superseded by the existing early 19th-century house. No other features of interest were noted.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Reynolds Architecture for Mr & Mrs A Bird.

### **Cromarty** (Cromarty parish)

Metal detecting finds

P Weeks

NH 78 67 (centre) Five medieval and post-medieval metal finds, including a coin weight and knife quillon with animal terminals. Acc. nos INVMG 2003.0092.0001-0005.



**Cromarty Links** (Cromarty parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 78822 67629 (centre) A watching brief was conducted during landscaping operations for a new playing field. Work revealed part of a late 19th-century garden path of sandstone, brick and gravel.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cromarty Community Council.

**Balnaglack** (Croy & Dalcross parish) J S Bone  
Ring-ditch

NH 833 508 The site was observed during a private flight in the summer of 2003. It appears as a ring-ditch, c 10m in diameter, with a central pit and possible outer circle of post-holes: a possible round barrow. The site lies c 30m N of the NE corner of the garden of an isolated cottage in Strathnairn.

Photographs have been deposited in Highland SMR.

**Mains of Gask** (Daviot & Dunlichity parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 68200 35819 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in April 2003 as part of a house development in the vicinity of an archaeological site. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Miss L Haynes.

**Wester Lairgs, Strathnairn** P Masser  
(Daviot & Dunlichity parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation; survey

NH 697 352 An evaluation of features identified by field survey was carried out between April and May 2003.

The remains of a building (NH63NE 63) had been interpreted variously as a post-medieval farmstead or as an early medieval Pitcarmick-type building. A hand-excavated trench across the centre of the building recovered substantial quantities of artefacts associated with its occupation, none of which need be earlier than 19th century. The building is identified as a farmstead that went out of use in the mid-19th century.

Four cairns, originally thought to be field clearance cairns associated with prehistoric cultivation, had been identified as possible Pictish burial cairns. Trenches excavated through two of these cairns confirmed that they were clearance cairns. One produced no artefacts and therefore remains undated; the other contained finds indicating recent disturbance or modification, although the original construction of the cairn may have been significantly earlier.

A detailed survey of the area was also prepared.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Pat Munro (Alness) Ltd.

**Auction Mart, Dingwall** (Dingwall parish) Martin Cook  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NH 5485 5900 A 5% sample, machine-trenched evaluation was carried out in October and November 2003 in advance of a proposed retail development on the site of a former auction mart (c 2.5ha) in NW Dingwall. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Goodson Associates for Tesco Stores Ltd.

**Drumtelchaig, Midtown** (Dores parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 62590 33078 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2002 as part of a house development in the vicinity of

a number of archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed. The site lay close to an enclosure and a previously unrecorded kiln.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr C Foote.

**Balvraid Steading** (Dornoch parish) P Masser  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NH 775 953 A watching brief was carried out in February 2003 on groundworks for construction of a telecommunications mast and associated cabin and compound. Previous work in the vicinity had identified features of prehistoric date, but no archaeological remains were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Stappard Howes.

**Ben Tarvie WGS** (Dornoch parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 750 955 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey of 140ha were conducted in June 2003. A number of archaeological features were revealed, including farmsteads, buildings, two hut circles and a kiln.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

**Dornoch** (Dornoch parish) P Weeks, M Gallon  
Metal detecting finds

NH 798 903; NH 793 903; NH 795 900 Ninety-five medieval and later small finds were found while detecting across several fields on the outskirts of Dornoch, on sites explored in previous years (see *DES 2002*, 67). Finds include buckles, mounts, bale seals and book clasps. Acc. nos INVMG 2003.0120.0001-0095.

**Dornoch Square East, Dornoch** (Dornoch parish) S Farrell  
Evaluation

NH 7991 8958 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in July and August 2003 as part of a housing development in the core of the burgh. No archaeological features or deposits of interest were revealed as the area was largely heavily disturbed by a former development.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: J A Property Development Ltd.

**Mitchell's Chemist Shop, High Street, Dornoch** (Dornoch parish) S Farrell  
Survey; watching brief

NH 79763 89722 A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken on the alterations of a chemist shop, opposite the cathedral. Work included a photographic survey prior to alterations and a watching brief as works were undertaken.

Work revealed that the house and shop dated to the early 19th century and had seen alterations in the early and late 20th century. A watching brief on alterations revealed fireplaces, recessed cupboards and features associated with part of the building being a former post office. A limited watching brief for an extension revealed only garden soils to the rear of the building.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Colvin Designs for Mitchell's Chemist Shop.

**Brotchie's Steading** (Dunnet parish) T Holden  
Iron Age and medieval settlement; (Headland Archaeology)  
post-medieval farm

ND 219 711 The second season of work in September 2003 saw further excavation within this ruinous building (*DES 2002*, 67). It was most recently used by the Brotchie family, first as a

## HIGHLAND

dwelling then as a byre/storehouse, before being abandoned in the mid-20th century. The finds and stratigraphy confirm the map evidence that the steading and the associated archaeological layers exposed across the site are all essentially 18th–19th century in origin. Floor surfaces and occupation layers were, as far as could be ascertained, accumulated within the shell of the building.

A series of trenches were excavated through these later layers to clarify the extent and depth of earlier deposits identified the previous year. Directly below the walls of the steading, massive stone walls were identified which appeared to form the footings of two small buildings. Beneath these, laminated humic sediments to a depth of over 1.5m indicated a long sequence of occupation at the site. Identified structures included numerous well-stratified hearths, a possible kiln and a stone-lined tank. Soil samples revealed occasional shell concentrations, and concentrations of cereal grain, charcoal and animal bone. The finds comprise a good assemblage of medieval redware and grass-tempered coarseware. The coarseware was found throughout the sequence but was the only fabric that was encountered at depth. Although it could potentially be as late as the medieval period, the presence of two worked red deer antler picks in the same layers suggests a date in the Iron Age.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Cladh na-h-aiteg, Kinlochbervie

(Eddrachillis parish)


Human remains

K G McLellan

(GUARD)

NC 202 585 An evaluation was carried out in June 2003 of disturbed human remains, which had been observed eroding from sand dunes due to animal disturbance. Disarticulated remains from at least five individuals were recovered and analysed.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Sandwood Estate (Eddrachillis parish)

Survey

J C Waterton

NC 200 590 (centre) A second field survey of parts of the John Muir Trust Sandwood Estate and some adjacent areas was carried out by ACFA in July 2002, extending a similar 1998 survey (*DES 2000*, 51).

Two sites were surveyed at Kinlochbervie: a small denuded coastal dun (NC 2272 5575), already noted; and a croft site (NC 230 568) with five substantial features, including a hut circle and numerous clearance cairns.

Thirteen features in the area between the coast and the Kinlochbervie/Oldshoremore road were surveyed, mainly 18th century or later, but including a structure tentatively identified as a 'Pictish grave'.

The Oldshoremore corn mill (NC 2073 5894), a Scheduled Monument, was surveyed and recorded in detail.

To the SE of the Balchrick/Droman road, surveys were made of a number of features, mainly groups of terraces and small enclosures, at Port Chaligaig (NC 187 592) and Am Meall/Cnoc na Moine (NC 193 598 to NC 188 591).

In the coastal area between Port Beag and Sheigra (NC 193 634 to NC 193 605), ten features were surveyed, the majority shieling sites, but including a possible 'Pictish grave' (NC 1866 6211), and also a WW2 radio station site (NC 1971 6070).

The Sandwood area was revisited and three additional features were noted, including a 'Pictish grave' at NC 2207 6454.

Copies of the 1998 and 2003 survey reports have been lodged with the NMRS.

### Flowerdale Glen (Gairloch parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

NG 81356 75293 to NG 81512 75208 A watching brief was conducted in September 2003 during landscaping operations for a new footpath in an area of a number of archaeological sites. Work revealed the partial remains of a 19th-century building but no earlier deposits.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Gairloch Estate.

### Leckie WGS (Gairloch parish)

S Farrell

Survey

NH 110 640 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey of 230ha were conducted in May 2003. A number of archaeological features were revealed, including sheepfolds, pens and walls.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bowls Chartered Surveyors for Pat Wilson Farms.

### Inner Loch Hourn (Glenelg parish)

J Wombell, M Marshall

Survey

NG 943 074 to NG 887 071 A survey of the N coast of Inner Loch Hourn and the burial island of Eilean Choinich was carried out by members of the North of Scotland Archaeological Society during April 2002. A total of 282 sites were recorded along an 8km coastal strip approximately 200m deep; 163 of these sites appear to have been associated with the seasonal herring fishing, dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. Several small farmsteads or pre-clearance townships were also recorded.

The following list categorises the number of sites recorded:

Huts; ?temporary fishermen's dwellings or stores	68
Cleared landing places	41
Buildings; ?dwelling houses, stores or byres	28
Platforms; including small quays, wharves, and for temporary structures	25
Clearance cairns	22
Huts; probable shielings	13
Cultivation remains – lazy beds	11
Working areas; typically c 10m square, ?for mending or drying nets	10
Enclosures	9
Boat nausts; boat-shaped ?storage places above HWM	5
Pits	5
Linear features; typically low earth banks	4
Boundary walls	5
Pier	1
Ballast beach	1
Burial isle	1
Church	1

The 68 possible fishermen's huts vary in size and shape, from roughly 1m square to 3 x 2m. All are built from stones or boulders. It was felt that most sites had had little or no human disturbance since they had been abandoned. The huts fall into several different types of construction:

- those built within a primary building (usually an abandoned farmstead), using material robbed from the walls;
- those built of stones or boulders set up against and utilising one or more large *in situ* boulders as a back wall;
- those where suitable *in situ* boulders could be infilled with stones or boulders;
- those built of stone on raised mounds typical of many shieling sites; and
- those built of stones or boulders on revetted platforms.

It is not possible to say how many of the fishermen's huts were used as temporary dwellings and how many were used as stores: use could have changed from season to season. Several huts are paved with flags or stones and at least one has a fireplace within; several were noted to have possible fireplaces nearby outside. Almost all are sited close to a small burn.

The cleared landing places generally reflect the nature of the beaches or coves in which they are situated. The larger, gently shelving pebble beaches tend to be more comprehensively cleared, whilst the steeper rocky coves frequently have shorter and narrower slipways. Many were noted to have large boulders or possible mooring points at their shorelines.

The possible working areas were of considerable interest. Without exception they were found close to the fishermen's huts. All are level and cleared of stones and some had involved a considerable amount of resources in their construction, being upwards of 10m square.

A great deal of effort had obviously gone into the construction of the pier – it had a total length of 32m and was generally 1–1.2m high. It appears to have gone through a period of alteration and reconstruction, there being evidence of an earlier smaller structure.

The small burial isle, at NG 872 061, is joined to the mainland by a tidal causeway and measures just 33 x 22m. The flat, dry and grass-covered area in the S has four small standing headstones, one visible horizontal grave slab, and what appear to be a number of head and foot marker stones; there are no inscriptions. The whole area is dotted with small grassy mounds, some of which have stones or small cairns beneath them. Two areas on the W side of the island are still actively eroding.

The extensive ballast beach appears more or less to surround the burial isle. Neat rows and piles of stones of various sizes are dotted around several hectares of the sandy beach which stretches out into Barrisdale Bay.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS A North of Scotland Archaeological Society, Highland Council.

### **The Bungalow, Druid Temple, Inverness**

S Farrell

(Inverness &amp; Bona parish)

Watching brief

NH 6877 4245 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2003 as part of a house development in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mr D Thomson.

### **Cradlehall Business Park, Inverness**

G Brown

(Inverness &amp; Bona parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NH 698 445 Trial trenches were placed in May 2003 on the site of the first phase of development, which lies in an area where several prehistoric sites have been noted (NH64SE 246 and 248). No archaeological features were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: BDH & Co Ltd.

### **Cradlehall Farm Phase 1, Inverness**

G Brown

(Inverness &amp; Bona parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation

NH 700 448 Eighteen trial trenches were machine-excavated in May 2003 on this site, intended for house building, which lies in an area where several prehistoric sites have been noted

(NH64SE 246 and 248). The trenches, equivalent to 5% of the development area, did not uncover any traces of past activity.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.

### **Culloden (Inverness & Bona parish)**

P Weeks,

Pistol flintlock

S Pommaraning

c NH 72 45 Lock, with flint still *in situ*, from an 18th-century flintlock pistol. Found in woodland near the battlefield at Culloden. Acc. no. INVMG 2003.0079.

### **Dell of Inshes (Inverness & Bona parish)**

S Farrell

Evaluation

NH 689 440 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in February 2003 as part of a housing development in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. A small number of archaeological features were revealed, including a post-medieval wooden structure, possibly industrial, two small pits of an unknown date, and a number of rubble field drains.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Davis Duncan Architects for Capital Homes Ltd.

### **Holm Mains Farm, Inverness**

G Brown

(Inverness &amp; Bona parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Short cists

NH 656 414 Two Early Bronze Age short cists and several outlying undated features were discovered unexpectedly on a construction site at Holm Mains Farm, and were subsequently excavated in May 2003. The larger of the two cists contained a male individual placed in a crouched position. Accompanying this burial were two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, ten other lithic tools and fragments of a finely decorated Beaker pot.

The second cist was in a much poorer state of preservation, but contained an adult male accompanied by a single Beaker pot. Near the cists were several pits and ditches. However, these produced no artefacts to aid with dating and there was nothing to link these discoveries to the two cists.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes Ltd.



Fig 42. Holm Mains Farm, Inverness. Beaker.



## HIGHLAND

### 12 Huntly Place, Inverness

(Inverness & Bona parish)

Evaluation

NH 66067 45801 An evaluation was undertaken in April 2003 as part of a housing development and redevelopment of a Listed building that had been burnt down by fire in 1999 (NH64NE 417). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed in the trenches dug to the rear of the building.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bracewell Stirling Architects for Mackintosh Highland.

S Farrell

number of small pits, one of which contained possible Late Neolithic pottery and a flint scraper.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr N Sutherland.

### Wester Torbreck (Inverness & Bona parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

NH 64301 40577 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2002 as part of a house development in the vicinity of an archaeological site. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr J Martin.

### Royal Northern Infirmary, Inverness

(Inverness & Bona parish)

S Farrell

Desk-based assessment; standing building recording

NH 663 445 A desk-based assessment and building recording survey were conducted in November 2002 for a number of buildings of the Royal Northern Infirmary prior to their demolition. The majority of these buildings dated from 1928–36.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Morrison Construction Ltd.

### West Torbreck (Inverness & Bona parish)

S Farrell

Evaluation; watching brief

NH 6433 4034 (centre) Trial trenching was undertaken in September 2003 as part of a house development. A watching brief was maintained on the clearance of the site, which lies adjacent to Torbreck stone circle (NH64SW 1). Work revealed a

### Navidale, Helmsdale (Kildonan parish)

L Dunbar

Evaluation; excavation

(AOC Archaeology)

ND 0483 1734 and ND 051 173 An evaluation was completed ahead of an upgrade of a section of the A9 between Helmsdale and the Ord of Caithness. A total of 728m<sup>2</sup> of evaluation trenches were opened within the road corridor, but no archaeological features were uncovered. Additionally, an area of c 680m<sup>2</sup> was stripped of gorse and bracken in an attempt to locate a previously recorded hut circle. A hut circle platform with stone revetment was found and an evaluation slot was hand-excavated. A full excavation was subsequently undertaken.

The possible hut platform was found to be an upstanding stone-walled roundhouse that had been revetted into the hillside. The

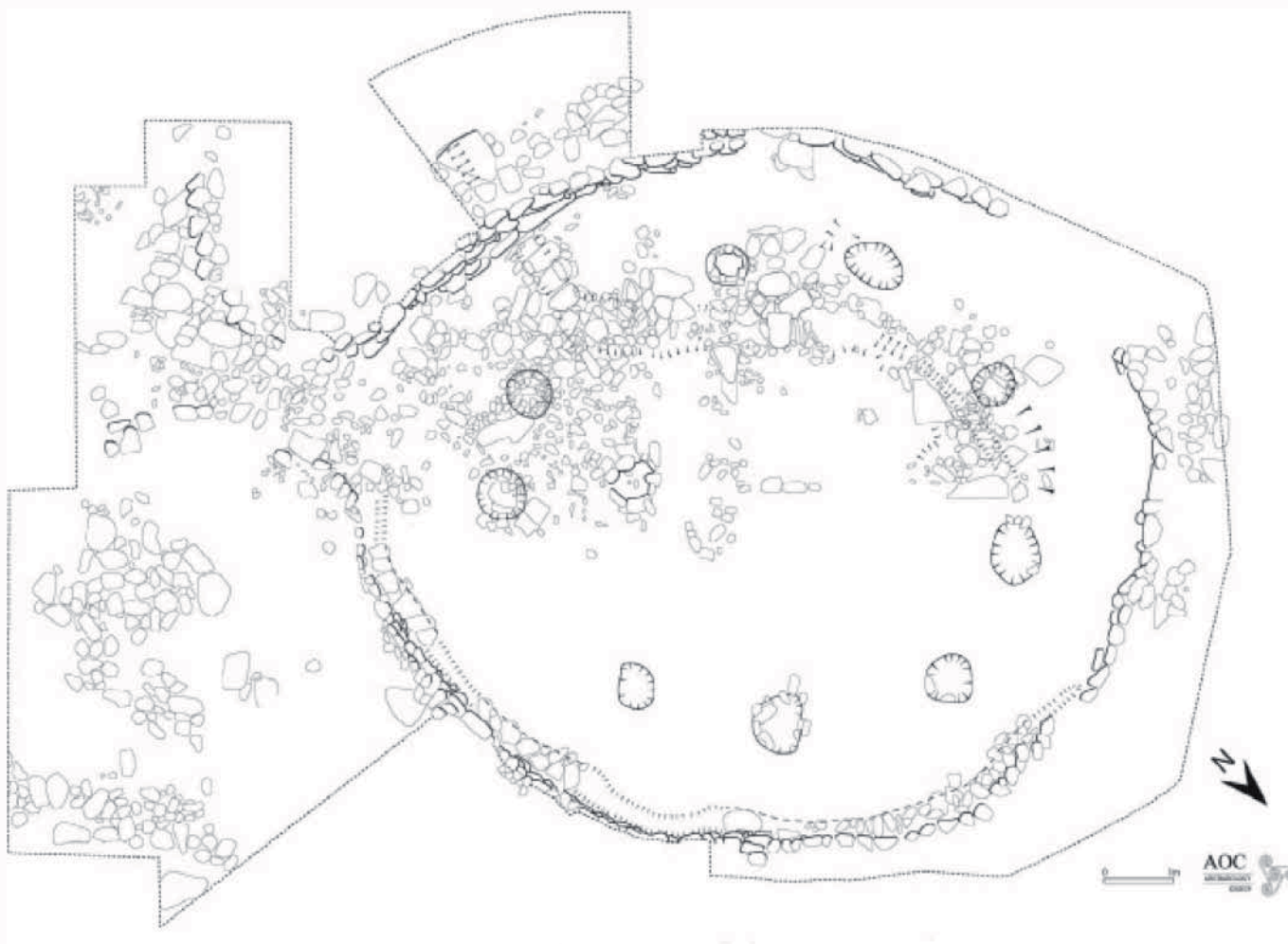


Fig 43. Navidale, Helmsdale. Roundhouse post-excavation plan view showing drains and post-holes.

excavation comprised a single area, c 12 x 16m. The stone wall of the roundhouse survived up to five courses high in places and measured 11.3m NW-SE by 10m. A stone floor surface was present on the southern side of the roundhouse and this extended out through the SE-facing entrance-way. The roundhouse also contained a sub-circle, approximately 6.5m in diameter, of nine large stone-packed post-holes which appear to have been structural roof supports. Other features included two internal drains with stone capping, one of which was channelled out underneath the revetment.

Charcoal samples were recovered from the floor deposits and the drain features. Finds include a fragment of a carved spindle whorl (possible stone pendant), a couple of prehistoric pottery sherds and numerous coarse stone implements, including saddle querns, weights, hammerstones and a possible mortar/lamp.

An evaluation was carried out of a linear field bank with a possible structure attached to its northern end. The evaluation was centred on the N end of the field bank. A subsequent excavation totalling 100m<sup>2</sup> found a field bank consisting of large boulders with smaller stones, and the possible structure was found to be a platform of field clearance. No artefacts or significant archaeological deposits were encountered. A more detailed survey of the field bank was conducted and it was found to turn back towards the roundhouse, and is interpreted as part of a later prehistoric landscape.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS A

**Navidale Farm** (Kildonan parish) S Farrell  
Pre-afforestation survey

ND 053 173 (centre) A walkover survey was conducted in November 2003 for a proposed WGS. This work followed a previous survey (*DES 2002*, 71) where parts of the site were covered in bracken. Previously unrecorded sites were noted, and consist of a mill, a building, an enclosure, clearance cairns, field walls and two possible hut circles.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bowls Chartered Surveyors.

**Kilcoy Water Mains** (Killearnan parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 5676 4959 to NH 5822 5115 and NH 5757 5120 to NH 5850 5222 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted for a new water main. A number of previously unrecorded sites, including a number of buildings and a well, were noted. The following sites outwith the study area were noted during the desk-based survey.

NH 5686 4927 Rectangular unroofed building.

NH 5622 4919 Rectangular unroofed building.

NH 5664 5023 Rectangular unroofed building.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Redcastle** (Killearnan parish) P Weeks, C MacLeod  
Metal detecting finds

NH 58 49 Eight post-medieval finds, including a James I silver sixpence and a child's brass thimble. Acc. nos INVMG 2003.0080.0001-0008.

NH 58 50 Dagger chape and annular brooch. Acc. nos INVMG 2003.0090.0001-0002.

NH 58 50 (centre) Eighteenth-century chape and padlock inscribed 'W 1773'. Acc. nos INVMG 2003.0091.0001-0002.

**Glen Nevis** (Kilmallie parish)

J Robertson

Desk-based research; survey

A survey of around 1500ha in Glen Nevis was undertaken in April and May 2003 as part of a WGS application. A settlement was recorded near the Ach nan Con burial ground (NN 137 704), including at least two houses, rig and furrow, stone dykes and a well-preserved corn-drying kiln. Further upstream is a previously unrecorded farmstead, consisting of a house and byre associated with rig and furrow (NN 140 699). Charcoal burners' platforms, additional to those already recorded (NN16NE 1-2), were identified around NN 152 671 and NN 163 680.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Bidwells Property Consultants.

**Croft 5, Heribusta, Skye** (Kilmuir parish) M Wildgoose  
Standing building recording

NG 400 709 A measured survey and photographic record were made of the upstanding ruins located at the SE end of the croft prior to the demolition of the ruins.

Archive deposited in Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Mr Jonathon MacLean.

**Tullich Water Mains** (Kilmuir Easter parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 73514 72372 to NH 73444 72320 A watching brief was undertaken close to Delny Moat (NH77SW 10) in August 2003 as part of a water mains renewal project. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Ruthven Barracks** (Kingussie & Insh parish) P Weeks  
Coin

NN 76 99 (centre) David II silver groat. Found at the military barracks at Ruthven, Kingussie. Acc. no. INVMG 2003.0093.

**Allangrange** (Knockbain parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 61669 51981 to NH 61845 52080 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2003 as part of the Black Isle water mains renewal project. No archaeological features were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Tanglewood, Old Allangrange** (Knockbain parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

NH 62566 51555 A watching brief was undertaken in July 2003 as part of a garage development to the SW of Allangrange Chapel (NH65SW 5). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Gammie.

**Ballachly Croft** (Latheron parish) F Hunter  
Early Historic sculpture fragment (NMS)

ND 157 303 A fragment of Early Historic sculpture bearing interlace on one face was found in the rubble of a garden wall at Ballachly Croft. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 26/02) and allocated to Dunbeath Heritage Centre.

**Hill o' Many Stanes (Mid Clyth)** (Latheron parish) A Dutton  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

ND 295 384 A microtopographical and detailed archaeological survey of presumed prehistoric stone rows at Hill o' Many Stanes (ND23NE 6) and environs was carried out in March and April


## HIGHLAND

2003. The survey was undertaken as part of a management programme for the monument.

The monument consists of some 200 principal earthfast stones and a further 540 smaller stones set in 22 rows radiating northwards below the crest of a rocky knoll. The stones are not large, consisting of thin slabs, the largest being around 1m high and long and some 0.45m thick. The stones are set facing each other across the rows and are packed around their bases with smaller stones. There is some evidence of earthfast packers surviving on the E side of the site suggesting that the rows were once more extensive. A number of the stones are now recumbent and, at the time of the survey, smaller stones and low recumbents were obscured by heather, requiring some limited clearance. The site is adjacent to a minor road, which has cut the E side of the knoll and is separated from the site by a small quarry. There is a considerable amount of stone dumping in the field to the NW, but this is probably derived from more recent agricultural buildings than cleared stone from the monument.

Each stone was surveyed around its base and its upper edge to allow for monitoring of movement, and the characteristics of each were entered into a database to compare the results of previous unpublished surveys.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Loch Achaidh na h-Inich** (Lochalsh parish) M Wildgoose  
Crannogs

NG 811 309 Non-invasive survey was carried out (above and below water) of two crannogs lying in Loch Achaidh na h-Inich. The survey demonstrated that both crannogs were primarily stone-built with one (E) having visible *in situ* timbers present. Loose timbers were also present in some numbers, scattered about the loch floor. Many timbers showed evidence for working, with both shaped planks and cut notches present. Recommendations were made regarding future draw-down of water for domestic use and preservation of the crannog structure. No dating evidence was recovered.

Report lodged with NTS SMR.


Sponsor: Scott Wilson Scotland Ltd.

**Isle Martin** (Lochbroom parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 094 995 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were conducted in November 2002 for a number of blocks of proposed woodland on Isle Martin; an opportunity was also taken to survey other parts of the island.

Features revealed include: rig and furrow associated with the township; houses; schools; harbour; mill (site of); clearance cairns; enclosure and graveyard.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  Isle Martin Trust.

**Morefield, Rhue and Ardmair** S Farrell  
**Common Grazings** (Lochbroom parish)  
Pre-afforestation survey

NH 135 990 (centre) A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were conducted in November 2002 for a WGS. No archaeological features were revealed.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bowlts Chartered Surveyors.

**Kinlochaline Cottages** (Morvern parish) J Robertson  
Watching brief

NM 6927 4773 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2003 at a house site above Kinlochaline Cottages, in the vicinity

of kerbed cairns and cists, a Mesolithic flint scatter, and 18th-century settlement. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsors: Mr J Montgomery, Ms A McNaughton.

**Firhall, Nairn** (Nairn parish) Martin Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NH 8818 5515 A watching brief identified three individual pits and one linear feature. A single sherd of pottery was found within the fill of one of the pits. No obvious relationship existed between any of the features.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kerr, Duncan, McAllister Architects.

**Lochloy, Nairn** (Nairn parish) S Farrell  
Excavation

NH 897 567 (centre) A series of excavations were undertaken in October 2003 for a housing development following the results of trial trenching (*DES 2001*, 60). Discoveries included a group of prehistoric pits with finds of flint and a whetstone; a possible post-medieval corn-drying kiln; and a Bronze Age cremation urn.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Lochloy Properties Ltd.

**Sandown Land, Nairn** (Nairn parish) J Raven  
Desk-based assessment; survey; evaluation (GUARD)

NH 862 559 Desk-based assessment and fieldwork in November and December 2002 identified an agricultural landscape, together with associated farm buildings or crofts, probably of 19th-century date, but perhaps beginning in the late 18th century. A series of rectangular pits may also be of this date. Two lithics were discovered in one area of the site, but were not directly associated with any archaeological deposits. Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

**North Bay, Raasay** (Portree parish) M Wildgoose  
Evaluation

NG 546 367 An evaluation, including desk-based research, walkover survey and trial trenching, was undertaken of the site of a proposed new Outdoor Centre. Desk-based research showed that only three previously recorded sites, the most important being a Pictish symbol stone (NG53NW 3), lay within 100m of the proposal. Walkover survey recorded two grassy mounds and a possible platform. Trial trenching revealed a mid-20th-century rubbish dump, an informal cemetery for farm animals, and an early prehistoric occupation site on the platform – possibly Mesolithic.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Highlands and Islands Enterprise.

**North Fearn, Raasay** (Portree parish) J Macdonald,  
Survey J S Wood

NG 5910 3585 (centre) A survey of the township of North Fearn (part 2) was carried out in April 2003 by ACFA as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island of Raasay.

### Township of North Fearn

The partially deserted township of North Fearn lies on the E coast of Raasay at the E end of the public road from Inverarish. The township is situated on a number of terraces on the steep slopes of Beinn na Leac overlooking the Inner Sound. The road, which divides the township into two parts, runs along one of



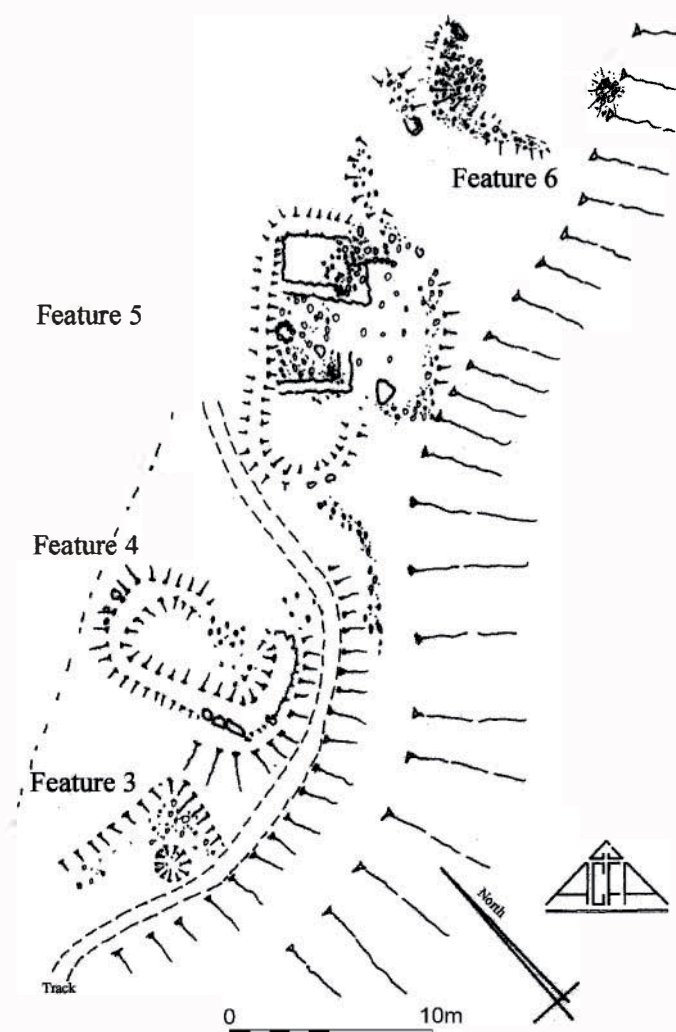


Fig. 44. North Fearn, Raasay.

these terraces. In 2002 the area above the road was surveyed (*DES 2002*, 75–6) and the area below the road in 2003. This now completes the survey of North Fearn.

The township now consists of four holiday homes and the remains of some 33 houses/byres, smaller structures (probably stores), a corn-drying kiln and their surrounding field systems.

NG 5867 3567	Longhouse; house.
NG 5868 3569	House; ?house; structure; ruinous structures.
NG 5873 3572	?House.
NG 5872 3571	Kiln-barn.
NG 5882 3575	House.
NG 5883 3569	?House.
NG 5886 3567	?House.
NG 5892 3566	House.
NG 5899 3571	Store.
NG 5902 3568	?Byre.
NG 5901 3570	Byre.
NG 5900 3573	Pen.
NG 5878 3577	?House.
NG 5889 3578	Structure and banks.
NG 5893 3581	?House.
NG 5904 3579	Byre.
NG 5909 3580	Byre.

NG 5913 3582	House/byre.
NG 5910 3582	Complex of structures comprising: <i>iodhlainn</i> , byre; ?house; ?house/byre.
NG 5917 3587	House; ?byre.
NG 5919 3588	?House.
NG 5919 3590	?House and byre; ?house/byre.
NG 5919 3591	?Byre.
NG 5921 3589	House; kiln-barn.
NG 5922 3590	Modern shed base.
NG 5921 3591	?Structure.
NG 5927 3598	House.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

#### Umachan, Raasay (Portree parish)

B Henry

Survey

NG 6095 5010 (centre) A survey of the township of Umachan was carried out in April 2003 by ACFA as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island of Raasay.

#### Township of Umachan

The deserted township lies on the E coast of Raasay at the end of a rough track approximately 2.5 miles from the end of the public road at Arnish. The main structures are situated on a terrace some 60m above the Inner Sound. There are very few sizable areas suitable for cultivation, most of the cultivation being confined to small areas on the surrounding terraces.

The township consists of the remains of some 14 houses/byres, smaller structures (probably stores) and their surrounding field systems, including a number of shielings.

NG 6095 5016	Byre.
NG 6091 5016	Store/animal shed.

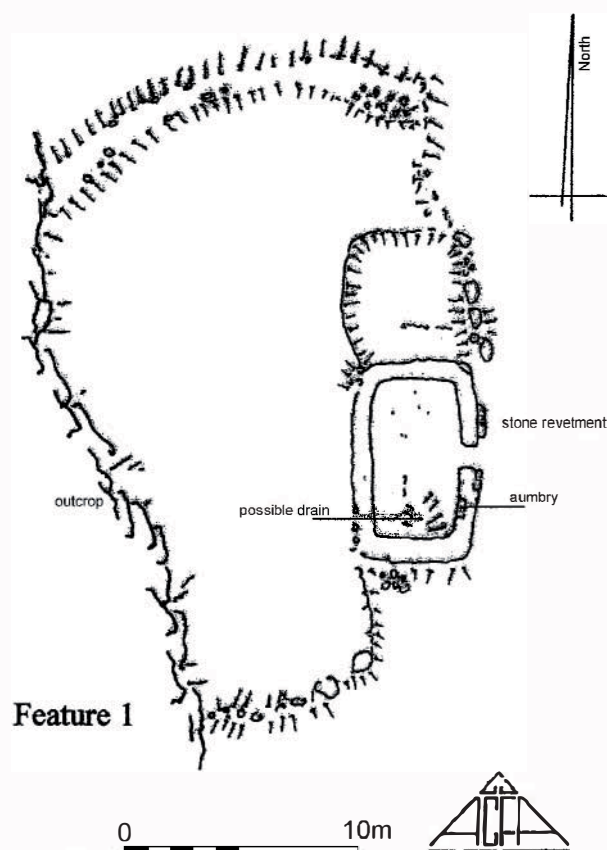


Fig 45. Umachan, Raasay.

## HIGHLAND

NG 6096 5015	Store/animal shed.
NG 6099 5014	Two houses.
NG 6099 5013	House.
NG 6096 5010	Enclosures.
NG 6094 5008	Byre.
NG 6098 5004	Byre.
NG 6098 5005	Byre.
NG 6106 5005	<i>Iodhlainn</i> .
NG 6093 5001	House and byre.
NG 6095 4999	House.
NG 6094 4996	Structure and enclosure.
NG 6092 4995	House and byre.
NG 6095 4995	Structure and enclosure.
NG 6089 4990	House.
NG 6087 4982	House/byre.
NG 6101 5025	Head dyke.
NG 6082 5020	Clearance cairn.
NG 6084 5018	Cairn.
NG 6074 5014	Shieling hut.
NG 6074 5009	Shielings hut.
NG 6090 5016	Terraced field.
NG 6092 5009	Enclosed field/rig.
NG 6095 5011	<i>Iodhlainn</i> .
NG 6102 5013	Dyke and cairn.
NG 6106 5011	Dyke.
NG 6100 5009	Rig and furrow.
NG 6103 5003	Bank, dyke and <i>iodhlainn</i> .
NG 6105 5006	Dyke.
NG 6098 5011	Lambing pen.
NG 6099 5002	Dyke and enclosure system.
NG 6099 4995	Dykes/walling/enclosures.
NG 6085 4989	Terrace and cairns.
NG 6103 4976	Enclosure.
NG 6090 4975	Lazy beds.
NG 6087 4968	Clearance cairns.
NG 6082 4988	Cleared area.
NG 6078 4998	Terraces.
NG 6078 5006	Cleared area and scoop.
NG 6087 5003	Bank.
NG 6088 4998	Cleared terrace.
NG 6100 5050	Peat cuttings.
NG 6107 5024	Shelter.
NG 6113 5013	Shelter.
NG 6111 4995	Rig and furrow/clearance cairns.
NG 6103 4981	Slipway.
NG 6100 4981	Stone setting.
NG 6092 4986	Walling.

Full report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

**Forss, Hill of Lybster** (Reay parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief

ND 02106 69573 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in October 2002 as part of a development of a small windfarm of two turbines and associated access in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

**Sandside** (Reay parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NC 9632 6042 A walkover survey was conducted for a proposed anemometer mast. This revealed a house with an

associated enclosure and a sheepfold a short distance from the proposed mast site.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

**Sandside** (Reay parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NC 93918 63659 A walkover survey was conducted for a proposed anemometer mast. Work revealed a small building related to a former quarry.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

**Upper Dounreay** (Reay parish) S Farrell  
Survey

ND 008 660 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted for a proposed windfarm. A few unrecorded sites were noted in the area of buildings from WW2.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for 3W Ltd.

**Culbo Water Mains** (Resolis parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 6367 6375 to NH 6362 6020 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted for a proposed water main. Previously unrecorded sites were noted in the area of the proposed pipeline, including buildings, a farm and a mill.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Resolis Water Mains** (Resolis parish) S Farrell  
Survey

NH 68 65 (area) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed water mains renewal scheme. The survey revealed a large number of previously unrecorded sites, including buildings, an ice house and the remains of a railway cutting.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Memorial Garden, Cathedral Square, Fortrose** (Rosemarkie parish) M Wildgoose  
19th-century cottage

NH 7269 5660 Recording of upstanding features on the site of a derelict memorial garden in November 2003 revealed that the SW (front) wall of a cottage survived within the garden enclosure wall. A watching brief carried out during the demolition of the enclosure wall, and a series of small keyhole excavations after the demolition, showed that the cottage had been constructed c 1830–40, and demolished c 1881, prior to the construction of the Drill Hall, now St Boniface Chapel.

Sponsor: Royal British Legion Scotland, Fortrose and Rosemarkie Branch.

**1 Station Road, Fortrose** (Rosemarkie parish) S Farrell  
Watching brief; photographic survey

NH 72670 56623 A watching brief was undertaken in December 2002 as part of a house development in the core of the medieval burgh. A photographic survey was undertaken prior to the demolition of a stable/granary block (NH75NW 56) and a bakehouse. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Roy Homes Ltd for Mr A Kerr.

**Rhicullen Quarry** (Rosskeen parish)  
Evaluation

S Farrell

NH 703 723 (centre) A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and programme of trial trenching were conducted as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment for a proposed quarry extension. The work revealed no remains of the farm depicted on the 1st edition OS map (NH77SW 39). Trenching located the partial remains of two crofts, a number of features relating to agricultural improvement in the form of land drains and infilled hollows, and two possible burial cairns.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: William Munro Construction (Highland) Ltd.

**Drumfearn Common Grazings**  
(Sleat parish)

M Wildgoose

Pre-afforestation survey

NG 680 153 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out of an area of proposed native woodland. The desk-based search revealed six previously recorded sites. The walkover survey recorded a further seven sites. All were either shielings or shieling-related in origin.

Archive deposited in Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

**Kinloch and Kyleakin Hills**  
(Sleat; Strath parishes)

M Wildgoose

Pre-afforestation survey

NG 690 170 to NG 740 250 A desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey were undertaken of some 650ha of proposed regeneration of native woodland lying in nine blocks between Kinloch and Kyleakin. The desk-based assessment showed that 86 archaeological sites, consisting mainly of shielings and pens, had previously been recorded. The walkover survey discovered a further 45 sites – again consisting mainly of shielings and pens. Both survey and assessment also identified burial cairns, hut circles, deserted settlements and enclosed cultivation.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Kingsburgh WGS** (Snizort parish)  
Pre-afforestation survey

M Wildgoose

NG 409 550 (centre) A rapid walkover survey of c 80ha of hill ground ahead of a WGS planting was undertaken in September 2003. A multi-period prehistoric landscape survives on terraces to the W of Dun Adhamh. Eight hut circles and peat-covered boulder boundaries were evident. In two cases, small diameter huts (9–10m) overlie the remains of large diameter huts (12–13m). This landscape extends beyond the surveyed area, with a further five hut circles lying within a 500m radius.

A walkover survey of a 30ha amendment to the planting area took place in December 2003. A multi-period landscape was recorded on the lower slopes of Creag an Locha. Evidence consists of five roundhouses, two over-run by later boundaries, with extended areas of contemporary boulder landscape divisions. The roundhouses range from 9–12m in diameter and survive to a maximum height of c 1m.

Archive deposited in Highland SMR.

Sponsor: I M Forestry.

**Balbeg No. 6** (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish)  
Watching brief

S Farrell

NH 44993 31351 A watching brief was undertaken in June 2003 as part of a housing development in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites, including a former croft. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs C Miller.

**Urquhart Castle** (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 530 286 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in May 2003 while work was carried out on a short stretch of footpath. No features or finds were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Crow Wood** (Urquhart & Logie Wester parish)  
Cropmark of ring-ditch

J S Bone

NH 523 528 This site was observed during a private flight in the summer of 2003. It is located some 40m E of a possible henge site, and shows as a ring-ditch, c 12m in diameter, with a central pit. The possible henge appears to have a double ditch, and internal features.

Photographs have been deposited in Highland SMR.

**Duncanstown Water Mains**  
(Urquhart & Logie Wester parish)

S Farrell

Survey

NH 6061 5960 to NH 6016 5608 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted for a proposed water main. A number of previously unrecorded sites were noted, including buildings and two farms.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

**Castlehill, Muir of Ord** (Urray parish)  
Watching brief

S Farrell

NH 52814 49751 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in March and April 2003 as part of a housing development in the vicinity of an archaeological site. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bracewell Stirling Architects for Batten Developments Ltd.

**Mulbuie Water Supply** (Urray; Contin;  
Urquhart & Logie Wester;  
Killearnan parishes)  
SurveyM Johnson  
(CFA Archaeology)

NH 527 496 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out during December 2002 in advance of proposals to renew the Mulbuie water supply within and around Muir of Ord. Thirty features of cultural heritage interest were discovered through the field study: a farmstead, a well, five clearance cairns and 23 field walls.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Earth Tech Engineering Ltd.

**Tarradale** (Urray parish)  
Metal detecting finds

P Weeks, C Coston

NH 55 49 Medieval gilded heraldic pendant depicting a lion and a wyvern. A pendant of identical design was found at Soutra. Acc. no. INVMG 2003.0089.

NH 55 49 Mary Tudor silver groat, bronze medieval pot mend and lead weight (68g). Acc. nos INVMG 2003.0094.0001–0003.

**Caithness Fieldwalking Project**  
(Wick; Thurso parishes)  
Fieldwalking

A Pannett,

A Baines

ND 337 452 (area) Twelve fields were walked in the Thrumster, Oliclett and Sarclet areas, including two that had previously been surveyed (see also *DES 2002*, 60). A single discrete scatter of material was recovered from the field adjacent to the Battle Moss



## HIGHLAND

stone rows (centre ND 3144 4420). This comprises predominantly flake debitage, and contains no tools or diagnostic material. A single lozenge-shaped arrowhead was recovered from a field adjacent to the Thrumster Burn.

In the Oliclett area, material comparable to that identified during previous surveys was recovered (*DES 2002*, 79), including both blade and flake cores, and scrapers. No discrete scatters of material were identified in this area. The fields surveyed at Sarclet proved devoid of lithic material.

ND 375 542 (area) Eight fields were walked on Noss Head, including one adjacent to Girnigoe and Sinclair Castles, where a single piece of probable Norse pottery was recovered. Only one discrete cluster of material was found in the area (centre ND 3815 5420), which contained two leaf-shaped arrowheads and blade and flake debitage. Isolated finds, including a leaf-shaped arrowhead, scrapers and two microliths, were also recovered, although the quantity of 'background noise' was low. The farmer, Mr A Morgan, has subsequently recovered a single leaf-shaped arrowhead and a bifacial knife from one of the fields surveyed.

ND 150 630 (area) Eight fields were surveyed around Achingills Farm. Very little material was recovered, apart from a small quantity of debitage. A single blade core was found in the field 300m to the NW of Cnoc na Ciste chambered cairn.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  University of Cardiff.

### **Coggle Street, Wick** (Wick parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief; evaluation

ND 3748 5127 A watching brief and small evaluation were undertaken in April 2003 as part of a housing development in the vicinity of an archaeological site. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr A Sutherland.

### **Yarrows Landscape Project/**

A Baines, K Brophy,

**Battle Moss Stone Rows** (Wick parish)

A Pannett

Multiple stone rows; kerb cairn; lithic scatter

ND 313 440 Excavation was undertaken in August 2003 at Battle Moss multiple stone rows and a nearby newly discovered cairn in the Yarrows Loch area. The stone rows were surveyed as long ago as 1871, and several times subsequently, but along with all similar sites in Caithness and Sutherland, had not yet been subject to excavation. The discovery of a putative cairn immediately to the N of the rows fitted a pattern of association noted at other multiple stone rows in the county. The stone rows consist of eight irregular but parallel rows of 18–21 stones.

After the removal of the topsoil, apparent gaps in the rows were found to be where stones had fallen over in prehistory and had been sealed by peat growth. Excavation focused on a trench that uncovered 17 stones towards the centre of the monument, seven of which were fully excavated. In each case the same



Fig 46. Battle Moss Stone Rows.

sequence of stone erection seems to have occurred: a narrow shallow slot was dug into the very compact boulder clay subsoil; the slot was lined with clay and/or turf, on which the flat stone was placed and held upright by packing stones jammed in on either side; and a layer, consisting of redeposited natural and charcoal flecking, seems to have been spread around the stones at or soon after erection to form a low platform.

Smaller trenches were placed to establish the full extent of the monument. No evidence was found to suggest the monument continued beyond its current known extent, although several putative stones at the S end of the monument were found to be *in situ*. Attempts to find evidence for one of the eight rows shown as continuing for some distance to the N, in a survey by Henry Dryden of 1871, were fruitless.

No diagnostic finds or datable material were recovered in a secure context. However, initial impressions of the monument are that it may have been built in segments or phases over an unknown period of time. There is strong evidence to suggest that at some point in the development of the monument an additional row was added.

The excavation of a probable cairn identified by geophysical survey, 100m to the N of the stone rows, was also undertaken. This proved to be a probable ring cairn, comprising a low circular cairn around 12m in diameter with a centrally positioned open area. The central area was oval, approximately 2m in diameter, and defined by large rounded boulders apparently laid on top of the pre-cairn ground surface. Two large slabs were identified, laid on the pre-cairn surface slightly to the SE of the centre of the setting, upon which at least two deposits of coarse pottery and cremated bone had been placed. The central setting was found to have been filled with a deposit of yellow silty soil, within which several discrete patches of distinctly coloured soil were identified. A third deposit of cremated bone was identified within a discrete concentration of silty clay within the soil fill of the central setting, indicating that there had been several phases of deposition within the central cairn area. A small disc of highly oxidised metal was also recovered from this deposit. In the western half of the central setting a deposit of Beaker pottery was identified: the sherds recovered appear to constitute two, possibly three, complete but crushed vessels. Several decorated sherds were identified with finger or thumb-nail impressions forming a herringbone design. This pottery was found adjacent to a large, decayed upright slab that could have formed one side of a cist that was destroyed with the subsequent redesigning of the cairn. Other finds from within the central area of the cairn include a small number of lithics – predominantly flake debitage – and charcoal.

The exterior of the cairn appears to have been redesigned on a number of occasions, with evidence for possibly two phases of kerbing, and the subsequent enlargement of the monument with the addition of a covering of small angular stones. Two hammerstones were recovered from the top of the pre-cairn surface immediately adjacent to the outer kerb on the W side of the cairn. It is not clear whether the cairn would originally have been much higher than it is now, and it is possible that it may have been a platform rather than a raised cairn. The excavation of this monument will continue next season.

A trench was opened up 20m to the W of the cairn, on another low mound on the ridge top. The mound proved to be geological; however, an assemblage of 187 lithics was recovered from the overlying topsoil. This comprises mostly debitage, but includes 11 narrow-blade microliths (scalene triangles and backed bladelets), together with a number of scrapers, demonstrating a Mesolithic presence on the ridge. Lithics were also recovered from the trenches around and adjacent to the stone rows. Much of the material is undiagnostic, but includes a number of blades,

scrapers and a single blade core, suggesting Mesolithic activity along much of the loch edge.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise, CED, Universities of Cardiff and Glasgow, Highland Council Roads Department.

## MIDLOTHIAN


### Crichton Castle (Crichton parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 380 611 Turf and topsoil were removed from an area around the S and E sides of Crichton Castle in January 2003. An area of rough metalling was found directly facing the main entrance, probably the remains of an earlier access path. Also found was an area covered in demolition debris, possibly evidence of levelling work or stone robbing.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Newbattle Abbey (Newbattle parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 331 658 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2003 while contractors cut a cable trench through the gatehouse and road to the W of the abbey. No road surface was detected below the present tarmac road. The layers in the trenches all appeared to be levelling horizons of ash, coal cinders and imported soils. It is possible that the entrance and road have been extensively modified in order to take heavy traffic concerned with the old military store located within the grounds.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

### Penicuik Estate (Penicuik parish)

H M D Jones

Geophysical survey; excavation

NT 20837 58753 An area ground resistance survey covered 4560m<sup>2</sup> of a promontory to the S of the Cornton Burn in a position shown as 'Castlehill' on the Ainslie estate plan of 1796. The survey extended 100m to the SW of the castle site over a deep ditch and double embankment that crossed the promontory. A vague high resistance circle with a lower resistance centre was recorded at the castle site, and significant high resistances in both embankments, with low resistance in the ditch. Linear array ground resistance measurements confirmed the high resistance in the castle position and showed low resistance below the 'highs' of the embankments, indicating that these are not bedrock. A trench opened across the SW side of the castle area produced no archaeological finds.

Sponsors: Sir Robert Clerk, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, University of Edinburgh – Dept Geology & Geophysics, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

## MORAY

### Aerial Reconnaissance

M Greig

The following sites were discovered through aerial photography.

### Newlands of Tynet (Bellie parish)

NJ 379 609 Three sides of sub-rectangular enclosure noted as cropmarks on vertical aerial photograph taken in



## NORTH AYRSHIRE

1976. Fourth side of enclosure now under trees. Narrow trackway visible as thin curvilinear feature to E; also parts of three ?sub-circular enclosures also visible as cropmarks.

### **Brodie Castle** (Dyke & Moy parish)

NH 982 580 Thin trace of circular enclosure visible as cropmark in field E of Brodie Castle, on vertical aerial photograph taken in 1988. Also appears to be a dark radial line leading from centre towards NW edge of enclosure. ?Faint trace of second enclosure lies a few metres to SE.

### **Tearie** (Dyke & Moy parish)

NH 987 564 Ring-ditch noted on vertical aerial photograph taken in 1988. Entrance is on SW side. Also other faint cropmarks in surrounding area, but none clear enough to determine.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council.

### **Birnie** (Birnie parish)

Iron Age and medieval settlement (NMS)

NJ 210 585 Work continued in September and October 2003 on this Iron Age and later settlement associated with two Roman coin hoards (*DES 2002*, 81; NJ25NW 40). Four main areas were looked at: fuller examination of one of the roundhouses; sampling of post-Iron Age features; confirmation of the southern limit of the site; and continuing the metal detecting survey.

A roundhouse at the N edge of the site (partly exposed during previous work; *DES 2001*, 67–8) was fully exposed. It comprised a single-phase post-ring, 8.8m in diameter, with, on the N and W, a crescentic shallow ring-ditch, 3–3.5m wide (overall diameter c 16m). A central cooking pit showed multiple phases of use, with a flue attached in one phase. Surviving deposits in the E of the house may represent floor deposits, but could not be examined in the time available. The house is actively being damaged by ploughing.

Excavation of features overlying one of the roundhouses examined in 2002 was completed. These comprised a hearth and series of pits with fire-cracked stone, perhaps within a rectangular structure. Two elongated features visible on the aerial photo were sampled. One had been partly examined in 2002: sectioning showed that it was a sub-rectangular hollow with a central hearth, the hollow developing between the post rows of a rectilinear structure. No datable artefacts were recovered, but it is assumed to be Early Historic or medieval. The second feature proved to be of similar character. Spatially these are probably connected to the medieval smiddy previously excavated (*DES 1999*, 63).

Metal detecting in 2002 produced a medieval pilgrim's badge from the southern edge of the gravel terrace. A trial trench here (12 x 12m) found few features, confirming the boundaries of the settlement as suggested from previous work. The metal detecting survey found little beyond a stray *denarius* from the first hoard. Sponsors: NMS, Ian Keillar, Caledonian Quarry Products.

### **Blackfriars Road, Elgin, Tesco** (Elgin parish) Martin Cook Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 213 630 The evaluation of part of a proposed retail development on the N side of Elgin between September and November 2002 uncovered a ditch 3m wide and 1.1m deep, running N–S. The ditch produced no artefacts and is thought to be a drainage feature running from the High Street to the River Lossie. No other significant features were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Goodson Associates.

### **Grantown Road, Forres** (Forres parish) Martin Cook Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 027 576 An evaluation in August 2003, comprising the machine-excavation of 2350m<sup>2</sup>, identified four sets of features: a kidney-shaped cut with associated post-holes; an irregular cut with associated post-holes; a linear cut and associated pits; and a set of post-holes forming a rectilinear pattern.

Excavation identified two roundhouses with associated erosion gullies, and a set of pits focused around a rectilinear cut in a palaeo-channel. Three possible rubbing stones and a broken quern were recovered from sealed contexts, the quern having been reused as a packing stone in a post-hole.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Springfield Properties.

### **Gallowhill** (Grange parish) M Greig, B Mann Road; hut circles

NJ 481 528 The remains of an old road or trackway run across the lower W-facing steep slope of Gallowhill. It survives in some areas as a double bank with a ditch on the lower side. In other areas it appears as a single raised bank with a ditch on either side, and in others more of a hollow-way.

NJ 482 524 The remains of two hut circles lie within a birch wood on the S side of Gallowhill Wood. Both have lost most of their S sides where the entrances appear to have been. One stands at NJ 482 524, with a diameter of c 10m, wall spread to c 1.5m and standing 0.3m high. The other hut lies c 15m to the E, at NJ 481 525, with similar measurements. The stone walls are now grass-covered but a few stones are visible around the edges. A number of birch trees are growing on and within both features. Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council.

### **Gallowhill Wood** (Grange parish) M Greig ?Hut platform

NJ 478 522 A possible low hut platform lies on the SW side of Gallowhill, c 20m W of and below a track. It is c 6m in diameter and 0.1–0.15m in height.

Sponsors: Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council.

### **Sueno's Stone** (Rafford parish) S Farrell Test pits

NJ 046 595 Two test pits were hand-dug as part of Scheduled Monument Consent to enable engineering boreholes to be made for a proposed footbridge across the adjacent A96. No features were revealed, though some small sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

Full report lodged with Moray SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Moray Council.

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

### **A78 Ardrossan, Saltcoats and Stevenston Bypass** G Brown, A Dutton (Headland Archaeology)

(Ardrossan; Stevenston parishes)

Late 1st millennium cemetery; farmstead; lime kilns

NS 223 437 to NS 281 426 Evaluation work which started in November 2002 identified two new sites on the bypass route (see also *DES 1995*, 71–2), and furnished new information about Hüllerhirst lime kilns (NS24SE 63). The trenching evaluation also allowed for the testing of a number of other sites, including cropmarks – an exercise which produced only negative results.



NS 228 441 **Montfode enclosure/cemetery.** Trial trenching revealed a previously unknown semi-circular enclosure in the Montfode area of Ardrossan. Further excavation revealed the complete plan of the enclosure and a total of 60 cist and earth graves. The graves were concentrated in the SE of the site near an entrance in the enclosure ditch. The acidic nature of the soil meant that little bone survived. Few features were located away from this focus and few finds were recovered. Until results of radiocarbon dating have been received, the site cannot be dated more tightly than to the later part of the 1st millennium AD.

NS 263 463 **Corsankell farmstead.** Trenching in the vicinity of the recently demolished Corsankell Farm (NS24SE 41) revealed the remains of structures and surfaces thought to be late medieval/Early Modern, and a probable precursor to the modern farm. Further work in the area immediately to the N of the modern farm revealed fragmentary remains of surfaces and structures connected with those discovered in the evaluation. These included the remains of an enclosed yard and buildings, possibly ancillary to a larger farm complex.

NS 276 430 **Hullerhirst quarry and lime kilns.** The ruinous remains of two lime kilns were recorded at Hullerhirst, near Stevenston. Quarry workings and the location of at least two lime kilns are first depicted at this location on the 1st edition OS map of 1858, both being draw kilns.

The remains, although ruinous, revealed a surprising wealth of detail concerning their construction and sequential phasing. The largest and earliest was inscribed 'VK 1776' on the keystone above the main arch; it was built into a substantial artificial bank incorporating an inclined trackway to its top.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Department of Transport and Planning.

**The Cross, Beith** (Beith parish) T Addyman  
Standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NS 348 539 Building recording and archaeological monitoring were undertaken during the stripping out and refurbishment of five town properties.

**20–22 The Cross.** Externally a three-storeyed late 19th-century structure (NS35SW 62). The ground-floor shop retained a well-preserved late 19th-century post office interior; and rooms with decorative plasterwork at first-floor level. The N and S side walls incorporate earlier, 18th-century, masonry fabric.

**24–28 The Cross.** A late 18th-century building of two storeys and a loft, with timpany gable on the frontage. Shop properties with a central passage leading to upper floor accommodation. Some well-preserved interior features, wall finishes, etc. There is a 19th-century rear extension to the NW. Sub-floor excavations within the southern shop interior revealed the remains of a predecessor structure constructed with clay-bonded cobble walls, parts of which were revealed below the line of the existing frontage to the E and S. The rear W wall of the structure is now lost. Occupation levels within produced a range of early to mid-18th-century artefacts. Part of a curbed stone-lined hearth survived. These early structural remains appear to date to the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century.

**30–32 The Cross.** The corner property (NS35SW 63), with a curving frontage of early 20th-century construction. Internally, the remains of what appear to be early to mid-18th-century walls exist of the predecessor structure. A culverted burn course still runs below the floor of Nos 30–32, evidently previously below the S gable of the early property on the site of Nos 24–28.

**2–4 Eglinton Street.** Within the existing basement level the remains of a substantial and well-appointed late 16th or 17th-century structure (NS35SW 61) were discovered. This had fronted onto Eglinton Street to the S, its floor level now over 1m below the present pavement level. Parts of an entrance and window survived to the SE and SW respectively and, in the E wall, a substantial fireplace detailed with rounded arises. This early structure had been successively extended to the N.

In the 1760s, 2–4 Eglinton Street appears to have been briefly owned by the Rev John Witherspoon, Minister of Beith and, latterly, American patriot.

**6–8 Eglinton Street.** A building of predominantly 19th-century construction, perhaps infilling a gap between gable walls of earlier structures on either side. To the W, the gable wall exists of the Saracen's Head public house; while the street facade appears to be of late 18th-century origin, its gable wall appears to be considerably earlier, perhaps 17th century judging by the details of a blocked attic level window.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cunninghame Housing Association Ltd.

**Craig-en-Ros Road, Millport, Cumbrae** R Conolly  
(Cumbrae parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; evaluation

NS 167 552 A desk-based assessment and evaluation of land at the northern edge of Millport were carried out in February 2003 in advance of a planning application. Cists had been found to the SW of the site (NS15SE 9–11), but no archaeologically significant features were encountered by the trial trenches.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr T Campbell.

**Brodict Castle** (Kilbride parish) D Alexander  
Evaluation (NTS)

NS 0154 3788 In a follow-up to the geophysical survey previously undertaken (*DES 2001*, 69–70), two trial trenches were excavated in April 2003 in a gap between the planted garden area to the W of the 19th-century courtyard wall at the rear of the castle. What appeared to be natural subsoil, a reddish-orange clay, was located 1.2m below the surface. Although the depth reached was limited, there was no clear evidence for the infilled castle ditch at this point, and it either lies closer to the castle or further W. Worked sandstone blocks may have derived from the medieval castle, but the ground was levelled in the 19th century and the area used as tennis courts. The finds from both trenches reflect this and include much 19th and 20th-century material, although there are a few sherds of medieval green-glazed oxidised ware.

NS 0151 3791 Investigation of a collapsed area on the grass lawn to the W of Brodict Castle revealed a well-built sandstone drain aligned NNW–SSE. A 1.5 x 1m trench was cleaned up around the collapse. The drain was covered by large sandstone capstones but in one area three wooden planks had been used as an inspection hatch. The drain was rectangular in section, 0.42m wide and 0.45m deep. The walls were built of three to four courses of sandstone and in places were mortared. Looking along the drain, clay drainage pipes could be seen leading into the main channel. No artefacts were recovered. The construction of the drain probably dates to the late 19th or early 20th century.

NS 0134 3783 An elongated, boat-shaped hollow, 6m long NE–SW by 2.7m wide and up to 0.9m deep, is cut into a natural bank on the E side of the Claddach Burn, 200m W of the entrance to Brodict Castle. Prior to excavation it was believed to be either a lime kiln or a small quarry scoop.



Fig 47. Brodick Castle. Lime kiln.

An area, 3.5 x 3m, was cleared of vegetation in April 2003 above the inner end of the hollow and the base was excavated out. A further small trench, 2 x 1m, was excavated S of the entrance. The excavation confirmed that the hollow was a clamp kiln for producing lime. Removal of vegetation along the sides revealed stone walling that had clearly been affected by intense heat. The base was found to be 1.6m below the top of the side walls and consisted of bedrock. Above the base were layers of burnt coal and lime. Also in the base of the kiln was a stone-built flue, with a central channel 0.1m wide by 0.15m high. This flue extended into the section and may continue for the entire length of the structure. Unfortunately very few diagnostic finds were recovered from secure contexts, so the date of the kiln remains unknown.

NS 0144 3813 A trial trench was excavated in the Castle Park fields at their SW end. Prior to excavation a survey was undertaken of three banked hollows that were thought either to be small quarries, or activity associated with the former farmstead known as Dykehead, marked on Bauchop's estate plan of 1811. Each of the hollows is cut into the SE-facing hill slope and there is mound of upcast material on the downhill side.

A small trench, 2 x 1m, was excavated across the eastern end of Hollow A. Below the topsoil was a compact, gritty, medium-brown, silty clay which contained fragments of brick and other recent artefacts. Throughout the trench there was evidence of tree root activity, and the hollows are probably tree throw holes.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: NTS, TotalFinaElf.

**Dyemill, Arran** (Kilbride parish)  
Survey

A Baines

NS 018 296 (centre) Field survey was carried out in June 2003 over approximately 1km<sup>2</sup> of mature forestry above Dyemill, near the village of Lamash, on the E coast of Arran. The following features of archaeological significance were identified:

NS 0293 2847 **Glen Alton farmstead**. Depicted on current OS map sheets as a 'sheepfold', this is an abandoned farm cottage with associated enclosures. The cottage is constructed in mortared stone with brick chimneys; it measures 19m N-S by 5.5m externally. The building is roofed with slates, and the roof is still largely intact and watertight. Internally, it is divided into four rooms, which include a barn and byre.

Immediately to the W of the cottage is a group of sheep enclosures defined by well-constructed, mortared stone walls. A small, ruined drystone structure is appended to the SW exterior wall of the large enclosure. Further well-built stone walls extend

away from the large enclosure to the ENE and SW, and merge with a system of large stock enclosures on the slopes above Kingscross. Approximately 50m to the W of the site is a linear deposit of large stones, which has been repeatedly cut by forest ploughing. No evidence of structure was observed in this feature, and it is likely to be a clearance heap associated with the farm.

NS 0257 2842 to NS 0265 2865 Very overgrown drystone dyke, running NNE.

NS 0151 2872 to NS 0191 2890 Substantial turf and stone dyke, running ESE-WNW.

NS 0159 2913 **Lagaville township**. Abandoned settlement, comprising three ruined buildings, all aligned roughly N-S, and associated enclosures as follows, from S to N:

The largest and best-preserved of the three; 16 x 4.5m externally, and sub-divided into two compartments, internally 11.5 x 3.5m and 2.8 x 3.5m. A small yard or lean-to, 3 x 4m, has been appended to the S exterior wall.

In the worst state of preservation, the middle structure measures 11 x 5m externally. The E wall of the building has been almost entirely destroyed. The N structure measures 14 x 4.5m externally. No trace of interior divisions was noted, but the inside of the building is obscured by vegetation.

Traces of at least three enclosures associated with the buildings can be seen on the ground.

NS 0133 2919 Roughly oval turf mound; 4.6m SE-NW by 3.2m and 0.2-0.6m high, with a central depression 0.6m across. It appears to be the slumped remains of a turf-built shieling hut. A slight depression at its NW edge, apparently faced with stone, may be an original entrance.

NS 0133 2919 Substantial turf dyke.

NS 0115 2910 Short length of drystone walling running NW-SE. Other stones lie around the immediate area, suggesting that these are the remains of a small structure, perhaps a shieling hut, rather than an enclosure dyke.

NS 0140 2961 **Township** (NS02NW 31). Remains of a pair of large rectangular buildings and associated enclosure. The buildings are roughly parallel to one another, aligned NW-SE. The southernmost measures 14.9 x 6m externally, and is divided into two clear compartments. What appears to be a lean-to or small yard, 6 x 3.6m, has been added to the NW end of the building. The second building measures 17.2 x 3.9m externally, and is divided into three compartments.

Associated with the buildings are fragmentary enclosure dykes. The buildings are shown as unroofed on the 1st edition OS map.

NS 0123 2962 **Building; dyke** (NS02NW 32). Very fragmentary remains of a rectangular drystone building, with associated drystone dykes. The visible remains of the building are aligned NW-SE and measure 3.7 x 2.7m externally. Traces of masonry elsewhere suggest that the building may once have been up to 8m long. A mound of rubble immediately to the NE may represent further structural remains. A short length of drystone dyke lies 8m to the N, reduced to footings only, and is likely to have been associated with the building. Depicted on the 1st edition OS map as unroofed with an associated enclosure.

NS 0158 2972 T-shaped belt of mature beech trees, running across the slopes above Dyemill, evidently planted to provide shelter for a livestock enclosure. A much reduced drystone dyke runs NW from the centre of the 'T'.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.



**Glenashdale, Arran** (Kilbride parish)

A Baines Survey

NS 030 257 (centre) Field survey was carried out in June 2003 over 0.6km<sup>2</sup> of mature forestry on NE to SE-facing slopes above the village of Whiting Bay. The following features of archaeological significance were identified:

NS 0271 2650 to NS 0318 2698 Substantial turf or earth dyke, running SE–NW.

NS 0297 2687 to NS 0336 2695 Pair of parallel earth or turf dykes set 80m apart, ENE–WSW.

NS 0320 2704 Sub-circular mound; 6.9m in diameter, with a central depression 2.2m across, standing to a maximum height of 0.8m. A shallow depression on the NW side of the mound may indicate the position of an entrance. It appears to be the remains of a turf-built shieling hut.

NS 0263 2730 to NS 0278 2738 Turf dyke, running NE–SW.

NS 0279 2542 to NS 0305 2609 Length of substantial turf or earth dyke, running SSE–NNW.

NS 0308 2534 to NS 0332 2558 Length of turf or earth dyke, running SW–NE.

NS 0333 2554 to NS 0337 2589 Well-built drystone dyke, which forms part of a boundary enclosing fields and stock enclosures on the slopes above Whiting Bay.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Glenrickard, Arran** (Kilbride parish)

A Baines Survey

NS 015 340 (centre) Field survey was carried out in May 2003 over approximately 0.9km<sup>2</sup> of mature forestry at Glenrickard, on the E coast of Arran. The survey areas lie on moderately angled E to NE-facing slopes. The following features of archaeological significance were identified:

NS 0164 3310 Two very disturbed drystone structures, both truncated by forestry ploughing and overplanted with trees. Given their size and location, these structures may be the remains of shieling huts.

NS 0154 3436 (centre) Part of a complex of enclosures defined by turf dykes. The main element is a pair of parallel turf dykes, set 45m apart, running WNW away from the Strathwhillan Burn to merge with a complex of fields and stock enclosures on the hill slopes S of Brodick. The construction and parallel arrangement of the dykes indicate that they are likely to be plantation banks, which once contained a belt of broadleaved trees planted in order to provide shelter. A number of mature beech trees still stand between the dykes, which now form open glades within the densely planted coniferous forest.

In an open glade of mature beech trees close to the SE terminal of the parallel dykes is a small stone circle, of recent origin.

NS 0170 3437 to NS 0176 3470 Moderately well-preserved drystone dyke, running along the E side of a forest ride.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**High Cloined, Arran** (Kilmory parish)

A Baines Survey

NS 968 235 (centre) Field survey was carried out in June 2003 over approximately 0.5km<sup>2</sup> of mature forestry at High Cloined, above the village of Kilmory. The following features of archaeological significance were identified:

NR 9641 2323 to NR 9690 2344 Low boulder dyke, running WNW–ESE. A number of mature beech trees and hawthorns have been planted within the body of the dyke.

NR 9700 2327 (centre) **High Cloined North:** buildings; platforms; farm machinery (NR92SE 22). Abandoned farm, comprising three roofless buildings (A–C) and associated structures. The two largest buildings (A and B) lie to the N of the settlement in an L-shaped arrangement. Both are substantial single-storey buildings constructed in dressed mortared stone. Building A is the smaller of the two, 13.2 x 5.1m internally within a wall 0.6m thick. It has opposed doorways, suggesting that it was built as a threshing barn. Immediately to the W is a large circular horse engine platform, 8.2m in diameter and 0.5m high, composed of earth and rubble retained by a drystone revetment. A large cast-iron gear wheel sits in the centre of the platform, and other examples lie partially buried in the building. A substantial rectangular platform lies against the SE wall of building A.

Building B lies to the S of building A. It measures 23 x 5.8m externally, and is divided into three rooms, one of which was probably a byre. A short section of walling is appended to the NW corner of building B, presumably the remains of an enclosure.

Building C lies 20m S of building B. It is much less substantial than the other buildings, and is constructed in drystone. It measures 12 x 5m externally within walls 0.6m thick, and is divided into two rooms. It is likely that building C is the earliest on the site, perhaps part of a pre-improvement township. It is shown as unroofed on the OS 1st edition map.

NR 9672 2278 **High Cloined West:** buildings. Two mortared stone buildings (A and B), aligned NW–SE. Building A is the larger and more complex, with external dimensions of 35.5 x 5.8m, within a well-built mortared stone wall, 0.6m thick. The building is preserved to gable height at either end, and is partially roofed. The internal space is divided into four rooms, including a byre and probably a barn.

Building B measures only 2.4 x 1.9m externally. A second smaller structure, 2.2 x 1.8m, has been appended to its NW wall.

Fallen trees lie against the walls of these buildings, and are gradually pushing them over. Immediately to the S of building A is a length of drystone walling, 8m long. This may be part of a third building.

NR 9672 2278 to NR 9670 2255 **High Cloined East:** enclosure boundary. Line of mature beech trees and hawthorns, running NE–SW, immediately W of the buildings at High Cloined East. The trees are growing within an earth bank, formed from the upcast of a shallow ditch that runs along the NE side of the feature. This feature forms one of a series of boundaries, enclosing pasture fields that cover much of the land to the N of Kilmory.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forest Enterprise.

**Torrylin Chambered Cairn** (Kilmory parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NR 955 210 The excavation of two small pits for a new gate was monitored in September 2003. There were no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Buckreddan Nursing Home, Kilwinning**

T Rees

(Kilwinning parish)

(Rathmell Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 3103 4293 An evaluation in April 2003 prior to the development of 3.36ha of agricultural ground to the S of



## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Buckreddan Nursing Home failed to find significant archaeological remains. Extensive field drainage was recorded, as were severely truncated elements of a rig and furrow system. No significant artefacts were found, although the ground had quantities of 19th and 20th-century material throughout the ploughsoil.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr A Fitzsimmons.

### **Kilwinning Abbey** (Kilwinning parish)

Watching brief

P Duffy

(GUARD)

NS 304 433 A watching brief was maintained in August 2003 during the excavation of a single trench immediately NW of and abutting the existing clock tower to facilitate the laying of an electric cable. No deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: TCI.

### **Kelburn Wind Farm** (Largs parish)

K G McLellan, T Hunter

Desk-based assessment; survey

(GUARD)

NS 245 555 (centre) During a walkover survey of an upland area proposed for windfarm development, several features relating to the post-improvement agricultural use of the area were recorded. These included two sheepfolds and a drystone boundary already noted in the NMRS, as well as quarry scoops and enclosures.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

### **A80 Auchenkilns, Cumbernauld**

(Cumbernauld parish)

R Toolis

(AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 74 74 A programme of evaluation works was undertaken in March 2003 on the route of the proposed roundabout at Auchenkilns. A total of 86 trenches comprising 8000m<sup>2</sup> were excavated, revealing no archaeological features of any significance.

A reference core was extracted from Ravenswood Marsh, in the hope of providing useful palaeoenvironmental data.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS A

### **Constarry Road, Croy** (Cumbernauld parish)

G Carruthers

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 725 759 A watching brief was carried out in June 2003 within an area of derelict land that had been the site of earlier farm buildings. No significant archaeological features of finds were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ion Water and Environmental Management Ltd.

### **Croy Miners Club, Constarry Road,**

E Jones, R Coleman

**Croy** (Cumbernauld parish)

(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation; watching brief

NS 723 761 An evaluation was undertaken in May and June 2003, pre-demolition, in advance of the construction of a new community building on the site of an existing Welfare Club. The site lies immediately to the S of the course of the Antonine Wall, and the course of the military way was thought to cross the site. Eight trenches were excavated within the development, covering 10% of the available area.

Three trenches, located in the NW half of the footprint of the new building, contained archaeological features of probable Iron Age or Roman date, including a large fire-pit, two large quarry pits and two possible ditches or gullies. A fragment of Roman or Iron Age pottery and a late prehistoric or Roman quernstone were recovered during the works.

After the demolition of the standing building, a watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of internal pads and foundation trenches for the new building. Features were encountered in four trenches, and included a second fire-pit, a small quarry pit, the continuation of one of the ditches seen in the evaluation, and a series of narrow linear features thought to be post-medieval cultivation furrows.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Croy Miners Welfare Charitable Society.

### **Garbethill Farm, Near Cumbernauld**

(Cumbernauld parish)

M Cressey, A Rees

(CFA Archaeology)

Standing building recording; evaluation

NS 819 747 A building recording survey and evaluation were undertaken in February 2003. The farm (NS87SW 41), subject of a proposed conversion into a new dwelling, comprises a ruined farmhouse and an upstanding roofless byre. The remains lay within a walled property boundary. The survey demonstrated that the farmstead was of early to mid-19th-century origin and that the farm was never more than a smallholding. None of the elements within the building fabric displayed evidence of reuse, nor can any be assigned to an earlier period. Thirteen trial trenches with a total area of c 200m<sup>2</sup> were excavated on the site of the farm following demolition. No archaeological evidence was uncovered of any earlier building remains. The farm was of single-phase construction with shallow foundations resting on natural clay. Pottery recovered during the evaluation is exclusively 19th century.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: DMH Baird Lumsden.

### **Kilsyth Lennox Golf Club Extension**

(Kilsyth parish)

T Rees

(Rathmell Archaeology)

Survey; watching brief

NS 723 793 Archaeological investigations in June 2003 identified a range of agricultural and industrial features within and immediately adjacent to the development area. These included four areas of rig and furrow and a series of clearance features. A number of industrial remains were also recorded, including a bing and a number of depressions and hollows that may relate to mining activity, perhaps adits or shafts.

One area of rig and furrow that was destroyed by the works was monitored to allow accurate characterisation of the sub-surface deposits.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Kilsyth Lennox Golf Club.

### **Carnbroe, Coatbridge** (Monklands parish)

Evaluation

C Hatherley

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 752 632 An evaluation was carried out in February and March 2003 on a 12.5ha land parcel. An infilled quarry formed part of the evaluation area towards its northern limit. No significant archaeological features or finds were found.

Modern ceramic artefacts were noted throughout the topsoil. Occasional pieces of burnt chert were recognised within the topsoil of two trenches, thought to represent industrial activity associated with the quarry.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bellway Homes Ltd.

**Cairneyhill Quarry, Caldercruix**  
(Shotts parish)D Sneddon  
(GUARD)

Sub-circular structures

NS 850 658 Excavation was undertaken in October and November 2003 of two sub-circular banked structures in advance of the extension of Cairneyhill Quarry (see also *DES 2000*, 62–3). Excavation of structure 1 revealed the remains of a stone and earth-banked enclosure that utilised bedrock outcrops in its construction. Thirteen sherds of fine green-glazed pottery, dating to the 13th to 15th century, and one flint blade were recovered from the structure. A central hearth was also discovered.

Excavation of structure 2 revealed a substantial banked enclosure with internal post-holes and stone-built features. An entrance-way was revealed on the S side and, as in structure 1, its construction utilised bedrock outcrops. One small chert core was recovered from an internal feature in structure 2.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tarmac Northern Ltd.

**Monklands Iron Works** (Shotts parish)  
EvaluationL H Innes  
(GUARD)

NS 786 646 (centre) The study, in May 2003, aimed to establish the presence of industrial remains associated with Moffat Steam Forge and of furnaces and/or other industrial infrastructure from this period (early to mid-19th century). A series of hand and machine-excavated trenches were opened. A number of deposits consistent with those expected on the site of an iron forge were noted and sampled. One trench may have contained remains associated with a puddling furnace. Health and safety issues curtailed the investigations.

Sponsor: HS A

## ORKNEY

**Birsay-Skaill Landscape Project**  
(Birsay & Harray; Sandwick parishes)

D Griffiths

Topographical and geophysical survey

The following areas were surveyed in June and July 2003 as part of the Birsay-Skaill Landscape Project.

HY 243 284 to HY 250 282 **Buckquoy Peninsula.** A landscape survey was undertaken of the three western fields towards the Point of Buckquoy. Rapid topsoil magnetic susceptibility mapping was carried out at 10m intervals. Five mounds all gave different responses, suggesting that some have been affected by settlement and burning in the past, whereas others, such as the central mound bisected by the dyke between the two westernmost fields, are more likely to be funerary in origin. In the easternmost of the three fields investigated (E of all the Scheduled mounds), there was a wide spread of enhanced magnetic susceptibility towards the E edge of the survey area.

The enhanced areas on the magnetic susceptibility plot allowed a set of 32 magnetometry grids of 30 x 30m to be targeted. This showed the internal structures of the mounds as complex, and in some cases rectilinear, stone structures which have been modified by later use. The gaps between the mounds show more subtle evidence of features, including natural and archaeological linears, small groups of cellular or pit-like anomalies which may be Iron Age or Pictish buildings. An 'igneous dike' shadows the N edge of the promontory. The eastern field of the three surveyed revealed evidence of a linear mark (apparently composite defensive wall/ditch) which seems to cross the neck of the peninsula. The position of this linear feature seems to skirt around a group of anomalies

immediately to its W; this appears to represent a group of settlement features which display predominantly rectilinear elements, and therefore are perhaps most likely to be of Norse or medieval date.

HY 236 196 to HY 230 187 **Bay of Skail.** Survey was concentrated in two areas: the mound on the N side of the bay known as the 'Castle of Snusgar' which was the site of the 1858 Viking silver hoard; and the immediate environs of Skara Brae within the World Heritage Site area to the S. The Snusgar survey started with 3D electronic topographical modelling – a flat platform on the NW of the mound was mapped, almost certainly the site where a stone building once stood (visible until the 18th century). Magnetometry confirmed that this prominent rise in the landscape is a major settlement mound with probable medieval, Norse and Neolithic components.

Survey around Skara Brae itself was relatively limited, but showed that an 'igneous dike' passes almost underneath the settlement, and that there are further archaeological features including linears and discrete anomalies both around Skara Brae and the large settlement mound to the W (HY21NW 30), which is currently suffering severe cliff face erosion. Two 30 x 30m magnetometry grids close to Skara Brae allowed a repeat of part of a 1973 geophysical survey, and this cast informative new light on the earlier data.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Heritage, University of Oxford.

**Quanterness** (Kirkwall & St Ola parish) C R Wickham-Jones  
Fieldwalking

HY 41085 12864 A field was walked in May 2003 because of its proximity to an Early Neolithic site. A secondary flake of red flint was found. Deposited in Tankerness House Museum.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR.

**Ferndale** (Evie & Rendall parish)  
Burial cistsR Will  
(GUARD)

HY 383 203 A rescue excavation was undertaken in June 2002 after a cist was discovered beneath a mound in a field to the W of the A966. Two cists were identified. The first was partially collapsed and the second, to the E, contained substantial quantities of cremated human bone within the remnants of a mound. A spread of cramp and cremated material to the S of the remnant mound was also identified. Machine disturbance across the site and the truncation of most of the surviving features had blurred many of the key relationships between the cists and the remnant mound. It would appear, however, that the collapsed cist was contemporary with the construction of the mound and that the second cist was a later insert.

Report lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS A

**Mine Howe Environs**N Card (OAT),  
J Downes

(St Andrews &amp; Deerness parish)

Iron Age ritual and metalworking complex

HY 510 060 The Late Iron Age metalworking area (Trench E), outwith the ditch that surrounds the underground structure, was further investigated in 2003 (HY50NW 38; see *DES 2002*, 87–8). Excavation concentrated on the round structure uncovered at the end of the 2002 season. Four main phases of activity within this structure have so far been identified. Throughout its history it appears to have been primarily a workshop for the production of non-ferrous metalwork. Besides a wide assemblage of associated



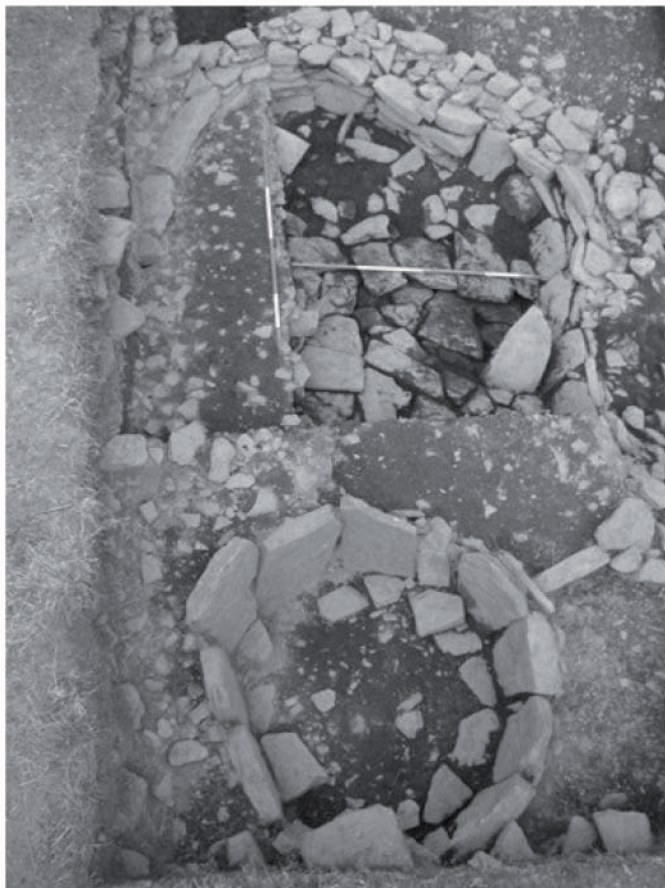


Fig 48. Mine Howe Environs. Funerary structure in foreground with oval structure built within partially infilled ditch in the background.

debris being recovered (including moulds, crucibles, a steatite ingot mould, a copper ingot, anvils and whetstones), several small kilns were found in the interior.

This workshop may only represent the last phase in a long history of metalworking at Mine Howe. A deep sondage was excavated to the N of the workshop to further explore the plaggen soils around the site. This revealed that over 2m of archaeological material had been deliberately deposited during the Iron Age. Near the base of this sondage, ironworking debris was still encountered. The sondage also showed that the landscape around Mine Howe had been dramatically altered during the life of the underground structure.

A new trench (Trench G) was located over the main ditch to the W of the underground chamber. Unlike Trenches A and B opened in 2000 (*DES 2000*, 65–6), this trench was intended to investigate a ‘quiet’ area of the ditch as suggested by the magnetometry survey. Excavation, however, showed that the lack of magnetic responses in this area was due to the depth of overburden masking underlying features. An extensive spread of animal bone was encountered in the upper fills – corresponding to a similar bone spread in the ditch terminal excavated in 2000. Below this were thick deposits of ashy middens – again similar episodes of deposition were encountered in previously excavated ditch sections. Beneath the middens, part of an oval stone-built structure, c 3.5m in diameter, was uncovered. The single-faced walling of this structure consisted partly of upright slabs with drystone masonry on top and was built into the partially infilled ditch. The floor was partially flagged with rough paving, slumping into the underlying ditch fills. A possible drain underlay the paving. No finds were associated with this structure.

After the ditch had become totally infilled and was probably no longer visible, a sub-circular pit, c 1.5m in diameter by 0.5m

deep, was dug into the outer edge of the ditch. This was lined by a series of large upright slabs. In the uppermost fill, central to the pit, was the inhumation of a child. Apart from a spread of charcoal lower down, the rest of this feature was devoid of finds.

A narrow slot trench was extended from the NE corner of Trench G towards the top of the mound, in order to investigate a small, discrete, highly magnetic anomaly. This was only one of numerous similar anomalies that appeared in the original magnetometry survey. This anomaly proved to be a largely intact iron furnace. It had been built in a shallow pit with four upright, carefully wedged slabs forming the main structure, c 0.45m square. The fired clay superstructure had collapsed into the interior which was filled with slag. Two small upright stones on one side probably formed a flue or access point for a tuyère. This furnace was left unexcavated and covered over. It is hoped that a metallurgist specialist will be involved in the dismantling of this next year. A single course of revetment was revealed in this trench on the inner edge of the main ditch – similar to that found in Trench A in 2000.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS  $\Delta$  Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Enterprise, Orkney Archaeology Trust, Orkney College.

### St Peter's Kirk, Bay of Skail

(Sandwick parish) R Conolly  
(Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

HY 234 198 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2003 during the excavation of a service trench and two test pits in the graveyard of St Peter's Kirk (HY21NW 26). A test pit against the S wall of the kirk disturbed a possible stone structure, possibly relating to the church demolished to make way for the present building. No finds were recovered. The excavation did not disturb any other archaeologically significant deposits or features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Builders Ltd.

### World Heritage Area

(Sandwick; Stenness parishes)

Geophysical survey

N Card

(OAT)

A second season of magnetometry survey was undertaken in and around the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site (*DES 2002*, 88). Over 30ha was surveyed, further clarifying the extent of known sites and locating many new ones.

Further survey in the immediate environs of the Ring of Brodgar seemed to emphasise the lack of magnetic enhancement in this area. This is in marked contrast to the area around the Stones of Stenness and on the Ness of Brodgar. This dichotomy is further emphasised by the results from the area immediately N of the Dyke of Sean (HY21SE 68). Magnetometry revealed a large complex of enclosures, field systems and structures covering several hectares around the previously known pair of presumed Bronze Age houses (HY21SE 18).

North of Maes Howe, an enclosure previously known only from aerial photographs (HY31SW 39) was also surveyed. The low level of magnetic response suggests that it was not a settlement site.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: HS  $\Delta$  Orkney Islands Council, GSB (Bradford), Orkney Archaeology Trust.

### Brodgar, Stenness

(Stenness parish)

Late Neolithic settlement

B Ballin Smith, G Petersen

(GUARD)

HY 303 128 A large, unusually notched and rebated stone was found during ploughing. A geophysical survey undertaken



in 2002 (*DES 2002*, 88) had indicated considerable archaeological activity, especially in the southern portion of the field. Circular, rectangular and linear features were recorded which form part of a settlement complex continuing S into the adjoining property of Lochview. Also of importance is the generally increased magnetic response of the majority of the field. The opening of a 34.5m<sup>2</sup> trench in April 2003 revealed the presence of an arc of stones set on edge outlining part of a structure. Within the arc were the remains of a double-faced coursed wall forming two rectangular recesses or arms of a cruciform interior space. The building has been identified as a Late Neolithic building similar in form to others excavated at Barnhouse, barely 0.5km to the SE.

The trench exposed midden deposits which also lay between and around the building. These deposits were traced as a continuous feature in the southern extension of the trench. At its southern end, the midden was interrupted by stones forming part of another structure. These stones were similar to the notched stone and it is likely that this stone originated from this stonework or from the structure it represents.

The site is well placed on high ground between the lochs of Stenness and Harray, close to the monuments of the Stones of Stenness and the Ring of Brodgar, and lies within the Inner Buffer Zone to the World Heritage Site of The Heart of Neolithic Orkney.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Ness of Brodgar** (Stenness parish) N Card, A Mackintosh,  
Geophysical survey D Damianoff (OAT)

HY 303 129 Following exploratory excavation in April 2003 (see above), a resistivity survey in October 2003 both clarified the extent and nature of the anomalies shown by the previous magnetometry survey (*DES 2002*, 88) and also defined several new structures and features.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Archaeology Trust.

**Billia Croo** (Stromness parish) P Masser  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

HY 227 103 Groundworks for the construction of a wave energy test centre and associated access track were monitored in April 2003 in the vicinity of a burnt mound (HY21SW 5). No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: R J McLeod.

**Bu of Cairston** (Stromness parish) T Stevens  
Medieval cemetery (AOC Archaeology)

HY 272 095 The excavation of a medieval cemetery (HY20NE 16) was carried out in autumn 2002. A gully and post-holes represented the earliest activity identified; this was later succeeded by a cemetery containing 108 interred individuals, which appears to have seen use during the medieval period, though the remains are as yet undated. Variations in burial practice were displayed by the differential use of stone boxes in some of the graves. Few datable artefacts were recovered, and the site has remained farmland since the disuse of the cemetery by the mid-17th century.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tulloch Construction for Scottish Water plc.

**Berst Ness, Knowe of Skea** H Moore, G Wilson  
(Westray parish) (EASE Archaeology)

Multi-period funerary complex

HY 440 420 A further season of excavation was conducted on this multi-period site which is at risk from coastal erosion. The

site occupies a natural rise on a small tidal islet off the SW tip of the island of Westray. Previous work uncovered a substantial stone building surrounded by a range of smaller buildings and numerous human burials (*DES 2002*, 88-9).

Work in 2003 investigated the exterior of the substantial building, and uncovered two further structures and a number of complete and partial human burials, a high percentage of which represent infants and children. The structures also contained human and animal remains, together with traces of metalworking activity in the form of moulds and crucible fragments. The current interpretation sees the site as a funerary complex of long duration, which remained in use until the 7th century AD or thereabouts. The excellent preservation conditions and lack of recent disturbance at this site make it possible to discern fine stratigraphic detail and to distinguish changes in burial practice over time.

Sponsors: HS A Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeology Trust.

**Howanbreck, Pierowall**  
(Westray parish)

H Moore, G Wilson  
(EASE Archaeology)

Evaluation

HY 43803 48850 An assessment, covering 10% of the area, was carried out of undeveloped land in advance of proposals to build a residential care home. Numerous archaeological findings in the wider area suggested that remains would survive on this site. One feature, a discontinuous slot, was found but was neither extensive nor of definite archaeological interest. The work uncovered deep deposits of windblown sand together with evidence for modern quarrying and disturbance, but no further archaeological features were identified.

Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.

**Langskaill** (Westray parish) H Moore, G Wilson  
Souterrain; Norse settlement (EASE Archaeology)

HY 438 428 A souterrain (HY44SW 9) was uncovered in 2002 when a deep void appeared beneath the weight of a tractor. A rapid assessment soon after confirmed the presence of the souterrain and also found traces of a probable Norse period structure (*DES 2002*, 89).

In 2003, geophysical survey and open area excavation was conducted on an area surrounding the souterrain. Excavation uncovered the remains of part of a longhouse, indicated by geophysical survey to be in the region of 25m long. The interior of this building contained wall benches and a drain system. Finds include fragments of steatite vessels, pottery, bone combs and iron objects. Fragmentary remains which are tentatively identified as part of an Iron Age settlement, possibly contemporary with the souterrain, were found beneath the longhouse.

Sponsors: HS A Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeology Trust.

**Langskaill Farm** (Westray parish) H Moore, G Wilson  
Watching brief (EASE Archaeology)

HY 4389 4288 A watching brief was carried out in advance of the construction of a shed close to existing farm buildings at Langskaill Farm. No deposits or artefacts of an archaeological nature were found.

**Pierowall** (Westray parish) H Moore, G Wilson  
Watching brief (EASE Archaeology)

HY 43618 48756 A watching brief was carried out in advance of the construction of a shed behind the houses at Howanbreck in Pierowall. No deposits or artefacts of an archaeological nature were found.

## PERTH AND KINROSS

### PERTH AND KINROSS

**East Mid Lamberkin** (Aberdalgie parish) D J Woolliscroft,  
Roman coin D A Shotter

NO 0728 2250 Fieldwalking just outside the Roman temporary camp produced an as of the Emperor Vespasian dating to AD 71. The coin is badly corroded and was lost in a fairly fresh condition. This adds to a surprising number of early coins lost in good condition this far north.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Carpow** (Abernethy parish) D J Woolliscroft  
?Roundhouse

NO 209 178 Air photography detected a ring feature, probably a roundhouse, in the SE corner of the Roman fortress. This adds to evidence for further ring features and a souterrain inside the eastern part of the fortress recorded on air photographs.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Carpow Log Boat** (Abernethy parish) D Strachan,  
Bronze Age log boat S Winlow, B Glendinning

NO 200 185 A small-scale excavation in July 2003 (see also *DES 2002*, 90) established the boat (NO21NW 161) to be 9.25m (30ft) long by briefly exposing the stern. The transom of the vessel was found in place and remarkably well preserved, showing detail of prehistoric woodworking. The boat has been sandbagged for protection and will continue to be monitored until a strategy for its long-term preservation is implemented.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

**Braco, Gleneagles** (Ardoch parish) A Hunter Blair  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NN 847 110 A watching brief around the area of Ardoch Roman camps in February 2003 recorded a number of archaeological features. A charcoal-rich pit was found within the boundary of a previously excavated Roman temporary camp ditch. The course of the Roman road (extant in Blackhill Wood), running N from Ardoch Roman fort, was crossed at the NE extent of the development area during the watching brief, but no evidence of the road survived on the ground.


Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Hydro-Electric.

**A9, Bankfoot Junction** (Auchtergaven parish) M Dalland  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NO 072 351 An evaluation was carried out in January 2003 in a triangular field of c 1ha on the E side of the A9. Four trenches were excavated, representing a 5% sample of the total development area. No archaeological features were uncovered in the trenches. The investigation demonstrated that most of the area was covered in dumped material that originated from a road cutting just to the N of the site and deposited when the current A9 was built.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Cuitaloskin, Struan** (Blair Atholl parish) M Hall  
Glass bead

NN 7910 6400 Opaque (but verging on translucent), milky-blue, rod-twisted glass bead recently found in Cuitaloskin by Mr D McLauchlan and donated to Perth Museum. It is octagonal with pentagonal faceting, and measures 8.4 x 11.2mm, with a hole diameter of 3.2mm. Excavations in Amsterdam have

revealed that such beads were being made there in the 17th century, primarily for barter in Africa, Asia and America. The bead may be a dispersal from the annual Fair of St Fillan held in Struan.

**Easter Caputh** (Caputh parish) D J Woolliscroft  
Enclosure

NO 108 394 Air photography detected the ditches of an irregular four-sided enclosure, c 100m across, as a soil mark in ploughland beside an old branch of the Tay.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Cargill** (Cargill parish) D J Woolliscroft, B Hoffmann  
Roman fortlet; ?souterrain and native settlement

NO 163 376 A large-scale resistivity and magnetometer survey greatly clarified the form of the Roman fortlet defences, which were already known from the air. The site proved to be 0.5ha (1.24 acres) in internal area, with 'parrot beak'-style ditch entrance breaks for gates in its N and S sides. Four ring features, thought to be roundhouses, were already known from the air, just to the SW of the Roman site. The survey produced a further 15 such structures, along with a crescent-shaped underground structure which appears to be stone-lined and seems likely to represent a souterrain. A linear high-resistance feature just to the S of the fortlet lines up on the *via principalis* of the larger Cargill fort, c 265m to the E, and may represent a Roman road.

Fieldwalking on the site produced no Roman pottery, but a number of shards of late 1st-century bottle glass (which would match the Flavian date of the fortlet) were recovered, along with one shard of mid-2nd-century glass. The site also yielded a block of Roman raw glass (suggesting evidence of glassworking), along with an Iron Age lipped terret ring. The latter is a southern English type, of which the only other example found in Scotland comes from the Roman fort of Newstead.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Loch Clunie** (Clunie parish) M Hall  
Later medieval metalwork

NO 110 441 During the dry summer of 1976 Mr McAllister of Tillicoultry was able to metal detect around Loch Clunie and also below the normal level of the loch. He found three items of 13th- to 14th-century metalwork in an area close to the site of the castle, the church, and the crossing point to reach the crannog-set tower house of the Bishops of Dunkeld. The items comprise:

Copper-alloy, shield-shaped pendant mount with convex profile and single suspension loop. Surface detail lost through mechanical cleaning when found. L 43.2mm. Acc. no. 2003.196.

Copper-alloy turret brooch with six settings for precious stones. Pin missing and surface detail removed by mechanical cleaning at time of discovery. Diam. 30.6mm. Acc. no. 2003.197.

Copper-alloy stick-pin with square chamfered head. Surface detail removed by mechanical cleaning at time of discovery. L 88.2mm. Acc. no. 2003.198.

Though their condition is poor, the objects have been deemed worth keeping because they form a coherent group and help to confirm the nature of Clunie as a productive site. The items have been allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery via Treasure Trove.

**Strowan Road, Comrie** (Comrie parish) D Hind  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NN 780 212 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2003 of the site of a proposed housing development. The site is within an area of prehistoric archaeological sites, and a small stone circle with associated burials lies about 20m from the S end of the development area (NN72SE 6).



Seven trial trenches were excavated. In general the trenches revealed shallow topsoil and subsoil over stony glacial till. A stratum of peaty soil, presumed to be from a river or lake bed, was recorded in one trench, and three possible post-holes were located on the lower-lying part of the site. However, no other archaeological artefacts, features or deposits were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: James Denholm Partnership.

**7 Queen Street, Coupar Angus** R Easson, D Hall, M Hall  
(Coupar Angus parish)

Monastic building foundations; stone head

NO 2220 3990 During renovation work at an early 19th-century house, the owner, Mr R Easson, discovered wall foundations beneath the floor which were on a different alignment to the present house wall.

The wall line measures 2.9m E-W, is 0.75m wide, and is constructed of blocks of red sandstone. This must represent a fragment of one of the monastic buildings of unknown function on this side of the abbey precinct. Substantial concentrations of plaster were found at the base of this wall, applied to the sandstone in a coat c 30mm thick. The plaster has a fine to medium texture and a creamy, off-white colour, with a surface colour wash of two contrasting shades of blue. The absence of animal hair in the plaster suggests a pre-18th-century date.

In the garden to the rear of the property, which is bounded by the probable precinct boundary of Coupar Angus Abbey, Mr Easson found a carved stone head (in two pieces), bearing traces of flesh-coloured paint. The head appears to be of post-medieval or more recent origin, and taken with the wallplaster may suggest an episode of rebuilding or reuse of a former monastic building in the 17th or early 18th century. A sample of the plaster has been donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery. Acc. no. 2003.253. Sponsors: SUAT Ltd, Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

**Dalpatrick** (Crieff parish)  
?Roman road

D J Woolliscroft

NN 897 187 Air photography detected a short length of road running from the N bank of the Earn to the Pow Water. The feature lies exactly on the line of the Roman road from Strageath fort to the Gask Ridge mapped by Roy in the 18th century, but which has since been thought to have been imagined by him, following the discovery of a more direct line via a crossing of the Earn at Innerpeffray library. The road may be post-Roman, but as Strageath fort is known to have been occupied in both the Flavian and Antonine periods, it is also possible that the road line here was changed during the reoccupation. Alternatively, the line might be an effort to provide a road link to the 'glenblocker' fort of Dalginross, which also now seems to have seen both Flavian and Antonine occupation.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Duchlage Farm, Crieff** (Crieff parish)  
Evaluation

Martin Cook  
(AOC Archaeology)

NN 8700 2100 An evaluation was carried out in December 2003 prior to a proposed residential development to the S of Crieff. No archaeological features or artefacts were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: A and L King (Builders) Ltd.

**Camserney Hydro-Electric Scheme**  
(Dull parish)

R Cachart  
(SUAT)

Watching brief

NN 8097 5045 to NN 8167 4931 A watching brief was carried out for a private hydro-electric scheme terminating at Camserney

Farm near Aberfeldy. A desk-based assessment and a walkover survey of the pipeline route were completed prior to the commencement of the groundworks, identifying various features associated with medieval or later rural settlements close to the route. The watching brief identified an unknown cairn, which was considered to be 18th or 19th century. Five enclosure walls and another cairn were partially hand-excavated and recorded. No further significant archaeological sites or features were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Shawater Ltd.

**Dull Parish Church** (Dull parish)  
Church and burial ground

R Will, D Reid  
(GUARD)

NN 806 492 Trial excavations with volunteers in June 2003 inside Dull Church (NN84NW 18) uncovered the remains of a clay-bonded wall and other possible stone foundations relating to earlier buildings on the site. A large number of disarticulated human remains were examined and then reburied in the trenches. An incised cross with an inscription thought to date to the 8th century was recovered, along with another slab with a simple incised cross. Other finds include a silver groat of Robert III and a sherd of medieval pottery.

Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsors: Breadalbane Heritage Society, Clan Donnachaidh Society, Perthshire Archaeology Week, GUARD.



Fig 49. Dull Parish Church. Incised cross.

**East Schiehallion** (Dull parish)  
Survey

C Thomas

NN 75 55 (area) A walkover survey of the John Muir Trust East Schiehallion property, up to a height of 600m, was carried out between August 2002 and May 2003. This followed a survey in 1999–2001 (*DES 2001*, 75–6), which concentrated on areas that might be affected by the construction of a new path.



## PERTH AND KINROSS

Further evidence for medieval or post-medieval settlements and field systems was found at a height of 360–70m, as well as more shieling huts or associated structures. All recognisable man-made structures were recorded, including sheep fanks and grouse-butts, but excluding 19th-century stone dykes, more recent drainage ditches and walkers' cairns.

A cairn on the E ridge, which might have been built by Maskelyne in 1774, has also been recorded (NN 72615 54599, 930m).

Deserted settlements: NN 75000 55400.  
NN 74946 55372.  
NN 74958 54926.  
NN 74917 55487.  
NN 7475 5573.  
NN 75145 55808.

Field systems: NN 74906 55436 to NN 74814 54893.  
NN 74924 55496 to NN 74888 55549.  
NN 75000 55680 to NN 74708 55934.  
NN 74364 56067 to NN 74240 56195.

Full report to be lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.

### Dunkeld House Grounds

D Kellogg, R Jones

(Dunkeld & Dowally parish)  
Geophysical survey

NO 024 426 Resistivity and magnetometry survey were carried out in July 2003 at and around Stanley Hill to assess the nature of the buried remains lying within the park area, and in particular to identify remains of the former Dunkeld House and gardens, much of which lie in the adjacent area to the W (owned by the Hilton Group).

The resistivity results are impressive, more so in the Hilton field than on the NTS property, where the effects of landscaping and medieval and post-medieval building were evident. Details were found of the house and the garden complex (close to the

cathedral), bowling green, drives, carriageway, and other structures, especially on the western side of the survey area.

Archive to be deposited in the NTS SMR.

Sponsor: NTS.

### Dunkeld House Grounds

M Gondek, S Driscoll

(Dunkeld & Dowally parish)

Evaluation

NO 024 426 In July 2003, six small test trenches were excavated in parkland which formerly occupied the grounds of Dunkeld House, the former residence of the Dukes of Atholl. The house and outbuildings were demolished in the 19th century. The evaluation was undertaken to investigate features relating to the 18th and 19th-century phases of the house and gardens. The excavation followed a week of geophysical survey (see above).

Trench A contained nothing of archaeological interest. Trench B was sited along a raised ridge, and a hard-packed deposit of slates and brick confirmed a metalled roadway or track visible on 19th-century maps.

Trenches C and D were sited to explore low mounds and a geophysical anomaly within Trench D. The mounds were found to have significant deposits of building debris, probably dating to the 18th century, dumped to create landscaping features. In Trench C this dump, which also included several red deer skulls, covered the remains of a stone structure with associated surfaces. This structure may be the 'Gardener's Cottage' visible on Clark's 1748 map of the outbuildings.

In Trench D, a clay-bonded structure may have been a stone dyke or wall. The trench contained a deep deposit of building debris and 17th/18th-century midden material, which was not bottomed. Several fragments of a glass wine bottle, possibly of 17th-century date, were recovered from this trench, including a fragment of the neck and hand-blown lip.

In Trench E, the edge of a metalled track or carriageway, running roughly N-S, overlay a deep deposit of garden soils which, at its lowest level, produced a sherd of medieval pottery possibly dating

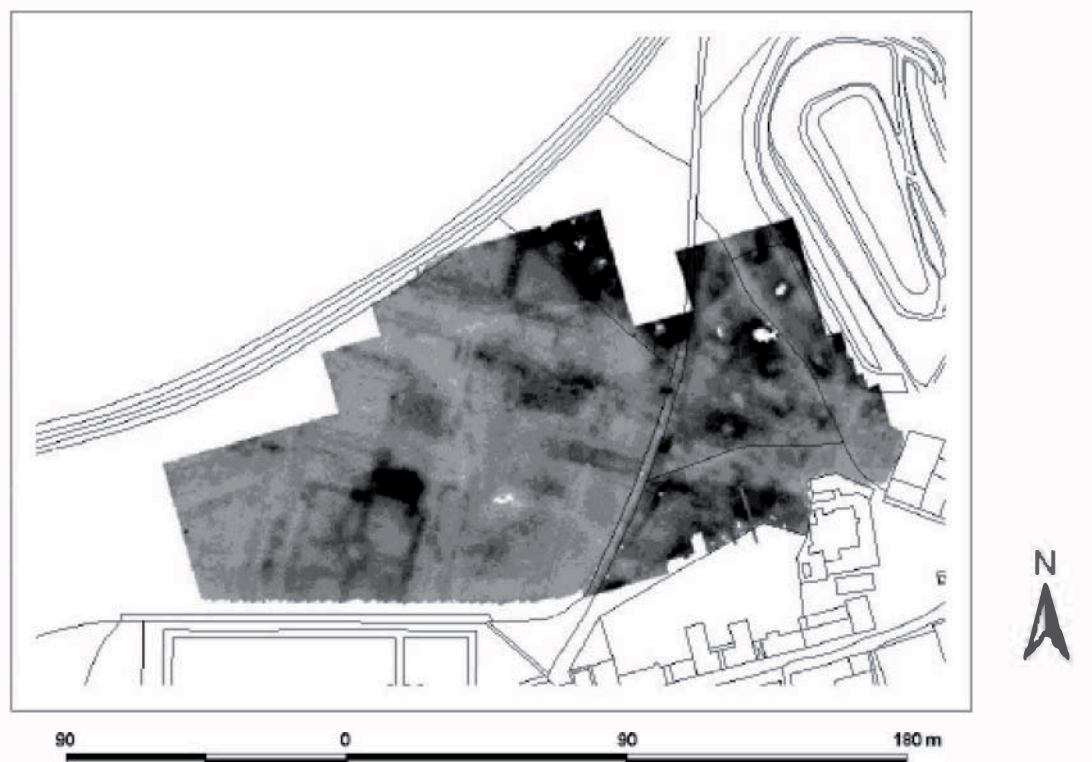


Fig 50. Dunkeld House Grounds. Resistivity survey.

to the 13th/14th century. This cultivation may be related to the back gardens of the manse house on Cathedral Street.

Trench F was cut at the W end by a modern cable, but the remains of a robbed clay-bonded wall were preserved at the E end. Associated finds suggest a 18th or 19th-century date. An 18th-century post-hole within this trench cut into a layer of concentrated burning, which was not excavated.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Errol Churchyard** (Errol parish)

M Kirby

Watching brief

(CFA Archaeology)

NO 2522 2281 A watching brief was carried out during repair work to two sections of retaining wall at Errol Churchyard (NO22SE 44). No bones were disturbed during work on the western wall, but during the excavation of the southern wall, a quantity of disarticulated human skeletal remains, coffin nails, pottery and glass were recovered. All human remains were retained and will be returned.

Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

**Rossie Quarry, Forgandenny** (Forgandenny parish) M Hall

Quernstones

NO 0860 1875 Two rotary quernstones were found 20 years ago during quarrying operations at Rossie Quarry. One is a plain disc quern of mica schist, c 440mm in diameter. The second is a more complex example cut from igneous diorite, of which the nearest possible source is the Comrie area. It has a moulding that defines both a hopper and a horizontal handle slot. Within the neck of the hopper are two vertical recesses that were probably cut to support a rind. There are also two similar recesses cut on the underside of the quern, on the outer edge of the perforation. This upper stone is closely comparable to examples dating to the first half of the 1st millennium AD.

Initially the two querns were thought to be two separate uppers, but closer analysis showed that the disc quern has a concave underside and the moulded quern has a convex underside, and that the two fitted together as a pair. Their difference in geology was clearly not a bar to their practical function. The question remains whether they were originally a pair.

Donated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery by Mr Hamilton of Forgandenny. Acc. nos 2003.251-2.

**Forteviot, School Field** (Forteviot parish) D J Woolliscroft,

Roman coin

D A Shotter

NO 052 177 Fieldwalking produced a contemporary copy of a *dupondius* of the Emperor Claudius. The coin is badly corroded but may have been lost in a relatively unworn condition and is unlikely to have been lost later than the early 70s AD, if not earlier.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Forteviot, Railway Field** (Forteviot parish) D J Woolliscroft,

Roman coin

D A Shotter

NO 0565 1790 Fieldwalking produced an incomplete radiate copy of a coin, almost certainly of the Emperor Claudius II (AD 268-70). The coin is badly corroded and was lost in a badly worn condition.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Kerrowmore** (Fortingall parish)

D Alexander (NTS),

Survey; evaluation

J Atkinson (GUARD)

NN 58132 46814 As part of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, local school children took part in a survey and excavation of trial trenches in May 2003 on an enclosure site at Kerrowmore

adjacent to the Meggernie Outdoor Centre. The site is located between Cladh Bhranno graveyard (NN54NE 3) and Kerrowmore Farm. The eastern side of the site is straddled by the drystone field wall which runs N from the graveyard towards the farm. The enclosure is sub-rectangular and measures 26m long E-W by 20m externally. The E and N sides of the enclosure are well defined by a scarped edge c 1m high. There is a 1.5m wide entrance in the E. The southern half of the interior is occupied by the rough outline of a rectangular structure, 9m long E-W by c 7m wide. A rectangular depression which runs down the NE corner of the site is c 5m long N-S by c 1m wide. It is possible that this represents a backfilled trench from a previous excavation, although there is no record of such an investigation.

Two small trenches, 4 x 1m, were excavated. Trench 1 was opened across the southern side of the structure in the interior of the enclosure, and located a 1m drystone wall faced both internally and externally. Finds from the interior include 19th-century ceramics and iron nails. Trench 2 was excavated on the southern side of the entrance. No structural features were found, but artefacts include an iron horseshoe. Iron slag was also recovered from molehills outside the enclosure.

Given the orientation of the stone-built structure within the interior, it is possible that the site is the remains of the chapel associated with the burial ground.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: NTS, GUARD.

**Gleneagles Estate WGS** (Glendevon parish)

D Perry

Pre-afforestation survey

(SUAT)

NN 929 043 (centre) A survey in July 2003 of land on the S side of Lower Glendevon reservoir revealed no sites additional to those previously recorded (*DES 1998*, 110-11).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Aspen Forestry Ltd.

**Geordie's Wood, near Dollar** (Glendevon parish) I Shearer

Pre-afforestation survey

(GUARD)

See entry in Clackmannanshire (Muckhart parish)

**Inchture Churchyard** (Inchture parish)

M Kirby, A Quinn

Watching brief

(CFA Archaeology)

NO 2812 2877 A watching brief was carried out in August 2003 during repair work to a section of retaining wall at Inchture Churchyard (NO22NE 30). A 1m high soil section was exposed by the dismantling of the graveyard wall. A small quantity of human bone was found, including fragments of cranium, vertebrae and long bones. These fragments were not from *in situ* burials. All human remains were retained and will be returned.

Two coins were recovered, one a French provincial *double tournois* of Dombes, struck for Gaston d'Orléans in the 17th century; the other is a copper coin of late 16th or 17th-century date.

Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

**Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project**

J A Atkinson,

(Kenmore parish)

O Lelong, G MacGregor,

19th-century longhouse; shielings

K G McLellan (GUARD)

A second season of excavation and survey were undertaken at Kiltyrie and Meall Greigh as part of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project (*DES 2002*, 93-4).

NN 6259 3698 **Kiltyrie**. Excavation at the deserted township revealed a well-preserved longhouse, which had been abandoned by 1864, having had only one phase of construction



## PERTH AND KINROSS

and occupation. The longhouse included a byre end with a substantial drain, and had paved flooring and a central hearth. Large assemblages of iron, ceramic and glass artefacts were recovered, and coins found in the house should help provide dates for its occupation and construction. A smaller outbuilding and barn were also excavated; the barn's opposing doors suggest it was used to winnow grain.

NN 6623 4285 **Meall Greigh**. Excavation and geophysical survey took place in a former shieling ground on the W-facing slopes of Meall Greigh near the head of the Lawers Burn. A rectangular shieling hut with linear mounds to either side of its entrance was investigated, along with the area immediately behind and including part of a stone dairy. A fire-spot and several layers of earth floor were found inside the hut, while outside it evidence was found for the use of turf to support its walls and for the dumping of midden material and rake-out. Several stone pot lids and sherds of 16th to 17th-century pottery were found. To the N of the shieling hut, excavation revealed another fire-spot, associated with carbonised hazelnut shell, which may pre-date the shieling structures.

Report to be lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS. Sponsors: HS  $\Delta$  HLF, SNH, NTS.

### **Oakbank Crannog** (Kenmore parish)

N Dixon

Crannog

NN 726 442 In the summer of 2002, excavations continued at the Early Iron Age site of Oakbank Crannog in Loch Tay (NN74SW 16). The decision was made to excavate two areas (*DES 2001*, 79, fig 32, areas A1 and A2) to establish the foundation sequence in shallow deposits where it was possible to excavate to lochbed level. There was also some evidence that erosion was taking place on this part of the site.

The main features discovered in previous excavations in this area were the remains of a large structural timber with associated

hurdles and a bundle of thin hazel withies probably used in the construction of hurdles. They lay beside some large piles made of elm, one of which had been driven through the bottom of a large wooden bowl. This situation suggested a period of abandonment in the area and subsequent rebuilding. The underlying deposits would represent the period of occupation before the collapse of the large timber and the hurdles.

Prior to the current excavation, large timbers aligned approximately NE-SW could be seen projecting from underneath the organic deposit; they were overlain with stratified occupation debris. There was a thick layer of bracken interspersed with twigs and small branches; another layer consisted of many small stones embedded in silty gravel. A number of timbers associated with this layer showed signs of burning. Throughout there were cut woodchips with significant concentrations in places indicative of on-site wood cutting.

After removal of the overlying layers there was an alignment of about 15 large timbers lying NE-SW lying on the sand of the lochbed. Underneath these timbers were two very large transverse beams that appear to have supported the others, although there is no evidence of joints to hold them together. They were embedded in the lochbed silts. Two of the NE-SW timbers lying in the centre of the trench had been cut to a point. They seemed to be close to their original positions and to have fallen during occupation of the site. Most of the others seem to have collapsed from the mound outwards and may represent part of the superstructure of the crannog when it was occupied prior to the structural timber and hurdles referred to above. Two very large timbers in the E end of the trench had holes through them. One of these projected from the section of the unexcavated adjacent area.

In previous excavations in and around the excavated areas several interesting artefacts were discovered. They include a canoe paddle, wooden pegs, burnt tapers, a small iron knife blade and other domestic implements.

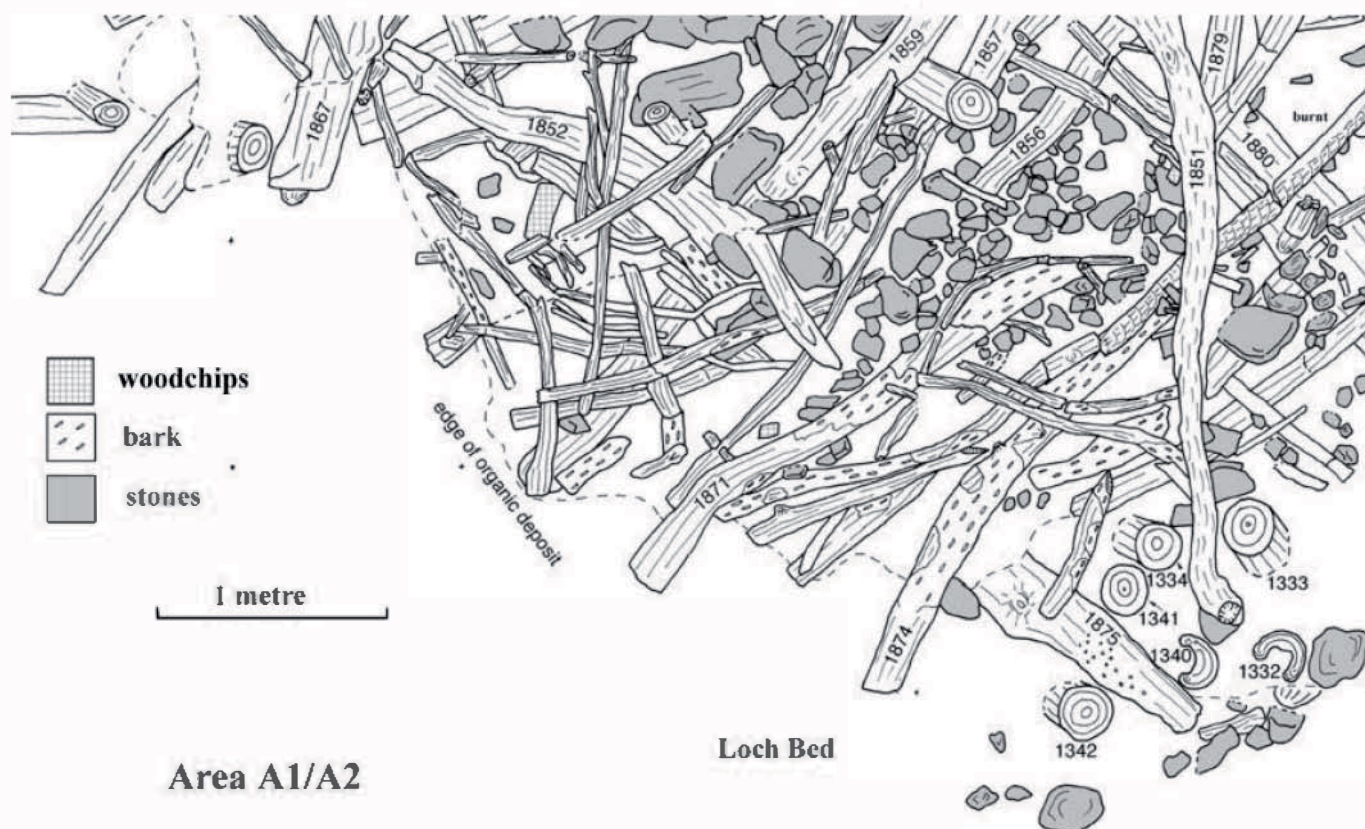


Fig 51. Oakbank Crannog. Plan of area excavated in 2002.





Fig 52. Oakbank Crannog. Swan's neck pin.

In 2002, a similar range of artefacts was discovered. Of particular interest is a swan's neck pin, which should date to the earliest Iron Age and fits well with the radiocarbon dates for the site. The pin is very important as it is the first diagnostic artefact found since excavation began in 1980. The pin, like other artefacts from the site, reflects the high status of the people who lived on Oakbank Crannog.

In 2002, a second paddle was discovered but it is very different in shape from the earlier find, being very rounded and relatively short (50 x 25cm) while the earlier one is long and thin (70 x 10.5cm, excluding the handle) – more like an oar. It is possible that the short, wide paddle was for powering a canoe or dugout boat while the other was a steering oar. Both are made of alder, as are most other wooden finds from the site.

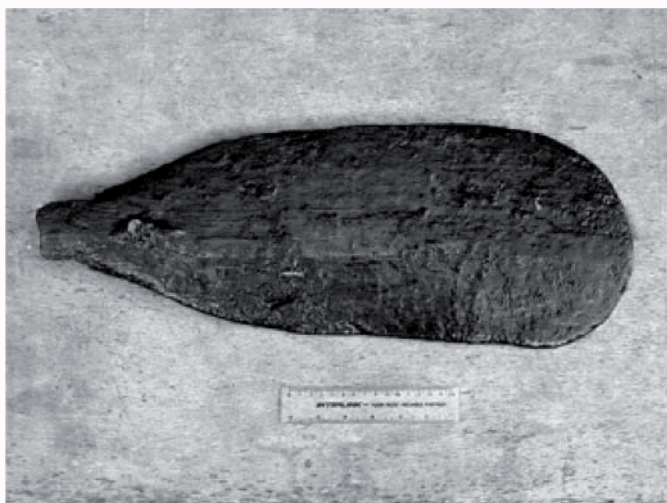


Fig 53. Oakbank Crannog. Paddled head excavated in 2002. L 50cm.

The excavated areas were located where the walkway to the shore joined the main site, and at the entrance to the crannog house. The previously excavated large timber associated with hurdles is almost certainly the threshold timber for the entrance-way, and is reminiscent of a similar timber discovered at Milton Loch Crannog in 1950. It is not surprising that many finds have come from here and associated areas, and that there is a mass of confusing timbers.

During habitation of the site, this area would have stood over relatively shallow water, possibly as little as a metre or so in depth. The large number of piles in A2, and A3 to the W, indicates considerable maintenance and repair – as might be expected

where the walkway joins the main crannog structure. The large timbers exposed at lochbed level represent mainly the beams and crosspieces that were once supported by the piles. At least two of the timbers are piles that collapsed in antiquity and their length and the exposure of the points suggests they might not have been driven to a sufficient depth into the lochbed.

Excavations continued in the summer of 2003. The decision was made to excavate Area C2 (see *DES 2001*, 79, fig 32) which had been previously exposed in 1991. The main reason for excavating this area was to expose the foundation structure of an impressive overlying floor and the earlier remains beneath it.

The main features discovered in the earlier excavation in this area were the remains of a substantial timber floor with the remains of fallen uprights lying across the top of it. Associated with the floor to the E was evidence, in the form of burnt timbers and many pieces of charcoal, of the collapsed hearth that had been situated on the floor before its collapse. This area of the site looked like a well-built floor that had been built over the top of a collapsed earlier structure. Whether the earlier collapse was from an earlier floor or some other form of structure was one of the questions that required answering.

The floor, associated overlying timbers and large stones were removed. Beneath the floor was a layer of compacted vegetation, including bracken and a broad range of habitation material such as seeds, nuts, small wooden tapers and fragments of bone. They were all typical of material that would have been crushed down through gaps in the floor during occupation of that part of the site.

Within and under this material were a number of large structural timbers on a different alignment, basically N–S, to the overlying floor timbers. In the N side of the trench a row of piles was uncovered, aligned roughly NW–SE. They were of particular importance as some of them still had the remnants of broken tops attached to them. They clearly represent a phase of occupation that was covered over by the later floor after collapse had taken place. It is unusual at Oakbank to find preserved broken parts of piles as, so far, the upper parts of piles have usually been eroded down to a flat plane, or a conical point in the case of oaks which are much harder than alder. These piles are embedded in the usual organic matrix seen elsewhere.

Close to these piles, two large oak timbers were exposed, aligned E–W. They show signs of erosion as if by use during habitation.

The finds discovered during the 2003 season are typical of the range of objects discovered in most parts of the site, including tapers, points, woodchips and similar material.

The excavations in Area C2 brought to light important evidence for elements of the structure of the crannog from an earlier period than the upper floor. That evidence shows a clear break between one phase of occupation and the next, although it is likely that the builders of the upper floor were the same people who had occupied the structure represented by the underlying sub-floor remains and the broken piles. This is suggested by the lack of any naturally deposited material, such as silt or stone debris, between the two layers. The earlier evidence shows a substantial deposit of stones, particularly in the SE corner of the trench. They may have been sufficient to have made it difficult, or impossible, to effectively drive new piles through them and the collapsed structural elements. Substantial numbers of pile stumps situated 3–5m to the E, in Area C1, suggests that they were driven in further out than the earlier piles to clear the deposit of stones and collapsed timbers, effectively enlarging the crannog area.

The floor remains removed at the start of the 2003 excavation season were built out over the top of the earlier alignment of piles

## PERTH AND KINROSS

and would have meant occupation of a newer area of platform. It is likely that the stones in the earlier deposits were put there deliberately to help give support to piles driven into the substantial depth of the organic matrix. This would not only have been a common feature in later phases of occupation on crannogs, but would, in some cases at least, have been the reason why sites eventually were abandoned.

### Excavation on shore

In spring 2003, geophysical survey was carried out in the field next to Oakbank Crannog to see if there was evidence of structures or features that might have been associated with the crannog occupation. Resistivity survey indicated a circular feature in the NW corner of the field, and a broad linear feature running N-S across the field. A small trench, 2 x 1m, was cut across the edge of the latter feature to establish its structure. A large, flat stone slab edged with smaller rubble was noted in the bottom of the trench. It may represent the edge of a stone causeway or path, but more extensive work is required to verify this.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology.

**Balmacnaughton** (Little Dunkeld parish) C Thomas  
Cup-and-ring marked rock

NN 939 510 A small boulder, facing NE, with a single cup surrounded by two rings was found SE of the recorded cup-marked stone on the Scottish Wildlife Trust reserve.

**The Hermitage, Dunkeld** (Little Dunkeld parish) D Bowler  
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 0086 4177 Resurfacing works and other improvements were being made between December 2002 and February 2003 around The Hermitage, in or close to the designed landscape. Removal of existing surfaces revealed orange and yellow sands and gravels, and organic forest soils. All appeared to be natural. The only find of significance was an architectural stone fragment of unknown origin with a lip at the base and a small metal bracket attached.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Ossian's Hall, The Hermitage, Dunkeld** D Connolly  
(Little Dunkeld parish) (Addyman Associates)  
Excavation

NO 0087 4178 Excavation took place in May and June 2003.

Trenches 1 and 3 were located in order to investigate structures believed to be heating furnaces on the N and S elevations, indicated by the entry flues.

Trench 3 contained a rubble projection which proved to be the base for a furnace, of which the lower 15cm or so survived, showing a chamber lined with brick and accessed from the E at the existing ground level.

Trench 1 had no obvious existing similar structure, with the exception of masonry projecting out from the S main elevation; this may have formed the S wall of the probable furnace.

A mix of rubble, mortar and brick appears to represent the demolition of the structure, with the rubble levelled and a gravel path laid over. The unused and probably derelict furnace structure on the N corner would have been much more visible and accessible to visitors than the southern one, which may explain why it has not survived as well, being demolished for aesthetic and possibly safety reasons.

Trench 2 was excavated across the line of a possible vertical construction break within the S wall of the building, to expose the stepped foundation. The exposed foundations within the

trench appeared to be continuous across the whole length; the large rubble courses alternated between large, roughly rectangular stone and vertical stacks of smaller stones. The soil butting the foundation (no cut for the found was observed within the trench) appeared to change colour between the E and W of the trench, although root disturbance meant that there was no definite interface between.

### Graffiti

During previous recording work at Ossian's Hall, it was observed that the droved exterior masonry bore scores of graffiti names, many dated. Within the small intramural chamber entered from the S exterior, it was also noted that pencil and crayon graffiti survived on the roof beams and stones.

The graffiti falls into five broad categories: 1856-99; 1900-38; 1939-49; 1950-9; and recent.

The early graffiti is found within the side chamber on the stone of the walls and on the ceiling beams; the earliest recorded from 1856 bears the initials 'DM'. Much of the early graffiti is drawn in pencil using a longhand script.

The greatest number of graffiti marks are from the WW2 period. It is interesting to note the number of Polish names carved into the exterior but, surprisingly, two items of Nazi graffiti are also present.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Battle of Killiecrankie** (Moulin parish) I Banks, T Pollard  
Battlefield (GUARD)

NN 908 632 Topographic, geophysical and metal detecting surveys and limited excavation were carried out in May and June 2003 in the course of filming for the second series of *Two Men in a Trench*. The so-called Tomb Clavers was shown to be a cenotaph and not a burial; the line of the original building of Urrard House was traced; a 19th-century farm building was excavated; and material relating to the battle was recovered in the metal detector surveys.

Sponsors: BBC TV, Penguin Books through Optomen TV.

**Muthill** (Muthill parish) F Hunter  
Iron Age tankard handle (NMS)

NN 87 16 Metal detecting SE of Muthill produced a fragment of an Iron Age tankard handle. The plain flat handle, broken in the middle, has a circular terminal. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 03/03) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery, where full details are held.

**Muthill** (Muthill parish) T Cowie  
Middle Bronze Age palstave (NMS)

NN 87 17 Middle Bronze Age palstave found by Mr C Irvine while metal detecting near Muir of Lintibert. Although unusual in having double loops, the basic form of the axe can be readily paralleled among so-called 'transitional palstaves' dating to c 1300-1150 BC. Such palstaves are rare in northern Britain, with only a thin and scattered distribution from Caithness to Yorkshire. Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Perth and Kinross Council Museum Service.

**Cameron's, Skinnergate, Perth** (Perth parish) D Perry  
Medieval burgrave plots (SUAT)

NO 119 237 A watching brief on groundworks for an extension to Cameron's furniture shop between July and November 2003 revealed that medieval archaeological remains survived almost at street level under demolished buildings on Skinnergate. These comprised medieval floor and occupation levels, areas of garden soil and midden. Several worked stones were noted.



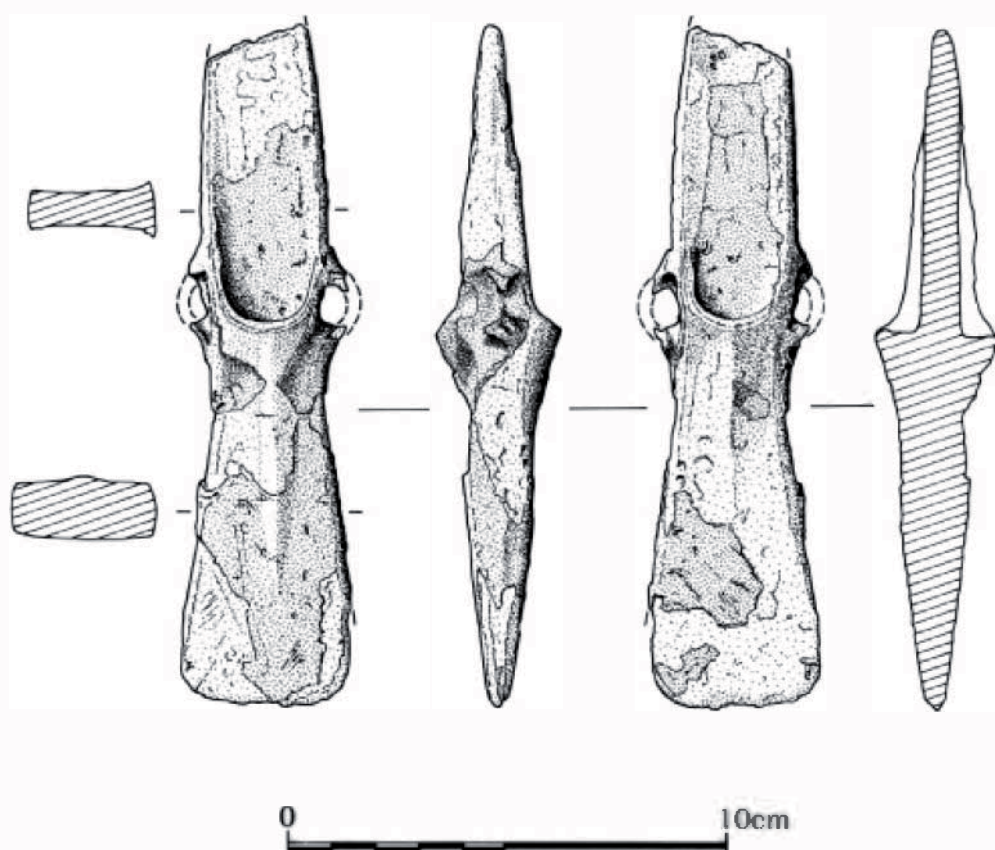


Fig 54. Muthill. Middle Bronze Age palstave. Drawn by Alan Braby.

An excavation was undertaken for the site of a lift shaft. Medieval floor and occupation levels, gravel surfaces, post-holes and two sides of a building were found. The building comprised a timber sill beam for a stake and wattle wall, which was thickly daubed with clay. Three socket stones, possibly for door posts, were also found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Cameron's of Perth Ltd.

#### Horse Cross, Perth (Perth parish)

M Hall

Gaming piece

NO 1189 2375 In November 2002 preliminary borehole work in advance of the pre-development excavation of the Horse Cross-Castle Gable area of Perth recovered a piriform (pear-shaped) ivory object from a depth of 4–5m. The object is a gaming piece, possibly of Scandinavian origin: several similar pieces are known from Norway, Greenland and Ireland, and are generally dated to the 11th or 12th century. Usually such pieces are identified with the game *Hnefatafl*. Ht 31–4mm; basal diam. 31.5mm; basal hole diam. 4.5mm.

#### Horse Cross, Perth (Perth parish)

Martin Cook

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

NO 118 237 A watching brief was required to monitor the excavation of a 70m long service trench around the site of the proposed concert hall, in close proximity to the medieval heart of Perth. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution.

#### Horse Cross, Perth (Perth parish)

A Cox

Medieval industrial suburb

(SUAT)

NO 119 238 An archaeological excavation was undertaken between January and June 2003 on a site lying just beyond the

NE corner of Perth's medieval burgh defences, in advance of the construction of a new concert hall. Although its exact location has never been established, there was a royal castle in this area until it was destroyed during a flood in 1209. After the destruction of the castle, the area was given to the Blackfriars monastery, and developed into an industrial suburb.

Excavation revealed a deep, broad ditch, aligned roughly N–S, with waterlogged fills. This probably represents part of the medieval castle defences. The ditch was crossed by a stone-built bridge or causeway, incorporating an arch. Large assemblages of artefacts and faunal remains were recovered from midden deposits within the ditch. A small group of human burials, cut into a floor surface adjacent to the backfilled ditch, were associated with the medieval chapel of St Laurence. Archaeomagnetic dating of a hearth sealed below this floor yielded a date of AD 1360–95 for its last firing.

Post-medieval activity on the site included a series of clay-lined tanning pits, along with foundations of stone buildings, stone-lined wells and a culvert. Foundations of 18th and 19th-century tenements and shops, demolished in the 1930s, were revealed below the former Horse Cross car park.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

#### St John's Kirk, Perth (Perth parish)

D Perry

Medieval cemetery

(SUAT)

NO 119 235 A watching brief was maintained between May and October 2003 on environmental improvements around St John's Kirk, with an excavation in the angle of the S transept and choir where the medieval graveyard soil lay immediately under the ground surface. Some 22 articulated burials, including several children, were recovered in whole or in part, as well as a vast quantity of disarticulated human bones. A chamfered course around the choir and Halkerston's Tower was recorded, as well



## RENFREWSHIRE

as the foundations of porches at the existing doors into the S and N choir aisles, and at a former door into the S side of the nave. The sites of a former post-medieval door near the E end of the S choir aisle and of the former medieval vestry or sacristy on the N side of the choir were observed. Former (?buttress) foundations were found at the base of Halkerston's Tower and the NW corner of the nave. Several masons' marks on stonework below the ground were recorded. The foundations of a 19th-century enclosure wall around the kirk were located.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Council.

**Bertha** (Redgorton parish)  
?Roundhouses

D J Woolliscroft

NO 096 272 Air photography detected a series of ring features, probably roundhouses, c 200m to the N of Bertha Roman fort. This adds to evidence for further ring features closer to the fort, recorded on air photographs.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Denmarkfield** (Redgorton parish)

J Lewis

Standing stone

(Scotia Archaeology)

NO 0940 2844 During the 1930s, a standing stone (NO02NE 9) was removed from its location, some 270m N of Denmarkfield farmhouse, and reputedly buried in the same field. In November 2002, the site of this Scheduled Monument was relocated and the area around it probed to determine whether the stone was buried near its original location. Probing proved successful and the stone was uncovered. It lay just below ground level, at an angle of about 30° to the horizontal, and measured 1.85 x 1.4m and up to 0.8m thick. There was no trace of the surface carvings mentioned by earlier investigators.

Sponsor: HS A

## RENFREWSHIRE

**Castle Semple** (Kilbarchan; Lochwinnoch parishes) S Nisbet  
Estate features; bridge and mill sites; lime kilns

NS 382 601 As part of a survey of 18th-century drainage improvements to Black Cart Water, adjacent estate features were surveyed.

NS 3823 6019 Ruined rectangular building, 18 x 6m, with 4m extension to N. Currently used as livestock enclosure. Main building is of whin rubble with sandstone dressings and quoins; short sections stand up to 2m high. Ruins of laundry serving Castle Semple house. Straight ditch or lade extends from former railway embankment at NS 385 606 S to rear of laundry. It is 1.5m deep by 2m wide, rubble-lined, and enters culvert under laundry.

NS 3826 6017 Ditch, 2.5m deep, with N (downslope) side of ditch comprising vertical drystone retaining wall, and S side earthen bank; it forms the ha-ha boundary to a former deer park.

NS 3850 6017 Course of original 'east approach' avenue to Castle Semple. It leaves the present approach road at NS 3850 6017, heading over crest of slope in a straight line to Castle Semple house. Visible as a low terrace, 4m wide, with ditch on N edge; it is most prominent S of laundry at NS 3822 6014 on a raised embankment, 0.4m high.

NS 380 600 to NS 394 606 Survey and documentary research was undertaken of a 2km section of Black Cart Water, which was gradually deepened and straightened in several schemes, c 1700–1813. Elevated banks on either side of river up to 15m wide, raised above adjacent ground level, indicate dredged material.

NS 3806 6002 Site of 'Stock Bridge' crossing narrows at end of Castle Semple Loch and start of Black Cart Water, demolished shortly after 1730. On S bank of river at NS 3881 6019, ruined rubble masonry abutment of Elliston Bridge, demolished c 1790, replaced by Garthland Bridge. Elliston Bridge formed main route from Ayrshire to Kilbarchan and was flanked by hamlets on either side of river. On S side of river, rectangular enclosure of Bridgend steading still evident. On N side of river, former terrace of dwellings defined by low area of raised ground.

NS 3880 6018 Circular orifice, 1m diameter, in S edge of bedrock in bed of Black Cart Water, with copious discharge of clear water in all seasons. Outlet of 'level' drain from coal and lime workings to S, documented in 1792.

NS 3900 6034 Site of Auchendinning mill, now stranded c 3m above level of river due to deepening schemes. Lade approached mill from former dam adjacent to site of Elliston Bridge, and ditch continuing E immediately to S of mill site to NS 394 606 indicates tailrace. Pre-canalised river meandered 50m either side of present course from NS 391 603 to NS 394 606, shown on 1730 survey.

NS 3694 5950 Ruins of lime kiln, with rubble dyke extending SE into loch towards opposite bank at NS 3707 5930. Kiln and dyke shown on 1730 survey; dyke denoted 'Lime Kiln Cross Dyke', at which time loch was drained. Also at NS 372 594, ground composed entirely of partly burnt limestone, limestone fused to slag, and mounds of slag. Site of kilns shown on 1730 survey.

Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.

**Barr Loch** (Lochwinnoch parish)

S Nisbet

Drainage system; drainage tunnel

NS 3576 5817 to NS 3738 5958 Tunnel from surviving sluice gate in curved masonry recess at NS 3572 5816 to NS 3593 5836, where canal becomes swamped by flooded Aird Meadow.

Canal becomes evident again above flooding at NS 3730 5873, and heads E to NS 3652 5868, from where it curves to the NE, continuing for 1.2km; 10m wide by 3m deep, with a raised bank, 5m wide, between the canal and the edge of Castle Semple Loch. Canal crossed by perpendicular dyke, incorporating sluice at NS 3655 5871 and second dyke at NS 3665 5887, terminating at entrance to tunnel at NS 3738 5958.

Remains of system draining Barr Loch to provide agricultural land, bypassing Castle Semple Loch, constructed 1814 and operated until Barr Loch was flooded again in 1946.

NS 3738 5958 to NS 3897 6017 Stone-lined tunnel, c 1.2m diameter, with arched entrance at NS 3738 5958 continues NE, where 50m further downstream several fenced-off holes along the route mark partial collapse. Passes under Risk Burn at NS 3805 5997 where hollow on S side of burn also indicates collapse of tunnel. Continues E along S side of Black Cart, beneath raised bank 15m wide, with route denoted by concrete and sandstone slabs 2m square at 80m centres marking entry shafts. Exit point of tunnel at junction of Elliston Burn with Black Cart (collapsed) at NS 3879 6017 adjacent to masonry arched bridge, 3m wide, over burn, with curved weir, 1m high, directly beneath bridge.

Continuation of canal draining Barr Loch, constructed 1814.

NS 3616 5806 Ditch, 2m wide by 1m deep with rubble lining, heading E. Parallel ditch from shaft at NS 3643 5850 to NS 3653 5860. Drainage system intercepting surface water before reaching canal.

Fuller details have been lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

**Meikle Corseford** (Lochwinnoch parish) S Nisbet, B Skillen  
Mine shaft; lime kilns and lade

NS 4125 6103 Rubble-built shaft, oval in plan, 6m long by 3m wide. Exposed by collapse of former capping early in 2003. A central wall divides the shaft into two equal segments, three steps in top of W shaft. S shaft blocked by domestic rubbish; N shaft c 20m deep to standing water.

Combined access shaft/winding shaft related to extensive lime and coal-working in the area from the 18th century. Further shafts evident as 3m diameter circular depressions in same field at NS 4117 6108 and NS 4131 6094.

NS 411 608 Partially flooded quarry, c 90 x 30 x 10m. Circled on S and E by track, flanked by at least 27 clamp kilns at regular intervals, each c 4 x 2m by 1.5m deep. A further string of former quarries (now infilled) stretches 350m W, visible as depressions in fields.

From ruins of dam on Swinetrees Burn at NS 4107 6077, ditch 3m wide by 4m deep, with hedge on both sides, heads W, reducing to 1m deep at NS 4089 6076. Continuation of lade from NS 4107 6077 to site of water-powered pumping engine at NS 4089 6076, denoted as elevated channel on Castle Semple estate plan, c 1780. Remains of lime quarrying enterprise documented 1776. Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

**Arkleston Farm, Paisley** (Paisley parish) E Jones  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 503 653 An evaluation was undertaken in September 2003. Trial trenching concentrated on an area to the S of South Arkleston Farm, where a cropmark had been identified from aerial photographs. Eleven trenches were excavated, covering 1000m<sup>2</sup>. A narrow drainage ditch and a series of furrows were identified. These contained pottery and clay pipe fragments dating to the 18th/19th century. The cropmark itself was not located.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: WSP Environmental Ltd.

**Glenpatrick Carpet Works, Elderslie** (Paisley parish) D Sproat, Martin Cook  
Standing building recording; evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 444 621 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in November and December 2003 at the Stoddard's Glenpatrick Carpet Works (NS46SW 31) prior to the demolition of the buildings for redevelopment. Although a paper mill existed on the site c 1826, the earliest surviving building was a rubble-built workshed of c 1857. More buildings appeared in several building phases, most noticeably between 1864-97, with the erection of large brick-built warehouses and offices. Larger single-storey worksheds appeared to the N of the site in the 1910s, 1920s and 1960s respectively. Later sheds appeared towards the latter part of the 20th century. The works have been the home of Stoddard's International plc since it was founded by Arthur F Stoddard, an expatriate American, in 1862.

A subsequent evaluation discovered no archaeological features or artefacts of significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Walker Group Scotland Ltd.

**Hurlet** (Paisley parish) S Nisbet  
Lade

NS 513 599 to NS 522 613 Lade, 3m wide on W side of Levern Water evident from NS 5119 6018, passes under railway bridge, then under roads at NS 5125 6026 and NS 5128 6038, following contour to tunnel under road at NS 5143 6063. Passes

former feeder dam at NS 5140 6063, and continues to NS 5166 6073 where branches E.

The continuation heads N to remains of sluice at NS 5168 6081 then turns E along S side of A726, where it formerly crossed Levern Water at side of road bridge to storage pond on N side of road. Branch from NS 5166 6073 turns E, falling steeply through site of water-powered engine at NS 5168 6073, then N to site of tunnel under A726.

Remains of former lade (pre-1796) stretch from dam on Levern Water at NS 5131 5994, to at least NS 522 613. It supplied process water and power to various industries including Crossmill meal mill, Crossmill printworks, mine drainage and several works at Hurlet.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

**Johnstone** (Paisley; Kilbarchan parishes) S Nisbet  
Dam and lade system; mill

NS 413 622 to NS 432 637 A survey was undertaken of the remains of a dam and lade system stretching 2.5km through Johnstone.

Lade, 3m wide, commences downstream of former Johnstone and Milliken meal mills, at NS 4134 6224 at dam (1) across Black Cart, with surviving sluice adjacent. Continues through site of former reservoir to overflow sluice on S side of road bridge at NS 4140 6251, then under bridge via individual lade arch into site of Cartside cotton mill (1792, now paper works). Exits industrial site at NS 4163 6252, following river bank to sandstone rubble tunnel entry at NS 4172 6275 (*DES 2002*, 99). Tunnel ends at NS 4187 6296 at remains of dam (2) on Black Cart, where open lade continues, heavily overgrown to site of Hag cotton mill (1794), directly above dam (3) at NS 4207 6312. Dam 5m high, partly incorporating natural whin dyke on W bank.

From intact sluice at side of dam, lade continues through mill lands of Johnstone, passing sandstone masonry bridge at NS 4232 6334, bridging sluice at branch off lade to 1950s turbine house. Site of dam (4) on river at NS 423 633 for Johnstone meal mill, abandoned 1780s.

Lade enters Johnstone Old cotton mill building (1782) at NS 4237 6337. Buried lade tunnel exposed below High Street during realignment in 1986, then passes through individual lade arch in disused Johnstone bridge at NS 4244 6342. Lade continues underground to NS 4255 6343, where exits from brick arched opening in E gable of building.

Curved dam (5) on Black Cart at NS 4255 6345, from where lade continues E, passing under bridge at NS 4265 6343 and continuing past overflow sluice to river at NS 4271 6343. Identical parallel lade directly on S. This open section of lade designed by prominent millwright George Meikle in 1790s to settle water dispute; also formed Johnstone's public washing green.

Lade continued through Johnstone Laigh cotton mill (1784) at NS 4282 6349 (site redeveloped with housing 2002), then tailrace carried on for 500m, parallel to river and partly in tunnel, to re-enter Black Cart at NS 4323 6373 where final 100m of lade still evident. Sixth dam survives downstream at NS 4343 6386 at commencement of lade on N bank, continuing for 1km to site of Linwood cotton mill at NS 444 645.

NS 4197 6307 Former lade from dam on N side of Black Cart Water at NS 4187 6296, evident as shallow ditch, to rectangular mill foundation on bank of lade at NS 4197 6307, returning to river at NS 4207 6312 directly above Johnstone Old cotton mill dam.

Site of Johnstone waulk mill, working in 1730s, subsequently used as a lint mill, then as a saw mill by 1850s. Dam improved for use of Hag cotton mill opposite in 1794.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**The Old House, Castlehead, Paisley** (Paisley parish) T Macfadyen, K Macfadyen (Addyman Associates)  
Watching brief

NS 4758 6330 A watching brief was carried out on a development site on the W side of the late 18th-century residence, on the site of an ancillary range of offices, limited traces of which were recorded. A garden was subsequently laid out over this area. Despite the proximity of the documented site of the Castlehead earthwork to the W, no evidence of any archaeological deposits or structures was present.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Macroberts.

**Paisley Abbey** (Paisley parish) C Evans  
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 485 639 Phase V of the restoration of Paisley Abbey included the removal, restoration and reinsertion of certain stained glass windows in the N and S aisles and N transept of the abbey. The archaeological works in December 2003 consisted of a watching brief to record any disturbance to the medieval fabric or below-ground archaeology. Evidence of earlier window glass was retrieved, and the remains of the 1879 E window from the St Mirin Chapel were recovered and boxed for storage.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS A HLF.

**Saturland** (Paisley parish) S Nisbet  
Bridge (site of)

NS 5118 6005 Track from NS 5155 6007 through Saturland farmstead leads to site of bridge over Levern Water. The raised eastern bank of the river is supported by surviving rubble abutment. The bridge was demolished shortly after 1796, during the expansion of Crossmill printworks.

Sponsor: Renfrewshire Local History Forum.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

**Longnewton Mill, Ancrum** (Ancrum parish) L Dunbar  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 5709 2634 A 10% evaluation of a development area was undertaken in June 2003 due to the presence of parts of two possible enclosures noted from aerial photographs. Five trenches totalling 410m<sup>2</sup> were opened across the area. Two large ditches that corresponded with the cropmarks were uncovered and sections were excavated across these features.

The ditches were similar in scale and deposits. The northern ditch, part of a rectilinear enclosure, measured 3.6m wide by 1.1m deep and was roughly V-shaped. The southern ditch formed part of curvilinear cropmark enclosure, and measured 2.45m wide by 1m deep with a V-shaped profile. A very small sherd of Samian pottery was recovered from the base of the upper fill of this ditch. Animal bone was recovered from both ditches, some of which was burnt. No other features were noted either inside or outside the enclosure ditches.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Peter Wilson.

**Channelkirk Church, by Oxtou** M Johnson  
(Channelkirk parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 4813 5451 A watching brief was carried out in May 2003 during the controlled topsoil stripping of a proposed car park at

Channelkirk Church (NT45SE 22). No features of archaeological interest were recorded.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Rev. John M Shields.

**Castle Dykes, Dunglass** (Cockburnspath parish) J Morrison  
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 772 723 A documentary search and evaluation were undertaken in May 2003 in advance of development near Castle Dykes. This promontory fort, which originally had four concentric banks and ditches, has now been completely levelled by ploughing and the construction of The Birn and its gardens.

A very substantial ditch, associated with the outer pair of ramparts of the fort, was uncovered in one trench. It contained a large quantity of charcoal, which may have been from some form of timber revetting along the outside edge of the ditch. An area of large rubble was also visible in the section of three trenches. This may represent material from the outermost rampart, which was dumped and spread to level the surface of the field for agricultural purposes. No other archaeological features or deposits were found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr D Flemming.

**Glenfin Quarry, Cockburnspath** J Morrison  
(Cockburnspath parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Desk-based assessment; evaluation

NT 780 680 A documentary search and evaluation were undertaken in May 2003 in advance of a proposed extension to Glenfin Quarry on Eweside Hill, the top of which is occupied by a Scheduled enclosed settlement (NT76NE 5).

Thirteen trenches were excavated randomly across the area covering 1100 linear metres. No archaeological features or finds were present in any of the trenches.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kinegar Sand and Gravel Ltd.

**Kinegar Quarry, Cockburnspath** R Conolly  
(Cockburnspath parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 773 701 A watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping between April and May 2003 as part of an extension to Kinegar Sand and Gravel Quarry. The area stripped was to the S of the areas previously monitored (*DES 2002*, 100). Five undated scattered pits were recorded and a single piece of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Kinegar Sand and Gravel Ltd.

**Auchencrow** (Coldingham parish) D Wilson  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 850 607 An evaluation was carried out in December 2002 in a field on the western edge of Auchencrow to ascertain the whereabouts of three possible late medieval buildings identified on a 1759 plan by William Cockburn. No evidence of these structures was found, and no other features of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Edwin Thompson, Chartered Surveyors.

**Berwickshire Outfalls, Eyemouth** S Stronach  
(Coldingham; Eyemouth parishes) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 910 661 and NT 930 644 Monitoring was undertaken between June and October 2003 on excavations at two locations



along a pipeline route. These were in the vicinity of two previously recorded cropmark sites. At both locations the pipeline route was found to cross the line of a ditch. These features were consistent with previous interpretations of the cropmarks as relating to prehistoric settlement, although no datable artefacts were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: AWG Construction Services Ltd.

**Eckford Quarry, Kelso** (Eckford parish) R Inglis  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 7280 2645 A watching brief was carried out in October 2003 on topsoil stripping works associated with the extension of a quarry. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Tarmac Northern Ltd.

**Eddleston** (Eddleston parish) R D Knox  
Survey

Peeblesshire Archaeological Society are presently engaged in a survey of Eddleston parish. This includes a walkover survey, fieldwalking, and a graveyard survey of Eddleston Kirk. The following are newly recorded sites.

- NT 2252 5005 Flint scraper/knife.
- NT 2265 5000 Flint chunk.
- NT 2410 5087 Mesolithic lithic site, includes chert microliths.
- NT 2365 5082 Leaf-shaped arrowhead, chert.
- NT 2322 5005 Pitchstone flake.
- NT 2205 4715 Burnt mound.
- NT 2218 4709 Burnt mound.
- NT 2215 4665 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2220 4655 Enclosure, turf bank.
- NT 2245 4745 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2237 4730 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2231 4725 H-shaped sheep shelter.
- NT 2315 4803 Flint flake.
- NT 2268 4940 Burnt mound.
- NT 2220 4865 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2220 4848 H-shaped sheep shelter.
- NT 2260 4877 Ring enclosure/sheep stell .
- NT 2020 4660 Indeterminate, ?building.
- NT 2265 4810 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2283 4580 Field/plantation boundary.
- NT 2190 4433 Leaf-shaped arrowhead.
- NT 2261 4514 Chert chunk, burnt flint flake.
- NT 2673 5446 Farmstead.
- NT 2561 5291 Cairn, robbed.
- NT 2521 5246 Sheep pens, ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2502 5531 Flint flake, chert chunk.
- NT 253 568 Fieldwalking; 49 lithics, including chert microliths, chert cores, chert scrapers, hammerstone.  
(centre of field)
- NT 253 563 Fieldwalking; 200 lithics, including chert microliths, flint microlith, chert and flint cores, chert and flint scrapers, Arran pitchstone, chert barbed-and-tanged arrowhead.  
(centre of field)
- NT 242 544 Fieldwalking; 50 lithics, including chert blades, core, flakes, flint scraper.  
(centre of field)
- NT 2580 5633 Dam; washing pool.
- NT 2196 4914 Circular enclosure (from aerial photo).
- NT 2448 5272 Lithic scatter; six finds, chert core, blades, flakes, chunk.

- NT 2586 5609 Clamp lime kiln.
- NT 2659 5327 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2700 5260 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2697 5312 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2653 5322 Ring enclosure/sheep stell.
- NT 2570 5307 Rectangular enclosure.
- NT 2533 5322 Field boundary.
- NT 2496 5194 H-shaped sheep shelter.
- NT 2652 5420 Field boundary.
- NT 2239 4409 Chert scraper.
- NT 2247 4403 Chert scraper.

Full report to be lodged with the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**Caerlee Hill, Ronan Terrace, Innerleithen** M Kirby  
(Innerleithen parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 3254 3683 A watching brief was carried out in July 2003 on the site of a proposed extension to a telecommunications transmitter station near Caerlee hillfort (NT33NW 7). No archaeological remains were found.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: ntl Group Ltd.

**Innerleithen Cemetery** (Innerleithen parish) M Hastie  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 331 361 A watching brief was carried out in May 2003 in connection with the laying of gravel pathways within the extension area of the existing Innerleithen cemetery (see also *DES 2002*, 101). The site lies within or close to a Roman temporary camp, part of which is Scheduled. No archaeologically significant deposits, features or finds were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Borders Council Lifelong Care.

**Crystal Rig Windfarm, Lammermuir Hills** G Mudie  
(Innerwick parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
(See also entry in East Lothian: Stenton; Dunbar parishes)  
Survey

NT 670 670 Field survey was carried out in January 2003 in relation to a windfarm development. No new sites were discovered.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Crystal Rig Windfarm.

**Roxburgh** (Kelso parish) R Smith  
Medieval town (Wessex Archaeology)

NT 717 340 Six trenches totalling 154m<sup>2</sup> were opened, most of which produced evidence of ploughing on the site. Trench 1 was dug, principally by machine, across the bank and ditch of the E defences. The ditch, which measured 9m wide and 2m deep, had silted naturally and lay to the E of the earthen bank. No conclusive traces of timber or stone revetting were apparent.

Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were excavated to investigate and date tenements within the burgh. Trench 2 revealed traces of probable timber buildings along Market Street, which was defined by a flanking ditch. The tenements were replaced by a number of pits, which may have been associated with craftworking. Trench 3 demonstrated that well-preserved deposits, including a road and associated buildings with stone foundations, were present on the W side of the burgh. Trench 5, on Kay Brae, revealed a boulder alignment that may have been part of a poorly preserved structure or field system.

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

Trenches 4 and 6 were used to assess the preservation in the area of St James's Church. No traces of the church were found, although a number of sarcophagi were exposed.

The evaluation produced an assemblage of 13th/14th-century pottery, including glazed and decorated material from Trench 3 in the W of the burgh. Associated faunal remains, principally cattle and sheep, were also recovered, as were limited quantities of plant and fish remains. A carved architectural fragment bearing the Tree of Life motif was recovered from the area of St James's Church.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Time Team (Videotext Communications).

**Upsettlington** (Ladykirk parish) F Hunter  
Roman brooch; weight (NMS)

NT 88 46 Fragment of late Roman crossbow brooch and acorn-shaped, copper-alloy weight of uncertain date found while metal detecting near Upsettlington. Crossbow brooches are exceedingly rare in Scotland, and this is the first copper-alloy example. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 89/02) and allocated to NMS, where full details are held.

**Carlops** (Linton parish) Martin Cook  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 161 557 A watching brief was required to monitor the excavation of a 15m long foundation trench on the site of a possible Roman road (NT15NE 63). No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Fred Walker Associates.

**Barns Tower** (Manor parish) T Ward  
Watching brief; excavation

NT 215 391 A watching brief was maintained during the laying of services to the tower in advance of restoration works. Five small-scale excavations were also undertaken to determine the stability of the mound upon which the tower is built. No archaeological features contemporary with the early occupation (16th–17th century) of the tower were found. However, a few unstratified sherds of glass and pottery dating to the 18th and 19th centuries were recovered.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Wemyss Estates.

**Glenrath Farm, Manor Valley** (Manor parish) R S Kidd  
Mound and kerb cairn

NT 2084 3440 In a low-lying basin on fallow land is a long mound lying NNE–SSW, 36 x 19m, and 2m high. On the N end of the ridge of the mound is a circular kerb c 2m in diameter. The kerbstones are flat, sub-rectangular boulders, 0.3–0.4m. Internally the circle is depressed, and below a few centimetres of sparse turf the surface is made up of approximately 0.2m cobbles. The mound appears to be on a wide flat platform a few centimetres higher than the lowest area of the basin. On the N slope of the mound is a smaller mound with a sheep scrape, showing what may be burnt mound material; however, the main mound appears to contain boulders. The site may be a burial cairn or a kiln. Although set on the valley floor, it is clearly visible from many of the adjacent archaeological sites.

**Maxton area** (Maxton parish) F Hunter  
Metal detecting finds (NMS)

NT 61 30 Metal detecting around Maxton produced a Romano-British trumpet brooch, a fragment of a Norse silver ingot, and a lead weight. The plano-convex bar ingot (70.8g) has been cut

up, and bears nicking to test the silver quality. The weight (50.1g) is biconical. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 40/02 and 42/02) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums, where full details are held.

**Ploughlands** (Maxton parish) F Hunter  
Iron Age bridle bit (NMS)

NT 63 30 Broken end of the link of Iron Age copper-alloy bridle bit found while metal detecting near Ploughlands. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 41/02) and allocated to Scottish Borders Museums, where full details are held.

**Abbey Street, Melrose** (Melrose parish) S Mitchell  
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 548 342 A watching brief was carried out in September 2002 during the excavation of three trial holes to determine the location of services within the Scheduled area of Melrose Abbey and precinct.

A stone-built culvert, aligned N–S, was found in a trial hole located c 65m to the N of the Abbey Street/Buccleuch Street junction, adjacent to Melrose Abbey Gardens. Modern glazed potsherds, occasional small lumps of coal, bone fragments, a clay pipe stem, and a ceramic spherical bottle stopper were recovered from the fill. The base of the culvert was constructed of tightly packed cobbles. At the southern end of the excavated part of the culvert the base was formed of flat stones.

The proximity of the culvert to Melrose Abbey strongly suggests an association. Not enough of the culvert was exposed to ascribe definite usage to it, but it is likely that a substantial length of it survives intact. In its construction, the culvert closely resembles that of the abbey's main drain and lade system.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Scottish Water.

**Melrose Abbey, Brewery Yard** G Ewart, D Murray  
(Melrose parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Standing building recording

NT 5493 3422 Recording was undertaken within the 'Brewery Yard' at Melrose Abbey in December 2002, when cleaning of vegetation and repointing work revealed certain walls to be dangerous. The E wall of the yard was shown to have been extended northwards, while a ruinous structure in the SE corner of the yard was shown to have a complex history of alterations.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS  $\Delta$



Fig 55. Glenrath Farm, Manor Valley.

**Nortonhall Farm** (Melrose parish) D Wilson  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 576 336 A watching brief was carried out in November and December 2002 for the insertion of a telecommunications sub-station, mast and cable trench. A compound for a sub-station measuring 20 x 20m was topsoil stripped. This uncovered very fragmentary remains of a farmstead along the southern edge, including a few sandstone blocks, a threshold kerbstone and a few fragments of probable floor timbers. No damage was done to the remains and they were covered over with a gravel surface. A 122m cable trench was also excavated to the SW of the compound but revealed no archaeological features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Power Systems Ltd.

**St Mary's School, Melrose** M Johnson, A Quinn  
(Melrose parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 545 343 A watching brief was carried out in August 2003 during the topsoil stripping of a proposed car park and porch installation within the Scheduled area of Melrose Abbey (NT53SW 30). The excavation of the car park area was not deep enough to reach subsoil. The porch foundation trenches were 0.5m wide and were excavated to subsoil. No archaeological features were discovered. A copper-alloy coin, possibly a short-cross penny of the 16th century, was recovered from the topsoil in the car park area.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: St Mary's School.

**Dryburgh Abbey** (Mertoun parish) G Ewart  
Trial trenching (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 591 316 A programme of test trenching was undertaken in December 2002 prior to the laying of an electricity cable to the E of Dryburgh Abbey. This followed previous excavations (*DES 2002*, 103) which uncovered a variety of medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

Both medieval and post-medieval deposits were encountered. Many of these have been interpreted as landscaping, particularly at the N end of the area examined, where the angle of slope varies dramatically either side of the ha-ha. The rich midden material encountered, which demonstrates the excellent survival of bone on the site, may be serving a similar function.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS A

**Dryburgh Estate, St Boswells** I Suddaby  
(Mertoun parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 593 316 A watching brief was carried out in May 2003 during the installation of a new private water supply to part of the Dryburgh Estate, some 200m SE of Dryburgh Abbey and within the Scheduled area (see also *DES 2002*, 103).

The trench for the water supply crossed a mill lade, aligned NW-SE. The excavated portion of the lade is sited on a gentle curve, and stones protruding from the bank suggested the presence of a buried wall. Finds dating to the 18th to 19th centuries were recovered from the fill of the lade. A quernstone was recovered from above the suspected wall. No clearly medieval finds were recovered. In recent times, both a shallow drainage ditch and a foul sewer were inserted into the mill lade.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Northumberland Estates, Alnwick Castle.

**Crock Cleuch** (Morebattle parish) F Hunter  
?Iron Age ingot (NMS)

NT 833 177 Small copper-alloy bar ingot; found in the wall surrounding the western homestead at Crock Cleuch. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 39/02) and allocated to NMS.

**Hawick Future Water Treatment Scheme** S Badger  
(Selkirk; Ashkirk; Lilliesleaf; Bowden; (CFA Archaeology)  
Hawick parishes)  
Survey

NT 479 279 to NT 516 201 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out in July 2003 in advance of proposals to lay a 12km pipeline between Thornbush (Selkirk) and Muirfield (NE of Hawick). Twelve features of archaeological interest were discovered: three clearance cairns, five field banks, a bridge, two trackways, and rig and furrow.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Earth Tech Engineering Ltd.

**Crystal Rig Windfarm** G Mudie, S Badger  
(Spott parish) (CFA Archaeology)

Desk-based assessment; survey; watching brief

See entry in East Lothian (Stenton; Dunbar parishes)

**Menzion Farm, Tweedsmuir** (Tweedsmuir parish) E Jones  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 095 239 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2003 on the excavation of a water pipe trench to connect Menzion Farm to the mains water supply at Tweedsmuir. A 50m section of the route passed through a Scheduled area. For the length of this section, the backfilled trench of an existing water pipe was re-excavated by hand under archaeological supervision, and the new pipe inserted into the same trench. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Mrs K Bateman.

**Dryhope Tower** (Yarrow parish) T Addyman  
Standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NT 26734 24727 Internal recording was carried out in September 2003 of the upper floors of the tower house during consolidation works (see *DES 2002*, 104). Extensive clearance above the upper vault revealed the upper chamber of the tower – a single space with broad arched recesses within the gable walls to the E and W, and a well-preserved window recess to the S. In most areas dressings had been extensively robbed, an exception being the lower parts of an entrance to a small garderobe chamber in the N wall. *In situ* jamb stones displayed a chamfered aris and a single mason's mark. The upper floor flooring had been wholly robbed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Philiphaugh Estate Trust.

**Rings Plantation, Kirk Yetholm** I Suddaby  
(Yetholm parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 8370 2835 An evaluation was carried out in November 2002 on the site of an existing telecommunications mast, over the installation of additional antennae and associated ground equipment. The site is near Rings Plantation fort (NT82NW 14). No remains of archaeological significance were found.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: ntl Group Ltd.



## SHETLAND

**Clevigarth Broch** (Dunrossness parish) S J Dockrill,  
Broch V E Turner, L D Brown

HU 407 129 Investigations at Clevigarth Broch were carried out as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project. A geophysical survey of approximately 2.4ha was carried out to identify any anomalies that might represent midden accumulations and extramural settlement on the lower slopes of the broch mound. No substantial midden accumulations were positively identified. Anomalies suggesting slight midden accumulation were investigated by two soil pits on the lower slopes (apron) of the mound. Both of these were found to contain a shallow sequence of midden-rich sediments which were sampled. The small apron formed by the lower slope of the broch mound showed signs of arid cultivation.

The survey beyond the broch mound showed some correspondence to the visible field boundaries. Three test pits within the field system indicated the possibility of an anthropogenic soil to the N of the broch. The field system to the S, which may well have pre-dated the broch, gave no strong indications of anthropogenically enhanced cultivated soils. Thin section work will clarify the situation.

Sponsors: HS A BP Operating Company, European Union (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund), SNH, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council Charitable Trust, University of Bradford.

**Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project** S J Dockrill,  
(Dunrossness parish) V E Turner, J M Bond  
Broch; multi-period settlement mound

HU 390 111 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement began in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (see *DES 2002*, 105–107). Excavation continued in 2003 with the investigation of the buildings W and E of the broch, the broch tower itself, and the post-medieval and Norse features to the E. A geophysical survey was undertaken at Jarlshof (HU 398 095).

### The broch tower

Excavation in 2003 showed that the broch was constructed over a midden on the N face, and over a flag raft (or zone of paving) on the NE and NW arcs. The flag raft appears to have been used in order to disperse the weight of the tower. The initial northern wall construction over the midden appears to have been reinforced by large orthostats running in a parallel arc to the broch wall at this point, which contained a rubble fill and acted as a buttress. The flag raft either side of this stretch of walling and concentric arc of orthostats lay over a buried soil to the NE and peat to the NW. The wall of the broch on the NW side was a course wider in diameter at this point and was keyed into the original northern circuit. This increase in diameter appears to have been intentional and may have provided a greater weight distribution over the softer peat beneath. The flag raft was covered with yellow clay, as was a curved wall concentric with the broch. The application of clay seems to have been intended to act as a sealant for the underlying peat. A blocked entrance to the broch within this northern circuit may have been a constructional feature allowing direct access to the cell and staircase; but the destruction which occurred within this zone in 1975 limits interpretation.

The main western entrance to the broch was investigated and excavated to ground-floor level. The *in situ* pivot and threshold stones provided evidence for the location of an outer doorway to the broch tower. A massive triangular lintel above the entrance

may have been intended to provide an impression of monumentality to anyone entering. A structural function for the triangular lintel can also be envisaged, since it would have acted somewhat like an arch, to distribute the weight of the wall above the entrance. The passageway was found to extend at least 1m beyond the outer wall face of the broch, with a slight funnel-like curvature to the northern wall. Excavation of the passageway was necessarily limited, due to the close proximity of later structures, including the corbelled cell (Structure 24).

### Structures W of the broch

Excavation continued in the large early roundhouse (Structure 12) to the W of the broch. It can now be seen that this building was constructed on a raft of flags and small rubble above an earlier red midden. Other features which pre-dated this building, including wall fragments, were also exposed in the central area of the building. The original substantial western entrance to this building, with double bar holes on the S side and a pivot stone still *in situ*, had been blocked in antiquity, and investigation this season showed that the blocking may have been constructed as a stair to an upper storey, or to the lintelled roof of the entrance passage. The first cell to the N of the western entrance contained the remains of a small oven or wall hearth, later dismantled and flagged over.

Also in this cell was a pit dug into the red midden, containing cattle bone; last season it was thought to be contemporary with the building. Further excavation has shown that the pit was earlier, and that the flagging which sealed it formed part of the raft on which the walls of Structure 12 were constructed. Further investigation showed that the early red midden sealed a darker layer, which in turn sealed a mineral sand layer at least 80cm deep. The eastern annexe to this building was also excavated further, and a clay-lined tank surrounded by paving was discovered.

The sequence of alterations to Structure 12 now seems to be clear. At the point at which the aisled piers were lengthened to butt the walls, the southern wall was rebuilt to remove the corbelling in its upper courses. The main western doorway was blocked but another entrance into the new Structure 8 was added next to it, whilst a new external access was created to the SE. The old doorway was converted to a stair leading to an upper storey or a mezzanine. The annexe to the E seems to have been constructed at the same time, and the hearth was moved from the centre of the building to an off-centre position in the SE, perhaps to allow for a central roof post.

Structure 24, to the N of Structure 12, was a virtually complete small corbelled cell. Further excavation this season showed that it actually utilised the S and E walls of a much larger, older building, and that what appeared to be its earliest floor, a compacted clay surface, actually belonged to the earlier structure (Structure 33). This earlier building was itself constructed from the northern exterior wall of Structure 12 and the exterior wall of the Structure 12 annexe. This floor appears to have sealed a yet earlier structure: what at first appeared to be a flagstone on the present surface is actually the top of an orthostat.

To the S of Structure 12, and sharing its southern wall, was Structure 14 which, with its scarcement ledge and long piers replacing aisled ones, seems to have been converted at much the same time. The western doorway of this building was similar in style to that of Structure 12, with evidence for a bolt hole and an *in situ* pivot, as well as a paved entrance which leads out towards the settlement ditch. The furthest extent of this pavement cannot be known, as it was damaged by machine activity before the site was purchased. Last season, excavation showed a drain or flue running in front of the cells, and this year more evidence for

drains in front of the cells was found. There was also a stone-capped drain or flue which led from the 'aisle' behind one of the western cells, under the wall and out towards the ditch.

Between the outer broch wall and S of Structure 12, Structure 22 was also further investigated. This building was originally thought to be an external space or courtyard, but it is now apparent that a set of orthostats for piers surrounded a central hearth similar in construction to the hearths in Structures 12 and 14, formed from a flagged base with a cobble kerb set in white clay. A structure interpreted as a possible ash box was discovered immediately to the N of this hearth, and just to the W the bottom stone of a saddle quern, suggesting that this may have been a food preparation area. A clay-luted tank constructed and capped with stone was also investigated. The NW corner of this structure, where the outer E wall of Structure 14 and the southern wall of Structure 12 met, seemed to be subsiding, and excavation showed again that there were earlier walls underlying these deposits. It seems that most of the subsidence on the western part of the settlement may have been due to the presence of earlier buildings.

### Structures E of the broch

The slightly later roundhouse (Structure 21), to the E of the broch, had the greatest diameter of any of the buildings on site – approximately 12m internally. It seems originally to have had short piers, later rebuilt as long thin ones. As excavated last year, the building was seen in its later phases, with a central wall dividing the structure into two and a corn drier built into one half, probably in the early centuries AD. The fill of this building, excavated this year, contained a very large dump of animal bone. To the W, the outer wall of the building produced further evidence that some of the Old Scatness roundhouses had an upper storey; stones bonded into the outer wall and butting against the outer face of the broch wall formed an external stair which may have emerged into the building at approximately the point where a large sandstone slab, c 1.5m across, was found tipped into the building as if it had slipped from a position overlying the pier and wall head. This large slab would presumably have formed part of the upper floor. Finds from Structure 21 include fragments of pale green vessel glass and copper alloy. After the piers in this building started to collapse, it was effectively abandoned; the southern half used only for access, whilst the northern half had a series of later buildings revetted into the midden infill, abandoned in their turn before the construction of the corn drier.

Further investigation in a small sondage on the E flank of the site revealed the large build-up of midden layers above the ditch cut with its stone wall revetting, giving evidence of another part of the ditch circuit.

### Area P; post-medieval and Norse

Two small trenches were excavated to the E of the main area, by the side of the airport access road, to further investigate possible Norse contexts identified in an earlier soil sampling pit. Trench P1 contained midden-rich layers dominated by the bones of large gadids (fish of the cod family), some of which were still articulated. These middens sealed a layer with a high proportion of burnt stones, from which several copper-alloy fragments and pieces of steatite vessels were recovered. The only structural element identified was in trench P2: a length of stone wall with a midden infill, running N-S. No floor surface was found in association with this wall. On the western side of the wall a number of windblown sand layers had built up, sealing a shell-rich layer of periwinkles and limpets, whilst on the eastern side the middens contained proportionately more large animal bones than fish remains. On either side of this wall the midden layers sealed soils which could be stratigraphically related to the Iron Age soils identified around Old Scatness. The greatest proportion of finds

from both trenches consist of fragments from large steatite vessels. Other finds include worked bone and a number of iron objects, including two possible tanged knives. In both trenches, the Norse contexts were sealed by post-medieval layers, suggesting that the extent of the post-medieval settlement was much greater than formerly supposed. Finds include a 17th-century coin.

### Jarlshof

Geophysical surveys were carried out within the terraced zone of the NE corner of the Guardianship area at Jarlshof, using magnetic (fluxgate gradiometry) and resistance survey (using an experimental square array configuration). The surveys allowed investigation of geophysical anomalies associated with both Norse and Early Bronze Age cultural zones of the site.

Investigation by magnetic survey of an area of approximately 1ha within the cultivated field to the N of the Guardianship area indicated two spurs of archaeology running from the main site. These anomalies, one to the W end of the Guardianship area and the other to the E end, were consistent with accumulations of magnetically enhanced material indicative of settlement.

Sponsors: HS A BP Operating Company, EU Special Transitional Programme, SNH, Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Enterprise Company, Shetland Islands Council Charitable Trust, University of Bradford.

### Quoys, Lerwick (Lerwick parish)

Survey; evaluation H Moore, G Wilson (EASE Archaeology)

HU 4575 3995 A programme of topographic survey, photographic recording and trial trenching was carried out in advance of the proposed development of former croft lands for residential housing. The site lies on the southern outskirts of Lerwick and comprises formerly cultivated land, together with a ruinous croft house and numerous stone enclosures and drains.

A topographic survey identified and recorded 13 features of interest, the majority of which relate to 19th-century and later crofting activity. Three sites could not be clearly assigned to this period, however, and further investigation in the form of trial trenching was carried out. This work revealed that two of these sites were of 19th-century date, while the third, a fragment of a trough quern, is prehistoric. Unfortunately this artefact was found *ex situ* amongst modern drain clearance and no associated remains could be identified.

Sponsor: Hjaltland Housing Association

### Tingon (Northmavine parish)

Norse house L H Smith

HU 245 830 Norse house, 18 x 6m internally, orientated E-W and downslope. The curved S wall is 1m thick and well preserved, but the N wall has been removed. A later structure, 6 x 6m, has



Fig 56. Tingon. Norse house showing curved wall.



## SHETLAND

been built on the site. There is an outbuilding, 3 x 3m internally, to the W of the main building. A stream running parallel to the house on the N side has been dug out by machine to improve drainage, revealing Iron Age pottery, stone tools and a pot lid.

### Norwick Churchyard (Unst parish)

L H Smith

#### Excavation

HP 651 140 A salvage excavation was carried out in May and June 2003 during the construction phase of an extension to Norwick churchyard. Within the churchyard are the Scheduled foundations of a Romanesque church that had been built on top of a mound, a possible broch site.

The remains of three separate house structures, together with an extensive network of stone-lined and covered drains were found in an area of about 300m<sup>2</sup> adjacent to the churchyard wall, along with many steatite objects. Bowl fragments were circular and finely made, indicating a Viking date. Five hearths were identified, including one measuring 2.3 x 0.5m internally. Small blocks of wax were also found, and part of the base of a 20mm square wax cup. One drain had been later reused as a forge, with a pit at the lower end, and was well preserved. There was also what appeared to be the outline of a small wooden building in the sandy soil next to the pit.

An Iron Age layer was uncovered towards the end of the excavation below the Viking layer, separated by about 1m of sand. Although it was not possible to excavate this layer before it was destroyed, large amounts of burnt material containing pottery were noted, from which a fragment of a Roman fibula brooch was found.

Sponsor: Unst Archaeological Group.

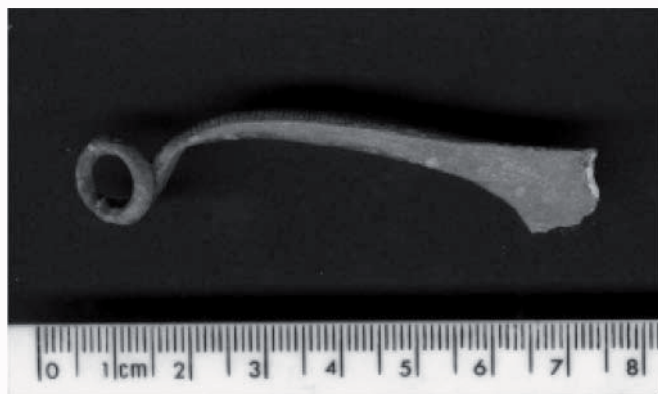


Fig 57. Norwick Churchyard. Fragment of Roman fibula brooch.

### St John's Church, Norwick (Unst parish)

P Duffy

#### Evaluation

(GUARD)

HP 652 141 Archaeological remains previously found during a watching brief on the construction of an extension to the existing cemetery had been tentatively interpreted as a possible church with associated burials. The evaluation in April 2003 demonstrated that the features were not burials, and no evidence was found of an early church. However, the morphology of the structure and the nature of the artefactual assemblage recovered suggests that the site may relate to Norse domestic activity, together with later turf dykes of unknown date.

Report lodged with Shetland SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Shetland Islands Council.

### The Biggings, Papa Stour

B Ballin Smith (GUARD),

(Walls & Sandness parish)

B E Crawford

Medieval and later farmstead

HU 177 604 In order to inform the preparation of the site for public presentation, a previously unexcavated part of it – at the E

end of the *skáli*, the building lying between the *eldhus* and the *stofa* – was investigated in June and July 2003. In addition to the excavation of the medieval contexts of hearth complexes and paved floors, traces of degraded wooden flooring and dumped hearth material were examined. The continuation of pit-like features, encountered in previous seasons, were also fully explored. These contained thick deposits of a mixture of burnt seaweed and some heather. It is possible that these represent the bedding trenches and pits for wooden walls and posts.

The presence of continental redware sherds from the upper levels of the excavation indicates a date in the 17th century. Accompanying the ceramics were well-preserved textiles of woven material.

Report lodged with Shetland SMR and the NMRS.

### Shetland's Past Project: Foula

C Christiansen

(Walls & Sandness parish)

#### Survey

The Shetland's Past Project was begun in spring 2001, and aims to encourage and train heritage group members to undertake archaeological surveys of their local landscapes (*DES 2002*, 104–5).

#### Back of Steol Dyke

HT 9633 3766 Rectangular drystone horizontal mill; 4.5 x 3.6m, E–W orientation; very ruinous; on E side of burn. E wall exists only to 3m long; walls 0.8m high, 0.7m thick. N wall indiscernible; 0.75m gap in S wall, with three large stones nearby, ?lintels. Stone-lined inflow leat to N of mill, 24m long, with possible dam diverting burn to sluice gate at upper end where older burn bed is situated.

#### Crougar

HT 9680 4031 Circular drystone planticrub on top of small hill. Internal diameter 3.1m, walls 1.5m high externally, 0.5m thick. Interior raised due to past successive cultivation, making interior height of walls 0.8m. Now partially ruinous with E walling tumbled.

HT 9680 4030 Sub-circular drystone planticrub on top of small hill. Internal diameter 3.5m, walls 1.4m high, 0.6m thick. Ruinous E side in poor condition.

HT 9675 4028 Small oval quarry hole in association with several small cairns of quarried stone. Hole is 9 x 4m, N–S orientation, 1m deep; 'entrance' facing W and downhill. Two small heaps of rock situated at lower side. Stones quarried from this area were used for construction of the road, the Burns House and Loch House. During quarrying for the Loch House in the 1940s, a hearthstone, ash and hair were found.

HT 9681 4033 Small rectangular drystone yard; 9.4 x 5.4m, NW–SE orientation, 1.5m high. Possible entrance at S end. Now ruinous. Built by I B S Holbourn to grow trees.

#### Da Pict's Hoose

HT 9602 3841 Semi-circular stone structure, partially turfed over; 1.2 x 1.1m, E–W orientation, 0.3m high, walls 0.5m thick. Entrance on E side. Known locally as 'Da Pict's Hoose'.

#### Daal

HT 9555 3834 Straight drystone snaabul (winter sheep shelter); 18m long, 1m high, 0.9m thick, N–S orientation, running downslope with curve at lower end. Large, long stones up to 1.6m long used in construction. Fairly ruinous. Smaller bul 18.5m to the E, constructed of large stones set ?naturally forming a tiny enclosure, with smaller stones placed in gaps between stones and on top; 2.5m long, 'walls' 0.8m high, 0.6m thick. In fair condition.



**Foot of North Wilse**

HT 9641 3956 Remains of old dyke, 20m long. Line of large stones, running WNW-ESE from the foot of the North Wilse towards the back of the Gossameadow dyke, where the remains are turfed over.

**Bottom of Krakra**

HT 9646 3906 Snaabul consisting of drystone wall running downslope W-E from a large boulder; 11m long, 1.3m maximum height, 0.9m thick, turning S for 5.8m, walls 0.5m high, 0.8m thick. Possible remains of third leg of walling creating a rectangular sheep enclosure (crü), 1.8 x 3.5m; ruinous.

**Kwivrigil**

HT 9638 3938 Circular drystone crü. Internal diameter, 6m, walls 0.9m maximum height, 0.6–0.8m thick. Entrance at upper NW side, 0.6m wide. Upper fank 25.5m long, 1m high, 0.6m thick, running WNW uphill. Lower fank 30.5m long, 0.9m high, 0.7m thick, running N along the slope. Crü in fair condition; fank more ruinous, less well built using larger stones. Partial remains of crashed Catalina aircraft inside crü.

HT 9628 3942 Snaabul, elongated semi-circular shape, drystone construction; 50m long, 1.4m high, 1m thick, aligned W-E downslope with concave side facing S. Top 10m built into slope.

**New Mill**

HT 9664 3913 Horizontal mill of rectangular drystone construction; 4.4 x 3.1m, E-W orientation, walls 1.7m high, 0.6m thick. Entrance on S side, 0.65m wide. Rectangular opening at base of N wall situated 1m from NE corner; 0.5m wide, 0.3m high. Lacking leat, millstones, roof and door, as mill was never completed. Dated to WW1 era. Recently a small, low partition has been built across E end by campers.

HT 9664 3913 Drystone circular planticrub. Internal diameter 3m, walls 0.9m high, 0.6m thick; ruinous.

**North Side Wasten**

HT 9537 3833 Semi-circular mound; 6.5m diameter, 1m high, with long thin stones set orthostatically. Stones remain 0.6m above turf. Stones on E side appear to form small enclosure, but stones to W appear random.

**North Wilse**

HT 9638 3964 Small drystone circular planticrub. Internal diameter 2m, wall 1.1m maximum height, 0.5m thick. Well built with small flat stones; now partially ruinous. Last used in 1950s.

**Noup**

HT 9621 3750 Rectangular drystone bul; 3 x 1.4m, E-W orientation, walls 0.8m high, 0.9m thick, with entrance on E side. Two curving walls project on N and S sides; N wall 1.6m N-S, curving E for 1.3m; S wall projecting 1.8m, curving E for further 1m. Fairly ruinous. Built on top of older structure or foundations.

HT 9603 3766 Snaabul built of two separate low drystone walls. N wall is long crescent shape, 5.7m long. S wall is semi-circle with two projecting walls, the upper one straight and built of single large stones, the lower wall curved. S wall, including projections, is 9.3m long. Internal diameter 3m, walls 0.8m high, NE-SW orientation. Fairly ruinous. Built on top of earlier circular mound, 8m diameter, built into slope.

**Out From Back of Steol Dyke**

HT 9627 3772 Rectangular drystone horizontal mill located on SW side of burn; now very ruinous; 6 x 4.7m, N-S orientation, walls 0.7m high, 1m thick. W wall very tumbled; only SE corner and small section of N wall easily discernible. Internal pit for tirl, 1.6 x 1.05m, rounded at upper end. Inflow leat on W end, 15m long, with banked sides.

**Springburn**

HT 9670 3895 Two planticrubs. Drystone circular crub; 3.8m diameter, walls 1.2m high, 0.8m thick. Entrance made on E side to allow sheep in; ruinous. Drystone circular crub; 3.4m diameter, walls 0.9m high, 0.5m thick; very ruinous with only NE side extant. Both planticrubs used by Ham croft.

**Wast Burn**

HT 9667 3904 Two planticrubs on either side of S-bend of Wast Burn. Drystone circular crub; internal diameter 2.3m, walls 0.9m high, 0.6m thick; ruinous, with only NE side extant. Drystone circular crub; internal diameter 3.1m, walls 1.1m high, 0.6m thick; ruinous.

HT 9668 3899 Four planticrubs: Drystone sub-circular crub; internal diameter 3.5m, walls 1.2m high, 0.7m thick. Large foundation stones; ruinous, with evidence of rebuilding; used by Leraback croft. Drystone circular crub; internal diameter 3.8m, walls 1.2m high, 0.7m thick; ruinous; used by Mogle croft. Drystone circular crub; internal diameter 4.4m, walls 1.2m high, 0.7m thick; entrance gap on NE side; good condition; used by Gravins croft. Drystone circular crub; internal diameter 3.15m, walls 1.1m high, 0.6m thick; ruinous; used by Sloag, later Mogle, croft.

**Wasten**

HT 9526 3833 Crescent-shaped drystone snaabul; 6m long, 0.65m high, 0.8m thick, N-S orientation, running downslope. Smaller bul constructed of two boulders ?naturally forming a corner, with smaller stones piled on top and in gap in corner. Corner interior measures 1.8 x 1.7m; 'walls' 1.05m high, 0.5m thick. Largest boulder 1 x 1.2m. Both buls fairly ruinous.

Archive deposited in Shetland SMR.

Sponsors: Shetland Amenity Trust, Foula Heritage.

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

**Mark Farm, Pinwherry** (Barr parish)

Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NX 244 877 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in November 2003 on the construction of a new overhead line. The first two poles were in the vicinity of an existing enclosure site (NX28NW 7) and required a controlled topsoil strip. The other two were near a farmstead (NX28NW 12) and required a watching brief. No archaeological discoveries were made.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

**Pinwherry to Ballantrae**

(Colmonell; Ballantrae parishes)

Watching brief

NX 194 872 to NX 083 825 A watching brief was carried out in March 2003 during the erection of new poles for a replacement power line, and also during the removal of a double pole on the existing line. No archaeological remains were encountered, with the sections revealing undisturbed soils and no artefacts.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Power.

**Lindsayston Farm** (Dailly parish)

Watching brief

D Wilson

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 286 008 A watching brief was carried out in December 2003 on groundbreaking works associated with the excavation of service trenches around the farmhouse complex at Lindsayston

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Farm. Five trenches were excavated. No archaeology was encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Craven Images.

**Culzean** (Kirkoswald parish) D Alexander  
Fieldwalking (NTS)

NS 244 102 and NS 244 103 Further fieldwalking by volunteers was undertaken within this large field at Upper Whitestone (see *DES 2001*, 89). Artefacts recovered include flints and prehistoric pottery.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Culzean Castle, Castle Caves** D Alexander (NTS),  
(Kirkoswald parish) J Arthur (GUARD)  
Laser scanning survey

NS 2369 1044 In order to get a better understanding and record of the cave system below the main castle at Culzean, a laser scanning survey was undertaken of the interior. Work was carried out using a Cyrax Laser Scanner and took four days. The exterior and interior of the two main caverns were recorded and a point cloud of the data produced.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Scottish Enterprise Ayrshire, NTS.



Fig 58. Culzean Castle. Laser scanning survey of cave openings.

**Culzean Country Park** (Kirkoswald parish) D Alexander  
Watching brief (NTS)

NS 2241 0944 A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new septic tank to the SW of the Swan Pond Aviary. The site is close to the position of a pheasantry marked on the 2nd edition OS map, still partly standing in 1969. No structural remains were found, although sections of iron railing, presumably for enclosing the pens, were found in the topsoil.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

**Millholm Road, Strathaven** (Avondale parish) R Toolis  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 7042 4441 A programme of evaluation works was undertaken in September 2003 on a proposed residential

development site. Three trenches were machine-excavated but revealed no archaeological remains.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Daniel Campbell and Son (Contractors) Ltd.

**Tweediemill, Sandford** (Avondale parish) I Banks  
Metal detector survey (GUARD)

NS 716 433 A metal detector survey was carried out in November 2003 in order to locate any artefacts relating to the use of a ford relating to Tweedie Mill. The material uncovered is exclusively late 19th to 20th-century agricultural detritus and litter. No artefacts were removed from the site.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Prof. Malcolm McLeod.

**Biggar to Walston Overhead Line Rebuild** R Coleman  
(Biggar parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 040 390 to NT 042 402 A watching brief was conducted during the auguring of 19 post-pits associated with the replacement of overhead power cables, running from Biggar to Walston. Part of the ditch associated with a fort, surviving as a cropmark lying close to the route, may have been identified in one of the post-pits. No other finds or features were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Power Lines Pipes and Cables Ltd.

**Brownsbank Farm** (Biggar parish) T Ward  
Fieldwalking

NT 080 430 (centre) As part of the Pre-History North of Biggar Project, several further fields have been walked (*DES 2001*, 90). Numerous flint and chert scatters were retrieved, including some modified pieces.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Moat Park Heritage Centre, Biggar** J Lewis  
(Biggar parish) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NT 0395 3785 An evaluation was undertaken in August 2003 in advance of the proposed extension of the building. The centre, a former church, sits on a ridge of glacial material, mid-way between Biggar motte and the medieval parish church of St Mary's. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered below the tarmac surface, only topsoil and redeposited materials containing 19th-century artefacts.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Fairyknowe Gardens, Bothwell** A Hunter Blair  
(Bothwell parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
19th-century manse

NS 7055 5865 An excavation in March 2003 on the site of a single house plot recorded a variety of features widely dispersed across the development area. Most were identifiable as the remains of demolished structures associated with the 19th-century manse and its formal gardens. These comprised: truncated walls; other miscellaneous stone-built features; a pathway and two cut features; a large rubble-filled pit; and a small truncated post-hole.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bett Homes.

**West Greenlees, Cambuslang** A Rees  
(Cambuslang parish) (CFA Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 636 591 An evaluation was carried out in April 2003 in advance of a proposed housing development. Forty-seven

trenches (5248m<sup>2</sup>) were excavated, 5% of the evaluation area. No features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Bellway Homes.

**Carmichael Mill** (Carmichael parish) E Archer, K Fawell  
Excavation

NS 923 415 Excavation took place in the garden area to the E of the mill (NS94SW 56), adjacent to a previous trench opened up by Glasgow University. The work was undertaken prior to the creation of an ornamental pond. The latest occupation of the excavated area revealed that fine casting sand had been spread over an area of infill, though there was nothing to actually indicate any industrial activity. There seems to have been a shed or similar structure on the site; four post-holes were located running N-S across the site. Evidence for a retting pond was found underneath a jumble of stones; these may represent destruction of the building in association with the retting pond. A big flood at the end of the 18th century may have caused this destruction.

Amongst the more interesting items found are a complete sickle (probably 18th century), some well-preserved flax seeds, and a wooden wedge. These items were found beneath the infill. There is the usual collection of pottery spanning the late medieval to the 19th century, as well as a couple of indeterminate iron objects, all found in the infill.

Sponsor: Mr Ken Fawell.

**Cathkin Mid Farm, Burnside, Rutherglen** R Coleman  
(Carmunnock parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 624 588 An evaluation was undertaken in February 2003 in advance of a housing development. The work comprised a desk-based assessment followed by the machine-excavation of 23 trenches, equivalent to a 5% sample of the development area. The remains of two metallised trackways of probable 19th-century date were found, as well as the possible remains of rig and furrow cultivation. No finds were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cala Homes (West) Ltd.

**The Longhouse, Dunsyre Road, Newbigging** C Hatherley  
(Carnwath parish) (AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation; standing building recording

NT 012 466 An evaluation of approximately 0.15ha of land and a programme of historic building recording of a single unit farm steading were conducted in July 2003 prior to the proposed development of the plot. No significant archaeological remains were identified during the evaluation.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ms Louise Stewart.

**121 Main Street, Carnwath** (Carnwath parish) J Lewis  
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NS 98122 46474 A watching brief was conducted in January 2003 during the excavation of trenches for the foundations of an extension at the rear of a pharmacy fronting the main thoroughfare of Carnwath. No trace of early property boundaries or any other features or deposits of archaeological interest were uncovered.

Sponsor: Dr Mark Tiley.

**Matindie, Dunsyre Road, Newbigging** (Carnwath parish) C Hatherley, D Sproat  
(AOC Archaeology)  
Evaluation; standing building recording

NT 0160 4610 Archaeological works were carried out at the site of Matindie farmhouse in October 2003. Six test pits were

excavated exposing a deep topsoil layer with examples of green-glazed pottery. A historic building recording exercise was also carried out on the remaining farm building – a two-roomed structure of stone rubble with fireplace, formerly with a thatched roof. The building was in a state of dereliction.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs M McQuid.

**Wilsontown to Crooklands** (Carnwath parish) A Duffy  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 950 549 A watching brief in January 2003 on the machine-excavation of a series of post-holes for the insertion of timber power line posts failed to encounter any significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Power Lines, Pipes and Cables Ltd.

**Castledykes Roman fort** (Carstairs parish) E Archer  
Roman artefacts

NS 92901 44138 Roman silver *denarius* – very worn but most likely of the Antonine period. A piece of Roman glass was found nearby.

NS 92884 44139 Roman bronze lid, 5cm across, decorated with three concentric circles and a bronze finial 3cm high.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Corra Linn to Carstairs** (Carstairs parish) D Sproat  
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 920 445 (Area A) and NS 945 445 (Area B) A watching brief was undertaken in September 2003 on the machine-excavation of the foundation pits for 15 electrical power line posts in two areas between Corra Linn and Carstairs (Area A near Ravenstruther and Area B behind Carstairs). A third area was examined in the vicinity of Area B at a later date. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were unearthed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Power Lines, Pipes and Cables Ltd.

**Harelaw** (Carstairs parish) E Archer  
Fieldwalking

NS 918 470 Four pieces of calcined flint were found during fieldwalking a field S of Harelaw roundabout, near Lanark. The stones must have been imported into the area. The rest of the finds in the field are exclusively Victorian.

Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society.

**Millands Road, Thankerton** J Lewis  
(Covington & Thankerton parish) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 9735 3818 Further trenching in late October 2002, at the corner of Mill Road and Millands Road (see *DES 2002*, 110), revealed the foundations of a building shown on the 1st edition OS map of 1862. There was no evidence of any structure or features pre-dating this building, which is believed to date to the 19th century.

Sponsor: Morison & Smith, Solicitors.

**Daer Valley Reservoir Project** (Crawford parish) T Ward  
Excavation; survey

NS 96 07 Work continues on the project (*DES 2002*, 110–11). Excavation of the Smithwood bastle house is complete and a programme of consolidation of the building has commenced. The remains of the bastle house of Wintercleuch have been consolidated. Limited excavation of the site interpreted as an enclosed cremation cemetery has produced a further crudely made



## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

cist which contained a single abraded sherd of pottery. A deposit of charcoal was found lying immediately below a slumped kerbstone although no bone was evident. Trenches have been cut through buildings in the valley interpreted as sheep-milking buchts, but no positive results have so far been achieved. Other buildings are also proving difficult to interpret due to the small scale of the excavations, but evidence of 17th/18th-century activity has been found.

Due to the low water level within the reservoir, the opportunity was again taken to investigate known sites and search for new ones. Several lithic scatters of chert and flint were excavated, but with no significant results. However, one new location (NS 96868 07188) has produced chert microliths, cores and scrapers from limited excavation. This is the fifth proven Mesolithic site within the reservoir. Chert leaf-shaped arrowheads have been found at NS 96961 07393 and NS 9680 0715, the latter found with a nearby pitchstone flake: these finds represent the first evidence of Neolithic activity in the valley. Barbed-and-tanged arrowheads were found at NS 985 072 (chert) and NS 9855 0795 (flint), both locations coincidentally near Mesolithic sites. Further cairns were located in the main cairn group as the water was at the lowest level since the project began.

Interim reports lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS A Biggar Museum Trust, Dalrymple/Donaldson Fund.

### Shortcleuch Water/Glen Franka Burn

J Pickin

(Crawford parish)

Building

NS 8953 1375 Situated on natural platform on the S bank of the burn are the earthwork remains of a rectangular structure, 8 x 5m externally, with a possible entrance in the NE corner.

### Hangingshaw Farm (Culter parish)

T Ward

Prehistoric lithics; Early Neolithic pottery

NT 003 333 Fieldwalking over ploughed ground on a hilltop site produced a quantity of struck chert and flint as a significant scatter. Nearby, three smaller scatters of similar material were also found. Within one discrete scatter (NT 00311 33123) over 200 pottery sherds of Early Neolithic carinated bowl were found. The area was excavated to reveal 22 cut features, mainly pits of varying size and shape. The pits were filled with charcoal-enriched soil and most contained further lithics – including pitchstone flakes, pottery and burnt bone. The sherds represent at least 13 vessels judging by incompatible rim sherds; sherds of lugged pots and suspended pots are included. At least two of the pits will be radiocarbon-dated.

Interim report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

### Robertson Mains to Dolphinton

Martin Cook

(Dolphinton parish)

(AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

NT 096 473 to NT 104 473 A watching brief was required in June 2003 to monitor the machine-excavation of the foundation pits of six electrical power line posts, between Walston and Dolphinton. Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Power Lines, Pipes and Cables Ltd.

### Glentagart Opencast Coal Scheme

S Mitchell

(Douglas parish)

(CFA Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 808 276 Trial trenching evaluation of four sites identified from a desk-based assessment and walkover survey was

undertaken in April 2003. Two rectangular turf patches were revealed to be natural peat hags. A turf-bank defined enclosure (NS 80760 27386) formed a well-preserved component of the medieval or later rural landscape. No artefacts were discovered during the excavation of this feature.

One site (NS 80908 27336) was interpreted as a possible kiln. A narrow entrance, 4m long, led into an oval chamber, 2.75 x 2.5m. A cut in the centre of the oval was lined with wooden planks defining a square setting with a depth of c 1.2m. It is probable that this feature was designed to support a square-sectioned timber upright that was not required to be permanently in place. The function of this site is unknown. No datable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal per Entec UK Ltd.

### Weston Farm (Dunsyre parish)

T Ward

Prehistoric lithic scatters

NT 0337 4617 As part of the Pre-History North of Biggar Project, limited trial excavations are underway at a known Mesolithic chert and flint scatter. Various trenches have produced pits with charcoal-enriched fills, especially with hazelnut shell. Some pits are provisionally interpreted as Neolithic post-holes, with Neolithic carinated bowl sherds and a single Grooved Ware sherd, while other pits are presumed to be Mesolithic in date. Radiocarbon determinations are awaited. Dozens of microliths, cores and scrapers were retrieved and a single barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was also found.

The entire project at Weston (*DES 2000*, 85) has now produced over 400 microliths of differing types, of both flint and chert, the dominant lithic being the local radiolarian chert. Numerous other barbed-and-tanged and leaf-shaped arrowheads have been found by fieldwalking. Pitchstone flakes now exceed 150 in number.

Interim report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

### Braehead Cottage, Thorntonhall

A Matthews, T Rees

(East Kilbride parish)

(Rathmell Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 592 552 Work was undertaken in October 2003 to assess the extent of the surviving archaeological remains associated with a continuous lime kiln at Braehead Cottage (NS55NE 55).

The surviving features of the lime kiln consist of a large facade, a charging platform, a draw chamber and, unusually, two kiln eyes and corresponding kiln pots. The location and approximate diameter of the southernmost kiln pot was determined and the charging platform was found to have been built up as a very compact stone surface. The entire structure was built into a clay morainic deposit. The original date for construction of the lime kiln was 1850.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Springfield Homes.

### Glasgow Southern Orbital (East Kilbride parish)

D Wilson

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

See entry in East Renfrewshire (Mearns parish)

### Phillipshill Mill (East Kilbride parish)

S Nisbet

Mill and dam

NS 6064 5575 In valley of Kitch Water, ruined main building of mill, 13.3 x 6.3m on E-W axis; sandstone rubble with substantial quoins (NS65NW 112). Gables upstanding to first floor, with traces of additional attic storey. Extensions to N and S in poorer condition. Cast-iron hub of water wheel (formerly c 6m

diameter by 0.8m wide) survives intact on square axle in wheel pit, with stubs of eight timber spoke arms, and partly broken cog wheel adjacent. Various iron and timber remains of machinery among internal ruins; also two broken millstones, 1.2m diameter.

Timber sluice channel directly above wheel pit, becomes stone-lined lade, 0.8m wide, partly buried by tipping, following contour for 50m upstream to remains of rubble weir, 3m high, plus later mass concrete dam directly upstream.

Remains of grain mill shown on maps from late 18th century. Brick repairs and concrete dam suggest use into early 20th century.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: NMS.

### Wester Kittochside Farm

(East Kilbride parish)

D Alexander, M Miller

(NTS)

Horse gin

NS 6081 5636 Excavation was undertaken of an area around the *in situ* remains of an iron horse gin used for powering the threshing mill in the barn at Wester Kittochside Farm. The gin is positioned just to the NW of the barn, between it and a later structure, and was unenclosed. The gin was probably installed in the 1860s but had gone out of use by the 1890s.

An area 8m long SW–NE by 6.5m wide was excavated around the central wheel of the gin. This revealed a partially preserved cobbled surface, 5.5m in diameter and about 1m wide, around which the horses would have walked. The central iron-toothed wheel was c 1.35m in diameter and sat on a central spindle in a shallow, circular, stone-lined pit. This wheel pit was around 0.15m deep and had large flat stones along the base. The edge of the pit was also faced with stones. A small cog wheel was uncovered below the teeth of the main wheel on the SE side. This was attached to an iron drive shaft that was at least 3.7m long and ran into the barn to power the threshing machine. The gully along which the drive shaft ran was covered with a large sleeper beam (possibly a railway sleeper) and was built of two courses of brick on a base of slates. One brick was clearly marked with the name 'ADAM RUTHER...'. The iron drive shaft had been built in three lengths jointed at two collars and was held in place by an iron bracket. On removal of the soil from the base, and with a certain amount of persuasion by a blacksmith, the main wheel was able to turn. In due course the NMS hope to completely restore the gin and threshing mill to working order.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsors: NTS, NMS.

### Cadzow Castle (Hamilton parish)

Excavation

G Ewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 734 537 The third and final season of excavation in June and July 2003 concentrated on the Inner Ward and outer defensive ditches of this 16th-century castle (*DES 2002*, 113). Excavation in the ditches showed that an earlier layout of ditches to the S and W of the stone castle was changed during the later 16th century. The new arrangement comprised an enlarged and extended S ditch extending well beyond the limits of the castle, and the recycling of the earlier W ditch as a drain for the new S cutting. Although much damaged by later plantation, it seems likely that the later ditch arrangement was revetted in stone on its inside face and was complemented by a low earthwork bank, also crudely faced in stone.

A large area was cleared of rubble in the NE corner of the Inner Ward revealing a two-phased building programme. The earlier arrangement appears to have comprised a roughly L-shaped plan for the principal structures within the outer defensive E wall presently defining the Inner Ward. To the W of the excavated area was the larger element – a building on three floors with a hall at the top. This was complemented by a narrow range also with three levels (ground, first, second), presently described as a gallery. The earliest layout so far discovered suggests that the area to the N of the gallery and E of the hall block was an open courtyard, and there was a further narrow range extending up to the curtain wall running alongside and parallel with the E curtain wall.

The later building work saw the infill of this earlier courtyard by the construction of at least five separate chambers on two floors.



Fig 59. Wester Kittochside Farm. Horse gin.




## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

This later work was characterised by rather crude masonry and saw the introduction of a (possible) kitchen at ground level in the new layout. The latter was suggested by a large oven or hearth. The results of the work overall clearly show how the early 16th-century castle was adapted during the later 16th century to perhaps accommodate more people within a more substantial artillery work protecting its southern side.

A coin found in demolition debris associated with the destruction of the NE block post-dates 1575. This is in contrast with two other coins, one of which is probably a jetton (as yet undated) and the other a penny, which although not formally identified, appears likely to be of 15th-century date. The latter pair were found near the displaced flagged floor, thought to underlie the inserted vault, in association with some pins and other fastenings – possibly the remains of a now-rotted garment. Until specialists have formally dated the coins from the 2003 season, speculation on their importance for dating the building and collapse of the NE block must remain provisional. However, the later coin does imply the destruction of the range towards the end of the 16th century, very much in line with assumptions of damage in the attacks of 1579. Several elegantly carved and some inscribed masonry fragments were also found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**ALVO – 2 Hope Street, Lanark** (Lanark parish) E Archer  
Watching brief

NS 88045 43697 A watching brief was undertaken during work on the drains at the back of ALVO. The only feature revealed was a construction trench about 30cm deep and 50cm wide running along the back wall. This chiefly contained fragments of old lemonade and beer bottles; most pieces were fairly small but the lemonade manufacturers Barr and Hendry were identified. There were also fragments of several bottles with a kilted soldier on them, possibly whisky bottles. Much of this material dates to the late 19th/early 20th century.

Other items include the neck of an early 19th-century wine bottle, three fragments of late 15th-century green-glazed pottery, and four fragments of splash glaze medieval pottery of the late 13th/early 14th century.

Sponsor: RSVP (Retired and Senior Volunteer Program).

**Auction Market, Hyndford Road, Lanark** M Dalland  
(Lanark parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 891 433 An evaluation was carried out between February and April 2003 of a proposed development site. Seven trenches were excavated, covering 1060m<sup>2</sup>, a 5% sample of the area. No archaeological features were exposed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cala Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

**Castlepark, Broomgate, Lanark** R Murdoch  
(Lanark parish) (Scotia Archaeology)  
Evaluation

NS 8795 4348 An evaluation, comprising the excavation of four machine-dug trenches, was undertaken in March and April 2003 within the grounds of Castlepark House. This work was carried out in advance of the construction of a new leisure building. As well as remnants of two probable post-medieval houses, traces of at least one earlier building and several pits of various ages were uncovered. Two sherds of White Gritty were retrieved from one of the pits. It is expected that larger-scale investigations will precede the construction of the new building.

Sponsor: Mr William Crawford.

**Birkhill House** (Lesmahagow parish) E Archer, I Reeve  
Evaluation

NS 838 355 Four trenches were dug as part of the Time Team 'Big Dig' project. One was dug on the N side of the house, where about 1m of garden soil was excavated. In this trench a mixture of Victorian and 18th-century pottery – including several fine pieces of Chinese porcelain – was found along with a clay pipe stem. Other finds include several pieces of late medieval green-glazed pottery, the base of a late 18th-century wine bottle, and a nail. Underneath the black garden soil was a layer of brown soil in which a large chunk of a late medieval jug was found. The presence of the medieval items went some way to confirming that part of the outbuildings to the E of Birkhill House could be late medieval in date.

A trench on the S side of the house did not produce very much, apart from a few pipe stems and pottery fragments (some late medieval) mixed up with Victorian rubbish. The most interesting item was a fairly early thimble, possibly 17th century.

A trench 150m S of the house produced a small assortment of late Victorian domestic rubbish, but in with this was a fragment of 14th-century medieval rubbish. Like the trench S of the house, there was only one occupation layer.


A fourth trench was opened up 100m to the W of the house; this revealed nothing of interest except some Victorian rubbish in the topsoil.

Sponsor: RSVP (Retired and Senior Volunteer Program).

**Craignethan Castle** (Lesmahagow parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 815 463 Turf and topsoil were removed from an area totalling 57m in length around the S and E sides of Craignethan Castle in January and February 2003. An area of rough metalling was found directly facing the main entrance, probably the remains of an earlier access path. Also found was an area covered in demolition debris, possibly evidence of levelling work or stone robbing.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

**Muirlea Farm** (Libberton parish) T Ward  
Fieldwalking

NT 03099 41241 As part of the Pre-History North of Biggar Project, several further fields have been walked. Only a few pieces of worked chert were found; however a pitchstone flake was retrieved at the above grid reference.

Sponsor: Biggar Museum Trust.

**Tinto Sand and Gravel, Thankerton** R Conolly  
(Symington parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Prehistoric settlement

NS 992 368 Two fields were evaluated in November and December 2003 in advance of an extension to an existing quarry. Several features, including pits containing Neolithic material, were identified in trenches in one field. The area around these features was stripped of topsoil, and the features identified excavated and recorded. No features relating to a possible cropmark (NS93NE 61) were located.

The site had an extended history of occupation, on present evidence ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. The features excavated included clusters of Neolithic pits, an Early Bronze Age pit, an undated bicellular palisaded enclosure, and several undated structures. The latter are closely paralleled by structures excavated elsewhere and dated to the middle of the 1st millennium BC.



The finds assemblage is dominated by Neolithic material, including Impressed Ware pottery and a polished stone axe.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Tinto Sand and Gravel Ltd.

**North Melbourne Farm** (Walston parish) D Wilson  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NN 0860 4430 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2003 in the SE corner of a field, 120m NNW of North Melbourne Farm, to ascertain the location of a Roman road (NT04SE 46) prior to the construction of a house. No evidence of this road was found. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Alex Cullen & Co.

## STIRLING

**Ardess Kennels** (Buchanan parish) D Alexander  
Standing building recording (NTS)

NS 3616 9934 Prior to reroofing, the standing building remains of the westernmost kennel block at Ardess was drawn and photographed. The kennels once belonged to the Rowardennan Estate.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

**Garrison Farm, Inversnaid** (Buchanan parish) M Johnson  
Survey (CFA Archaeology)

NN 34 09 A desk-based assessment and field survey of 817ha were carried out in April 2003. Eight previously unrecorded monuments were discovered: a fence, an enclosure, two shielings, a settlement, a dyke, a wall, a building, and a graveyard. Most of the sites in the study area relate to the agricultural settlement and land-use of the medieval period or later around Inversnaid and along the Snaid Burn.

Report lodged with Stirling SMR and the NMRS.

Sponsor: RSPB.

**Rowardennan** (Buchanan parish) D Alexander  
Flint arrowhead (NTS)

NS 3590 9952 A brown/orange flint barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found on the beach to the S of the youth hostel. One of the barbs has been broken off. The findspot is located to the SE of the jetty in an area where concrete shore defences have been erected. It is possible that the arrowhead may have been brought in from construction work along the shore or from the terracing around the youth hostel. The artefact remains in the possession of the finder.

Archive to be deposited in NTS SMR.

**Leny Wood, Callander** (Callander parish) A Becket  
Charcoal-burning platform (GUARD)

NN 597 092 The site was located on a flattened area along a forest path that runs eastwards from Leny Wood car park, just N of the A84. Three small trial trenches were opened in June 2003 and the site was found to be a man-made platform used for the production of charcoal. It consisted of a rough enclosure made up of a stone boundary to the S and a small ditch to the N, and filled with charcoal on top of scorched natural subsoil. Charcoal had also spread to the W of the platform, but the lack of scorching showed that this was not *in situ* burning.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

**Lairig Arnan** (Killin parish) D Dorren, N Henry  
?Cairn; rectangular structures; house ruins

NN 3010 1843 Immediately SE of the track, between it and the Allt Arnan river, is an oval mound, 7 x 4m, about 1.5m high, containing many boulders, predominantly along opposite edges, with smaller stones in the interior. There is a slight hollow on top. It is possibly a badly eroded house ruin, but the distribution of stones is suggestive of a cairn.

About 30m to the SW, near NN 3006 1836, is a 3 x 3m square drystone structure standing up to three to four courses high on the SW bank of a small burn. It is most broken down on the burn side; there is a possible entrance on the downhill side.

A short distance to the SW, on the N bank of the Allt Arnan, is a rectangular stone foundation, 6 x 3m, consisting of a single course with a possible entrance on the river side.

NN 2861 1819 On the banks of a burn that runs S into the Allt Arnan are the ruins of three substantial houses, solidly built of large dark grey boulders. Two are on the W bank: the furthest uphill measures 9m E-W by 3m. Below that is a similar house 5m N-S by 3m. The third is on the E side of the burn, and measures 5m E-W by 2.5m.

A fuller description is lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

**Doune Castle** (Kilmadock parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 728 010 Five trenches were excavated in September 2002 within and around a building against the E curtain wall of the castle (NN70SW 1). Several earlier wall remains were found, relating to walls shown on an earlier plan of the site, though there were some differences in detail. The continuation of the W wall to the S was confirmed, as was the presence of a central dividing wall. A small alcove built in against the S wall proved to be a substantial structure, and use as a kiln or oven was suggested. A trench against the curtain wall revealed either a thickening of the wall or further buildings.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**East Coldoch** (Kincardine parish) D J Woolliscroft,  
Iron Age settlement B Hoffmann

NS 703 986 Excavations continued on this complex multi-period site. To the S, a slot found previously (*DES 2002*, 115–16) proved to pre-date the ditch of the main, Roman period, defended roundhouse and may represent a fourth palisaded enclosure. The roundhouse continued to produce excellent environmental evidence, with barley, spelt wheat and oats all now known from the floor deposits. To the W, a rubbish pit was uncovered, containing burnt material and a broken quern. A series of ring features were revealed immediately N of the house, cutting its backfilled ditch, whilst a substantial slot was found following the backfilled outer edge of the ditch. At least one of the rings was associated with a pit which may represent a burial, and air photographs taken on site by a radio-controlled model aircraft show similar features a little further to the N. This would suggest that the site may have reverted to the funerary role it had before the roundhouse was constructed. Outside the roundhouse entrance, the 'four poster' structure found in 2002 was found to have two structural phases; and one more groove house was discovered cut by the roundhouse, which may relate to any one of three of the palisaded enclosures. These features all slowed work on the house itself and a further season will be needed to fully investigate the complex phasing of its foundations. The roundhouse excavation extended further to the S than in 2002,

## STIRLING

and found it less well preserved than elsewhere, possibly due to operations to machine-backfill a modern water tank some years ago.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

**Loanfoot Gardens, Plean** (Plean parish) C Hatherley  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 8310 8765 An evaluation was carried out in August 2003 on a 3.3ha arable field located immediately W of Plean, ahead of a proposed residential development. Approximately 2201m<sup>2</sup> of evaluation trenches were excavated. Two archaeological features were exposed. A N-S linear gully was identified running across the centre of the proposed development; no dating evidence was recovered. One isolated post-hole was excavated in the western half of the site; again this yielded no artefacts. No further archaeological features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ogilvie Homes Ltd.

**Cowiehall Road, Cowie** (St Ninians parish) C Hatherley  
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 838 897 An evaluation was carried out in August 2003 on a 4.5ha arable field immediately N of Cowie village, ahead of a proposed residential development. Approximately 3492m<sup>2</sup> of evaluation trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Ogilvie Homes Ltd.

**Old Sauchie Tower House** (St Ninians parish) G Haggarty  
Watching brief

NS 779 883 A watching brief was undertaken in and around Old Sauchie Tower House. Unfortunately the tower had been cleaned down to natural in the last hundred years, and the tiny area on the edge of the gorge to the rear had been thoroughly disturbed by alterations to the adjacent buildings in 1998. A small area to the front of the tower was also taken down c 30cm onto a rubble layer; no archaeology was disturbed.

Sponsor: Mr J A Leask.

**Darnley Street** (Stirling parish) A Cox  
Evaluation (SUAT)

NS 795 937 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2003 of the site of a proposed play park in an open, grassed area at the E end of Darnley Street. The investigation revealed extensive loam deposits of medieval date underlying deposits of possibly cultivated soil of 17th or 18th-century date and more recent demolition rubble. A moderately large assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered. Also investigated was an area of bedrock immediately underlying the medieval loam deposits.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Page & Park (Architects).

**Stirling Castle, French Spur Battery** G Ewart  
(Stirling parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NS 790 940 A watching brief was required in May 2003 for minor excavations on the upper gun platform of the French Spur at Stirling Castle. It was noted that the top surface of the French Spur has been very extensively excavated over the years and that the upper deposits in this area are likely to be landscaped backfill. There were no finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Stirling Castle, Palace** (Stirling parish) G Ewart  
Standing building recording (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 7899 9403 In advance of extensive alteration and renovation at James V's Palace (NS79SE 6.01), detailed archival research and standing building recording were undertaken both within the Palace and in the adjacent Governor's Kitchen.

This project began with research into archival material relating directly to building work. The rich archive of Historic Scotland is being catalogued and scanned electronically. A baseline standing building recording exercise was completed prior to any intrusive works.

A small excavation was carried out outside the West Range in the raised grassed area against the S external wall of the Governor's Kitchen. A further excavation was completed at the base of the exterior W face of the Palace block. These two trenches showed evidence of residual structures apparently pre-dating the present Palace layout. It is thought that part of the West Range of the Palace (c 1538) collapsed during the later 16th century, and therefore it is possible that some of the structural remains identified in the excavations relate to this part of the Palace. However, survey work in the S and W sides of the Palace interior suggests that the Palace building programme after 1538 saw the recycling of several extant buildings. The forework of James IV and the Prince's Tower were effectively integrated with the Palace fabric on its S side, and it now seems likely that buildings to the W and E were incorporated within the eventual Palace design.

The relationship between the Palace and the early chapel identified beneath the Governor's Kitchen (*DES 1998*, 95-6) is still unclear, but it seems likely that the chapel was truncated when the Palace N and W ranges were constructed. Ongoing work includes a detailed survey of all floor joists in advance of dendrochronological analysis, and to identify evidence of how ceilings and floors were attached in the earliest Palace phase. There was considerable rebuilding and modification to the mid-16th-century Palace throughout the 17th century, and a full record of these changes is being compiled.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**Moot Hill, Mugdock Castle** S T Driscoll  
(Strathblane parish)

Moot hill

NS 5495 7738 The Moot Hill (NS57NW 2) lies between Mugdock Castle and Craigend House, and is recorded as a moot hill or place of judgement.

Scrub woodland covering the 33 x 26m flat-topped oval mound was removed in September 2003 to allow a detailed topographic survey to be made. Three trenches were laid out NE-SW, to investigate the edges of the mound and the centre, and one was located at the S edge of the mound.

In all cases, a shallow deposit of turf and topsoil was removed to reveal the natural bedrock. There were some suggestions that surface irregularities on the summit had been levelled off, but there were no artefacts to support this observation. Nor were there other traces of human activity, such as charcoal.

In the SW trench the rock fell away quickly into deep peat deposits. A drystone revetment ran alongside the edge of the mound, which had been interpreted as a landing place or quay. Excavation and survey revealed that this was a stock-proof dyke, probably of 19th-century date.

The only finds were 19th or 20th century in date, and seem to be the refuse of shooting parties.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: University of Glasgow.

**Mugdock Country Park** (Strathblane parish) S T Driscoll,  
Survey K Brophy, M Given

NS 549 774 The field survey component of the 2003 season took place in September. During this exploratory season, 23 sites were investigated and summarily recorded, and a walkover survey conducted of about 31ha.

Particular attention was paid to the remains of the anti-aircraft battery with attendant barracks (NS 542 773). Apart from the circular battery unit, which is semi-subterranean and survives to roof level, the ancillary buildings survive mostly as concrete platforms for timber buildings or with brick superstructure. In total, 20 buildings were located and briefly described.

#### Mugdock Wood

NS 54580 76580 Woodhouse: two structures, enclosure.  
NS 54550 76380 Stone boundary wall.  
NS 54500 76440 Wall and platform by river.  
NS 55460 76800 Illicit whisky distilling site.  
NS 55420 76890 Stone boundary wall.  
NS 54430 76460 ?Mill and lade.

#### Khyber Field

NS 54500 77480 Ha-ha.  
NS 54495 77480 Small brick shed.  
NS 54480 77400 Circular feature with shallow ditch.  
NS 54705 77325 Small sycamore and pine plantation.  
NS 54770 77260 Rig and furrow.  
NS 54700 77100 Stone boundary wall.  
NS 54300 77200 WW2 gun site and camp.  
NS 54605 77115 Quarry.  
NS 54420 77290 Field wall and platform.

#### Peitch

NS 55270 77115 Peach house.  
NS 55630 77110 Air shaft for Glasgow water supply.

#### Castle and loch

NS 55340 77160 Raised area in bog.  
NS 55420 77060 Stone wall.

#### Craigend

NS 54471 77695 Craigend Castle.  
NS 54430 77790 Zoo cage.  
NS 54325 77580 Structure with fireplace.  
NS 54400 77665 Circular feature and concrete slab.  
Sponsor: University of Glasgow.

## WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

**Woodyard Road, Dumbarton** (Cardross parish) E Stuart  
Evaluation (GUARD)

NS 392 753 An evaluation took place in November and December 2002 on the site of the old Denny Social Club in advance of refurbishment. Four trenches were machine-excavated to establish the presence of deposits relating to the medieval burgh of Dumbarton. The evaluation established the presence of modern deposits immediately overlying fluvioglacial sands and gravel; but no medieval remains were found.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Empress Homes Ltd.

#### College Way, Dumbarton

(Dumbarton parish) T Addyman, M O'Hare  
Watching brief (Addyman Associates)

NS 396 754 Monitoring was undertaken in January 2003 of foundation excavations for an extension to the E side of Carlton

Bingo Hall. No significant deposits or features were encountered.  
Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: Hugh Stirling Ltd.

#### Dumbarton Castle

(Dumbarton parish) G Ewart, D Stewart  
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

#### Watching brief

NS 400 744 Three small pits were excavated in February 2003 to erect a gate in the gap between the Governor's House and the parapet wall of the King George Battery. Levelling layers were found, including building debris from various periods of construction, possibly relating to the laying of the path or the building of the King George Battery.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: HS A

**High Street, Dumbarton** (Dumbarton parish) G Haggarty  
Watching brief

NS 396 751 A watching brief was undertaken to the rear of 17-19 High Street, alongside Riverside Lane. Victorian deposits went as deep as 1.1m and the only find of significance was slag, presumably from the nearby glassworks.

Sponsor: Belhaven Pubs Division.

**Risk Street, Dumbarton** (Dumbarton parish) R Conolly  
Medieval boundary ditch (Headland Archaeology)

NS 396 755 An excavation undertaken in August and September 2003, in advance of an extension to a car park, uncovered a post-medieval cultivation layer and furrows. The furrows overlay a ditch that ran perpendicular to the former course of College Street. The ditch had been subject to several episodes of cleaning out and contained 13th to 15th-century pottery. The small finds assemblage recovered from its fills is consistent with the area having been relatively undeveloped in the medieval period and the ditch serving as a field boundary. It appears to have been backfilled in order to join two or more plots together to form a single large field.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.  
Sponsor: West Dunbartonshire Council.

#### St Augustine's Episcopal Church

(Dumbarton parish) H F James  
(GUARD)

#### Watching brief; evaluation

NS 396 752 Archaeological monitoring and test pitting were carried out during restoration and conservation between October 2002 and July 2003. This work followed on from a desk-based study that concluded that the site lay within the historic core of Dumbarton where medieval and later deposits may survive. The maximum depth of the disturbance was 0.9m below the current ground level. The work produced some medieval pottery dating from the 13th to the 15th centuries, as well as several post-medieval pottery sherds. No medieval structures or deposits were encountered, and it was concluded that the medieval layers from which the pottery derived probably lie at a greater depth.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: St Augustine's Episcopal Church.

#### Great Western Road, Drumchapel

(Old Kilpatrick parish) T Addyman, L Turner  
(Addyman Associates)

#### Evaluation

NS 508 713 An evaluation was undertaken in September and October 2003 close to the site of the Knappers (NS57SW 22), a Neolithic and Early Bronze Age cemetery, immediately to the W and S of the site of a previous evaluation (see *DES 1997*, 43) where related evidence was recovered. Despite an extensive



## WEST LoTHIAN/WESTERN ISLES

evaluation exercise on this 3.3ha site, no significant archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: George Wimpey (West Scotland) Ltd.

## WEST LoTHIAN

**Linlithgow Palace** (Linlithgow parish) G Ewart  
Survey; watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 002 773 As part of a proposal for establishing a new shoreline path, a walkover survey was completed in December 2002 on part of the loch side to the W of the Palace. The aim of the survey was to estimate the depth of water at the edge of the loch and to characterise present land-use by the shore. It was noted that backlots/burage plots behind (N of) the W end of the High Street extend right to the edge of the present loch side. This may indicate that the loch level has risen and the loch area expanded in the generally shallow water at the W side of the loch. It seems likely that archaeological deposits have been submerged by the present shore line.

NT 002 773 **Fountain.** Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in December 2002 during the excavation of a small test pit at the NW corner of the elaborate fountain in the Palace courtyard. The findings appear to reflect the construction of the fountain over an earlier cobbled surface, at a depth of 400mm below the present surface. The cut against the early cobbles is most likely associated with the fountain construction – possibly a foundation trench. The cut and its fill were sealed by two levelling deposits, also likely to be part of the original construction of the fountain.

Further monitoring was undertaken in March 2003 while a trench was excavated against the E side of the fountain. The courtyard has been resurfaced in modern times with the result that the upper levels in the section are of quite recent date. No earlier courtyard surfaces or structures were uncovered in the 1m deep excavation.

NT 002 773 **Car park.** Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in March 2003 during the excavation of a small trench for the erection of a cycle rack near the SW corner of the car park. The only feature of any archaeological significance was a wall of uncertain date orientated towards the middle of what is now the Park Constabulary's office, to the SW corner of the Palace. It possibly acted as a boundary wall for the gardens thought to have lain on the W side of the Palace.

NT 002 773 **Well.** Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in March 2003 during the excavation of a shallow track in the basement chamber of the NE corner of the Palace. This showed that the footings for the well projected some 250mm out beyond the limit of the well and were built with off-white sandstone. Nothing else of archaeological significance was noted.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

**St Michael's Bakery, 25 High Street,** R Coleman  
**Linlithgow** (Linlithgow parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Standing building recording; watching brief

NT 0040 7707 The former St Michael's Bakery comprises three stone buildings set back and perpendicular to the High Street frontage. In advance of refurbishment works, a desk-based assessment and building appraisal were undertaken in March 2003. Of the three buildings, the earliest is possibly 17th century; the other two buildings are likely to be late 18th or early 19th

century. A test pit was also excavated in the garden area to the rear of the site.

A watching brief was subsequently undertaken on ground disturbance in the garden area where a possible medieval cobbled surface had been identified during the test pitting. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were identified.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Stewart Homes Ltd.

**West Port, Linlithgow** (Linlithgow parish) K Clapperton  
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 004 773 A watching brief was carried out in August 2003 during the cutting of a wall foundation trench next to the Low Port Centre. The site lay on the edge of the medieval burgh, in the backlands of the properties that extended northwards from High Street/Blackness Road to the Palace Peel, now a Royal Park. No archaeologically significant deposits were identified or disturbed by the construction trench.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Construction Services, West Lothian Council.

**Ladywell West Road, Livingston** D Swan  
(Livingston parish) (GUARD)  
Watching brief

NT 042 683 Monitoring of topsoil stripping in September 2003 in advance of the construction of a housing and business development revealed the foundations of a field wall and the remains of a farm building, connected to Newyearfield Farm. No traces of the former tower house were encountered.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsor: Farningham McCreadie Partnership.

**Newyearfield Farm, Livingston** G Brown  
(Livingston parish) (Headland Archaeology)  
Watching brief

NT 042 683 A watching brief was maintained in September 2003 during groundworks for a new housing development near the reported site of a now-demolished tower house (NT06NW 2). The work involved the monitoring of topsoil strips. No archaeological remains were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Almond Housing Association Ltd.

**Torphichen Preceptory** (Torphichen parish) G Ewart  
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 9689 7251 A short period of archaeological monitoring was undertaken in May 2003 during preparations for a new flag pole. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: HS A

## WESTERN ISLES

**Steinacleit, Shader, Lewis** (Barvas parish) A Dutton  
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NB 396 541 A topographic survey was undertaken in March and April 2003 of the area occupied by Steinacleit cairn and stone circle. The site is difficult to interpret and has variously been described as a ruined chambered cairn, stone circle and homestead. What is clear is that the visible ruins represent at least two distinct phases of use. The nucleus of the site is the mutilated circular 'cairn', defined by a discontinuous kerb of edge-set slabs, which is best preserved around the N side. The body of the cairn

comprises both loose and turf-covered stone that has been partly redistributed forming low banks that hint at an inner face. The centre of the cairn is hollowed out, the result of robbing and perhaps the insertion of some later domestic or agricultural structures. The arrangement of orthostatic stones on the E edge of the cairn, including four earthfast blocks within, are probably the remnants of such. Also on the SE, outside the cairn circle, are the vestigial remains of an oval structure, partly obscured by another stone spread.

The cairn is located within the SW corner of an oval enclosure that is most likely secondary to the cairn or homestead. The enclosure survives as a low earth and stone bank and incorporates a number of larger orthostats. The enclosure is broken along its S side adjacent to the cairn. A shorter stretch of bank of similar appearance encloses the N side of the cairn. Redundant peat cuttings encroach around the W end of the enclosure, and much of the site itself was only stripped of peat cover in the 1920s.

The enclosure may be contemporary with the first use of the site as a homestead, perhaps as a cattle enclosure. It does not appear defensive in nature.

Sponsor: HS A

**Clash na Bearnach, Hirta, St Kilda** L Innes, O Lelong,  
(Harris parish) I Shearer, R Will  
Later prehistoric structure; (GUARD)  
Norse/medieval midden and structure

NF 098 985 (centre) This year saw the conclusion of five years of excavation on the site (see *DES 2002*, 120), carried out in June and July 2003 by NTS work party volunteers under professional supervision. Excavation focused on the area outside the entrance to a corbelled semi-subterranean structure (3) uncovered in previous seasons, the occupation of which has

been radiocarbon-dated to the last two centuries BC and the first two centuries AD. Its entrance-way proved to be stepped and revetted with stone.

Excavation immediately W of this structure further investigated a midden, radiocarbon-dated to the 10th to 13th centuries AD. The midden was found to fill a small, bean-shaped structure (4), which had been constructed using an earlier wall of possible prehistoric date. The area between these two structures contained prehistoric walling and occupation deposits that produced prehistoric pottery and stone tools. The wall of the adjacent horned enclosure was found to overlie the Norse/medieval midden, dating its construction to after the 13th century.

Report to be lodged with Western Isles SMR and the NMRS.  
Sponsor: NTS.

**The Papar Project:** B Ballin Smith (GUARD),  
**Taransay and Pabbay** (Harris parish) B Crawford, I Simpson  
Desk-based assessment; survey

NB 001 008 and NF 890 875 Following comprehensive desk-based assessment of 'papar' sites and place-names in the N of Scotland to investigate the factors lying behind the choice of Papay/Pabbay/Papil locations for settlement by Celtic Christian communities, a programme of fieldwork was initiated during the summer of 2002. This work included the location, identification and an initial comparison of anthropogenic soils at Pabbay, Harris and at Paible, Taransay (NB00SW 4). Both places are associated with the remains of chapel sites and burial grounds. Midden deposits over 1m deep were identified adjacent to St Keith's Chapel at Taransay, and a recently exposed cliff section, 2–3m high, revealed evidence of possible spade cultivation towards the base of the section.



Fig 60. Clash na Bearnach, Hirta, St Kilda.



## WESTERN ISLES

At Bailenacille on Pabbay (NF88NE 1 and 2) a deep topsoil was located beneath significant windblown sand adjacent to the Teampull Mhoire site and to the N and E. It is expected that further sampling and analysis of the soils in this area will elucidate past land management practices associated with their formation and their location close to the chapel site.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

### **St Kilda Artefacts and Manuports Project** A Fleming (Harris parish)

Artefact survey

NF 101 993 (centre) Standing structures in the Village Bay area, mostly of 19th and early 20th-century date, were searched for artefacts and manuports in July 2003. Finds include: numerous beach pebble manuports of varying size, some exhibiting a variety of damage; stone pestle/hammers based on beach pebbles; fire-cracked stones in two main concentrations, with general thin scatter; fragments of flat querns; and fragments of rotary quern, including three in cleit 84.

Report lodged with Western Isles SMR.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

### **St Kilda** (Harris parish) S Bain Conservation management/recording (NTS)

NF 101 991 As part of the Management Agreement with Historic Scotland, the monuments in Village Bay were recorded and monitored. Stretches of the head dyke were photographed, as were a number of cleits. Sections of walling, cleits and cleit roofs were repaired, and drains cleaned out under archaeological supervision by members of volunteer work parties.

Coastal erosion was monitored, which indicated progressive erosion along the NE section of Village Bay.

A small exploratory excavation to determine the method of build was carried out within Blackhouse X.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  $\Delta$  NTS.

### **Village Bay, Hirta, St Kilda** (Harris parish) S Bain Watching brief; 19th-century midden (NTS)

NF 101 991 A watching brief was carried out in August and September 2003 during the re-excavation of a water pipe trench across Village Bay. The trench was excavated for a distance of approximately 360m through previously disturbed deposits, except in two small sections. This revealed a deep cultivated soil. No artefacts were noted *in situ*.

NF 1014 9934 Excavation was carried out in August and September 2003 along the W wall of House 6 (NF19NW 21.25). This revealed a late 19th/early 20th-century midden deposit overlying a mid-19th-century drain. The midden contained a range of artefacts, including scythe blades, pottery, leather shoe fragments and zinc sheeting.

Report to be lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS  $\Delta$  NTS.

### **Arnish Point** (Lochs parish) D M Maguire Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NB 403 323 to NB 426 303 A watching brief undertaken on the construction of a new water main revealed no significant archaeological finds or features.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: Fairhurst Consulting, Structural and Civil Engineers.

### **Hougharry Bay** (North Uist parish) F Hunter Prehistoric bone tool (NMS)

NF 700 705 Prehistoric bone tool found below high water mark on the beach at Hougharry. It is a water-worn scoop or gouge made from a sheep metatarsal. Prehistoric settlement is well attested in the area. Declared Treasure Trove (TT 37/02) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean, Stornoway.

### **A'Cheardach Bheag, Driomor** C Allaker, J A Raven (South Uist parish)

Penannular brooch fragment

NF 7562 4176 Plate from a penannular brooch. Copper alloy with gold gilt, displaying knotwork pattern and perforated by two rivet holes. Probably late 8th or early 9th century. Recovered from the top of the excavated wheelhouse. Deposited with Museum nan Eilean.

### **Bornish** (South Uist parish) N Sharples Late Iron Age to Norse settlement

NF 729 302 The basic topography of the site has been outlined previously (*DES 2000*, 96–7). The excavations of mounds 2 and 2A were continued in June and July 2003. On mound 2 worked focused on the early and late houses in a sequence of three large houses.

Only the E end of the early house, dating to the 10th century AD, was available for examination. It was a large timber structure with a well-preserved floor layer that sealed a series of large pits. Artefacts associated with the occupation include a small lead cross, a copper-alloy strap end, large fragments of steatite vessel and large fragments of pottery. The house was partially subterranean and had been dug into an earlier Late Iron Age settlement. The limited excavation of the Late Iron Age occupation deposits recovered pottery and a bone pin and comb which would suggest a 7th to 8th-century date for this settlement.

The late house, probably constructed by the 13th century AD, was completely excavated. It proved to be a markedly rectangular building, 13 x 6m, distinctively different from the previous bow-walled houses. The house was oriented N–S, was defined by an internal revetment wall, and had an entrance in the E, close to the N end. The internal deposits were complex and the house had clearly been occupied for a long time. Several hearth areas could be defined by large circular spreads of ash, and these were located on the central axis eventually ending up opposite the entrance. The floor was not particularly rich in finds, but a coin of Henry III was found *in situ*.

The excavation of mound 2A continued from 2000. A major new discovery was the location of the principal domestic structures, located to the S of the area previously excavated. At least three buildings were found to be present in this area. To the N, the sequence exposed in 2000 was confirmed, and it was possible to expose a much larger area of the ploughsoil that underlies this mound. The importance of craft specialisation in the excavated area was emphasised by the presence of two small kilns, the discovery of more comb-making debris, and the identification of a cluster of copper-alloy objects, including a penannular brooch fragment, an ingot and a buckle, which may be a collection of scrap for remelting.

Finds recovered in 2003 include over 121 pieces of worked antler, 86 pieces of worked bone, 4 whalebone objects, 2 pieces of worked ivory, 9 lead objects, 33 copper-alloy objects and fragments, 279 iron objects (mostly nails), 37 stone tools (26 of which are steatite), and over 56 flints. Large quantities of animal bone were recovered, and as in previous years extensive flotation has recovered a large assemblage of carbonised plant remains.



The 2003 excavation has confirmed that the site has a continuous sequence of settlement that includes Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age I and II, Viking and Norse settlement. The major period of disruption appears to be in the middle of the 1st millennium AD when the occupation moves from mound 1 to mound 2. This shift is similar to that which occurred at the Udal in North Uist and may be quite a significant historical event.

Report lodged with the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS A University of Cardiff.

#### **Cill Donnain (Kildonan)**

M Parker Pearson

(South Uist parish)

Earlier Bronze Age settlement with bronze working

NF 7284 2857 In July 2003 an evaluation was carried out on a Cordoned Urn settlement of the earlier Bronze Age (c 1900–1400 BC). The site lies directly beneath the Iron Age wheelhouse excavated in 1989–91, and was initially located at that time. The Cordoned Urn settlement survives as a deeply stratified mound sealed beneath the wheelhouse by a thick layer of windblown sand. It has recently been damaged by sand quarrying.

The evaluation consisted of cleaning sections of the quarry face and carrying out an augur survey on a 5m grid. The NW end of the settlement has been destroyed by sand extraction, but most of the site probably survives. The central area of the settlement mound is about 16m NW–SE by 10m, with stratified layers surviving to a depth of 0.7m. The entire mound is more than 25m in extent. Within the windblown sand layer above the mound is a sand and stone feature which may be a prehistoric field boundary.

Large pieces of Cordoned Urn were found in 1991 and smaller pieces were recovered from the quarry sides in 2003. A small piece of clay refractory material stratified within the uppermost layer of the settlement mound is evidence for earlier Bronze Age metal casting. Other finds include animal bones, a point made from a cattle rib, and quartz flakes.

This site is of considerable importance since Cordoned Urn settlements and houses (and their Collared Urn counterparts elsewhere in Britain) are very poorly known. Evidence for associated bronze metalworking is also very rare.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

#### **Cille Pheadair (Kilpheder)**

M Parker Pearson

(South Uist parish)

Norse farmhouse

NF 7292 1979 Monitoring of coastal erosion in July 2003 revealed a stone wall in the outlying midden deposits on the northern side of the site. The central part of this farmhouse site was excavated in 1996–98 (*DES 1998*, 102–3), since when another 3m of coastline has been eroded away.

The wall was initially thought to be that of a longhouse, but proved to be a midden-retaining wall of two phases. The wall was recorded and a small section of the midden was excavated. Finds, which were scarce, include animal bone (mostly large pieces) but no pottery at all, in contrast to the finds-rich middens E of the farmhouse complex.

The farmhouse initially appears to have begun as a timber building, largely destroyed by construction of a sandbank wall enclosing the later stone-built longhouses. In 2003 the northern section of the sandbank wall was excavated to confirm that the post walls of this earliest building did not continue beneath it. Consequently it can be confirmed that this timber structure was less than 8m long (N–S).

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsor: University of Sheffield.

#### **South Uist Landscapes** (South Uist parish)

J A Raven

Geophysical survey; excavation

The following sites were investigated during the last three years.

NF 7324 2382 **Aisgernis**. Settlement mound. Geophysics was carried out through the middle of site, revealing highly contrasting high and low readings. Several possible rectangular features were visible. Seven test pits were excavated to confirm these readings.

Trenches 1 to 6 uncovered considerable depths of midden deposits containing shell and bone, but no structural evidence. Only a few pottery sherds were discovered; one datable sherd is probably mid-Iron Age. Trench 7 located an area of turf walling overlying a stone base, enclosing a compact floor. This produced several clinker-type nails and a copper-alloy pin. The pin may date to around the 13th century, though its deposition may have been later. The pin has been deposited with Museum nan Eilean. (SEARCH Site 48)

NF 7328 2402 **Aisgernis**. Settlement mound. Geophysics revealed a strong concentration of readings at the centre of the mounds, masking any detailed reading, though several rectangular structures seemed to protrude from the central mass. Six trenches were opened.

Trench 7 uncovered an area of insubstantial walling. The remaining trenches uncovered a substantial amount of midden but revealed no further structural data, except Trench 11, which contained compacted hearth material at some depth. Few pottery sherds were obtained: two 18th/19th-century sherds, two possible 17th-century sherds, and two Middle Iron Age sherds. (SEARCH Site 96)

NF 7331 2410 **Aisgernis**. Settlement mound. Geophysics indicated several rectangular structures overlying one another. Five trenches were opened to confirm these results. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 uncovered some areas of walling, 3 with possible turf capping. Trenches 4 and 5 located midden but produced no pottery. Of the few sherds found, only one was datable to the Middle Iron Age. (SEARCH Site 97)

NF 736 174 **Baghasdal**. Settlement mound. The site of a planned settlement on the 1805 estate map, possibly constructed on top of an earlier settlement. Geophysics results suggested concentrations of stone, possibly of denuded structures, but were too disturbed to read clearly. (SEARCH Sites 67 and 68)

NF 7365 1728 **Baghasdal**. Settlement mound. The results of the geophysical survey were badly clouded by stonecroft boundaries, but some concentrations were visible and interpreted as possible structural remains. Eight trenches were opened.

Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 7 uncovered the remains of walls of unrelated structures, embedded into midden-filled pits. Trench 2 contained the remains of stone and turf curvilinear walls, surrounded by what may be collapsed roofing. Above the wall in Trench 4 was a pit containing the upper part of a horse skull sitting in deposits of burnt peat. Trenches 5, 6 and 8 contained shell and charcoal-rich midden. The results reveal a heavily occupied site of numerous phases.

The site produced a handful of small amorphous iron objects, as well as a small number of denuded ceramics. The few diagnostic sherds include some Middle Iron Age and 'Pictish' material. Many of the non-diagnostic sherds resemble this later Iron Age material, but the connection can only be tenuous. A small number are similar to late medieval wares found elsewhere on the island. (SEARCH Site 191)

NF 7553 4438 **Iodchar**. Settlement mound. Geophysics revealed a wide area of low readings; only three smaller areas of

## WESTERN ISLES

slightly higher readings were noted. A trench was placed to investigate each of them. Trench 1 revealed only a thin layer of midden material. Trench 2 contained much domestic waste. The middens contained stone, one iron object, bone, charcoal, shell and slag. Several sherds of non-diagnostic pottery were recovered. Trench 3 contained nothing of archaeological interest.

The evidence suggests settlement in the near vicinity, but of unknown date. (SEARCH Site 128)

NF 7533 4444 **Iodchar**. Settlement mound. Geophysics was carried out across the upper spine of the mound. Eight areas of interest were noted: some were solid oblong blocks, while others were rectilinear outlines. Five trenches were opened to interpret the other anomalies.

Trench 1 uncovered what is possibly the inside of a byre. This sat on top of a series of unexcavated floor deposits. This material may show a post-abandonment use of a building. Trench 2 uncovered several layers of domestic waste material, covering a length of walling, sitting upon a compact surface. Trench 3 showed a considerable depth of domestic debris, containing shell, bone, charcoal and some pottery. This sealed some thin post-abandonment layers, covering a series of walls. Trench 4 revealed a turf-lined pit, filled with material containing shell, charcoal, slag and bone inclusions. The bottom of the trench exposed the probable upper surface of a building. Trench 5 exposed a rich midden, covering a dense, charcoal and ash-rich floor layer. No datable material was found. (SEARCH Site 133)

NF 7537 4454 **Iodchar**. Settlement mound. Geophysical survey indicated rectangular concentrations of high readings overlying a 'trefoil' of deeper circular readings. Eleven trenches were opened.

Trench 3 only contained a buried turf layer, covering a deep layer of red sand and shells and several other midden layers. Trenches 4 and 5 contained much shell, but little else of archaeological interest. Trenches 7, 8 and 9 revealed the presence of several walls for unrelated structures embedded in midden and turf foundations. At least one of these walls was curvilinear. Trench 11 contained several layers of midden material, containing shell, bone, an iron object and several pottery sherds. These were mostly undiagnostic, although include two fragments of late medieval ware, suggesting some of the associated structures may date to this period. The other trenches failed to locate any archaeological material. (SEARCH Site 137)

NF 7528 4478 **Iodchar**. Settlement mound. Geophysics revealed several rectilinear concentrations resembling structures, and linear readings which were probably walling. These appeared to overlie a circular wheelhouse-like structure. Ten test pits were opened up to confirm the readings.

Trenches 1 and 2 confirmed that the walling belonged to a structure now quarried away, and revealed the presence of another, 1m further down. Trench 6 revealed a T-shaped truncated area of walling. Trenches 8 and 9 located areas of shallow walling and some floor areas.

The other trenches located midden material containing an abundance of shell, cattle and sheep bone, a small number of bird and fish bone, and some horse bones. Some diagnostic (15th to 16th-century) pottery was uncovered from a number of these trenches. The middens also included baked clay, possibly from a kiln. One of the trenches also revealed a shallow pit containing the articulated bones of the rear end of a sheep. All the deposits were covered in a 50–75cm layer of clean sand, possibly confirming historical records of massive sand blows at the end of the 16th century. The midden also contained an iron

arrowhead. Deposits were bulk sampled for environmental processing. (SEARCH Site 138)

NF 7500 4454 **Iodchar**. Settlement mound. Geophysics results were blurred by changes in land-use. Five trenches were opened at regular points over the mound.

Trench 1 revealed a considerable depth of midden-infused machair growth. Underneath this was a dense, black, charcoal-rich floor layer, supporting a large number of pot sherds. Some of these are unfired clay, some are burnt, while others appear to have been deliberately smashed and impressed into the underlying deposit. The pottery can be dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Trenches 2 and 3 contained inter-digitised shell midden and machair layers. Trenches 4 and 5 also revealed a depth of midden material above dense floor layers, neither of which was excavated. No further diagnostic pottery was recovered. (SEARCH Site 144)

NF 7448 1497 **Smeircleith**. Settlement mound. Geophysical survey revealed concentrations of slag in the centre of the southern edge of the site, and several areas of high resistance in and around the centre of the mound.

Trench 1 revealed a floor with a central hearth. Immediately above this surface a whalebone plaque was located and a denuded coin – a late 17th-century 'bawbee', possibly Charles II, but more probably William and Mary. Trench 3 revealed a deep midden, probably reflecting one broad phase of use and occupation, containing limpet, bone and a number of flat-headed clinker nails. Bulk samples were taken for environmental analysis. Trench 4 topsoil contained, amongst 19th and 20th-century material, a Victorian penny.

The excavations produced a considerable depth of occupational and structural deposits. Diagnostic evidence of 17th to 19th-century settlement corresponds to the upper layers of middens, floors and buildings. The depth of some of the material suggests origins of some antiquity, possibly late prehistoric. The complexity and repetitive nature of the layers indicates fairly continuous settlement throughout. (SEARCH Site 74)

[additional contributor: A Chamberlain]

NF 7368 3314 **Staoinebrig**. Settlement mound. Local tradition refers to this site as 'the old town', and it has produced humic soil, shell and 17th-century pottery in rabbit scrapes. Two trenches were excavated to identify the length of occupation.

Trench 1 revealed part of a rubble wall and possible flagged stone floor. Both trenches produced shell, bone and pottery-rich midden, including red hard-fired pottery, typically identified with the 17th century, and several sherds of a hard, coarse and poorly fired fabric, possibly medieval in date. Together with material recovered from surrounding mounds, this evidence tentatively confirms that this site was the core of a township dating from the Viking period through to the 17th century. Bulk samples were removed for environmental processing. (SEARCH Site 33)

NF 7534 1429 **West Cille Bhrighde**. Atlantic roundhouse and MoLRS site. A large amount of non-diagnostic pottery has been recovered from rabbit scrapes at this site, which has been badly quarried. Five trenches were opened.

The latest phase of activity was represented by two cobbled surfaces and a large amount of 18th/19th-century building debris, including tile and slates. This possibly relates to the 18th-century mansion, Boisdale House, located nearby and demolished at the end of the 1800s. A large portion of the site was covered by a series of deep midden layers, probably representing one phase of build-up, which contained a proliferation of limpet shells, bone and pottery. A number of drystone and stone and turf walls were also uncovered, some of which were curvilinear. Most of these

were related to different structures, though some appeared to be rebuilds of the same structure. The upper part of the site was topped by a number of peat-capped features, presumably related to agricultural improvement.

Whilst some of the pottery sherds are characteristic of post-medieval craggan wares, with one 13th-century piece, the vast majority, including a large corpus of diagnostic material, are Middle Iron Age in date. Along with the large build nature of the walling, this suggests the presence of a complex Atlantic roundhouse, possibly a wheelhouse, tentatively surmounted by some medieval settlement. (SEARCH Site 98)

NF 740 197 **Cille Pheadair**. MoLRS site. Identified from cartographic evidence as an area of possible medieval to post-medieval settlement. Nine trenches were excavated to assess the nature of survival and date the settlement.

Trench 2 revealed a rubble drain alongside a local route-way. Trench 4 revealed burnt material, possibly a denuded midden. Trench 8 contained two structural walls and a possible cobbled surface. The walls were constructed of two lines of parallel stones, with a stone and pebble infill. Trench 9 located two cobbled surfaces at either end of the trench, surrounding a beaten earth floor contained in peat-ash and sandy lenses, probably a series of floor surfaces. Trenches 2, 6, 8 and 9 produced a range of 19th/20th-century domestic refuse and no earlier finds. All finds are likely to relate to recent crofting activity rather than earlier phases of settlement.

NF 733 256 **Frobost**. MoLRS site. The nature of settlement in a landscape surrounding a medieval to 20th-century township was investigated. Thirteen trenches were excavated. None produced structural remains. Cultural residues were all 19th or 20th century with the exception of several lithic waste and worked flakes, probably Neolithic. The results suggest that the site of the upstanding remains was the focus for settlement in this township from at least the 16th century.

NF 7745 4139 **Loch An Dun Mhor, West Geirinis**. MoLRS building. Sitting on a natural island is a sub-rectangular structure, 7 x 6m with 1m thick walls, rounded ends and opposing doorways along the main walls.

[additional contributor M Shelley]

NF 7782 1947 **Pabbay, Loch Baghasdal**. ?Early monastic settlement. At the summit of the southern part of the island, stemming off from a large outcrop of bedrock, is a large stone-strewn mound. At the top of this mound, to the E of the bedrock, is a sub-circular cellular structure, c 4 x 5m internally, heavily overgrown and denuded. To the N and E are what appear to be two or three further cells, also heavily turfed over. They are located lower down the slope than the initial cell, but whether they pre-date it or not was not discernible. The upper cell could be a badly built or denuded blackhouse, but its state of disrepair would suggest otherwise. No settlement is recorded on the estate map of 1805, or 1st edition OS map. There are no other features on the island apart from walls (one appearing under the peat at some depth) and cultivation ridges.

NF 7622 3855 **Stadhlaigearraidh**. Farmstead. Oral tradition links the ruin here to the MacMhuirich poet lineage, who served as poets to the Clan Rannald, with documentary evidence linking them to this township from the 16th to the early 19th century. The standing remains are of a grandiose drystone structure, similar to 18th-century tacksmens' houses elsewhere in the Isles.

Eleven test trenches were opened around the existing structure, locating a proliferation of late 18th/early 19th-century wares, plus large numbers of shards of mid- to late 18th-century wine bottles.

A few sherds of hand-made ceramic were discovered, all undatable.

The finds suggest that the building probably belongs to the late 18th/early 19th century, and that the inhabitants enjoyed the high life. The lack of earlier finds points to it having been a relatively new settlement site. The dates do not conflict with an association of the site with the later MacMhuirichs: Lachlan MacMhuirich, the last recorded of his lineage, recited his genealogy in 1809.

To the E, at the base of the knoll, was a large stone thought to have been used for drying the sails of their galleys. In the adjacent field to the N were a few stones, said to be 'Tobhta Lachlan', a local ale-house.

Sponsors: Universities of Glasgow, Sheffield, Bournemouth and Southampton, King Alfred's College.

**South Uist and Benbecula Duns** J A Raven, M Shelley  
(South Uist parish)  
Survey

The following sites have been investigated during the last three years.

### Benbecula

NF 7968 5125 **Dun Aonais, Loch Olabhat**. Large artificial or modified island, or 'high cairn crannog' (NF75SE 9). The causeway is well built and composed of very substantial boulders. The main part of the dun is filled by two parallel rectilinear structures with slightly rounded ends, running NW-SE. The walls are stone and well built. They are separated by a shared wall, and joined by a doorway towards the northern extent. The NE structure appears to be a building, 19 x 11m, with two flared stone-built windows in the outer wall, facing onto the loch. The other structure, 24 x 12.5m, may be another building, but it seems more likely that this served as a courtyard to the inner building.

To the NE is another smaller drystone rectilinear structure, internally 7 x 4.5m, though it is largely obscured by rubble and undergrowth.

NF 8001 5064 **Dun Mhic Uisdean, Loch Olabhat**. The dun (NF85SW 7) is said to have had medieval settlement, but is heavily overgrown so island or late use indiscernible. A boat noost was visible to the NW.

NF 7986 5105 **Dun Ruadh, Loch Olabhat**. The island is largely natural, though it has been heavily modified and built up with stones. With the dun (NF75SE 8) there is a rectangular building, 11 x 5m internally, with 1.5m wide denuded drystone walls, running roughly NE-SW.

There is a possible boat noost to the W composed of two lines of walls; a further more convincing one is located to the E.

### South Uist

NF 7744 3883 **Dun Bhuidhe, Loch Druidibeg**. Artificial or modified island (NF73NE 5), though the loch is not deep in the surrounding vicinity. The island, a 'high cairn crannog', is 30m wide in total, rising up to 3m above the present water level. The walls of the structure are not clearly defined and the centre is heavily overgrown. It is said to have been robbed out to build nearby Stilligarry House for the schoolmaster in the late 1800s.

The S-shaped causeway is around 2.5m wide above the water level. This is composed of two outer skins of large stones, over 40cm in diameter, filled in by smaller stones, 10-30cm in diameter, which are well compacted together to create a fairly level surface. At the landward side of this causeway, to the S, are the remains of the footings of a small L-shaped structure.



## WESTERN ISLES

NF 7755 4149 **Dun Mor, Loch An Dun Mhor, West Geirinis.** The dun (NF74NE 3) sits on a wide artificial or modified island. Survey concentrated on structures outlying the dun on its E and W sides. At least eight were identified, seven being sub-rectangular, 5–6m long by 4.5–5m wide. There appears to only be one entrance per structure, located in corners, or along the shorter sides. The eighth structure may be a corn-drying kiln, 3.5m in diameter, with a 2.5m flue. All walls are heavily turfed over, with some protruding stones.

NF 7785 3710 **Dun Raouill, Loch Druidibeg.** The island is largely natural, though possibly modified to the NE. Its entirety above water is covered by a substantial rectilinear drystone dun (NF73NE 3). At least three phases of building are evident. The first is the outer walling 1.5–2m thick, slightly denuded around the NE and SW corners, as well as along the W edge. The only gap is at the entrance on the SE corner. The passageway is largely overgrown and filled with rubble. The second phase of building is the construction of the inner chambers, the larger western one possibly being earlier than the eastern one. The walls are lower than the outer skin, roughly 1–1.5m high, and 1m thick. The eastern cell appears to be lower and thinner, 50cm high and 75cm wide, though this may be largely due to differential survival. The walls of the smaller eastern cell and the NW corner of the larger western cell appear to have been consolidated at a later date, apparent in a single skin of stones creating curvilinear ends to both chambers. Both are heavily overgrown with trees and shrubs.

This interpretation is at odds to that of the RCAHMS (1928); they suggested that the remains were mostly of one phase, the upper 'breastworks' designed to hold the roof and modified as shooting butts.

NF 7776 4536 **Dun Uislean, Iodchar.** Water level heavily silted up so underwater survey was not possible, but it was evident that the dun (NF74NE 6) sits upon an artificial or modified island, or 'high cairn crannog'. A later sub-rectangular structure has been inserted into the top of the dun which sits over the eastern half of the island surface.

NF 7611 3711 **Eilean Bheagram, Loch an Eilean, Druimsdal.** Survey of earthworks and buildings (NF73NE 4), largely built on a natural island. On the NW edge are a large amount of stones above and below the water level, which may be indicative of some modification of the island. To the SE of the island, heading to the land, is a well-preserved causeway, less than 1m wide and 30–50cm under the present water level.

NF 7680 3566 **Loch a' Phuirt-ruaidh, Tobha Bheag.** A natural island, heavily overgrown, was surveyed. There are several stones scattered around the island and a variety of iron stands, of unknown function, but no structure was discerned. This is the island locally known as Eilean Dubh-fraoich: a retreat for an Irish Catholic priest in the 17th century, Father Forester, who hid his vestments and other sacramental items there.

NF 7670 3567 **Loch a' Phuirt-ruaidh, Tobha Bheag.** Artificial or modified island: a 'low cairn crannog' with a flat upper surface 8–10m in diameter. Small strips of 1m thick wall were visible in places, but these form no discernible structure. The water was clear at the time of the survey and no sign of a causeway was evident.

NF 7570 1529 **Loch Aisavat, Smerclete.** A low, amorphous, natural island, connected to land by a causeway to the N. It is 20–50cm below the present water level, composed of three sections, zig-zagging between boulder deposits. In the centre of the island is a 1.5m high pile of stones, 30–50cm in diameter,

roughly rectangular, 4.5 x 5m. The stones are loosely piled together and earthfast boulders are evident to the E, possibly an inwardly collapsed structure. Also making use of these boulders are the remains of a denuded cell, 1m in diameter, possibly a shooting butt. The possible footings of another structure, 1 x 1.5m, lie 1m to the N of this.

NF 7490 3439 **Loch Altabrug, Peninerine.** Dun Altabrug sits on an artificial or modified island, or 'high cairn crannog' (NF73SW 5). Underwater survey around the island revealed that the perimeter is littered with mostly complete late 19th and early 20th-century ceramics: jam jars, tea cups, and plates, as well as some tin artefacts and modern material, including shotgun cartridges and golf tees.

NF 7969 4592 **Loch an Daill, Ardmore, Carnan.** Largely submerged artificial island, or 'low cairn crannog' (NF74NE 8). No sign of the causeway.

NF 7448 2232 **Loch an Duin, Gearraidh Sheilidh.** Dun sitting upon an artificial or modified island, a 'high cairn crannog' (NF72SW 8). Around the base of the mound, a roughly circular face of stones may reveal that the base of the dun sat on a raised mound. Alternatively, it possibly indicates an early structural phase, robbed out by later phases.

The W and S quadrants of the top of the mound contain two cellular structures. Along the western edge is a drystone sub-rectangular structure, with a rounded northern end, roughly 8 x 5m. The southern extent of this structure has been truncated by a smaller sub-rectangular cell, which runs at right-angles to it to the E for approximately 5m. Its eastern wall is double skinned, and about 1m wide. At the SE point there is a gap in the outer wall, about 2m wide, which may be an entrance. Across the southern extent of the mound runs an E–W drystone wall.

NF 7744 4152 **Loch An Dun Mhor, West Geirinis.** Previously recorded structures (NF74SE 12) sit upon an artificial or modified island, or a 'high cairn crannog'. A further sub-rectangular cell, 5.5 x 4.5m, is located 2m to the N. Immediately below the known buildings, on the southern edge of the island, is a boat noost. The causeway is substantial and large.

NF 7451 2374 **Loch an Eilean, Askernish.** A natural island, heavily modified to the S and W, coming up sharply from the water level for 2–3m; possibly a 'high cairn crannog' (NF72SW 9) if the loch level had been higher. A stretch of stones extends from the island to the NW. It is visible for about 1m, and may be the remains of a boat noost. This may be the causeway recorded by the RCAHMS (1928) but the stones do not extend any further.

NF 7465 1691 **Loch an Eilean, South Baghasdal.** Artificial or modified island, or 'low cairn crannog'. A relatively flat central platform drops down at roughly 45° to the loch bed. A well-preserved 20m causeway extends to the NE of the island, up to 40cm below water level.

The surface of the island is roughly circular, around 30m in diameter, and contains the remains of two structures. The eastern structure is D-shaped, with an entrance in the flat side, facing NW. Its internal dimensions are 5 x 4m, with walls around 1m wide and up to 1.75m at the highest extent.

The other structure is rectangular, but is squashed in at its corners to fit it on the island. It is 11 x 6m, with walls 1m wide, and is constructed of large flat stones placed on their sides, creating a solid well-built appearance, unlike most surviving blackhouse walls.

A sub-rectilinear structure is located near the land side of the causeway, on the other side of a knoll.

NF 7462 1688 **Loch an Eilean, South Baghasdal.** Artificial or modified island, or 'low cairn crannog': a shelf of stones approximately 10m in diameter, mostly under the present water line, which drops off at roughly 45° into the loch bed. A 2–3m diameter mound of stones survives in the centre of this platform above the water level. Mostly this is a loose conglomeration of stones, though it is possible that the centre is a denuded stretch of walling.

NF 7483 2587 **Loch Cnoc a' Bhuidhe, Mingearraidh.** This dun (NF72NW 10) sits upon an artificial or modified island, or 'high cairn crannog'. There is an almost circular ring of stones surrounding the base of the mound, delineating either the prehistoric occupation level or the surrounding basal structure of the mound. The surmounting structure, inserted into the top of the dun, may be roughly figure-of-eight in shape, although this may be an inner partition obscured by turf growth. At its southern extent there appears to be an entrance to the later structure, 50cm wide.

NF 7795 3718 **Loch Druidibeg.** The western part of this natural island is low lying and forms a small shallow bay that was possibly used as a harbour. The eastern part is almost entirely enclosed by a ring of boulders; either an original enclosure or designed as a water-break. Within this outer ring is a smaller, roughly oval enclosure, 15 x 17m.

Abutting and overlying the enclosure are four structures: one sub-rectangular, 4m long (along the enclosure) and 2m wide; another 8 x 5.5m externally, with walls up to 1.5m wide and 50cm high. Adjacent to the N of the building are the low remains of a sub-circular cell, 1.5–2m wide. At the highest point of the island, possibly built on top of the enclosure, is another building. It is sub-rectangular with rounded ends, internally 10 x 5m; the walls are up to 1m high, and 1–1.5m wide.

Bald's (1805) map names this island as Island na Taigh – House Island, but he does not record any settlement there.

NF 8036 4348 **Loch Druim an Iasgair, Carnan.** Walled, artificial or modified island (NF84SW 1). The position of the entrances and internal buildings suggests that the orientation of the RCAHMS survey (1928) may have been skewed by 90°. The walls of the dun come down straight into the loch. In many places the walls continue down, up to 50cm under the present water level. Several boulders stick out from the wall around water level. Two box recesses appear on the outside of the wall at water level. One of these may be the possible latrine opening suggested by the RCAHMS; there was no sign in the undergrowth of the rest of this feature.

The walls are still well preserved around the island's northern edge, with two possible entrances – to the E and W. The western hole seems better constructed and has an underwater plateau extending for about 2m outside it; a possible lintel stone lies at water level in the eastern hole.

The water of the loch was very peaty with limited visibility, but it appears that the walls are built directly onto a steep embankment of stones, dropping down a further 2m.

NF 7431 1885 **Loch Dun an Duichal, Cille Pheadair.** Artificial or modified island, or 'low cairn crannog' (NF71NW 3). There was no sign of the structure on the surface, or the suggested causeway below the surface.

NF 7461 1905 **Loch Dun na Cille, Cille Pheadair.** Eilean Buidhe, the site of a possible Early Christian and later Norse church (NF71NW 1). The island is artificial or at least highly modified. The outer wall only covers the area facing the causeway. The main portion of the island is further protected from approach

along the causeway by an outer length of walling, which crosses the causeway and runs the width of the eastern face of the island. It is now largely submerged. The causeway connects the island to the land to the E; it is 2m wide, Y-shaped curvilinear, the second arm being on the mainland side. It is up to 50cm under the present water level, with a gap in the surface.

There are two possible phases of buildings on the island. The earliest consists of low wall footings of three structures across the central space. They appear to be overlain by four sub-rectangular heavily turfed-over buildings around the outer edge. One is located on the NW edge, with outer dimensions of 7 x 4.6m. Two others sit in the NE corner, up against the outer wall; the northernmost is more cellular, 5.5 x 5m, the other more rectangular with denuded dimensions of 6.5 x 5.5m. The southern structure may be the remains of a church, although the turf gives the footings a more cellular appearance. The whole structure is 18.5 x 7.5m, running E–W; the westernmost 8m is a smaller cell, 4.5m wide.

Two possible boat noosts were located, to the W and NE corner.

NF 7426 1919 **Loch Dun na Cille, Cille Pheadair.** Recent structures sit upon an artificial or heavily modified island, or 'high cairn crannog' (NF71NW 2).

NF 7328 2597 **Loch Eilean an Staoir, Milton.** Broch/dun (NF72NW 9) constructed into an artificial or modified island, or 'high cairn crannog', descending 1.5m into the loch.

NF 7447 3115 **Loch na Duchasaich, Ormacleith.** Artificial or modified island, or 'high cairn crannog'. Bald (1805) notes a 'Duine' here. It is roughly circular in plan, constructed of concentric rings of stones, rising sharply out of the loch. A causeway links it to the land to the S. Nearby is a very well-constructed level, regular and compact area of stones, extending into the loch for 1m, possibly a boat landing. The causeway is well preserved, 25–50cm below the water level.

The top of the island is relatively flat and heavily overgrown. Two incomplete cellular structures are evident in the centre of the island. The walls are incomplete, but survive to 40cm high in places and are composed of two compacted skins of stone.

NF 7639 3641 **Schoolhouse Loch, Tobha Mor.** Natural island, densely covered in thorns and other shrubs. At the eastern end are two boulders, about 3m apart, linked by a curvilinear stretch of drystone walling, curving into the centre of the island. There are three lines of walling roughly in line, N–S, running through the middle of the island, filling a space 5m N–S by 7m. The centre length is L-shaped, with the arm running E from the northern tip. These walls are at least 40cm high and very well constructed, being 1–1.5m thick, with two outer skins filled with rubble. No inter-linking walls were visible.

The presence of a causeway was recorded by a local gillie; however, despite high visibility, there was no sign of it.

NF 7405 3256 **West Loch Ollay, Staoinebrig.** Artificial or modified island, a 'high cairn crannog', sitting on large spit of bedrock extending to the N of the island. The top of the island is flat, roughly circular, and slightly indented to the S. Although some lines of stones are evident, no structure is discernible. The island had been built by constructing layers of concentric stone rings. On the northern edge is a line of stones extending at an acute angle into the water, creating a shallow sheltered bay up against the side of the island, possibly a boat noost.

Sponsors: Universities of Glasgow and Sheffield, King Alfred's College.

## WESTERN ISLES

### Breasclete Park (New Park), Callanish (Uig parish)

M R Curtis, G R Curtis

#### ?Stone circle

NB 2192 3426 An unrecorded stone circle, 18m in diameter, was discovered on a flattish area in slightly rising ground, called Ranol Mhor.

A group of broken slabs, the largest 58 x 47 x 12cm, may be the only remaining visible parts of a megalith c 1.65m long. Another stone, 1.55 x 0.5m, protruding from the ground may be a fallen megalith. In the general vicinity there are several split and trimmed boulders and debris used locally as a source of lintels.

Associated with the stone circle, and an integral part of this megalithic site, are two backsight positions. One backsight location is on top of a smooth rock outcrop at NB 2190 3438 on a croft, and provides a view of the 'Sleeping Beauty' hills framed by the possible stone circle, 117m away. The other is on common grazing land (Ranol Mhor) at NB 2195 3436, and provides a view of the Langadale Valley in the Harris hills through the centre of the possible stone circle, 91m away.

There is now no local memory of the circle.

### Cnoc Dubh, Gearraidh na h-Aibhne (Uig parish)

T Bjarke Ballin

#### Quarry

NB 2318 2998 An examination was carried out in September 2002 of a small quartz vein at the knoll of Cnoc Dubh, a few hundred metres from the end of Loch Ceann Thulabhig. The knoll is roughly D-shaped, with an approximately rectilinear rockface running parallel to, and facing the road between Gearraidh na h-Aibhne and Tuimsgearraidh (B8011) to the NW, whereas the curved and gently sloping lee of the knoll faces the boggy interior of the island. The quartz vein covers part of the rockface, with full views of the sea loch and, at a few kilometres distance, the Calanais ritual complex.

The Cnoc Dubh quartz vein consists entirely of homogeneous white milky quartz. The vein measures approximately 12m from NE to SW. Its height varies between c 30–50cm at the NE and SW ends and c 3m at its widest point. The vein has mainly been worked in the most extensive central part, and in the area between the centre and the SW terminal, resulting in prominent overhanging steps of gneiss. Measured from the outermost part of the overhang to the innermost part of the worked vein (c 4.5m from the SW terminal), an estimate of c 1m of quartz has been removed. As the worked part of the vein has a length of approximately 4–5m, it is reasonable to assume that c 3m<sup>3</sup> of quartz may have been quarried.

A number of attributes define the vein as worked. Most of these are similar to attributes associated with the knapping of lithic cores, such as circular impact scars and denticulated edges. Most prominent, however, is the vein's stepped appearance, which is the result of the gradual removal of natural layers of quartz by prehistoric people.

Sponsor: Catherine Mackichan Bursary Trust.

### Cnoc Gearraidh Nighean Choinnich, Breasclete (Uig parish)

M R Curtis,  
G R Curtis

#### Megalithic stone circle

NB 2218 3484 An unrecorded stone circle was discovered in the village of Breasclete, adjacent to Callanish, consisting of an ellipse 48.2m long and 40.8m wide – the largest stone circle in the Callanish area. It originally had at least 15 megaliths, four of which lie on the surface along an arc of 75°.

The buried megaliths, packing stones and socket holes were probed, and the whole ring surveyed in 2001–03.

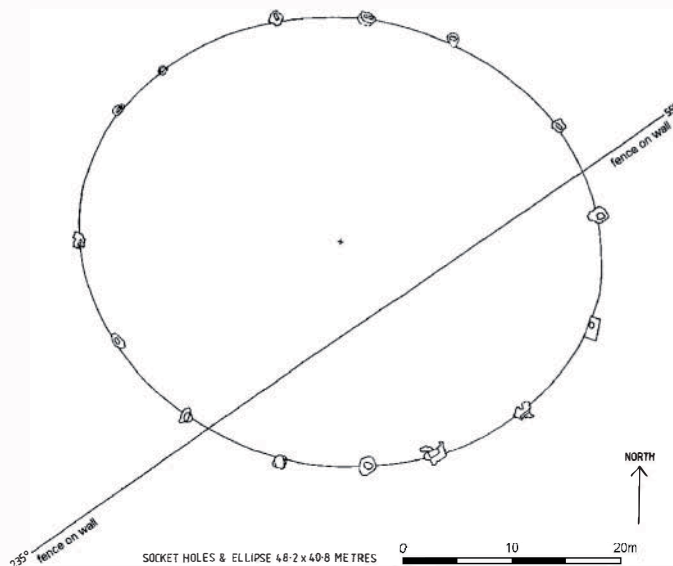


Fig 61. Cnoc Gearraidh Nighean Choinnich. Megalithic stone circle.

Four prone megaliths lie over their socket holes and provide the main visible evidence of the ring. (There are prominent packers at a 5th position on the same arc.) One complete megalith lies under a permanent puddle. The megaliths are up to 1.9m in length. Four megaliths are broken and partly missing. The other six megaliths are missing.

The hollows for the 15 megaliths have been located. Many packing stones remain *in situ* and more have been displaced and used in a low field wall. Hollows for some missing packers have been located.

The ring is located on the flattish crest of a ridge which runs approximately N–S. At the S end of the ridge there is a hillock with a stone setting at NB 2220 3475 (see same name in *DES* 1995, 110).

It is probable that the stone circle was robbed and many of the megaliths were used as lintels for houses or as flat spans for foot bridges in the 18th century, when peat was cut and the land developed for agricultural use. The low wall which runs diagonally across the circle and separates two crofts contains broken pieces of megalith and probable packers. There is now no local memory or place-name evidence of the circle.

Associated with the stone circle, and an integral part of this megalithic site, are two backsight positions located on other crofts. One backsight location is at c NB 221 350 and provides a view of the 'Sleeping Beauty' hills framed by the stone circle, c 225m away. The other is at NB 2223 3498 and gives a view of the Langadale Valley in the Harris hills through the centre of the stone circle, c 130m away.

The kerb cairn at Olcote, Breasclete Park, Callanish, had its first entrance aligned towards the avenue at Callanish 1, 1.8km away, and can be regarded as part of the main site. Its first entrance was later blocked and its second entrance aligned towards this newly found stone circle, 400m away.

Fuller details lodged with the NMRS.

### Riverdale, Breasclete (Uig parish)

M R Curtis

#### Burnt flint

NB 221 347 Fieldwalking produced a piece of heat-shattered flint, 17 x 11 x 6mm.



**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 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). Fuller details of RCAHMS activities, along with a list of all accessions to the NMRS, are published in the RCAHMS *Annual Report*, copies of which are available from RCAHMS. The RCAHMS website ([www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)) contains further information on RCAHMS projects and publications, as well as giving access to CANMORE and CANMAP (the on-line map-searching service for CANMORE).

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY**

**General**

After many years of survey the Strath Don project is nearing completion, having added some 8500 entries to the RCAHMS site database. However, work in the north-east of Scotland will continue

for a while with two associated survey programmes – the Recumbent Stone Circles Project and the completion of the recording of the area's Early Medieval carved stones.

**Strath Don, Aberdeenshire**

The preparation of the report on Strath Don is at an advanced stage, and publication of the volume is expected in 2004–5.

**Recumbent Stone Circles**

This project has been designed to survey the recumbent and related stone circles of north-east Scotland that lie outwith the area covered by the forthcoming publication on Strath Don. A monograph drawing together the results of all the recent work undertaken by RCAHMS on this group of monuments will be prepared in due course.

**Mingulay, Western Isles**

At the invitation of The National Trust for Scotland, RCAHMS undertook and completed a mapping survey of the island of Mingulay.



Fig 62. The Royal Commission undertook a survey on the island of Mingulay in spring and summer 2003, in partnership with The National Trust for Scotland. This photograph shows two RCAHMS Survey and Graphics Officers undertaking a plane table survey of one of the crofting township buildings in Mingulay Bay. In the background are the roofless shells of a later croft and the chapel house. Digital photograph catalogue number DP 001782 (© Crown Copyright: RCAHMS)





Fig 63. Unst, Loch of Snabrough; showing broch and settlements. (© Crown copyright, RCAHMS SC 860695)

#### **Kirkcudbright Training Area, Dundrennan, Dumfries and Galloway**

The survey of the military training area at Dundrennan, undertaken in partnership with the Estates Division (Ministry of Defence), was completed, and the results of the project were deposited in the NMRS.

#### **Angus Carved Stones**

The survey of Early Medieval carved stones in Angus continued in 2003–4, with particular attention being paid to monuments in Brechin Cathedral. In spring 2003, and with the support of Angus Council Museums, RCAHMS published a broadsheet, *Early Medieval Sculpture in Angus Council Museums*.

#### **Special Surveys**

RCAHMS undertook a number of special surveys in 2003–4, including the preparation of a digital terrain model of the Roman fort at Cardean, Angus, carried out in conjunction with the Roman Gask Project, and a combined laser and photographic survey of the Pictish sculpture on Sueno's Stone, Forres.

#### **AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

After the difficulties in the provision of flying services experienced in 2002, a full programme of aerial survey was resumed in 2003. Of particular note was a series of helicopter flights in Shetland, organised in conjunction with the Shetland Archaeologist, which highlighted the complex agricultural landscapes of the archipelago.



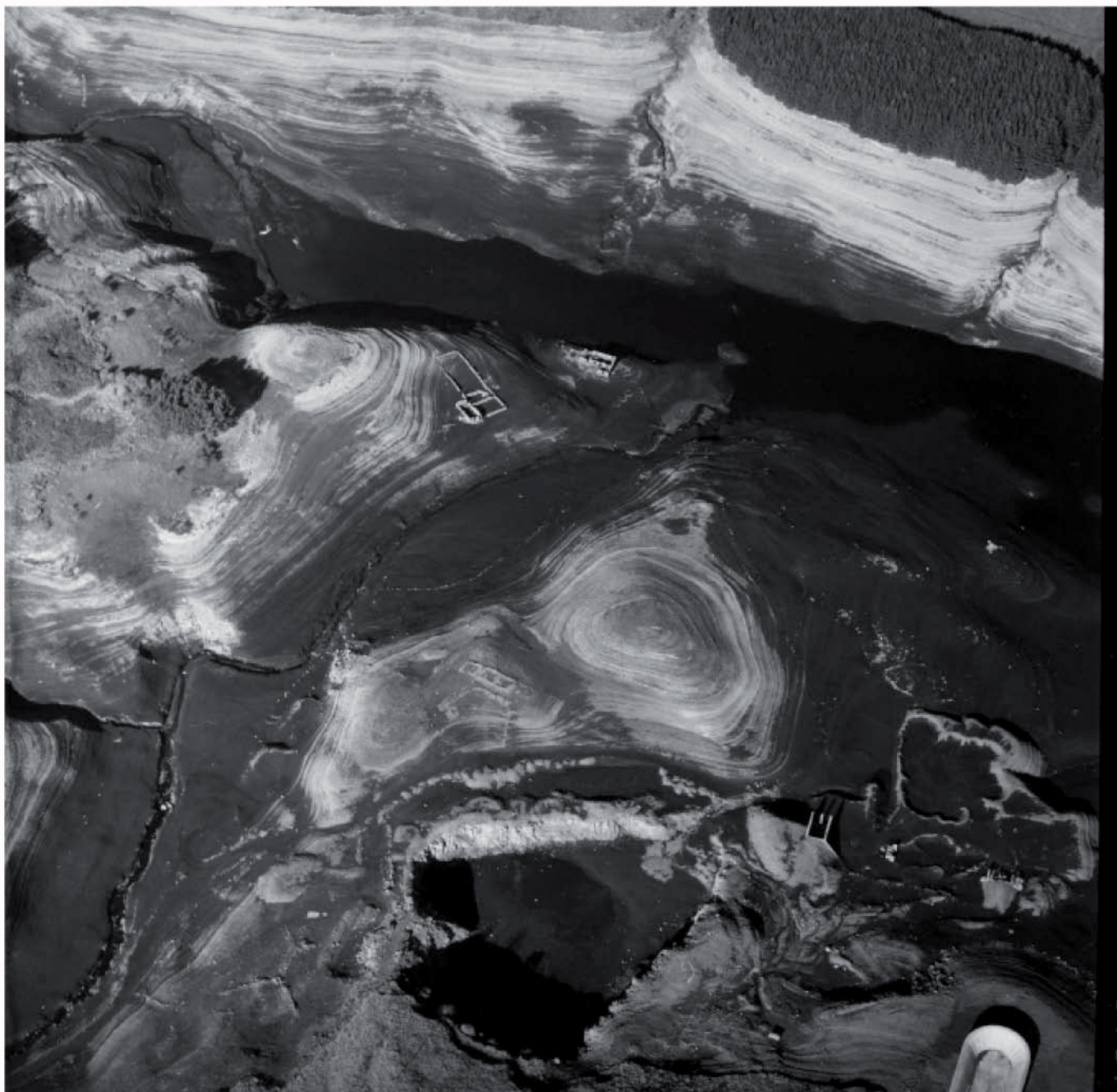


Fig 64. Glendevon Reservoir. (© Crown copyright)

## HISTORIC LAND-USE ASSESSMENT

During the course of 2003–4, mapping was completed in Shetland, Wester Ross, Strath Don, City of Stirling, Perthshire and Cowal, while work is currently being undertaken in the Lothians. In addition to the mapping work a number of reports have been prepared: *The Historic Land-use Assessment of Wester Ross* was published early in the year, and short reports for Cowal, City of Stirling and Strath Don are available via the RCAHMS website.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

In 2003, as part of the ongoing developments of its Public Service, RCAHMS appointed an Education and Development Curator and established a draft Education Policy. Encouraging use of the collections and promoting the full range of RCAHMS activities has

always been central to outreach initiatives. However, this strategic approach to encourage learning will involve consulting existing and potential users, and evaluating the current activities and resources, with a view to encouraging lifelong learning and social inclusion through making the collections and information accessible to everyone. In addition, the education strategy aims to encourage the use of RCAHMS resources to enhance and support learning in schools, further, higher and continuing education; to develop and promote access and learning partnership projects with other organisations and with funding bodies; and to develop and expand the skills base of RCAHMS staff in the areas of access and education.

Among the first education initiatives undertaken were: a research programme to inform future activities; a Heritage Lottery Fund supported project 'Exploring Your Heritage' which will use an exhibition, booklet, web resource and lecture programme to support the local work of civic trusts and amenity societies throughout Scotland; and the first of a series of teacher placements to assess



the potential curriculum links of RCAHMS resources. The education strategy is an exciting new development for RCAHMS, and during the course of 2004–5 these initiatives, and many others, will come to fruition.

As part of the outreach programme, staff travelled throughout Scotland to talk to local groups and societies; papers were presented at conferences and seminars; and exhibitions were mounted at external events, including the Royal Highland Show where RCAHMS shared a stand with CSA. An exhibition of original antiquarian drawings and historic photographs, along with recent survey photographs and drawings, relating to the recumbent stone circles of north-east Scotland, was displayed in the NMRS library to highlight the ongoing RCAHMS survey work.

Some 12,000 people consulted the NMRS directly in 2003–4, by fax, letter, telephone or by visiting the library in John Sinclair House. Many more people around the world accessed CANMORE, the NMRS database, to undertake research: some 5,200 people registered to use the system and some 225,000 enquiries were made. Since the launch in 1998, 22,500 people have registered to use the system and almost 750,000 enquiries have been made. But this is only one of several access routes into the system and there are numerous other enquiries made through SCRAN and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) systems.

Information is added to CANMORE on a daily basis from RCAHMS survey programmes, from the computerisation of the architecture catalogues, from referencing bibliographic works, including *DES*, and from information and collections deposited in the NMRS. Over 13,000 new sites or buildings were added to CANMORE in 2003–4. As well as containing information about Scotland's archaeology and buildings, work has been progressing to create basic records in CANMORE of all known wrecks in Scottish waters. By the end of 2003–4, there were over 10,000 entries for wrecks in the system and work is continuing to supplement the record with information from the Lloyd's Lists, as well as other maritime sources.

The database behind CANMORE has been overhauled and significant technological enhancements introduced to improve the efficiency and reliability of the systems. In summer 2004, access to images from the collections will be possible through CANMORE and over 70,000 images will be available. Thereafter, as digitisation continues in RCAHMS, all new images will become available on-line, alongside catalogue information.

Some 220,000 items were deposited in the collections during the year, including excavation and survey drawings, manuscripts, photographs, and negatives. In the last few years, there has been an increase in the number of digital archives received, as more people create databases of information, or use digital cameras for photography. RCAHMS has a responsibility to preserve many types of collection in the NMRS, and this now includes digital archives. Working with colleagues in the archaeology profession, a digital archiving policy and guidelines for deposit have been produced.

Material from recent RCAHMS surveys is available in the library, including several aerial survey sorties from 2003 of various sites and villages in Aberdeenshire and distilleries in Speyside.

The NMRS is open for public consultation, Monday to Friday from 9.30am to 4.30pm at John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.

All the material detailed in the following accessions list is available for public consultation but please contact Dr Iain Fraser to check whether an appointment is necessary.

Telephone: 0131 662 1456  
 Fax: 0131 662 1477/1499  
 E-mail: [nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk](mailto:nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk)  
 Website: [www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

## PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACCESSIONS

April 2003 to March 2004

### SCOTLAND GENERAL

CD-ROM of Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports (SAIR), reports 1–6 (2001–2003). (Mr M Heyworth, Council for British Archaeology)

Collection of oblique air photographs of towns in north-east and northern Scotland mostly taken in the 1930s and 1940s by Captain Fresson (grandfather of the donor), the pioneer aviator and founder of the Scottish Aviation Company. The images were taken whilst surveying the north of Scotland for landing sites for civil aircraft of the Highland Airways services. (Lent for copying by Mr M R A Fresson)

Report by GUARD: Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, Firth of Clyde, **Argyll and Bute, North Ayrshire, South Ayrshire**, 2003. (GUARD)

Copy of video 'The Roman Frontier in Scotland', on the Antonine Wall, by L Keppie. (Prof. L Keppie, Glasgow University)

Handlist of plans and drawings of sites and monuments in Scotland, by W C Lukis, H Dryden, W Galloway, R T Shearer, and G Petrie, 1852–84, held in the Guernsey Museum Lukis Archive. (Ms H Sebire, Guernsey Museum and Art Galleries)

Collections of air photographs dating from 1980–2001, covering all parts of Scotland, taken in the course of the Ordnance Survey's aerial survey programme. (Ordnance Survey)

Collection of papers and slides relating to excavation and research by L Alcock, Professor Emeritus of Archaeology, Glasgow University. Sites include Dunollie, **Argyll and Bute**; Dundurn, **Perth and Kinross**; Dumbarton Castle, **West Dunbartonshire**; Urquhart Castle, Highland; St Abb's Head, **Scottish Borders**. (Mrs P Park)

Small collection of newscuttings and ephemera relating to the Pictish Arts Society, to early medieval sculpture, history and archaeology, and to modern interpretations of related arts and culture. This is a new accession to the existing archive of the Pictish Arts Society, already deposited in the NMRS. (Ms S Hainey, Pictish Arts Society)

Offprint of C A R Radford's article, 'Two Scottish Shrines, Jedburgh and St Andrews', from *Archaeological Journal*, vol. cxii, 1956; agendas and abstracts from the Annual Conference of Society for Church Archaeology, Glasgow, 1998, and from the Fourth International Insular Art Conference, Cardiff, 1998. (Mr I G Scott)

CD-ROM containing a database gazetteer of churches and other places of worship in Scotland, by Scottish Church Heritage Research Ltd, 2003. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot, Scottish Church Heritage Research Ltd (SCHR))

SUAT Ltd Annual Report, 2003; Lever arch files of records from the Urban Monitoring Database, 1978–96. (SUAT)

Photographs and publication drawings from articles published in volumes 123 and 125–129 of *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, including: **Angus**: Douglasbank; Ironhill; Myrehead, Lunanhead; **Argyll and Bute**: Coll; Dunstaffnage Castle; **Dumfries and Galloway**: Carronbridge; **Fife**: Balfarg; **Highland**: Camster; Ruthven; **Orkney**: Bu, Westray; **Perth and Kinross**: Sketewan; **Stirling**: Bannockburn; **West Lothian**: Linlithgow Palace; **Western Isles**: Cnip. (Dr G Barclay, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland)

## SCOTLAND MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Miscellaneous National Monuments Record Centre record sheets relating to maritime losses in cross-border contexts, such as the *Northern Belle*, in collision off Scarborough, 1891, and washed ashore at Todhead Point, Aberdeenshire. (English Heritage)

Tabulated information regarding maritime archaeological sites from the Maritime Enhancement Project, 1995–2001. (Maritime Enhancement Project)

Miscellaneous working papers relating to the loss of HMS *Bullen* and HMS/M *Vandal*, with covering letter, from the Second Sea Lord, Ministry of Defence, 2004. (Ms A McKelvie, Ministry of Defence)

Copy of interim internet report (with plans and drawings) on the wreck of the *John Preston*, Lochaline, Morvern, Sound of Mull summarising the work of the Sound of Mull Archaeological Project (SOMAP), 2001. (Mr R Mowat)

Completed Nautical Archaeology Society 'Diving with a Purpose' report forms for wrecks of the *Alfred Erlandsen*, near St Abbs, Firth of Forth, and the *Pelican*, Calve Island, Tobermory Bay, Sound of Mull, Argyll and Bute, by A Fuller-Shapcott, 2003. (Mr P Robertson, Nautical Archaeology Society Training (Scotland))

## ABERDEEN CITY

Report by CFA Ltd: Dyce Drive, 2003. (CFA)

Wallposter of 'The Freedom Lands and Marches of Aberdeen', City of Aberdeen District Council, 1994. The location of each march stone is described and illustrated. (Dr J N G Ritchie)

CD-ROM containing digital geophysics data including analysed data in text format, text files (resistivity data) and graphics: Grandhome; Hazelhead; Stoneywood; Tillydrone; Seaton. (Mr R Kidd)

Archive from archaeological projects by Aberdeen City Archaeological Unit: Chapel of Stoneywood (St Mary's Chapel), 2003; 104 College Street, 2003; Gallowgate Middle School, 1992; Garthdee Road, 2003; 476 Great Northern Road, 2001; RGU Union Car Park, Harriet Street, 2003; Justice Mill Brae, 2000; Loch Street, 1991; Bannerman's Bridge, Marischal Street, 1982; Mealmarket Street, 2001; 16–18 Netherkirkgate, 1992; Norwood Hall Hotel, 2002; Odeon Cinema Site, Justice Mill, 2001; Dunbar Hall (Bishop's Palace), Old Aberdeen, 2002; Seaton Pottery, Brick and Tile Works, Old Aberdeen, 2002–3; Taylor Building Quadrangle, Old Aberdeen, 2003; Peterseat Farm, 2001; Car Pound, Poultry Market Land, 2003; James Dun's House, 61 Schoolhill, 2003; St Clement Street, Wellington Street, Links Place, 2002; St Nicholas Triangle, 1993; Tillydrone, 2001–2; 37 Virginia Street, 1979; Snug Bar, 42 Virginia Street, 1979; No. 3 Bonded Warehouse, Virginia Street, 1979; Nord Centre, York Street, 2000; also photocopies of various historic maps of Aberdeen. (Ms A Cameron, Aberdeen City Archaeological Unit)

## ABERDEENSHIRE

Photocopies of updates to the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record, October 2002 to April 2003, and June 2003 to January 2004. (Mrs M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

Statement in support of planning application and environmental statement for the proposed Glens of Foudland wind farm, by Bond

Pearce and Renewable Energy Systems Ltd, 2001. (Aberdeenshire Council)

Reports of watching briefs and assessments by Addyman Associates Ltd: Clatt Parish Church, Kirktown of Clatt, 2002–3. (Addyman Associates)

Report of Historic Landscape Survey of Craigievar Castle, for The National Trust for Scotland, by Derek Carter Associates. Two volumes. (Derek Carter Associates)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Aberdeen to Lochside Natural Gas Pipeline, Cheyne Hill, 2003; Stoneyhill Landfill, Peterhead, 2003. (CFA)

Copy of survey report of a depopulated settlement, Torphantrick Wood, Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn parish, by A Bruggiman and K C Cooper, 2003. Also, colour negatives, with accompanying caption list, of a turf and heather cruck-framed house with hanging lum at Auchtavan, Crathie and Braemar, by K C Cooper, 2000. (Mr K C Cooper)

CD-ROM containing digital geophysics data including analysed data in text format, text files (resistivity data) and graphics: Banff Castle, 2002; Berry Hill, 2002; Fetternear; Foulzie; Loch Davan; Lumsden; Migvie; Peel of Fichlie; Seaton. (Mr R Kidd)

Laser copies of drawings and photographs of cruck-framed building at Auchtavan, Crathie and Braemar, c 1998. (Mr and Mrs E Martin)

Archaeological and photogrammetric survey data relating to the consolidation of an 18th-century masonry arch bridge on the old military road at Corgarff, by The Morrison Partnership and Peter Stephen and Partners, 2003. Also, CD-ROM containing report and images from an archaeological watching brief and architectural repairs at Clatt Auld Kirk, by Addyman Associates and The Morrison Partnership, 2003. (Ms D Dobrescu-Parr, The Morrison Partnership)

Archive from excavations at Berry Hill, Oyne, by H Murray, 1999–2000. (Dr H Murray)

Report of Castle Fraser historic landscape survey by Peter McGowan Associates, AOC Archaeology Group Ltd and Patricia Thompson, 1996. (Dr S Fraser, NTS)

Archive from archaeological excavations by SUAT Ltd: Carmelite Street, Banff; Carmelite House Hotel, Low Street, Banff; The Coach House, Kair, Fordoun, 2003; Craigview Works, High Street, Inverbervie. (SUAT)

## ANGUS

Two postcards of the Pictish cross-slab Kirriemuir No. 1, and photograph of Inchbrayock No. 3, a Pictish cross-slab since lost. (Mr N Atkinson, Angus District Council Libraries and Museums)

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: House of Pitmuies, 2001; Balneaves to Douglasmuir, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Purleton Borrow Pits, Ardownie, 2003; Battie's Den Deposition Area, Muirdrum, 2003. (CFA)

Rubbing of heraldic lintel built into the kirkyard dyke of Aberlemno Parish Church, by I Fraser, 2000. The lintel appears to display the cross-crosslet fitchee on a pale of the Erskine family. (Dr I Fraser)

Report and archives from archaeological projects by GUARD: Elliot Nature Trail, 2002, 2003. (GUARD)

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: A90 Glamis and Kirriemuir Junctions, 2002. (Headland Archaeology)





Fig 65. Excavation in progress at Berry Hill, part of the Archaeolink site, Oyne, Aberdeenshire, by H Murray, 1999–2000. (© Dr Hilary Murray: RCAHMS SC 881861)

Photocopy of article, 'Discovery of an ancient relic: Ninianic cross found near Arbroath', from *The Arbroath Guide*, 29 June 1929, concerning the discovery of a cross-slab, now lost, at Peasiehill, Arbirlot. (Mr D Kyle)

Four black-and-white prints of a ruined lectern doocot at Kinnettles, by H Middleton, 2002. (Mr H Middleton)

Information sheet on the Fordhouse Barrow excavations, House of Dun, 1994. (NTS)

Archive from archaeological projects by Scotia Archaeology: Boysack Quarry, 2003. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology)

Drawings of detail of boat on the Cossins cross-slab, by I G Scott, 1995. (Mr I G Scott)

Reports of archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: House of Dun, by Brechin, Angus, 2003; Hospitalfield House, Westway, Arbroath, 2003; Brechin Cathedral, 2003; Field 37 on the Dundee Security of Water Supply 40" Main, 2003; Hole of Ruthven, 2003; Council Yard Site, Baltic Street, 67–75 High Street, Montrose, 2003; Churchyard Walk, Montrose, 2003; Railway Close and Parks Close, Montrose, 2004; The Steadings, Old Montrose Farm, Maryton, 2003. (SUAT)

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

Reports of watching briefs and assessments by Addyman Associates Ltd: Ballimore House, Taynuilt, 2002; Lochgoilhead, 2003; Torr Mhic Redhinn, Mull, 2003. (Addyman Associates)

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Beinn an Tuirc Windfarm, Kintyre, 2001; Glencreran Estate, 1998; Kilmartin Development, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Data disc with covering letter, relating to rock carvings, burnt mounds and a possible standing stone in Kilmartin Glen, identified by P M and B Brown, 2002. (Mr P M Brown)

Report by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Ganavan Collection and Transfer System, Oban, 2003. (CFA)

Photographs relating to discovery of an ice house, Ardenconnel Estate, Rhu, by FIRAT Archaeological Services, 2002. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Report of geophysical survey at Kildavanan Cist 2, North Bute, Glasgow University, 2002. (Glasgow University)

Reports of archaeological investigations by GUARD: Oakbank Farm, Arichonan, 2003; Beinn nan Gudairean, Colonsay, 2003; Kilfinan Church, Cowal, 2004; Gigalum, Isle of Gigha, 2004; North Druimachro Farm, Isle of Gigha, 2003; Ardmish, Isle of Gigha, 2003; Lochan Taynish, excavation of recessed platform, 2003; Bishop Street, Rothesay, 2003; Tangy Wind Farm, 2002. (GUARD)

Data structure report of Islay Caves Project, 2002, by K Hardy, Edinburgh University, and report of the Islay Caves Project 2003, by K Hardy and H Holderness, National Museums of Scotland. (Ms K Hardy, NMS/Edinburgh University)

Archive from project by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Oban Sewerage Scheme, 1998. (Headland Archaeology)

Colour negatives from site visits by P Yeoman: St Blane's Church, 2003; Rothesay Castle, 2003. (Mr P Yeoman, HS)

Photocopy of illustrated typescript report of the Scallcastle Bay cannon project, by J Maddocks, 1996, and copy of report on



conservation of artefacts from SOMAP 98, Sound of Mull, Argyll and Bute, by B Kaye, 1999. (Ms D J Maddocks)

Archive from archaeological project by Scotia Archaeology: Bridgewater, Kilmichael (Plot 1), 2003. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology)

Report of archaeological project by SUAT Ltd: Balure of Shian, Benderloch, 2003. (SUAT)

Report of survey of crannogs on the Isle of Bute, by G Cavers, Underwater Archaeological Research Centre, Nottingham University, 2003. (Mr G Cavers, Underwater Archaeological Research Centre)

Colour print of a cup-marked stone built into a barn at Crinan, 1979. (Mr A Welfare)

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Conservation report by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: conservation of artefacts excavated from a Bronze Age short cist, and an Iron Age long cist, Marshall, Alloa, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archaeological report on Tullibody Old Bridge, by S A Mills, Museum and Heritage Service, Clackmannanshire Council, 2003. (Ms S A Mills, Clackmannanshire Council)

Report by S Farrell: Gartknowie Farm, Clackmannanshire, 2003. (Mr S Farrell)

Reports of archaeological projects by GUARD: Kirkgate Cemetery, Alloa, 2004; Marshall, Alloa, 2003. Geordie's Wood, Muckhart, 2003. (GUARD)

Report, 'Heavy Metal Mines in the Ochil Hills: Chronology and Context', by J G Harrison, 2003. This is a fuller version of a text to be published in *Forth Naturalist and Historian*, vol. 26 (2003). (Mr J G Harrison)

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Castle Green, Stranraer, 2002; Sorbie Tower, 2002. (Mr P Duffy, AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological projects by M Brann: Curriestanes Cursus, Dumfries, 2003; Drumlanrig Castle Parkland, 2003. (Mr M Brann)

Report by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Galloway Metal Mines Project, parts 1 (text) and 2 (illustrations), 2003. (CFA)

Archive and research notes from excavations at Barhobble Chapel, 1984–96, by the late W Cormack. (Mrs S Cormack)

Publication drawings from the Eskdale Field Survey, Eastern Dumfriesshire, by Edinburgh University, 1985. Sites include Castle O'er. (Mr R J Mercer, Edinburgh University)

Archives from archaeological projects by GUARD: Castlemilk House, 1992; Soulseat Abbey, 1991. (GUARD)

Archives from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Gallie Craig, Mull of Galloway, 2003; Whithorn Fey Field, 2000; Whithorn Priory, Dumfries and Galloway, 2002. (Headland Archaeology)

Colour negatives from site visits by Peter Yeoman, 2003: Lagganarn Stone; Wanlockhead Beam Engine; Whithorn Priory Museum; Whithorn Priory graveyard. (Mr P Yeoman, HS)

Three colour photographs of a grass-mark feature, Glenluce, by B J Murray, 2003. (Mrs B J Murray)

Reports of archaeological projects in Dumfries and Galloway: a geophysical survey for the site of Wigtown Friary, GeoQuest Associates, 2002; a watching brief, Castle Street, Stranraer, Dumfries and Galloway Museums Service, 2003. (Mr J Pickin, Stranraer Museum)

Report of archaeological evaluation by SUAT Ltd: Land adjacent to B7076, Lockerbie, 2004. (SUAT)

CD-ROM containing report of an archaeological field survey of two fields, Claughreid Farm, by J C Munro (ed.) *et al.*, undertaken as part of Certificate in Field Archaeology Year 3 Project, 2002. (Ms J C Munro, Glasgow University)

Report of survey of earthworks at Langholm Castle, by T C Welsh, 2003. (Dr T C Welsh)

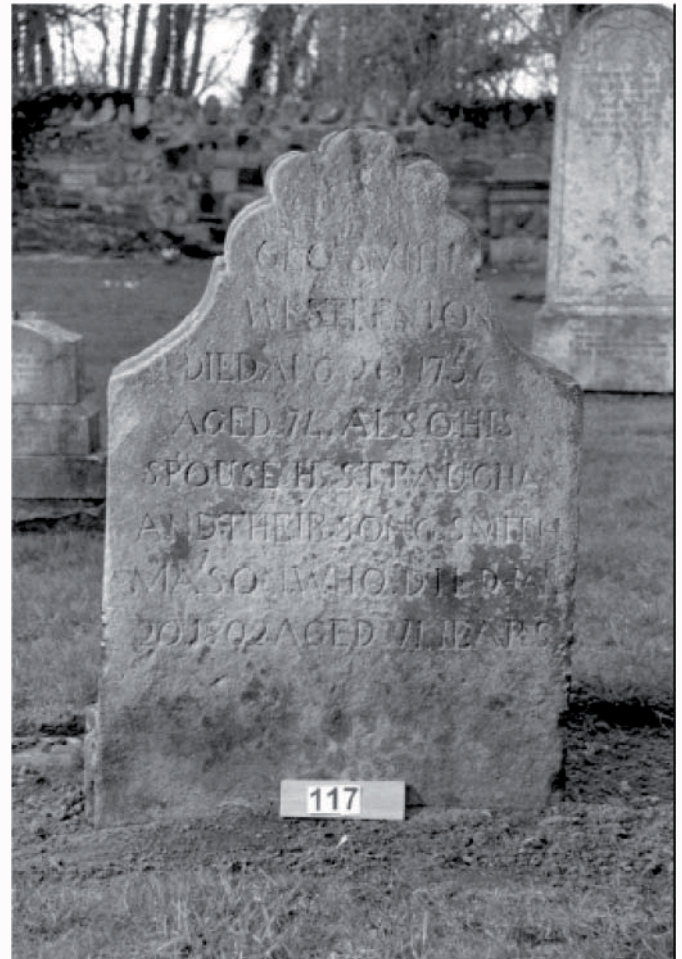
Archive from the excavation of a test-pit at Auchenfedrick, Glencairn, carried out as part of the Channel 4 Time Team television broadcast 'The Big Dig', by P Harding, Wessex Archaeology, D Hall, SUAT Ltd, and G and B Geddes, 2003. (Mr P Harding, Wessex Archaeology)

## DUNDEE CITY

Report of archaeological project by SUAT Ltd: 4 Exchange Street, 2003. (SUAT)



Fig 66. An Early Christian cross-slab discovered in the 1984 excavations by the late Bill Cormack at Barhobble Chapel, Dumfries and Galloway. (© Mrs Sheila Cormack: RCAHMS SC 881888)



Figs 67, 68. Gravestones recorded at Dirleton Parish Church graveyard, East Lothian, by the Dirleton Graveyard Survey. (© Dirleton Graveyard Survey: RCAHMS SC 881867, SC 881872)

## EAST AYRSHIRE

Reports by Addyman Associates Ltd: College Wynd, Kilmarnock, 2003; Fenwick Road, Kilmaurs, 2003. (Addyman Associates)

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Muiryet Bridge and Eastwood Golf Course, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: 76 Townhead Street, Cumnock, 2003; Greenburn Opencast Mine, New Cumnock, 2003. (CFA)

Reports of surveys by GUARD: Hogg Hall, Galston Parish Church, 2003; Waud Mine Blacklead, House of Water, New Cumnock, 2003; Scottish Extractive Industries: The East Ayrshire Coalfields, 2003. (GUARD)

Colour negatives of Rowallan Castle, from a site visit by Peter Yeoman, Historic Scotland, 2003. (Mr P Yeoman, HS)

Report of archaeological evaluation and watching brief at 53–55 Main Street, Newmilns, by SUAT Ltd, 2004. (SUAT)

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Report of environmental impact assessment, HMP Low Moss, by Land Use Consultants, Montague Evans and URS, 2003. (Mr M van Griek, Land Use Consultants)

## EAST LOTHIAN

Reports of watching briefs and assessments by Addyman Associates Ltd: Scottish Birdwatching Resource Centre, Aberlady, 2003; St Mary's Church, Haddington, 2003; 108 North High Street, Musselburgh, 2003. (Addyman Associates)

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Aberlady Garage, 2002; Hedderwick Hill, Dunbar, 2002; Tranent Mains Farm, 2001; Abbeyland/Empire, 2002; 22 Duke Street, Belhaven, 2002; Skedbush, Hattonhill, 2002; Wallyford, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Church Street, Dunbar, 2003; Victoria Harbour, Dunbar, 2003; Greendykes Farm, Macmerry, 2003; 2 Grannus Mews, Inveresk, Musselburgh, 2003; 1 Inveresk Gate, Musselburgh, 2003; 206 New Street, Musselburgh, 2003; Balcarres Road, Musselburgh, 2003; Old Abbey Road, North Berwick, 2003; Longdykes, Prestonpans, 2003; Prestonpans Swimming Pool, Prestonpans, 2003. (Ms Melanie Johnson, CFA)

Report by Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society: the formal garden, Newhailes House, Musselburgh, 1998. (Mr H M D Jones, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Archive from excavations by City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service: Haddington Abbey Mains Farm, bronze age cist, 1999. (Mr J Lawson, City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service)

Copies of prints from photographic survey of Dirleton Parish Church graveyard. (Mr W Fife, Dirleton Graveyard Survey)





Figs 69, 70. See previous page for caption. (© Dirleton Graveyard Survey: RCAHMS SC 881873, SC 881875)

Reports of archaeological projects by GUARD: John Muir Country Park, Dunbar, 2003; Kingston Common, 2003; archaeological work carried out in advance of the upgrade of the A1 in East Lothian: Eweford; Eweford C-Road; Bower House to Thistly Cross; Pencraig Wood; Overhailes Farm; Phantassie; Knowes Farm; Howmuir Farm; Pencraig Hill; South Belton Ford; Thistly Cross to Spott Road. (GUARD)

Archive from watching briefs by Headland Archaeology Ltd: 1 Victoria Park, Haddington, 2003; 69 Millhill, Musselburgh, 2003; Skateraw Quarry, Dunbar, 2000, 2001, 2003. (Headland Archaeology)

Data structure reports relating to excavations and evaluations by Archaeological Services University of Durham (ASUD): Traprain Law Environs Project, phase 2, 2003; East Bearford; Knowes; Standingstone; Whittingehame Tower. (Archaeological Services University of Durham)

### EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Report of an archaeological survey of the farms of Bonnyton Moor, Bogside and Bonnyton, Eaglesham, by S and R Hunter, ACFA, 2003. (Mrs Susan Hunter, ACFA)

Archive from project by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Anchor Mills, Paisley, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: M77 Fenwick to Malletsheugh; Floakside: Conservation of the iron

objects, 2001; Conservation of copper-alloy, silver and lead objects, 2001; Conservation of the organic objects, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of project by GUARD: White Cart Water, 2003. (GUARD)

### CITY OF EDINBURGH

Reports of watching briefs and assessments by Addyman Associates Ltd: The Kennels, Cramond, Edinburgh, 2003; St John Street, Edinburgh, 2001 and 2003; report, with accompanying CD-ROMs, on the historical and analytical assessment of the fire-damaged buildings, South Bridge/Cowgate, 2003. (Addyman Associates)

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Waverley Station, 2002; Granton Gasworks, 2002; Newkirkgate Shopping Centre, Leith, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Cramond Kirk Hall Extension, 2003; Edinburgh Castle, Crown Square Service Trench, Conservation of copper-alloy pins and antler counter, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Granton Harbour, 2003; Greyfriars Tolbooth and Highland Kirk, 2003. (CFA)

Archives from excavations by City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service: Cramond, 1975–78; Edinburgh St Giles, 1981; Ferrymuir, South Queensferry, 2000. Photocopy of drawing of a possible rotary quern, found at Cramond, inscribed with possible Roman numerals



## RCAHMS

and other unidentified symbols. Drawing by I Stephen, 2003. (Mr J Lawson, City of Edinburgh Archaeology Service)

Report and photographic prints, by V E Dean, relating to the discovery of a well at the former primary school, 26 Whitehouse Road, Cramond. (Mrs V E Dean)

Report by Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society: the walled garden, Cramond, 2003. (Mr H M D Jones, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Reports of archaeological projects by GUARD: Cramond Roman Fort, 1991; Edmonstone, 2003; Graham Street, Leith, 2003. (GUARD)

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: The Manse, Cramond, 2003; Old Fishmarket Close, 2000 and 2003; Heriot-Watt Research Park, Riccarton Campus, 2002; Whitefoord House, Canongate, 2001. (Headland Archaeology)

Archive from archaeological project by Scotia Archaeology: Freelands Farm, Ratho, 2003. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology)

Report of archaeological project by SUAT Ltd: Buteland Farm, Balerno, 2003. (SUAT)

## FALKIRK

Report by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Inveravon Farm, 2003. (CFA)

Report by GUARD: High Street, Airth, 2004. (GUARD)

Archive from watching brief by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Gamekeepers Cottage, Airth, 2002. (Headland Archaeology)

## FIFE

Archive from project by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews, 2000. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Various reports from projects in Fife: Scottish Field School excavations at Easter Kinnear, Council for Scottish Archaeology, 1989 and 1990; Isle of May, GUARD, 1993; St Nicholas Farm, St Andrews, SUAT Ltd, 1986-7.

Photographs of industrial buildings in Kirkcaldy, Fife, 1995-96: Nairns Linoleum Works; West Bridge Mill; Church Street Mill; Smithy in Gallatown; Tram Depot Oswalds Road; Holme's Maltings.

Slides of gravestones and churches in Fife, by S Farrell, 2001: Boarhills; Crail; Barony Church, Dysart; St Dennis Graveyard, Dysart; Elie; Kilrenny; Kingsbarns; Kingskettle; Leslie; Markinch North Cemetery; Newburn Church; West Wemyss. Also copy of *Monumental Inscriptions from Auchtermuchty*, by M Bonthron 1992. (Mr S Farrell)

Reports of archaeological projects by GUARD: Firth of Forth, 2002; Kincardine Eastern Link Road, 2003. (GUARD)

Report on trial excavations at 62 Main Street, Aberdour, by M and J Hipwell, as part of the Channel 4 Time Team television broadcast 'The Big Dig', 2003. (Mrs M Hipwell)

Archive from excavations in St Andrews, directed by N Q Bogdan between 1972 and 1976: College Gate; St John's House; Johnston Court; Market Street; Queen Mary's House; 33 North Castle Street; Castlecliffe and St Rule's Tower. Includes general St Andrews prints, slides and research, plus archive from the sites of 36-42 South Street, South Court/Great Eastern, The Old Union and an excavation in Crail. (Mr P Ashmore/Mr R Wellander, HS)

Archive from investigations at Lundin Links cairn cemetery and surrounding area. Skeletal analysis, inventory and report by D Lorimer, including illustrative X-rays, 1998. Auger survey and topographical survey plans by GUARD, 1996. Copies of a newspaper article regarding excavations of the cemetery at Lundin Links (1960s). (HS)

Various draft publication reports from the sites of Byre Theatre, Abbey Street, St Andrews, by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2001. (Mr R McCullagh, HS)

Photograph albums showing the building of the Rosyth Dockyard, c 1913, as well as Rosyth contract documentation and a copy of G Harrison's book, *Alexander Gibb, the Story of an Engineer* (London, 1966). (Mr H Allen, Jacobsgibb Ltd)

Information sheet on excavations at Culross Palace, Fife, 1994. (NTS)

Colour prints of St Ethernan's Priory, Isle of May, by J Sanders, n.d. (Simpson and Brown Architects)

Reports of archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Fife Folk Museum, Ceres, 2003; East Burnside, Cupar, 2003; 29-35 Bruce Street, Dunfermline, 2003; Dunfermline Duplication Sewer Downstream Area, 2003; King Street/Commercial Road, Inverkeithing, 2003; Kilconquhar Castle, 2003; Balfour Place/The Shore, Abbey Walk and Harbour, St Andrews, 2003; 66 Market Street, St Andrews, 2003; St Leonard's Fields, Abbey Walk, St Andrews, 2003; Road Renewals, South Street, St Andrews, 2003; The Roundel, 1 South Street, St Andrews, 2003. Also, archive from archaeological excavations at 106-110 South Street, St Andrews, 2003. (SUAT)

## GLASGOW CITY

Report of an archaeological desk-based study on Glasgow Harbour, by FIRAT Archaeological Services, 2001. (Ms F Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Reports by GUARD: Bell's Pottery, 2003; 204-218 Howard Street, 123-129 Stockwell Street and 16 Goosedubbs, Glasgow, 2003. Also, archives from archaeological projects by GUARD: Coatbridge Road, Bargeddie, 1995; Sheriff Court, Glasgow, 1994. (GUARD)

Publication archive from excavations by GUARD, Glasgow Cathedral, 1988-97. (Mr P Yeoman, HS)

## HIGHLAND

Reports of archaeological field surveys by ACFA: John Muir Trust's Sandwood Estate, 1999 and 2003; the deserted township of Umachan, Raasay, 2003; the township of North Fearn, Part 2, Raasay, 2003. (Mr J Waterton, ACFA)

CD-ROM containing a copy of photographic survey of Inverarish Mill, Raasay, 2003, and report, with data disk, of an archaeological survey of the geology and soils of Raasay, by R Golightly, ACFA, 2002. (Mr J Scott Wood, ACFA)

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Cille Bhrea, 1999; Tesco's, Dingwall, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: proposed road improvements on the A86 from Aberarder to Rubha na Magach: Data Structure Report, 1998; Costed Assessment for Further Work, 1998; Phase 2: Excavation of a Cairn, 1998; Palynological Analysis from a peat core at Coille na Creige Tarsuinn, by Loch Laggan, 2000; Phase 2: Post-excavation of a Cairn, 2000. (CFA)

Reports of archaeological evaluations, desk-based and walkover surveys and watching briefs by S Farrell, some with accompanying archive: Tanglewood, Allangrange, 2003; Boath Road, Auldearn, 2003; Auldearn Footpath Phase 1, Auldearn, 2004; Church Road, Auldearn, 2003; Garblyies Farm, Auldearn, 2003; Kinsteary, by Auldearn, 2004; Avoch Water Mains, 2004; Black Isle Water Main Renewal Project, 2003; Carbost Water Mains Renewal Project, Skye, 2003; Clayside to Brora Water Mains, 2004; Conon Woods, 2004; Achilty by Contin, 2003; Old Contin Bridge, 2003; Corrieyarrack Pass, 2003; 7 Braehead, Cromarty, 2003; Cromarty Links, 2003; Culbo Water Mains Renewal Project, 2003; Ben Tarvie by Dornoch, 2003; Dornoch Square East, Dornoch, 2003; Mitchell's Chemist Shop, High Street, Dornoch, 2003; Balbeg No. 6 by Drumnadrochit, 2003; Duncanstown Water Mains Renewal Project, 2003; Station Road, Fortrose, 2002; Flowerdale Glen, Gairloch, 2003; Fortrose Water Mains Renewal Project, 2003; Station Road, Fortrose, 2004; Glendale Water Mains, 2004; Greenleonach Water Mains, 2004; Hughton Water Mains, 2004; Mains of Gask, Inverarnie, 2003; Culduthel Farm Road, Inverness, 2003; Dell of Inshes, Inverness, 2003; Druid Temple, Inverness, 2003; 12 Huntly Place, Inverness, 2003; Am Baile, Invershin, 2003; Leckie by Kinlochewe, 2003; Rhicullen Quarry by Invergordon, 2003; Kilcoy Water Mains Renewal Project, 2003; Baldow Park, Kincaig, 2004; Durcha, Rosehall by Lairg, 2003; Lochinver Water Supply Renewal Project, 2003; Mulbuie Water Mains Project Phases 1, 2 & 3, 2003; Castlehill, Muir of Ord, 2003; Ashers Bakery, Nairn, 2003; Lochloy, Nairn 1996, 2003; Navidale Farm, Helmsdale, 2003; Resolis Water Mains Renewal Project, 2003; Sandside Estate, Caithness, 2003; Sandside Mast Site, 2003; Invershin by Shieldaig, 2003; Stronlairig Hydro-electric Project, 2003; Tullich Water Main Renewal Project, 2003; Upper Dounreay, Caithness, 2003; Urchany Water Mains,

2004; West Torbreck, 2003; Cnoc an T-Sionnaich, Whitebridge, 2004; Garrogie Hydro Scheme, Whitebridge, 2003; 6 Coggle Street, Wick, 2003. Also, site notebook of archaeological projects in Highland by S Farrell, 2002 to 2003. (Mr S Farrell)

Material relating to graveyard surveys: *St. Regulus Churchyard, Cromarty Monumental Inscriptions*, J and J Lawrie 1979; *East Church, Cromarty – Survey of Inscriptions on Gravestones*, D Alston 1993. Reports and photographic archive of graveyard surveys by S Farrell: Ardersier Cemetery, 2002; Barevan Church, 2003; Breachlich Churchyard, 2003. Also, photographs of St Comgans graveyard, Glendale, Glendale War Memorial, Skye, 2004, and photographs of Petty War Memorial, 2002, and of Skerray War Memorial and gravestones in Skerray Burial Ground, 2002. (Mr S Farrell)

Various reports on projects in Highland: finds from Dornoch Square East, by SUAT Ltd, 2003. Photographs of 7 Braehead, Cromarty, prior to redevelopment, by Reynolds Architecture, with accompanying plan. Reports of radiocarbon dating: Garblyies Farm, Auldearn, 2003; Torbreck, by Essich, 2003. Finds from Rhicullen Quarry by Invergordon, SUAT Ltd, 2003. (Mr S Farrell)

Report of archaeological investigations by GUARD: Clad-na-Alteig, Kinlochbervie, 2003. Also, two cinefilms of J X W P Corcoran's excavations at the Ord North, Lairg, Sutherland, Highland, 1967, one by Grampian Television Ltd. (GUARD)

Reports by Headland Archaeology Ltd: A82 Lairig Bridge Replacement, Glen Coe, 2002; Scourie and Badcall Common Grazings, Sutherland, 1999. Archives from surveys and watching briefs: Avoch thatched cottage, Black Isle, 2000; Lower Loch Ness, Dores, 2001; Portree, Skye, 2001; South of Beaulay Water Pipeline, 2001. (Headland Archaeology)



Fig 71. A watermill, showing overshot wheel, recorded during survey work at Glendale, Skye, Highland, by S Farrell, 2004 (© Mr Stuart Farrell: RCAHMS SC 881865)



## RCAHMS

Report, 'Early Medieval Sculpture and the Production of Meaning, Value and Place: The Case of Hilton of Cadboll, Highland', by Sian Jones, 2003. (Dr S Foster, HS)

Report on archaeological survey by North of Scotland Archaeological Society: Inner Loch Hourn, 2002. (Mr J Wombell, NOSAS)

Drawings of early medieval sculptured stones by I G Scott: Balblair, socket stone, 1998; Rosemarkie cross-slab, 1998; other fragments from Rosemarkie in Groam House Museum, and in National Museum of Scotland, 1996; fragments from Tarbat; also, rubbing of fragment of Nigg cross-slab found 1998; photocopy of conjectural reconstruction of Tarbat 'Dragon Stone' cross-slab. (Mr I G Scott)

Reports of archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Achavanich Stone Setting, Caithness, 2003; Laggan Road, Newtonmore, 2003; Ferry Brae, North Kessock, 2003; Fort William Area Water Supply, Lindalie, Spean Bridge, 2003. (SUAT)

Report of archaeological evaluation by Wessex Archaeology: Loch Migdale, Sutherland, 2003. (Mr R J C Smith, Wessex Archaeology)

## INVERCLYDE

Colour negatives from site visits by P Yeoman, Historic Scotland: Greenock Cut, Sluice House and Sluice Mechanism. (Mr P Yeoman, HS)

Colour photographs and negatives of general views and details of Loch Thom and Greenock Cut, taken c 1996. (Ms M McDonald)

## MIDLOTHIAN

Archive from project by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Pathhead Line Rebuild, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archives from archaeological projects by GUARD: Lamb's Nursery, Newbattle, 1992; Newbattle Abbey, 1992. (GUARD)

## MORAY

Photocopies of updated Aberdeenshire and Moray Planning and Development Service archaeological site index sheet relating to Convene Muir, Inveravon, 2003. (Aberdeenshire Council)

Archive from project by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Glassgreen, Birnie Road, Elgin, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report on a pillbox and anti-aircraft gunpit at Kinloss Airfield, by W A Bartlam, 2003. (Mr W A Bartlam)

Offprint of *A Class II Pictish Monument at Gordonstoun, Moray*, by Dr P Z Dransart. (The late Mr N Q Bogdan)

Reports of archaeological projects by S Farrell: Firthside, Stotfield Road, Lossiemouth, 2004; New Forres Quarry, Forres, 2004. (Mr S Farrell)

Report of excavations at Birnie, Moray, 2002, by F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland, 2003. (Mr F Hunter, NMS)

Photocopies of notes and photographs by I G Scott of an 18th-century mural monument removed from Drainie Old Kirk, now at St Gerardine's High Church, Lossiemouth, 2003. Drawings of early medieval sculptured stones by Ian G Scott: Drainie 17, cross-slab, 2000; David and the lion fragment, 1996; drawings of the six Burghead bulls, and the Lochardill and Kingsmills stones, with a

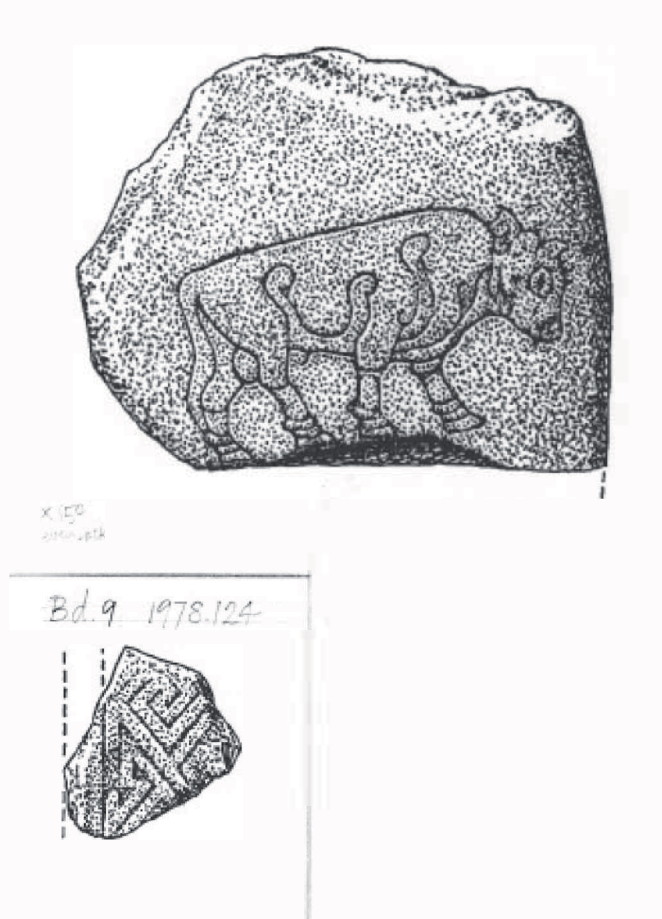


Fig 72. Drawings of the early medieval sculptured stones, Burghead bull no. 3, and cross fragment Burghead no. 9, Moray, by I G Scott. (© RCAHMS: drawing by Mr Ian G Scott. RCAHMS SC 881891)

comparative drawing of the bulls and other cattle from the Moray Firth area. Photographic copy of drawing by I G Scott of Kinneddar Manse/Drainie 6 cross fragment, now in Elgin Museum, Moray, 2002. (Mr I G Scott)

Archive from archaeological excavations at 115 and 123–133 High Street, Elgin, and Ladyhill, Elgin. (SUAT)

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

Reports of archaeological projects by GUARD: Glenscorrodale, Arran, 2004; Kilwinning Abbey, Kilwinning, 2003. (GUARD)

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Craig-en-Ros Road, Millport, Cumbrae, 2003; Perceton, Irvine, 2001. (Headland Archaeology)

Colour negatives from site visits by P Yeoman, Historic Scotland: Ardrossan Castle, 2004; excavations by Tom Addyman at Dreghorn, Irvine, 2004; Portencross Castle. (Mr P Yeoman, HS)

Survey and analysis of stone circles, Machrie Moor No. 10, North Ayrshire, by W Nicholson, 2003. (Mr W Nicholson)

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Report of archaeological project by Addyman Associates Ltd: Dullatur, Cumbernauld, 2002. (Addyman Associates)



Archive from project by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Dykehead Road, Airdrie, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Garbett Hill, near Cumbernauld, 2003. (CFA)

Report of archaeological investigation by GUARD: Smithstone Road, Cumbernauld, 2003. (GUARD)

Report of survey of a snuff mill at Townhead Reservoir, Kilsyth, by Kilsyth Academy Field Archaeology Group, 2002. (Mr D MacInnes)

## ORKNEY

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Berst Ness, Westray, 2002; Mine Howe, Conservation of Small Finds, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Drawings and small find cards from excavations at Pool, Sanday, no date. (Prof. J Hunter, Birmingham University)

Reports of archaeological investigations by GUARD: Bookan chambered cairn, 2003; cremated remains from Knowes of Trotty, Harray, 2004; cremated remains from a Bronze Age Mortuary Site, Loth Road, Sanday, 2003. Archive from: St Magnus Centre, Kirkwall, 2002. CD-ROM containing ACCESS 2000 database of finds and contexts, Howe, Stromness, 2003. Interim report of excavations at Quoygre, Westray, Orkney, by York University, 2002. (GUARD)

Archives from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Marine Energy Test Centre, Billia Croo, 2003; Newark, Deerness, 2000; Golgotha, Papa Stronsay, 2001. (Headland Archaeology)

Letters to J G Callander, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities, from James Forester, Hutton, Rousay, on cairns at Farraclett and Bigland, 1935, and from Walter G Grant, Trumland, Rousay, on the discovery of an urn at Taversoe Tuick (with two accompanying drawings) 1937. (Ms A S Henshall)

Report by GSB Prospection on geophysical survey of Mine Howe, 1999. (HS)

Correspondence, with accompanying annotated map and photographs, relating to the location of the possible souterrain at Clowigar, Crantit/Upper Scapa, by M Howe, 2003–4. (Mr M Howe)

Handlist of plans and drawings relating to High Seas Fleet ships scuttled in Scapa Flow, by National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. (National Maritime Museum)

Data Structure Report for Mine Howe and Round Howe, Tankerness, 2002, and report on Geophysical Survey by GSB Prospection of Orkney World Heritage Site, Phases II and III, 2003. (Orkney Archaeological Trust)

## PERTH AND KINROSS

Report by Addyman Associates Ltd: Ossian's Hall, The Hermitage, Dunkeld, 2003. (Addyman Associates)

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Midfield, Abernethy, 2001; Huntingtower, 2001. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Typescript report on five prehistoric sculpture sites in the Ben Lawers area, by S Beckensall, and P and B Brown, 2002. (Mr S Beckensall)

Photocopies of plans of sites surveyed by the Breadalbane Heritage Society: East Schiehallion Area A, Sites 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, no date. (Mrs M C Thomas, Breadalbane Heritage Society)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Errol Churchyard, Errol, 2003; Inchtute Churchyard, Inchtute, 2003. (CFA)

Report on Tomnadashan Mine and associated remains, Wester Tullich, by Richard deVere, 2000. (CSA)

Reports of archaeological investigations by GUARD: Dull Parish Church, Aberfeldy, 2003; Geordie's Wood, 2003. (GUARD)

Two photographs of a probable peat store, Meall nan Oighueag, Loch Tay, E Drew, 1997. (Mr J G Harrison)

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: A9 Bankfoot Junction, 2003; Shanzie Souterrain, Alyth, 2000; Salvation Army Halls, South Street, Perth, 1999; Home Farm, Castle Menzies, 1999. (Headland Archaeology)

Tummel Forest, Field Survey Draft Reports 1977 and 1978. (Mr P Ashmore, HS)

Perth High Street excavation archive, 1975–77, including manuscripts, negatives, slides and drawings. (Mr P Ashmore/Mr R Wellander, HS)

Illustrated report of an assessment of condition and management options of the Carpow logboat, by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, 2003. (Mr D Strachan, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust)

Drawings of Crieff early medieval cross-slab, 2000, and Pittensorn sculptured stone, 1997, by I G Scott. Also, rubbing and trial tracing on film of the inscribed cross-slab, by I G Scott, 2003. (Mr I G Scott)

Reports of archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Camserney Farm, near Aberfeldy, 2003; Cluny Burn, Aberfeldy, 2003; Gattaway Farm, Abernethy, 2002; Auchterarder, 2003; Blackford, by Auchterarder, 2003; Roman Road, Ardoch Roman Fort, Braco, 2003; Strowan Road, Comrie, 2003; 30 Holding, Coupar Angus, 2004; Highland Adventure Safaris, Drumdewan, Dull, 2004; The Hermitage, Dunkeld, 2003; Frandy, Glendevon, 2003; Beins Law, Glentarkie, 2003; Roxannes, Foundry Lane/Kinnoull Street, Perth, 2002; St John's Kirk, Perth, 2002. Also, archive from archaeological excavations at the South-west Bastion of Cromwell's Citadel on the South Inch, Perth. (SUAT)

Copy of letter objecting to a proposed wind farm at Drumderg, Bridge of Cally, by S Thorne, 2004. (Ms S Thorne)

Photographs of prehistoric sculptured stones at Braes of Taymouth and Lundin, no date. (Dr W Yellowlees)

## RENFREWSHIRE

Report by Addyman Associates Ltd: Barochan House, Houston, 2002. (Addyman Associates)

Report on the Castle and Lands of Stanely, Paisley by D Topen, Renfrewshire Local History Forum, 2003. (Mr B Henry, Renfrewshire Local History Forum)

Archive from archaeological project by GUARD: Walls Hill, 1991. (GUARD)

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Auchencrow, Berwickshire, 2002; Dod Mill, Lauderdale, 2002; Nortonhall Farm, Lauderdale, 2002; Ayton to Chirnside, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)



Fig 73. The four-poster stone circle at Lundin, Logierait, Perth and Kinross, was excavated by the Breadalbane Archaeological Society in 1963. This shot illustrates the packing stones revealed around the base of the north-west stone. (© Dr W Yellowlees: RCAHMS SC 881878)

Report by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, 2003: watching brief at Kirkdean Farm, Blythbridge, Scottish Borders. Also CD-ROM containing interim report on the discovery and partial excavation of an unenclosed platform settlement, within the Fruid Reservoir, Tweedsmuir, by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, 2004. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Photocopies of correspondence between James Curle and Sir Hercules Read and Reginald A Smith of the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities, relating to Newstead, 1892–1916, from originals now in the Department of Mediaeval and Later Antiquities Archive, The British Museum. (Dr D Kidd, The British Museum)

Reports by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Dryburgh Estate, St Boswells, water main replacement, 2003; Channelkirk Church, by Oxtou, 2003; Hawick Future Water Treatment Scheme, 2003. (CFA)

Photocopy of poems by Rev. J S Drummond, written in 1932 and 1945, on the theme of the Eildon Hills and the Roman occupation. Accompanying correspondence with O Owen, Historic Scotland, 1998 and 2000, describes an excavation by Rev. Drummond of the 'Bourjou', Mid Eildon, c 1934. Also, laser copy of photograph showing scouts at work in the trench. (Rev. J S Drummond, per Ms O Owen, HS)

Reports of archaeological investigations by GUARD: Neidpath Inn, Peebles, 2003. (GUARD)

Archives from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Glenfin Quarry, Cockburnspath, 2003; Coldingham Priory, 2003; Innerleithen Cemetery, 2002, 2003; Menzion Farm, Tweedsmuir, 2003. (Headland Archaeology)

## SHETLAND

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: St Ninian's Isle Kirk, excavations 1999–2000: conservation of the iron and bone, and conservation of second batch of finds, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of archaeological survey of the coastline of Bressay, by Bressay History Group, 2001. (Mr A Duffus, Bressay History Group)

Reports of archaeological projects by GUARD: St John's Chapel, Unst, 2003; the Biggings, Papa Stour, 2004. Also, reports by Lithic Research: Scord of Brouster, West Mainland, re-examination of quartz assemblage, 2003, and catalogue of lithic artefacts, 2003. Archive from the excavation of the prehistoric house and enclosure, Catpund, Cunningsburgh, 1988. (GUARD)

Drawing of cross-incised stone, St Ninian's Isle, by I G Scott, 2000. (Mr I G Scott)

Interim Report No. 8 of Old Scatness Broch and Jarlshof Environs Project: Field Season 2002, by Shetland Amenity Trust and Bradford University, 2003 (2 volumes). (Ms V Turner, Shetland Amenity Trust)

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Two photographs, with covering letter, relating to a medieval grave-slab in Girvan Old Kirkyard, by J I Jones, 2003. (Mr I Jones)

Letter, illustrated with sketches, relating to a medieval graveslab in Girvan Old Kirkyard, by J McLean, 2003. (Mr J McLean)

Reports of archaeological investigations by GUARD: Carrick Halls, Ayr, 2003; Carbonised Macrofossil Plant Remains from Ailsa View, 2003; Pinwherry-Ballantrae Powerline, 2003. (GUARD)

Reports of archaeological project by SUAT Ltd: Bolestyle Road, Kirkmichael, 2003. (SUAT)

## **SOUTH LANARKSHIRE**

Report of project by Addyman Associates Ltd: South Lanarkshire: Grange Road, Pettinain, 2003. (Addyman Associates)

Archives from projects by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Manor Avenue, East Kilbride, 2002; Walston to Carnwath, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports by Biggar Museum Trust, 2003: upstanding archaeological features on Weston Farm, Dunsyre, Biggar; fieldwork and excavations at Nether Hangingshaw Farm, Coulter, 2003; fragment of stone axe, East Kilbride, 2003. (Biggar Museum Trust)

Reports of archaeological investigations by GUARD: Union Street and Church Lane, Carluke, 2003; carbonised plant macrofossil remains from Nether Hangingshaw Farm, Coulter, 2003; 17 Main Street, East Kilbride, 2004; 176–178 King Street, Rutherglen, 2003. (GUARD)

Archive from projects by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Biggar to Walston overhead line replacement, 2001; Boat Farm, Thankerton, 2002; Cathkin Mid Farm, Burnside, 2003; Carmaben, Dolphinton, 2001; King Street/Queen Street, Rutherglen, 1997. (Headland Archaeology)

Colour negatives taken by Peter Yeoman of sites in South Lanarkshire, 2003: Bothwell Castle; Cadzow Castle; Craignethan Castle. (Mr P Yeoman, HS)

Report of survey of Phillipshill Meal Mill, East Kilbride Parish, by S Nisbet, 2003. (Mr S Nisbet)

Archive from archaeological projects by Scotia Archaeology: 121 Main Street, Carnwath, 2003; Moat Park Heritage Centre, Biggar, 2003. (Mr J Lewis, Scotia Archaeology)

Report of archaeological project by SUAT Ltd: Swaites Hill, by Pettinain, 2003. (SUAT)

## **STIRLING**

Final report on the Service Stone, Holyrood Churchyard, Stirling, by Nicolas Boyes Stone Conservation, 2003. (Nicolas Boyes Stone Conservation)

Report of archaeological project by GUARD: Leny Woods, Callander, 2003. (GUARD)

Report on CD-ROM. Flanders Moss: Historical Background, for Scottish Natural Heritage, by John G Harrison, 2002. (Mr J G Harrison, SNH)

Digital excavation archive from Doune Roman Fort, Doune Primary School, Doune, carried out by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 2003. (Mr M Middleton, Headland Archaeology)

Report of archaeological watching brief by SUAT Ltd: Wallace Monument, Stirling, 2004. (SUAT)

## **WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE**

Archive from project by AOC Archaeology Group Ltd: Duntocher Primary School, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological watching brief by FIRAT Archaeological Services: New Kilpatrick Parish Church, Bearsden, 2003. (Ms F M C Baker, FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Photocopies of correspondence and plans relating to excavations at the Roman Garden, Golden Hill, Duntocher, 1978. (Prof. L Keppie, Glasgow University)

Report of archaeological project by GUARD: St Augustine's Episcopal Church, Dumbarton, 2003. (GUARD)

Colour negatives of Dumbarton Castle and the slipway of Blackburn seaplane factory, West Dunbartonshire, by Mr Peter Yeoman, Historic Scotland, 2003. (Mr P Yeoman, HS)

## **WEST LOTHIAN**

Archive from watching brief by Headland Archaeology Ltd: Kestral Brae/Newyearfield, Livingston, 2003. (Headland Archaeology)

Report of investigation of a possible souterrain by R Heyburn, Edinburgh University, 2001. (Mr R Heyburn, Edinburgh University)

## **WESTERN ISLES**

Report of watching brief by C Barrowman at Trimisceir, ruined blackhouse village, Eoropie, Lewis, 2002. (Dr C Barrowman)

Report and photographic prints relating to an archaeological survey and assessment by R Barrowman, Pentland Road, Lewis, 2003. (Ms R Barrowman)

Report of excavations and survey at Garenin, Isle of Lewis, 1998, by C Burgess and M Johnson (eds), 1999. (Dr C Burgess)

The Western Isles Project 5th Interim Report, and Dun Vulcan, Bornish, South Uist, Interim Report, Sheffield University Archaeology Department, 1991. (Mr S Farrell)

Colour slides of Teampull Eoin and Clach an Trushal, Lewis, by I Fisher, 2003. (Mr I Fisher)

Archive from excavation and surveys on Barra, Sandray, Mingulay, and Pabbay, Western Isles, by Sheffield University, and the Shiant Islands, Western Isles, by students from the Czech Republic, 1995–2002. (Dr P Foster)

Report of archaeological investigations by GUARD in the Western Isles: Garrynahine, Lewis, 2003. (GUARD)

Archive from Bernera Bridge (Great Bernera, Tursachan, Barraglom) standing stones, including site plans from trenches and pottery lists. Also, photocopy of 'The excavation of post-medieval burials from Braigh, Aignish, Lewis, 1989', by R McCullagh and F McCormick, from *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, vol. 25 (1991). (Mr R McCullagh, HS)

St Kilda Archaeologist's Annual Report 2003, and report of a watching brief on a water-pipe trench, Village Bay, St Kilda, by S Bain, The National Trust for Scotland, 2003. Also, CD-ROM of the Revised Nomination of St Kilda for inclusion in the World Heritage Site List. (Ms S Bain, NTS)

Report on the St Kilda Artefacts and Manuports Project (SKAMP) fieldwork, by A Fleming, University of Wales, Lampeter, 2003. (Prof. A Fleming, University of Wales)



# A LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES

Compiled by P J Ashmore

## Introduction

This list consists of dates notified to the compiler between November 2002 and late December 2003. Most palaeoenvironmental dates are omitted although those which have an obvious direct significance for an archaeological site are included.

Date sponsors other than Historic Scotland are identified at the end of some site date lists. The compiler is grateful to AOC Archaeology Group, GUARD and Headland Archaeology for providing many such dates and to all others who contributed. Where no sponsor is identified the dates were paid for by HS.

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 could be cited as Cook, M, 2004, 'Forest Road, Kintore', *DES 2003* (ns) 4, 154.

Non-HS entries for inclusion in next year's list should be sent to the compiler at [Patrick.Ashmore@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Patrick.Ashmore@scotland.gsi.gov.uk), before Christmas 2004.

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>				
<b>Forest Road, Kintore</b> (NJ 787 158) Cook, M.*				
AA-52399	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 2151 of an oven, derived from <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charcoal	1930±55	-25.5
AA-52400	Piece of willow charcoal from burnt layer 2403/7666 of an oven, derived from <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charcoal	1865±40	-24.9
AA-52401	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 7047 of an oven, derived from <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charcoal	2255±55	-24.7
AA-52402	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 7283 of the ditch around a roundhouse; thought to have been burnt within the structure and then deposited in the ditch.	Charcoal	3145±40	-27.0
AA-52403	Piece of unidentifiable charcoal (222a) from <i>in situ</i> burning in hearth fill 7387 within a roundhouse. See also AA-52404 and AA-52405; although the lack of identification of the charcoal weakens this date, the close agreement between the three dates provides confidence in the result.	Charcoal	3180±40	-26.5
AA-52404	Piece of unidentifiable charcoal (222b) from <i>in situ</i> burning in hearth fill 7387 within a roundhouse. See also AA-52403 and AA-52405.	Charcoal	3225±40	-25.8
AA-52405	Piece of unidentifiable charcoal (222c) from <i>in situ</i> burning in hearth fill 7387 within a roundhouse. See also AA-52403 and AA-52404.	Charcoal	3200±40	-24.7
AA-52406	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 7575 of a pit, derived from dumping into the pit. See also AA-52407 and AA-52408.	Charcoal	1895±35	-27.8
AA-52407	Piece of willow charcoal from same context as AA-52406. See also AA-52408.	Charcoal	1865±35	-27.4
AA-52408	Piece of oak charcoal from same context as AA-52406. See also AA-52407.	Charcoal	1955±35	-25.0
AA-52409	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 7695 of a pit, derived from dumping into the pit.	Charcoal	1945±40	-26.7
AA-52410	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 8217 of an oven, derived from <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charcoal	1205±45	-27.8
AA-52411	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 8264 of a pit, derived from dumping. See also AA-52412.	Charcoal	1935±35	-26.8
AA-52412	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 8264 of a pit. See also AA-52411, a significantly younger date, which suggests that this oak charcoal was residual from much earlier activity.	Charcoal	5235±45	-26.3
AA-52413	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 8385 of a post-hole within a roundhouse, derived from <i>in situ</i> burning of the post.	Charcoal	2275±35	-26.6
AA-52414	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 8605 of a post-hole within a roundhouse, derived from dumping.	Charcoal	2860±45	-25.1
AA-52415	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 8777 of a post-hole within a roundhouse, derived from <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charcoal	2935±45	-26.5
AA-52416	Piece of willow charcoal from fill 9343 of a post-hole within a roundhouse, derived from <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charcoal	2510±40	-26.0
AA-52417	Piece of willow charcoal from fill 9635 of the ditch around a roundhouse; thought to have been burnt within the structure and then deposited in the ditch.	Charcoal	2140±40	-25.7
AA-52418	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 9961 of the ditch around a possible artificial mound; thought to have been charred on the mound and then deposited in the ditch.	Charcoal	5080±50	-24.8
AA-52419	Piece of oak charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt layer 11008 on a possible artificial mound. The significant difference between this date and a date from willow charcoal in the same context (AA-52420) suggests that the oak was of significant age at death.	Charcoal	5230±50	-25.1
AA-52420	Piece of willow charcoal same context as AA-52419.	Charcoal	5040±50	-26.7
AA-53175	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 11061 of a gully; presumably burnt <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	2275±40	-26.3
AA-53176	Piece of willow charcoal from fill 7462 of a ring-groove; thought to have been deposited during the life of the structure surrounded by the ring-groove.	Charcoal	4290±45	-25.7
AA-53177	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 8393 of an oven; presumably burnt <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	1920±40	-25.0
AA-53178	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 7820 of an oven; presumably burnt <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	700±60	-26.5
AA-53179	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 9201 of a hollow; assumed to relate to cleaning of the central hearth within a roundhouse. See also AA-53181 and AA-53182.	Charcoal	2525±40	-23.8
AA-53180	Piece of oak charcoal from primary fill 8293 of a pit.	Charcoal	2260±40	-24.8
AA-53181	Piece of birch charcoal from same context as AA-53179. See also AA-53182.	Charcoal	2480±40	-26.4
AA-53182	Piece of willow charcoal from same context as AA-53179. See also AA-53181.	Charcoal	2480±55	-26.1
AA-53183	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 11192 of a hollow.	Charcoal	1235±55	-27.5
AA-53184	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 7516 of an oven.	Charcoal	1920±40	-27.0
AA-53185	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 11244 of a pit overlying its stone base, and under upper fill.	Charcoal	1120±40	-26.6
AA-53186	Piece of willow charcoal from fill 11527 of an oven.	Charcoal	1740±45	-26.6
AA-53187	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 9543 of a gully slot. See also AA-53188 and AA-53191.	Charcoal	1190±40	-26.4

# RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>Forest Road, Kintore</b> (NJ 787 158) Cook, M:* (cont.)				
AA-53188	Piece of hazel charcoal from same context as AA-53187. See also AA-53191.	Charcoal	1215±45	-26.6
AA-53189	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 9661 of a post-hole.	Charcoal	1235±40	-27.0
AA-53190	Piece of hazel charcoal from spread 11262 of burnt material; assumed to relate to cleaning of the central hearth within a roundhouse. See also AA-53192.	Charcoal	3245±50	-25.2
AA-53191	Piece of birch charcoal from same context as AA-53187. See also AA-53188.	Charcoal	1190±45	-25.8
AA-53192	Piece of oak charcoal from same context as AA-53190.	Charcoal	3300±50	-26.3
GU-10535	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 8344B of the ditch around a roundhouse; presumably burnt <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	1270±50	-26.5
GU-10537	Piece of hazel charcoal (387) from fill 8541 of the ditch around a roundhouse; thought to have been burnt within the structure and then deposited in the ditch.	Charcoal	2540±80	-26.8
GU-10539	Piece of willow charcoal from layer 8701, derived from the <i>in situ</i> burning and collapse of a roundhouse.	Charcoal	2830±60	-26.1
GU-10542	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 9360 of the ditch around a roundhouse.	Charcoal	2940±50	-27.7
GU-10545	Piece of hazel charcoal (742) from fill 10767 of a post-hole within a roundhouse, burnt <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	2160±70	-25.5
GU-10548	Piece of willow charcoal from fill 11252 of an oven, derived from <i>in situ</i> burning.	Charcoal	1830±60	-25.4
GU-10549	Piece of birch charcoal from layer 11341, representing <i>in situ</i> burning of a roundhouse.	Charcoal	2150±50	-26.1
GU-10650	Piece of birch charcoal (728) from fill 10332 of a stone-lined pit; presumably burnt <i>in situ</i> .	Charcoal	2270±60	-26.8
*Sponsor: Bett Homes				
<b>Sands of Forvie</b> (NK 010 250) Warren, G:				
SUERC-831	Piece of hazel charcoal (035) from charcoal-rich organic sand lens 1506; interpreted as a hearth, sealed by fire-cracked stones 1507, and overlying organic sand 1502.	Charcoal	4595±45	-26.20
SUERC-832	Piece of <i>Pomodpacea</i> charcoal (050) from same context as SUERC-831.	Charcoal	4650±45	-26.70
SUERC-833	Piece of hazel charcoal (037) from dark organic-rich sand layer 1305; interpreted as a hearth, underlying fire-cracked stones 1304, and overlying organic sands 1302.	Charcoal	4430±45	-25.00
SUERC-836	Piece of hazel charcoal (002) from same context as SUERC-833.	Charcoal	4160±45	-26.40
<b>Thainstone</b> (NJ 773 181) Murray, J C and Murray H K:*				
Beta-181169	Charcoal representing a primary structural post of a roundhouse 11m in diameter, with a porched entrance to the SE.	Charcoal	1940±40	-25.0
Beta-181170	Charcoal representing a primary structural post of a roundhouse 11m in diameter, with a porched entrance to the SE.	Charcoal	1960±40	-26.0
Beta-181171	Charcoal representing a repair post of a roundhouse 11m in diameter, with a porched entrance to the SE.	Charcoal	1830±40	-25.1
Beta-181172	Charcoal from a post-hole of a four-post setting near a roundhouse 11m in diameter, with a porched entrance to the SE.	Charcoal	1870±40	-25.5
*Sponsor: Aberdeen & Northern Marts Group Ltd				
<b>ANGUS</b>				
<b>Hawkhill</b> (NO 6820 5140) Rees, A, Mitchell, C and Strachan, R:				
AA-53700	Part of the left femur (DS1) of an adult female human (Burial 1) found in a pit within which two further burials were interred. Burial 1 lay on her back with the knees drawn up to her chest and the head looking NE. All three burials overlay two iron artefacts. The grave pit had been backfilled with charcoal-rich material.	Bone, human	1185±50	-20.70
AA-53701	Human cranium fragment (DS2) from an adult female human (Burial 2) found in a pit within which two further burials were interred. Burial 2 lay on her right side facing E with the legs extended round the lower edge of the circular grave pit. Burial 3 had been placed partially overlying Burial 2 with the head of Burial 3 in the lap of Burial 2, looking N. All three burials overlay two iron artefacts. The grave pit had been backfilled with charcoal-rich material.	Bone, human	1265±50	-20.50
AA-53702	Right metacarpal (DS3) of an adult female human (Burial 3) in a pit within which two further burials were interred. Burial 3 was placed in a crouched position, looking E with the head lying in the pelvic area of Burial 2, who faced into the centre of the pit. The wrists and left arm of Burial 3 were positioned beneath the upper torso and shoulder blade.	Bone, human	1325±45	-20.60
AA-54918	Charred barley grain (DS8) from medial fill 401 of a metalworking feature which incorporated alternating layers of slag, hammerscale, charcoal and ash. The grain was probably incorporated during firing in the pit for metalworking but given the frequency of cereal grains within all samples recovered from this feature, it may have had served a dual function and when not used for working metal the pit may have been used to roast grain.	Charred grain	1050±40	-22.33
AA-54919	Unabraded piece of oak charcoal (DS11) from medial fill 402 of a metalworking feature which incorporated alternating layers of slag, hammerscale, charcoal and ash, which appear to demonstrate the episodic nature of the activities within this pit.	Charcoal	1160±40	-25.76
AA-54920	Unabraded piece of oak charcoal (DS12 (197)) from same context as AA-54919.	Charcoal	1150±40	-25.55
AA-54921	Charred barley grain (DS10) c. 430A from fill 430A of a grave from which the bones of three adult females were recovered. The fill was composed of burnt and unburnt animal bone, charcoal, ash, and sooty sandy silt fills with a predominance of heather charcoal. The sandy gravel excavated to create the grave pit was completely absent from the fill of the grave. The date was obtained to help assess whether or not the backfill contained elements of the grave assemblage, or alternatively, simply residual material.	Charred grain	1200±40	-25.30

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>Hawkhill</b> (NO 6820 5140) Rees, A, Mitchell, C and Strachan, R: (cont.)				
AA-54922	Charred barley grain from platform hearth 455A at the centre of the roundhouse, which also produced frequent large charcoal lumps and ash. This was sealed by windblown or generally topsoil-derived deposits.	Charred grain	2045±40	-24.02
AA-54923	Charred barley grain (DS14) from lowest basal fill 476, the primary occupation layer, from the NE3 square in the roundhouse interior. See also AA-54924.	Charred grain	2065±40	-22.64
AA-54924	Charred barley grain (DS15) from the same context as AA-54923.	Charred grain	1955±40	-21.66
AA-54925	Charred barley grain (DS16 (294)) from lowest basal fill 477A, the primary occupation layer, from the NW17 square in the roundhouse interior.	Charred grain	2150±40	-24.32
AA-54926	Charred barley grain (DS17 (294)) from lowest basal fill 477B, the primary occupation layer, from NW17 square in the roundhouse interior.	Charred grain	1980±40	-21.29
AA-54927	Charred barley grain (DS4) from tertiary fill 1138 of pit 1116, an ash-filled, stone-lined pit within a revetted platform on the threshold of a semi-subterranean building.	Charred grain	1190±40	-23.02
AA-54928	Charred barley grain (DS5) from the same context as AA-54927.	Charred grain	1210±40	-23.12

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

### **Bruach an Druimein** (NR 8203 9720) Ballin Smith, B:

SUERC-313	Piece of alder charcoal (053) from layer 003 of burnt soil and charcoal below a paved floor associated with House 1. Below the charcoal layer was natural gravel and the paving was immediately below the topsoil. The burning is associated with the earlier use of the site or preparation of the site before the construction of a timber roundhouse.	Charcoal	2160±45	-27.72
SUERC-314	Piece of oak charcoal (057) from a deposit of charcoal (407) at the base of a collapsed stone revetment against the inner face of the ditch associated with the roundhouses. The deposit lies above the earliest phases of ditch construction and below the final backfilling of the ditch.	Charcoal	2185±50	-26.33
SUERC-315	Charred hazel twig or stick (109) from the top of the fill of post-hole PH36 cut into the natural gravel and covered by topsoil. The fill contained a large, flat chocking stone and the remains of a burnt post belonging to the ring of post-holes of House 2.	Charcoal	2195±50	-27.27
SUERC-316	Piece of hazel charcoal (128) from charcoal layer 112 within a sub-rectangular pit forming a multi-phase cooking trough. A clay lining was added after the first trough had been used. The sample comes from the charcoal layer at the bottom of this clay lining. Above this layer the trough was filled with large rounded stones, above which were two hearths and a post-hole.	Charcoal	2245±45	-26.66
SUERC-319	Grain of charred barley from Pit 1, a round-bottomed pit cut into the natural gravel 12m from the houses and covered by topsoil. Its fill (502) contained two layers of burnt grain and charcoal separated by layers of sand and gravel. Interpreted as a grain storage/drying pit, which was reused to contain debris cleared from the main site.	Charred grain	2065±50	-24.41
SUERC-320	Grain of charred barley from Pit 2, cut into the natural gravel 12m from the houses and covered by topsoil. Its fill (504) was layers of baked clay and layers of burnt grain. The baked clay contained the burnt remains of wooden stakes, burnt bone, charcoal and pieces of wattle and daub. Interpreted as a grain storage/drying pit, which was reused to contain debris cleared from the main site.	Charred grain	2140±50	-24.34

### **Inchmarnock** (NS 0237 5965) Conolly, R, Jones, E and Lowe C.\*

AA-53159	Carbonised charred hazelnut shell from the fill of a gully associated with metalworking activity within a building, sealed by a root-turbated layer.	Charred hazelnut shell	1150±35	-24.2
AA-53160	Carbonised charred hazelnut shell from the fill of a gully forming a boundary between an early cemetery and a metalworking area. Overlain by a possible hearth and cut by post-holes and a pit; all overlain by root-turbated layer.	Charred hazelnut shell	1310±35	-23.4
AA-53161	Carbonised charred hazelnut shell from the fill of a pit, rich in charcoal and industrial debris. Sealed by a sandy silt containing abundant fragments of slate (some inscribed), charcoal and occasional pieces of slag.	Charred hazelnut shell	1450±95	-24.8
AA-53162	Fragment of charcoal ( <i>Alnus</i> sp.) from the fill of a sub-rectangular stone-lined pit adjacent to a building. The fill was rich in charcoal and sealed by a root-turbated layer.	Charcoal	1480±35	-26.8
AA-53163	Fragment of charcoal from a lens of charcoal within the secondary fill of a ditch. Sealed by a layer containing slate motif pieces and a c 8th-century cross-marked stone.	Charcoal	1130±35	-25.3
AA-53164	Carbonised charred hazelnut shell from a primary hearth deposit, sealed by a layer of ash.	Charred hazelnut shell	1620±35	-23.1
AA-53165	Charred hazelnut shell from a charcoal-rich context associated with an ash deposit, sealed by a later hearth and ash debris with evidence of rabbit disturbance.	Charred hazelnut shell	1260±35	-23.4

\*Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith

### **Loch Glashan** (NR 916 925) Crone, B A:

SUERC-1131	Carbon pot residue (LG01) on the exterior of E-ware vessel No 2 found on the surface of the crannog mound.	Carbon deposit	1530±50	-30.80
SUERC-1132	Carbon pot residue (LG02) on the exterior of E-ware vessel No 4 found on the surface of the crannog mound and which had been reused as lamp.	Carbon deposit	1500±35	-29.90
SUERC-1133	Carbon pot residue (LG03) on the interior of E-ware vessel No 4. See also SUERC-1132.	Carbon deposit	1415±35	-29.50
SUERC-1134	Carbon pot residue (LG04) on the exterior of E-ware vessel No 1 found on the surface of the crannog mound.	Carbon deposit	1400±40	-27.00



## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>Loch Glashan</b> (NR 916 925) Crone, B A: (cont.)				
SUERC-1211	Alder wood (FN 55) forming part of a trough found with the bulk of the other wooden and leather artefacts in the lacustrine silts surrounding the crannog; either a midden used during the occupation of the crannog, or a dump used on abandonment of the crannog.	Wood	1790±35	-28.00
SUERC-1212	Wood (FN 76) from a peg found with the bulk of the other wooden and leather artefacts in the lacustrine silts surrounding the crannog; either a midden used during the occupation of the crannog, or a dump used on abandonment of the crannog.	Wood	1780±35	-28.60
SUERC-1213	Oak wood from large horizontal timber 1, found lying amongst the halo of piling on the surface of the brushwood mound.	Wood	1650±35	-25.10
SUERC-1214	Oak wood from large forked timber 2, found collapsed amongst the halo of piling.	Wood	1815±35	-25.40
<b>DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY</b>				
<b>Curriestanes, Cargenbridge</b> (NX 9600 7521) Brann, M:*				
AA-53171	Piece of oak charcoal, possibly from a large timber, from a shallow pit containing sherds of a Beaker and fragments of cremated bone, inside Curriestanes Cursus and close to its N ditch.	Charcoal	3875±45	-25.1
*Sponsor: Morgan Est plc				
<b>Old Caerlaverock Castle</b> (NY 0280 6555) Tipping, R:				
AA-51351	Peat humin (CAERL ONE 73-71cm) from a primary fill of the outer defensive ditch of the Old Castle.	Peat	1050±60	-29.70
AA-51352	Peat humin (CAERL TWO 67-65cm) from the highest sediment unaffected by ditch infilling with estuarine-marine sediment in the outer defensive ditch of the Old Castle.	Peat	1130±45	-29.20
AA-51353	Peat humin (CAERL THREE 30-28cm) from freshwater ponding over coarse sand deposition (65-30cm depth) in the outer defensive ditch of the Old Castle.	Peat	735±55	-29.00
AA-51354	Peat humin (CAERL FOUR) from the base of a shallow (c 60-80cm) peat, still accumulating, lying in a several hundred metres long, several tens of metres wide, E-W elongated basin within Castle Wood at Caerlaverock. Peat accumulation probably began very soon after isolation from coastal erosion.	Peat	610±45	-29.40
AA-51355	Peat humin (CAERL SIX) from a naturally accumulating peat directly dating the commencement of peat formation across the former marine surface after a land reclamation sea wall was constructed to exclude coastal floods seaward of this surface between Caerlaverock and Saltcote.	Peat	145±45	-29.50
AA-53152	Peat humin (CAERL EIGHT) from a naturally accumulating peat that developed in a narrow (150 x 50m) E-W elongated basin at Shearington, 1km E of Caerlaverock, at around 9m OD. The cliff was cut by the highest Holocene sea level at the culmination of the post-glacial marine transgression, the event that created the substrate to the New and Old Castles at Caerlaverock.	Peat	6105±45	-28.90
<b>Barhapple</b> (NX 2595 5915) Crone, B A:				
GU-10920	Oak wood (S5) from an <i>in situ</i> pile protruding above the sediments around the crannog. The pile is an integral element of one of the phases in the construction and development of the crannog. It was a young timber and was probably inserted into the crannog immediately after felling.	Wood	2130±50	-26.40
<b>Black Loch of Sanquhar</b> (NS 7970 1068) Crone, B A:				
GU-10918	Oak wood (S9) from an <i>in situ</i> pile protruding above the sediments around the crannog. The pile is an integral element of one of the phases in the construction and development of the crannog. It was a young timber and was probably inserted into the crannog immediately after felling.	Wood	1840±50	-26.68
<b>Cults Loch</b> (NX 1206 6047) Crone, B A:				
GU-10919	Alder wood (SW Crannog Survey Sample 3) from an <i>in situ</i> pile protruding above the sediments around the crannog. The pile is an integral element of one of the phases in the construction and development of the crannog. It was a young timber and was probably inserted into the crannog immediately after felling.	Wood	1790±50	-27.81
<b>Dormans Island, Whitefield Loch</b> (NX 2375 5502) Crone, B A:				
GU-10917	Alder wood (SW Crannog Survey Sample 7) from an <i>in situ</i> pile protruding above the sediments around the crannog. The pile is an integral element of one of the phases in the construction and development of the crannog. It was a young timber and was probably inserted into the crannog immediately after felling.	Wood	2250±50	-24.19
<b>Kerricks Farm, Duncow</b> (NX 9500 8374) Parry, J:*				
AA-54308	Scattered cremated human remains of a single juvenile (1721 AB) from a central pit (1720) within the centre of the barrow.	Cremated human bone	2900±80	-23.30
AA-54309	Cremated human remains (1722 AB) from within an intact bucket urn in a smaller pit (1724) to the immediate NW of pit 1720.	Cremated human bone	3020±75	-22.60
AA-54310	Charcoal from primary fill 1715 of a barrow ditch (1711), which appears to have been recut.	Charcoal	3635±40	-28.20
AA-54311	Charcoal from recut 1713 of the barrow ditch (1711).	Charcoal	2100±40	-26.10
*Sponsor: BGE.UK				

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>Ross Bay Area A, Muter Hill</b> (NX 650 450) Parry, J:*				
AA-54312	Charred grain from a pit containing a large amount of charcoal, burnt clay, fire-cracked rock and charred grain, a burnt flint flake and some small fragments of unidentifiable burnt bone. Analysis of the grain identified both emmer and the rarer einkorn wheat. The remains could represent either domestic or ritual deposition.	Charred grain	2780±45	-22.50
AA-54313	Charred grain from the same pit as AA-54312.	Charred grain	2710±55	-23.60
*Sponsor: Land & Marine Project Engineering Ltd				
<b>Ross Bay Area C</b> (NX 650 450) Parry, J:*				
AA-54314	Charcoal from the primary fill of the gully of a substantial roundhouse. The gully contained a substantial arrangement of packing stones probably representing the location of upright planking. Ten post-holes were located inside the ring gully, eight of which formed an inner ring, presumably for supporting a roof. The two remaining post-holes appeared to have been related to the SE-facing entrance, where two short parallel linear slots, perpendicular to the gully, formed an external porch.	Charcoal	3165±55	-26.90
AA-54315	Charcoal from the primary fill of an opposing segment of the gully of the substantial roundhouse to that providing the sample for AA-54314.	Charcoal	3115±50	-26.40
*Sponsor: Land & Marine Project Engineering Ltd				
<b>White Loch of Myrton</b> (NX 3585 4328) Crone, B A:				
GU-10921	Ash wood (S1) from an <i>in situ</i> pile protruding above the sediments around the crannog. The pile is an integral element of one of the phases in the construction and development of the crannog. It was a young timber and was probably inserted into the crannog immediately after felling.	Wood	2080±50	-26.97
<b>EAST LOTHIAN</b>				
<b>Dryburn Bridge</b> (NT 724 755) Dunwell, A J:				
AA-53703	Oak charcoal (SC/6-1) forming part of the charred stump of a post, possibly a door post, set in the S terminal of the inner ring-groove of House 2. This feature probably relates to the original construction phase of the building.	Charcoal	2455±40	-25.10
AA-53704	Oak charcoal (SC/5-1) forming part of a charred stump of structural post L112, possibly a door post, of a timber roundhouse.	Charcoal	2475±40	-24.20
AA-53705	Oak charcoal (SC/2-2) forming part of the charred stump of a post set within the outer ring-groove of House 2 and relating to the secondary enlarged layout of House 2.	Charcoal	2500±40	-25.80
AA-53706	Fragments of a human rib, longbone and cranium from an inhumed burial (1) on its left side, flexed, with the head to the N in an unlined pit. The pit cut through the palisade alignment of the original enclosed settlement.	Bone, human	2280±50	-20.60
AA-53707	Fragments of a human right humerus and a left radius from a substantial but incomplete inhumed burial (2) in an unlined pit. The body was laid on its left side, flexed, with the head to the N.	Bone, human	2265±50	-21.20
AA-53708	Fragments of a human ulna, longbone and vertebra from the partial remains of an inhumed burial (3), on its left side, flexed, at the base of an unlined grave pit.	Bone, human	2325±50	-21.10
AA-53709	Human left ulna from the incomplete and disarticulated remains of a mature adult male (Burial 4), found overlying an articulated crouched burial (5) on the floor of stone-lined burial cist 1, below the cist cover, all set at the base of a large pit. Most large bones were present, most small bones were absent.	Bone, human	3755±55	-20.70
AA-53710	Left human humerus from the complete remains of crouched inhumation 5 which lay on the floor of burial cist 1, below the cist capstone, all set at the base of a large pit. Disarticulated remains of a second burial (4) were present in the same cist.	Bone, human	3340±75	-20.40
AA-53711	Human femur fragment from an inhumed burial (6), in a flexed position on its right side, found in the base of an unlined grave pit. Contamination is suspected and this result must not be used without prior consultation with the submitter, A Dunwell.	Bone, human	1880±45	-23.00
AA-53712	Assorted human longbone and cranial fragments from the partial remains of inhumed burial 7 at the base of an unlined grave pit. Contamination is suspected and this result must not be used without prior consultation with the submitter, A Dunwell.	Bone, human	1320±45	-23.00
AA-53713	Human petrous temporal from the partial remains of inhumed burial 8 at the base of an unlined grave pit. Contamination is suspected and this result must not be used without prior consultation with the submitter, A Dunwell.	Bone, human	1685±50	-22.40
AA-53714	Human pubis fragment from the partial remains of inhumed burial 9, flexed on its left side at the base of an unlined grave pit.	Bone, human	2040±70	-20.80
AA-53715	Human right ulna from articulated, crouched burial 10 on the floor of stone-lined cist 2, set within the base of a large grave pit 1m deep. The partial remains of a disarticulated body (Burial 11) overlay it. The cist was otherwise empty of deposits and was covered by a capstone.	Bone, human	3660±55	-20.80
AA-53716	Thoracic vertebra from the disarticulated and incomplete remains of a human body (Burial 11) deposited in stone-lined cist 2 set within the base of a large grave pit. The remains overlay an articulated burial (10) but the cist was otherwise empty of fill and was capped by a large capstone.	Bone, human	3765±60	-21.00
AA-53717	Human cranium fragments from the partial remains of Burial 12 in the base of an unlined grave pit.	Bone, human	1405±45	-23.40
AA-53718	Human longbone and rib fragments from partial remains of inhumed Burial 13, on its right side, flexed, with its head facing S in the base of an unlined grave pit.	Bone, human	2300±45	-20.70

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>Dryburn Bridge</b> (NT 724 755) Dunwell, A J: (cont.)				
AA-53719	Human femur fragment from the partial remains of inhumed Burial 14 at the base of an unlined grave pit with a stony fill cut into the palisade trench foundation of the original settlement layout.	Bone, human	2365±55	-20.30
AA-53720	Deer antler fragment (OBH/1) from the remains of a putative antler pick discovered in the base of a large pit described as a rubbish pit by the excavators. The artefact was probably deliberately deposited in the pit. Contamination is suspected and this result must not be used without prior consultation with the submitter, A Dunwell.	Bone, animal	2290±55	-22.20
AA-53721	Dog vertebra (MCX/1) from dog burial MCX within a stone-floored pit. The pit had been cut into an earlier souterrain-related feature containing Roman glass.	Bone, animal	1830±45	-21.30
<b>East Barns</b> (NT 7119 7673) Gooder, J:*				
AA-54960	Charred hazelnut shell from a sealed post-hole within the house structure.	Charred hazelnut shell	8985±70	-23
AA-54961	Charred hazelnut shell from a sealed post-hole within the house structure.	Charred hazelnut shell	8830±70	-24
AA-54962	Charred hazelnut shell from a sealed post-hole within the house structure.	Charred hazelnut shell	8835±65	-24.30
*Sponsor: Lafarge				
<b>Kingston Common, North Berwick</b> (NT 544 823) Suddaby, I:				
SUERC-303	Human femur (2) from a slab-lined long cist filled with inwashed silt F7. A machine-cut section was cleaned and recorded and the bone recovered.	Bone, human	1395±50	-20.97
SUERC-304	Human maxilla (3) from an <i>in situ</i> burial within dug grave F45.	Bone, human	1010±45	-20.28
<b>EDINBURGH, CITY OF</b>				
<b>Maybury Park</b> (NT 178 720) Moloney, C:				
SUERC-305	Piece of hazel roundwood (4) from fill 552 in a pit containing prehistoric pot and intercutting in an ambiguous way with a feature containing a bucket urn.	Charcoal	2830±50	-26.37
SUERC-307	Piece of alder charcoal (6) from fill 636 of ash, heat-affected clay and charcoal, of a hearth. A second hearth was also associated with this feature. See also SUERC-310.	Charcoal	3740±55	-25.88
SUERC-308	Charred hazelnut shell (7) from fill 649 in deliberately filled upper layers of a pit containing two sherds of carinated bowl. See also SUERC-309 for a date from primary silting.	Charred hazelnut shell	4710±55	-24.55
SUERC-309	Piece of hazel roundwood (8) from primary silting 671 of the same pit as contained context 649 with carinated bowl fragments. See SUERC-308 for a date from that context.	Charcoal	4995±55	-25.57
SUERC-310	Piece of <i>prunus</i> charcoal (9) from the same context as SUERC-307.	Charcoal	2730±45	-26.58
SUERC-311	Piece of hazel roundwood (10) from primary fill 1129 of a large oval bowl-shaped feature. The deposit was sealed by a secondary fill 0.2m thick which was sealed by a dump of stone and finally a layer of colluvium. It is fairly likely that the charcoal was washed into the feature.	Charcoal	2020±50	-26.45
<b>Kaimes Hill, Ratho</b> (NT 1315 6655) Gregory, R:				
AA-51547	Piece of oak charcoal (KAM AMS 7) from midden layer 409 containing artefacts, burnt bone and carbon, found beneath roundhouse 2.	Charcoal	2965±60	-25.60
AA-51548	Piece of hazel charcoal (KAM AMS 8) from floor 611 of roundhouse 5.	Charcoal	2170±40	-26.10
AA-51549	Piece of hazel charcoal (KAM AMS 9) from core 609 of the southern wall of roundhouse 5. Carbonised wood which was either incorporated into the core of the wall during its construction or burnt <i>in situ</i> during its occupation/destruction.	Charcoal	2170±40	-25.60
AA-51550	Piece of hazel charcoal (KAM AMS 10) from floor 611 of roundhouse 5.	Charcoal	2110±40	-27.20
AA-51551	Piece of hazel charcoal (KAM AMS 11) from layer 508 below paving slabs contained within roundhouse 4.	Charcoal	2180±40	-25.50
AA-51552	Piece of oak charcoal (KAM AMS 12) from core 206 of rampart 1, consisting of burnt earth, boulders, animal bone and slag.	Charcoal	2385±40	-25.40
AA-51553	Piece of <i>Rosaceae</i> -type charcoal (KAM AMS 13) from the same context as AA-51552.	Charcoal	2170±45	-26.50
AA-51554	Piece of hazel charcoal (KAM AMS 14) from the core of rampart 2, consisting of soil 213 with charcoal and animal bone.	Charcoal	2215±40	-26.10
AA-51555	Sheep/goat astralagus (KAM AMS 16) from the same context as AA-51554. This date is anomalous and indicates modern contamination from a neutron source.	Bone, animal	Post-bomb	
AA-53151	Cattle metatarsal (KAM AMS 3) from the same context as AA-51554. This date is anomalous and may indicate modern contamination from a neutron source.	Bone, animal	895±40	-23.40
<b>Newbridge</b> (NT 12433 72311) Baker, L and Hunter, F:*				
AA-53693	Fragment of charcoal ( <i>Quercus</i> sp.) from a concentration within the fill of a pit, deposited at base with backfill; possible remains of post.	Charcoal	5235±55	-25.0
AA-53694	Fragment of charcoal ( <i>Quercus</i> sp.) from the fill of a pit or post-hole; possible remains of post.	Charcoal	5010±75	-24.9
AA-53695	Fragment of charcoal ( <i>Quercus</i> sp.) from funeral pyre, mixed in with cremated bone.	Charcoal	2915±40	-23.7
AA-53696	Carbonised barley grain from a concentration of abundant charcoal and early prehistoric pottery in a pit fill.	Charred grain	850±40	-23.8
AA-54306	Iron-impregnated wood ( <i>Fraxinus</i> sp.) from the wheel-rim of a cart burial.	Wood	2350±50	-24.6
AA-54307	Iron-impregnated wood ( <i>Fraxinus</i> sp.) from the wheel-rim of a cart burial.	Wood	2365±40	-23.3
*Sponsor: Muir Construction				



## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP± err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>HIGHLAND</b>				
<b>Allt na Criche</b> (NG 6828 5037) Hardy, K:				
AA-50685	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS68 S 1066A) from a layer of silty sand (TP2 C 6823) underlying a shell midden in a rock shelter.	Charred hazelnut shell	2060±40	-22.10
AA-50686	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS68 S 1066B) from the same context as AA-50685 which provided a very different date.	Charred hazelnut shell	340±30	-24.50
AA-50687	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS68 S 1067A) from a layer of periwinkles in a black peaty matrix (TP1 C 6814) in a possible platform.	Charred hazelnut shell	2095±40	-25.00
<b>Ard Clais Salacher 2</b> (NG 6829 5123) Hardy, K:				
AA-50682	Cranial fragment from a pig (SFS66 S 1052C) from a well-defined shell midden layer (TP1 C 6614) inside a rock shelter.	Bone, animal	355±35	-21.10
AA-50683	Cut cow metatarsal (SFS66 S 1052B) from same context as AA-50682. See also AA-50684.	Bone, animal	355±45	-22.30
AA-50684	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS66 S 1052A) from same context as AA-50682. See also AA-50683.	Charred hazelnut shell	375±55	-23.90
<b>Camusteel Bay</b> (NG 7050 4217) Hardy, K:				
AA-50688	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS77 S 1101A), securely stratified within a possible floor (7715) at the western side of a small cave.	Charred hazelnut shell	1205±40	-26.00
AA-50689	Pig or boar right tibia (SFS77 S 1101B) from the same context as AA-50688.	Bone	1130±35	-21.60
AA-50690	Piece of hazel charcoal (SFS77 S 1102A) securely stratified within C7717, a shell midden at the western side of a small cave.	Charcoal	2365±55	-26.20
AA-50691	Piece of hazel charcoal (SFS77 S 1102B) from the same context as AA-50690.	Charcoal	1235±35	-24.60
<b>Clachan Church</b> (NG 7137 4576) Hardy, K:				
AA-50694	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS99 SA) from a sealed old ground surface (9914), containing pottery, low down in the stratigraphy of a site with six clear contexts lying about 12m from the southern graveyard wall.	Charred hazelnut shell	475±45	-23.60
AA-50695	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS99 SC) from the same context as AA-50694.	Charred hazelnut shell	295±35	-25.10
<b>Coire Sgamhadail 1</b> (NG 7906 3826) Hardy, K:				
AA-50692	Piece of hazel charcoal (SFS89 S 1059B) from a shell midden (TP1 C 8914).	Charcoal	3815±90	-24.40
AA-50693	Ungulate bone (SFS89 Cs 104) securely stratified in shell midden 8914.	Bone, animal	3695±65	-22.40
<b>Creag Na H Uamha</b> (NG 7174 6092) Hardy, K:				
AA-50679	Piece of hazel charcoal (SFS49 S.A) from Spit 8 in one of two clear contexts (TP1) behind an enclosure wall in shell midden 1002.	Charcoal	625±35	-28.20
AA-50680	Piece of willow charcoal (SFS49 S.B) from the same context as AA-50679.	Charcoal	620±35	-26.60
AA-50681	Ungulate rib (SFS49) from a shell-rich midden (TP2 C 2003) located close to the eastern wall of the cave underlying roof fall and overlying a layer of sea-rounded cobbles.	Bone, animal	2165±45	-21.80
<b>Crowlin 3</b> (NG 6902 3415) Hardy, K:				
AA-50670	Ungulate longbone (SFS22 S.B) from a black humified layer (TP1 C 3002) well below the surface at the back of a former sea cave.	Bone, animal	75±30	-21.30
AA-50671	Pig radius (SFS22 S.C) from a wet deposit of cream laminations (TP1 C 3005) at the back of the cave below a compacted deposit of charcoal-rich soil (C3004).	Bone, animal	340±40	-21.20
AA-50672	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS22 S.A) from the same context as AA-50671.	Charred hazelnut shell	145±55	-23.30
<b>Crowlin 7</b> (NG 6840 3500) Hardy, K:				
AA-50673	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS26 S 1091A) from an organic-rich lens of shell, bone and charcoal (TP1 C 2613).	Charred hazelnut shell	315±60	-25.40
<b>Fergus's Shelter</b> (NG 7571 3714) Hardy, K:				
AA-50696	Piece of birch charcoal (SFS114 S 1081A) from a distinct layer of limpet midden (TP1 C 11414).	Charcoal	575±30	-27.10
AA-50697	Red deer, proximal metacarpal (SFS114 S 1081B) from the same context as AA-50696.	Bone, animal	580±30	-21.30
<b>Hilton of Cadboll</b> (NH 8731 7687) James, H:				
AA-54981	Left ulna (1078/1) of an extended adult male inhumation (skeleton 1) in grave 24, filled with sand (040), cut into context 19 and sealed by sand 007 with sculpted stone fragments.	Bone, human	205±50	-20.20
AA-54982	Left tibia (1078/3) of an extended juvenile inhumation (skeleton 3) in grave 064, as AA-54983.	Bone, human	485±50	-16.11
AA-54983	Left femur (1078/4) of an extended child inhumation (skeleton 4) in grave 064, cut into sand and mortar layer 050, and sealed by mortar 033. Skeleton 4 lay over skeleton 3 in the same grave. See AA-54982.	Bone, human	425±45	-18.16
AA-54984	Piece of birch charcoal (1078/26-3A) from a layer of mottled, windblown sand and decaying sandstone, sealing the ruins of a structure and some angular sandstones (031), and sealed by context 19.	Charcoal	1295±40	-25.30
AA-54985	Piece of birch charcoal (1078/26-3B) from the same context as AA-54984.	Charcoal	1225±40	-25.20
AA-54986	Piece of birch charcoal (1078/26-44) from the same context as AA-54984.	Charcoal	985±35	-25.62

# RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>Inverness Southern Distributor Road</b> (NH 670 421) Suddaby, I:				
AA-53265 (GU-10700)	Charred hazelnut shell (4) from primary thin lens F8/3 of charcoal, seeds and nutshell covering the base and sides of a fire-pit cut into clean beach sand under topsoil.	Charred hazelnut shell	5110±55	-25.60
AA-53266 (GU-10701)	Charred barley grain (19) from fire-pit F20/1 associated with a large deposit of cracked stones and filled with sand containing seeds. The pit was cut into beach sand and lay under topsoil.	Charred grain	1210±45	-23.20
AA-53267 (GU-10702)	Charred barley grain (33) from rich, organic, homogeneous silty sand primary fill F4/6 of a fire or cooking pit. The pit was cut into natural silts and sands and lay under 0.6m deep topsoil.	Charred grain	2800±45	-23.30
AA-53268 (GU-10703)	Charred hazelnut shell (38) from a short length of steep-sided palisade trench filled with silty sand F75/1 and cut into sands and gravels under topsoil.	Charred hazelnut shell	3120±45	-22.70
AA-53269 (GU-10704)	Charred barley grain (49) from homogeneous silty sand primary fill F50/1 of a pit cut into natural silt and sand which lay under 0.6m deep topsoil.	Charred grain	285±50	-23.70
<b>Loch Farlary, Sutherland</b> (NC 7750 0495) Tipping, R:				
AA-52521 (GU-10556)	Peat; 10mm thick slice (FARL-D) of demonstrably <i>in situ</i> , laterally continuous blanket peat part-buried by wood chips immediately adjacent to where Scots pine Tree 6 was before it was excavated in 1994. Tree 6 had been cut by hundreds of axe-marks in at least 13 different surfaces by flat-faceted axes (see FARL06). The tree is assumed to have stood part-proud of the peat surface when cut.	Peat	5055±40	-28.30
AA-53143 (GU-10589)	Piece of wood (FARL02) from a c 1m long horizontal root of cut-marked Scots pine Tree 2.	Wood	4185±40	-23.60
AA-53144 (GU-10590)	Piece of wood (FARL03) from a c 0.5m long single horizontal root of Scots pine Tree 3, cut by a flat-faceted metal axe.	Wood	4395±50	-24.40
AA-53145 (GU-10591)	Piece of wood (FARL05) from a squat, c 0.7m long and 0.15m thick, trunk root of a Scots pine tree, cut by a flat-faceted metal axe.	Wood	4195±40	-25.50
AA-53146 (GU-10592)	Piece of wood (FARL06) from cut-marked Scots pine Tree 6, which was of enormous size. It is the bole or lowest trunk of a tree, 2.0 by 1.55m in diameter, cut by a flat-faceted metal axe, some cuts carrying signatures of a blade 87mm wide. Immediately adjacent to Tree 6 was a layer of wood chips (see FARL-D) within the peat so that for this tree, the interval between death of the tree and the axe marks can be closely defined.	Wood	5630±55	-24.40
AA-53147 (GU-10593)	Piece of wood (FARL11) from a slender horizontal Y-shaped root of Scots pine Tree 11, cut by a flat-faceted axe.	Wood	4175±40	-25.10
AA-53148 (GU-10594)	Piece of wood (FARL14) from a 1.5m long slender single horizontal root of Scots pine Tree 14, cut by a curved-faceted axe (see also FARL15).	Wood	4260±45	-25.20
AA-53149 (GU-10595)	Piece of wood (FARL15) from a 1m long slender single horizontal root of Scots pine Tree 15, cut by a curved-faceted axe (see also FARL14).	Wood	4175±40	-25.20
AA-53150 (GU-10596)	Piece of wood (FARL16) from a c 1m long slender single horizontal root of cut-marked wood of <i>Pinus</i> Tree 16, cut by a curved-faceted axe.	Wood	4020±40	-25.10
<b>Loch Migdale</b> (NH 6259 9159) Allen, M:				
NZA-18101	Outer 10 rings of a waterlogged roundwood stake (T005), not oak, possibly alder, 6cm in diameter, set vertically within the same organic layer as NZA-18102.	Wood	1957±40	-27.6
NZA-18102	Outer 10 rings of a piece of waterlogged wood (T001), half split oak, possible plank. The wood was recovered from a layer of organic material, including other timbers, smaller sticks and pieces of wood. The organic layer was sealed below layers of large and small stones and a layer of silty sand. The excavation trench was located underwater on the NE side of the possible crannog site.	Wood	2515±40	-27.74
<b>Sand</b> (NG 6841 4934) Hardy, K:				
AA-50698 (GU-10239)	Human upper left incisor from B1A Spit 3 of shell midden 013. It underlay a layer of mixed fragmented and intact shell which had tipped or washed down the front face of the midden. The good condition of the tooth means that it may have been deposited as part of a larger portion of the skull or skeleton.	Tooth, human	3615±65	-18.50
<b>Toscaig 2</b> (NG 7010 3758) Hardy, K:				
AA-50667	Large ungulate bone (SFS20 S 1033C) securely stratified within context 5, one of a set of intense laminated occupation deposits (TP1 C 2025) underlain by slope wash inside a deep dry cave with well-preserved stratigraphy. See also AA-50668.	Bone, animal	2095±40	-21.10
AA-50668	Deer bone (SFS20 S 1033B) from same context as AA-50667.	Bone, animal	2055±35	-21.20
AA-50669	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS 20, S 1046A) securely stratified within context 5, one of a set of intense laminated occupation deposits (TP1 C 2017).	Charred hazelnut shell	2195±45	-24.20
<b>Toscaig 9</b> (NG 7009 3896) Hardy, K:				
AA-50674	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS41 S 1020A) from thick occupation layer of laminated ash with shell (TP1 C 4112) overlying shell midden 4113 in a large airy rock shelter with an extensive midden of limpets and periwinkles.	Charred hazelnut shell	350±30	-25.20
AA-50675	Charred hazelnut shell (SFS41 S 1020B) from same context as AA-50674. See also AA-50676.	Charred hazelnut shell	325±35	-23.30
AA-50676	Cow patella (SFS41 S 1020C) from same context as AA-50674. See also AA-50675.	Bone, animal	525±35	-21.70
AA-50677	Piece of birch charcoal (SFS41 S 1024A) from thick occupation layer of laminated ash with shell (TP1 C 4113), by AA-50678.	Charcoal	1255±95	-24.20
AA-50678	Piece of birch charcoal (SFS41 S 1024B) from same context as AA-50677.	Charcoal	885±35	-26.00



## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>MIDLOTHIAN</b>				
<b>Newbattle Abbey</b> (NT 3360 6631) Gooder, J.*				
AA-53690	Christian grave. Skeleton 660, sample 2.	Bone, human	675±45	-19.4
AA-53691	Christian grave. Skeleton 333, sample 2.	Bone, human	915±45	-20.7
AA-53692	Christian grave. Skeleton 648.	Bone, human	660±45	-17.1
AA-54283	Christian grave. Skeleton 660, sample 3.	Bone, human	635±40	-20.8
*Sponsor: M J Gleeson plc				
<b>ORKNEY</b>				
<b>Crantit, Kirkwall</b> (HY 4390 0990) Ballin Smith, B:				
SUERC-815	Bone apatite from a cremated femur fragment (Bone 16) found in Deposit 1 Spit 1 Context 70 beneath topsoil in a stone cist.	Bone, human	3460±45	-18.60
SUERC-816	Bone apatite from a cremated humerus fragment (Bone 2) found in Deposit 2 Spit 1 Context 71 beneath topsoil in a stone cist.	Cremated bone	3420±50	-19.80
<b>Crossiecrown</b> (HY 423 137) Jones, R E:				
AA-51372	Piece of <i>Prunus</i> charcoal (114) from ashy floor deposit 012 associated with central hearth 018 of House 1.	Charcoal	3895±40	-26.60
AA-51373	Piece of willow charcoal (S. 282) from lens 315 of burnt material, perhaps derived from pre-House 1 midden, within floor deposit 012 adjacent to the hearth in House 1.	Charcoal	3830±40	-26.90
AA-51381	Charred naked barley grain (S. 550) from layer of compact clay and ash 480 in House 2 Phase III, sealed by layer 003 representing later activity around the site.	Charred grain	3535±40	-22.20
<b>Gitterpitten, Rendall</b> (HY 3928 2072) Downes, J:				
AA-53153	Piece of willow charcoal (62) from silty clay fill 1018 of cremation pit 1039, in the area to the NE of Mound 5. The fill contained fragments of burnt bone, charcoal and cramp. It was cut into sandy clay layer 1010 which overlay a clay on which the mound platform was constructed. The charcoal sample appears to be related to a cremation episode, probably one individual.	Charcoal	2985±35	-25.80
AA-53154	Piece of willow charcoal (2) from the charcoal and burnt bone-containing fill (1023) of shallow cremation pit 1028, cutting natural clay 1020 and early hillwash 1049. The pit is located in the area between Mounds 4 and 5.	Charcoal	2550±35	-25.80
AA-53155	Piece of willow charcoal (77) from cremation deposit 1031 from the central cist at Mound 4, containing burnt bone and charcoal fragments and ash. The charcoal relates to pyre materials associated with the cremation.	Charcoal	3315±40	-24.60
AA-53156	Piece of willow charcoal (96) from clay-packed main cremation fill 1055 of the central cist (1011) of Mound 2. The charcoal sample represents part of the pyre material related to the cremation within the central cist of Mound 2.	Charcoal	2995±40	-27.30
SUERC-841	Bone apatite from numerous cremated human fragments, including longbone and cranium (21/2) from silty loam fill 1024 of cremation pit 1036, located to the SW of Mound 2. The pit cut early hillwash 1049, and was covered by later hillwash 1002.	Bone, human	3210±45	-22.10
SUERC-842	Bone apatite from a cremated human upper limb (27/2) from clay silt fill 1027, containing bone and charcoal flecks, of pit 1033. The pit underlay a layer of large sandstone blocks, possibly a platform underlying the kerb of Mound 2, or a stone revetment of the cairn, and cut the early hillwash (1049).	Bone, human	3440±45	-23.40
SUERC-843	Bone apatite from cremated human bone fragments (50/2) from silty clay fill 1018, with fragments of burnt bone, charcoal and cramp, in cremation pit 1039, in the area to the NE of Mound 5. The pit was cut into sandy clay layer 1010 which overlay a clay on which the mound platform was constructed.	Bone, human	3400±50	-22.40
SUERC-844	Bone apatite from a cremated human femur (77/2) from a cremation deposit in the central cist 1040 at Mound 4, containing burnt bone and charcoal fragments and ash 1031. The cremation possibly includes remains of more than one individual.	Bone, human	3430±45	-24.40
SUERC-846	Bone apatite from cremated human cortical bone (Pex200) from compact silty clay 1022, with charcoal, burnt bone, small stones and other burnt material in the fill of pit 1029. The pit cut compact clay natural 1020 and underlay the platform (1013/1014) of Mound 5, therefore pre-dating the burial mound. The bone is part of a cremation episode, probably of a single individual.	Bone, human	3235±45	-24.50
SUERC-1179	Bone apatite from cremated human bone fragments (96/2) from clay 1055 containing burnt bone fragments and charcoal forming the main cremation fill of central cist 1011 of Mound 2. The clay overlay the basal slab of the cist and was covered by a layer of mixed cremation and mound material (1054).	Bone, human	3390±50	-19.90
<b>Howe, Harray</b> (HY 3282 1740) Downes, J:				
AA-53167	Human femur from the loose primary clay infill of a stone-sided burial cist, containing a crouched inhumation of a male around 40–50 years old. The cist had been covered by a large slab, displaced by ploughing, and some ploughsoil had fallen into the cist immediately prior to excavation. The primary fill, however, was relatively undisturbed.	Bone, human	4255±70	-20.00
<b>Kewing</b> (HY 4007 2224) Ballin Smith, B:				
SUERC-817	Bone apatite from a cremated human scapula fragment (2) from deposit 3 of cremated human bone and cramp lying within a cist. It had originally been sealed by the lid of the cist, but was disturbed by landscaping activities prior to excavation.	Bone, human	3520±45	-20.40

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP± err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>Lopness</b> (HY 7580 4390) Ballin Smith, B:				
AA-51418	Part (sample 8) of one of two complete lamb skeletons, located over the foot area of a decayed human inhumation and lying mainly in wet silt 015 in the S end of the cist below the present ground water table.	Bone, animal	3320±50	-18.40
<b>Moan</b> (HY 3640 1585) Jones, R E:				
AA-51369	Human femur shaft found directly on top of the floor of a cist beneath a fragment of disintegrated side slab; the stain of an articulated body was visible on the cist floor.	Bone, human	3460±40	-20.20
<b>Quarrel Geo/Banks</b> (ND 4633 8323) Downes, J:				
SUERC-1198	Adult human femur from Skeleton 3 of a cist with a fill containing disarticulated human bones, an adult male, three neonates and a cremation possibly of an adult female, which appeared to have been added at a later date.	Bone, human	3465±45	-19.20
SUERC-1199	Infant femur from the SW corner of a cist with fill as SUERC-1198.	Bone, human	3305±35	-20.20
SUERC-1200	Infant femur shaft from the middle S side of a cist with fill as SUERC-1198.	Bone, human	3215±40	-17.60
<b>Riff, Rendall</b> (HY 4240 1890) Downes, J:				
SUERC-840	Bone apatite from a burnt human cranium (15/2) from the 3–5cm deep fill of a cist with a cremation protruding out of it. It overlay the base of the cist and was probably the primary fill. The cist was overlain by cover slabs, but these had broken.	Bone, human	3570±45	-22.40
<b>Stonehall</b> (HY 366 126) Jones, R E:				
AA-51370	Piece of willow charcoal (S.8124) found in a secondary layer of clay floor (4041) in House C1. The floor gave the impression that it had seen several episodes of patching, mending and releveling. See also AA-51379 and AA-51380.	Charcoal	4510±40	-26.30
AA-51371	Piece of birch charcoal (S.8) from a charcoal-rich loam (816) forming the upper fill of upper cut of clay oven structure (815) within possibly Late Neolithic Structure 2.	Charcoal	4495±40	-25.40
AA-51374	Charred barley grain (S.1) from fill 019 of hearth 018 in a probably Early Neolithic house.	Charred grain	4550±40	-22.60
AA-51375	Charred barley grain from lower ash layer 3069 of oval scoop hearth 3070 in Building C Phase 3.	Charred grain	4435±40	-24.10
AA-51376	Piece of birch charcoal (S.6) from the lower deposit of midden (809) adjacent to Structure 2, perhaps relating to an earlier phase of Structure 2, called House 3.	Charcoal	4395±40	-24.90
AA-51377	Humic acid from peat plant macrofossils (S. 95–96cm) at the base of Stonehall Peat Core 1, immediately adjacent to the site of Stonehall. The pollen record shows a significant representation of grass and ribwort plantain pollen at this depth.	Peat	3475±40	-29.80
AA-51378	Humic acid from peat plant macrofossils (S. 50–51cm), from Peat Core 1 immediately adjacent to Stonehall, with a significant representation of agricultural indicator pollen taxa.	Peat	2845±35	-29.10
AA-51379	Piece of birch charcoal (S.8130) from same context as AA-51370.	Charcoal	4010±40	-25.40
AA-51380	Piece of birch charcoal (S.8135) from same context as AA-51370.	Charcoal	4250±40	-26.50
AA-51382	Piece of birch charcoal from occupation deposit 3050, overlying and compacted into clay foundation deposit 3049 running across the middle section of Building C Phase 3 and underlying wall 3029.	Charcoal	4485±40	-25.60
AA-51383	Piece of willow charcoal from upper ash layer 3068 of oval scoop hearth 3070 in Building C Phase 3.	Charcoal	4455±40	-25.60
AA-51384	Charred naked barley grain (S.3) from ash spread 029 around hearth 018 in a probably Early Neolithic house.	Charred grain	4500±40	-22.40
AA-51385	Piece of willow charcoal (S.1012) from context 1028.	Charcoal	1610±35	-25.30
AA-51386	Charred naked barley grain from context 3075.	Charred grain	4475±45	-25.70
AA-51387	Piece of birch charcoal from the contents (631) of a cist containing silty loam 543 and bone 542 at the centre of a possible mortuary house.	Charcoal	4485±55	-24.50
<b>Varne Dale, Rendall</b> (HY 4074 1856) Downes, J:				
AA-53157	Piece of willow charcoal (241) from layer of ashy silty soil 2027 underlying Mound 2. It was immediately covered by clean clay 2024 which appeared to be redeposited natural. It was possibly a pyre site used prior to the construction of the mound. No bone was found but charcoal and fuel ash slag were present.	Charcoal	4890±40	-24.70
AA-53158	Piece of willow charcoal (211) from clay silty soil 2041, one of a series of layers underlying Mound 2. It immediately underlay ashy soil 2027 and burnt stones 2028, and overlay sooty layer 2042 and natural soil. It possibly represents a pyre site used prior to the construction of the barrow.	Charcoal	4875±45	-25.70
SUERC-837	Bone apatite from a human femur (229/2) from silty clay fill 2026 containing burnt bone and some charcoal, within cist 2008 NE of the central cist 2007 in Mound 1. The bone came from the lowest fill of the cist, below thin clay layer 2025 which sealed the cremation and separated it from a possible secondary cremation (2020).	Bone, human	3125±45	-19.90
SUERC-839	Bone apatite from three fragments of a human longbone (205/2) from fill 2016, with patches of charcoal and burnt bone, within central cist 2007 of Mound 1. This was the primary cremation deposit, overlain by fill 2014 with fragments of bone, representing the top fill of the cist.	Bone, human	3280±45	-21.60
<b>St Nicholas' Chapel, Papa Stronsay</b> (HY 6950 9180) Ciaraldi, M:				
AA-50342	Rib bone (SK12) from an articulated human skeleton lying in truncated grave 1188 with another articulated human skeleton (SK11), adjacent to the cliff edge. The grave cut a thin layer of rubble (which directly overlay natural), and was sealed by a layer of rubble that ran under the wall of the nave. See AA-50345.	Bone, human	915±40	-20.50

## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>St Nicholas' Chapel, Papa Stronsay</b> (HY 6950 9180) Ciaraldi, M: (cont.)				
AA-50343	Rib bone (SK5) from an articulated human skeleton lying within inhumation grave 1137 cutting the floor of the nave. Disarticulated fragments of other skeletons were found within the upper fill of the grave, which had been cut by a later grave that had been badly disturbed. Both grave cuts were sealed by a secondary stone and mortar floor.	Bone, human	230±40	-18.00
AA-50344	Rib bone (SK9) from an articulated human skeleton lying within truncated inhumation grave cut 1184, together with the partial skeletal remains of a second individual, at the edge of the eroded coastline. The feet had been lost to lateral costal erosion. The grave was sealed by levelling material running under the wall of the chancel, and the remnants of an exterior surface.	Bone, human	855±40	-20.10
AA-50345	Rib bone (SK11) from an articulated human skeleton lying in truncated inhumation grave 1187 with another articulated human skeleton (SK12) adjacent to the cliff edge. See AA-50342.	Bone, human	825±65	-20.50
AA-50346	Heather twig (PPS 01 N 36) from an extensive rake-out deposit of burnt silt and charcoal (1272), contained within edge-set stones forming a hearth structure. The deposit represents early use of the hearth, lying directly beneath heat-cracked slabs, which formed a hearth base for subsequent fires.	Charcoal	1560±50	-26.70

## PERTH AND KINROSS

### 75 High Street, Perth (NO 1188 2365) Hall, D:

AA-52358	Carbon pot residue (S.1) from a broken cooking pot disposed of in context 5097 of rubbish pit 5337, which cut natural under Building 5.	Carbon pot residue	960±40	-26.30
AA-52359	Carbon pot residue (S.2) from a broken cooking vessel in occupation horizon 4715 made up of organic loam and woodchips in building 16(1). Building 16 lay underneath midden 1.1.	Carbon pot residue	1065±40	-26.00
AA-52360	Carbon pot residue (S.3) from a broken cooking vessel in backfill 3748 of trench 3757, under path 5.2 over midden 2.1B.	Carbon pot residue	1050±40	-27.10
AA-52361	Carbon pot residue (S.4) from a broken cooking vessel from same context as AA-52360.	Carbon pot residue	1065±55	-26.70
AA-52362	Carbon pot residue (S.5) from a broken cooking vessel in destruction horizon 2386 in Building 16 (Phase 2), under midden 1.1f and over occupation horizons 4722 and 2395.	Carbon pot residue	975±45	-26.70
AA-52363	Carbon pot residue (S.6) from a broken cooking vessel in the ash, sand and clay floor (4513) in Building 16 (Phase 2) under occupation 2395, over 4731 and 4721A.	Carbon pot residue	890±45	-26.80
AA-52364	Carbon pot residue (S.7) from a broken cooking vessel in dung and loam backfill 4534 of pit 4525 under Building 16.	Carbon pot residue	1085±40	-26.80
AA-52365	Carbon pot residue (S.8) from a broken cooking vessel in pit fill 3625 under Building 5 over path 5.2.	Carbon pot residue	1050±70	-26.90
AA-52366	Carbon pot residue (S.9) from a broken cooking vessel in destruction level 2394 of Building B16 (Phase 2) above 2395 and below midden 1.1f.	Carbon pot residue	1065±60	-26.90
AA-52367	Carbon pot residue S.10 from a broken cooking vessel from same context as AA-52366.	Carbon pot residue	1020±45	-26.90
AA-52506	Oak wood (S.11) from a wooden barrel reused as lining for barrel well 4772 under Building 16. This has been redated because of concerns about contamination with a preservative: see SUERC-1178.	Wood	475±30	-25.80
AA-52507	Oak wood (S.12) from radially split plank 5054 forming part of Building 16.	Wood	750±35	-25.80
AA-52508	Oak wood (S.13) from door sill 3609 of Building 6.	Wood	955±35	-29.20
AA-52509	Oak wood (S.14) from door sill 3609 of Building 6.	Wood	1050±35	-25.70
AA-52510	Oak wood (S.15) from radially split plank 2386 forming part of Building 16.	Wood	940±35	-25.00
AA-52511	Ash wood (S.16) from radially split plank 3031 forming part of path 5.3.	Wood	670±30	-23.80
SUERC-1178	Oak wood (S.11) from a wooden barrel reused as lining for barrel well 4772 under Building 16. This date supersedes AA-52506 which showed the effects of contamination with preservative.	Wood	895± 55	-26.20

### Carsie Mains (NO 177 417) Barclay, G:

AA-53270	Charred hazel twig (035) from burnt deposit 068b in what seems to be a small post-hole on the N line of internal small posts within the rectangular structure. This deposit probably found its way into the post-hole after removal or rotting of the post.	Charcoal	4435±70	-26.90
AA-53271	Charred hazelnut shell (027) found in post-packing 106b of a post-hole which cut through the centre of tree throw pit F146 on the SW of the timber circle. The nutshell may pre-date the erection of the circle.	Charred hazelnut shell	4455±50	-24.80
AA-53288	Piece of oak charcoal (040) from the burnt outer crust of an oak post burnt <i>in situ</i> (F103b). This feature appears to represent a post-hole on the S of the timber circle.	Charcoal	4485±40	-23.60

### Inchtute Interchange (NO 2790 2899) Rees, A:

AA-52523	Charred barley grain (009) from a fine sand, sooty, charcoal-rich and carbonised seed-rich deposit (048) within a feature sited close to a circular slot or ring-groove.	Charred grain	4690±40	-23.10
AA-52524	Charred pea (016) from deposit 070 with occasional flecks of charcoal, in a pit.	Charred pea	370±35	-25.20
AA-53130	Charred barley grain (010) from the same context as AA-52523.	Charred grain	4745±40	-24.60



## RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP± err	d13C
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>				
<b>Garvald Burn, Dolphinton</b> (NT 1015 4865) Barrowman, C:				
AA-51537	Piece of oak charcoal (TP1) from deposit 900, a mixture of burnt white sand, or ash, with large charcoal deposits throughout creating a 'fruit pudding' black-and-white appearance, possibly representing a post burnt <i>in situ</i> in a presumably truncated round-bottomed hole cut into sand.	Charcoal	5465±55	-25.60
AA-51538	Piece of willow charcoal (ES2) from fill 403 of a round-bottomed oval post-hole.	Charcoal	5370±75	-26.80
AA-51539	Piece of hazel charcoal (ES5) from well-compacted fill 503 with charcoal spread throughout, overlying natural sand.	Charcoal	5995±60	-26.20
AA-51540	Piece of hazel charcoal (CS2) from charcoal fragments adjacent to a hearth within natural sand layer 402, sealed by natural. The charcoal may have been removed from the hearth at the time it was in use, or possibly later by agricultural machinery.	Charcoal	4855±60	-27.20
AA-51541	Piece of hazel charcoal (CS3) from charcoal fragments adjacent to a hearth within sand layer 402. See AA-51540.	Charcoal	4950±60	-26.70
AA-51542	Piece of hazel charcoal (CS5) from charcoal fragments adjacent to a hearth within sand layer 402. See AA-51540.	Charcoal	4470±55	-24.70
<b>Manor Bridge, Peebles</b> (NT 229 391) Warren, G:				
SUERC-829	Charred hazelnut shell (B) from sand deposit 010 (?pit/scoop fill) with hazelnuts, burnt lithics, heat-affected stone, overlying 106, natural with possible heat markings.	Charred hazelnut shell	9020±55	-23.20
SUERC-1177	Charred hazelnut shell (A) from sand deposit 007 (?pit/scoop fill) with hazelnuts, burnt lithics and heat-affected rocks, overlying 106, natural with possible heat markings.	Charred hazelnut shell	9190±45	-24.60
<b>SHETLAND</b>				
<b>Brei Holm, Papa Stour</b> (HU 1883 6038) Batey, C:				
SUERC-572	Organic residue (25) on a pot from layer 201 representing a widely spread slumped turf wall overlying the rubble core of the wall.	Organic pot residue	1465±50	-26.81
SUERC-573	Organic residue (74) on a pot from layer 310 which was sealed by slump from a post-occupation phase.	Organic pot residue	1460±50	-26.37
<b>Cruester, Bressay</b> (HU 4815 4231) Moore, H:				
AA-52535	Charred barley grain in fairly good (unabraded) condition from deposit of burnt stone and fuel ash 009, probably derived from floor accumulations and reused as 'wall core' behind the secondary phase of revetted walling in Cell A.	Charred grain	175±35	-25.50
AA-52536	Charred barley grain in fairly good (unabraded) condition from accumulation 037 of firm black silty clay containing small fragments of burnt stone and grits on the floor of Cell F. It covered compact ashy floor deposit 052 and was sealed by compact loam 004, an amalgam of collapsed mound material and ashy accumulations.	Charred grain	3055±40	-24.50
AA-52537	Charred barley grain in fairly good (unabraded) condition from lowest floor deposit 052 within Cell F, a sandy silt with ashy mottles and ashy lenses. The deposit lay over natural clay, and was sealed by upper floor accumulations 037.	Charred grain	2960±35	-26.00
AA-52538	Charred barley grain in fairly good (unabraded) condition from a compact sandy silt with burnt stone fragments forming earliest floor deposit 070 within Cell B. This covered natural clay deposits in places and stone paving (063) elsewhere. It was covered by greasy and ashy floor deposit 033, the second of three floor deposits identified in this cell.	Charred grain	2980±35	-25.30
AA-52539	Charred barley grain from deposit 074, containing ash and burnt organic debris, which had accumulated over the fifth paved floor (075) in a hearth cell with seven distinct paved floors in total. The deposit was sealed by paving 073. The cell is thought to have been used as an enclosed hearth or kiln throughout the use of the building.	Charred grain	2810±40	-26.50
<b>West Voe, Dunrossness</b> (HU 39205 10199) Melton, N D:				
SUERC-753	Limpet shell (2) from shell midden WV3 consisting predominantly of oyster shell, with some limpet and mussel, occasional sea bird and marine mammal bones.	Shell	5730±60	-1.20
SUERC-754	Cockleshell (4) from shell midden WV10 comprised exclusively of cockleshells.	Shell	5220±55	2.53
<b>St Ninian's Isle</b> (HU 3685 2090) Barrowman, R:				
SUERC-749	Rib bone (ABDUA:14254) from a fully articulated extended supine burial excavated in 1959. It was found in a stone long cist 006(?), with edges marked by thin stone slabs; the cist had a foot stone but no head stone. The cist was filled with sand and cut into windblown sand. A letter from 1959 describes this burial, 'Hubert', as an 'extended burial found in sand'.	Bone, human	1320±55	-19.57
SUERC-751	Left clavicle (ABDUA:14269) of a flexed prone fully articulated burial excavated in 1959. It was placed on clay 348 in stone cist 305. The cist was filled with sand and shells. A letter from 1959 describes this burial, 'Rosemary'.	Bone, human	1580±55	-21.82
SUERC-752	Rib bone (ABDUA:14270) from an extended burial excavated in 1959, apparently in wooden coffin with grave edges marked by thin stone slabs, with edge and foot stones but no head stone. The grave was cut into windblown sand, and filled by sand. A letter from 1959 describes this burial, 'Robert', as an extended burial.	Bone, human	1355±55	-14.69

## RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP± err</i>	<i>d13C</i>
<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>				
<b>Maidens Pit</b> (NS 2028 0294) Clarke, C:*				
AA-54915	Fragment of oak from within a deposit of coarse sand with frequent inclusions of degraded timber remains and corroded iron objects, underlying a deposit of deliberately laid red sandstone boulders within a pear-shaped pit.	Wood	305 ± 55	-25.50
*Sponsor: West of Scotland Water				
<b>STIRLING</b>				
<b>Bannockburn Stake</b> (NS 795 903) Pollard, T and Miller, J:*				
Beta-168500	Single entity wood fragment from a series excavated from under 2m peat and soil deposits in Milton Bog, interpreted by J McNaughton in 1924 as sharpened stakes set into pits by Robert the Bruce's men for the Battle of Bannockburn. Identified and reinterpreted by Dr J Miller as Scots pine, probably root wood of ancient origin.	Wood	6930 ± 60	-25.1
*Sponsor: Optomen TV/BBC/Penguin Books				
<b>Wallace Monument</b> (NS 809 956) Glendinning, B and Hall, D:				
AA-48040	Charcoal-rich lens associated with vitrification of fort rampart, context 3.	Charcoal	1400 ± 40	-25.8
AA-48041	Charcoal-rich lens forming part of upstanding vitrified rampart of fort, context 222.	Charcoal	1370 ± 45	-25.2
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>				
<b>Cladh Hallan</b> (NF 7318 2188) Parker Pearson, M:				
AA-52378	Human tibia (16) from fully articulated adult male skeleton 2638 buried in fill 2598 of pit 2597 cut into sterile sand and sealed by the first floor layer (2211) of House 1370 (the northern roundhouse in Area A). It is interpreted as a foundation deposit for the row of roundhouses, contemporary with burials 2611, 2727 and 2792. The corpse of this man was kept for a long time prior to deposition and another man's mandible was substituted for his own. See also AA-52379.	Bone, human	3155 ± 60	-20.10
AA-52379	Part (33) of the skull of fully articulated adult male skeleton 2638 buried in fill 2598 of pit 2597. See also AA-52378.	Bone, human	3135 ± 55	-19.90
AA-52513	Femur (18) from fully articulated adult female skeleton 2611 buried in fill 2613 of pit 2612 dug into sterile sand and sealed by the first floor layer (2211) of House 1370 (the northern roundhouse in Area A). It is interpreted as a foundation deposit for the row of roundhouses, contemporary with burials 2638, 2727 and 2792. The corpse of this woman may have been curated for a time prior to deposition on account of the drawn teeth found in her hands.	Bone, human	2950 ± 35	-18.20
AA-52514	Femur (19) from fully articulated juvenile skeleton 2727 buried in fill 2563 of pit 2564 cut into sterile sand and sealed by the first floor layer (1311) of House 401 (the central roundhouse in Area A). It is interpreted as a foundation deposit for the row of roundhouses, contemporary with burials 2638, 2611 and 2792.	Bone, human	2940 ± 40	-21.00
AA-53173	Charred hulled barley grain (4025) from a thin layer of peaty sand which formed the lowest occupation surface floor layer (2211) in House 1370 (the northern roundhouse). It was sealed by a make-up layer (2210) and itself sealed the foundation pits which include those containing human skeletons 2613 and 2638.	Charred grain	2915 ± 40	-25.00
AA-53174	Charred hulled barley grain (4049) from the same context as AA-53173.	Charred grain	3000 ± 40	-22.70
<b>Manish Strand, Ensay</b> (NF 9737 8674) Gregory, R:				
AA-52515	Cattle 2nd phalanx (ENS AMS1) from possible midden or occupation horizon 3, associated with shells, animal bone, water-worn boulders and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery. The post-bomb date probably indicates modern contamination from a neutron source.	Bone, animal	Post-bomb	-22.90
AA-52516	Cattle astralagus (ENS AMS2) from the same context as AA-52515; and like it provides a post-bomb date indicating modern contamination from a neutron source.	Bone, animal	Post-bomb	-22.90
AA-52517	Ovicaprid calcaneus (ENS AMS4 C3) from the same context as AA-52515; and like it probably reflects modern contamination from a neutron source.	Bone, animal	1645 ± 35	-21.50
AA-52522	Human patella from a pit burial which cut into midden layer C3.	Bone, human	2750 ± 35	-19.10
AA-53128	Red deer humerus (ENS AMS3) from the same context as AA-52515; and like it probably reflects modern contamination from a neutron source.	Bone, animal	1960 ± 45	-20.80
AA-53129	Red deer astralagus (ENS AMS5) from the same context as AA-52515; and like it probably reflects modern contamination from a neutron source.	Bone, animal	1910 ± 45	-20.90
<b>Mullach Sgar, Hirta, St Kilda</b> (NF 0977 9898) Will, B:*				
Beta-140106	Heather charcoal from context 040, at base of midden deposit within small structure.	Charcoal	940 ± 70	-25.0
GU-9814	Heather charcoal from occupation deposit 090 inside semi-subterranean structure 3.	Charcoal	2050 ± 35	-26.0
GU-9815	Heather charcoal from clay layer 091, sealed by occupation deposit 090 inside.	Charcoal	2010 ± 40	-26.7
GU-9816	Heather charcoal from occupation deposit 082 inside semi-subterranean structure 3.	Charcoal	2090 ± 35	-25.6
*Sponsor: NTS				
<b>Northton, Harris</b> (NF 9753 9123) Gregory, R:				
AA-50311	Right femur (33) of inhumation SK III perhaps deposited within Beaker II level.	Bone, human	3195 ± 55	-18.80

# THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND DATING CREMATED BONES PROJECT: RESULTS OBTAINED DURING 2002/3

Alison Sheridan

The third year of this project (see *DES 2001*, 129 and *DES 2002*, 154–5) has produced 39 new dates from cremated human bone from Scotland (plus two for faience-associated human bone from sites in England, which will be published separately). Further samples from this year's project, from Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, will also be dated shortly. Most of the samples have been from Bronze Age cinerary urns, but others include one from an Early Neolithic cremation burial mound at Atherb, Aberdeenshire. The project has been jointly funded by NMS and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with additional funding this year from Aberdeenshire Archaeology and Historic Scotland, and with the generous provision of several dates at no cost by the University of Groningen, thanks to Dr Jan Lanting. All the dates have been obtained at the University of Groningen.

Many of the newly obtained dates have already been published (Sheridan, J A, 2003, 'New dates for Scottish Bronze Age cinerary urns: results from the National Museums of Scotland Dating Cremated Bones Project', in Gibson, A, *Prehistoric Pottery: People, Pattern and Purpose*, 201–26. Oxford: BAR Int Ser 1156). Readers are encouraged to consult that publication for a full discussion of the significance of the dates. Other forthcoming publications will discuss the non-urn dates in detail as well. Suffice to say that the now large and growing number of dates obtained from this project have served to establish a much firmer chronological framework for the understanding of funerary, ceramic and other artefactual developments in Bronze Age Scotland.

For ease of consultation, the dates are presented in tabular form, by broad chronological period and, within the Bronze Age, by urn type (where present). The dates for samples from the Northern Isles (where Bronze Age urn types differ from those of Mainland Scotland) are presented in a separate table.

It should be noted that new information has just been obtained, thanks to archival work by Dr David Clarke, on the Mill of Marcus ceramic association (see *DES 2001*, 129). It is now clear that the dated bones (which were definitely associated with a faience bead) had been found not in an encrusted Vase Urn, as previously stated, but in a smaller urn more reminiscent of Cordoned Urns.

The NMS are also engaged in other associated radiocarbon dating programmes (see *DES 2002*, 155, for one of these). This year, NERC sponsorship has been obtained for the dating by the Oxford laboratory of 11 samples of unburnt human material associated with Scottish Beaker pottery, and Historic Scotland have sponsored six dates (in addition to those mentioned above) relating to unburnt human remains associated with Scottish Food Vessels. The results of these will be published in the next *DES*.

The author extends heartfelt thanks to all the curators who have allowed material to be sampled (namely Lindsay Allason-Jones, Anne Brundle, Mark Hall, Siobhan Ratchford, Jennifer Rose and Adrian Zealand), to Jan Lanting and his colleagues in Groningen, and to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Historic Scotland (per Patrick Ashmore), Aberdeenshire Archaeology (per Ian Shepherd) and NERC (together with Tom Higham and colleagues at the Oxford laboratory).

## Radiocarbon dates for cremated human bone obtained 2002/3: Mainland Scotland

(All calibrated dates are cal BC unless specified otherwise; calibrated using OxCal v3.8, using atmospheric data from Stuiver *et al.* 1998. Where urn-associated, urn definitely or presumed to be found inverted, unless specified otherwise.)

Urn type (where applicable) Findspot (Museum: ref no. <sup>1</sup> )	Context, associations (other than urn type where already specified)	Lab no.	Date BP	Cal BC
<b>Neolithic</b>				
Atherb, Aberdeenshire (NMS: unreg)	From under either a non-megalithic long cairn or a NM round cairn, each with same artefactual association of Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl pottery (including sherd/s of Henshall's 'NE style') and burnt flint leaf-shaped arrowheads.	Gra-23971	4815±45	3660-3520 (1σ) 3700-3380 (2σ)
<b>Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age, non-urn</b>				
Pitnacree, Perth and Kinross (Duckworth Lab, Cambridge: unreg)	In pit dug to hold standing stone on top of Neolithic barrow. No grave goods.	Gra-21744	3740±60	2280-2030 (1σ) 2340-1950 (2σ)
Old Rayne, Aberdeenshire (NMS: X.EP 23)	From recumbent stone circle, almost certainly from central pit containing sherds of Beaker and fragmentary wristguard.	Gra-23982	3690±45	2140-1970 (1σ) 2200-1940 (2σ)
North Mains henge (burial A), Perth and Kinross (NMS: X.EPC 108)	Under bank of henge; no grave goods. Other Early Bronze Age burials nearby.	Gra-24007	3665±45	2140-1960 (1σ) 2200-1910 (2σ)
Ratho, Midlothian (NMS: X.EQ 157 (pot))	Inside upright vase Food Vessel (no grave goods) in cist; cist had probably also contained crouched inhumation. Iron Age artefacts also present in cist.	Gra-24016	3635±40	2120-1920 (1σ) 2140-1880 (2σ)
Barns Farm <sup>2</sup> (grave 1, cremation 1), Fife (NMS: X.EQ 915-6 (pot and battleaxe head))	One of three cremated bone deposits in wooden coffin with crouched inhumation; latter associated with tripartite vase Food Vessel and battle axehead; no grave goods with this cremated bone deposit.	Gra-24001	3595±50	2030-1880 (1σ) 2140-1770 (2σ)



## NMS RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Urn type (where applicable) Findspot (Museum: ref no.<sup>1</sup>)</i>	<i>Context, associations (other than urn type where already specified)</i>	<i>Lab no.</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
Barns Farm (grave 1, cremation 2), Fife (NMS: as above and X.EQ 917 (bead))	As above; this cremated bone deposit associated with burnt bone bead.	Gra-23993	3620±40	2040-1910 (1σ) 2140-1820 (2σ)
Barns Farm (grave 1, cremation 3), Fife (NMS: X.EQ 915-6)	As above; no grave goods with this deposit.	Gra-23995	3655±45	2130-1950 (1σ) 2150-1880 (2σ)
Barns Farm (cist 1), Fife (NMS: X.EQ 901-2 (pot, antler fragment))	In cist with crouched inhumation; latter associated with tripartite vase Food Vessel, reindeer antler fragment and animal hide (used as 'pillow').	Gra-23998	3670±45 2200-1910 (2σ)	2140-1970 (1σ)
<b>Early Bronze Age, urn</b>				
<i>i) Vase Urns (E = encrusted):</i>				
Mains of Craichie, Angus (Dundee: DUNMG 1973.832)	Presumably in pit; no grave goods.	Gra-21730	3660±60	2140-1940 (1σ) 2200-1880 (2σ)
Denbeath, Fife (E) (NMS: X.EQ 590 (urn))	In cist, in cemetery; no grave goods.	Gra-23989	3640±40	2120-1930 (1σ) 2140-1880 (2σ)
Blackden Farm, Aberlemno, Angus (E) (NMS: X.EA 230 (urn))	In cist; no grave goods.	Gra-23972	3635±45	2120-1920 (1σ) 2140-1880 (2σ)
Dunion, Scottish Borders (E) (NMS: X.EA 236 (urn))	In pit; no grave goods.	Gra-24006	3625±45	2120-1910 (1σ) 2140-1880 (2σ)
Craigdhu, Fife (E) (NMS: X.EC 7-8 (urn, accessory vessel))	In cist which had also contained an inhumation, under cairn; other cists present. Accessory vessel found inside urn.	Gra-23991	3600±40	2020-1880 (1σ) 2130-1770 (2σ)
Udny, Aberdeenshire (NMS: X.EA 121 (urn))	No details; no grave goods.	Gra-23976	3570±45	2010-1780 (1σ) 2040-1740 (2σ)
Tayport, Fife (Dundee: DUNMG 71-187)	No details; no grave goods.	Gra-21745	3490±60	1890-1690 (1σ) 1960-1630 (2σ)
<i>ii) Collared Urns<sup>2</sup>:</i>				
Grandtully, Perth and Kinross (Duckworth: unreg)	Pit grave in cemetery. No grave goods.	Gra-21743	3580±60	2030-1770 (1σ) 2130-1740 (2σ)
Carronbridge (burial 1), Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries: DUMFM 1995.113)	In slab-lined pit, in cemetery. No grave goods.	Gra-21694	3510±50	1890-1740 (1σ) 1960-1680 (2σ)
Gilchorn, Angus (NMS: X.EQ 222-4 (urn, two accessory vessels, flint flake))	Secondary burial in pit under cairn. Two accessory vessels, burnt flint flake. Note: the glass bead allegedly associated with this burial has been discounted, as of relatively recent date.	Gra-23999	3465±40	1880-1690 (1σ) 1890-1680 (2σ)
Burnfoot Plantation, Dumfries and Galloway (Dumfries: DUMFM 1980/58)	Probably in pit. Burnt bone pin, flint point (probably arrowhead), possible burnt ?bird bone ?bead.	Gra-21735	3430±60	1880-1630 (1σ) 1890-1520 (2σ)
<i>iii) Cordoned Urns:</i>				
Mid Gleniron I (crem. H), Dumfries and Galloway (Duckworth: unreg)	One of set of cordoned urns inserted into Neolithic chambered cairn. Frag. bronze pin.	Gra-21692	3470±60	1880-1690 (1σ) 1940-1620 (2σ)
Oban, McKelvie Hospital (NMS: X.EQ 251-2 (urn, battle axehead))	One of three urn burials; upright, on rock ledge; battle axehead found beside it.	Gra-24017	3400±40	1750-1620 (1σ) 1880-1530 (2σ)
Raigmore (pit 30), Highland (Inverness: INVMG 1979.045.001)	In pit dug through platform cairn; other cremated bone deposits, and earlier cist burials, nearby.	Gra-24014	3350±40	1690-1530 (1σ) 1740-1520 (2σ)
<b>Middle/Late Bronze Age, bucket urns/'flat-rimmed ware'</b>				
Meldon Bridge (F22b, 75), Scottish Borders (NMS: unreg)	Double pit burial with two upright bucket urns, side by side. No grave goods.	Gra-23406	3040±50	1390-1210 (1σ) 1420-1120 (2σ)
Sandy Road, Scone (Perth: PMAG 1993.75.2)	Urn upright in pit just off-centre in stone circle. <sup>4</sup>	Gra-23985	2845±45	1110-920 (1σ) 1190-890 (2σ)

## NMS RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Urn type (where applicable) Findspot (Museum: ref no.<sup>1</sup>)</i>	<i>Context, associations (other than urn type where already specified)</i>	<i>Lab no.</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
Old Keig, Aberdeenshire (NMS: unreg)	Secondary activity within recumbent stone circle; loosely associated with the pottery, which may have been used as urns. Unknown whether pots had been upright or inverted.	Gra-21696	2820±50	1050-900 (1σ) 1130-830 (2σ)
Foularton, Aberdeenshire (NMS: X.EP 22 (bone))	Secondary activity within [?recumbent] stone circle; associated (either directly or loosely) with the pottery, here probably used as urns; unknown whether had been upright or inverted.	Gra-23402	2800±50	1010-840 (1σ) 1130-820 (2σ)
<b>Other</b>				
Limefield, South Lanarkshire (NMS: [X.EQ 871, 889: pot, button])	Secondary deposit (but not recognised as such until dated) within primary burial pit under cairn; primary burial (probably inhumation) associated with Beaker and V-perforated jet button. <sup>5</sup>	Gra-23404	2940±50	1260-1040 (1σ) 1320-990 (2σ)

## Radiocarbon dates: Northern Isles

<i>Urn type (where applicable) Findspot (Museum: ref no<sup>1</sup>)</i>	<i>Context, associations (other than urn type where already specified)</i>	<i>Lab no.</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Cal BC</i>
<b>Early Bronze Age urns</b>				
Werne (cist 1), Orkney (NMS: unreg)	On/below floor of Ellibister-type cist. Ceramic pot, not necessarily urn. Cramp and mineralised textile fragment present.	Gra-21627	3750±60	2280-2030 (1σ) 2400-1960 (2σ)
Taversoe Tuick, Orkney (NMS: unreg)	In cist, one of three secondary cists built on top of Neolithic chambered cairn. Ceramic urn fragments (lost; unknown whether inverted or upright). Cramp present.	Gra-21734	3580±60	2030-1770 (1σ) 2130-1740 (2σ)
Blomuir (cist 2), Orkney (Orkney: unreg)	In cist; plain ceramic urn (fragmentary, unknown whether inverted or upright). Cramp present.	Gra-21738	3540±60	1950-1750 (1σ) 2040-1690 (2σ)
Culla Voe, Shetland (NMS: X.EA 142 (urn))	In urn of steatitic clay, probably found upright, in pit in small hillock which has produced other urns; no grave goods.	Gra-24056	3475±40	1880-1730 (1σ) 1890-1680 (2σ)
Knowes of Quoyscottie (knowe 2), Orkney (NMS: unreg)	In cist under centre of small barrow. Plain ceramic urn (sherd; original positioning unknown).	Gra-21698	3350±50	1690-1520 (1σ) 1750-1510 (2σ)
Rousay, Orkney (NMS: X.EK 5)	No details. Steatite urn; position unknown but presumably upright. Burnt antler artefact; fragment of burnt ?whalebone.	Gra-21702	3330±50	1690-1520 (1σ) 1740-1500 (2σ)
Orkney (NMS: X.EK 6)	No details. Steatite urn; position unknown but presumably upright. Cramp present.	Gra-21691	3240±50	1600-1430 (1σ) 1680-1400 (2σ)

## Later burials

Uyea, Shetland (NMS: X.EK 27)	Steatite urn: one of three found in pits, below cairn, each covered with flagstone. Position unspecified but probably upright. Cramp present.	Gra-21621	2480±60	770-510 (1σ) 790-410 (2σ)
Orkney, near Stromness (Museum of Antiqs, Univ. Newcastle-Upon-Tyne)	Steatite urn with skin wrapping. In 'large coffin' near centre of barrow; position of urn not recorded, but may well have been upright.	Gra-24015	1585±40 (being re-run to check date)	AD 420-540 (1σ) AD 390-600 (2σ)

### Notes:

1. Reg. no. of bones given, unless specified otherwise. Bones in NMS are in the process of being allocated reference numbers.
2. A sample from Barns Farm, grave 2, provided an unreliable date and is being re-run.
3. A sample from Gourlaw, Midlothian, produced an unreliable date and is being re-run.
4. An unreliable date of 3150±150 BP (GaK-787) had previously been obtained from associated alder charcoal.
5. Charcoal found with cremated bones had previously produced a date of 2761±85 BP (BM-451), so new date is consistent with this.

## TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL: 2002-03 ALLOCATIONS

Stuart Campbell

### Introduction

The following is a summary checklist of material recently claimed by the Crown and allocated to the museums or museum services indicated. The list comprises material dealt with by the Panel at its meetings of October 2002, March 2003 and June 2003.

\* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid

\*\* = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>ABERDEENSHIRE</b>			
Multi-period finds	Oyne	Aberdeenshire Heritage	15/02
Roman enamelled mount and silver thimble	Rhynie	Marischal	16/02
17th-century coin hoard	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	27/02
Medieval copper-alloy dress pin	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	33/02
Neolithic polished stone axehead	Kincardine O'Neil	Marischal	38/02
Iron Age handled stone bowl	Inverurie	Marischal	44/02
Four medieval/late finds	Persley	Aberdeen	12/03
Two medieval and one post-medieval brooch	St Combs	Aberdeenshire Heritage	19/03
<b>ANGUS</b>			
Cup-marked stone	Forfar	Angus	07/02
24 medieval metal objects	Auchmithie	Angus	66/02
Early medieval gilded mount	Forfar	Angus	90/02
Prehistoric/late carved stone fragment	Edzell	Forfar	04/03
<b>ARGYLL AND BUTE</b>			
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Elloy Boulder Cave	NMS**	71/02
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Tinkler's Cave	NMS**	72/02
<b>CLACKMANNANSHIRE</b>			
Medieval pilgrim's badge or token	Clackmannan	Alloa	06/03



Fig 74. St Combs, Aberdeenshire (TT 19/03). Two medieval brooches and one post-medieval brooch. The two small annular brooches were common during the 13th–14th centuries. Such items were used as fasteners on a wide variety of garments including hose and cod-pieces, but most commonly on under-garments which fastened at the neck. Annular brooches are distinguished from annular buckles of the period by the presence of a constriction on the hoop to hinder the pin's swivel. (© Crown copyright)



Fig 75. Clackmannan (TT 06/03). Double-sided medieval pilgrim token made by brazing together two separate discs of lead. One has been cut from an ampulla and displays the sexfoil floral motif which was a stock motif in the 14th–15th centuries; the other displays an anchor. The anchor appears on many secular tokens of the period, although it is also the symbol of St Clement – being the means of his martyrdom – and the standard symbol on ecclesiastical badges alluding to him. The disc has no means of attachment and most likely was carried about the person as opposed to openly displayed as a token or charm. (© Crown copyright)





Fig 76. Innermessan, Dumfries and Galloway (TT 10/03). Shield-shaped seal matrix bearing the legend 'S' (sigillum) Reginaldi Mercator' (seal of Reginald the merchant), and a device depicting the 'pelican in piety'. This is a common motif in medieval Christian art and relates to the belief that the pelican pierces her breast to draw blood to feed her young. It is symbolic of Christ's crucifixion and the blood sacrifice for the benefit of others, culminating in redemption through sacrifice, piety and charity. However, such overtly religious symbolism seems an unusual device to be carried on the seal of someone engaged in commerce. The possibility of 'Mercator' as a family name should therefore be further investigated. (© Crown copyright)



Fig 77. Cruggleton Church, Dumfries and Galloway (TT 21/03). Cast copper-alloy figure of Christ positioned as for crucifixion. The figure is crudely modelled with no attempt to represent a naturalistic slumped pose, the arms being perpendicular to the body and the head erect. In spite of this the sculptor has gone to some trouble to accurately depict the loincloth and the musculature of the torso. The rear of the figure is perfectly flat, suggesting it was originally fixed to a crucifix or other piece of religious or devotional art. The majority of such figures are 12th–13th century in date although these examples are of far superior workmanship. (© Crown copyright)

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Bronze Age palstave fragment  
Prehistoric flints  
Prehistoric flints  
Neolithic polished stone axehead  
Prehistoric excavation assemblage  
Lithics collection; fieldwalking finds  
Neolithic stone axehead  
Iron Age excavation assemblage  
Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead  
Medieval/late decorated spindle whorl  
Medieval copper-alloy seal matrix  
Fragment of a Viking silver ingot  
Hoard of six silver pennies  
Seven medieval/late metal finds

## Findspot

Annan  
Kilfillan  
Balcarry  
Lochmaben  
Duncow  
various  
Auchencairn  
Ross Bay  
Kirkinner  
Glenluce  
Innermessan  
Old Luce  
Bush of Craigs  
Cruggleton Church

## Allocation

Annan  
Stranraer  
Stranraer  
Annan  
Dumfries  
Dumfries  
Stewartry  
Stewartry  
Stranraer  
Stranraer  
Stranraer  
Dumfries  
Stranraer

## TT no.

09/02  
19/02  
20/02  
25/02  
67/02  
74/02  
75/02  
80/02  
02/03  
05/03  
10/03  
16/03  
20/03  
21/03

## EAST LOTHIAN

Medieval window glass fragment  
17th-century purse hoard  
Medieval excavation assemblage  
Medieval/late excavation assemblage

Whitekirk  
Athelstaneford  
Haddington  
Dunbar

East Lothian Council  
East Lothian Council  
East Lothian Council  
East Lothian Council

29/02  
30/02  
34/02  
35/02

## TREASURE TROVE



Fig 78. Kincardine, Fife (TT 08/03). Circular pewter badge with a design of an equal-armed cross surrounded by a border of fine lines, perhaps intended to imitate writing. The badge has been cast in a three-piece mould and has an integral lug for sewing to clothing. A stone mould for a badge of the same design and a Luckenbooth brooch is in Marischal Museum, thus giving a date of around the 16th century. The basic motif seems to have been a popular design appearing on tokens and badges throughout the British Isles and on 14th–15th-century Dutch ampullae. (© Crown copyright)

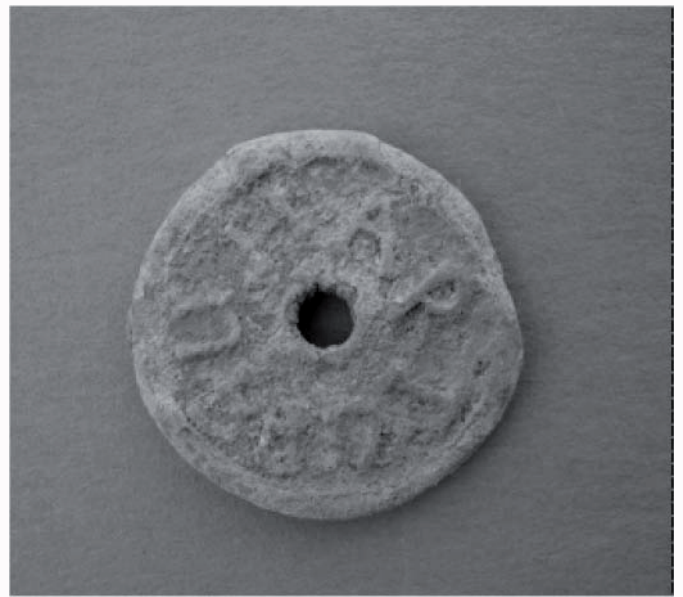


Fig 79. Culross, Fife (TT 22/03). Communion token with central perforation, belonging to Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish and dating to 1745–92. Communion tokens made from lead alloy date from the late 16th century when they were known as 'tickets'. Tokens such as this were issued by the parish minister to enable church members to partake in Communion, and parishioners moving to other areas of Scotland took their tokens with them as a form of reference of good character. The parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston was Gaelic-speaking, and its churches were supported by Sir James Grant, a Jacobite supporter. Following defeat at Culloden, persecution of his clan and subsequently his workforce may have precipitated a move south to the rich farm lands of Fife. (© Crown copyright)

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>EAST LoTHIAN (cont.)</b>			
Middle Bronze Age palstave	Macmerry	East Lothian Council	48/02
Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe	Musselburgh	NMS*	68/02
<b>CITY OF EDINBURGH</b>			
Late Neolithic flint arrowhead	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	11/02
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Leith	Edinburgh	57/02
Neolithic stone axehead	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	69/02
Roman pottery sherds	Cramond	Edinburgh	17/03
<b>FALKIRK</b>			
Multi-period watching brief finds	Airth	Falkirk	56/02
Roman enamelled pendant and coin of Hadrian	Wester Carmuir	Falkirk	01/03
<b>FIFE</b>			
Bronze Age Food Vessel	Pitmillly	East Fife	08/02
Eight medieval metal finds	Crail	East Fife	50/02
Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead	Cupar	East Fife	60/02
Medieval lead pilgrim's button	Kincardine	Dunfermline	08/03
Hoard of 32 James VI counterfeit placks	Culross	NMS**	14/03
Ten medieval/late objects	Culross	NMS**	22/03
<b>GLASGOW</b>			
Modern intervention assemblage	Bell's Pottery	Glasgow	28/02
<b>HIGHLAND</b>			
Eight post-medieval finds	Redcastle	Inverness	17/02
Iron Age excavation assemblage	Papadil	Inverness	21/02
Prehistoric watching brief finds	Inverness	Inverness	24/02
Early Historic carved stone fragments	Dunbeath	Dunbeath	26/02
18th-century gun-lock	Culloden	Inverness	31/02
Early Christian incised stone	Ballachly	Dunbeath	47/02

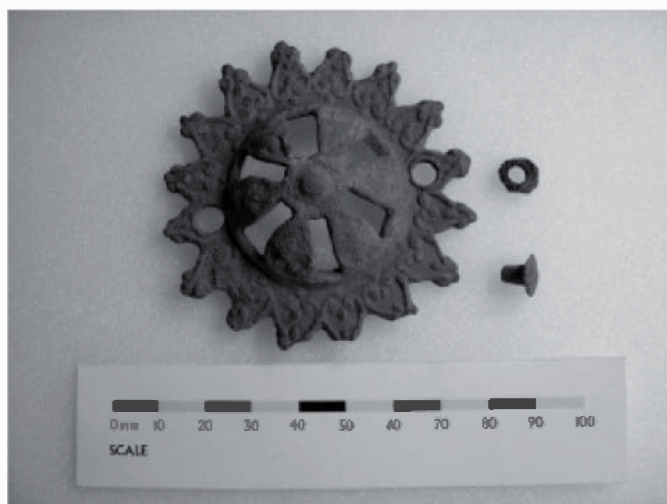


Fig 80. Castle Stuart, Highland (TT 09/03). Bridle bosses such as these comprise part of the elaborate curb bits which first appeared in the late 15th century, although openwork examples such as this date to the 17th century. In spite of the Highland context this example sits easily within the wider British style, and the design of sunburst and rayed openwork boss as well as the decorative cartouche on the perimeter rays can all be given wider British parallels. (© Crown copyright)



Fig 81. Tarradale, Highland (TT 77/02). A 13th-century gilded harness pendant with central perforation bearing a heraldic device depicting a lion *passant* and a wyvern. Pendants with armorial bearings were attached to horse gear and used by both their owners and their retainers as a form of identification throughout the medieval period. (© Crown copyright)

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>HIGHLAND (cont.)</b>			
Frustum headed pin and silver ingot	Dores	Inverness	51/02
Medieval brooch and dagger chape	Redcastle	Inverness	52/02
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Cromarty	Cromarty	53/02
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Inverness	Inverness	61/02
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Milton of Leys	Inverness	63/02
Five medieval and later finds	Cromarty	Inverness	70/02
Perforated stone tool	Applecross	Inverness	73/02
18th-century Jew's harp	Tain	Tain	76/02
Medieval gilded heraldic pendant	Tarradale	Inverness	77/02
Post medieval dagger chape and 18th-century padlock	Redcastle	Inverness	78/02
99 medieval and later metal finds	Tain	Tain	81/02
Medieval seal matrix	Ormond Castle	Groam House	82/02
David II silver groat	Kingussie	Inverness	83/02
Three medieval and later finds	Tarradale	Inverness	84/02
17th-century bridle boss	Castle Stuart	Inverness	09/03
<b>MIDLOTHIAN</b>			
Neolithic stone axehead	Penicuik	NMS*	49/02
<b>MORAY</b>			
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Fochabers	Elgin	22/02
Medieval excavation assemblage	Lossiemouth	Elgin	58/02
18th-century silver sleeve link and tankard measure lid	Cullen	Forres	13/03
<b>ORKNEY ISLANDS</b>			
Iron Age excavation assemblage	Papa Stronsay	Orkney	11/03
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS</b>			
Prehistoric excavation assemblage	Nethermuir	Perth	12/02
Multi-period excavation finds	Upper Gothens	Perth	13/02
Half of a Roman carnelian intaglio	Ardoch	Perth	14/02
Medieval excavation assemblage	Perth	Perth	54/02



## TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
<b>PERTH AND KINROSS (cont.)</b>			
Medieval/late excavation assemblage	Abernethy	Perth	59/02
Prehistoric watching brief finds	St Madoes	Perth	62/02
Neolithic stone axehead	Kinfauns	Perth	85/02
Medieval and later excavation assemblage	Perth	Perth	87/02
Middle Bronze Age palstave	Muthill	Perth	91/02
Prehistoric and later excavation assemblage	Rait Hill	Perth	92/02
Prehistoric watching brief find	Scotlandwell	Perth	94/02
Medieval excavation assemblage	Scotlandwell	Perth	96/02
Iron Age tankard handle	Muthil	Perth	03/03
Henry II-III silver penny (retooled)	Inchaffray	Perth	07/03
Undated carved stone head	Longforan	Perth	15/03
<b>SCOTTISH BORDERS</b>			
16th-century Scottish gunshot	Ladykirk	Scottish Borders Museums	32/02
Medieval base metal finger ring	Hawick	Scottish Borders Museums	36/02
Iron Age copper-alloy ingot	Morebattle	NMS	39/02
Romano-British trumpet brooch	Maxton	Scottish Borders Museums	40/02
Iron Age bridle bit terminal	Maxton	Scottish Borders Museums	41/02
Viking silver ingot and lead weight	Maxton	Scottish Borders Museums	42/02
Excavation assemblage	Rink Farm	NMS	43/02
Five medieval finds	Roxburgh	Scottish Borders Museums	45/02
Medieval stone carvings	Newstead	Historic Scotland	88/02
Roman brooch and weight	Ladykirk	NMS	89/02
Medieval annular buckle and gilded purse hanger	Ladykirk	Scottish Borders Museums	95/02
<b>SHETLAND</b>			
Norse miniature millstone	Bressay	Shetland	10/02
Prehistoric stone adze	Sandsting	Shetland	18/02
<b>SOUTH AYRSHIRE</b>			
Neolithic polished stone axehead	Culzean	South Ayrshire Council	23/02
Medieval excavation assemblage	Ayr	South Ayrshire Council	55/02
<b>SOUTH LANARKSHIRE</b>			
Multi-period excavation assemblage	Carmaben	Biggar	64/02
Prehistoric watching brief finds	Carnwath	Biggar	65/02
<b>STIRLING</b>			
Half of a Papal bulla of Julius II	Cambuskenneth	Stirling	46/02
Neolithic excavation assemblage	Callander	NMS	93/02
<b>WESTERN ISLES</b>			
Bone artefact	South Uist	Stornoway	37/02

For further information on any of the cases listed above please contact the museum to which they were allocated.

Submitted by the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF  
 Website: [www.treasuretrove.org.uk](http://www.treasuretrove.org.uk)

# CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Lorna Flinn

## Introduction

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, but the list is not necessarily exhaustive. CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2004.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Queen's Univ, Belfast	Caroline Russell	Domestic Architecture in Atlantic Scotland 2000 BC–AD 1000	2004	PhD
Univ Bradford	C Challinor	An Holistic Approach to the Identification of Dairying in the Later Prehistoric and Protohistoric Northern Isles	2004	PhD
Univ Bradford	J Cussans	Size Variation in Domestic Mammals in the North Atlantic Region	2004	MPhil/PhD
Univ Bradford	D Lamb	Land and Status: An Analysis of Settlement and Power in Iron Age Burra, Shetland	2007	PhD
Univ Bradford	J Milnes	An Investigation of Iron Age Settlement Sites in the Northern Isles through the Indicators of Craft Specialisation and Material Wealth	2004	PhD
Univ Bradford	G Muldner	Viking Age Subsistence Patterns in Northwestern Europe: A Stable Isotope Study	2005	PhD
Univ Bradford	Z Outram	Comparison of the Relative Merits of the Dating Techniques used at Old Scatness	2004	PhD
Univ Bradford	D Priestly	The Life, History and Death of Prehistoric Buildings and their Entry into the Archaeological Record	2004	MPhil/PhD
Univ Bradford	T Sloan	The Fishing Economies of the North Atlantic: A Multi-disciplinary Investigation	2005	MPhil
Univ Bradford	C Walmsley	The Contextual Analysis of Faunal Assemblages from Orkney	2005	MPhil/PhD
Univ Cambridge	Megan Meredith-Lobay	Persistence of Memory: Lismore and the Landscapes of Early Historic Scotland	2006	PhD
Univ Durham	Amanda Brend	Later Prehistoric Settlement and Society in South East Scotland: the Aerial Evidence	2008	PhD
Univ Durham	James D Bruhn	The Northern Frontiers of Roman Britain: Interaction and Conflict; a Landscape Study	2005	PhD
Univ Durham	Mairi H Davies	Later Prehistoric Settlement and Society in Tayside and the Forth Valley	2004	PhD
Univ Durham	Janet McNaught	A Clinical and Archaeological Study of Schmorl's Nodes (including assemblages from Dunbar, Whithorn and The Hirschals)	2005	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Dunwell	Roman-Native Relationships in North Britain	2004	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine Flitcroft	Responses to Environmental Change in Bronze Age Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Angela Goodhand	Funerary Practices and Beakers	2006	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Dorothy Graves	Scottish Archaeology: The Great Glen	2007	MPhil

## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Univ Edinburgh	Melanie Johnson	Cultural Sequence of Pottery to the Medieval Period in the Western Isles	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Nives Kokeza	Natives and Romans on the Northern Frontier in Scotland During the First Century AD	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine McGill	Aspects of Later Prehistoric Prosaic Material Culture from Eastern Scotland, South of the Moray Firth	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Claire McGovern	Infanticide in Britain	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Dawn McLaren	Bronze Age Burials in Britain and Ireland	2009	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Matthew Shelley	Underwater Archaeology: Scottish Crannogs	2006	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	David Trevarthen	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Monuments	2005	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Lucy Verrill	Past Societies of the Atlantic Seaboard and Climatic Change	2004	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Simon Wyatt	Musical Instruments in Prehistoric Europe	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Margareth Buer	Pilgrim Ways in Western and Northern Scotland in the Early Christian and Norse Period	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Julie Candy	The Archaeology of Pilgrimage	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Kelly Clapperton	An Inclusive Approach to the Study of Early Prehistoric British Rock Art: Central Galloway	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	David Goldberg	Divinities and Ritual Sites of Rivers in Northern England and Southern Scotland	2007	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Ian Hogg	The Archaeology of the Clyde Coast in the Middle Ages	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Juha Martilla	Scandinavian Settlement in Northern Shetland	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Alasdair McKenzie	Analysis of a Wheelhouse and Other Structures in Grimsay, Western Isles	2004	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Douglas Morton	The Context and Function of Scotland's Early Christian Monumental Sculpture	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Oliver O'Grady	Medieval Social Landscapes: the Assembly Mounds of Scotland	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Tessa Poller	Human Experience and Monumentality: A Study of the Prehistoric Monuments in Dumfries and Galloway	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	John Raven	Medieval and Post-Medieval Landscapes and Seascapes in South Uist	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Jennifer Rose	Early Bronze Age Mortuary Remains in Western Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Lorna Sharpe	Geophysical, Geochemical and Arable Crop Responses to Archaeological Sites: a Study Based in the Upper Clyde Valley, Lanarkshire	2004	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Alexandra Sperr	Games and Pastimes of the Viking and Norse Expansion	2004	MPhil
Univ Manchester	Martin Carruthers	Practice, Place and Identity in the Orcadian Iron Age c 800 BC–AD 200	2007	PhD
Univ Manchester	Angus Mackintosh	Social Change in Later Neolithic Orkney	2004	PhD



## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Univ Manchester	Joanna Wright	A Biography of the Neolithic Chambered Tombs of Northern Scotland	2005	PhD
Univ Newcastle	Julia Dawson	Trade and Exchange in Neolithic Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Nottingham	M G Cavers	Crannogs and Later Prehistoric Settlement in Atlantic Scotland	2005	PhD
Univ Paisley	Stuart M Nisbet	Water Powered Textile Mills in Eighteenth Century Renfrewshire	2004	PhD
Univ Reading	Gordon Noble	The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Monument Traditions of Scotland	2004	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Tim Mills	European Cereal Frequencies from the Iron Age and Roman Periods	2006	PhD
Univ Sheffield	Kate Seddon	Households, Tradition and Change in the Northern and Western Isles of Scotland in Later Prehistory	2005	MPhil/ PhD
Univ Stirling	Danny Patterson	Prehistoric Woodland Ecology in the Eastern Cairngorms	2008	PhD
Univ Stirling	Helen Shaw	Recent Woodland Dynamics and Conservation Management in East Glen Affric	2005	PhD
Univ Stirling	Jo Thomas	Retention of Cultural Information in Anthropogenic Plaggen Soils	2004	PhD
Univ Stirling	Val Turner	Form and Function in Shetland: Prehistoric Field Systems	2007	PhD
Univ York	Steven Ashby	Trade and Identity: Antler Combs in Early Medieval Europe	2005	PhD
Univ York	Jennifer Harland	A Study of Spatial and Temporal Patterning in the Zoo-archaeological Record of Late Iron Age to Medieval Northern Scotland, with Specific Reference to the Site of Quoysgrew, Westray, Orkney	2005	PhD
Univ York	Rachel Parks	A Sea for all Seasons: An Archaeo-ichthyological Approach to the Early Prehistory of Scotland	2007	MPhil/ PhD
Univ York	Brian Rahn	Locational Analysis (GIS) and the Anthropology of Orcadian Iron Age Society	2005	PhD

## LOCAL AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORS AND THEIR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Many of the projects described in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* include an input by the archaeological advisors to local authorities. Amongst their core activities, these advisors 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 gives details of local authority archaeological advisors, and indicates their areas of responsibility. Unfortunately, some Scottish local authorities (Dundee and E Dunbartonshire) still have no formal local access to this crucial level of archaeological advice.

### **Aberdeen City**

Judith Stones  
Keeper of Archaeology  
Aberdeen City Council  
Whitespace  
60 Frederick Street  
ABERDEEN AB24 5HY  
Tel: 01224 523658  
Fax: 01224 523666  
e-mail: judiths@arts-rec.aberdeen.net.uk

### **Aberdeenshire; Angus; Moray**

Ian Shepherd  
Principal Archaeologist  
Planning & Environment  
Aberdeenshire Council  
Woodhill House  
Westburn Road  
ABERDEEN AB16 5GB  
Tel: 01224 664723  
Fax: 01224 664713  
e-mail: ian.shepherd@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

### **Argyll and Bute; Glasgow City; E Ayrshire; E Renfrewshire; Inverclyde; N Ayrshire; N Lanarkshire; Renfrewshire; S Ayrshire; S Lanarkshire; W Dunbartonshire; West Lothian; Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park (Argyll and W Dunbartonshire part)**

Dr Carol Swanson  
Manager  
West of Scotland Archaeology Service  
Charing Cross Complex  
20 India Street  
GLASGOW G2 4PF  
Tel: 0141 287 8332-3  
Fax: 0141 287 9259  
e-mail: enquiries@wosas.glasgow.gov.uk

### **Clackmannanshire; Stirling; Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park (Stirling part)**

Lorna Main  
Archaeologist  
Environmental Services  
Stirling Council  
Viewforth  
STIRLING FK8 2ET  
Tel: 01786 442752  
Fax: 01786 443003  
e-mail: mainl@stirling.gov.uk

### **Dumfries and Galloway**

Jane Brann  
Archaeologist  
Planning and Environment  
Dumfries and Galloway Council  
Newall Terrace  
DUMFRIES DG1 1LW  
Tel: 01387 260154  
Fax: 01387 260149  
e-mail: jane.brann@dumgal.gov.uk

### **East Lothian; Midlothian**

Biddy Simpson  
Heritage Officer  
East Lothian Council  
John Muir House  
HADDINGTON EH41 3HA  
Tel: 01620 827158  
Fax: 01620 827158  
e-mail: bsimpson1@eastlothian.gov.uk

### **City of Edinburgh**

John Lawson  
City Archaeologist  
Archaeology Service  
City of Edinburgh Council  
142 Canongate  
EDINBURGH EH8 8DD  
Tel: 0131 558 1040  
Fax: 0131 558 1090  
e-mail: john.lawson@cecas.freemove.co.uk

### **Falkirk**

Geoff Bailey  
Keeper of Archaeology & Local History  
Falkirk Council  
Callendar House  
Callendar Park  
FALKIRK FK1 1YR  
Tel: 01324 503783  
Fax: 01324 503771  
e-mail: gbailey@falkirkmuseums.demon.co.uk

### **Fife**

Douglas Speirs  
Archaeologist  
Development Services  
Fife Council  
Fife House  
North Street  
GLENROTHES KY7 5LT  
Tel: 01592 416153  
Fax: 01592 416300  
e-mail: douglas.speirs@fife.gov.uk

### **Highland**

John Wood  
Archaeology Service  
Planning & Development  
Highland Council  
Glenurquhart Road  
INVERNESS IV3 5NX  
Tel: 01463 702502  
Fax: 01463 702298  
e-mail: john.wood@highland.gov.uk

### **Orkney**

Julie Gibson  
Orkney Archaeologist  
c/o Orkney College  
Weyland  
Kirkwall  
ORKNEY KW15 1LX  
Tel: 01856 569341  
Fax: 01856 569007  
e-mail: oat@lineone.net

### **Perth and Kinross; Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park (Perth and Kinross part)**

David Strachan  
Area Archaeologist  
Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust  
The Lodge  
4 York Place  
PERTH PH2 8EP  
Tel: 01738 477080  
Fax: 01738 477089  
e-mail: DLStrachan@pkc.gov.uk

### **Scottish Borders**

Mr Rory McDonald  
Heritage Officer  
Planning and Economic Development  
Scottish Borders Council  
Newtown St Boswells  
MELROSE TD6 0SA  
Tel: 01835 825060 ext 5438  
Fax: 01835 825158  
e-mail: mcdonald@scotborders.gov.uk

### **Shetland**

Val Turner  
Shetland Archaeologist  
Shetland Amenity Trust  
Garthspool  
Lerwick  
SHETLAND ZE1 0NY  
Tel: 01595 694688  
Fax: 01595 693956  
e-mail: val@shetlandamenity.org

### **Western Isles**

Mary MacLeod  
Islands Archaeologist  
Arc-eòlaiche nan Eilean Siar  
Museum nan Eilean  
Francis Street  
Stornoway  
ISLE OF LEWIS HS1 2NF  
Tel: 01851 643251  
Fax: 01851 643490  
e-mail: mary-macleod@cne-siar.gov.uk

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors to this issue of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* are listed below.

Comments or queries should be addressed to the contributors.

- ABERDEEN CITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT: Whitespace, 60 Frederick Street, Aberdeen AB24 5HY.
- ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL: The Archaeology Service, Planning and Environment, Woodhill House, Westburn Road, Aberdeen AB16 5GB.
- ADDYMAN, T: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
- ADDYMAN ASSOCIATES LTD: Unit 23a, Castlebrae Business Centre, 40 Peffer Place, Edinburgh EH16 4BB.
- ALEXANDER, D: NTS, Greenbank House, Flenders Road, Clarkston, Glasgow G76 8RB.
- ALLAKER, C: 19 Uadchar, Benbecula.
- ANSELL, J: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP: Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead, Midlothian EH20 9SY.
- ARCHER, E: 18 Hope Street, Lanark ML11 7NE.
- ARTHUR, J: See GUARD.
- ATKINSON, J A: See GUARD.
- BADGER, S: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- BAIN, S: NTS, Balnain House, 40 Huntly Street, Inverness IV3 5HR.
- BAINES, A: Prospect House, Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran KA27 8PR.
- BALLIN SMITH, B: See GUARD.
- BANKS, I: See GUARD.
- BECKET, A: See GUARD.
- BENVIE, R: Montrose Museum, Panmure Place, Montrose DD10 8HE.
- BJARKE BALLIN, T: Lithic Research, Banknock Cottage, Denny, Stirlingshire FK6 5NA.
- BOND, J M: See Bradford University.
- BONE, J S: 69 Stratherrick Road, Inverness IV2 4LL.
- BOWLER, D: See SUAT Ltd.
- BRADFORD UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeological Sciences, Richmond Road, Bradford BD7 1DP.
- BRANN, J: See Dumfries and Galloway Council.
- BRANN, M L: Troston, New Abbey, Dumfries DG2 8EF.
- BROPHY, K: See Glasgow University.
- BROWN, B and P: 199 Thompson Street West, Darlington DL3 0HJ.
- BROWN, L D: See Bradford University.
- BROWN, G: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- BRUGGIMANN, A: 61 Golf Road, Ballater, Aberdeenshire AB35 5RU.
- CACHART, R: See SUAT Ltd.
- CAMERON, A: See Aberdeen City Archaeological Unit.
- CAMERON, K: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- CARD, N: See OAT.
- CARDIFF UNIVERSITY: School History and Archaeology, PO Box 909, Cardiff CF10 3XU.
- CARNE, P: See Durham University.
- CARRUTHERS, G: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- CAVERS, M G: See Nottingham University.
- CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD: The Old Engine House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, East Lothian EH21 7PQ.
- CHAMBERLAIN, A: See Sheffield University.
- CHRISTIANSEN, C: See Shetland Amenity Trust.
- CLAPPERTON, K: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- COLEMAN, R: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- CONNOLLY, D: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
- CONOLLY, R: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- COOK, Martin: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- COOK, Murray: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- COOPER, K C: 61 Golf Road, Ballater, Aberdeenshire AB35 5RU.
- COSTON, C: %o P Weeks.
- COULTER, S: See GUARD.
- COWIE, T: See NMS.
- COX, A: See SUAT Ltd.
- CRAWFORD, B E: Dept Medieval History, St Andrews University, St Andrews.
- CRESSEY, M: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- CUMMINGS, V: See Cardiff University.
- CURTIS, M R and G R: 'Olcote', New Park, Callanish, Isle of Lewis HS2 9DZ.
- DALGLISH, C: See GUARD.
- DALLAND, M: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- DALY, A: NTS, Wemyss House, 28 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4ET.
- DAMIANOFF, D: See OAT.
- DAWSON, J: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- DICK, A M: 3 Grampian Crescent, Kirriemuir, Angus DD8 4TW.
- DEAN, V E: 50 Whitehouse Road, Edinburgh EH4 6PH.
- DEVEREUX, D F: The Stewartry Museum, St Mary Street, Kirkcudbright DG6 4JG.
- DIXON, N: Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology, %o Edinburgh University.
- DOCKRILL, S J: See Bradford University.
- DORREN, D: Jane Bank Cottage, 6A West Street, Kirn, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8EB.
- DOUGLAS, G J: 1 Riverside, Tummel Bridge, Perthshire PH16 5SB.
- DOWNES, J: See OAT.
- DRANSART, P Z: See Lampeter University.
- DREW, E: 7 Branziert Road, Killearn, by Glasgow G63 9RG.
- DRISCOLL, S T: See Glasgow University.
- DUFFY, A: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- DUFFY, P: See GUARD.
- DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY COUNCIL: Planning and Environment, Newall Terrace, Dumfries DG1 1LW.
- DUNBAR, L: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- DUNCAN, J S: See GUARD.
- DUNWELL, A: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- DURHAM UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeology, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE.
- DUTTON, A: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- EASE ARCHAEOLOGY: Unit 8, Abbeymount Techbase, 2 Easter Road, Edinburgh EH7 5AN.
- EASSON, R: %o M Hall.
- EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeology, Old High School, 12 Infirmary Street, Edinburgh EH1 1LT.
- ELLIS, C: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- ENGL, R: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- EVANS, C: See GUARD.
- EWART, G: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
- FARRELL, S: 39a Park Street, Nairn, IV12 4PP.
- FAWELL, K: Carmichael Mill, Hyndford Bridge, Lanark, ML11 8SJ.
- FINLAY, N: See Glasgow University.
- FLEMING, A: See Lampeter University.
- FOWLER, C: School of Art History and Archaeology, Manchester University, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL.
- FOX, P: See GUARD.
- FRASER, S M: NTS, The Stables, Castle Fraser, Sauchen, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB51 7LD.
- FULLER, W: See Roman Gask Project.
- FYFE, I and M: 46 Clyde Street, Kirn, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8EQ.
- GALLON, M: %o P Weeks.
- GARNER, A: Rahoy, Toward, by Dunoon, Argyll PA23 7UG.



## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

- GASCOIGNE, M: c/o J E Kirby.
- GILMOUR, S: RCAHMS, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.
- GIVEN, M: See Glasgow University.
- GLASGOW UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeology, Gregory Building, Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow G12 8QQ.
- GLENDINNING, B: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- GOLDBERG, M: See GUARD.
- GONDEK, M: See Glasgow University.
- GOODER, J: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- GREIG, M: See Aberdeenshire Council.
- GRIFFITHS, D: Oxford University, 1 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JA.
- GUARD: Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, Dept Archaeology, Glasgow University G12 8QQ.
- HAGGARTY, G: 8 John Street, Portobello, Edinburgh EH15 2EE.
- HALE, D: See Durham University.
- HALL, D: See SUAT Ltd.
- HALL, M: Perth Museum & Art Gallery, 78 George Street, Perth PH1 5LB.
- HARDING, D I: See Aberdeen City Archaeological Unit.
- HARDING, P: See Wessex Archaeology.
- HARDY, K: The Old Toll, Harestanes, Peebles EH46 7AH.
- HASELGROVE, C: See Durham University.
- HASTIE, M: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- HATHERLEY, C: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD: 13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE.
- HEAWOOD, R: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- HENDERSON, J C: See Nottingham University.
- HENRY, B: Renfrewshire Local History Forum, Pinewood, Broadlie Road, Neilston, Glasgow G78 3ES.
- HENRY, N: Glen Cottage, Shore Road, Sandbank, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8QG.
- HESKETH-CAMPBELL, L: c/o S M Fraser.
- HEWAT, C: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- HICKS, K: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- HILL, J: Coll Archaeology Association, Arinthuic, Isle of Coll PA78 6TB.
- HIND, D: See SUAT Ltd.
- HOFFMANN, B: See Roman Gask Project.
- HOLDEN, T: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- HOOD, F: Craighussa, Peninver, Campbeltown, Argyll PA28 6QP.
- HOTHERSALL, S: c/o R L and S L Hunter.
- HOWARD, W J: Old School House, Kirkton of Bourtie, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB51 0JS.
- HUNTER, F: See NMS.
- HUNTER, R L and S L: 69 Craighill Drive, Clarkston, Glasgow G76 7TD.
- HUNTER, T: See GUARD.
- HUNTER BLAIR, A: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- INGLIS, R: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- INNES, L H: See GUARD.
- JAMES, H F: See GUARD.
- JOHNSON, M: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- JONES, E: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- JONES, H M D: 52 Craighleith View, Edinburgh EH4 3JY.
- JONES, R: See Glasgow University.
- KELLOGG, D: See Glasgow University.
- KIDD, R S: 97 Lee Crescent North, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen AB22 8FQ.
- KIMBER, M: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- KIRBY, J E: Dahl, Polloch, Glen Finnan, Fort William PH37 4LX.
- KIRBY, M: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- KIRKDALE ARCHAEOLOGY: 4 Western Terrace, Murrayfield, Edinburgh EH12 5QE.
- KNOX, R D: 9 Glen Road, Peebles EH45 9AY.
- LAMPETER UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter, Ceredigion SA48 7ED.
- LAWSON, J A: City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service, 142 Canongate, Edinburgh EH8 8DD.
- LELONG, O: See GUARD.
- LEWIS, J: See Scotia Archaeology.
- LINDSAY, W J: The White Cottage, Hill of Foulzie, King Edward, by Banff, Aberdeenshire AB45 3QD.
- LOWE, C: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- MacDONALD, A: c/o P Weeks.
- MacDONALD, J: 51 Aranthrue Crescent, Renfrew PA4 9BH.
- MacDOUGAL, A: 6 Lochan Avenue, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8HT.
- MacFADYEN, K: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
- MacFADYEN, T: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
- MacGREGOR, G: See GUARD.
- MACKINTOSH, A: See OAT.
- McLAUGHLIN, C: Clacheranmor, West Road, Glendaruel, Argyll PA22 3AB.
- McLELLAN, K G: See GUARD.
- MacLEOD, C: c/o P Weeks.
- MADDEN, P J: c/o J E Kirby.
- MAGUIRE, D M: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- MANN, B: c/o M Greig.
- MARKUS, M: 45 Kessington Road, Bearsden, Glasgow G61 2HJ.
- MARSHALL, M: 10 Riverford Crescent, Conon Bridge, Ross-shire IV7 8HL.
- MARTIN, P and C: Arnydie, Peat Inn, Cupar, Fife KY15 5LF.
- MASSER, P: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- MATTHEWS, A: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
- MAUGHAN, J: The Shielling, Croggan, Isle of Mull PA63 6AH.
- MILLAR, J: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- MILLER, M: c/o D Alexander.
- MILLIKAN, K: c/o R Jones.
- MITCHELL, J: 22 Muirpark Way, Drymen, by Glasgow G63 0DX.
- MITCHELL, Mr: c/o M Greig.
- MITCHELL, S: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- MOORE, H: See EASE Archaeology.
- MORRISON, J: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- MUDIE, G: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- MUNRO, J C: 12 Struan Gardens, Glasgow G44 3BW.
- MUNRO KERR, S: Isle of Jura PA60 7XZ.
- MURDOCH, R: See Scotia Archaeology.
- MURRAY, D: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
- MURRAY, J C and H K: Murray Archaeological Services, Hill of Belnagoak, Methlick, Ellon, Aberdeenshire AB41 7JN.
- NICHOLSON, A: See Dumfries and Galloway Council.
- NISBET, S: 15 Victoria Crescent, Clarkston, Glasgow G76 8BP.
- NMS: National Museums of Scotland, Dept Archaeology, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF.
- NOEL, M: GeoQuest Associates, The Old Vicarage, Castleside, Consett, Co Durham DH8 9AP.
- NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeology, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.
- OAT: Orkney Archaeology Trust, Archaeology Institute, Orkney College, East Road, Kirkwall, Orkney KW15 1LX.
- O'HARE, M: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
- PANNETT, A: See Cardiff University.
- PARRY, J: Northern Archaeological Associates, Marwood House, Harmire Enterprise Park, Barnard Castle, Co Durham DL12 8BN.
- PARKER PEARSON, M: See Sheffield University.
- PATERSON, B: Craigs, Colintrave, Argyll PA22 3AS.
- PENMAN, A and E: Stewartry Archaeological Trust, 'Kingston', Rhonehouse, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire DG7 1SA.
- PERRY, D: See SUAT Ltd.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS/LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- PERTH AND KINROSS HERITAGE TRUST: The Lodge, 4 York Place, Perth PH2 8EP.
- PETERSEN, G: See GUARD.
- PICKIN, J: Stranraer Museum, 55 George Street, Stranraer DG9 7JP.
- POLLARD, T: See GUARD.
- POLLER, T: See GUARD.
- POMMARANING, S: c/o P Weeks.
- QUINN, A: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- RATHMELL ARCHAEOLOGY LTD: 8 Underwood, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 7HR.
- RAVEN, J A: See Glasgow University.
- REES, A: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- REES, T: See Rathmell Archaeology Ltd.
- REEVE, I: c/o E Archer.
- REID, C: Priestfield Walk, Woodside, Aberdeen AB24 4AW.
- REID, D: See GUARD.
- RENNIE, E B: Upper Netherby, 46 Hunter Street, Kirn, Dunoon, Argyll PA23 8DT.
- ROBERTSON, J: Garden Cottage, Ardtornish, Morvern, Oban, Argyll PA34 5UZ.
- ROBERTSON, N M: See SUAT Ltd.
- ROMAN GASK PROJECT: Dept Archaeology, SACOS, 14 Abercromby Square, Liverpool University, Liverpool L69 3GS.
- SAVILLE, A: See NMS.
- SCOTIA ARCHAEOLOGY: 5 Bank Street, Aberfeldy, Perthshire PH15 2BB.
- SCOTT, S: See Scotia Archaeology.
- SEATON, J: c/o M Greig.
- SERETIS, K: See GUARD.
- SHARPE, L: See Glasgow University.
- SHARPLES, N: See Cardiff University.
- SHAW, C: See GUARD.
- SHEARER, I: See GUARD.
- SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY: Dept Archaeology & Prehistory, Northgate House, West Street, Sheffield S1 4ET.
- SHELLEY, M: See Edinburgh University.
- SHEPHERD, I A G: See Aberdeenshire Council.
- SHERIDAN, A: See NMS.
- SHETLAND AMENITY TRUST: Garthspool, Lerwick, Shetland ZE1 0NY.
- SHOTTER, D A: See Roman Gask Project.
- SHUTTLEWORTH, R: 33 Kilwinning Road, Stevenston, Ayrshire KA20 3AT.
- SIMPSON, I: Dept Environmental Science, Stirling University, Stirling.
- SKILLEN, B: c/o S Nisbet.
- SMITH, L H: 27a Market Street, Lerwick, Shetland ZW1 0JP.
- SMITH, R: See Wessex Archaeology.
- SNEDDON, D: See GUARD.
- SPROAT, D: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- STEWART, D: See Kirkdale Archaeology.
- STENTOFT, K: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- STEVENS, T: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- STRACHAN, D: See Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.
- STRONACH, S: See Headland Archaeology Ltd.
- STUART, E: See GUARD.
- SUAT LTD: Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX.
- SUDDABY, I: See CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- SWAN, D: See GUARD.
- TERRY, J: See Scotia Archaeology.
- THOMAS, C: Stillness, Weem, Aberfeldy, Perthshire PH15 2LD.
- TOOLIS, R: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- TURNER, L: See Addyman Associates Ltd.
- TURNER, V E: See Shetland Amenity Trust.
- WARD, T: Biggar Museum Trust, 4 James Square, Biggar, Lanarkshire ML12 6GL.
- WATERTON, J C: 10A Bruce Road, Glasgow G41 5EJ.
- WEEKS, P: Inverness Museum & Art Gallery, Castle Wynd, Inverness IV2 3EB.
- WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.
- WICKHAM-JONES, C: Cassie, St Ola, Orkney KW15 1TP.
- WILDGOOSE, M: Tigh an Dun, Dunan, Broadford, Isle of Skye IV49 9AJ.
- WILL, R: See GUARD.
- WILSON, A: 44 Princes Drive, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1XH.
- WILSON, D: See AOC Archaeology Group.
- WILSON, G: See EASE Archaeology.
- WINLOW, S: See Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.
- WOMBELL, J: c/o M Marshall.
- WOOD J S: Tigh Na Fiodh, Insh, Kingussie PH21 1NU.
- WOOLLISCROFT, D: See Roman Gask Project.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOLUME

ACFA	Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists	RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
CBA	Council for British Archaeology	RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology	SCAPE	Scottish Coastal Archaeology and Palaeo-environmental Project
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division	SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
HS	Historic Scotland	SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland	WGS	Woodland Grant Scheme
NMS	National Museums of Scotland	WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
NTS	National Trust for Scotland		

# SELECTIVE INDEX TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Compiled by Susanne Atkin

- abbeys
  - Arbroath 8
  - Crossraguel 10
  - Deer 7
  - Dryburgh 9–10, 9, 117
  - Dunfermline 8, 77
  - Jedburgh 9, 9
  - Melrose 9, 116, 117
  - Newbattle 95
  - Paisley 114
  - Sweetheart 50
- Adam, Robert 55
- adze 79
- aerial reconnaissance
  - Aberdeenshire 13
  - Angus 23
  - Moray 95–6
- agricultural improvement 93
- agricultural tools/implements 55
  - iron 67
- agriculture 18, 42, 90, 100, 127
- air raid shelters, WW2 69
- aircraft wrecks 40, 121
- animal bone 29, 32, 41, 55, 61, 68, 84, 86, 102, 103, 111, 114, 116, 118, 119, 132, 133, 134
  - cattle 27, 118, 134
  - horse 133, 134
  - red deer 106
  - sheep 134
- animal burials 18
- animal cemetery 90
- anthropogenic soils 131
- anti-aircraft battery 129
- antler (worked) 132
  - picks 86
- Antonine Wall 54, 76, 100
- anvils 19, 102
- archaeomagnetic dating 111
- architectural stone fragments 26, 110, 116
- ard cultivation 118
- Arran pitchstone 49
- arrowheads 94, 115, 124
  - Late Neolithic 25
  - barbed-and-tanged 46, 87, 127
  - iron 134
  - leaf-shaped 18, 19, 77, 77
- Atlantic roundhouses 35, 134–5
- axe/hammer, prehistoric 67
- axes
  - Neolithic 20, 50, 50, 127
  - Middle Bronze Age 43
  - see also* palstaves; battleaxe
- backland cultivation soil 56
- badge or button, lighthouse keeper's 24
- bakehouses 59–60, 92
- bale seals 85
- ball, carved stone, Neolithic 20
- barns 30, 33, 76, 80, 98, 99, 108
- 182
- barracks
  - Mugdock Country Park 129
  - Ruthven 89
- barrows 13, 48–9, 48, 79, 85
  - see also* ring-ditches
- bastle houses 123
- battleaxe, stone 50, 50
- battlefields
  - Culloden 87
  - Killiecrankie 110
- beads
  - glass 25, 35, 104
  - jet 67
  - lead 51
- Beaker *see* pottery
- bee boles 59
- bell, Roman, copper-alloy 44, 44
- bier 30
- bing 100
- bird bone 134
- bishop's palace 15
- blackhouse 132
- bloomery mound 34
- boat noosts (nausts; nousts) 27, 30, 83, 86, 135, 136, 137
- boats *see* log boats
- boat-shaped hollow 97
- boat-shaped ?storage places 86
- boat slips 82
- boathouses 41, 42, 42, 80–1, 80, 82
- bone (worked) 119, 132
- book clasps 85
  - medieval 26
- boundary marker, inscribed 14
- bowls
  - Viking 120
  - steatite, Norse 38
  - wooden 108
- brick and tile works, Edinburgh 73
- bridges 64, 65, 112, 114, 117
  - canal 11
  - Parliamentary 82
- bridle bit, Iron Age 116
- brochs 118, 120, 137
- Bronze Age 25, 84, 119
  - arrowhead 46
  - axehead 43
  - barrow 48–9, 48
  - burials 25, 77–8
  - cremation urn 90
  - cremation vessels 60
  - cremations 77–8
  - cropmarks 14
  - hearth 83
  - houses 102
  - log boat 104
  - palstaves 58, 58, 110, 111
  - pits 56, 126
  - roundhouses 44, 44, 65–6, 66
  - settlement 133
- Bronze Age (cont.)
  - short cists 87
  - see also* pottery
- bronze metalworking 133
- brooches 89, 104, 132
  - Roman 120
  - crossbow 116
  - Romano-British 116
  - 8th/9th-century 132
  - medieval 24, 26
- buckles 45, 85, 132
  - medieval 24, 26
- buildings and structures (houses; unspecified)
  - 29, 30, 31, 32–3, 37–8, 40–41, 44, 45, 52, 60, 78–9, 82, 83, 85, 86, 89, 92, 93, 97, 98, 101, 114, 118–19, 124, 126, 127, 129
  - prehistoric 43–4, 56
  - Late Neolithic 103
  - Bronze Age 102
  - Norse house 119–20, 119
  - medieval 110–11, 115–16
  - post-medieval 19, 51, 55–6, 59, 62, 68, 69
  - 18th-century 84
  - 19th-century 39, 75, 86, 123
  - see also* standing building recording; townships
- bul, Shetland 121
- burgage plots, Perth, medieval 110–11
- burgh boundary ditch, Annan 43
- burghs
  - Dumbarton 129
  - Leith 72
  - Roxburgh 115
- burial cairns 14, 18, 30, 93, 116
  - Pictish 85
- burial grounds 82, 89, 105, 107, 131
- burial island, Eilean Choinich 86, 87
- burial mounds 23
  - prehistoric 20
- burials 38, 53, 58, 70, 79, 103, 104, 127
  - prehistoric 21
  - Early Bronze Age 77–8, 87
  - medieval 111
  - see also* cemeteries; cists; cremations; inhumation burials; human remains
- burnt mounds 33, 65, 103, 115, 116
- buttons, medieval 26; *see also* badge or button
- byres 67, 82, 86, 89, 91, 98, 99, 100, 108, 134
- cairnfields 30
- cairns 14, 18, 22, 23, 30, 46, 47, 50, 55, 64, 79, 80, 83, 84, 105, 106, 115, 124, 127, 130–31, 138
  - prehistoric 34
  - Neolithic kerb 44–5
  - Pictish burial 85
  - kerbed 90
  - ring 94, 95
  - see also* burial cairns; chambered cairns; clearance cairns



- camps, Roman 20, 76, 104, 115
  - and see* POW camp
  - canals 10–11, 71, 112
  - carved stones 7–10, 15, 15–16, 21–2, 22, 72
  - gravestone? 24
    - see also* inscriptions
  - castles
  - Aberdour 8, 76
    - Annan, motte and bailey 43
    - Ayrshire coast, medieval 11
    - Banff 14
    - Barholm 46
    - Barra 14
    - Blackness 8
    - Brodick 97
    - Cadzow 125–6
    - Craigend 129
    - Craignethan 10, 126
    - Crichton 95
    - Cullen 18–19
    - Dirleton 55
    - Doune 127
    - Drum Castle 18
    - Dumbarton 129
    - Edinburgh 8, 69
    - Fyvie 18
    - Granton 70
    - Hailes 62
    - Huntly 7
    - Kildrummy 7
    - New Cumnock, moat 53
    - Perth 111
    - Rothesay 40
    - Stirling 128
    - Tolquhon 7
    - Urquhart 8
  - cathedrals
  - Elgin 8–9, 9
    - Fortrose 8
    - Glasgow 8
  - caves 31–2, 34, 122, 122
  - cellars 71–2, 72
  - cemeteries 36, 52, 97
  - Bronze Age 25
    - medieval 103, 111–12
    - hospital 25
    - cremation 123–4
    - farm animals 90
  - cenotaph, Killiecrankie 110
  - chambered cairns 32
  - chambered tomb 49–50
  - chapels 8, 12, 26, 32, 34, 38, 107, 111, 128, 131, 132
  - Early Christian 45
  - chapes 89; *see also* dagger chapes
  - charcoal-burning (burners') platforms 39, 49, 89, 127
  - chert (artefacts; scatters) 19, 20, 25, 56, 100, 101, 115, 122, 124, 126
  - churches
  - Banff, St Mary's Kirkyard 14
    - Bay of Skail 102
    - Channelkirk 114
    - Cille Pheadair 137
    - Clatt parish 15
    - churches (cont.)
    - Douglas 10
      - Duffus 8
      - Dull 105
      - Dumbarton 129
      - Edinburgh, St Patrick's 73
      - Haddington, St Mary's 58
      - Inner Loch Hourn 86
      - Killevin 34
      - Loch Glashan, Early Christian 35
      - Neilston 67
      - Norwick, Romanesque 120
      - Perth 111–12
      - stone from tomb 10
    - churchyards
    - Errol 107
      - Inchture 107
      - Norwick 120
    - cists (cist burials) 23, 25, 30, 38, 39, 47, 90, 97, 101, 124
    - Bronze Age 25, 77–8
      - short 87
    - clay tobacco pipes 21, 32, 41, 113, 116, 126
    - clearance cairns 13, 14, 23, 34, 35, 37, 63, 64, 65, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 93, 117
    - cleits, St Kilda 132
    - coal workings 79, 113
    - coalfields, East Ayrshire 52–3
    - coastal erosion 132
    - coastal surveys
    - Firth of Clyde 11–12
      - Inner Loch Hourn 86–7
      - Islay 32
    - coffin handles 67, 70
    - coffin nails 53, 107
    - coffins, lead-lined 67
    - coin hoards, Roman 96
    - coin weights 84
    - medieval brass 24
    - coins 107, 108
    - Roman 76, 96, 104, 107, 123
      - medieval 23, 24
      - 15th-century 126
      - 16th century 117
      - post-medieval 107
      - 17th-century 67, 73, 119
        - 'crooked sixpence' 46
        - halfpenny (1797) 25
      - Victorian 134
      - Charles I 14
      - Charles II 24
      - Charles II/William and Mary 134
      - David II 89
      - Edward III 24
      - French 107
      - Henry III 132
      - James I 89
      - James III 24, 25
      - James IV 24
      - James VI 24, 25
      - Mary 24
      - Mary and Francis 25
      - Mary Queen of Scots billon plack 25
      - Mary Tudor 93
      - Robert III 105
    - comb-making debris 132
    - combs, bone 103, 132
    - decorated 55
    - cooking pot, cast-iron 67
    - copper-alloy objects 104, 116, 119, 132
    - copper/lead mine, Pibble Mine 47
    - Cordoned Urn settlement, Cill Donnain 133
    - corn kilns 36, 38, 46
    - corn mill 86
    - corn stack bases 36, 37
    - corn stack stands 64
    - corn-drying kilns 30, 38–9, 89, 90, 91, 136
    - cottages 63, 70, 81
    - 19th-century 83, 92
      - concrete 82
    - cotton mills, dams and lades 65, 113
    - crannogs
    - Argyll survey 26–8
      - Benbecula 135
      - Dumfries and Galloway 42–3
      - Loch Achaidh na h-Inich 90
      - Loch Glashan 35
      - Loch Migdale 84
      - Loch Quien 39
      - Oakbank 108–10, 108
      - South Uist 135, 136, 137
    - creel houses 82
    - cremations 49–50, 123–4
    - Bronze Age 25, 60, 77–8
      - barrow 48–9, 48
        - urn 90
      - burial cists 101
      - cairn 95
    - crofts 86, 89, 90, 93, 119
    - Cromwellian shipwreck, Duart Point 41
    - cropmarks 13, 14, 20, 23, 74, 77, 95–6, 96, 113
    - cross, lead 132
    - cross, stone, 8th-century inscription 105, 105
    - cross-slab 34
    - crù (sheep enclosure), Shetland 121
    - crucibles 20, 102, 103
    - cruciform fitment, medieval 24
    - cup, wax 120
    - cup marks (on rocks/stones) 24, 30, 33–4, 35, 39
    - cup and ring marks (on rocks/stones) 34, 34–5, 35, 46–7, 110
    - cup/lamp, Iron Age 15
    - cursus, Curriestanes 51
    - dagger chapes 89
    - medieval 26
    - Dalrymple, Charles Elphinstone 16
    - dams 65, 112, 113, 115, 120, 124–5
    - David II 12
    - debitage 94, 95
    - deer park 65
    - defensive system, Traprain Law, ramparts and terraces 62
    - deserted mining village 48
    - deserted settlements 19, 34, 93, 106
    - designed landscapes 20, 59, 70, 72, 110
    - dew pit 65
    - discs 95
    - stone (pendant?) 14, 14
    - distilling site 129

## INDEX

- Dominican friary, Wigtown 52  
doocots 70, 74  
drainage system and tunnel, Barr Loch 112  
dress fixings, metal 55  
drovers' stance 38  
duns 30, 34, 35, 41, 86, 135, 135–6, 137  
dykes 20, 23, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40–41, 63, 64, 65, 82, 89, 92, 98, 99, 112, 120, 121, 127, 128, 132
- Early Christian  
  chapel 45  
  churches 35, 137  
  long cist burials 25
- Early Historic  
  hearth 96  
  sculpture 22, 89
- enclosures 13, 23, 30, 31, 33, 38, 46, 50, 53, 60, 60, 61, 82, 83, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 95–6, 96, 99, 100, 102, 104, 107, 114, 119, 121, 124, 127  
  later prehistoric palisaded 55  
  prehistoric and medieval(?) 62–3  
  Iron Age 56  
  and spur bank 35–6  
  earth and stone dyke 35  
  palisaded 55, 60, 126  
  stock 39, 42
- Fair of St Fillan 104
- farms and farmsteads (steadings) 13, 34, 36, 42, 45, 46, 51, 53–4, 54, 63–5, 75, 76, 79, 82, 83, 85, 85–6, 86, 89, 90, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 100, 110, 115, 117, 120, 121, 121–2, 123, 130, 135  
  Norse 133  
  post-medieval deserted 65
- fede ring, silver 25
- field banks 63, 64, 89, 117  
  earthen 34
- field boundaries 13, 36, 56, 60, 62, 74, 133
- field systems 83, 91, 102, 106, 118  
  Iron Age 60  
  medieval 77, 82
- fieldwalking 19–20, 25, 29–30, 36, 41, 62, 93–4, 101, 122, 123, 126
- finger rings  
  medieval 24  
  silver 24, 25
- fire-cracked stones 43, 59, 96, 132
- fire-pit 100
- fish bone 32, 41, 116, 119, 134
- fish traps 30, 41–2, 41, 80, 81, 82
- fishermen's huts or stores 86–7
- fishing industry  
  ice house 58  
  herring 86
- flagon, pewter 41
- flax seeds 123
- flint (artefacts; scatters) 25, 35, 36, 44, 45, 49, 56, 59, 65, 74, 90, 101, 122, 123, 124, 132, 138  
  Mesolithic 90  
  Neolithic 18, 30  
  blades 29, 101
- flint (cont.)  
  knife 115  
  scrapers 83, 88
- flint from musket 19
- forge, Norwick churchyard 120
- fort/dun sites, Firth of Clyde 11
- fortlet, Cargill, Roman 104
- forts 41, 117  
  prehistoric 49  
  Roman  
    Ardoch 104  
    Bertha 112  
    Castledykes 123  
    Cramond 68–9, 74  
    Inveresk 59  
    Newton 76  
    Biggar to Walston, ditch 122  
    see also promontory forts
- fountain, Linlithgow Palace 10, 130
- 'four poster' structure 127
- friary, Glasgow 79
- funerary complex, Berst Ness 103
- furnaces 55, 101, 110  
  iron 102
- gamekeeper's house 17
- gaming boards, stone 38
- gaming counter 69
- gaming piece, ivory 111
- gardens 18, 20, 23, 76, 106, 122  
  18th-century 16, 59  
  walled 74
- gargoyle 52
- gas holders 78
- geophysical surveys 19, 38, 39, 46, 52, 58, 60–61, 61, 68–9, 77, 95, 102, 102–3, 103, 104, 106, 106, 108, 110, 118, 119, 133–5
- glass 25, 29, 32, 106, 107, 108, 116, 119, 126  
  Roman 62, 123  
  post-medieval 70  
  18th-century 23, 135  
  late 18th or early 19th-century 31  
  19th-century 16, 25  
  see also beads; stained glass windows
- glassworking 104, 129
- goldworking 51
- graffiti 38, 69, 70, 110
- grain 86  
  burnt 38  
  deposits 43
- grain-drying kiln 23
- grain mill 125
- granary 92
- graphite workings 39
- grave slab 87
- gravestones 24, 53
- graveyards  
  Bay of Skail 102  
  Eddleston 115  
  Highland 79  
  Inversnaid 127  
  Isle Martin 90  
  Killewin Church 34  
  Neilston church 67  
  St Andrews, medieval 78
- groove house 127
- grouse-butts 106
- gun emplacement, Inchcolm Island Coast Battery 76
- ha-has 65
- Hamilton, Thomas, architect 73
- hammers (stone) 45
- hammerstones 19, 30, 35, 89
- head, stone 105
- headstones 87
- hearths 65, 86, 96, 101, 111, 120  
  Bronze Age 83  
  metalworking 20
- heated stones/rocks 18, 19
- henges  
  Crow Wood 93  
  Loch Migdale 84
- herring fishery 86
- hillforts  
  Caerlee 115  
  Chesters 60  
  Hill of Barra 14
- homesteads 34
- horse engine platform 99
- horse gin 125, 125
- horse harness, bell, Roman 44, 44
- horse mount, early medieval 25
- horseshoes 67, 107
- hospital cemetery, medieval 25
- hospitals 88
- houses see buildings and structures
- human remains 14, 41, 53, 56, 67, 70, 79, 86, 103, 105, 107, 111  
  Bronze Age cremation 49, 77–8  
  medieval graveyard 78  
  charnel 25  
  crouched burial 87
- hunting lodge 17
- hut circles 30, 34, 46, 47, 85, 84, 86, 88–9, 89, 93, 96
- hut platform(?) 96
- hut stances 13
- huts 86
- ice houses 57–8, 59, 71, 92
- industrial ceramics, St Andrews 78
- industrial pottery, Seaton Pottery 12, 12
- industrial sites/features 11, 100  
  medieval suburb 111  
  post-medieval structure 87  
  buildings 73, 113  
  dam and lade system 113  
  Monklands Iron Works 101  
  water power 113
- ingot mould, steatite 102
- ingots 132  
  Iron Age 117  
  Norse silver 116  
  Viking silver 50  
  copper 102
- inhumation burials 58, 102  
  long cist 23
- inscriptions  
  8th-century cross 105, 105

- inscriptions (cont.)
  - on boundary marker 14
  - on lime kiln 97
- insect remains 84
- Insular minuscule script 38
- iodhlainn* 91, 92
- Iron Age 22, 43, 100, 101, 120, 126
  - antler picks 86
  - bridle bit 116
  - crannogs 84, 108–10, 108
  - cropmarks 14
  - enclosure 56
  - field system 60
  - handled cup/lamp 15
  - hillfort 14
  - homestead 45
  - ingot 117
  - metalworking 101–2
  - roundhouse 20
  - settlements 96, 103, 127–8, 132–3
  - tankard handle 110
  - terret ring 104
  - see also* pottery
- iron forge, Monklands Iron Works 101
- iron objects 32, 45, 46, 54, 103, 108, 119, 123, 132, 133, 134
  - agricultural tools 67
- ironworking 38
- ivory objects 132
- jet bead 67
- jetton 126
- jetty/harbour 11
- kelp kiln 30
- kiln-barns 46, 82, 91
- kiln furniture, Seaton Pottery 12
- kiln pots 124
- kilns 58, 67, 85, 86, 102, 116, 124, 127, 132, 134
  - see also* corn-drying kilns; corn kilns; grain-drying kiln; lime kilns
- knapping 17
- knives
  - quillon 84
  - flint 115
  - iron blade 108
  - tanged 119
- knocking stones 33, 36, 67
- lades/mill lades 12–13, 64, 65, 70, 74, 112, 113, 117, 125, 129
- laird's house, Balnacraig House 13
- lamp, Iron Age 15
- land snails 32
- landscapes *see* designed landscapes
- lazy beds 51, 83, 86, 92
- lead mines, Galloway 47–8, 47
- lead bead 51
- lead objects 54, 132
- lead weight, medieval 24 *see* weights
- leather 32
- lid, Roman bronze 123
- lime kilns (lime-burning kilns) 39, 82, 96, 97, 98, 98, 112, 113, 115, 124
- lime mound 63
- lime road 39
- limestone workings 39
- lithics 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30, 36, 90, 94, 95, 115, 124, 135
  - Mesolithic 56
  - tools 87
  - see also* chert; flint
- log boats 27, 104
- longhouses 19, 54, 91, 103, 107–8, 133
- lynchets 22, 35, 65
- mace-head, Late Neolithic 14
- mansions (mansion house) 21, 72, 134
  - post-medieval 15
  - 17th century 74–5
- marching camp, Roman 13
- marker stones 87
- marriage lintel 64
- masons' marks 112, 117
- mausoleum, Killeven Church 34
- medieval 12, 15, 24, 25, 26, 38–9, 44, 53, 54, 56, 61, 62, 63, 77, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 93, 101, 117, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131
  - barn 76
  - buildings? 114
  - burgage plots 110–11
  - burgh 72
  - cemeteries 25, 103, 111–12
  - coins and objects 23–4
  - cruciform fitment 24
  - enclosure 62–3
  - farmstead 120
  - industrial suburb 111
  - metalwork 104
  - middens 62, 68, 71–2
  - pits 60
  - settlements 55, 96, 106
  - town 115–16
  - see also* coins; pottery; sculpture
- megalithic cairns 46, 47
- megalithic stone circle 138, 138
- megaliths 44
- memorials, churchyard 79
- Mesolithic 16, 36, 56, 90, 95, 115, 124
  - chert 19
  - flint scatter 90
  - settlement and roundhouse 56, 57
- metal detecting finds 84, 85, 89, 93, 116
- metal detector surveys 96, 110, 122
- metalwork 104
- metalworking 101–2, 103
  - bronze 133
  - hearths 20
- microliths 94, 95, 115, 124
- middens 31, 62, 72, 102, 103, 117, 118, 119, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135
  - medieval 62, 68, 71–2
  - 20th-century 53
- milestones, canals 11
- military way 83, 100
- mill lades *see* lades/mill lades
- mills 34, 74, 83, 89, 90, 92, 112, 113, 120, 121, 124–5, 129
  - ore crushing 47
- mineral workings 79
- mines and mining 52, 54, 78, 100
  - lead 47–8, 47
  - mineshfts 62, 113
- moat 68
- monastic barn 76
- monastic building, Coupar Angus 105
- monastic settlement, Pabbay 135
- moot hill, Stirling 128
- mortar, stone 26
- mortar/lamp 89
- Motram, J, architect 73
- mottes 45–6, 53
- moulds 102, 103
- mounds 21, 30, 82, 116, 121
- mounts 85
  - Roman 22, 76
  - early medieval horse mount 25
  - medieval bone 15
- musket flint 19
- nails (iron) 45, 46, 107, 126, 132, 133, 134
  - coffin 53, 70, 107
  - hand-made 67
- Neolithic 18, 46, 88, 101, 124, 126, 127
  - antiquities 20
  - arrowheads 25, 77, 77
  - axes 20, 50, 50, 127
  - chert 19
  - flint core 30
  - henge 84
  - kerb cairn 44–5
  - lithics 135
  - mace-head 14
  - pits and eroded floor 56
  - settlement 102–3
  - see also* pottery
- Norse 94, 101, 119, 120
  - boat noust 30
  - church 137
  - house 119–20, 119, 133
  - midden 131
  - settlements 41, 103, 132–3
  - silver ingot 116
  - steatite (soapstone) bowl 38
- ore crushing mill, Galloway 47
- ovens 127
  - Roman 20
- paddles 108, 109, 109
- padlocks
  - inscribed 89
  - iron 45, 46
- palaces
  - Fetternear, bishop's 15
  - Holyroodhouse 72
  - Linlithgow 10, 130
  - Stirling Castle 128
- palstaves 58, 58, 110, 111
- Parliamentary bridge 82
- peat banks 82
- peat cuttings 92
- peel, medieval 54
- pegs, wooden 108



## INDEX

- pendants 89, 104
  - medieval heraldic 93
- penknife 32
- pens (animal) 30, 38, 80, 83, 86, 91, 93
- pestle/hammers 132
- petroglyphs 46
- Pictish 133
  - buildings 101
  - burial cairns 85
  - carved stones 22, 22
  - 'graves' 86
  - settlement 21
  - symbol stone 90
- piers 28, 42, 81, 82, 86, 87
- pilgrim's badge, medieval 96
- pins 53, 67, 126, 133
  - bone 132
  - swan's neck 109, 109
- pistol flintlock, Culloden 87
- pitchstone (flakes) 36, 49, 115, 124, 126
- plant remains 84, 116, 123, 127, 132
- plantation boundaries 99, 115
- planticrubs, Shetland 120, 121
- plaque, whalebone 134
- platforms 86, 90
  - recessed 40, 80, 82
- point, bone 133
- post-medieval 11, 14, 30, 41, 45, 51, 53, 54, 55, 58, 62, 63, 75–6, 84, 89, 100, 111, 117, 119, 129
  - buildings 19, 51, 55–6, 59, 62, 68, 69, 126
  - burgh 72
  - farmstead 66–7
  - graveyard 67
  - kiln 39
  - mansion 15
  - settlements 106
  - shieling 84
  - wooden structure 87
  - see also* coins; glass; pottery
- pot-boilers 32
- pot mend, medieval 93
- pottery
  - prehistoric 18, 19, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 89, 114, 122, 131
    - coarse hand-made 44
  - Early Neolithic 49, 53, 57, 124
  - Neolithic 18, 56, 124
    - Grooved ware 18, 124
    - Impressed Ware 127
  - Late Neolithic 88
  - Early Bronze Age 25
  - Bronze Age
    - Beaker 18, 24, 57, 87, 87, 95
    - Beaker-type 51
    - Cordoned Urn 133
    - Food Vessel 77, 78
    - urn 48, 49, 49
  - Late Bronze Age 66
    - flat-rimmed ware 16
  - Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age 134
  - Iron Age 14, 61, 62, 100, 120, 133
  - Middle Iron Age 133, 135
  - Iron Age/medieval(?), grass-tempered coarseware 86
- pottery (cont.)
  - Roman 54, 100
    - coarseware 59
    - samian 62, 114
  - medieval 12, 19, 24, 26, 38, 43, 45, 54, 55, 62, 77, 78, 96, 105, 106, 128, 129, 134
    - 14th-century 15
    - 15th-century 26
    - French imported wares 38
    - green-glazed 27, 34, 43, 61, 62, 97, 101, 123, 126
    - native medieval galena green-glazed 44
    - redware 24, 86
    - splash glaze 126
    - White Gritty ware 55, 61, 126
  - late medieval 71, 133, 134
  - late medieval/early post-medieval 67
  - medieval/post-medieval 56
  - Norse 94
  - post-medieval 60, 67, 70, 73, 116, 129
    - 16th–17th century 60, 108
    - 17th-century continental redware 120
    - 18th/19th-century 113, 116, 133
    - 19th-century 21, 100, 107
    - white wares 16
    - 19th/20th-century 29, 45, 136
    - Anglo-Dutch tin-glazed 72
    - earthenware 31
    - redware 60
      - Scottish oxidised ware 54
    - trailed slipware 51
  - agate ware 12
  - butter crock 41
  - china 25
  - Chinese porcelain 126
  - dab ware 12
  - glazed red earthenware 41
  - plant pots 12
  - slipware 41
  - unglazed 82
  - unspecified 90
- pottery manufacture
  - Aberdeen 12
  - Colstoun kilns 58
  - Seaton Pottery 12, 12
  - West Pans Pottery 60
- POW camp, WW2, Brucklay 20
- pre-improvement settlement 11
- preceptory, Torphichen 10, 130
- prehistoric 17–18, 20, 21, 25, 29, 34, 44, 56, 57, 85, 87, 88–9, 90, 93, 115, 119, 122, 131
  - barrow or cairn 79
  - bone tool 132
  - burial mound 20
  - enclosure 62–3
  - fort 49
  - lithics 16, 124
  - palisaded enclosure 55
  - pits 59, 90
  - settlements 43–4, 44, 56, 115, 126–7
  - stone rows 89–90
  - stone tool 18, 24
  - see also* pottery
- priory, Beaulieu 8
- promontory forts 51, 114
- proto-souterrains 60
- prow ballast stone 30
- pumping engine 113
- quarries, quarry pits and scoops 63, 64, 65, 82, 83, 97, 98, 100, 113, 120, 129, 138
- quarry building 92
- quartz tools 56
- quartz vein quarry 138
- quays 81, 86
- querns 96, 100, 117, 127, 132
  - rotary 39, 41, 107, 132
  - saddle 89, 119
  - trough 119
- radio station site, Sandwood Estate, WW2 86
- radiocarbon dating 20, 43, 44, 48, 49, 51, 78, 83, 84, 131
- railway bothy 13
- railway cutting 92
- ramparts 33, 62
- recessed platforms 40, 80, 82
- retting pond 123
- rig and furrow 13, 19, 20, 20–21, 23, 32, 34, 43, 55, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 74, 82, 89, 90, 92, 100, 113, 117, 123, 129
- ring-ditches 13, 18, 23, 85, 93, 96
- ring-groove houses 60, 66, 66
- ring enclosures 115
- ring gully 75
- roads 19, 30–31, 40, 50, 81, 96
  - Roman 42, 49, 74, 104, 105, 116, 127
  - lime 39
  - military 83, 100
  - trackways 57, 60, 63, 64, 65, 117, 123
  - turnpike 23
- rock-cut basins 29, 41
- rock shelters, Islay 31–2
- Roman 59, 62, 100, 104
  - belt mount 22
  - brooch 116
  - fibula 120
  - Romano-British 116
- camps 20, 76, 104, 115
- cobbled surface 54
- coins 76, 96, 104, 107, 123
- copper-alloy bell 44, 44
- finds 76, 123
- fortlet 104
- forts 59, 68–9, 74, 76, 104, 112, 123
- marching camp 13
- roads 42, 49, 74, 104, 105, 116, 127
- temporary camp and ovens 20
- see also* pottery; glass
- roof slates 15, 98
  - cross-marked 38
- roundhouses 23, 25, 35, 51, 55, 56, 57, 88–9, 88, 93, 96, 104, 112, 118–19, 127–8
  - Bronze Age 44, 44, 65–6, 66
  - Iron Age 20
  - Atlantic 35, 134–5
- rubbing stones 96
- saggars, West Pans Pottery 60
- salt house 33

- salt pan 76, 76
- sarcophagi 116
- scrapers 83, 94, 95, 115, 124
  - Mesolithic 56
  - chert 19, 20, 124
  - flint 88
- sculpture
  - Early Historic 22, 89
  - early medieval 38
  - medieval gargoyle 52
- scythe blades 31
- seaweed 120
- Seton, Sir Alexander 18
- settlements 11, 29, 31, 32, 32–3, 38, 39, 40–41, 41, 82, 89, 101, 106, 126–7, 127, 132–3
  - prehistoric 43–4, 44, 56, 115, 126–7
  - Late Neolithic 102–3
  - Bronze Age 133
  - Iron Age 96, 103, 127–8, 132–3
  - Iron Age and medieval 96
  - 1st millennium 44–5
  - Pictish 21
  - Celtic Christian 131
  - Norse 103
  - medieval 55
  - 18th-century 90
  - enclosed 114
  - monastic? 135
  - mounds 133–5
  - depopulated 82
  - see also* deserted settlement; townships; villages
- sheep enclosures 34, 63, 74, 83, 86, 92, 98, 100, 106, 115, 121
- sheep-milking buchts 124
- shell midden 32, 134
- shell mound 30
- shells 86, 119, 133, 134
- shelter 92
- shielings (shieling huts) 17, 30, 31, 34, 37, 38, 50, 80, 82, 83, 86, 91, 92, 93, 98, 99, 106, 108, 127
  - post-medieval 84
- shipwreck, Duart Point, Cromwellian 41
- shoes, leather 31
- shooting butt 136
- shooting lodge 17
- shroud pins 53, 67
- sickle 123
- silver objects *see* finger rings; ingot
- silver/lead mine, Silver Rig Mine 47
- slag 32, 34, 53, 78, 112, 134
  - glassworks 129
  - iron 107
- slate 68
  - inscribed 38
  - roof 15, 98
  - tablet 20, 21
- slipways 83, 87, 92
- sluices 113
  - and dam 63
- smiddy 96
- snaabuls, Shetland 120, 121
- souterrains 18, 23, 103, 104
  - proto- 60
- spindle whorls 89
  - pottery 19
- stables 15, 74, 75, 92
- stained glass windows 79
  - Glasgow 79
  - Paisley Abbey 114
- standing building recording 14, 15, 16–17, 17, 17, 18, 18–19, 23, 42, 46, 54, 55–6, 57–8, 59, 61, 61, 62, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 74–5, 75, 76, 88, 89, 97, 100, 113, 117, 123, 127, 128
- standing stones 30, 31, 34, 112
- steadings, 19th-century 75
- steatite objects 38, 102, 103, 119, 120, 132, 134
- stick-pin 104
- stock enclosures 39, 42
  - palisade enclosures 55
- stone 126
  - worked 53, 110
  - perforated 43
  - polished 35
  - see also* carved stone
- stone circles 16, 30, 34, 40, 88, 99, 104, 130, 138, 138
- stone head 105
- stone objects *see* ball; battleaxe; mortar; stone tools; vessels; weights
- stone rows
  - Battle Moss 94–5, 94
  - Hill o' Many Stanes 89–90
- stone tools 19, 24, 79, 120, 131, 132
  - prehistoric 18
- stone worker's site 30
- stores/animal sheds 91–2
- strap ends 44, 132
- Stuart, Prince Charles Edward 82
- stud, decorative 23
- subterranean chambers, 69–70, 70
- subterranean structures 71, 131, 132
- sundial 79
- sunken-featured building, Whithorn 52
- sword belt fastener, medieval 24
- symbol stone, Pictish 90
- tablet, slate 20, 21
- tacksmen's houses 135
- tankard handle, Iron Age 110
- tanks 118, 119
  - iron 75–6
  - stone-lined 78, 86
- tanning pits 111
- terret ring, Iron Age 104
- textiles 120
- thimbles 126
  - brass 89
- threshing barn 99
- threshing mills 65, 125
- tile manufacture 12
- tiles, red clay 54
- token/keepsake, metal 24
- tolbooths 40
- tomb, Cairnderry, chambered 49–50
- tools
  - prehistoric 56
  - bone 132
- tools (cont.)
  - flint 45
  - iron agricultural 67
  - lithic 87
  - see also* stone tools
- tower houses 10, 15, 21, 117, 128, 130
- towers 45–6, 116
- townships 32, 33, 36–7, 83, 90, 90–91, 91–2, 91, 98, 135
  - deserted 34, 107–8
  - pre-clearance 86
  - pre-improvement 99
  - see also* villages; deserted settlements
- tree ring and bank, 19th-century 36
- turnpike road 23
- twinning pens 33, 37, 38, 41
- vessels
  - steatite 119, 132, 134
  - stone 14
- Viking period 120, 133
  - ingot 50
  - settlements 41
  - silver hoard 101
- villages 33–4, 48
  - see also* townships
- votive deposition, bell 44
- water management 64
- water wheel 124–5
  - engine structure 65
- waulk mill 113
- wax blocks 120
- waymarker 34
- weaponry blades 45
- weights
  - copper-alloy 116
  - lead 24, 93, 116
  - stone 89
- weirs 64, 112, 125
- wells 12, 15–16, 15, 25, 30, 34, 53, 55, 60, 67, 70, 74, 75, 79, 83, 89, 93, 111, 130
  - with gas holders 78
  - timber-lined 78
- whale oil processing 76
- whalebone objects 132
- whalebone plaque 134
- wharves 82, 86
- whetstones 90, 102
- whorls, lead, medieval 24; *see also* spindle whorls
- windows *see* stained glass windows
- Witherspoon, Rev John 97
- World War 1
  - limestone and graphite workings 39
  - mill 121
- World War 2
  - air raid shelters 69
  - buildings 92
  - graffiti 110
  - gun site and camp 129
  - POW camp 20
  - radio station site 86
- wrecks *see* aircraft wrecks; shipwreck

# DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

LOCAL AUTHORITY .....

Site Name .....

Parish .....

Name of Contributor(s) .....

Type of Site or Find .....

NGR (2 letters, 6 or 8 figures) .....

Report:

Sponsor(s): HS, Society, Institution, Developer, etc. (where appropriate)

.....


Address(es) of Main Contributor(s) .....

.....

.....

Please send **two copies** (plus disk/e-mail) to: Hon. Editor, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, CSA, c/o National Museums of Scotland,  
Chambers Street, EDINBURGH EH1 1JF csa@nms.ac.uk





• The Council for Scottish Archaeology  
c/o National Museums of Scotland  
Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF

