

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 6, 2005

The Journal of the Council for Scottish Archaeology

**DISCOVERY AND
EXCAVATION IN
SCOTLAND**

**NEW SERIES, VOLUME 6
2005**

**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.

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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.

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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: Langskail, Orkney (*DES 2005*, 101–2).
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.

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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 Jonathan Dowling in verifying locational information is very gratefully acknowledged.

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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.

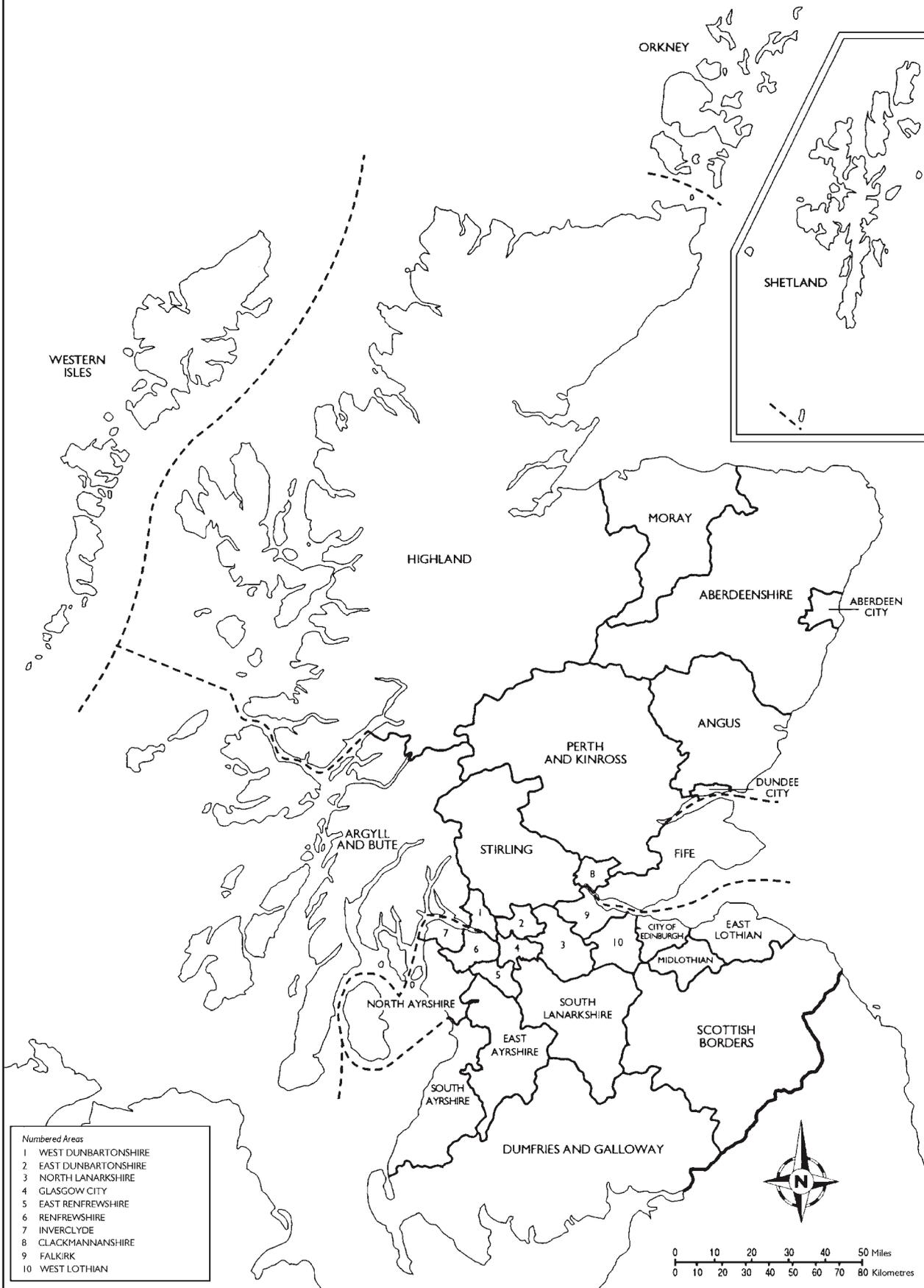
Robin Turner
The National Trust for Scotland

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).
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: info@scottisharchaeology.org.uk.

Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SURVEYS

Aerial Reconnaissance

The following is a list of new sites found from the air by the Roman Gask Project in 2005.

D J Woolliscroft

(Falkirk parish)

NS 852 806 **Wester Carmuir** Ring feature inside Roman camp.

ABERDEENSHIRE

(Marykirk parish)

NO 640 660 **Mill of Pert** Ring feature.

ANGUS

(Airlie parish)

NO 316 486 **Baikie Burn** Ring features.

NO 326 488 **Blackhills Cottages** Ring feature.

NO 327 491 **Blackhills Cottages** Ring feature.

NO 321 486 **Blackhills** ?Souterrain.

NO 343 478 **Cookston** Parallel linear cropmarks; ring feature.

NO 365 492 **Kinalty Haughs** Ring feature.

NO 339 506 **Littleton** Souterrain settlement (close to but not NO34NW 36).

NO 337 491 **Moberty** Ring features.

NO 332 491 **Moberty** Abandoned farm.

NO 357 501 **Powmyre** Square feature.

(Dun parish)

NO 683 598 **Langley Park** Ring feature.

NO 691 593 **Tayock** Ring features.

(Dunnichen parish)

NO 512 450 **Burnside of Tulloes** Enclosure.

(Eassie & Nevay parish)

NO 335 467 **Castleton Farm** Ring features.

NO 313 451 **Drumkilbo** Circular enclosure.

NO 349 460 **Hatton of Eassie** Rectilinear feature.

NO 316 446 **Kirkinch** ?Unenclosed settlement.

NO 327 457 **Newmill** Two interlocking ring features.

NO 320 425 **Kinpurney Hill** Rig.

(Kingoldrum parish)

NO 307 536 **Meikle Kenny** Faint ring features.

(Kirkden parish)

NO 585 482 **Middleton** Ring feature.

(Logie Pert parish)

NO 639 653 **Brae of Pert** Ring feature.

(Montrose parish)

NO 714 613 **Charleton** ?Unenclosed settlement.

NO 698 605 **Prettycur** Ring features.

NO 697 600 **Pugeston** Ring features.

(Oathlaw parish)

NO 459 549 **Battledykes** Ring features.

(Stracathro parish)

NO 575 686 **Pirn Brig** Ring cist.

(Tannadice parish)

NO 477 575 **East Mains of Whitewell** Ring features.

FALKIRK

(Dunipace parish)

NS 834 819 **Hills of Dunipace** Ring feature.

FIFE

(Abdie parish)

NO 250 166 **North Grange** Three ring features.

(Ceres parish)

NO 356 116 **Edenwood** Ring features.

(Collessie parish)

NO 286 134 **Collessie Common** Linear cropmark.

NO 287 131 **Collessie** Ring feature.

NO 296 133 **Melville Home Farm** Ring cist.

NO 288 129 **Newton** Ring cist.

(Leslie parish)

NO 251 028 **Ballingall** Unenclosed settlement.

(Tulliallan parish)

NS 951 907 **Wester Clashies** Rig.

PERTH AND KINROSS

(Aberdalgie parish)

NO 061 231 **West Lamberkine** Crescent feature.

(Alyth parish)

NO 259 446 **Bardmony** Cist burial.

(Ardoch parish)

NN 816 059 **Woodside of Balhaldie** Small ring feature.

NN 815 060 **Woodside of Balhaldie** Small rectilinear feature.

(Auchterarder parish)

NN 960 123 **Cloan** Ring features.

NN 960 144 **Kirklands** Small square feature.

NN 987 159 **Maidenplain** ?Ring-ditches.

(Auchterhouse parish)

NN 949 134 **Auchterarder** Ring features.

NN 961 126 **Broadfield Cottage** Probable ring features.

NO 317 387 **Newton** Ring feature.

NO 316 359 **West Adamston** Ring features and sinuous cropmark.

(Bendochy parish)

NO 212 411 **Knowehead** Small rectangular enclosure.

(Blackford parish)

NN 906 169 **Allans** Ring feature.

NN 922 164 **North Mains** Ring feature.

NN 923 164 **North Mains** Ring feature.

(Blairgowrie parish)

NO 186 412 **Berryhillock** Large ring feature.

NO 150 503 **Quarry Wood** Ruined building.

(Cargill parish)

NO 203 381 **Mills of Keithick** Ring features.

(Comrie parish)

NN 774 208 **Dalginross** Ring feature.

NN 643 244 **Derry** Building ruin.

ABERDEEN CITY

(Coupar Angus parish)						
NO 210 404	Bridge of Couttie	Ring features.		NO 091 289	Redgorton	Unenclosed settlement.
NO 195 395	Oak Wood	Ring features and souterrain.		NO 092 286	Redgorton	Curving linear cropmark and ring features.
(Crieff parish)				(St Martins parish)		
NN 885 192	Dornock Cottage	Small ring features.		NO 1274 290	Bush	Rounded (?temporary camp) corner.
(Dull parish)				NO 165 305	Rosemount	Rig.
NN 849 395	Croftnajok	Ruined farmstead.		(Scone parish)		
(Dunning parish)				NO 121 292	Ardgilzean	Parallel linear cropmarks (?road).
NO 027 168	Baldinnies	Souterrains; ring feature.		NO 103 273	Scone Palace	Large circular enclosure.
NO 005 173	Broom of Dalreoch	Ring feature.		(Tibbermore parish)		
NO 034 159	Drum of Garvock	Ring features.		NO 049 216	Newbigging	?Road track.
NO 011 146	Duncrub	Ring feature.		NO 060 232	Peel	Ring feature.
(Errol parish)				NO 060 231	Peel	Square feature.
NO 206 214	Chapelhill	Ring feature; linear cropmark.		(Trinity Gask parish)		
NO 209 207	Cottown	Large rectilinear enclosure.		NN 966 161	Pinelodge Cottage	Square enclosure.
NO 206 218	Pitcoag	Enclosure, pits and linear cropmarks.				
(Forgandenny parish)				STIRLING		
NO 106 190	Freeland	Rectangular cropmark.		(Drymen parish)		
(Forteviot parish)				NS 503 896	Upper Blairmore	Square feature.
NO 049 158	Bogtonlea	Ring feature.		NS 559 944	Woodend	Rig.
NO 053 170	Forteviot	Parallel pit alignments.		(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)		
NO 066 179	Kildinny	Ring feature.		NN 800 051	Lower Whiteston	Small crescent-shaped feature.
(Kenmore parish)				NN 798 049	Orwell House	?Unenclosed settlement.
NN 734 364	Cioch na Maighdean	Ruined farmstead.		(Killin parish)		
(Kilspindie parish)				NN 509 291	Auchlyne	Rig.
NO 183 282	Montague	?Unenclosed settlement.		NN 508 266	Ledcharrie Burn	Ring features.
(Kinclaven parish)				(Kincardine parish)		
NO 125 351	Taymount Mains	Enclosures.		NS 716 991	Bankhead	Ring feature.
(Kirkmichael parish)				(Kippen parish)		
NO 130 593	Dalrulzion	Shieling huts.		NS 588 949	Easter Mye	Large curved cropmark.
NO 067 630	Inverchroskie	Rig.		(Port of Menteith parish)		
NO 090 611	Tom ant Sabheil	Ruined farmstead.		NS 604 992	Arnclerich	Large enclosure.
(Longforgan parish)						
NO 287 301	Moncur	Ring feature.		ABERDEEN CITY		
(Meigle parish)				David Lloyd Leisure Centre, Garthdee Road	H K Murray	
NO 298 436	Mains of Fullarton	Ring cist and linear cropmark.		(Aberdeen parish)	(Murray Archaeological Services)	
NO 329 473	Nether Logie	?Unenclosed settlement.		Early Neolithic structure		
(Methven parish)				NJ 923 032		Prior to the development of a leisure centre, a 10% evaluation was undertaken in December 2004 to assess the archaeological potential of the site on the gravel banks beside the N bank of the River Dee – an attractive location for prehistoric or Early Historic settlement. The evaluation showed that the lower ground consisted of river gravels and palaeochannels, partially overlain by 19th-century levelling and dumping of domestic rubbish. It also revealed well-sealed charcoal-rich deposits on the top of the ridge in a shallow saucer-like hollow, which yielded a sherd of Neolithic pottery. Trial trenches showed that this prehistoric activity was restricted to an area c 17 x 13m.
NO 039 248	Kinnon Park	Large ring feature.				Subsequent full excavation of this area in March and April 2005 revealed traces of an irregular, roughly oval structure, c 12 x 8–9m, lying E–W along the top of the gravel ridge, parallel with the river. This had a thick trodden floor deposit with a very high concentration of finds (of over 1000 finds, only around 50 were outwith this area). Two successive hearths and a possible ritual pit were within the floor
(Moneydie parish)						
NO 090 309	Northleys	?Enclosure.				
(Moulin parish)						
NO 014 644	Tarvie Wood	Farmstead.				
(Muthill parish)						
NN 877 157	Crosshill	Ring feature.				
NN 885 161	Culdees	Square feature.				
NN 895 179	Strageath	Ring features.				
(Perth parish)						
NO 107 214	Candy Craig	Ring feature.				
(Redgorton parish)						
NO 092 269	Bertha Park	Ring feature.				



Fig 1. Garthdee Road, Aberdeen. Detail of Early Neolithic building.

deposit, and a thinner extension of the deposit to the S may indicate an entrance. A number of shallow post-pits were found around the edges of the floor and appeared to indicate a wall line.

Hazelnut fragments and charred grains of naked barley, bread wheat and possible emmer wheat were identified from the hearths and floor deposits. Finds include a large assemblage of flint, two small fragments of polished stone axe and a large assemblage of Early Neolithic carinated pottery. Samples of grains and hazelnuts from the hearths and floor deposits have yielded radiocarbon dates in the range 3800–3650 BC. Dates from the possible ritual pit deposit were considerably earlier.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeen SMR and NMRS.
 Sponsor: David Lloyd Leisure Ltd.

Dunbar Halls of Residence (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron Well or bell dungeon

NJ 940 087 Following an assessment prior to the demolition of the Halls of Residence (*DES 2002*, 7), a further assessment took place in May 2005 before the construction of new accommodation. Much of the area had been scarped during the construction of Dunbar Halls in the 1960s, but a small pocket of undisturbed ground included a well-constructed basement within which a well had been constructed. The full extent of the cellar was c 5 x 5 m and it survived to a depth of 2.2m. The well was 1.8 x 2m and was exposed to a depth of 1m. The interpretation of this feature as a bell dungeon has been considered, but its size and construction makes it more likely to have been a large well serving the substantial bishop's palace (NJ90NW 9.03). No dating evidence was recovered from the structure, but a small number of medieval finds were recovered from the backfill.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
 Sponsor: University of Aberdeen.



Fig 2. Dunbar Halls of Residence. Cellar and well during excavation.

East Kirk St Nicholas (Aberdeen parish) A Cameron Evaluation

NJ 941 062 The church of St Nicholas (NJ90NW 1441) is first noted in a papal bull of Pope Adrian IV in 1157, but that church may have had an earlier foundation date. A new choir was built in the late 15th century and was rebuilt in 1837 as the East Kirk, but burned down in 1874 and re-opened in 1876. Prior to a possible redevelopment, five trenches were excavated in February and March 2005 to determine the quality and quantity of archaeological deposits; the trenches reached a maximum depth of 3.5m.

12th to 15th century. An exterior cobbled surface (associated with 12th- to 14th-century pottery) was uncovered inside the footprint of the 15th-century church, indicating that the 12th-century church was substantially smaller than its replacement. A burial under this cobbled surface was left unexcavated.

15th century. The walls of the 15th-century church, constructed of sandstone ashlar blocks covered with plaster, were uncovered. They had been slighted and used as a footing for the 19th-century building. In one trench a 19th-century pillar base was excavated to its base; this is probably also the base for a pillar associated with the 15th-century church, re-used in the 19th century. Vaulted rooms were located on the N side of the church; unknown prior to the excavation, they were probably accessed from St Mary's Chapel (on the level below the area of the current floor of the East Kirk). These vaulted rooms have not yet been investigated.

15th to 17th century. Several burials of this date were excavated, including an area in one trench which contained the burials of several babies and young children. This area, on the S side of the choir adjacent to the church wall, was probably set aside for the burial of the young – as at Aberdeen Carmelite Friary.

17th and 18th centuries. Several well-preserved burials were excavated, including one of an older adult male within a wooden coffin, face down and with his left hand behind his back. This individual was probably wrapped tightly in a shroud as the hands had eventually fallen together between the femora. Subsequently, a baby had been buried near his feet and then re-used gravestones (dated 1664 and 1666) were used to seal this grave. Another trench

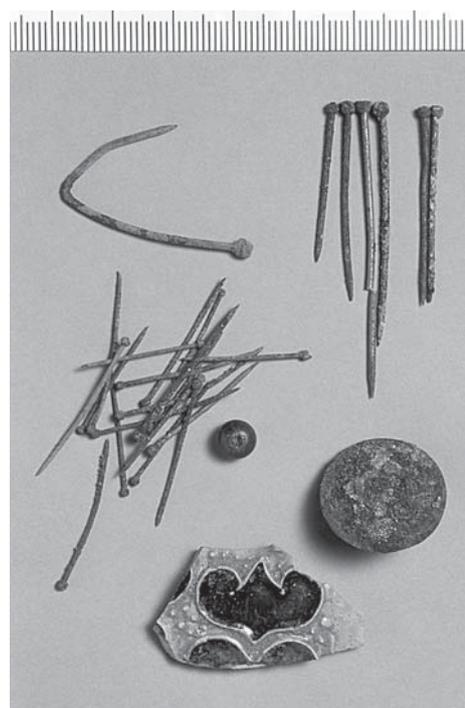


Fig 3. East Kirk St Nicholas. Finds from the burials.

ABERDEEN CITY

contained two burials, one on top of the other in the same grave cut. The later burial had crushed the top of the skull of the underlying burial, suggesting that the upper burial may have been made as much as a few decades after the first. The earlier burial was of a large and tall middle-aged male whose hair and skin were preserved, as well as portions of silk ribbon. The ribbon was bunched under the right shoulder, under the chin and over the top of the scalp, and a bunch gathered into an organised length of ribbon was positioned over the pelvis. Above this burial an elderly female had been buried, whose bones were poorly preserved, although the wood of the coffin top had preserved the hair. Coffins, hair, wool and silk were very well preserved in all the burials of this period. The coffins were constructed of planks with tongue-and-groove joints and well-preserved iron grips (handles). The coffin of the large male burial had two sets of C- and D-shaped grips as well as iron corner plates.

Early 19th century. Up to 1m of loose loam, with a large amount of disarticulated human bone, coffin wood and nails, was laid over the W half of the choir. It would appear that this had been brought in, possibly from the graveyard, to raise the level of this area (PSAS 1974, 242 for a similar layer in Collison's Aisle; see also *DES 1990*, 17). Two Scottish copper Bodles (twopence pieces) were found in this layer: one is of William & Mary (1691–4), and the other is of William II of Scotland (1695–6).

Mid- to late 19th century. Pillar bases and partition walls were excavated, which probably date to the 1830s when the choir was rebuilt.

20th century. Evidence of later activity included a layer of pitch poured under the floorboards in the 1930s, and alterations to form the Walker Room in 1986.

Full excavation of East Kirk will take place in 2006.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Church of St Nicholas Uniting.

Grampian Hotel, Stirling Street

A Cameron

(Aberdeen parish)

Excavation

NJ 941 060 Redevelopment of the Grampian Hotel involved replacement of the lift. The hotel is located between the sites of the medieval Carmelite and Trinitarian houses (both founded prior to 1273). Extensive excavation at the Carmelite site (*DES 1994*, 21–2) revealed well-preserved late prehistoric and medieval deposits surviving to substantial depths. After the removal of the old lift, inspection revealed archaeological deposits *in situ*.

Excavation of a 1.5 x 1.5m trench in October 2005 uncovered a watercourse filled with alternate lenses of gravel and organic layers containing a small number of medieval pottery sherds, suggesting that the watercourse had silted by the late 12th century. The bottom of this feature was at a depth of 2–2.16m OD. The fills also contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery and three flints, which presumably washed downstream from somewhere near the excavation site. The pottery sherds are small and very abraded or water-washed.

Above this silted-up stream was an organic layer, 0.4m deep maximum, containing wood and twigs but no datable finds. It is possible that this accumulated over a number of centuries and would suggest that this area was open grassland or a wooded area after the later 12th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Next Level Group.

King's College (Aberdeen parish)

A Cameron

Watching brief

NJ 939 081 Monitoring of trenches took place in August and September 2005 for the floodlighting of various University of

Aberdeen buildings including King's College Chapel (NJ90NW 7; c 1500), New King's and Elphinstone Hall.

The foundations of the chapel were recorded, including an X-shaped mason's mark on a sandstone block in the foundation of a buttress in the NE corner of the chapel. The foundations of the N wall of the chapel were 0.5–0.6m wide, whereas there was no foundation on the W side: the sandstone blocks were laid immediately onto the stone and gravel subsoil. A stone culvert was recorded adjacent to the W wall of the chapel; this was recorded in 1989 (*DES 1989*, 18) during a previous floodlighting scheme. One wall foundation was recorded in a trench in front of New King's; it was probably one of the walls of the brewery seen on the 1867 OS map.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Aberdeen.

Marischal College (Aberdeen parish)

S Farrell

Watching brief

NJ 9425 0650 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2005 during engineering test holes in Marischal College (NJ90NW 359), in the area of the former Greyfriars Priory (NJ90NW 26). The work revealed two stretches of walling of unknown date.

Full report lodged with Aberdeen SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Ramsay and Chalmers, Consulting Engineers.

Millburn Street/South College Street

A Cameron

(Aberdeen parish)

Evaluation

NJ 941 053 Prior to the construction of a flatted development, an assessment took place between May and November 2005 within the area previously occupied by the Aberdeen Pottery (first mentioned in the 1740s and called Potter's Creek on 18th-century maps) which utilised the Ferryhill Burn. In 1771 it was reported in the *Aberdeen Journal* that the Pottery made 'Cream-coloured, Tortoiseshell, Black and Brown Earthen-Ware, Flower-pots, Water-pipes &c'. Later the site was occupied by the Dee Village (a planned village constructed in 1805) and a tram and electricity works.

During the assessment it was found that the Ferryhill Burn had been conduited into a huge concrete structure and this was located and recorded. Activity from the 18th and 19th centuries had destroyed any earlier archaeological deposits, but a selection of finds associated with the Pottery were recovered. These include bisque sherds of cups, mugs, jugs, bowls, teapots and several other vessel types. Many sherds display breaks covered in glaze, indicating that they had broken in the kiln and glaze had dripped across the break. Several examples of kiln furniture include saggars as well as a large number of locally hand-made spacers, used to keep vessels apart in the kiln.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Barratts Construction Ltd.



Fig 4. Millburn Street/South College Street. Selection of bisque slip-decorated sherds.

St Machar's Churchyard (Aberdeen parish) L Scott
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 939 087 Due to the proximity of St Machar's Cathedral and the location of the site within Aberdeen's Old Town, a watching brief was required as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent in October 2005 during headstone stabilisation works within the E, S and W divisions of St Machars graveyard. No significant archaeology was encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Aberdeen City Council.

McIntosh of Dyce (Dyce parish) A Cameron
Evaluation

NJ 886 135 Following the demolition of a meat and pie factory and prior to the construction of a housing development, an assessment took place in June 2005 to locate the Aberdeenshire Canal (NJ80NE 43). The canal was constructed between 1796 and 1801, was opened in 1805, and ran between Waterloo Quay, Aberdeen and Port Elphinstone near Inverurie. The line of the canal is visible on the 1867 OS map, which indicates that it was carried on an embankment across part of this site; and a sketch plan of 1843 shows that a tunnel existed through this embankment.

The assessment revealed that much of the canal had been destroyed by the above-mentioned factory and associated water management. In the area of the tunnel, layers thought to have been associated with the canal were found associated with worked granite blocks, presumably from the collapsed tunnel, but no *in situ* remains of the canal survived on this site.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Malcolm Allan Housebuilders.

Peterseat Farm, Altens (Nigg parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 951 031 A watching brief was maintained in February 2005 during the soil strip of an area c 75 x 115m, for an extension of Altens industrial estate. The area lies c 130m SE of the Cat Cairn on Tullos Hill (NJ90SE 5). Apart from one small piece of worked flint core and some fragments of 19th/20th-century pottery (not retained), no archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeen SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Forbes Homes.

Grandholm, Bridge of Don K Dingwall, M Corney
(Old Machar parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NJ 926 095 A watching brief was undertaken between September 2004 and June 2005 at the site of the Old Mill at the Grandholm Works (NJ90NW 287), during work associated with the redevelopment of the site (*DES 2003*, 12–13). A number of trenches for foundations were machine-excavated in the basement of the main building. The corner of a stone-built structure, possibly representing a wall or stone foundation pad, was uncovered in one of the trenches, as well as evidence for a series of parallel pillar supports.

Service trenches close to the building were largely excavated through rubble from the demolished southern building, and through general demolition debris. To the E of the main building, two small sections of wall foundation were identified and, to the N, a further section of wall.

A number of new entrances were cut through on the lower ground floor of the building on the S side, and most of the blocked up windows were re-opened and repaired. These alterations were recorded in plan.

Report lodged with Aberdeen SMR.
Sponsor: Cala Homes Ltd.

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Glen Tanar Estate (Aboyne; S Duthie, D I Harding,
Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn parishes) H MacFarlane
Survey

NO 4 8 (centre) Formally commencing at the end of 2003, a survey of Glen Tanar Estate is being carried out within both the main survey area and, to a more limited extent, within neighbouring areas on Deeside and in the upper Angus glens.

A desk-based assessment and field survey have been undertaken. Of the 142 sites so far recorded by other researchers, 110 have now been checked in the field. A further 480 database entries have been made, from which 100 new sites have been reported during 2005. These include roundhouses, clearance cairns, shieling huts and pens, farmsteads, possible whisky still sites, and inscribed stones dating from the late 19th century.

Over the next 12 months it is intended to continue with prospective survey in the field, to pursue historical research, to plan township and shieling sites, and to commence recording of standing buildings, initially photographically.

Crathes Castle (Banchory-Ternan parish) H K Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NO 734 968 A watching brief was carried out in September 2005 during the laying of a cable between Crathes Castle and Crathes Castle courtyard and stables.

To the N side of the restored Queen Anne wing of the castle, wall foundations were revealed which belonged to the 19th-century extension of the wing which had burnt in 1966.

Cobbling was exposed to the E of the horse mill. This was a continuation of cobbling recorded in a separate excavation within the courtyard (see below).

NO 736 968 A watching brief was carried out in March 2005 during topsoil stripping in preparation for a new overflow car park as the site is within 200m of the Warren Field pit alignment and c 400m from the Warren Field Neolithic hall (see below).

A small number of highly truncated negative features, possibly post-holes, were revealed near the top of a SE-facing slope. Six of these features contained flint or pottery of probable later prehistoric date.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

Crathes Castle, Home Farm K Macfadyen, T Addyman
(Banchory-Ternan parish) (Addyman Associates)
Watching brief; standing building recording

NO 734 969 A watching brief was carried out between February 2005 and spring 2006 over redevelopment of the 18th/19th-century steading court, specifically the standing structures and excavation of their interiors. A general historic building survey was also undertaken, incorporating the results of previous recording in 2003.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

Crathes Castle, Home Farm Courtyard H K Murray
(Banchory-Ternan parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)
Excavation

NO 733 969 An excavation was undertaken between February and August 2005 alongside the N and E ranges of the enclosed courtyard behind the horse mill. Later, a series of watching briefs and small-scale excavations took place in the central area and NW part of the courtyard (NO79NW 8.12). These interventions were aimed to record any features revealed during the lowering of the

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yard surface and building development work associated with the Skytrek project.

The W end of the early 19th-century N range had been demolished c 1945. This was excavated and recorded. A drain led from within the range into the yard, and three stone-lined sockets were excavated which may have held the hind posts of trevices for horse or possibly cattle stalls.

Beneath the modern yard surface was a very fine band of cobbling, c 3m wide, alongside the N and E ranges. A small area of this cobbling was also revealed beside the NE corner of the W range. The cobbling was bordered on the side facing the centre of the yard by an elegantly curved kerb of large stones. This line is shown on the 1864 OS map and can probably be dated to c 1850–64 when the horse mill was constructed. An earlier yard surface, probably early 19th century, was also identified beside the E range. Stone-lined drains were found associated with both phases of the yard development.

In the E part of the central area of the courtyard, foundations were recorded which can probably be identified as the support for the saw bench used in the sawmill built during WW2. The shed of the sawmill is shown in this position in an RAF aerial photograph taken in May 1945.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

Warren Field, Crathes

(Banchory-Ternan parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)
Neolithic timber building; pit alignment

H K Murray

NO 739 967 (building); NO 737 966 (pit alignment) The site was first recognised in 1976 as a series of cropmarks revealed by aerial photography. In 2004, a two-week assessment excavation (*DES 2004*, 11) demonstrated that these cropmarks represented a well-preserved Early Neolithic building (NO79NW 17) and a contemporary pit alignment (NO79NW 18), both yielding radiocarbon dates in the range c 3800–3700 BC. A more intensive season of excavation was undertaken in May and June 2005, with three main aims: to reveal the full plan of the building and investigate its structure; to fully examine the pit alignment; and to investigate cropmarks in the area between the building and the alignment.

The Warren Field building was c 24 x 9m externally and 22.5 x 8m internally. However, there is a possibility that the W segment

of the structure, which was less substantial, may have been an unroofed area or may have been dismantled during the life of the building, with the roofed part of the building being c 18.5 x 8m internally. The interior was further sub-divided by a series of partitions. The main entrance was to the NE, with two narrow gaps between the timbers in the side walls possibly providing light and air to the inner rooms.

The outer walls were built of large oak timbers set vertically in segmented foundation trenches. The bases of the timbers had been charred before construction and, as the building had been subsequently destroyed by fire, the burnt post-pipes were in most cases very clear so it was possible to see that both round and split timbers had been used. The internal partitions had been constructed of lighter timbers and there is clear evidence that some of them had been replaced or augmented by new timbers set alongside. Two large pits lay on the longitudinal axis of the building: their function is unclear but they do not appear to have held roof supports.

Preliminary analysis of the finds distribution indicates that there was little activity in the possibly open area at the extreme W end. Within the main area of the structure there was a concentration of flint artefacts to the W, with a lower concentration at the E end, and very few flints in the central area. The distribution of pottery was in reverse, with little to the W and an increasing concentration towards the centre and E of the structure. Superficially this may suggest functional differences between the different areas of the structure although it must be stressed that, as no floor levels survived, this is based solely on finds from the fills of negative features.

Systematic environmental sampling was undertaken throughout the building and analysis may show if there is any pattern in the distribution of grain. In 2004, barley (dominant), emmer, bread/club wheat, and a possible grain of spelt were identified from the E end of the building. Bone only survived as small burnt fragments, most of which are likely to be too small for species identification. It is hoped that lipid analysis of some of the pottery may give an indication of bovine milk fats and, by inference, the exploitation of domesticated cattle.

Excavation of the nearby pit alignment indicated that it was a far more complex monument than it had initially appeared. In 2004, one pit in the alignment was sectioned and a further six pits and five smaller features were planned. In 2005, a further five pits were revealed and sectioned. Consistently, all the pits had a sequence of

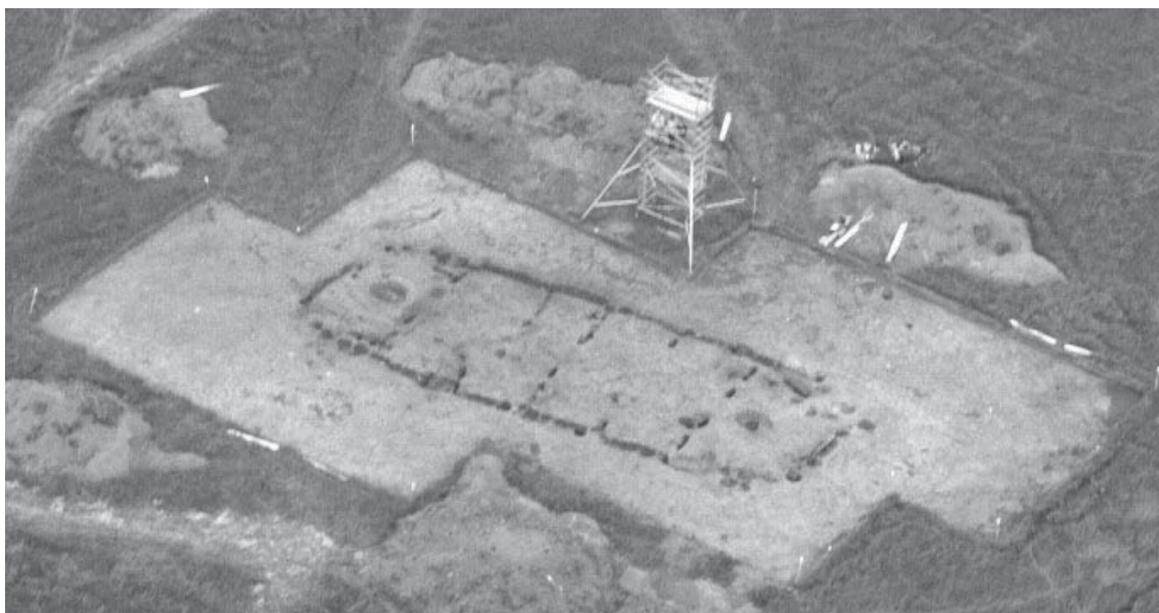


Fig 5. Warren Field, Crathes. Aerial view of the timber building. The E wall is to the right of the photograph. (Photo: M Greig, Aberdeenshire Council)

an initial cut with some slippage from the sides, then a thick deposit of charcoal followed by infilling from weathering of the edges and possibly erosion and slippage of the upcast material. In each pit this process was then interrupted by a secondary cut, with a fill which again included large amounts of charcoal. It is hoped that the function and sequence of these pits may be clarified by the analysis of charcoal, pollen, soil chemistry and soil micromorphology which is in progress. A single radiocarbon date from the pit sectioned in 2004 suggests that the timber in the pit fill was contemporary with the Neolithic building. In 2005 a sequence of samples has been taken to test this and to attempt to see if the pits were broadly contemporary or sequential.

Two trial excavations of small cropmarks in the area between the pit alignment and the hall were disappointing as they proved to be a 19th-century pit and an area of natural silting. This, however, stresses the continued agricultural use of the ground and does not rule out the possibility that some of the other cropmarks may be of prehistoric origin.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsors: HS , NTS, Aberdeenshire Council, Society of Antiquaries, Prehistoric Society, Russell Trust.

Banff (Banff parish) J Shiels
Medieval signet ring; 18th-century Jew's harps (NMS)

NJ 67 64 Medieval bronze signet ring with an oval bezel engraved with a device as yet undeciphered, but either a monogram or a merchant's mark; recovered by metal detecting. Rings such as these were used by those not entitled to bear heraldic arms but who were permitted to seal documents bearing a mark or monogram indicating their name or trade. These rings were used in everyday transactions and were generally worn on the thumb or first finger. Diam 24.5mm; bezel 14.3 x 7.4mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.71/04) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.

NJ 67 63 Two copper-alloy Jew's harps, recovered by metal detecting. One is complete and the other is snapped off at the arms; both are diamond-shaped in profile. The steel lamella on both harps has corroded away leaving ferrous stains in the recesses of the bows. Around 20 pre-19th-century Jew's harps have been recorded from Scotland and their findspots are often associated with sites where there has been military occupation, including castles or drill grounds, suggesting that they were popular with soldiers. Complete harp: L 52.5mm (frame); 22.5 x 18mm (bow); 34mm (arms). Incomplete harp: L 30.5mm (frame); 23.8 x 17mm (bow); 15mm (arms).

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.90/04) and allocated to Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museum.



Fig 6. Banff. Two 18th-century copper-alloy Jew's harps.

Mercat Cross Café, Banff (Banff parish) H K Murray
Standing building recording; (Murray Archaeological Services)
watching brief

NJ 6898 6397 This building (NJ66SE 374), adjacent to Banff Town House, was redeveloped as offices. A watching brief and recording were carried out in November 2005 in two rooms while internal floor levels were reduced and interior architectural features were revealed.

In the W room, the S gable wall appeared to be a common wall with the Town House, dated to 1796. The foundations of the W wall survived below the modern wall and were clay-bonded, with mortar only being used on the inner face. No details of the E and N walls could be recorded as they retained their modern rendering. The E room had been made up by a series of blocking walls over the line of the original pend between the Town House and a backland building.

Cobbles revealed below the interior concrete floor are probably 19th century. As the rubble fill below the ground level in the W room went below the depth to be removed, no earlier archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

Town House, Low Street, Banff H K Murray
(Banff parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)

Standing building recording

NJ 6898 6396 The floorboards and most of the joists in the ground floor rooms to the N and S of the main entrance of Banff Town House (NJ66SE 434), built in 1796, were fully recorded in November and December 2004 prior to being renewed. When the floor and underlying rubble in the N room was removed, c 4.6m of an earlier wall, running E-W, was revealed. This wall foundation pre-dates the Town House and it has been suggested that it might be the remains of Banff Palace, the town house of Lord Banff, reported to have been destroyed by Munro in 1642. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council.

Kirkton of Bourtie, Inverurie (Bourtie parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 803 248 A watching brief was maintained between March 2004 and January 2005 during the conversion of steading buildings to form three new houses. The site lies c 30m W of Bourtie parish church, which although built in 1806 lies on the site of an earlier foundation dating to the 12th century. A Pictish symbol stone is built into the S face of the church and a cross-incised slab is built into the E-facing wall of the E steading building. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Country Life Estates.

Inverboyndie (Boyndie parish) J Shiels
17th/18th-century heart brooch (NMS)

NJ 65 65 Small silver heart brooch, 19 x 17mm, with an intact pin made from folded sheet silver and held in place by a constriction on the frame; recovered by metal detecting. The brooch is inscribed 'fear God in heart', a common posy on rings and brooches between the 15th to 18th centuries. The English spelling of 'heart' rather than the Scots 'hairt' dates the brooch to the later 17th century or early 18th century.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.62/04) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.

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Whitehills (Boyndie parish)
Viking kidney-ringed pin

J Shiels
(NMS)

NJ 65 64 Complete Viking copper-alloy polyhedral kidney-ringed pin, with the shank bent at an angle of 90°; recovered by metal detecting. The polyhedral head and shank have been cast as one piece, and two retaining rivets remain in place either side of the applied kidney-ring, which no longer articulates. The surfaces of the pin are too badly corroded for any decoration to remain visible. This is now the tenth example of a kidney-ringed pin from Scotland, and whilst none of these derive from datable contexts their Irish parallels belong to the 11th and 12th centuries. L 180mm; head 20.5 x 17mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.89/04) and allocated to Marischal Museum.



Fig 7. Whitehills. Viking kidney-ringed pin.

Castle Fraser (Cluny parish)
Quartz

N Curtis

NJ 7174 1250 In November 2005, a scatter of broken white quartzite pebbles was noted in ploughsoil in the area immediately to the NW of the pair of standing stones near Balgorkar/Castle Fraser recumbent stone circle (NJ71SW 4).

Castle Fraser (Cluny parish)
Standing building recording

T Addyman
(Addyman Associates)

NJ 7227 1255 A major rewiring of the castle (NJ71SW 6) required historic building recording of features exposed below floorboards and behind existing wall linings, etc.

This principally involved work to the main tower, where early floor structures were examined and recorded at most levels. Some early painted plaster on-the-hard interior schemes were identified, either whitewashed or yellow ochre. Examination of the roof space above the existing dining room revealed evidence for a timber (plank) barrel-vaulted ceiling, some of the armatures remaining *in situ*, and with silhouette evidence further preserved in wallplaster to the N and S.

Monitoring works included a brief exercise in the existing kitchen (NW range, S end, ground floor), where a new flue liner was installed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Caochanan Ruadha, Mar Lodge Estate
(Crathie & Braemar parish)
Lithic scatter

S M Fraser
(NTS)

NN 944 874 A worked stone scatter, including flint and quartz, was discovered in August 2005 during footpath works in Glen Geldie. The lithic artefacts are eroding out of fine sands which have been revealed under the peat along a 4m stretch of eroding footpath. The site lies on rising ground above the N bank of the Geldie Burn, overlooking a broad basin through which the stream

channels of the Caochanan Ruadha flow before joining the Geldie. Today this sheltered basin attracts large numbers of deer.

None of the artefacts collected are diagnostic as to date, but at least one scraper has been identified. The lithics appear to be very fresh; there is a strong possibility that they were *in situ*.

Sponsor: NTS.

Crathie, Ballater (Crathie & Braemar parish)
Neolithic axehead

A Saville
(NMS)

NO 272 951 Neolithic polished stone axehead found by Mr Ernest Cattanach in 2004 in the garden of Copper Beach House, Crathie. L 248mm x B 103mm x Th 66mm; Wt 2.3kg.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.05/05) and allocated to Marischal Museum.

Ratray (Crimond parish)
Medieval pocket ring sundial

J Shiels
(NMS)

NK 08 57 Fragment of bronze pocket ring sundial, now flattened and corroded, but with incised numerals remaining visible; recovered by metal detecting. Ring dials were devised for specific latitudes, and work by allowing the sun's rays to shine through a pinhole on the hour lines engraved in the interior of the dial. These date from the 13th to 17th centuries, but fell out of fashion with the introduction of pocket watches in the 18th century. Although this example is worn and fragmentary, it is a rare find and few intact examples remain.

A further six finds were recovered: a medieval bronze cooking vessel handle, a fragment of a medieval copper-alloy lace tag, a bronze toggle or bell pull, a base sherd of Iron Age pottery, and two coins – an Elizabeth I silver threepence and a James VI copper twopence.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.76/04) and allocated to Aberdeen Art Gallery & Museum.

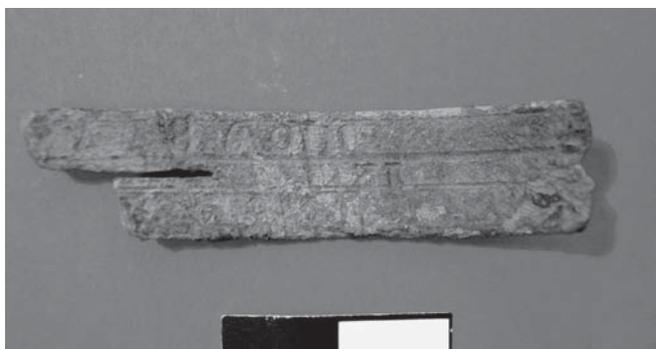


Fig 8. Ratray. Fragment of medieval pocket ring sundial.

Dunnottar Castle (Dunnottar parish)
Watching brief

J Wood
(Highland Archaeology Services)

NO 881 838 Excavations for a new safety fence along the cliff top were observed and recorded in June and July 2005. No significant archaeological features were found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Dunnottar Estate.

Dunnottar Castle (Dunnottar parish)
Watching brief

J Wood
(Highland Archaeology Services)

NO 8812 8384 A watching brief was carried out on the hand-excavation of post-holes for a new safety fence along the eastern edge of Dunnottar Castle (NO88SE 11), as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent.

Only one pit contained any structural evidence, in the form of a flat sandstone block which may have been a base for artillery behind the adjoining bank. This bank, running along the top of the cliff, seems to date from the mid-17th century.

In one post-hole, near to the chapel, fragments of human skull were discovered. Elsewhere there was evidence of domestic refuse in the form of animal bones, mainly cattle and sheep, with some signs of skinning and butchering.

Other material recovered includes mortar and coal fragments, burnt slate, a single clay pipe stem (post-1850s) and a folded copper-alloy plate. Much of this material could have been redeposited during excavations and repair works in the 1920s.

Sponsor: Dunecht Estates.

Park Quarry, Drumoak (Durriss parish) I Suddaby
Watching brief; excavation (CFA Archaeology)

NO 798 979 A watching brief was undertaken between November 2004 and January 2005 during topsoil removal in the westward extension to Park Quarry. This revealed an irregular post alignment comprising 13 substantial post-holes. Four large pits with upper fills of field clearance cobbles may have been machine stances. Two small pits and a possible cairn were discovered, as were elements of a field system pre-dating the 1868 1st edition OS map. A small lithic scatter was found in the topsoil.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: CHAP Quarries (Aberdeen) Ltd.

Kintore Landscape Project: Wester Fintray Murray Cook,
(Fintray parish) L Dunbar, R Engl
Evaluation; test pitting (AOC Archaeology)

NJ8105 1637 Following on from the substantial rescue excavations around Kintore between 2000 and 2004 (e.g. *DES 2004*, 15–16), the Kintore Landscape Project was established to place the results of the excavations within a wider landscape context.

The third phase of work took place at Wester Fintray Farm in October 2005, following work in 2004 and earlier in 2005, and comprised the machine-excavation of a series of linear slots across and within two cropmark enclosures (NJ81NW 53 and NJ81NW 38.2) with the specific aim of recovering dating evidence. Additionally, a grid excavation took place over the centre of the lithic scatter identified in 2004. All of the work was conducted by volunteers.

Sections were excavated across the ditches of both enclosures: NJ81NW 38.2 was broad with a flat base, measuring around 4.6m wide and 0.7m deep, with a line of stones at its base. There was no trace of a recut. There were traces of a collapsed bank at its eastern side (the outer edge of the enclosure). The lower fills were charcoal-rich and the base of a large hand-thrown pot was recovered from the fill. Two sections across NJ81NW 53 revealed contrasting ditch profiles: one was 1.5m wide and up to 1m deep, with two or three recuts. The second profile was 0.9m wide and up to 0.4m deep, and was recut at least once. The variance might be due to the two features being unrelated. Within the enclosure was at least one roundhouse with a sunken floor.

The trenching also identified a large area of burning, associated with concentrations of charcoal and slag, covering an area 9 x 6m. The grid excavation recovered numerous lithics and identified six cut features, including two pits around 0.6m in diameter and 0.5m deep. The pits did not seem to relate to the lithic scatter, and appeared to be too large to have been a post-built roundhouse.

It is expected that 2006 will see the final season of fieldwork on the Kintore Landscape Project and that attention will be focused on Bruce's Camp (NS71NE 03), a hilltop enclosure just outside Inverurie.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Glasgow Archaeological Society, MacKichan Trust, CBA Challenge Fund, AOC Archaeology Group.

Sandend (Fordyce parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 555 664 A watching brief was maintained in August and September 2005 during the upgrading of the waste water treatment plant and pipe route in Sandend. New pumping was installed in the harbour area and the pipe route ran for c 170m E–W through the older part of the village. Traces of a probable 19th-century cobbled road, running for c 36m S of the harbour, were revealed below the modern tarred road. No other archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Morrison Construction Services Ltd.

Cothiemuir Hill, Keig (Keig parish) H K Murray, J C Murray
Survey (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 617 198 A desk-based assessment and field survey were carried out in May 2005 in advance of the creation of a natural burial site. A recumbent stone circle is located on the top of the hill (NJ61NW 1), while remains of rig and furrow are visible on the N and E flanks.

Three zones of rig and furrow were recorded, probably belonging to two separate areas of cultivation: an E–W series of rigs across the E slope of the hill and a more NNW–SSE series on the N slope. These correspond with the areas, although not the orientation, of the rigs shown on Roy's military map of 1747–55. Cultivation of the lower slopes of the hill was clearly happening in the mid-18th century and probably continued until the establishment of the enclosed plantation in the early 19th century. Such cultivation may have begun as early as the medieval period. It is of note that pre-Improvement cultivation respected and avoided the Neolithic stone circle. The rigs had been truncated by the plantation enclosing dykes. Their continuation in both shelter belts to the E of the hill suggests that the cultivated fields to the E and N have removed evidence of the rigs in these directions. On the hill the rigs have been preserved by the enclosure and by the non-mechanised nature of the early plantation. Survival of all the rigs is best at the lower edge of the slope, near the enclosing dyke; probably due to soil movement downhill with each ploughing, giving a greater build-up of the rigs at their downhill ends. There was no evidence of the turning curve of the plough teams at the top of the rigs, but this is not surprising in view of the thin soils and low nature of the rigs at the upper ends.

With the exception of an overgrown bank and a section of well-built estate drystone dyke, no other archaeological features or finds were evident within the boundaries of the survey.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Native Woodlands Ltd.

Uryside, Inverurie (Keithhall & Kinkell parish) M Roy
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 778 226 An evaluation was carried out in November and December 2005 in advance of a proposed residential development to the NE of Inverurie; 52 trenches (covering an area of 22,000m², 10% of the development area) were opened. A ring-ditch, dated by pottery to the later prehistoric period, was unearthed and two undated ditches lay in close proximity to this feature. Evidence for rig and furrow cultivation was also identified.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Barratt Homes Ltd.

Kennethmont WWTP (Kennethmont parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 545 293 The site lies c 130m N of Kennethmont Primary School, adjacent to the waste water treatment plant and within the

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policies of Leith Hall. As part of the upgrading of the WWTP, an adjacent area c 40 x 10m was soil-stripped in May 2005 to provide hard standing for site offices. A small area of rig and furrow lies c 160m N of the site and a large number of archaeological artefacts, both prehistoric and historic, have been found in the general area over the years. A 200–250mm depth of topsoil was removed. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Morrison Construction Services Ltd.

Hill of Foulzie (King Edward parish) S Lindsay, W J Lindsay
Fieldwalking

NJ 72 59 (area) Archaeological investigation of this and other locations on the Hill of Foulzie was undertaken by members of OFARS and the Aberdeenshire Archaeological Volunteers on ploughed ground during the early months of 2004 and 2005.

NJ 725 597 A long barrow occupied this area at the top of the hill, but it was removed during 'land reclamation' in 1902. However, 165 pieces of worked chert/flint, including thumbnail and block scrapers, have been found here in the last two years during quite intensive fieldwalking. Work prior to 2004 had resulted in the recovery of a few pottery sherds of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date. Twenty-five additional fragments and small sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered during spring 2004. Two of these are clearly from carinated bowls of Neolithic date.

The only other ceramic find of note is a small clay ball, c 17mm diameter, resembling a marble, but the softness of the fabric suggests a much earlier origin. It has what appears to be deliberately impressed, comparatively large, but fine-grained red inclusions. The object could be taken to resemble small spherical clay balls found during Childe's excavation at Rinyo, but unlike these the Foulzie example appears once to have been decorated.

NJ 726 597 Only a sparse scattering of 15 chert/flint finds was found in 2004 at this location, c 80 x 30m. Nevertheless, one piece is somewhat unusual, appearing to be some type of scraper chisel.

NJ 724 595 This area was walked on two separate occasions during 2003, but nothing of archaeological interest was encountered. Since then 302 pieces of worked chert/flint, including points, scrapers, cutters and the tip of an arrowhead, have been recovered from an area c 50 x 80m.

Among the quartzite tools and possible tools is a hammer of unusual form for Foulzie. In addition, a piece of worked jet and 24 small pottery fragments of prehistoric date have been recovered.

NJ 724 596 Occasional fragments and pieces of rough quartz have been found all over the investigated parts of the Hill of Foulzie, but a nearly circular concentration of these stones was identified at this location. The spread was 18m in diameter and was composed of pieces measuring, on average, 120 x 100 x 80mm. Only four chert/flint finds have so far been recovered, but a delicate point and most of a finely worked leaf-shaped arrowhead were found at this location in 2003.

NJ 719 595 This productive area was identified early in 2002 and was trial excavated later that year and in 2003. In 2004 and 2005, 1788 pieces of chert/flint were recovered during fieldwalking, and more than 4200 worked pieces have now been found in an area c 100 x 100m.

Most of the recent material is knappers' waste and debris, but cores, core trimmings, bladelets, scrapers of various sizes and types, scraper resharpening flakes, cutters and knives have been found. Of particular interest is a fragment from a broken ground Neolithic flint knife, which has been adapted and made into a scraper. Relatively few sherds of prehistoric pottery have been found, and they are fragmentary.

NJ 718 596 This area was first walked during the winter months of 2002–3 when over 700 pieces of chert/flint were recovered. It was again walked in 2004 and 2005 when another 700 pieces were found. Cores, points, borers, scrapers of various types, notched tools, anvil flakes and cutters are represented in the lithic assemblage. As elsewhere on the hill, only a few fragments of prehistoric pottery were found but they are noteworthy for the large quantities of biotite present in their fabrics. A few pebbles containing biotite have been observed elsewhere on the hill.

NJ 718 595 This find area may be the southern part of the one discussed above at NJ 718 596. In the last two years 119 pieces of chert/flint have been recovered, including most of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. Found in close association was a scraper with a U-shaped groove, which could have been used to smooth arrow shafts.

NJ 717 595 In 2004 and 2005, 329 pieces of worked chert/flint were recovered from this area of interest identified in 2003. The usual assortment of Foulzie lithic material was found, including flakes, cores, scrapers and cutters, along with considerable waste debris. A single biotite-rich fragment of prehistoric pottery is believed to be from a vessel, parts of which were found in 2003 (*DES 2003*, 19).

NJ 717 599; NJ 717 601 Much of these two areas at the bottom of the hill are believed to have been wet and probably marshy during much of the prehistoric period. There was only a comparatively light general scatter of 177 chert/flint finds, which include most of two leaf-shaped arrowheads.

NJ 720 602 This area centres on a low, glacially deposited mound at the foot of the Hill of Foulzie and was first walked in 2003 when approximately 300 chert/flint finds were found.

During the last two years a further 490 pieces of interest have been identified. Along with the normal knapping debris there are cores of different types, block scrapers of several sizes, end scrapers, tiny thumbnail scrapers, parts of cutters and knives, as well as points and borers. An almost straight-sided barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found, together with a small part of a leaf-shaped arrowhead. An unusual lithic find is what appears to be a slender flint drill bit.

Also present is much of a blue marbled glass bead. Pottery finds are few and fragmentary, although some, as from elsewhere on the hill, are suspected to come from Grooved ware vessels.

Sponsor: HS .

Kintore Landscape Project: Murray Cook, R Engl
Balbithan Wood (Kintore parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Hut circles

NJ 812 178 This second phase of the Kintore Landscape Project followed on from work in 2004 (*DES 2004*, 15–16; see also this volume) and examined two hut circles and associated clearance cairns at Balbithan Wood in March 2005. The hut circles survived up to two courses high, with patchily surviving occupation surfaces. Roundhouse 1 had a ring-ditch, together with numerous chipped and coarse stone tools and pot sherds. Fragments of charcoal were also retrieved. Roundhouse 2 provided one solitary find: a possible stone pot lid. The cairns were simply clearance cairns and contained no artefacts or structures.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Tauch Hill, Kintore (Kintore parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 797 155 A watching brief was maintained in April 2005 during the excavation for a new cable trench to the telecom mast

on Tauch Hill. Two small cinerary urns (NJ71NE 27) were found near the summit of the hill in 1864, while an area of rig and furrow lies to the W of the site. A 50m trench, c 1m deep and 800–900mm wide, ran up the southern flank of the hill to the telecom unit. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution.

Tavelty Farm, Kintore (Kintore parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 7890 1724 A watching brief was maintained in March 2005 during the replacement of an electricity pole at the summit of an embankment on the W side of the Aberdeen to Inverness railway, in the centre of a 17th-century encampment (NJ71NE 19) where Montrose camped with 3000 men on his march north. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution.

Fordoun Road, Laurencekirk J C Murray
(Laurencekirk parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)
Watching brief

NO 713 721; NO 713 720 A watching brief was maintained in September 2005 while work was carried out on two electricity poles to the W of a housing estate on the western outskirts of Laurencekirk. The poles were close to a cropmark site (NO77SW 21). No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution.

Mains of Craigievar, Craigievar Castle T Addyman
(Leochel-Cushnie parish) (Addyman Associates)
Standing building recording

NJ 566 095 An analytical assessment of cottage buildings (NJ50NE 6.01) was undertaken in March 2005 in advance of refurbishment. This E–W aligned range contains two dwellings: a larger cottage to the W (presently occupied) and a smaller dwelling to the E, the subject of the detailed assessment. The larger dwelling bears the date 1776 over its entrance. Externally, the range, which is of homogenous 18th-century construction, retains much of its original appearance; there was evidence for a small lean-to extension, probably secondary, at the W end of the S elevation.

However, detailed survey of the cottage to the E revealed that the range as a whole had undergone a systematic refurbishment in the mid- to late 19th century, including the replacement of the floor structures and comprehensive interior relining. The smaller cottage saw a secondary refurbishment c 1970s, including a new kitchen extension to the rear.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

New Leslie Farmhouse, Leslie J C Murray
(Leslie parish) (Murray Archaeological Services)
Watching brief

NJ 587 253 A watching brief was maintained in August 2005 during a steading conversion and the installation of a septic tank and soakaway. The site lies c 400m SE of a hillfort and c 50m NE of the suggested location of New Leslie Castle. No archaeological features or finds were evident in the excavations around the perimeter of the 19th-century steading, nor in the soakaway trench that crossed the farmhouse garden.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Hodgson.

St Combs (Lonmay parish) J Shiels
12th/14th-century heraldic mount (NMS)

NK 06 60 Tiny shield-shaped red enamelled and gilded heraldic mount, 15.7 x 12mm, bearing arms belonging to the Howard family; recovered by metal detecting. The enamelling is consistent with techniques associated with Limoges artisans, renowned throughout Europe during this period, and the high quality of execution of this mount would be in keeping with its associations with an important medieval family.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.43/05) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Heritage.



Fig 9. St Combs. Medieval shield-shaped heraldic mount.

Lumphanan WWTP (Lumphanan parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 576 036 A watching brief was maintained in September 2005 during the excavation of the pipe route for the upgrading of the waste water treatment plant at Lumphanan. The trench extended for c 350m and passed within c 25m to the S and SE of the medieval motte, the Peel of Lumphanan, and ran c 100m from Macbeth's Stone. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: M J Gleeson Group plc.

Glengarioch, Oldmeldrum R White, M Johnson
(Meldrum parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Prehistoric settlement

NJ 806 279 (centre) A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken between April and August 2005 in advance of a proposed road. Thirty-three trenches covering 5% of the development area were excavated, followed by a watching brief.

The work revealed the remains of five prehistoric ring-ditch houses, which were fully excavated. Three of the houses were of typical ring-ditch construction, with internal post-rings, hearths, curvilinear ditches with paving, and S-facing downslope entrances with porch structures. Houses 1 and 3 were 7.5m and 10.5m across respectively, and were very similar to each other in morphology. House 2 was bigger (17m across) and slightly different in plan, with two phases of construction identified and a less clear entrance structure. The remaining two houses consisted of a crescent-shaped hollow or ditch of about 7m diameter and associated small pits, but were less clearly defined than the others. One of these ditches contained a large quantity of unabraded pottery.

The five roundhouses are typical of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age dwellings. No evidence was uncovered during the evaluation or excavation to indicate that these buildings were part of an enclosed settlement. Pits were found in association with all of the houses. Finds include pottery, lithics, charcoal and a stone loomweight.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Ironworking slag was recovered from near the hearth of one house.

Isolated finds of pits containing prehistoric pottery, as well as rig and furrow remains, were also recorded within the road corridor.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: George Wimpey (East Scotland) Ltd.

Bellmuir (Methlick parish) A Miles, P Heron
Flint finds

NJ 8711 3633 Five pieces of flint waste and one possible small scraper were found in the base of a recently re-dug drainage ditch in an area containing hut circles, cairns and field systems.

Sponsor: HS .

Haddo House (Methlick parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 8685 3475 A watching brief was maintained in August 2005 during the excavation of a soakaway and related drainage work at Haddo House. No archaeological features or finds were evident during the excavation of the soakaway, but a small section of V-shaped stone drain of probable 19th-century date was recorded below a pathway on the S side of the chapel adjoining the house.

Report to be lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Abbey Street, Old Deer (Old Deer parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NJ 9786 4780 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in September 2004 for a number of house plots and associated access, in an area which was formerly the Glebe field. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Full report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Country Life Estates Ltd.

Mill Farm, Rathen (Rathen parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 988 613 A watching brief was maintained in April 2005 during the replacement of two electricity poles in an area SW of the site

of a Bronze Age cist burial discovered in the 1880s (NJ96SE 11), and directly W of and a short distance from an area of cropmarks. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution.

Craw Stane (Rhynie parish) Martin Cook, L Scott
Beaker (AOC Archaeology)

NJ 4974 2634 Several pieces of an All-Over Cord Beaker were found to be eroding from a cattle scrape to the immediate N of the Craw Stane (NJ42NE 35), a Pictish carved stone, and within the boundaries of the Barflat enclosure (NJ42NE 54), both of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The remaining pieces of the Beaker were recovered in June 2005 and associated underlying features identified. A probable pit cut, which had been severely eroded, was identified in the face of the cattle scrape. No more pieces of the Beaker were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

The Craw Stane/Barflat, Rhynie S Roberts, G Noble,
(Rhynie parish) M Gondek
Geophysical survey

NJ 4974 2634 (centre) A magnetometer survey of the area surrounding the Craw Stane was undertaken in June 2005 as part of the Rhynie Environs Archaeological Project. The survey covered the Scheduled area of the Craw Stane and a series of surrounding enclosures.

The survey clarified the nature of the three enclosures identified by aerial photographs around the Craw Stane, two of which are probably ditched, while the other is palisaded, enclosing a total area of c 60 x 50m. The ditched enclosures appear to have entrances to the E. The Craw Stane lies between the two ditches at the southern side of the entrance area. A series of features was also identified within these enclosures.

Two large sub-circular anomalies were also detected, 60m to the N and 90m to the NE of the Craw Stane; these produced very high readings. Surrounding these are possible traces of a large rectangular enclosure (c 50 x 90m), aligned NE-SW, which encloses



Fig 10. The Craw Stane/ Barflat, Rhynie. Plan of the excavation.

the area of the two sub-circular anomalies. One of the sub-circular anomalies was targeted for excavation.

Additional grids adjacent to the cemetery of the old parish church showed a linear anomaly to the W of the churchyard.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Rosemary Cramp Fund, University of Durham, Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

The Craw Stane/Barflat, Rhynie M Gondek, G Noble
(Rhynie parish)

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age timber structure

NJ 49905 27132 Further to the magnetometer survey carried out in June 2005 (see above), an open area excavation in July 2005 targeted a large circular anomaly, located c 90m to the N of the Craw Stane. A 15 x 15m trench was opened, large parts of which were obscured by over 1m of hillwash. The hillwash contained both prehistoric artefacts (a possible microlith and other lithics) and more recent artefacts (green glaze pottery and modern glass).

The excavation concentrated on a 15 x 5m area at the southern end of the trench where significant levels of charcoal were identified. This charcoal was part of a curving spread, which disappeared outside the eastern and southern sides of the area, probably part of a much larger circular feature with a diameter of around 15m.

A number of sections were excavated across the charcoal spread. One section identified a large ditch-like cut which was full of large-diameter charcoal including large pieces of charred timber, along with a large deposit of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age flat-rimmed ware pottery. The recovered sherds (over 50) include hand-sized pieces, many of which refit together and seem to be part of at least three very large, finely made vessels.

In another section, two large post-holes were found on the inner and outer edges of the charcoal spread, with a diffuse spread of burnt material between. A third section revealed a number of badly truncated shallow slots extending under the charcoal spread. The complexity of the cut features suggests a structure of some form, perhaps a building recessed into the hillside. The large burnt timbers were lying horizontally and may represent some form of timber beam structure, while the post-holes found in one of the other sections suggest vertical timbers were also present. The timber structure was burnt down on at least one occasion.

There are possible recuts or repairs visible in one section, but all sections were disturbed by burrowing animals, making the identification of coherent phasing difficult.

A linear ditch was also excavated to the W of the burnt structure. This survived up to c 0.2m in depth and contained further sherds of pottery of a similar fabric to that found in the burnt structure. Further features included a small pit, a clay surface or deposit, and a smaller burnt curving slot concentric to the main burnt spread.

Report lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland.

Haddo Quarry (Tarves parish) J C Murray
Evaluation (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 893 347 A 10% evaluation (2200m²) was carried out in March 2005 prior to an extension of quarrying operations. The site is located on the E side of the River Ythan on a ridge with a N-facing slope, in an area of intensive prehistoric settlement. Several areas of intense burning and shattered stone were observed, and have been interpreted as attempts at clearing very large boulders and rock outcrops by heat-shattering. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Les Taylor Group.

Deskry Hill, Strathdon (Towie parish) J C Murray
Watching brief (Murray Archaeological Services)

NJ 3958 1278 A watching brief was maintained in July 2005 while an electricity pole was replaced. The pole was in close proximity to a number of sites including hut circles, field systems and cord rig. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

Report to be lodged with Aberdeenshire SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution.

Pitmedden Garden and Estate (Udny parish) T Addyman (Addyman Associates),
P McGowan

Historic landscape survey

NJ 885 280 Comprehensive landscape survey and analysis was undertaken between January and December 2005 of the surviving core of the Pitmedden Estate, extending to selected areas sold to surrounding farms by the NTS in the 1950s.

The principal discovery was that the well-known formal walled garden of c 1675 at the core of the historic estate did not exist in isolation. The present Pitmedden House incorporates fragments of earlier structures, particularly to the N, and the uppermost garden terrace adjacent to the E side of the present house was probably the site of an earlier mansion that itself likely incorporated predecessor structures. The early complex was found from contemporary accounts to have been burnt in 1807 (not 1818 as secondary sources have it). A drawing of the ruins in 1838 suggests a U-shaped courtyard open to the W – this arrangement is now reversed.

On the N side of the house an existing court of offices was recognised to be of early date (late 17th or early 18th century); this includes a stable to the NW and a single-storeyed cottage to the NE, the latter subsequently given an additional storey. Between these two buildings was a flanking wall and gateway. A wall seems likely to have extended S from the SE corner of the cottage to close off the court, meeting the N side of the lost main house. It is possible that the early cottage had been a gardener's house.

Outwith the main walled garden, the remains of a very extensive network of early drystone enclosure walls, laid out on a rectilinear grid with the walled garden at the centre, were identified and mapped (both by fieldwalking and map-regression exercises). These early walls, which were of exceptionally fine construction, were respected and often cut by all other features in the landscape – quarries, turnpike roads, etc. On the basis of such evidence, the enclosure network was deduced to date close to the period of construction of the walled garden itself. The early walls form a network of enclosures very suggestive of the formal laying-out of a small estate as described in contemporary treatises and following contemporary Continental practices.

Notably idiosyncratic details of the two early garden pavilions – rusticated window surrounds and flat ogee lintels – were found, in common with similar details at the late 17th-century Hatton House terraced garden, to the W of Edinburgh. There can be little doubt that the same hand was involved in their construction.

The monumental E entrance of the walled garden seems not to be original to its present location. These may have been the gates at the W side of the original mansion court and are very similar to those shown in the 1830s drawing. The house was rebuilt in the 1850s and the gate piers relocated.

The early estate appears to have evolved with additional plantings and other features in the 18th century and, in particular, the early 19th century. The latter was in large part in response to the laying-out of turnpike roads that converged upon and cut through the Pitmedden Estate – the modern B9000 (in 1805), B999 (in 1825) and the A920 (early 19th century). Many of the existing plantings, shelter-belts and drives appear to date from this time, as do most of the secondary estate buildings, farms and outlying field walls.

Sponsor: NTS.

ANGUS

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Ladybridge Street, Arbroath

(Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)

Long cist burial

D Wilson

(AOC Archaeology)

NO 641 406 The emergency excavation of a long cist burial, partially exposed by service works, was undertaken within 12 Shore, Arbroath in February 2005. The cist was 0.3m below the floorboards, cut into beach cobble alluvial deposits. It was aligned E–W; no grave artefacts were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

The Channonry, Brechin (Brechin parish) D Hind, D Bowler Standing building recording (SUAT)

NO 594 600 (centre) A historic building survey was carried out in March 2005 at a ruined building on The Channonry. The S gable still stood, along with the W wall, which adjoined the boundary wall to the N. Very little tangible evidence of phasing was noted. The building was originally a stable block, with a later addition to the S added during the 20th century. There is a possibility that a further lean-to addition once existed along the N boundary wall of the property.

Three pieces of window tracery and decorative moulding were found during demolition works, one of which contained a mason's mark.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Gordon Hill.

Green Street/East High Street, Forfar

(Forfar parish)

Watching brief

J Lewis

(Scotia Archaeology)

NO 4584 5073 A watching brief was undertaken during the removal of topsoil and other modern deposits, and considerable quantities of glacial deposits, prior to the construction of a new residential development on the E side of Green Street. The site extended across the backlands of several properties on East High Street, although the excavation failed to uncover any evidence of features or deposits pre-dating the 19th century.

Sponsor: Taylor Shepherd Homes Ltd.

Denoon Burn (Glamis parish)

Cup-marked rock; incised stone

G Currie

NO 35446 42068 **DB1**. On SW slopes of Ark Hill, 50m E of Denoon Burn and 45m NW of a circular enclosure. Flat slab of rock, 10cm high; three cups: 70 x 15mm, 50 x 12mm, 50 x 10mm.

NO 35455 41701 On E side of Denoon Burn, close to path, slab of rock bearing markings including an ornate 'J', a smaller 'M', and other less obvious letters.

Wester Denoon (Glamis parish)

Cup-marked rock

G Currie

NO 33881 42488 **WD1**. Outcrop, 1.9m high; three cups with ?six more; 1km SW of Wester Denoon Farm.

Hatton Mill Farm, Friockheim (Kinnell parish) C O'Connell Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NO 6170 5009 An evaluation was undertaken in October 2005 in advance of a proposed gravel quarry extension. The area contained a number of sites identified from aerial photographs, including a ring-ditch and souterrain (NO65SW 31; a Scheduled Ancient Monument and excluded from trial trenching), a Roman temporary camp (NO65SW 26), a pit alignment (NO64NW 101), possible barrows (NO64NW 50), and field boundaries (NO65SW 47).

Sixty-six trenches were excavated, c 5% (8875m²) of the available application area. A number of features were recorded during the work including pits, a possible ring-ditch, an irregular feature, a narrow curvilinear feature, a linear ditch feature aligned NE–SW, and a stone structure, possibly a kiln or bread oven. The ring-ditch and some of the pits correspond to previously identified cropmarks. Rig and furrow was present across the site, and had clearly truncated some of the features.

Although no secure dates can be assigned to these features, the ring-ditch and pits could be prehistoric and represent the remains of habitation. These may be contemporaneous with the features recorded within the Scheduled Ancient Monument. The kiln or bread oven may be medieval, based on morphological comparisons.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Dalgleish Associates Ltd for D Geddes Ltd.

Invereigthy (Kinnettles parish)

Cup-and-ring-marked stone

R Benvie

NO 43 45 Cup-and-ring-marked stone, previously discovered by a farmer, with the missing portion plus a second smaller stone found during a later search by the local historical society. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.21/05) and awarded to Angus Museums.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

East Lochside, Kirriemuir (Kirriemuir parish) M Johnson Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NO 357 548 An evaluation was undertaken in February 2005 to the W of Kirriemuir. A Neolithic and potentially later settlement site had been identified through fieldwalking on a natural knoll (DES 2003, 25). Flint, pottery and a possibly Iron Age glass bead were found. The quantity of finds and the unworn nature of the pottery suggested that the site was under active attrition from routine ploughing and subsoiling.

A desk-based assessment, fieldwalking and a contour survey of the knoll were undertaken prior to the excavation of trial trenches, amounting to 10% of the area (c 650m²).

A further 95 flints were recovered from the topsoil during fieldwalking and from samples of topsoil taken across the site. A preliminary assessment of this material indicates that it is Late Neolithic. Three small shallow pits were discovered during the trial trenching, one of which contained a few sherds of prehistoric pottery. No other features or deposits which could be related to the topsoil artefacts were found. The site is probably now substantially destroyed by cultivation.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .



Fig 11. Wester Dunoon (WD1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

99-101 Bridge Street, Montrose (Montrose parish) J Lewis
 Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NO 7112 5743 A watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential development on the E side of Bridge Street uncovered nothing of archaeological interest.
 Sponsor: Autumn Castle Homes Ltd.

Ballumbie Church (Murroes parish) D Hall, R Cachart
 Long cist cemetery; medieval church and graveyard (SUAT)

NO 442 347 Rescue excavation in advance of a new housing development between April and June 2005 located the remains of the medieval parish church of Ballumbie (NO43SW 4.00) and its associated graveyard. This church originated as a chapel of Lundie and became a parish church in 1470. The church as excavated was of a simple rectangular plan, with a Laird's Aisle attached to its southern side. The aisle contained the remains of at least four human burials, one of which lay in a mural tomb in the southern wall. The church contained many layers of internal burial, concentrated at its western end, and included the burial of a priest on an E-W rather than W-E alignment.

Underlying the medieval church and graveyard lay the remains of a previously unknown long cist cemetery, enclosed by a ditch with an entrance at its western end. The cist burials included both adults and children, and were associated with at least three fragments of cross-incised stones. One of the burials in the cist cemetery had a copper-alloy bracelet on its right wrist. This site was completely excavated prior to its removal for the construction of housing.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
 Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes Ltd.

East Haven (Panbride parish) J Shiels
 Medieval pilgrim's badge/crucifix (NMS)

NO 58 36 Unusual double-sided lead pilgrim's badge, 40 x 28mm, which has been cut and re-used to make a crucifix; recovered by metal detecting. One side depicts the haloed head and upper torso of Christ on the Cross, above which are the letters 'N R',



Fig 12. Prieston (P3). Cup-and-ring-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

part of the abbreviated inscription 'INRI' – *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum* (Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews). The other side also depicts the haloed head of Christ, above which is the stem of a chalice, and on either side of the head the letters 'N // X N I', part of an abbreviated inscription including *Rex* and *Nazarenus*.

The badge is likely to date to the 13th or 14th century, a time when pilgrim souvenirs were common throughout Europe, although the re-use of the badge as a crucifix may be later.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.33/05) and allocated to Angus Council Museums Service.

Prieston (Tealing parish) G Currie
 Cup-and-ring-marked rock; ?hut circles

NO 39003 39667 **P3**. Grass-covered bedrock, 0.8 x 0.8m; at least seven cups, three of which are 70 x 20mm. Five cups are ringed, with channels leading from two of the ringed cups.

NO 38930 39693 Circular structure, 6.5m diameter, and another at NO 38916 39663, 9m in diameter, both ?hut circles.



Fig 13. Ballumbie Church under excavation looking NW. (© RCAHMS)

ARGYLL AND BUTE

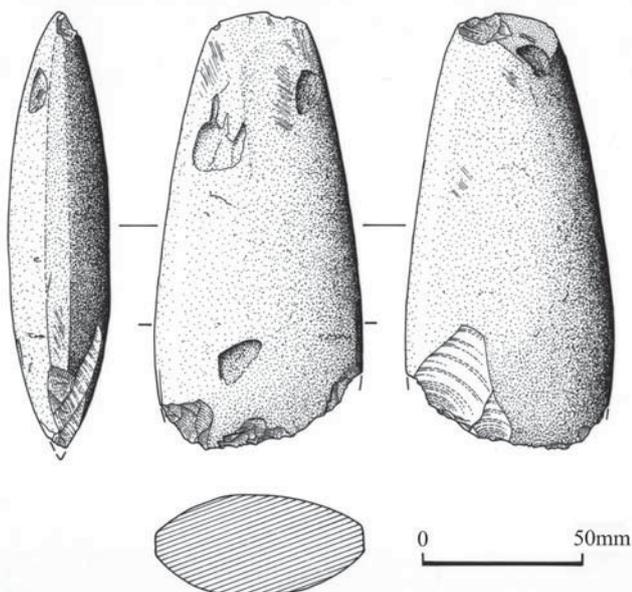


Fig 14. Shielhill. Neolithic stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby.

Shielhill (Tealing parish)

R Benvie

Neolithic axehead

NO 428 365 Neolithic axehead of polished greenstone in good condition, although there are some areas of damage. L 135mm x B 66mm x Th 31.5mm; Wt 400g. Discovered by chance by Mr E Gasowski in disturbed soil behind/on the site of an old farmhouse. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.86/04) and allocated to Angus Museums.

Sponsor: Angus Council.

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project S Mithen, A Pirie, Fieldwalking S Smith

The Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project is undertaking research on Tiree, Coll and NW Mull primarily to locate and hopefully excavate sites of the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic period. Two weeks have been spent on Tiree surveying areas of dune, ditches, river banks and other exposed areas for chipped stone scatters, along with cataloguing artefact collections in the Tiree Museum, An Iodhlann. The following is a list of new artefact scatters located by the project in Tiree.

(Balephuill parish)

NL 94980 40815 In base of large dune blow-out; 176 pieces of worked flint and quartz from surface of storm beach at c 6m OD. Both platform and bipolar technology present: 112 flakes, 2 blades, 32 chips/chunks, 21 cores and 9 retouched artefacts.

NL 94246 41119 Scatter of pottery, bone, pebbles and shell in dune blow-out part way up Beinn Ceann a'Mhara at 31.4m OD.

NL 94328 40950 Eroded section face of dune at 9.3m OD, with exposed midden horizon which has eroded onto footpath adjacent to dune. Bone, shell and pottery present, indicating a Bronze Age date. 65 pieces of chipped stone: 36 flakes, 2 blades, 13 chips/chunks, 8 cores and 6 retouched artefacts.

- NL 95155 40708 Three struck flints within scatter of beach pebbles exposed in dune blow-out.
- NL 94665 41589 Extensive scatter of fire-cracked stone, worked stone, flint, pottery, shell and ironworking slag within massive dune blow-out, oriented ESE-WNW at 12m OD.
- NL 94165 41267 Series of interleaved midden deposits, blown sand and dark soil, containing prehistoric pottery; adjacent to natural spring in hillside.

(Kilkenneth parish)

NL 93763 44340 Scatter of pebbles, worked flint, shells and bone. Nine pieces of chipped stone were collected: none are diagnostic as to period.

(Hynish parish)

NL 97743 38831 Ten pieces of worked flint from area of sand within dunefield: a core/scrapper, a core, an irregular bladelet and seven flakes.

NL 97732 38763 Scatter of pottery and shell within sand to immediate S of above site. One flint flake was recovered.

NL 97547 38697 Three flint flakes and a quartz chip from base of rock outcrop.

(Salum parish)

NM 06666 48839 Exposed section of midden and ?wall in face of dune cliff, from which pottery and worked flint is eroding.

(Balevulin parish)

NL 92871 45908 Three flint flakes and iron slag from wheel rut.

Sponsors: HS , British Academy, Argyll Estates.

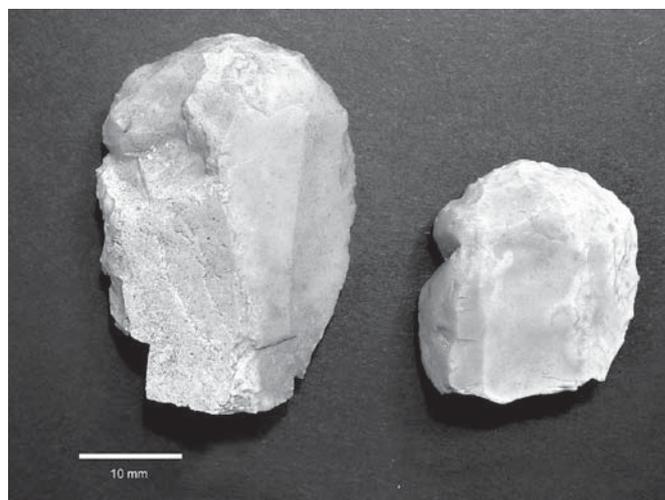


Fig 15. Flint artefacts from Inner Hebrides Archaeological Project.

Cadderlie and Barr Forests

S Farrell

(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) Survey

NN 08 41 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in June 2005 as part of a management plan for Cadderlie and Barr Forests. A number of previously unrecorded sites were recorded, including turf and stone dykes, a structure and a number of platforms.

Full report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

Culcharron Quarry, Benderloch S Lancaster
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NM 907 396 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in advance of gravel extraction. In 2004, a desk-based assessment identified the potential for prehistoric remains in the area. The blanket peat over the area of extraction phases 1 and 2 was surveyed and basal samples taken for radiocarbon dating. The area of phase 1 was subject to a watching brief during stripping of peat and the underlying mineral soil. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was the only archaeological material found.

In 2005 the peat samples were dated, and the results of the peat survey were combined with the radiocarbon results to establish the inception date for the blanket peat.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Ennstone Thistle Ltd.

Dalvuie, near Ledaig, Benderloch, Oban M Roy
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NM 9201 3644 A watching brief was undertaken in January 2005 during the machine-excavation of the foundations of a house plot and associated access road on land to the SW of Dalvuie, on the Moss of Achnacree. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Ms Deirdre Henderson.

North Connel WWTW (Ardchattan & Muckairn parish) T Rees
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NM 906 346 An evaluation was carried out in April 2005 on waste ground to the W of North Connel, the proposed site of a new waste water treatment works. The evaluation comprised three trenches covering approximately 5% of the total available ground. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie for Scottish Water Solutions.

Shian Wood, South Shian R Regan, S Webb
(Ardchattan & Muckairn parish)
Survey

NM 907 418 A survey and desk-based assessment were undertaken within the Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserve at Shian Wood, on a promontory overlooking the southern shore of Loch Creran. The field survey was undertaken by a team from Kilmartin House Museum and volunteers organised by the Lorne Archaeological and Historical Society. Covering some 21ha, the reserve is dominated by oak and hazel woodland with areas of heath particularly within the southern parts of the reserve. Wetter ground exists along the lower levels on the western side and within level areas towards the central part of the reserve. The survey revealed the presence of several woodland dykes, possibly constructed by the Barcaldine Estate in the late 18th or early 19th century. Several areas of rig and furrow were also noted, and these may prove to be earlier in date. Only one building was discovered, although its dating and function remain ambiguous. Small-scale quarrying and peat-working areas were also evidenced during the survey.

NM 9018 4082 **Achnamoine**. Cairn; 23m across and 1.8m high (NM94SW 6).

NM 8936 4139 **Balure**. Cairn. Carn Ban (white cairn) is the most westerly of Balure group; 6.2m across and 3m high. (NM84SE 6).

NM 8960 4145 **Balure**. Cairn. Central cairn of Balure group; 13.7m diameter and 1.2m high (NM84SE 8).

NM 8975 4140 **Balure**. Cairn. Most easterly of Balure group; 12m diameter and 0.5m high (NM84SE 7).

NM 910 403 **Castle Farm, Barcaldine**. Cairn. Most easterly of group; 9m diameter and 0.8m high.

NM 910 403 **Castle Farm, Barcaldine**. Cairn. Central cairn in group; 9m diameter and 1m high.

NM 910 402 **Castle Farm, Barcaldine**. Cairn. SW cairn of group, consists of cairn and encircling revetted bank; 9.8m diameter and 0.6m high, with bank 3m wide and 0.6m high. Both cairn and bank sit on an artificial platform, 22m diameter.

NM 911 402 **Castle Farm, Barcaldine**. Standing stone. Moved and re-erected from its original position about 10 feet from SW cairn of Castle Farm group (NM94SW 3).

NM 9011 4239 **An Doirlinn, Eriska**. Crannog, represented by mound of stones, 20m diameter. On S foreshore of Eriska (NM94SW 7).

NM 9079 4057 **Barcaldine Castle**. Early 17th-century tower house (NM94SW 1).

NM 9082 4214 Quarry. Small scoop into upper W slope of An Sithean hilltop.

NM 9077 4217 Quarry. Small borrow pit cut into basal W slope of hill; proximity of quarry and enclosure wall suggest they may be related.

NM 9078 4220 Well. Stone-lined.

NM 9075 4217 Wall. Running NW before dog-legging NE.

NM 9072 4194 ?Quarry. Small scoop in side of upper slope of NE-SW aligned ridge.

NM 9089 4198 Quarry. Hollow in base of slope on E side of An Sithean. Spoil from this pit appears to cover a trackway running along W side of enclosure dyke, presumably making it later in date than dyke and track.

NM 9085 4195 Quarry. Hollow in E slope of An Sithean.

NM 9077 4192 Dyke. Associated ditch on eastern extent; enclosing hill of An Sithean.

NM 9079 4192 Peat cutting. Now within a particularly boggy wooded glade. Remnants of straight edges of peat hags can still be discerned.

NM 9063 4195 Dyke. Earth bank with accompanying ditch on its S side; aligned NW-SE. Ditch up to 2.5m wide; bank up to 1.8m high above centre of ditch.

NM 9073 4187 Dyke. Earth bank with ditch on W side. This NE-SW aligned dyke runs between two dykes lying at N and S.

NM 9064 4184 Quarry. Small hollow dug into W slope of ridge.

NM 9062 4181 Stones and level area.

NM 9054 4182 ?Platforms.

NM 9048 4165 Cleared level area within a glade; slight traces of rig and furrow.

NM 9047 4178 Quarry. ?Quarry face cut into steep W-facing rock outcrop. No signs of accompanying spoil accumulation.

NM 9042 4173 Building and enclosure. Structure appears roofless on 1871 OS map.

NM 9041 4170 Quarry. Cut into steep outcrop of schist/slate.

NM 9062 4169 Track and ditches. Track runs along SE boundary of reserve and has a ditch either side.

NM 9056 4168 Peat cutting. Traces of peat workings within lightly wooded and damp area.

NM 9055 4162 Rig and furrow. Can still be discerned on the ground, but very apparent on 1967 aerial photograph; runs NE-SW.

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- NM 9035 4165 Peat cutting. Series of sunken/reduced areas with banks running between them; ?remnants of peat workings.
- NM 9021 4159 Rig and furrow. Still apparent on the ground; aligned N-S.
- NM 9071 4163 Building. Remains of ruined farm seen on 1946 aerial photographs. Site now occupied by modern building/farm.
- NM 9061 4157 Rig and furrow. ?Associated with adjacent building, a pattern of SW-NE aligned rig and furrow. Plotted from 1967 aerial photographs.
- NM 9056 4160 Dyke. Earthen bank and ditch running on its S side; aligned NW-SE.
- NM 9071 4178 Track, dyke and ditch. Dyke stands 1.5m high, before dropping down to area of trackway and ditched burn.
- NM 9550 4167 Ditch. Curvilinear ditch.
- NM 908 421 **Old Ferry House, South Shian.**

Full report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Wildlife Trust.

Arrochar (Arrochar parish) T Bjarke Ballin
Lithic assemblage

NN 294 034 In 2004, a small quartz assemblage (c 20 pieces) was recovered from a private garden on a small terrace, c 30 x 60m, situated on the E side of Loch Long at its northern end at approximately 15m OD. The collection includes mainly debitage, but one scraper and other retouched pieces were also found. The topographical situation, on a small terrace by a small watercourse, indicates that the assemblage may represent the abandoned waste of a hunting party, suggesting a Mesolithic date. However, as hunting also formed part of later prehistoric economies, and as the assemblage appears to be the product of a relatively simple flake industry, the finds are more likely to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

The quartz artefacts were retrieved from a c 40cm thick layer of garden soil (a flower bed), and no undisturbed settlement material is likely to have been left *in situ*. The quartz concentration was rather small, with a radius of at most 5-6m, supporting the hypothesis of the finds being the remains of one short-duration visit to the site.

Cobbler Cottage, Arrochar (Arrochar parish) F Baker
Evaluation (Firat Archaeological Services)

NN 2972 0393 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken on garden ground located to the rear (E) of the Cobbler Hotel which is built on the site of the 16th- to 19th-century seat of Clan MacFarlane, known as Inverioch or New Tarbet or Arrochar House, before becoming the Cobbler Hotel. The location of the earlier houses is unknown. No structural traces were found in a 5% evaluation of the area, and the map evidence indicates that the site has been in use as garden ground since at least the mid-19th century. The site of the late medieval castle/mansion of Clan MacFarlane is probably located under the Cobbler Hotel, which dates to 1869.

Only modern rubbish dumping and a spread of redeposited subsoil under the turf, probably from late 20th-century building work at the Cobbler Hotel, were found during the evaluation.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: Mr Kevin Butterfield.

Tullich Glen (Glen Douglas) P J Whyatt, J Mitchell,
(Arrochar parish) K Ritchie
Shielings; cattle enclosure

NN 309 007 Distinct remains of four shieling huts at c 270m. Others probably existed, their stone walls robbed for an on-site

sheep fank of later date. The cattle enclosure is the best preserved of any seen to date in the Loch Lomond area.

Ballochgair Forest, Ardnacross, Kintyre I McAlister,
(Campbeltown parish) F Hood
Flint flakes

NR 76962 27959 Four flakes (?Neolithic) of Antrim flint were found while preparing ground for tree planting. Reported but not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC.2005/17) and retained by the finder.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

Kilkeddan Farm, Campbeltown D Wilson
(Campbeltown parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Bronze Age cist burial

NR 752 258 A cist was investigated in which the capstone had been partially moved during ploughing. A full excavation in September and October 2005 revealed a Bronze Age short cist, comprising four large side stones and a large capstone of quartz mica-schist. The fill of the cist comprised a large amount of backfill covering a disarticulated skeleton (a number of longbones and part of a skull), and a flint blade plus a complete decorated Food Vessel.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS.

New Peninver (Campbeltown parish) F Hood
Cup-marked rock

NR 756 241 Sloping sheet of rock, 5 x 2m, facing E at top of arable field. At least 12 shallow cups noted on southern sheet.
Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

Hermitage School, Helensburgh D Atkinson
(Cardross parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation; excavation

NS 316 812 A desk-based assessment in January 2005 found that the site, upon which it is proposed to build a school, was part of the Camis Eskan Estate, thought to have been established in the 17th century. The assessment indicated that there was potential for archaeological remains to survive within the development area.

The subsequent evaluation, which comprised 32 trenches (equivalent to 5% of the development area), did not encounter any evidence for settlement or cultivation pre-dating the estate. There was no evidence for pre-Improvement cultivation (rig and furrow) or manuring (artefacts). Finds recovered from the topsoil suggest that manuring of the area began in the 18th century.

The excavation also found no evidence that the site was the location of early settlement or medieval cultivation, though it did record features that pre-dated modern ploughing and Improvement period field drainage. The nature of the features, supported by the slight dating evidence, suggests that they relate to drainage and cultivation/planting in connection with the designed landscape within the Camis Eskan Estate in the first half of the 19th century. The nature and extent of the surviving WW2 structures was also established during the works.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: ABC Schools for Argyll and Bute Council.

Between Glenfinart and Whistlefield I Fyfe, M Fyfe
(Dunoon & Kilmun parish)
Shielings

NS 162 927 The remains of two shielings, 4.7m apart, have been discovered on a small plateau on steeply rising ground between two burns. The southern ruin has lost much of its walling down the adjacent steep slope, which is littered with tumble. The best-

preserved walling is on the northern ruin, which has intact walling up to 0.5m high. There appears to be the remains of some sort of dividing wall between the two structures.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

South Garhallow (Dunoon & Kilmun parish) A MacDougall, Settlement E B Rennie

NS 160 743 The South Garhallow settlement lies at an elevation of 60m on the Ardallow Hill, 2.5km SW of Dunoon and 300m N of Garhallow Burn.

The site is on a near-level upper terrace of two semi-circular terraces which appear to have been improved by human activity, suggesting a much earlier site.

Excavation commenced in March 2005 and the site was found to consist of two houses separated by a 1m gap. The buildings were later connected by constructing two conjoining walls which formed a pit area 2.5m long, 1m wide and 0.6m deep between the two exterior walls. The overall measurements of the site were 22 x 9m, with walls varying between 0.8–0.9m in width and 0.6–0.7m in height.

The house to the S had been divided into two compartments (A(1) and A(2)), by a wall 0.3m high and 0.3m wide. These compartments had a common entrance in the E wall. The interior flagstones on the N side of the entrance were found to be supported by a timber foundation 1.5m long and 0.2m thick.

A fireplace was found in the N wall of compartment A(2), which had an angled iron arrangement fitted into the firebricks on the W side of the grate, and an iron grill found on the floor of the opposite side.

When the grass and vegetation were removed from compartments A(1) and A(2), a large quantity of roof slates were found at various depths mixed with the soil and rubble. There was no sign of any timber or evidence of burning within these sections.

The pit area (B) was well defined, lined by laid stones, and had paving stones on the E end of the flooring. There was no entrance to this enclosure. E of the S pit wall was a 1.2m square area covered with coal dross to a depth of 0.9m lying on hard earth.

The floor of compartment C had a laid-on or built-into feature which could not be identified. This was outlined by set stones and had a hollow depression to the N end, which was well built up with stones to form a hollow circle 0.9m in diameter and 0.5m deep.

The stones in the hollow were not packed closely together, as would be expected in the base of a kiln. It may be that the feature in compartment C could have been a barn kiln which had been allowed to fall down or that the stones had been robbed.

Artefacts consist of several scythe blades, a machete, a spade head, a large iron kettle, a horseshoe, a sledgehammer head, several iron door hinges and numbers of iron spikes and nails. China pottery sherds were found scattered throughout the site, together with large broken pieces of stoneware jars.

Excavation of a level piece of ground, 28m S of the settlement site, uncovered part of the original road from Toward to Dunoon known as the Glengarr/Crochan Road. This was the only road to Dunoon prior to the present road being built in the late 19th century. The excavated part of the road ran E–W past the settlement site; it was found to be well constructed and in an excellent state of preservation. The road was 2.4m wide with large kerbstones at each side; it had a slightly raised centre, and was filled with a mixture of large and small stones.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Clachan Disert, Dalmally

(Glenorchy & Inishail parish)

Watching brief

NN 1670 2751 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in May 2005 on new drainage tracks relating to the refurbishment of

D Hind

(SUAT)



Fig 16. South Garhallow.

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the B listed former Free Church manse (NN12NE 36). No residual artefacts were uncovered, suggesting that this area of the former island of Clachan Disearth had, for the most part, been undisturbed ground.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs J Paterson.

Fish Farm House (Jura parish)

C Ellis

Evaluation

NR 527 668 A desk-based assessment and an 8% evaluation by trial trenching were undertaken of a proposed residential area, within which three possible cairns had previously been recorded (NR56NW 51). Two of the cairns were found to comprise partially vegetated bedrock outcrops, and there was no trace of the third. No archaeological and/or historical features were observed.

Sponsor: McEachern Bros.

Lussagiven (Jura parish)

C Ellis

Evaluation

NR 637 867 A basic photographic survey was conducted on a ruinous 19th-century, predominantly quartzite stone, single-storey dwelling. Four potential house plots were also evaluated (5%) by trial trenching; no archaeological and/or historical features were observed.

Sponsor: Ardlussa Estate.

Ballachuan, Seil Island

R Regan, S Webb

(Kilbrandon & Kilchatten parish)

Survey

NM 763 146 A survey and desk-based assessment were conducted within and around the Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserve at Ballachuan, situated on the SE coast of Seil Island. The field survey was undertaken by a team from Kilmartin House Museum assisted by volunteers organised by the Lorne Archaeological and Historical Society. Covering some 49ha, the reserve is dominated by ancient semi-natural hazel woodland with areas of wet and dry grassland.

The survey revealed the remains of over 20 structures scattered over the reserve and probably associated field systems, mainly rig and furrow. The settlement appears to date from at least the early 17th century and could well be earlier. From the beginning, the settlement appears to bear the name of Ballachuan, although this name is maintained beyond the settlement's life after the 18th century, when it is applied to a farmstead, a loch, and the immediate area. Quarrying/mining and the plantation of beech trees for the amenity of the Breadalbane Estate evidence later activity within the reserve.

NM 754 143 **Cuan Ferry.** Flint scraper; surface find (NM71SE 17).

NM 751 146 ?Cairn. Oval, 10 x 7m; on raised beach (NM71SE 13).

NM 7707 1643 **Balvicar.** Fort. Wall remains stand no higher than 1m (NM71NE 7).

NM 7569 1634 **Cnoc an Tighe Mhoir.** Fort. Wall line, surviving as a stone and earth bank, 1–2m high (NM71NE 9).

NM 7475 1717 **Dun Aorain.** Dun. Constructed in local slate with walls standing 3.3m high in places (NM71NW 1).

NM 7515 1541 **Dun Mucaig.** Dun. Built of local slate, dun walls stand 2.4m high (NM71NE 8).

NM 7633 1665 **Kilbrandon.** Old parish church. Medieval to 17th-century parish church, united with parish of Kilchatten some time in early 17th century (NM71NE 2).

NM 7622 1539 **Ballachuan.** Chapel and burial ground. ?Medieval remains of small chapel, constructed of rubble and slate bonded with clay. Sub-rectangular burial enclosure is at N and measures 10.7 x 5.5m (NM71NE 18).

NM 7541 1438 **Kilbrandon and Kilchatten.** Old parish church. Between 1735–1864 served as parish church. Thereafter converted into an isolation hospital in the 1890s. Now a private residence called Dunfillan House (NM71SE 18).

NM 7578 1553 **Kilbrandon Church.** 1864 to present; parish church (NM71NE 20).

NM 7658 1544 **Kilbrandon House.** Built in 1827 to serve as manse for parish of Kilbrandon and Kilchatten. Now a private residence (NM71NE 56).

NM 7628 1515 Field system. Even cleared area now situated within trees; ?related to buildings below.

NM 7624 1513 Three buildings plus two ?buildings.

NM 7622 1508 Cleared ground. Now situated amongst trees; probably agricultural terraces.

NM 7624 1507 Cleared terrace. On E slope of ridge above plateau area; now in trees.

NM 7624 1505 Two buildings and ?building. Also collapsed rubble-built wall running NE; plus upright stone: ?displaced natural rock near buildings.

NM 7626 1510 Building.

NM 7626 1510 Cleared ground. ?Narrow strip field; now within woods.

NM 7630 1518 Field/trackway. Cleared area/field in natural valley; clearance cairns also dot this now-wooded area.

NM 7629 1507 ?Building.

NM 7630 1505 Rig and furrow, visible as clear N–S running strips.

NM 7625 1502 Building.

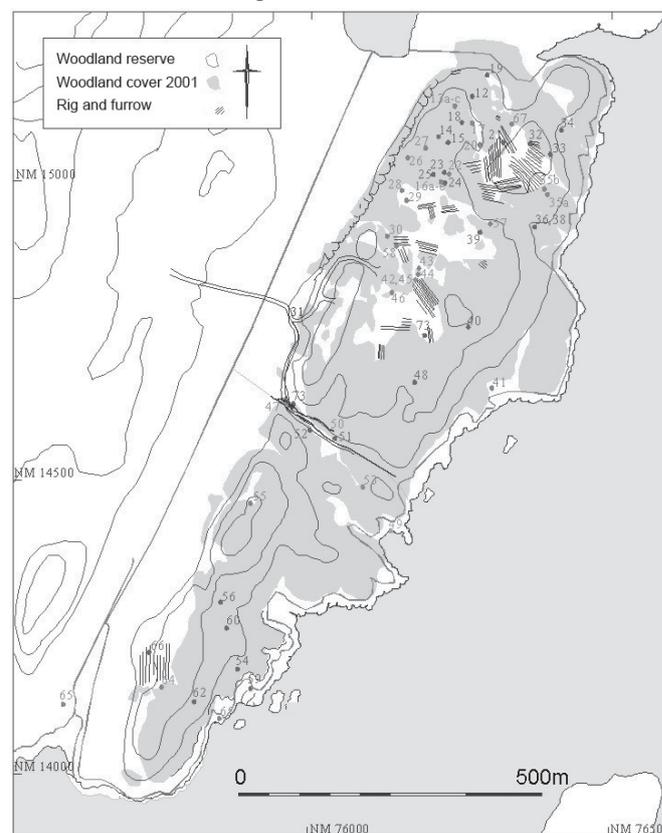


Fig 17. Ballachuan, Seil Island.

- NM 7623 1502 Field/clearance cairn; 3m diameter x 1.2m high.
 NM 7623 1500 Cleared area/?field.
 NM 7621 1502 Cleared way; ?agricultural terrace/strip field.
 NM 7617 1505 Wall. Linear N-S alignment of stones that form ?wall line. Situated along upper slope of ridge within now-wooded area; no return or opposing sides could be traced.
 NM 7620 1560 Building.
 NM 7616 1499 Structure.
 NM 7616 1497 Buildings.
 NM 7612 1491 Building.
 NM 7601 1480 Trackway. Enters reserve from Ballachuan Farm and proceeds up W slope of ridge. Track then appears to split at a level cleared area, which may have been utilised as a field. Part of track continues N and up onto ridge through natural break in ridge escarpment, the other part taking a more direct route to top of ridge.
 NM 7638 1507 Cleared/level area. Now within trees; runs E from an open area.
 NM 7640 1505 Cleared/level area and beech stance. Mature beech trees occupy this area of generally even and cleared ground, which may previously have been agricultural terraces.
 NM 7642 1509 Cleared area. Open even area at base of E-facing slope of ridge. ?Utilised as field, although damp ground exists to extreme E of this area.
 NM 7640 1498 Building. Also small quarry cut into SE-facing rock outcrop. Situated within wooded area and lying 8.7m NE from building, the quarry has a mound of spoil around the mouth.
 NM 7638 1492 Cleared/level area and beech stance. Another ?agricultural terrace prior to beech plantation.
 NM 7643 1483 Clearance cairns.
 NM 7639 1483 Cleared area/field. Field now partially in trees.
 NM 7629 1491 Rig and furrow.
 NM 7625 1477 Cleared/level area and beech stand.
 NM 7632 1465 Lead quarry. At coast on Seil Sound, this strip mine measures 17.5m long from entrance and is 2.5m at its widest point, and 2.2m deep.
 NM 7618 1484 Building.
 NM 7617 1486 Wall. Aligned E-W, runs across top of rocky wooded outcrop for 25-26m and stands at a maximum height of 0.42m. Wall is rubble-built and may be associated with nearby structures; no return or opposing sides now apparent.
 NM 7617 1483 ?Building.
 NM 7617 1483 Building.
 NM 7614 1482 ?Building.
 NM 7615 1472 Wall. Aligned NW-SE, running along valley base between N and S parts of reserve. One of the best-preserved stretches is 0.8m wide and 1.05m high in four courses, with larger stone blocks used in base. An ?associated ditch runs along its S side.
 NM 7616 1466 ?Trackway, running E towards Seil Sound, utilising a natural valley.
 NM 7613 1442 Jetty. Roughly made of beach stones, 2.9 x 6.5m. Landward end uses larger stones, although drystone technique used throughout appears fairly rough. Smaller heap of clearance stones also exists at E end of jetty.
 NM 7615 1445 Wall. Aligned NW-SE, running along valley base between N and S parts of reserve. Built of rubble and roughly coursed, 1.15m high.
 NM 7622 1423 Trackway. Remnants of more level area running along valley floor.
 NM 7600 1454 Spring. At valley base between N and S parts of reserve; continues to SE as a small burn.
 NM 7608 1449 ?Building.
 NM 7588 1418 Cleared area. ?Former field area, now in tree cover.
 NM 7590 1446 ?Wall. Line of stones, ?representing structure.
 NM 7585 1429 Terraced platform. Cleared and more even ground appears to have been utilised as agricultural terrace.
 NM 7629 1493 Building and wall.
 NM 7615 1488 Building.
 NM 7590 1415 Cleared area/?field.
 NM 7586 1426 Cleared area with clearance cairns. Appears to have been used for agricultural purposes.
 NM 7571 ?1355 Spring. Small natural spring, ?capped with two large stones.
 NM 7580 1417 ?Platform. Cleared even ground area; ?agricultural platform, now in trees.
 NM 7585 1400 Boat slip. Area where larger stones/rocks have been cleared from foreshore of natural inlet to enable easier access for boat landing.
 NM 7577 1425 ?Structures.
 NM 7561 1400 Slate quarry. Slag heaps and jetty.
 NM 7574 1422 Rig and furrow. Only apparent from aerial photographs as ground now covered with bracken.
 NM 7632 1509 Small quarry. Cut into W face of rock outcrop at edge of wooded area; spoil still clearly seen.
 NM 7620 1525 Artificial cut to sea. Channel, mainly 2-3m wide, linking Ballachuan Loch to sea. Appears to be a widening of natural outlet to sea, as drawn on George Langland's 1801 map.
 NM 7618 1527 Wall. Remnants of curved wall; only larger basal stones seem to survive, the rest presumably robbed.
 NM 7618 1527 Wall. Small section of robbed-out wall.
 NM 7576 1552 Rig and furrow. Pattern of rig and furrow on E-facing slope of hill, mainly to S and W of present Kilbrandon Church, stretching almost as far as Cuan. Identified from aerial photographs.
 NM 7570 1463 ?Rig and furrow. Identified from aerial photographs.
 NM 7619 1474 ?Animal drinking trough. Sunken/wet area within plateau area of ridge, now covered in reed and grass.
 Full report lodged with NMRS.
 Sponsor: Scottish Wildlife Trust.
- Balinakill, Clachan** (Kilcalmonell parish) F Baker
 Evaluation (Firat Archaeological Services)
 NR 767 561 Evaluation excavations in April 2005 covered 68m² over eight trenches. No archaeological features or deposits were located on this land, adjacent to the site of a mutilated disc-headed cross on top of an earthen mound in which urns were found some time before 1875 (NR75NE 4).
 Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.
 Sponsors: Mr & Mrs D Griffiths.
- Kilnaughton, Port Ellen, Islay** E Hindmarch
 (Kildalton parish) (AOC Archaeology)
 Evaluation
 NR 344 451 Controlled topsoil stripping prior to a new residential development took place in November 2005. Five discrete areas of

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stripping totalled 870m². No archaeological deposits, features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Woodrow Construction.

Pennyghael, Mull

F Baker

(Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) (Firat Archaeological Services)
Evaluation

NM 5203 2674 (cave); NM 5207 2653 ('enclosure') A field assessment was made in February 2005 of a small natural cave and a suspected enclosure at land W of Glenevan, Pennyghael. The cave is a small and entirely natural formation in the ancient shoreline, and is too small to have been inhabited. The 'enclosure' turned out to be a natural rock outcrop and showed no signs of artificial enhancement. The map evidence suggesting this was an enclosure probably represents depictions of patches of improved land on the raised beach rather than a formal enclosure. A drystone boundary wall was also located.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Argyll Properties.

Bellochantuy Forest (Killean & Kilchenzie parish) F Hood, Enclosure M Peacock

NR 692 332 Circular enclosure surrounded by forestry on N bank of tributary of Drumore Burn. Enclosure measures 6 x 9m with entrance to the S. The walls are stone-built and 1m high. At either side of entrance are two small stone circles, 1m high – probable later sheep pens.

Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

Carnassarie (Kilmartin parish)

F Hunter

Later prehistoric bangle

(NMS)

NM 845 002 Fragment of a later prehistoric bangle of cannel coal or oil shale found in a mole hill. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.64/04) and allocated to Kilmartin House Museum.

Kilmartin Garage, Kilmartin (Kilmartin parish) R Heawood Watching brief (Abercorn Archaeology)

NR 835 991 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a pit for a sewage treatment system. The site lies c 250m NE of the Kilmartin Glebe Cairn, but no archaeological deposits or artefacts were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: W Beattie.

Nether Largie (Kilmartin parish)

S Nisbet

Lime kiln

NR 828 981 Rectangular rubble-built lime kiln, built into edge of rising slope at edge of woodland. Vaulted draw-arch facing SE. Circular kiln chamber, rubble-lined. Access track at level of kiln-head continues to E.

Old Poltalloch House, Kilmartin

H F James

(Kilmartin parish)

(GUARD)

Standing building recording

NM 8070 0102 Following on from fieldwork undertaken in Ormaig Forest in 2003 and 2004 (see *DES 2004*, 29), a standing building survey was undertaken of Old Poltalloch House (NM80SW 38), as it had recently been cleared of undergrowth and overhanging trees. This predominantly photographic survey supplements a survey undertaken by the Royal Commission in 1984.

The survey confirmed that the house was a three-storey Adam-style country house, with a part basement on one side, built at the beginning of the 19th century. This replaced an earlier house that was the traditional home of the Malcolms. This earlier house was

completely levelled when the new one was built, presumably in the near vicinity. The house was built for George Malcolm, younger brother of Neill Malcolm of Duntrune Castle, but it was possibly never finished.

The building is now in a very ruinous condition with only the SE corner surviving, to a height of 10.1m. The rest of the house does not survive above first floor height, and the interior is infilled to mid-ground floor level with tumble. The masonry of the SE corner is cracked and, although looks quite stable, is likely to fall within the next few years. Two outer structures are of similar date and are also in a ruinous, roofless condition. A fourth structure, possibly a latrine and/or doocot, was identified between the two outhouses. Old estate tracks, which are shown on the 1st edition OS map, can still be traced through the forestry plantation which surrounds the house. A small kiln, possibly a corn-drying or lime kiln, was located within the forest between the walled garden and the main house.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

Ormaig Forest (Kilmartin parish)

R Regan

Survey

NM 820 020 A programme of fieldwork in February and March 2005 followed a desk-based assessment of sites and monuments listed within the Forestry Commission heritage database. The survey concentrated on a list of sites that had prehistoric potential or sites about which little was known. In total, 37 sites were visited and briefly recorded. Several sites have been identified as being potentially prehistoric: six individual cup-marked rocks, three possible cairn sites, and one site that possibly represents both dun and cairn. The majority of the remaining sites appear to belong to the later historical period and likely relate to later agricultural settlement, including fields, clearance cairns and shielings. Two sites, however, indicate the presence of more substantial oval-shaped structures, possibly of medieval/late medieval date. Listed below is a summary of the surveyed sites.

Prehistoric sites

Cup-marked sites

NM 81703 00540 Lying NE of Garbh Shron is a large boulder situated at the side of a glen with a single cup mark incised on its upper face.

NM 81218 00838 In a glen N of Garbh Shron is a stone with two clear cup marks on its surface, possibly with traces of five others, although these were badly worn.

NM 81585 01706; NM 81620 01620 The other cup-marked sites are all similar in that they appear to be single (?transportable) boulders, each with a series of cup marks on their exposed faces. Two cup-marked rocks W of Big Wood lie close to each other and may originally have belonged together. Two other cup-marked stones also lie W of Big Wood and appear to have been included within possible cairn material (see below).

Cairns

NM 82680 04070 The remains of what appears to be a small kerb cairn, although much denuded, lie close by a deserted settlement N of Lochan Druim an Rathaid. There also appear to be traces of a cist in the centre of the remaining mound material.

NM 81435 01531; NM 81433 01531 The remnants of two possible cairns lie on a ridge at the W of Big Wood. The position of the cairns, lying on an elevated position overlooking Loch Craignish, with Jura and Scarba to the W, suggest these may be the remnants of prehistoric rather than clearance cairns. This is further suggested by the inclusion of cup-marked stones within the core material.

Dun

NM 82490 00530 A possible dun site at Druim Buidhe was discovered during the survey. The remains occupy an escarpment 280m NE of the Scheduled site of Dun Mac Samhainn. Walling at the N of the ridge may suggest the remains of defensive outworks, although a larger mass of rubble occupying the summit to the S of this walling is less obviously the remains of a wall. If not a defensive structure, then the rubble may represent the remains of a cairn, similar to the second Scheduled site in the immediate proximity, Dun Mac Samhainn cairn occupying a summit lying approximately 200m to the SE. It is possible that the site represents both types of monument.

Medieval/post-medieval sites

The remainder of the visited sites appear to be medieval or post-medieval, the majority probably belonging to the later period.

Shielings

Of the visited sites listed as shielings, three appeared to be shieling structures: located at Barr Mor (NM 80914 00566), Barr Sailleach (NM 83030 00429) and Druim Buidhe (NM 82530 00512), while a fourth possible structure (also at Barr Sailleach) may also fall into this category.

Dykes, fields and clearance cairns

NM 82950 00370 Several lengths of walling were noted at Barr Sailleach, enclosing what was probably cultivated ground as the area was dotted with clearance cairns.

Other cairns were noted within glens running NE from Garbh Shron (NM 81250 00940), at Barr Mor (NM 80830 00620) and around the deserted settlement site N of Lochan Druim an Rathaid (NM 82733 04088).

Other structures

Several structures were less easily categorised. Oval structures were located at two sites: at Barr Mor (NM 81024 00536) and Barr Sailleach (NM 83086 00052), both larger than 'typical' shieling structures. Neither of these structures is depicted on the early editions of the OS maps. While they may be no more than animal pens, it is possible they represent structures dating earlier than the post-medieval period.

Reports to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

Torran Farm, Ford (Kilmartin parish) J Lewis
Evaluation (Scotia Archaeology)

NM 8790 0490 An evaluation was undertaken around Torran Farm in advance of the construction of several domestic residences, to determine whether any features associated with a nearby standing stone might survive within the area. Although the stone is presumed to date from the Bronze Age, crosses had been carved into two of its faces, suggesting that Early Christian as well as prehistoric features might survive in its vicinity. No features of archaeological significance or any artefacts pre-dating the 20th century were found in any of the five trenches excavated.

Sponsor: Mr Joachim Brolly.

Torran, Ford, Plot 1 (Kilmartin parish) J Lewis
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NM 8795 0483 A watching brief was kept during topsoil stripping and the excavation of wall foundation trenches for a new house at the foot of Dun Toiseach, upon which stands a prehistoric or Early Historic fort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Sponsor: Mr Joachim Brolly.

Upper Largie, Kilmartin (Kilmartin parish) Martin Cook
Cursus (AOC Archaeology)

NR 835 998 A third phase of excavation identified the eastern and western segments of the Neolithic cursus monument identified during the previous phases of work (*DES 2000*, 16). A third central alignment, comprising four post-holes continuing the N-S orientation, was identified between the eastern and western elements of the cursus. A third set of complex features was found to have been excavated through a tree bowl, and comprised a large pit and associated gully. The pit contained three decorated Beakers and two worked pieces of flint, including an arrowhead. A second pit, which cut the gully, contained a Food Vessel.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: M & K Macleod Ltd.

Ardrihaig WWTW (Kilmichael Glassary parish) R Shaw
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NR 865 863 to NR 865 852 A watching brief was carried out intermittently between November 2004 and May 2005 during the construction of a new pipeline from Lochgilphead to Ardrihaig. Four areas were monitored, two of which lay close to a possible promontory dun. No significant archaeological remains were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie for Scottish Water Solutions.

Baluachraig, Kilmartin (Kilmichael Glassary parish) J Lewis
Excavation (Scotia Archaeology)

NR 8314 9709 An extended building footprint, together with trenches for an access road, services and drains, were excavated within the hamlet of Baluachraig, on the E side of the Kilmartin valley. Although Baluachraig dates from the 19th century, Pont's late 16th-century survey and Roy's military map of c 1755 both depict the township of Shirvan in a near-identical location.

The excavation uncovered two features of particular interest: one to two courses of a 10m long stretch of drystone wall, and a section of a cobbled floor. The floor was well laid and probably contemporary with the 19th-century settlement, whereas the wall displayed no characteristics by which it might be dated.

Sponsors: Mr D & Mrs R Walker.

Craræ Gardens, Furnace M Kirby
(Kilmichael Glassary parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NR 986 973 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in September 2005. Trial trenching evaluation was requested in advance of development, due to the close proximity of the early church site of Killevin (NR99NE 4) and a Neolithic chambered cairn (NR99NE 6).

Two areas were evaluated. Seven trenches were excavated within Area A to the E of Killevin Church, amounting to 11% of the available area. Three trenches were excavated within Area C, to the SW of the chambered cairn, amounting to 6.5% of the available area. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were found within Area C.

Within Area A, a rough cobbled surface, 6m long, was uncovered. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from on top of the cobbling. A series of at least two ditches were uncovered. These were wide and shallow, between 2.8–4m wide and up to 0.8m deep, and contained medieval pottery and other finds. A small pit and a patch of burnt subsoil were also discovered. The presence of medieval pottery throughout this area suggests that these features may be medieval.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.



Fig 18. Kilmory. Lime kiln. (Photo: S Nisbet)

Kilmory (Kilmichael Glassary parish)
Lime kiln

S Nisbet

NR 868 868 Rectangular draw kiln built of angular metamorphic rock. Mainly drystone with some later lime pointing. Draw arches on N, E and W. Elevated loading bank on S. Circular rubble-lined kiln chamber. Quarried limestone seam directly in front of kiln.

Loch Ederline (Kilmichael Glassary parish)
Lime kiln

S Nisbet

NM 868 019 Partly ruined rectangular rubble-built draw kiln, 4m high, with slightly battered sides, projecting from W side of minor road embankment. Recessed draw arch facing W. Circular rubble-lined kiln chamber. Sloping track on embankment from road down to draw hole.

Lochgilthead Joint Campus

(Kilmichael Glassary parish)

L Jones

(Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation; excavation

NR 865 871 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in October and November 2005 in advance of a proposed school development on the shores of Loch Gilp. An initial desk-based assessment indicated that there was potential for archaeological deposits/features to survive within the development area. A 5% sample of the field was then trenched, equating to 1800 x 2m of linear trenching. Most of the area was devoid of archaeologically significant features, but trenches across a sandy knoll uncovered two small pits, a post-hole and a shallow linear feature. A stone spindle whorl was recovered from one of the pits.

In the final phase of fieldwork, the knoll and its immediate area were stripped of topsoil. Two possible structures were identified. Structure 1 comprised a pit and a curvilinear gully, while Structure 2 was less clearly defined, being composed of a cluster of 14 post-holes, some with stone packing. There was considerable variation in the post-holes. This may represent the remains of a seasonal settlement on the shore of Loch Gilp, but the absence of finds means that the activity on the site remains undated.

A number of drainage ditches were also identified. These appear to be a precursor to the stone drains and culverts revealed in the

evaluation, and probably date to the 19th century when the land was part of the Kilmory Castle Estate.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Mansell plc.

Silvercraigs, Lochgilthead

(Kilmichael Glassary parish)

D Wilson
(AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation; standing building recording

NR 889 845 Prior to a redevelopment, including the demolition of a small 19th-century stone building, a programme of archaeological works consisting of an evaluation and historic building recording was undertaken in June 2005. An early map reference suggested that a mill may have been present on this site. The field evaluation consisted of five trenches totalling 35m in length. This included a section across the wall of the stone building. The evaluation failed to yield either significant archaeological deposits or artefacts. The building proved to be an outbuilding associated with a 19th-century farmstead. No earlier features or artefacts were identified.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Graham.

Cruach Moine-phuill, Glendaruel

(Kilmodan parish)

C McLaughlin

Cup-marked rock slab; two hut circles

NR 994 858 The sites are all located on the SE slope of Cruach Moine-phuill at the 100m contour.

Site 1. Large schist rock outcrop, 8 x 1.2m by 1.5m high. The middle portion of the flat upper surface, 3.7 x 1.2m, exhibits six simple cup marks. This surface is in the horizontal plane and orientates SSW towards the main Glendaruel strath. The back portion of the outcrop merges with the natural slope whereas the anterior forms a 45° angle to the vertical.

Site 2. Hut circle, 4.3m diameter, 47m NNW of site 1. Circular turf-covered bank, 0.9 x 0.3m maximum, with underlying schist rock boulders. Break of 1m in the S sector; interior featureless.

Site 3. Hut circle, 4.8m diameter, 35m W of site 1. Uniform turf bank, 0.1m maximum height, with no detectable associated rocks or gaps.

Garvie, Glendaruel (Kilmodan parish) D Dorren, N Henry, Shieling group; various structures A Garner

NS 0516 8913 (vicinity) A sheepfold at NS 0516 8913 is crudely constructed of wire fencing and sheets of corrugated iron. Immediately N and E of the sheepfold are the remains of several circular or oval shieling huts, most on top of low mounds. There are also the remains of a rectangular stone-built structure, and a narrow rectangular pit with internal walling. The following 17 structures lie within an area 50m (N-S) x 40m, with structure (a) located about 10m N of the sheepfold:

- a) At NS 05155 89133, oval turf bank; 1–1.4m wide, 5 x 4.6m externally, with 40cm gap; on mound.
- b) 3m ENE of (a), slight circular turf bank enclosing 2m hollow.
- c) 5m N of (a), circular turf bank; 90cm wide, 3.5m external diameter; on mound.
- d) 11m SE of (c), clear circular turf bank; 1m wide, 3.7m external diameter.
- e) 7m ESE of (d), oval turf bank; 1m wide, 3.7 x 3.2m externally; on mound.
- f) 4m SW of (e), irregular but roughly circular much-eroded turf bank; 3.8m diameter; on mound.
- g) 4m SW of (f), clear oval turf bank; 1m wide, 3.8 x 3.5m externally, with central hollow 60cm deep; 80cm wide gap, ?entrance, on S side.
- h) Immediately N of and adjacent to sheepfold fence at NS 05159 89123, on mound about 1.4m high, is sub-rectangular broken bank; 1m wide, 3.6 x 3.3m externally. Interior hollow c 50cm deep.
- j) 6m ESE of (b), pile of stones; ?collapsed circular structure.
- k) E of (h), adjacent to sheepfold fence, stone-lined rectangular pit; 1.4 x 0.9m, c 80cm deep. Contains large flat triangular stone, 60 x 70cm and 10cm thick.
- l) 8m SSE of (g), large circular turf and stone bank; 80cm wide, external diameter 5.5m, and 60cm deep in interior.
- m) Eroded circular turf bank; 1.3m diameter, with central hollow.
- n) 4m S of (l), at NS 05180 89111, substantial but much-ruined rectangular stone structure; 5.5 x 3.3m externally. E side best preserved, with good edges but much tumble within. Two corners on W side are well defined.
- p) 4m ESE of (n), circular turf bank; 1.3m wide, external diameter 4.7m, with central hollow 40cm deep; on mound.
- r) 7m SE of (p), at NS 05194 89104, circular turf bank; 60cm wide, external diameter 2.7m; on mound.
- s) 2m S of (n) is E part of oval or rectangular stone foundation; 4.3m external width and walls 1m wide.
- t) 18m W of (n), at NS 05153 89117, within sheepfold, eroded circular turf bank; 2.7m externally; on mound.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society

Glendaruel, Eas a' Ghuaillich Burn D Dorren, N Henry, (Kilmodan parish) A Garner

Shieling groups; house site
c NS 011 863 The structures lie to the N and E of the Eas a' Ghuaillich Burn within an area of about 1km². Most occur in close clusters. Eight small structures are shown on the OS 1:25000 map; two of these are identifiable as (a) and (c) in Area 1, five are in Areas 3–5, and one is (a) or (b) in Area 7.

Area 1

- a) NS 01207 86288 Low oval turf foundation, at 155m OD; 5 x 3.6m externally, with no stone apparent. Bank width up to 60cm and external height up to 10cm. Rig and furrow evident to N.
- b) 14m S of (a), trace of circular bank; 2.4m external diameter, with central hollow.

- c) NS 01193 86281 Oval turf bank, 16m WSW of (a); 4.4 x 3.6m externally, on low ridge. Bank 50–60cm wide and up to 10cm high.

Area 2

NS 01163 86211 Near-circular turf bank, situated in boggy, reed-covered ground; 70cm wide and 3.4m external diameter, with a deep central hollow. On the W (downhill) sector, the bank flanks a short entrance passageway which appears to have been extended to form a drainage channel. In the vicinity are large shallow rectangular depressions, possibly the result of turf cutting.

Area 3

This area, 135m W of Area 1 at 150m OD, contains a cluster of at least six small structures:

- a) NS 01073 86288 Near-circular turf bank; 5.4 x 4m external diameter, enclosing 40cm deep hollow. Bank 50–60cm wide and up to 10cm high, with 1m gap on E side flanked by stones, probably an entrance.
- b) 5m N of (a), indistinct sub-circular turf bank; internal diameter 2m, with central hollow.
- c) 1m N of (b), trace of oval turf bank; 5.5 x 3.2m externally, with central hollow.
- d) Immediately E of (b) is trace of circular turf bank; 4m external diameter.
- e) 6m W of (a), distinct oval turf bank; 50–60cm wide and up to 10cm high; 4.4 x 3.5m externally.
- f) 2m SSW of (a), large broad near-circular turf bank; 80cm wide and 40cm high, 7m external diameter; ?enclosure.

Area 4

Group of at least six structures at about 145m OD contained within an area 65m (N-S) x 35m, about 70m NW of Area 3 and more widely dispersed than those. Among them are traces of rig and furrow.

- a) NS 01024 86337 Very clear oval turf bank; 70cm wide and 4.2 x 4m externally, with gap in NE sector in which flanking stones are exposed.
- b) NS 01026 86310 Low circular turf bank, 30m S of (a) on high N bank of Eas a' Ghuaillich Burn; 3.7m external diameter, with central hollow.
- c) 35m NE of (a), low indistinct oval turf bank; 4.3 x 3.6m externally, with shallow central hollow.
- d) NS 01057 86375 Very low sub-circular turf bank, 15m NE of (c); 3.3m external diameter.
- e) 10m SE of and uphill from (c), very indistinct low turf bank, roughly circular; c 3m external diameter.
- f) NS 01021 86371 Clear circular turf bank, 19m WNW of (c); c 3m external diameter.

Area 5

- a) NS 00985 86372 Substantial oval turf bank at 140m OD; 80cm wide, 4.6 x 3.9m externally, with 40cm deep internal hollow. Longer sides are aligned NW–SE; gap in each of the shorter sides.
- b) 7m SW of (a), indistinct circular turf bank; about 3.3m external diameter, with central hollow.

Area 6

- a) NS 00744 86855 Single circular turf bank, c 540m NNW of (5a); about 4m externally, with deep central hollow.

Area 7

This area is the highest explored, at 190m OD. Here the shielings occur singly and are widely separated.

- a) NS 01346 86037 Broad circular turf bank, c 280m SSE of (a) in Area 1; 1m wide; overall external diameter 3.5m, with

ARGYLL AND BUTE

internal hollow of 1.5m diameter and 70cm deep. Bank turns to flank on both sides an 80cm wide entrance gap in N sector that extends out beyond the circle.

- b) NS 01392 85999 60m SE of (a), similar circular structure; 4m external diameter. Double turf bank of overall width 1.3m, consisting of inner bank, 80cm wide, and an outer raised edge, 50cm wide, about 30cm above inner bank. Central hollow, 40cm deep. As in structure (a), bank turns to flank entrance passageway, 60cm wide.
- c) NS 01423 85963 Similar structure to (b) but more eroded; external diameter 3.6m. Short entrance passageway with some stone in adjacent bank.
- d) NS 01692 85836 300m ESE of (c) and similar to it, 3.2m external and 1.5m internal diameter, with ?double bank, badly eroded in the area of the entrance.
- e) NS 01567 86603 Rectangular house foundation, 600m ENE of (d); 10.3 x 6.6m externally, in form of turf bank, 70–80cm wide, with long sides aligned approximately NW–SE, and ?doorway in S end of W long wall. Ditch cut into E wall and runs along the length of it.
- f) NS 01343 86783 Indistinct circular turf bank; 2m diameter, with central hollow, 40cm deep.
- g) Slight circular turf bank, 14m SE of (f); 3m internally.
- Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Glendaruel, Srath nan Lub

D Dorren, N Henry

(Kilmodan parish)

Shieling groups; various structures

NS 0543 9000 (vicinity) On the E bank of the Eas Davain Burn in Srath nan Lub is a concentration of small structures: shieling huts. There are two main groups on two levels: a lower group of at least five on flat ground on a high bank in a bend of the burn, and a group of at least nine on a terrace 10–20m above those. There are a further five structures 70–100m to the SW of these.

The group on the higher terrace consists of the following, from NE to SW:

- a) NS 05457 90008 Oval turf bank; up to 1m wide, 4 x 3.4m externally.
- b) Sub-rectangular turf bank, 8m SW of (a); 60cm high internally and up to 1.3m wide, except on E side, where bank extends to c 3.4m. Encloses an area 3.5 x 2.8m. Opposing gaps, 1m wide, in bank near W end of N and S sides.
- c) Circular hollow, 2m SE of (b); 1.8m diameter.
- d) Oval or rectangular turf bank, 4m SE of (c); 1m wide, enclosing an area 3.6 x 2.6m. Gap, 1.2m wide, in S side.

On the bank at the lower level are five structures; (e) lies 14m below (b). From NE to SW they are:

- e) NS 05432 90009 Circular turf and stone bank; 90cm wide, internal diameter 3m.
- f) Adjacent to (e) on SE, oval or sub-rectangular turf bank containing some stone, much eroded, enclosing an area 4.3 x 2.5m.
- g) NS 05417 89997 Circular turf bank; 3m external diameter; on mound with central hollow.
- h) Near edge of river bank, 4m NW of (g), 1m wide sub-rectangular or oval stone and turf bank; 4.6 x 3.4m externally.
- k) A few metres SW of (h), on edge of river bank is a trace of rectangular bank, in poor condition, eroding into the burn.

At a higher level, from NE to SW are:

- l) Circular bank, 17m WSW of (d); 2.5m externally, with slight central hollow.
- m) Circular hollow with slight bank, 3m from (l); 2.3m externally.

- n) Circular turf bank, adjacent to and above (m); 60cm wide, 2.6m externally with clear central hollow.
- p) Sub-circular turf bank, 5m NNE of (n); 80cm wide, 4.6m externally.
- r) Contiguous with (p), a circular hollow bounded partly by a curved line of stones typically 50cm in size, and partly by a turf bank; external diameter 2.8m.

About 70m SSW of (d) are the following:

- s) NS 05400 89933 Large rectangular turf bank with rounded corners; 2.7 x 2.4m internally.
- t) Oval stone foundation, 10m SSW of (s) on a mound; 6.5 x 5.5m externally, with stone walling 1m wide.
- v) NS 05400 89907 Broad rectangular stone foundation, 2m SE of (t); 4.8 x 4m externally, walls 1m wide; drain in SE wall.
- w) 3m E of (v), part of a probable rectangular stone foundation with a line of substantial stones on W side; only SW corner is well defined; about 6.2m long and c 4.6m wide externally.
- x) NS 05408 89899 Roughly circular raised platform; 3m diameter. Traces of rig and furrow a short distance to the N.
- Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Glendaruel, Srath nan Lub

D Dorren, N Henry,

(Kilmodan parish)

A Garner

Shielings

Two previously reported structures (NS09SE 4 and 5; *DES 1993*, 71) were located.

NS 06345 90236 Oval stone shieling hut at 250m OD; much tumbled; 2.5 x 1.7m. On N bank of small burn E of forestry track.

NS 06225 903329 On S side of same burn, close to track, large oval turf bank; 60cm wide, 5 x 4m externally, with central hollow. Bank on E side curves into interior. Some stone within. Bank has a gap in N sector and two gaps on S side.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Corran, Oban (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

J Lewis

Watching brief

(Scotia Archaeology)

NM 8544 3088 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of foundation trenches and a service trench for a new house some 100m NE of the Corran Esplanade, at the N end of Oban. Although discoveries of Mesolithic date have been encountered in the area, and an intact Collared Urn and other prehistoric features were found close to the site recently (*DES 1999*, 19), nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Sponsors: Mr M & Mrs W McPhee.

Dunollie Road, Oban (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

D Wilson

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

NM 858 305 A watching brief was conducted in November 2005 during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the rear of Glengorm House, Oban, where a Beaker was found during construction of Argyllshire Hall to the E of the property some time before 1897. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Beaton and McMurphy Architects.

Gylen Castle (Kilmore & Kilbride parish)

C Muirhead

Watching brief

(SUAT)

NM 805 264 A watching brief was conducted on the excavation of spoil from the first floor of Gylen Castle (NM82NW 1) in August 2005. Test trenches were sunk into the first floor spoil, revealing disturbance of spoil since the 1647 destruction, and the floor slabs

beneath. The excavation of the rest of the first floor spoil was monitored and a mid-17th-century copper turner coin with the letters 'NEMO' and part of a thistle visible was discovered on the slabs. This ties in well with the 1647 destruction date.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: MacDougall Preservation Trust.

North Connel and Dunbeg Sewage Treatment Facility (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) (Headland Archaeology) Evaluation

NM 890 338 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in May 2005 on open boggy land at the proposed site of a sewage treatment facility near Dunbeg. The evaluation comprised 225m of linear trial trenching, roughly a 7.5% sample. No archaeological finds or features were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Water Solutions.

Fascadale, Tobermory, Mull (Kilninian & Kilmore parish) (AOC Archaeology) Excavation

NM 504 543 The stripping of topsoil from a house plot was carried out under archaeological supervision, followed by excavation and recording of archaeological features in June 2005. A total of c 1800m² was investigated during the topsoil strip. Post-medieval agriculture, evidenced by furrows and plough scars, had largely truncated earlier archaeological remains. The bases of a prehistoric pit and a post-hole, associated with pottery and lithic evidence, were recorded, as well as another three possible prehistoric post-holes. A small number of worked lithic and burnt flint artefacts further demonstrated the prehistoric occupation of the area.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Norman MacDonald Builders.

Salen WWTW, Mull (Kilninian & Kilmore parish) (Rathmell Archaeology) Evaluation

NM 571 431 An evaluation was carried out in March 2005 on the backshore at the southern end of Salen Bay, in advance of the construction of a new waste water treatment works. The evaluation comprised four trenches covering approximately 5% of the total available ground. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie.

Tobermory Sewerage Scheme, Mull (Kilninian & Kilmore parish) (CFA Archaeology) Evaluation

NM 488 555 An evaluation was conducted in November 2005 in advance of the construction of a sewerage scheme. The evaluation area lay within c 600m of Dun Urgadul, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Fourteen trenches were excavated across an area of deep peat, amounting to 1260m² (c 5% of the development area). No features or deposits of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie for Scottish Water Solutions.

Kingarth Quarry, Isle of Bute (Kingarth parish) (CFA Archaeology) Watching brief

NS 096 557 A watching brief was carried out in August 2005 at a proposed quarry extension, following on from previous phases of fieldwork (*DES 2004*, 32) which had revealed traces of agricultural activity in the form of a palimpsest of field boundary ditches and

a possible Neolithic ring-ditch structure.

This phase revealed three possible phases of linear ditches and several pits, although no pattern was evident. Possible worked quartz fragments were recovered from one pit fill. The date and purpose of the features remain enigmatic. Recent agricultural activity was represented by pipe field drains and animal burial pits.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: J W H Ross & Co for Ambrisbeg Ltd.

An Doirlinn (Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre) Fish trap

NM 800 395 The western end of this fish trap is blocked by a straight wall of well-laid boulders which extends from the shore to a rocky islet, close to the causeway to Bernera Island. The enclosure is completed by a curved wall to the E.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

An Sailean, Lismore (Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre) Lime kiln complex

NM 835 414 The buildings and associated features of this lime kiln complex, photographed and described by RCAHMS, were surveyed, and two extensive ballast banks adjacent to the quay recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Baleveolan, Lismore (Lismore & Appin parish) (S Jacobson) Watching brief

NM 848 422 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in May 2005 adjacent to the B8045 during the placement of a septic tank. No significant archaeology was impacted. Ceramics from the 19th and 20th centuries were found but not retained.

Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsors: Ms Frances Willis & Mr John Park.

Castle Coeffin, Lismore (Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre) Fish trap

NM 854 437 Fish trap with a roughly faced wall with rubble infill, enclosing about two-thirds of the small SW-facing bay sheltered by the headland on which the castle (NM84SE 2) stands. It has angled

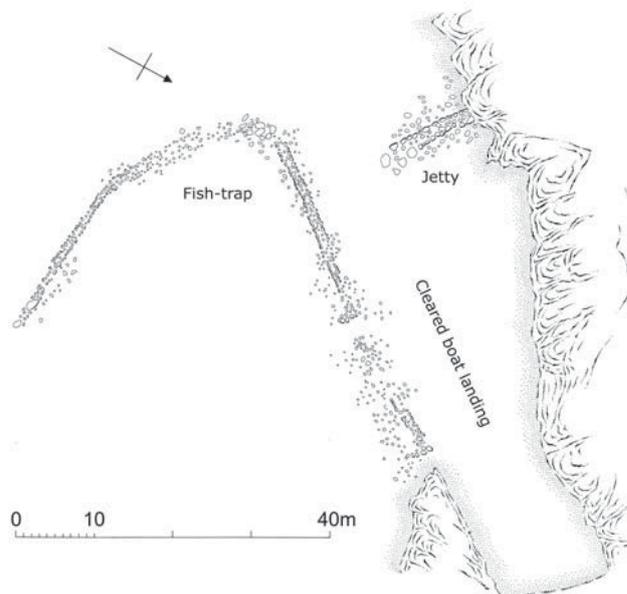


Fig 19. Features on the foreshore adjacent to Castle Coeffin, Lismore.

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straight sides and is degraded in places. The W side of the beach has been cleared of obstructions to facilitate boat access. At the W edge of the bay, abutting the rock face, are the partially tumbled remains of a small quay.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Eilean nan Caorach, Lismore C Martin, P Martin
(Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre)
Lime kiln complex

NM 901 468 This small island is dominated by its limestone quarry and associated structures. A setting of three single-chamber kilns fringes its southern bay. All differ in detail and may be of different dates. Other buildings include a store, now partly adapted for other purposes, and workers' cottages which have been converted to a holiday home. A cleared boat landing is aligned on the NE kiln, while a stone-built quay, which shows evidence of several structural phases, lies to the S. An extensive ballast bank, labelled on the 1871 1st edition OS map as *An Càrn*, uncovers at low water 200m S of the quay.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.



Fig 20. Eilean nan Caorach, Lismore. Lime kiln (Kiln 3).

Kilcheran, Lismore C Martin, P Martin
(Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre)
Lime kiln complex

NM 825 386 (centre) The buildings photographed by RCAHMS were surveyed, and the much-denuded footings of high- and low-water quays identified.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Port an Dreadhain, Lismore C Martin, P Martin
(Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre)
Fish trap

NM 829 411 A curved rubble wall encloses about two-thirds of a small bay just S of An Sailean, leaving the western part free for boat access. This feature is much tumbled and difficult to discern on the boulder-strewn beach.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Port Moluag, Lismore C Martin, P Martin
(Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre)
Boat-building site

NM 871 433 A level area above the beach is accessed by a track from higher ground. It is occupied by a ruined stone building associated with a saw-pit built against a rock close to the shore.

Local information confirms that the site was a boat-builder's yard. Two abandoned cottages lie in its vicinity.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Port na Moralachd, Lismore C Martin, P Martin
(Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre)
Lime kiln complex

NM 865 448 This isolated site, adjacent to a quarry, consists of a two-chambered kiln (NM84SE 39), the ruins of a storehouse and cottages, and a much-denuded quay on the beach.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Port nan Gallan, Lismore C Martin, P Martin
(Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre)
Boathouse

NM 821 402 A small roofless boathouse is built into the hillside well above high tide mark at the top of a steep shingle beach. It is believed to have been associated with salmon fishing.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Port Ramsay, Lismore C Martin, P Martin
(Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre)
Lime kiln complex

NM 884 456 Buildings and associated features photographed and described by RCAHMS were surveyed and drawn.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Near Rudha an Dubh-airde, Lismore C Martin, P Martin
(Lismore & Appin parish) (Morvern Maritime Centre)
Lime kiln complex

NM 871 458 This un-named site lies S of the headland cited above, and is adjacent to a quarry. The buildings are scattered on small fairly level areas of hillside, and include one single-chambered kiln and possible indications of another. A trapezoidal storehouse is built on the cliff edge, from which the remains of a path lead to a much-ruined quay. A ruined cottage stands on the slope leading towards the headland.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Midross, Loch Lomond (Luss parish) C Dalgligh
Bronze Age cremation burials (GUARD)

NS 3596 8506 Three urn burials and two cremations were uncovered and excavated in October and November 2003. The cremations survived just below the turf. A 10 x 10m square was excavated around the burials, along with a series of trenches radiating out from the cremations to make sure that all the cremations had been found and the full extent of archaeological deposits recovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond (Luss parish) D M Maguire
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 359 859 (centre) The development site at Midross is situated on the western shore of Loch Lomond, c 6.5km S of Luss. It is bounded by the loch shore to the E and by the A82 to the W. The site runs N from Arden 2.5km to Auchentullich Natra, and is 1km wide from lochside to road. The development area includes the three farms of Burnfoot at the southern boundary, and Auchentullich Natra at the northern boundary, with Midross in the middle and

the cottage at Boiden. The main features discovered during the watching brief between May 2004 and June 2005 are listed below, while archaeological excavations resulting from the watching brief have individual entries (see below).

NS 3547 8677 (centred) **N of Auchentullich Natra Farm.** Nine features of archaeological interest were excavated. One shallow pit consisted of a slag/charcoal spread and a small post-hole with packing stones. It is possible that this may indicate an isolated work area, date unknown. A shallow stone-lined pit contained charcoal and bone with four large post-holes located at each corner. It is possible that these features are associated with a crannog located immediately to the N on the shore of the loch, however date and function are unknown at this point.

NS 3596 8506 **E of Boiden Cottage.** A corn-drying kiln was uncovered, consisting of two large inter-linked pits containing a great deal of burnt grain along with *in situ* burnt wood, suggesting a floor. Little in the way of structural remains survived, although there were several post-holes within the feature, along with a deep deposit of burnt orange clay, possibly the remains of a roof.

NS 3596 8526 (centre) **N of Burnfoot Farm.** To the E and NE of the Bronze Age cremations discovered during the evaluation (see above), two small concentrations of archaeological features consisting of burnt spreads, pits and post-holes were uncovered.

Other isolated pits and post-holes were discovered and excavated during the course of the watching brief. No artefacts were recovered from these features.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Auchentullich A Becket
(Luss parish) (GUARD)
Cremation urns and funerary enclosure

NS 355 865 Excavation was carried out between July and September 2004 on an area in the NW of the development zone where four cremation urns and associated features were identified during the watching brief.

Two main areas of activity were identified. Two Bronze Age cremation urns were found inverted into small pits. These pits were near to two other pits that contained cremated material but no urns. N of the first two urns, a further two urns were identified buried upright within pits. These urns were encompassed by a circular enclosure ditch, approximately 7.8m in diameter but only 0.3m deep, that possibly supported some form of palisade. A spread of stones to the SE of this feature suggested possible clearance of a cairn from the site.

The urns were lifted intact, although three had been previously damaged by plough activity.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Auchentullich C Rennie
(Luss parish) (GUARD)
Corn-drying kiln; metalworking furnace

NS 353 864 Excavation revealed an oval corn-drying kiln, partly stone-lined and containing burnt grain and one piece of green-glaze pottery. Post-abandonment, the hollow created by the infilled kiln was used to deposit debris from a metalworking furnace.

The possible remains of a trackway were exposed and recorded, together with a burnt feature. The track consisted of several layers of densely compacted earth with inclusions of angular stone. Although there is evidence of a compacted surface, all the material used was

most likely from the surrounding area and natural. A fire pit was also observed close to the trackway.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Auchentullich Natra A Becket
(Luss parish) (GUARD)
Farmsteading; horse engine

NS 355 865 Excavations took place in the area of Auchentullich Natra Farm. A 19th-century farmhouse and complex of farm buildings were upstanding. To the E of the upstanding farmhouse, a raised platform annexed to the farm buildings, including a threshing barn, was excavated in September 2004. Excavations were also carried out to the SE of the farmhouse where a stone-walled structure was revealed.

Excavations on the raised platform showed it to be a horse engine platform with some of the fittings for the machinery still in place. The fittings revealed that the engine was a sweep type, un-housed engine, and would have driven the machinery within the threshing barn via a horizontal driveshaft. Artefactual evidence points at an early 20th- or late 19th-century date for construction of both the horse engine and the associated threshing barn.

The rectangular stone-built structure to the SE of the farmhouse, c 10 x 6m, appears from artefactual evidence to be of late 18th- or early 19th-century date. It may represent an earlier incarnation of the more recent farmhouse, although little of the structure or associated features survived due to its comprehensive demolition.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Boiden 1 D M Maguire, A Becket
(Luss parish) (GUARD)
Neolithic and Bronze Age pits; Iron Age enclosure;
medieval graveyard

NS 356 860 Located 100m E of Boiden Cottage, in an area of flat ground that falls steeply to the E and S, the site was first uncovered during the 2003 evaluation when several features were observed within one trench. The full extent of the site, its date and function were unclear from the evaluation. Initially, an area 40 x 25m was opened around the location of the trench; this proved to be archaeologically rich and was extended until the full extent of the site was exposed – 50m (E-W) x 60m.

The main elements of the site proved to be an early medieval Christian graveyard with enclosing cemetery ditch up to 4m wide and 1.8m deep, with an entrance in the SE. From the alignment of the graves it is possible that there was more than one phase within the graveyard. Several grave goods were recovered, including shale ringlets, a whetstone and two possible spearheads. Also recovered within the graves were nails, some human teeth and bone, and possible organic remains.

Locating a church site within the enclosing cemetery ditch was problematic due to the glacial soils and the heavy erosion caused by agricultural activity in the area. The graveyard appeared to be cut into an earlier site of post-holes, pits and a sub-circular feature that was first identified during the evaluation. This feature proved to be a large curvilinear slot with a diameter of 29m, which was truncated by the large cemetery ditch, and was interpreted as a palisade enclosure.

Within this enclosure a complex of post-holes suggested the presence of interior structures, possibly associated with the Iron Age. Around the edges of the site, but within the boundary of the cemetery ditch, several pit complexes were excavated. Some fragments of unglazed pot, worked lithics and stone tools were recovered from these deposits. Extensive evidence of burning was apparent, in the form of fire pits; these have been given a

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preliminary Neolithic date. The large cemetery ditch also truncated these features. This can be seen most clearly in the SE entrance of the ditch where several pits were cut by the ditch: these proved to be rich in lithics.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Boiden 2 D M Maguire, A Becket, (Luss parish) C Rennie (GUARD)
Neolithic and Bronze Age pits; Iron Age roundhouse; post-medieval activity

NS 355 861 This site was located on a S-facing slope, c 80m N of Boiden 1, over an area of 60 x 40m. The site could be subdivided into five distinct areas.

The first area, located at the far SW corner of the site, consisted of a complex of pits and post-holes within a spread of charcoal, c 5 x 4m. On excavation this proved to be two burning pits with associated post-holes and storage pits. The spread overlying the area consisted of burnt bone, pot and hazelnut seeds and flint. This area was provisionally dated to the Neolithic.

The second area was located in the NW corner of the site and consisted of a roundhouse, 9m in diameter, which was cut into the S-facing slope. The N side of the roundhouse was well preserved due to the hillwash deposited over the site; however the S part was truncated by ploughing. In the interior, six regularly spaced large post-holes were excavated.

Burning was evident in the centre of the roundhouse and a large amount of unglazed pot was recovered. This feature is interpreted as a hearth; there was no structure associated with the hearth deposits.

The N half of the roundhouse had several stratified deposits. Almost central to it was a stone setting of four egg-shaped stones. It would originally have been a five-stone setting, however the SE stone appears to have been robbed out leaving a stone hole. Deposited up to and around the large stone was a cremation; this contained a high concentration of burnt material, such as charcoal and bone.

At the W end, but still within the roundhouse, a large elliptical pit was excavated. Within the fill of the pit were the remains of a human cremation with some well-preserved burnt bone.

Outside the roundhouse, a complex of interlinking pits was excavated. These were concentrated on the flat gravel plain to the S and E of the roundhouse, although some did appear to cut into the hillside just like the roundhouse. These pits had at least five phases of activity, but few small finds were recovered.

To the SE of the roundhouse, what appeared to be a shallow pit was uncovered during the watching brief. Several fragments of unglazed pot were recovered from the surface of this feature, and possible worked stone.

The fifth area of archaeological interest was located on the S-facing slope to the N of the area. Several post-medieval features of an industrial nature were excavated. These appeared to run downhill E-W, with most features being cut into the hillwash. The recovery of green-glaze pottery, glass, slag and metal all suggest a late date for this activity. Several of the pits had large amounts of charcoal and showed evidence of *in situ* burning, suggesting industrial activity in the area, possibly associated with agriculture.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Fruin Water 1 and 2 C Rennie (Luss parish) (GUARD)
Circular enclosure; lime kiln

NS 356 858 Excavation was undertaken of a large circular palisaded enclosure with an entrance to the SE. Beneath the

remains of the enclosure was an earlier pit or tree bowl containing a significant amount of prehistoric pottery. Immediately to the SW of the enclosure was a flare lime kiln with a flagstone floor, probably post-medieval. Adjacent to this was a ditch/watercourse that is likely to have been related to the lime kiln. All these features were fully excavated.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Fruin Water 3 (Luss parish) D M Maguire, C Rennie (GUARD)
Metalworking; furnace

NS 356 859 The site had at least two distinct phases of use, with possible sub-phasing within each. Two areas of metalworking were apparent, one to the W and the second to the E. The western work area was cut into the S-facing slope, and overlying the area was a 0.7m deposit of hillwash. The work area itself consisted of a complex of pits, post-holes and stake-holes, forming at least two bowl furnaces with associated features. This area was enclosed within a gully feature, possibly drainage around the work area or a construction slot for a palisade, although there was no packing within the gully. To the E, a large amount of waste industrial material was apparent.

The eastern work area was situated over an earlier ditch (possible water-way), with a cut into the mid-point of the ditch. This formed a work area where at least one large bowl furnace was located and several furnace pits; these were accompanied by a complex of pits, post-holes and stake-holes similar to the western area. The waste slag and charcoal from the metalwork was dumped to the E and W of the work area, forming the upper layers of the re-used ditch.

The ditch ran from the preserved grassland to the E of the area downhill to a flat area at the base of the hill. The depth of hillwash at the side and base of the ditch suggests that the ditch was open and in use for some time prior to the metalworking taking place. To the E, the ditch opened out onto a cobbled surface, under which several deposits of silt were recorded. To the S of the small canalised burn some indication of the ditch could be seen, however these features were very shallow and heavily truncated by tree bowls. At this point the area dips into the floodplain of the Fruin Water.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Midross 1 (Luss parish) A Becket (GUARD)
Iron Age settlement

NS 355 865 Excavation was carried out on an area in the floodplain of the Fruin Water. Several archaeological features were identified during the watching brief phase as topsoil was stripped from the area. Cleaning revealed seven possible roundhouses with over 100 associated post-holes, pits and other features. A possible enclosure ditch was also noted on the western side of the site. Initial cleaning also produced a rare decorated glass bead, provisionally dated to the early 1st millennium AD.

Once the extent and potential significance of the site had been established it was decided that preservation *in situ* was the preferred strategy. To allow some insight into the nature of the archaeology, however, several small slots were excavated through the structures in an attempt to collect information for dating purposes.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Midross, Loch Lomond: Midross 2 (Luss parish) C Rennie (GUARD)
Bloomery; metalworking

NS 360 860 An iron-smelting bloomery, consisting of a small bowl furnace along with deposits of slag and industrial waste and metalworking debris, was discovered during the watching brief. All

archaeological features were fully excavated. It appears that the bloomery was located on an artificially created platform.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tyton Design for De Vere Hotel & Leisure Ltd.

Ardnan Farm, Kilmory, Lochgilphead A Saville
(North Knapdale parish) (NMS)

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age knife

NR 71 83 Flint knife on thick blade with semi-abrupt retouch down right-hand side edge, found by Mr David Green. Probably Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. L 75mm x B 18mm x Th 9mm; Wt 14g.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.52/04) and allocated to Kilmartin House Museum.

Barnluasgan Dun and Enclosure: R Regan
Dal Riata Dun Community Archaeology Project
(North Knapdale parish)

Survey

NR 787 911 A survey was undertaken on Barnluasgan dun and enclosure, a Scheduled Ancient Monument within Forestry Commission land in North Knapdale Forest. The survey, undertaken in October and November 2005, provided a detailed contour survey over the surviving earthworks of the site as well as tracing the remaining wall lines. It has confirmed earlier work at the site, but has also brought to light new or previously unnoticed elements within the structures. It has also allowed a picture of the present state of the monument complex to be gleaned and has suggested areas of the site that could be targeted for excavation.

Reports to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Forestry Commission, Leica, Kilmartin House Museum.

Inverlussa (North Knapdale parish) S Nisbet
Lime kiln

NR 773 857 On N-facing slope, rectangular rubble-built lime kiln, 3.5m high, with massive copes and slightly battered sides. Single recessed draw arch facing N and circular rubble-lined kiln chamber.

North Knapdale Forest (North Knapdale parish) R Regan
Survey

NR 800 880 A programme of fieldwork in January and February 2005 followed a desk-based assessment of sites and monuments within North Knapdale Forest, listed in the Forestry Commission heritage database. The survey concentrated on sites that had prehistoric potential or sites about which little was known. In total, 55 sites were visited and briefly recorded. Prehistoric sites of note include a prominent cup-marked boulder, and a probable burial cairn with possible associated cist. Four small defended structures or duns were identified during the survey. Two of these had previously been recorded as duns or forts, but had subsequently been dismissed as natural features, while the other two structures appear to be previously unknown. Of the sites belonging to the later historical period, a possible mill site was discovered, although the majority of the sites appear to relate to later agricultural settlement.

Prehistoric sites

Duns

Structures at Branagad (NR 79866 86794) and Balure (NR 78270 85750) have only recently come to light during forestry operations. The structures at Dunans (NR89SW 9) and Dun Buidhe (NR88NN 1) need to be reinstated as probable defended structures, as their nature had been questioned in more recent times; at both sites the remnants of walls were partially revealed during the survey.

Rock art sites

NR 76391 92882 Situated along Dounie ridge is a cup-marked rock with at least 16 cup marks on its upper surface. The site may hold more significance if the apparently heaped stones at the base of the rock prove to be the remains of cairn material. This is the second such site recently located along the eastern side of Dounie ridge; the other lying to the N, situated on a sloping E-facing natural outcrop, bearing several cups and associated rings.

NR 80180 89340 What appears to be a rock-cut basin lies close to the possible dun site at Dun Buidhe, and may be related. However, its position at the edge of a large vertically sided rock suggests the basin was not very practical to use on a daily or domestic basis.

Cairn

NR 78245 93085 An exception to the general pattern of clearance cairns uncovered during the survey was a cairn listed at 'Arichonan'. This appears to be a denuded burial cairn, possibly with a central cist.

Medieval/post-medieval sites

Clearance cairns, dykes and fields

Many of the sites visited appear to relate to former settlement sites that could be identified from the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Throughout the survey, the presence of enclosure dykes, clearance cairns and the general topography suggested former cultivated areas or fields.

Probable field areas were noted at Ardnackaig (NR 74200 90600), Sailean Mor (NR 74700 90950), Arinafad (NR 75841 89401), Barnluasgan (NR 79700 91600), Glen Sabhall (NR 76007 91272) and Glenyalavon (NR 77830 90960). An unusual form of dyke/enclosure was seen at Lagan (NR 79500 87200), where a series of large upright stones lined the old road to the settlement, the stones possibly keeping livestock from wandering into surrounding fields. Groups of cairns were located at Sailean Mor, possibly associated with the deserted settlement of Tigh-na-t-sluichd. Several clearance cairns were also noted near the deserted settlement of Glenyalavon (NR 77827 90891) and at Achnamara (NR 78000 86980).

?Mill site

NR 78540 85290 A site located near the deserted settlement of Balure appears to be the remains of a culvert and possible dam embankment. The presence of a large broken millstone suggests this may be part of a mill complex utilising the outflow of Lochan Laraiche.

Jetties

NR 76603 88944; NR 76617 88954 The former settlement of Oibmore appears to have been serviced by two jetties on Loch Caol Scotnish; these linked to the settlement by a track depicted on the 1900 2nd edition OS map.

Shielings

Although numerous sites are listed as shielings in the Forestry Commission database, few were visited during this survey. Of these only one, located in Gleann Sabhall (NR 76007 91272), appears to be a 'classic' shieling structure.

Other sites

Several sites defy interpretation without further investigation. A drystone platform (NR 77097 89744) was located on the eastern bank of Caol Scotnish. This could represent a charcoal stance, although its relatively inaccessible position may mitigate against this interpretation. Also difficult to categorise was a previously unrecorded level circular spread of stones near the coast at Ardnackaig (NR 74191 90599). This feature could represent a collapsed circular structure or a denuded cairn.

Reports to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

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High Balernock (Rhu parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock
NS 25408 88753 **HB1**. Low-lying boulder, 1.8 x 1.4 x 0.3m;
one cup, 45 x 15mm.

Rothesay Castle (Rothesay parish) D Stewart
Evaluation (Kirkdale Archaeology)
NS 087 645 Minor excavations were undertaken at Rothesay
Castle (NS06SE 3) in June 2005 in order to locate medieval drains
as part of a programme of works designed to resolve waterlogging
within the courtyard area. The results suggested that the drain
system described by Burges in 1872 is still in place and mostly
intact.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

Rothesay Joint Campus, Isle of Bute D Atkinson
(Rothesay parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation
NS 085 632 An evaluation was undertaken in January 2005 on
the proposed site of Rothesay Joint Campus, next to the existing
Rothesay Primary School, which is adjacent to the site of a Neolithic
settlement (NS06SE 13).

The evaluation comprised 1200m of linear trial trenching within a
3.9ha parcel of land situated in open pasture adjacent to the present
school, equating to a 5% sample. Three features of probable recent
date and four modern field drains were recorded. No significant
archaeological finds or features were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Precept Programme Management Ltd.

Creagglass, Community Excavation R Regan
(South Knapdale parish)
Post-medieval building

NR 843 901 The abandoned settlement of Creagglass lies SE of
Cairnbaan, on a hillside overlooking the Crinan Canal (25–50m
OD). The project was initiated as part of the Dalriada Festival
with the aim of introducing the local community, and children in
particular, to the experience of an archaeological excavation. The
excavation took place over two festival weekends in September
2004 and June 2005. The site chosen was a building that was last
occupied in the 1960s. The excavation trenches were placed in order
to establish the function of the building, which from map evidence
was shown without a roof in 1900. The excavation indicated that
the building was a byre, at least in its later phase, and the area was
subsequently used as a midden after the building had gone out of
use. The midden material returned over 2000 artefacts, the majority
being fragments of 19th/20th-century pottery.

Reports to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

Ballybrennan, Southend, Kintyre A Saville
(Southend parish) (NMS)
Neolithic axehead

NR 685 135 Fragmentary Neolithic polished stone axehead
found by Mr Archie MacDougall 'some time ago'. L 138mm x B
73mm x Th 46mm; Wt 872g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.49/04)
and allocated to Campbeltown Museum.

Killellan Hill (Southend parish) J McAlister, F Hood
Flints

NR 719 153 Two flints were found several years ago by a forester
when preparing ground for forestry.
Sponsor: Kintyre Antiquarian & Natural History Society.

St Columba's Church, Keil Cemetery, Southend R Engl
and Patcheon Cemetery, Glenbarr (AOC Archaeology)
(Southend; Killean & Kilchenzie parishes)
Evaluation

NR 6745 0775 (Keil Cemetery); NR 6637 3468 (Patcheon
Cemetery) Due to the proximity of Scheduled Ancient Monuments
and prior to the proposed extensions of the cemeteries at Keil
(NR60NE 1) and Patcheon (NR63SE 23), archaeological evaluations
were undertaken in July 2005. The evaluation at Keil encountered
probable shell midden deposits at the SE corner of the site. These
were a maximum of 0.8m deep. No artefacts were recovered. As
a result, the cemetery extension was curtailed to avoid this area of
archaeological interest.

The evaluation at Patcheon encountered no significant
archaeological deposits or artefacts.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Argyll and Bute Council.

Darrochmore (Strathlachlan parish) D Dorren, N Henry
Settlement; sheepfold

NS 0673 9936 (vicinity) The settlement and sheepfold are
shown on the current OS map. The settlement, at about 100m OD,
consists of two distinct complexes of buildings about 10m apart. The
most westerly structures, at NS 06731 99362, consist of two long
rectangular stone buildings end-to-end, aligned at 330°. At the S
end a large part of the gable survives. It is mortar-built, 6m wide and
3.6m high, and contains a central fireplace about 90cm wide with
a large stone lintel and chimney. The overall external dimensions
of this house or compartment are 11.4 x 6m. The best-preserved
walls are the S and W walls, standing in places up to 40cm high and
90cm wide. The long E wall is badly eroded, but has a discernible
entrance about 90cm wide in its centre.

A second contiguous, aligned compartment of the same width but
at a lower level extends to the N, externally 8.3 x 6m. It has walls

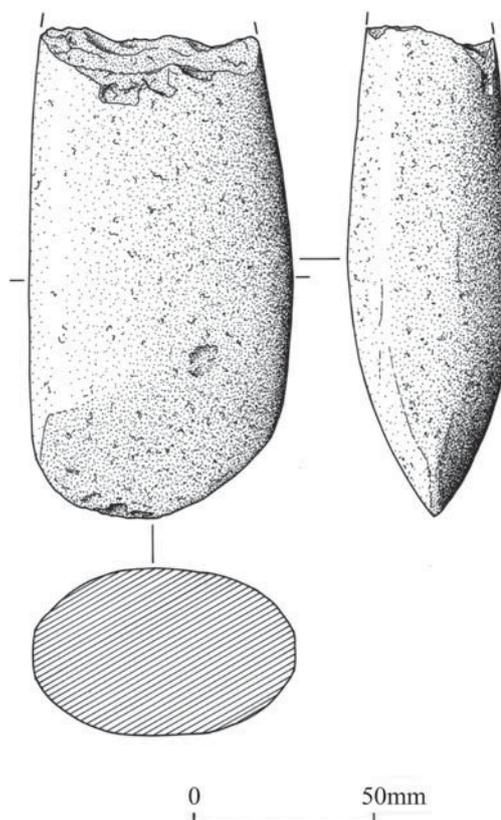


Fig 21. Ballybrennan, Southend, Kintyre. Neolithic stone axehead fragment.
Drawn by Alan Braby.

up to about 1m high. There is a probable doorway between it and the larger chamber at the E end of the common wall, suggesting that these chambers form a single house.

A third compartment, possibly the remains of a walled yard, is attached to the second chamber on the E side. It consists of two stone walls, both up to about 1m high, projecting perpendicularly outwards. The longer one is a continuation of the end wall of the house, extending about 11m, and the second is a shorter 6m turf-covered stretch parallel to this. The area between them is a deep hollow, but there is no fourth wall closing this area, which is of 5.6m external width.

To the E of these is a rectangular stone-built structure, externally 18 x 6m, with walls 70cm wide and up to 1.2m high. The longer walls are perpendicular to those of the first group. There are possible entrances in the N and S walls. It is sub-divided by a low wall 8m from the W end. In the S wall is a stretch of gable 5.9m long and about 2m high, with a narrow slit window, suggesting that this may have been a barn. In front of it, within the room, is a long narrow area defined by a low crudely built wall, about 4.9m long and 1.6m broad. There is a possible doorway in the S wall of each compartment. Outside the doorway in the W compartment is a setting of stones that may be an annexe or porch, 1.6 x 2.3m.

Attached to these buildings on the N side is a long, 4m wide, annexe of two compartments running the length of the long wall, but at a lower level and of less substantial build. The smaller compartment is at the W end, about 2.5m long externally; it contains part of an iron ploughshare. The walls are about 50cm wide and up to 50cm high.

The sheepfold, which was not measured, is near NS 0668 9933, at about 85m OD. It is rectangular, stone-built, with a large enclosure on the downhill side, and three smaller pens on the uphill side. The westernmost compartment contains the remains of a wooden pen.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Eas Sarachan (Strathlachlan parish) D Dorren, N Henry, Settlement A Garner

NS 057 988 (vicinity) Although the settlement is shown within forestry on the current OS map, it is actually in a cleared area.

There are three groups of buildings at different levels, comprising a total of 14 structures. All the structures are approximately parallel, with sides aligned in the downhill direction, at 330°. The lowest group, consisting of five structures (A–E), is located on a terrace in the vicinity of NS 0568 9878, at about 70m OD. From W to E:

- A. Rectangular drystone house ruin, 5.3 x 4.2m, with substantial walls about 60cm wide, up to 1.4m high. Shorter walls are in downhill direction. Doorways in N and E sides. Contiguous with this on the uphill (S) side is:
- B. Smaller rectangular drystone structure, 4.1 x 3.6m externally; common wall with structure A but shorter by 70cm on W side and by 50cm on E side. Walls up to 1.3m high, with use of several large flat boulders in the construction; 80cm wide gap in E wall is doorway. To E, at a distance of 3.4m, is:
- C. Rectangular drystone structure, 7.2 x 4.8m externally, with longer sides pointing downhill. Near N end of E wall is doorway. Best surviving walls on S and W. E of C is:
- D. Long rectangular drystone structure, 14.7 x 5.9m externally, with long walls in downhill direction. Sub-divided by internal wall into S compartment of internal length 5.5m and N compartment of 6m at a lower level. Walls about 70cm wide and up to 1.2m high, and contain many large flat boulders. Doorway, 90cm wide, in E wall of S room, and a 1.3m gap at N end of E wall of N chamber. What appears to have been a yard, 16.5 x 5.4m, attached to W side of D is formed by a

low wall, 60cm wide. About 20m uphill from D is:

- E. Rectangular drystone structure, externally 14.2 x 5.3m; long walls in downhill direction, 90cm wide and up to 1.2m high. Clear doorway, 1m wide, in E wall.
- About 30m uphill from structure E on a higher terrace, at about 90m, is a second group of five ruined buildings near NS 0575 9875. All are parallel, with their shorter sides oriented in the downhill direction of 330°. Many large flat jagged stones are evident in their construction. From W to E these are:
- F. Rectangular drystone building, 11.6 x 6m; walls 80cm wide and up to 1.5m high; 90cm gap in S wall may have been doorway. Also gap in N wall, but this may be a broken section. About 8m E of F is:
 - G. Rectangular drystone structure, 10 x 5m, walls 70cm wide and up to 1.5m high; 50cm wide gap in N wall may represent a doorway. Concentration of tumble in an area 4.5 x 3.4m immediately outside E wall. From NE corner, an enclosure wall that appears to be of later construction curves round to meet K (the most easterly of the three structures H, J, K that lie E of G), enclosing an entrance to K in its N wall.
 - K. Long drystone barn, 18 x 5.8m externally; walls 70cm wide. E of N wall entrance is sheep creep, about 50cm wide and 60cm high. About 1m before E end of N wall is small interior wall projecting about 90cm inwards; in E wall is central fireplace, 90cm wide and 1m high. About 1m from the S end of the E wall is a window, 50cm wide and 65cm high, blocked by stones but visible from outside. About 4.3m W of K is:
 - J. Small rectangular stone structure, 4 x 5.2m externally, with twinning pen in SW corner. Wall connects S wall of J to K. About 2.4m W of J is:
 - H. Rectangular stone structure, 7.8 x 5.2m externally; walls 70cm wide and up to 1.3m high. Best surviving are E and W walls and W end of S wall. No clear doorway can be discerned.

About 30m W of F is a group of three contiguous rectangular drystone structures – L, M and N – with a fourth structure, P, about 12m downhill from the group. From S to N the structures and their external measurements are:

- L. Externally 9 x 5.8m; walls 70cm wide and up to 1.2m high; longer walls aligned downhill. Best surviving are S and W walls; massive stones in SE corner. Large broken stretch in E wall, and gap in W wall, but doorway cannot be discerned.
- M. Central structure, 8.4 x 4.6m, with good walling on N side and at N end of E side, up to 1.2m high. W wall is largely absent. Abutting M on N side is:
- N. 4m stretch of walling on W side, and a 3.8m length on N side; nothing on E side.
- P. Roughly 5.3m square structure; walling 60cm wide and about 50cm high on S and W sides. Low broken wall on N and E sides, with gap in E wall. A 7m long line of stones projects N from P, and beyond these is a small rectangular stone structure, 2 x 1.4m.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

Goirtein (Strathlachlan parish) D Dorren, N Henry Settlement; shielings; enclosures

NR 9567 8897 (vicinity) On a terrace at about 70m OD is a ruined settlement consisting of five houses, a yard and a corn kiln. By one of the houses is a knocking stone. Some 70m uphill to the W is a large enclosure bounded by a low stone dyke and by a burn on the N side. The settlement is shown on the current OS map. The

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following structures (A–H) were found; measurements are external unless otherwise stated:

- A. NR 95667 88970 Substantial rectangular stone-built house ruin; 8.6 x 5.2m, with long axis oriented approximately E–W. Drystone walls, about 1m wide, contain many large boulders, and survive up to 1m high at W end. Doorway, 70cm wide, in S wall. Much tumble within, particularly at NW corner and E end. E corners are slightly rounded. Running along outside of N wall is shallow ditch with stone-revetted outer edge at E end.
- B. Stone-built rectangular structure W of A; 9.5 x 4.6m with long walls oriented at 240°. Walls 90cm wide and up to 1m high, built of medium to large stones; 1m wide doorway in NW wall. NE end dug into a bank below house A. Longer walls abut wall that is part of large enclosure forming yard D (below). End wall of B at this point is about 1.3m high, and may represent remains of gable end. About 2m from this wall is low ruined wall across interior of B.
- C. Stone-built structure, 3.3m square, abutting NE end of B on S side, the two communicating through doorway, 70cm wide.
- D. Raised yard, 16m wide, bordered on E by wall, 21.5m long, and on other three sides by a low stone bank.
- E. Long stone-built rectangular structure parallel to structure B, 14 x 4.5m, abutting SE corner of yard; walls up to 70cm high and 60cm wide. No evidence of internal division; doorway, 1m wide, in centre of NW wall. Twinning pen in S corner.
- F. Low rectangular drystone house foundation, 5m NE of structure E; c 6.8 x 4.5m, much tumbled and spread, with only 2–3 courses of walls remaining; about 70cm wide and 40–50cm high. Doorway cannot be distinguished. Long walls at 290°. Knocking stone outside NW corner: a circular hollow, 25cm diameter and 18cm deep, cut into large flat pentagonal boulder of characteristic width 80cm.
- G. Drystone rectangular structure about 4m S of structure E; 7 x 4m, with long sides aligned roughly NW. Low walls, up to 60cm high and 70cm broad. Doorway, about 1m wide, in NE wall. Rear (SE) wall may have slightly curved corners, but this could be due to tumble.
- H. About 6m E of structure F is a corn kiln; c 2m internal diameter. Well-built and in good condition, on a mound about 4.5m wide on top. Around edge of kiln are carefully laid stones about 30cm wide. Depth to vegetation fill about 70cm. No sign of flue; probably obscured by vegetation inside and outside.

NR 9608 8861 (vicinity) Some 540m uphill from the Goirtein ruined settlement, at about 184m OD, is a sub-rectangular stone shieling foundation, 4.7 x 2.7m externally, consisting of a single layer of stones up to 50cm high, on a mound on the N bank of a burn and parallel to it. On a low mound about 6m N of it is an oval turf and stone bank, 2.4 x 3m externally, with a shallow irregular central hollow. The current OS map depicts three small structures at this location. There is an oval or circular setting of stones at NR 96094 88627, at the base of the hillside, that may be natural. About 100m uphill, on the N bank of the burn at NR 96157 88548, is a low circular turf bank of 1.7m internal diameter, with a shallow central hollow.

At NR 96037 88730, about 125m downhill to the NW of the stone shieling foundation, is an oval stone foundation of turfed-over stone, 4.5 x 3.2m externally, with 2–3 courses of stone walling visible in the downslope bank. A single structure is indicated on the OS map at this point.

NR 9551 8890 (vicinity) Enclosure system, indicated on the current OS map. It is stone-built, with walls up to 1m high and 90cm

wide. The enclosures are contiguous in a N–S line with a common external width of 5.3m. They consist of two substantial enclosures, with traces of a third within vegetation at the S end, and a small 2m wide annexe at the N end. The S enclosure is 10m long externally and has a doorway in the E wall. The N enclosure is 6.3m long externally, with a possible doorway in the E wall and a twinning pen in the SW corner. A few metres to the N is a stone wall, 8m long, aligned at 30° to the enclosures. This may have been part of a small, possibly earlier, rectangular building measuring 8 x 4.4m externally, the remainder of which is now a low turf bank.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological & Historical Society.

No 8 Kilkenneth, Tiree (Tiree parish) C Hatherley Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NL 9441 4456 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2005 during the groundworks associated with the development of a single house plot, on the old croftlands at Kilkenneth and 250m to the SE of the medieval chapel (*Cill Choinnich*: NL94SW 1). Beneath approximately 0.2m of mixed topsoil, rubble and building debris – associated with the buildings depicted on the 1st edition OS map and subsequently removed without record in the 1990s – was 1m of fine and sorted windblown sand. The sand contained 19th- and 20th-century bottles, pottery and modern tin cans. Sterile coarse beach sands were encountered at 1.2m. No features of archaeological significance were identified.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr Mark Jennison.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Sauchie Tower and Old Sauchie House T Addyman (Alloa parish) (Addyman Associates) Excavation

NS 896 957 A community excavation was undertaken between March and September 2005 in association with the Friends of Sauchie Tower, the ultimate intention being to consolidate and interpret the site, repair the tower and make it publicly accessible.

Following clearance of extensive undergrowth, topographic survey was extended over the core area of the site and beyond to the W, N and E. This clearly recorded the defensive ditch running along the W side of the ruins, and the extent of an artificial terraced platform along the N side of the site.

Six evaluation trenches were located across the site in order to determine archaeologically significant levels. General excavation encompassed the area along the N side of the tower, extending westwards to Old Sauchie House (NS89NE 120), and southwards (along the W side of Sauchie Tower; NS89NE 1).

The S chamber and much of the N chamber of the N–S aligned Old Sauchie House were cleared of collapse (demolition debris of c 1930) down to floor level. The standing walls of the ruined structure were also cleaned and the whole recorded.

In the latter stages of excavation a number of individual sondages were excavated to address specific questions; these included more major trenches – to further define the N boundary of the defended site, and to examine the defensive ditch and the junction of the W wall of Old Sauchie House with a round tower at its NW corner.

Early to mid-15th century. The N and W limits of the defended area of the site were confirmed. To the N, the footings of a masonry enclosure wall were identified at four points and found to be most likely coeval with the surviving W wall of Old Sauchie House.

The main area of ground along the N side of the excavation area revealed the remains of a continuous E–W range that had

evidently formed the N side of a courtyarded enclosure. From W to E this contained a probable chamber (now mostly subsumed by the later Old Sauchie House), a great hall (opposed to the laird's hall within the tower), a kitchen and a probable bakehouse, the latter immediately N of the tower.

The hall was defined to the E and W by the remains of internal cross-walls. Its high end to the W had been impacted by numerous later constructions and services, and remains to be excavated more fully. Further E, the impressions of a finely laid polished sandstone floor were revealed throughout, with occasional areas of actual paving *in situ*. Central to the hall area was a probable open hearth. To the SE the threshold survived of an entrance off the courtyard; this led to an angled step down to the interior. There were indications that there had been a N-S screen at the E end of the hall – post-holes corresponding to a change in the layout of the paving.

The kitchen at the E end of the hall was identified on the basis of a single remaining jamb of a very broad arched fireplace in the W wall, and the extensive scorching of the paved area within. The kitchen was entered off the courtyard from the SW, where a threshold remained. A presumed entrance between the kitchen and the low end of the hall no longer survived. On the N side of the tower, the range was found to have extended further eastwards beyond the limit of excavation. Within the excavated area, the rectangular masonry base of a probable bake-oven was exposed (partly overlain by a circular successor).

To the S of the hall range a large area of courtyard cobbling was exposed; this incorporated a system of open drains that extended to the NE, into a small cobbled court between the bakehouse and the tower.

While Sauchie Tower itself appears to have been the first construction evident on the site, it is suggested that the surrounding courtyard complex is broadly coeval (thus early to mid-15th century), in spite of the fact that there are no apparent tie-ins to the fabric of the tower. The fortified enclosure had clearly extended further to the S (where a modern road now lies) and perhaps just beyond into the grassed area beyond. Topography in this area suggests the possibility that a further ditch may bound the site in that direction. It is possible that the original entrance to the enclosure lay to the W.

Later 15th century. Alterations to the defensive enclosure wall included the insertion of dumb-bell gun-loops into the W perimeter wall, and the addition of the NW angle tower at the same time. The latter had a projecting plinth and was provided with similar loops of slightly smaller size (suggesting lesser guns to provide raking fire along the W frontage). These details indicate a date towards the end of the 15th century.

Later 16th century. A probable later 16th-century alteration was the erection of a 'baffle' wall at the NE corner of the cobbled courtyard to screen the entrances to the kitchen and bakehouse areas.

17th century. Old Sauchie House was erected c 1631 against the W and NW parts of the pre-existing perimeter wall. Its lower level was vaulted, a form of construction that necessitated the part infilling of the NW angle tower: the remainder of the tower was formed into a small vaulted side chamber. The original chamber at the W end of the hall range was removed and this area formed into a kitchen with broad arched fireplace to the E; the latter may have re-used arch stones from the earlier hall range kitchen. Records of the facade of the structure clearly show a symmetrically arranged E-facing courtyard frontage that is offset to the S within the elevation; this provides evidence that the hall range remained standing at the time of its erection.

In the original kitchen area, the fireplace arch to the W was dismantled and a masonry-lined sunken-floored structure erected.

This had seen subsequent re-use and its original function remains unclear.

Early 18th century. An extensive demolition deposit overlay the remains of the hall, courtyard and structures on the N side of the tower. Bottle glass, tobacco pipes, tin-glazed earthenwares and late lead-glazed greywares suggest that demolition had occurred at the beginning of the 18th century.

Demolition involved the removal of much of the original N range, the erection of a low terrace wall on the foundations of the N range N wall, and the formation of the existing garden terrace on its N side (perhaps a re-use of an existing feature). The base of the sunken-floored structure within the area of the original kitchen was re-lined with brickwork and evidently extended, with a new lower entrance to the E and stairs to an upper level to the W. This structure, which was located at the E end of the new terrace wall, was interpreted as a raised summerhouse or pavilion that may have provided an elevated prospect over the lower garden terrace and N to the Ochil Hills.

A stables or byre was erected against the N wall of Sauchie Tower, and it is possible that at about this time a porch was added to the W entrance of the tower.

Later 18th and 19th centuries. Subsequent occupation saw a continuing decline in status, with the sub-division of Old Sauchie House into three tenanted dwellings, with associated stair towers and separate entrances, and the eventual abandonment of Sauchie Tower itself. Numerous minor structures and services recorded within the courtyard area date to this time. A small masonry lean-to structure was erected against the NW corner of the tower; this was found to incorporate numerous curved dressed stones deriving from the tower bartizans.

The site was finally abandoned following purchase by the Coal Board in c 1930, and Old Sauchie House was largely demolished shortly thereafter.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: HLF, Clackmannanshire Heritage Trust.

Thistle Brewery, Alloa (Alloa parish) D Sproat, L Dunbar
Standing building recording; evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 8882 9280 Due to its historic character, a programme of historic building recording was undertaken between October and December 2004 in advance of the demolition of the majority of the buildings on the site of Maclay's Thistle Brewery in Alloa.

Prior to redevelopment, four evaluation trenches totalling 93m² were also opened in the open courtyard areas across the site. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Palisade Properties.

Thistle Brewery, Alloa (Alloa parish) D Hind
Standing building recording (SUAT)

NS 8880 9279 (centre) A standing building survey was undertaken in August 2005 on the site of the former malt store for the Thistle Brewery (NS89SE 50). The work entailed making a drawn and photographic record of the S and E elevations of the malt store and the N elevation of the adjacent office block. It showed that the malt store had undergone a radical change early in the original construction phase, but that otherwise the building had remained ostensibly the same (with minor changes) until the current phase of works. Relieving arches above the windows in the office block were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Belhaven Pubs Division.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Port Street, Clackmannan (Clackmannan parish) G Brown
Standing building recording (SUAT)

NS 911 918 (centre) A standing wall was recorded in July 2005 at the rear of 2 Main Street. The fabric was in a poor condition, requiring urgent repairs and partial demolition. Six phases of activity were identified on the site; all belong to the post-medieval period and are connected with the development of plot boundaries and backland activities.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Marshall Construction Ltd for Clackmannanshire Council.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Muirbeck Road, Newbie (Annan parish) D Gordon, T Rees
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NY 180 652 An evaluation was undertaken in November 2004 on 0.74ha of agricultural ground to be developed for residential units. The evaluation comprised six trenches covering approximately 5% of the total development area.

Two significant features were recorded: a possible post-hole and a linear ditch. The ditch had a clear V-shaped profile, 1.5m wide and up to 0.96m deep, and appeared to be a Roman military ditch – the eastern boundary ditch for the Annanfoot temporary camp (NY16NE 22). No break of entrance was discovered along the length, although only four sections were exposed.

A number of field ditches were also identified, the surviving fragmentary elements of a rig and furrow field system which may date from the 18th century.

Report to be lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Sponsor: Annandale Architectural Services.

Caerlaverock Castle (Caerlaverock parish) D Stewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NY 0252 6582 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in November 2004 while a post-hole was dug in the field to the N of the monument within the Guardianship area of Caerlaverock Castle (NY06NW 6). Nothing of archaeological significance was seen.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

The Newbarns Project E Penman,
(Colvend & Southwick parish) A Penman
Chambered cairns

NX 8815 5498 A third season of excavation in 2004 on this multi-period settlement site (*DES 2003*, 44–5), comprising two robbed-out stone platforms, revealed archaeology going back to the Neolithic in the form of three chambered tombs, two on one platform and one on the other. There is further settlement evidence of occupation through the Bronze and Iron Ages, the Roman era and into the medieval period.

To date, the robbed bases of two chambered cairns have been excavated by volunteers. Situated 185m apart in the now partially drained Newbarns Loch, formerly Barnhourie Loch, the South Cairn exhibits evidence of one Neolithic burial and several of the Early Bronze Age. There is also now considerable evidence for the existence of a crannog in the form of 116 post-holes in one quadrant of the cairn platform. These delineate the shapes of both round and rectangular features. On the North Cairn, the remnants of a Neolithic burial were apparent and a Bronze Age one was excavated during the 2004 season.

The Bronze Age burial was revealed underneath a medieval cobbled floor where a large granite orthostat was found in a boat-

shaped pit which had been backfilled. The pit was dug 0.35m into the natural clay of what had been the bottom of the loch. Both pit and slab were orientated E–W, and a wall of granite blocks or ‘cushion stones’ had been built around the E and S faces of the slab. Stratigraphy clearly illustrated that the blocks overlay the slab, the backfill overlay the blocks and the medieval floor overlay that. Underneath was a horizontal pebble platform forming a plinth on which the flat slab sat. The platform had 20 broken stone tools incorporated into it, comprising axes and hammers, and under the platform was a suggestion of a hollow scoop which contained one barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, c 2200–1800 BC.

Later medieval evidence was uncovered when a trench was opened up on the northern edge of the cairn platform, and evidence of a heavily fortified area was found on the perimeter of the feature. This comprised a drystone wall incorporating some of the huge boulders of the original kerb of the cairn; set into this wall were large post-holes which may have carried a rampart. Behind this was a row of post-holes suggesting the presence of a palisade. Artefactual dating of these features has been obtained from local green galena-glazed pottery and a broken piece of jewellery.

Sponsors: Dumfries and Galloway Council, Stewartry Area Committee, Leader+, Dumfries and Galloway Tourist Board.

The Newbarns Project

(Colvend & Southwick parish)

Prehistoric kerb cairns

NX 8815 5498 In 2005, a fourth season of excavation at Newbarns South and North Cairns confirmed the existence of one Neolithic passage grave in each cairn. Dating from the Newbarns North site was confirmed by the presence of three flint tools in the remnants of the burial chamber, which had been shelved during construction. The burial feature on Newbarns South Cairn had been robbed in antiquity by builders who, it was recorded, were seeking materials for the construction of nearby houses.

The last quadrant, to the SW, on the South Cairn was removed to expose the stone surface of the cairn in its entirety. On examination there were 14 putative Early Bronze Age burials, each under a large capstone. Three of these were outside the perimeter of the cairn. To date, two of the capstones of the burials have been moved and revealed boat-shaped cuts, each with a small depression under a cobbled platform into which a representative deposit of cremation material may have been made. Broken stone tools were found integrated into the cobbled surface in both cases.

Three parallel linear features running NE–SW across the entire cairn were investigated; they proved to be field drains, stone-lined and covered by capstones – one of which was a recycled Iron Age saddle quern. These were silted up, and when cleared out actually started to work again. The artefactual evidence recovered from the drains suggests they were medieval and may have been constructed by the monks of Dundrennan Abbey during their tenure on the site during the 12th/13th centuries. Just what their precise function was has yet to be discovered. There were no similar features on the North Cairn.

At least one of the drainage features had been cut through an Early Bronze Age burial, and the original capstone had been utilised as part of the drain construction. Further excavation of post-holes in the SW quadrant of the South Cairn revealed the plan of a small circular building, possibly a small grain silo, as well as a larger rectangular building and a roundhouse. The post-holes continued in a lesser quantity into the SE and NW quadrants of the cairn.

On the North Cairn, the floor of a medieval building was extended and yielded further dating material in the shape of a 14th-century cupro-bronze shoe or spur buckle. The western edge of the wall of the building was defined by the remnants of stone founds.

The Neolithic burial was excavated as far as was safely possible. When the uppermost, medieval, layers of backfill were removed a shelved area was exposed, on top of which a flint burin was found. Two scrapers were found within the confines of the entrance passage and the chamber, thus verifying a Neolithic date for the monument.

A large stone in the northern half of the site was investigated and turned out to be a huge orthostat which had been used as a capstone on yet another possible Early Bronze Age burial. As with the previous burial of this date of last season, some 10m away, this rested on top of cushion stones and the whole had been placed in a boat-shaped pit facing E. Two smaller stones lay in contact with the capstone and there were five depressions formed on the top of the orthostat. Excavation of this feature will continue during 2006.

Sponsors: Dumfries & Galloway Natural History & Antiquarian Society, Dumfries and Galloway Council, Stewartry Area Committee, Robert Kiln Trust.

Gillbrae Farm, Carrutherstown (Dalton parish) A Saville
Neolithic axehead (NMS)

NY 100 703 Neolithic polished stone axehead of diorite found by Mr Walter Beattie. L 113mm x B 55mm x Th 26mm; Wt 267g.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.65/04) and allocated to Annan Museum.

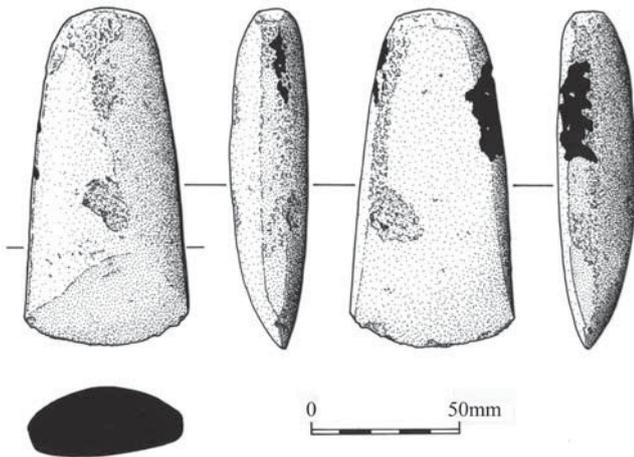


Fig 22. Gillbrae Farm, Carrutherstown. Neolithic stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby.

Marchfield Rounall (Dumfries parish) A Hoan
?Burial mound

NX 985 776 Evaluation was undertaken at the site of a proposed housing development. Several machine-dug trial trenches confirmed the presence of archaeological remains.

The site consists of a curvilinear mound, c 35 x 30m diameter and 1–3m high. Trial trenching of the mound exterior demonstrated the presence of a drystone revetment c 1m high. No dating evidence was recovered during the excavations.

Interpretation of the mound is problematical in the absence of dating material. The context and construction suggest that it may be a Bronze Age funerary monument.

Report lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Asher Associates.

Trohoughton Farm, Dumfries (Dumfries parish) T Cowie
Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead (NMS)

NY 01 71 Flanged axehead found by Mr P Langan while metal detecting at Trohoughton Farm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.51/04) and allocated to Dumfries and Galloway Museums.

Craigdhu (Glasserton parish) J Pickin
Decorated stone

NX 397 397 A decorated stone was found in the 1950s by Mr H Telfer whilst repairing a stone dyke. It is an irregular slab of greywacke sandstone, 55 x 41 x 15cm. Incised on one face are a number of compass-drawn arcs that form a six petal rosette or marigold design, enclosed in a 22cm diameter circle.

Decoration of this type is hard to date, but it may be significant that three slabs with similar 'marigold' designs were found in 8th- to 10th-century contexts during the Phase 1 excavations at nearby Whithorn.

The dyke where the stone was found was examined in April 2005 but no other decorated pieces were found. Disclaimed as Treasure Trove, the stone has been donated by the finder to Stranraer Museum (Acc. no. 2005.9).



Fig 23. Craigdhu. Decorated stone fragment.

Cairnhead Community Forest (Glencairn parish) A Hoan
Survey

NX 701 972 (centre) A walkover survey of Cairnhead Forest was conducted both in afforested areas and clearings. A total of 33 monuments or monument groups were identified. The main findings were of a late medieval farmstead and associated fields, cultivation remains and outbuildings. A number of large cairns were identified in several groups along the Dalwhat Water; these may be prehistoric funerary monuments. A number of other cairns and cultivation traces were also identified.

Report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Cairnhead Community Forest Trust.

Wether Hill Windfarm (Glencairn parish) A Dutton
Survey; excavation (Headland Archaeology)

NX 69299 92326 Excavations were carried out between June and September 2005 at two adjacent locations at the base of Craiglour Brae, which forms the N side of a small glen at Craiglearn, near Moniaive. Both sites had been previously identified during an archaeological survey along the proposed route for an access road for a windfarm situated on Wether Hill.

The excavated sites formed part of a substantially larger area of archaeological sites comprising enclosures, buildings and clearance cairns. Both sites were provisionally interpreted as sub-rectangular house platforms during the preliminary survey, with the potential for evidence of habitation and dating.

The excavations suggested phases of re-use or modification of both structures but provided no evidence of a chronology for these events, although it appears that both had been subject to robbing for the construction of an adjacent late 18th-century dyke.

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Neither site produced any datable material. The apparent absence of a hearth within either structure precludes the possibility that they represent a dwelling, even a seasonal one, suggesting that both were for housing livestock only. In the scheme of the distribution of sites in the glen, this is entirely consistent with the composition of a shieling settlement.

Reports lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: CRE Energy Ltd.

Innernessan (Inch parish) S Campbell
Medieval brooch (NMS)

NX 09 63 Silver octagonal brooch of 13th/14th-century date, bearing an amuletic inscription intended to safeguard the wearer. The brooch can be paralleled by a number of other examples from southern Scottish hoards such as Ayr, Branxholm and Brechin, and like many others the inscription does not follow a known formula but appears to be a reproduction of random letter forms by a non-literate craftsman.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.12/05) and allocated to Stranraer Museum.



Fig 24. Innernessan. Medieval silver brooch.

Soulseat Abbey (Inch parish) J Pickin
Watching brief

NX 1004 5870 Inspection of the foundation trench for an extension at the northern end of the former manse showed a 0.3m deep deposit of topsoil resting directly on natural gravel. A stone-sided feature with a mortar and re-used slate base was exposed towards the NE corner of the trench. This feature, which abutted a rich humic deposit and was sealed by topsoil, is probably an open drain or sunken path associated with an 18th- or 19th-century garden. No medieval deposits were noted.

Ingleston Motte (Kelton parish) A Penman, R McCubbin
Medieval (12th/13th century) motte

NX 774 579 A seventh excavation season in 2004 revealed further evidence for the Dreng occupation of this site (NX75NE 4; DES 2003, 45–6).

A trench was opened on the eastern quadrant of the summit of the feature, and confirmation of the total destruction by fire on two separate occasions was again obvious. Large areas of burning were found between the outer defence line (timber palisading and stone-founded timber towers) and the bases of the timber towers. A proliferation of iron rivet heads and square-headed nails point

to evidence for the conflagration of a quantity of timber. Artefacts recovered in the shape of imported French pottery and local galena-glazed pottery confirm a date for this site, which would appear to have been finally abandoned c AD 1235–50. Quantities of amethyst continue to be found, along with a variety of smooth polished stones and other decorative pebbles, the use or representation of which is still not clear.

The remnants of a furnace were discovered on the northern perimeter of the site, which may have been of slightly later date. It could have been associated with the salvaging of metalwork from the destroyed fortifications.

Continuing excavation of the timber defensive ring to the SE confirmed the presence of further palisading with additional, larger, strengthening uprights which may suggest the presence of a postern gateway. The foundations of a second tower were dismantled, but other than a number of post-holes set into the stonework there was no further dating or constructional evidence. It is conjectured that the stone foundations of these towers had been set into a layer of clay on the perimeter of the summit of the motte hill.

Sponsor: Dumfries and Galloway Council.

Ingleston Motte (Kelton parish) A Penman, R McCubbin
Medieval (12th/13th century) motte

NX 774 579 An eighth season of excavation in 2005 exposed the remnants of a further section of the timber hilltop defences constructed by probable Dreng settlers in the early part of the 13th century. An earlier 12th-century timber tower construction appears to have been burnt down during the local rebellion of c AD 1185, and evidence of its presence underneath the later ruins would confirm this.

The remnant of the stone base of a timber tower was excavated and the natural level was found underneath, an area which had been subjected to intense heat. The remnant of a paved area between the tower and the defensive perimeter was uncovered. Dating evidence was found in the form of numerous sherds of local and imported pottery of the 12th/13th centuries. A number of clench nails (one in perfect condition) were recovered from the layers of charcoal overlying part of the rubble from the tower. Part of a 13th-century bronze buckle was found over the paved area and two sherds of fancy pottery ware, one with incised decoration, point to imported goods of the same time. A number of stone-lined post-holes were exposed, pointing to either a re-use or a juxtaposition of some of the supporting timbers of the towers.

A smithying furnace on the northern perimeter of the motte hill, found during 2004 (see above), continued to be examined, and yielded pieces of slag and various metallic objects. The whole was sitting on top of sherds of local galena-glazed pottery. The furnace may have been employed in supplying iron material for the construction of the later of the two timber towers.

Continuing excavation following the line of the defences to the S of the founds of the stone-based timber towers has revealed the possible presence of a third stone-based defensive feature.

Excavation will continue in 2006.

Sponsors: Dumfries & Galloway Antiquarian Society, Robert Kiln Trust.

62 High Street, Kirkcudbright D Devereux
(Kirkcudbright parish)
Medieval burgh wall/back dyke

NX 6805 5085 In April 2005, a watching brief was maintained on the redevelopment of an 18th-century building, adjacent to the 17th-century Tolbooth, and at the centre of the medieval burgh. The site occupies a narrow 8m wide strip bounded by the High Street to the N and the line of the medieval burgh wall and ditch to the S.

A 0.9m wide trench, cut to a depth of c 1.5m, for a new waste pipe was cut from the front of the property southwards through the backland and beyond to link with the main sewer. At the N end of the trench, a densely packed layer of medium/large rounded cobbles was encountered. This was an exposure of the natural 'gravel ridge' on which the N-S length of Kirkcudbright High Street is built. This forms such a hard compacted surface that walls have been observed to be constructed on top of it with little discernible evidence of a foundation trench, as was the case in the course of the redevelopment of the existing building.

This natural surface was observed in the pipe trench extending some 20m S from the property frontage. Thereafter the section revealed a deep well-worked mixed loam over a clayey subsoil. No features were noted, except near the S end where the trench was widened to 1.5m to accommodate a manhole. Here, the trench cut through a 0.7m wide wall foundation of loosely clay-bonded angular stone rubble, resting on the clay subsoil and laid in a construction trench 0.8m deep. The surviving top level of the wall foundation was 0.6m below the modern ground surface. The southern outer edge of the foundation was 1.2m N of the present property boundary. The trench section between the two gave a slight indication of the beginning of slope into a ditch feature to the S. The pipe trench continued on the S side of the property boundary, but here the ground level was approximately 1m lower, probably the result of recent building activity. No clear indication of a ditch could be seen in either section of the trench.

The wall foundation encountered is almost certainly for the burgh wall or back dyke of Kirkcudbright. Excavation in 1993 at the Corby Slap site (DES 1993, 23), 200m to the E, revealed a similar feature on the S side of the burgh. Another section was excavated on the E side of the burgh at Tanpits Lane (DES 1993, 23). This is therefore the third exposure of the burgh wall, but no dating evidence has been found in any of the sections. Kirkcudbright was created a Royal Burgh in 1455, and this new status may have prompted the construction of a wall soon after. Certainly there are references to it in the account of the short English siege of 1547 when the townsfolk 'barred their gates and kept their dykes'. An encircling feature, either interpreted as a ditch or a wall, is also depicted on a English officer's sketch plan of the town, dated 1562-66.

Sponsors: Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries and Galloway Museums Service, Dumfries and Galloway Council.

Bagbie (Kirkmabreck parish)

J Pickin

?Standing stone

NX 4979 5635 Possible standing stone, 0.8m high x 0.85m wide, incorporated into a drystone head dyke. It is 30m S of Bagbie cairn and four-poster and on a direct sight-line between Bagbie standing stone and the two upright stones on the ESE edge of Bagbie cairn.

Barholm Castle (Kirkmabreck parish)

S Coulter, G Ewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 520 529 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2005 during excavations for the installation of services for the recently restored tower house (NX55SW 4; DES 2004, 36). Trenches were located to the S and E of the tower. Nothing of archaeological interest was recovered in these shallow cuts.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS

Cairnholy Chambered Cairn (Kirkmabreck parish)

S Coulter

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 5183 5403 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in November 2004 during the excavation of a very shallow (50mm)

trench for the concrete base of a new information board, c 10m SE of the northernmost of the two chambered cairns at Cairnholy (NX55SW 1). No finds or features of archaeological significance were found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS

Ae Village, Dumfries (Kirkmahoe parish)

A Saville

Neolithic axehead

(NMS)

NX 983 891 Neolithic polished stone axehead found by Mr Paul Priestly in the garden of 17 Birkieknowe, Ae Village. L 89mm x B 40mm x Th 16mm; Wt 82g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.41/05) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.

Kirkton (Kirkmahoe parish)

S Campbell

Medieval finger ring

(NMS)

NX 97 81 Gold finger ring with twin quatrefoil cusped bezels set with agates. This style can be dated from the late 15th to early 16th century, and a similar example can be seen in Hans Holbein's 1517 portrait of Benedikt von Hertenstein. Analytical analysis has shown that the gold content is around 20 carat – the medieval Scottish gold standard; this, and the use of agates, strongly suggest that the ring is the work of a local goldsmith copying wider European fashions.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.10/05) and allocated to Dumfries Museum.



Fig 25. Kirkton. Medieval gold finger ring.

Main Street, Beattock

Martin Cook

(Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish)

(AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation

NT 081 023 Prior to a proposed housing development, an evaluation in February 2005 identified a series of ditches which had been recognised as a cropmark complex (NT00SE 43) and interpreted as a possible Iron Age settlement and field system.

The evaluation identified three main components: the northern ditch of a trapezoidal enclosure, another ditch, and two pits. The enclosure ditch comprised a cut, 0.85m wide by 0.45m deep, with straight sides which ran into a V-shaped base. The ditch ran on an E-W alignment before turning to the SE. The second ditch lay in the western part of the development, measured c 40m long and was aligned NW-SE. It comprised concave sides running into a rounded base and was 0.9m wide by 0.3m deep. Animal bone and some undiagnostic iron implements were recovered from the two isolated pits.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Robert Potter & Partners.

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Lochnaw Castle, Leswalt (Leswalt parish) R Shaw
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NW 991 628 A watching brief at Lochnaw Castle (NW96SE 6.00) during November 2004 identified partial remains of the 1704 chapel (to limit of excavation). A red and black tiled floor was found at the northern extent of the excavation area, with an entrance (with threshold stone) in its eastern wall. A slabbed passageway was located to the E of this entrance, running N-S along the extent of the eastern chapel wall.

Subsequent monitoring was undertaken in May 2005 to examine the surface beneath the topsoil within the general courtyard. The character and depth of the existing northern and western courtyard walls also had to be determined. Six test pits were excavated, three in the interior of the courtyard area and three on the exterior, all positioned adjacent to the internal and external faces of the northern and western walls.

These test pits evidenced a red and black tiled and/or slabbed floor across almost the entire western half of the courtyard – where the footprint of the 1704 chapel was located, and a small area beyond to the E. The courtyard walls exhibited varying widths, ranging from 0.97m to 1.78m, and differed due to the nature of the founds that had been used to support the walls – being far more substantial for the western than northern wall. The exploratory scoops revealed that the slabbed passageway located in the previous works continued northwards and had an entrance in its eastern wall to allow entry into the courtyard. The slabbed passageway, however, did not extend all the way to the northern courtyard wall, but turned eastwards. Although not ascertained as yet, it then possibly connects with a N-S running wall, forming either a small room at the end of the slabbed passageway or an annexe to the chapel.

Report to be lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.
Sponsor: Cumming & Co Ltd.

Mill Loch (Lochmaben parish) T C Welsh
Motte-like feature

NY 074 832 Figure-of-eight mound, basally 80m (E-W) x 45m at W end; 15m top, narrowing to 35m with 7m top; ditch around W end 8m floor with outer bank on uphill side. N and S valleys isolate the mound, which is at the W end of Mill Loch.

Bargrennan White Cairn V Cummings, C Fowler
(Minnigaff parish)

Excavation

NX 352 783 Two trenches were opened in August and September 2005: one to the S of the cairn (NX37NE 1), encapsulating the passage and entrance, within the area of one opened in 2004 (*DES 2004*, 37). The second trench was T-shaped and at the rear of the monument, cutting through the cairn and its perimeter, exposing the area directly without the cairn. No significant remains were recovered from the rear trench, but one upright and one fallen kerbstone were located. In the southern, front trench, the urn located last year was recovered from a small pit. A series of kerbstones were also discovered around the original perimeter of the monument, which had all fallen forwards away from, and had become covered by, the collapsed cairn.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: British Academy, University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, University of Central Lancashire.

Bearmeal Knowe (Moffat parish) T C Welsh
?Bridgehead

NT 0927 0657 Bearmeal Knowe is a steep-sided hill 200m SE of Archbank Farm, an island between the current and former ravine of Birnock Water. The summit is overgrown, about 60 x 40m. Where the ground falls at the SE angle is a rectangular projection, 2m above the former ravine floor, which suggests a bridgehead, and the possibility that the hill was used defensively.



Fig 26. Bargrennan White Cairn chambered tomb.

Blaebeck (Moffat parish) T C Welsh
Enclosure; earthwork

NT 092 074 The remains lie in and E of Horseshoe Wood, SW of Blaebeck on the W bank of Moffat Water. They comprise a double-walled circular enclosure, 20m diameter over 1.5m walls, and 1.5m intramural gap, set on a 25m diameter mound, 1.5m high. In an arc, 30m E, is a bank and scarp, 7m broad, followed by a 10m terrace and further scarp.

Foundations 20m long overlie part of the inner arc. The circular enclosure is encroached by a later bank, 7m broad, which extends SW of the wood to the so-called Moffat Well Fort (NT00NE 24.01). At the SW corner of the wood another large bank curves off this eastwards for 11m. These remains look like part of the configuration of banks around Moffat Well Fort complex, forming a triangle against Birnock Water, but as the bank post-dates the double-walled enclosure, the fort may be medieval rather than prehistoric.

Granton (Moffat parish) T C Welsh
Motte-like knoll; homestead

NT 0755 0965 About 200m S of Granton House, on W side of road to Ericstane, is a mound, 50m across at the base, 10m summit, about 3m high, carved out of a NE-SW morainic ridge, leaving an isolated narrow spur NE, but only a shallow ditch dividing from the narrow ridge SW. There appears to be a ditch at the base round NE to E, and a D-shaped outwork to N.

NT 0753 0972 Oval homestead, NNW of the motte; 17m across on a rocky knoll, containing three divisions at different levels. The middle part is a circle 12m diameter over 2m wall.

Quaa Sike (Moffat parish) T C Welsh
Building platform and walls

NT 0772 0984 In the NW corner of an enclosure (NT00NE 67) is a raised rectangular platform; 6 x 4m top, 8 x 6m base, with banks radiating N and W towards the enclosing bank and ESE. In the NE arc is a semi-circular enclosure against the side of the enclosure, 7m deepest internally. In the SW angle of the enclosure is a curved pit, 16 x 7m.

Well Rig (Moffat parish) T C Welsh
Shielings

NT 085 110 On a ledge at 300m OD are five round shieling huts. The considerable vantage point from here suggests they could be more strategic in purpose.

Glenchamber (New Luce parish) J Pickin
Worked flint

NX 234 631; NX 238 638 Two small lithic groups were collected from molehills by Mr J McMillan of Glenchamber.

Group 1 comprises a broken edge scraper, a utilised blade, a utilised flake, two trimming or core rejuvenation flakes and seven pieces of waste. Group 2 comprises a core fragment, an end scraper on a flint chunk, a utilised blade, three utilised flakes, four waste pieces and a utilised ?jasper flake.

Both groups are probably Neolithic/Bronze Age. The flints are currently with the finder.

A75 Dunragit (Old Luce parish) D Wilson
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NX 141 577 to NX 187 567 A watching brief was undertaken in September and October 2005 on a series of test pits across the route of the planned road improvement scheme on the A75, close to Dunragit. In total, 147 test pits were excavated to a minimum depth of 1m, with a small number being excavated to 4m.

A number of flint flakes and pebbles were identified within the topsoil of four of the test pits excavated close to the boundary

of the Scheduled Dunragit Neolithic ceremonial complex. More modern features were also recorded elsewhere on the site, including a number of rubble and tile field drains, an area of rig and furrow and a few fragments of white ceramic and glass. No other significant archaeological features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS .

South Knockglass Croft, Stranraer R Shaw
(Portpatrick parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NX 035 576 A programme of historic building recording works was undertaken on the remains of South Knockglass Croft in May 2005, prior to demolition and the construction of a new house.

The structure comprised the upstanding remains of a croft house and associated enclosures. The existing structure was rectangular in plan, aligned NE-SW, and measured roughly 31 x 5.5m. It consisted of three distinct compartments, with a fourth, less-defined one at the SW end. There were two enclosures attached to the structure and a further detached one to the E.

The croft evolved over a period of time, altering from either a small simple rectangular structure or a slightly bigger longhouse-type building to a larger structure with attached outbuildings. Repairs and alterations were implemented during its occupation, including the insertion of a red brick chimney into the central gable and the reinforcing of several of the doorways with red bricks.

The structure probably dates from the early to mid-19th century, being finally abandoned in the late 1950s and becoming roofless and partially ruinous by the early 1970s.

Report to be lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.
Sponsors: A & W Barrowman.



Fig 27. South Knockglass Croft.

Dundrennan Abbey (Rerrick parish) M Márkus
Carved stones

NX 747 474 During 2004-5, the inventory of a collection of carved stone at Dundrennan Abbey, begun in 2003 (DES 2004, 39), was continued. This large collection is presently stored in various locations at the abbey. The stones covered so far are set out in the vaulted cellars on the W side of the cloisters, with some additional items retrieved from a sheeted area to the SE of the cloisters. New storage benches have been set up in the cellars, and this has enabled the collection to be rationalised, with stones being grouped according to their function.

Many of the stones catalogued during 2005 were found during archaeological investigations by Kirkdale Archaeology in the early 1990s, and a large proportion of these are vault ribs and their springers, with one or two related keystones. The ribs are very

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simply moulded with chamfered corners, and from the remains of the monks' day room with its octagonal column, vault ribs of this type were probably used here and in neighbouring areas. This large group of ribs can be sub-divided into three groups, according to variations in the basic dimensions of width and depth and, unlike most of the other stones in the collection, there are many masons' marks remaining.

Another interesting fragment has a rectangular socket in its upper surface, and has panels of decorative low-relief carving on all four sides (one rather sketchily worked). The underside is roughly worked flat around the edges, with the central area more roughly finished. This may once have supported a vertical element such as a cross, with a projecting section on the underside (now broken away) to stabilise the stone.

Inventory: October 2003 onwards, still continuing; 520 pieces catalogued by November 2005; 12th–15th century; NX74NW 1.

Archive held by HS and in NMRS.

See also www.arch-etype.net.

Sponsor: HS .



Fig 28. Dundrennan Abbey. ?Socket stone. (© RCAHMS)

Dundrennan Abbey (Rerrick parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NX 7489 4750 A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a drainage trench along the W frontage of the abbey church and the W range of the cloister. The machine-cut N–S aligned trench would stretch from the main entrance to the abbey church southwards for 50.5m before tying into the local main drain near the E entrance to the Maitland House gardens.

The extensive robbing of the abbey appears to have removed peripheral structures almost entirely. The site of the narthex in particular, half of which was trenched by these works, appears

to have been almost entirely robbed away, with internal levels removed down to natural deposits by stone salvage and modern drain insertions. No structures or original features other than those already visible were exposed by this extensive operation.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Kilmadock Development Trust.

Culdrochet (Stoneykirk parish)

J Pickin

Bronze Age axe-hammer

NX 083 563 Complete Bronze Age axe-hammer, made on a cobble of coarse-grained micaceous sandstone; found under a hedge by Mr R Williams at Kilgarth, Culdrochet. L 260mm x W 105mm x H 95mm. One face is slightly dished either side of the shaft-hole and the opposite face is flat at the butt end, but concave towards the blade. The sides and butt are gently rounded and the blade, especially at the tips, is curved. The shaft-hole has an hour-glass perforation; Diam 58mm. All surfaces have been pecked and ground and there are no signs of use or damage.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.20/05) and allocated to Stranraer Museum.

Grey Hill (Stoneykirk parish)

J Pickin

Hazelnut cache

NX 096 535 A substantial deposit of hazelnuts was discovered by Mr Tom Birkett whilst cutting a drainage trench in peat. They were found at a depth of c 1.4m either on or close to the base of the peat. The nuts appeared to be whole and the deposit exposed in the trench section was around 1m wide. The size of the deposit and the complete nature of the nuts indicates a human origin. No other material was found in association.

MoD West Freugh (Stoneykirk parish)

J Pickin

Watching brief

NX 113 525 to NX 118 533 A watching brief was carried out during the machine-excavation of a 0.9m deep x 0.3m wide high-voltage cable trench. For most of its length the trench was cut into compact sand dune, but areas of water-rolled cobbles, corresponding to old storm beach or pre-dune surfaces, were exposed at NX 1136 5283 and NX 1145 5304. A small number of burnt stones, presumably relating to human activity, were noted at the latter site.

Dalbeattie Road, Dumfries (Troqueer parish)

R Shaw

Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NX 9590 7519; NX 9606 7530 An evaluation was undertaken in May 2005 at a proposed development on two parcels of land next to Dalbeattie Road, adjacent to and within the Scheduled Curriestanes cursus. The evaluation comprised five trenches covering approximately 15% of Area A and 13 trenches covering 10% of Area B.

A prehistoric pit was found, containing pottery and charcoal. A number of other archaeological features were also revealed (pits and possible post-holes); however, most of these were quite truncated and contained no finds or datable material. The only other features found were modern drains, ditches, furrows and plough scars.

Report to be lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.

Sponsor: Dickie Homes.

Starryheugh Farm, Dumfries (Troqueer parish)

R Shaw

Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NX 9569 7521; NX 9541 7520 An evaluation was undertaken in October 2005 at a proposed development. The evaluation comprised 11 trenches covering approximately 8% of Area A and five trenches covering 10% of Area B. The development is NW of Curriestanes cursus and includes an area where a cropmark

DUNDEE CITY/EAST AYRSHIRE/EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

suggests there may be a roundhouse. No significant archaeological features were identified. The only features found were modern drains, ditches, a pit and plough scars.

Report to be lodged with Dumfries and Galloway SMR.
Sponsor: Laurence Wilson.

Westerhall, by Bentpath, Langholm (Westerkirk parish) T Addyman
(Addyman Associates)
Standing building recording

NY 319 893 Outline analytical assessment undertaken in January 2005 in advance of proposed alterations revealed a very complex evolutionary history from its origins as a 16th- or 17th-century laird's house (NY38NW 3). At least ten constructional phases and other events in the history of the structure were defined.

DUNDEE CITY

St Andrew's Cathedral (Dundee parish) M Roy
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 4001 2991 A watching brief was carried out in January 2005 during alterations to the entrance of St Andrew's Cathedral on the Nethergate. These alterations involved the excavation of three trenches in front of the N wall and entrance of the building to a depth of 0.45m below the existing ground surface. This revealed two walls of probable post-medieval date, under mortar and rubble debris resulting from the construction of the cathedral. The coarse stone foundations for the N wall and buttresses of the cathedral were visible to a depth of up to 0.7m beneath the existing paved surface. The post-medieval walls were aligned E-W and N-S and were probably associated with buildings that fronted onto the Nethergate. No artefacts were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Alexander Oastler Ltd.

EAST AYRSHIRE

Moorfield, Kilmarnock (Kilmarnock parish) R White
Medieval ?corn kiln (CFA Archaeology)

NS 408 375 The remains of a possible kiln with an associated flue and an undated linear feature were identified during evaluation work in 2004. Excavation was carried out in January 2005 to fully expose and excavate the kiln and flue.

The kiln was constructed within a large cut. It was stone-built and measured 2.75m in diameter internally at the top, narrowing to 1.6m at the base. Externally, the kiln structure measured 3.1m at the top and 2.2m at the base. A 15.2m long flue ran downslope from the structure towards the SE. The kiln had the appearance of a cereal – probably corn – drying kiln. The slabs at the base of the kiln displayed evidence of burning and heating, although there was no heating evidence on the outer wall stones. Several sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill of the flue and these have been attributed to the late medieval period, suggesting it was abandoned before this time.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Lands Improvement Holdings plc.

Rowallan Castle (Kilmarnock parish) T Addyman
Standing building recording; (Addyman Associates)
geophysical survey

NS 4347 4242 Comprehensive analytical re-assessment of the structural and historical evidence for the evolution of this complex

building (NS44SW 9.00) and its immediate surrounding landscape was undertaken between October 2004 and March 2005, as a contribution to a conservation plan.

As an additional part of the wider assessment, a geophysical survey was undertaken in order to further investigate evidence noted for outbuildings, gardens and surrounding enclosures.
Sponsor: Duffield Morgan Ltd.

Altonhill Farm, Kilmarnock (Kilmaurs parish) R White
Evaluation; watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NS 419 394 An evaluation was undertaken in March and April 2004 in advance of development on the western fringes of Kilmarnock; 105 trenches were excavated, amounting to 5% (c 19,240m²) of the development area. The features uncovered related to coal mining practices and the remains of a steading next to Hillhead Farm. The remains of the steading were in a very poor state and much disturbed by modern activities. A small gauge railway embankment was seen to cross through the second most northerly field, running from the western fields and disappearing into the Altonhill housing estate. This was probably for a narrow gauge coal-hauling railway which served a nearby colliery. An isolated pit was also discovered.

Subsequently, an excavation and watching brief were carried out in November 2004. A trench was excavated across the railway embankment, which was found to contain a single homogeneous fill, with a spread of coal ash over the top and upper parts of the slopes. The coal carriages spilling their loads as they moved along the line possibly deposited this coal ash. The presence of mineshafts and coal bings in the immediate surrounding area lend weight to the argument for the embankment being a coal-carrying railway line. The embankment is not shown on the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps but pre-dates the Altonhill housing scheme, therefore dating to between the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Two isolated spreads of burnt clay subsoil were recorded during the watching brief.

Reports lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: George Wimpey UK Ltd.

Grievehill Opencast Coal Scheme, New Cumnock (New Cumnock parish) M Kirby
Survey; evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 640 170 (centre) A survey and a series of trial excavations were carried out in July 2005 prior to the extension of an opencast coal scheme near New Cumnock. The features excavated/surveyed included a bell pit (NS61NW 16), an area of possible rig and furrow, a network of conjoining field boundary walls, a road (NS61NW 15), an enclosure, a sheepfold (NS61NW 23), a coal pit (NS61NW 19) and the remains of Mansfield Colliery. The majority of the features excavated were associated with earlier coal workings and all appeared to be of 19th-century origin.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: ATH Resources plc.

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Linn of Baldernock (Baldernock parish) S Nisbet
Lime kiln; mine; quarry

NS 591 757 Directly behind waterfall in glen of burn, stoop and room workings in limestone, 1.3m high, extending at least 20m behind waterfall.

On W side of road fronting small quarry, circular clamp kiln, 4m diameter by 2m deep.

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Ballencrieff Steading (Aberlady parish) M Roy, D Sproat
Evaluation; standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

NT 484 780 An evaluation and historic building survey were carried out in April 2005 on a 1.07ha proposed residential development. During the evaluation 14 trenches were excavated. No archaeologically significant remains were identified, though a compacted cobble track and drainage features associated with the farmstead were visible, particularly to the E of the buildings.

The steading consisted of a number of farm buildings which had been converted to piggeries in the 20th century but were originally used for storing and processing grain, with evidence of a fixed steam engine which would have driven a fixed threshing machine.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: GAP Developments Ltd.

Wagon Inn, Aberlady (Aberlady parish) M Kirby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 463 800 An evaluation was carried out in the grounds of the Wagon Inn (NT47NE 101) in May 2005 prior to a housing development. Nine trenches were excavated, amounting to 127.5m² (c 5% of the total development area). Two parallel lengths of wall were uncovered at a depth of c 1.1m below the current ground surface. Sherds of pottery recovered from the deposit between the walls suggest that they have medieval origins.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: East Garth Developments Ltd.

Archerfield, East Lodge (Dirleton parish) S Hogg, D Rankin
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 513 840 A watching brief was conducted between November 2004 and September 2005 at a development of a holiday home. The excavation of a sewer trench was observed, leading from the new building approximately 50m in an eastward direction over the village green between Dirleton Church and Dirleton war memorial. Although no significant archaeological remains were discovered, the excavation did reveal possible evidence of 18th/19th-century landscaping to create the village green.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Lin Berwick Trust.

Archerfield Estate (Dirleton parish) E Hindmarch
Designed landscape survey (AOC Archaeology)

NT 5056 8412 A walkover survey of the Archerfield Estate undertaken in December 2004 located designed landscape features varying in their state of preservation: walls, ha-has, areas of tree management, ponds, quarries, trackways, earthworks, a domestic dump, an ice house, tree bowls and a cairn. Most damage was due to the action of trees, either by root action, pushing or tree collapse. The landscape features identified reflected alterations from the 18th to 20th centuries carried out by various designers.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Archerfield Joint Venture Company.

Dirleton Castle (Dirleton parish) G Ewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 5158 8393; NT 5158 8401 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2005 during the excavation of two substantial pits in the terraced areas to the N and W of the castle rock. These pits were to be used for the replanting of trees. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Fenton Newmains Steading (Dirleton parish) G Geddes
Standing building recording (Headland Archaeology)

NT 5072 8141 Archaeological works between September and November 2005 comprised historic building recording and associated research regarding a part Grade B listed double courtyard steading (NT58SW 149) in advance of reconstruction as accommodation. The desk-based assessment and building recording suggested that the steading was founded as a double courtyard with a steam engine, stack and barn in the mid-19th century. Later additions increased the covered area without expansion of the original quadrangle in the 19th century. Much of the steading survived relatively well into the later 20th century, and it is only in the last ten years that whole ranges and roofs have been demolished and removed without recording. The steading included a number of designed elements of status and, although dilapidated, had been a farm of some size and quality, incorporating quality dressed stone and basic Palladian principles.

Report and archive to be deposited in East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: Avento Architecture and Design.

Glenisla, Abbotsford Road, North Berwick A Duffy
(Dirleton parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 536 852 A watching brief was carried out in August 2005 during groundbreaking works associated with a new house build. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Whitekirk Developments Ltd.

Gullane Links (Dirleton parish) M Wilson
Cairns

NT 4922 8555 A site visit in April 2002 located this linear cairn cemetery (NT48NE 1) at the position shown on the current OS map. Eleven of the original 13 cairns mentioned in the first field report from 1924 are still visible, running in two parallel lines in an approximate NE-SW direction.

Hays Builders Yard, Saltcoats Road, C O'Connell
Gullane (Dirleton parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 48220 82651 A watching brief was carried out in March 2005 during the excavation of foundations for a new house. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Cockburn Building Company Ltd.

Muirfield Drive, Gullane (Dirleton parish) C O'Connell
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 4908 8274 An evaluation was conducted in March 2005 on a greenfield site S of Muirfield Road in advance of a proposed housing development. Ten trenches were excavated with a combined total area of 1110m², amounting to 6% of the application area. The only archaeological features found were the remains of rig and furrow.

Archive to be deposited in East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Camerons Ltd for Hart Estates.

Muirfield Golf Course, Gullane (Dirleton parish) M Kirby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 485 841 An evaluation was carried out in February 2005, prior to the proposed construction of green-keepers' accommodation and an associated access road. The footprint of the building had been extensively excavated and used as a modern dump. There were no finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers.

Bellvue Hotel, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) I Suddaby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 6830 7851 A programme of trial trenching was conducted in August 2005 within the grounds of the derelict hotel (NT67NE 143), built in 1896–7 and burnt in a fire in 1989. A total of 224m² was investigated, 5% of the site. Deep cuts to the S and N of the hotel appeared to relate to pre-construction landscaping works and to post-fire digging and burial of burnt remains. No other features or deposits of archaeological interest were found.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: CgMs Consulting.

Former Empire Cinema, 44 High Street, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) M Roy
(AOC Archaeology)

?Late Iron Age 'warrior' burial;
late medieval/post-medieval urban

NT 678 788 Two trenches were excavated in an evaluation of possible medieval burghage plots. Two oval rubbish pits of probable late medieval/early post-medieval date were identified in the E of the development area, probably associated with properties fronting on the High Street. Both pits were sealed by an apparently imported silty loam soil, which was utilised in the post-medieval period to level the ground and create a terrace. A rubble deposit, possibly associated with demolition, overlay this imported soil to the E.

An archaeological excavation was subsequently carried out at the site between January and October 2005. A stepped trench was excavated in the NW of the site, ahead of a housing development.

A Late Iron Age cist grave, with evidence for secondary use for a warrior burial, was found to the S of the excavation area. The grave was sub-rectangular and 3.1m (E–W) x 1.9m, and was 1m deep. It had near-vertical sides and a generally flat base on the clay subsoil. The cist structure consisted of generally irregular sandstone side slabs, which were up to 0.6 x 0.6 x 0.16m. In the S side of the cist, the side slabs were topped by smaller sandstone blocks in a



Fig 29. Former Empire Cinema, Dunbar. Iron Age warrior burial.

drystone construction. The cist contained evidence for two burials. At the E end of the cist base a deposit of yellowish-brown silty sand contained the largely disarticulated remains of an adult skeleton and pin. The arrangement of the ribs and vertebrae suggested that this skeleton had been partially articulated when moved from the centre of the cist to make room for the secondary inhumation. This inhumation lay in a crouched position on its left side, with flexed arms and legs and the head to the E. It lay in the western part of the cist structure and had evidence for post-inhumation disturbance in the dispersal of toe bones and the apparent absence of the bones of the left hand. This inhumation was associated with several artefacts, comprising an iron spearhead (its position at the side of the body suggested that an entire spear had been deposited with the body), a sword and a pin. The sword lay underneath the body, roughly along the line of the backbone. The cist was covered by three flat sandstone slabs, which were up to 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.2m.

In the W of the site, a ditch and walls may have marked changing plot boundaries in the medieval period. The ditch was overlain by the cut for a late medieval stone-built well, and several other pit features were also present. A levelling deposit sealed these late medieval cut features. In the E of the site a group of stone-built drainage features, of possible post-medieval date, was encountered above this deposit.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Smith Architects, Dunbar.

Halhill Farm, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) M Johnson, A Curtis
Long cist cemetery (CFA Archaeology)

NT 674 775 An evaluation was carried out in January 2005 as a second phase of evaluation within the application area. The remains of a previously known enclosure (NT67NE 125) and a previously unknown long cist cemetery had been identified in 2003 (*DES 2004*, 43). The full extents of these could not be identified at that time due to the presence of a potato crop. This evaluation intended to test the extent of the cemetery and enclosure within the current application site.

Eight trenches were excavated, amounting to 6% (c 534m²) of the application area. Eight long cists were found in three of the trenches, establishing the limit of the cemetery. The enclosure ditch was identified in two of the trenches. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from its fill.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: George Wimpey East Scotland Ltd.

Jet Filling Station, Countess Road, Dunbar A Curtis
(Dunbar parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 676 785 A watching brief was carried out in May 2005 during the excavation of test pits. The work was requested due to the site's location in an area of considerable archaeological potential, lying towards the centre of the largest enclosure to the S of the 13th-century monastery (Friar's Croft). No remains of archaeological significance were revealed.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Bielside Properties Ltd.

Lafarge Cement UK North-East Quarry, Dunbar (Dunbar parish) J Gooder, Martin Cook
(AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 7252 7620 (centre) Archaeological trial trenching in September and October 2005, amounting to 84,535m², in the westernmost 132ha portion of a proposed quarry development at East Barns, revealed significant archaeological remains in three discrete areas, all of which will require additional investigative work. Given the excavation of a significant Mesolithic house (*DES 2003*, 56–7) in

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the immediate area, a programme of test pit survey, incorporating community involvement, was undertaken concurrently with the evaluation trenching. The 296 test pits failed to discover any significant distribution of small finds, although one barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was recovered at NT 7149 7666.

Extensive trenching failed to locate archaeological material at the following sites:

NT77NW 41 Late 18th-century windmill.
NT77NW 19 Two small cropmark enclosures (?ring-ditches).
NT77NW 25 ?Ring-ditch.

Only scant evidence – two curvilinear features – was unearthed when trenching in the area (NT 772 756) of a palisaded enclosure (NT77NW 30) lying adjacent to the Dryburn. While these two features may represent associated remains, no trace of the palisade slot was unearthed.

The site of at least one stone-built roundhouse with a paved floor and apparently two building phases was discovered at NT 7199 7681. Large piles of stone rubble in adjacent trenches probably mask the ground plan of additional roundhouses.

Post-holes and a curvilinear feature distributed over an area of approximately 500m² probably denote later prehistoric timber-built roundhouses at NT 7285 7577.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Lafarge Cement UK.

Old Gasworks, Belhaven Road, Dunbar G Geddes
(Dunbar parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation; standing building recording

NT 6721 7878 A programme of archaeological works at Dunbar Gasworks was undertaken in June and July 2005 in order to assess the survival of archaeological deposits and to record the remaining upstanding structures, ahead of redevelopment. Dunbar Gasworks was probably founded about 1826 and substantially expanded in the 1880s; it is an early example of a dedicated municipal gas supply. No additional structural remains or significant archaeological features were found during the 5% evaluation. The site was found to be contaminated by hydrocarbons and other chemicals, and heavily disturbed by services; some of these may have been part of the original 19th-century gas infrastructure. The remains of two buildings were identified within the northern perimeter wall. These have been recorded photographically and are thought to represent the remains of an early to mid-19th-century gasworks office and a mid-20th-century industrial building of uncertain function.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR.
Sponsor: Timberbush Associates.

Viridor Waste Facility, Easter Pinkerton D Atkinson
(Dunbar parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 713 753 An evaluation in January 2005 at the proposed site of a screening bund and drainage ditch comprised 260m of linear trial trenching within a parcel of land situated in open pasture adjacent to the A1, equating to roughly a 7.5% sample. The results of the evaluation included one feature identified as a large tree-throw and 14 field drains. A single sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was discovered on the periphery of the tree-throw. No further archaeological finds or features were identified.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Viridor Waste Management.

Garvald WWTW (Garvald & Barra parish) Martin Cook
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 5913 7096 An evaluation was carried out in July 2005 prior to the proposed construction of a water waste treatment works in

an area of c 2ha, due to the close proximity of Garvald Church and possible associated grange (NT57SE 5) and a pit alignment (NT57SE 105). Eight trenches totalling 708m² were opened. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts relating to the grange or pit alignment were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Gleeson Construction Ltd.

Dundurn, Longniddry (Gladsmuir parish) M Kirby
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 442 770 A watching brief was carried out in December 2004 during the excavation of foundations for a house. There were no finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in East Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Marlyn Minto.

Skateraw Farm (Innerwick parish) K Clapperton
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 733 752 A watching brief was carried out in December 2004 during topsoil stripping and the grubbing out of concrete foundations of a barn on the W side of the farm, in an area with extensive recorded archaeology (e.g. NT77NW 8). No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr J Watson.

Temple Mains, Cartshed and Granary G Geddes
(Innerwick parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Evaluation; standing building recording
NT 719 739 Archaeological works in January and February 2005 comprised an initial desk-based assessment, a programme of trial trenching, and historic building recording of a Grade B listed farmstead ahead of its redevelopment as housing.

The desk-based assessment concluded that there was the potential for archaeological remains to survive, although there was later disturbance over areas of the site. Trial trenching, equating to a 5% sample of the development area, revealed a number of features of a relatively modern date. No further archaeological deposits were encountered.

Historic building recording suggested that the standing agricultural buildings can be assigned to three phases, from the late 18th to the late 19th century. They include the remains of a late 18th-century steading, expanded with the addition of a cartshed/granary and, most interestingly, a mid-19th-century threshing mill that probably housed a combined thresher driven by a stationary steam engine. The adjacent engine room and brick stack are well preserved, and bearing boxes are still *in situ*.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Swanston Farm Ltd.

Templelands, Innerwick (Innerwick parish) C Hatherley
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 7204 7400 Trial trenching of a small parcel of land was undertaken in January 2005 in advance of development. The plot lies adjacent to the parish church. Two trenches equating to a 5% sample of the site were excavated. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Swanston Farm Ltd.

Thurston Steading (Innerwick parish) D Wilson, D Sproat
Standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

NT 7144 7446 A historic building survey was carried out on a residential development in July and August 2005. The steading



Fig 30. Temple Mains, Innerwick. View from the west.

consisted of a number of farm buildings, many of which had already been converted to dwellings. The E range was in the process of being converted and was the main focus of the survey. The steading (NT77SW 85) was built in the mid-1800s as a model farm on the lands of James Hunter. The farm included a rail track running along the feeding troughs of the E range, and an engine room for a fixed steam engine which would have driven a fixed threshing machine. Three main phases of construction were recorded. The initial phase was dated to between 1844–53, followed by the construction of cattle courts between 1853–94, and a number of subsidiary buildings constructed between 1907–44.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Tardus Ltd.

A1 Craighall Link, Mucklets Road, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish)

I Suddaby
(CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief; human burial

NT 330 715 (centre) Work was undertaken on the site of a campus for the new Queen Margaret University College. In May and June 2005, during the formation of a new link road from the A1, two sealed mineshafts associated with Mucklets Road Coal Pit (NT37SW 241) were exposed. The structures were recorded prior to their stabilisation with concrete.

In August 2005, following the unmonitored removal of topsoil along the wayleave for a new sewer to the S of the mineshafts, a visit to the site by a member of the public resulted in the discovery of human remains, which were reported to the police. A site visit located the source of the bones, and subsequent excavation recorded the remains of the grave. The feature was aligned close to N–S and the grave fill contained residual medieval and post-medieval artefacts, as well as a button which may have been associated with the burial.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: East Lothian Council.

3 Inveresk Village Road, Inveresk

(Inveresk parish)

R Heawood

(Abercorn Archaeology)

Evaluation

NT 3445 7214 Seven trenches were dug in a garden where it is proposed to build two detached houses, a short distance to the N of the *vicus* associated with Inveresk Roman fort. Two shallow irregular features were recorded, which may represent tree root disturbance rather than archaeological remains. A very wide steep-sided feature filled with dark grey sand was also considered to probably be natural. In addition, one fragment of Roman roof tile and eight pot sherds of Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date were found, mostly Scottish white gritty ware recovered from colluvium. The evaluation suggests that significant archaeological remains are unlikely to exist where groundworks are proposed, the lack of Roman features perhaps being a product of the steepness of the slope.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Pat Teague.

111 Market Street, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish)

Test pit

S Badger
(CFA Archaeology)

NT 336 728 In May 2005, a 1 x 2m test pit was excavated by hand. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered. It was excavated to assess the potential impact of previous unmonitored work on the site as the site lies within Fisherrow, a medieval suburb of Musselburgh.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Roger Gordon.

19 Mill Hill, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish)

Standing building recording

D Sproat
(AOC Archaeology)

NT 347 729 A measured survey of the internal elevations of the original walls of a former saw mill and tannery was undertaken in October and November 2004, prior to the development of the area

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for housing. The original mill dated to the early 19th century and was extended in brick during the mid-20th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Hartfield Homes Ltd.

11 Millhill Lane, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish) C O'Connell
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 3467 7289 A watching brief was carried out in December 2004 during groundbreaking works for a housing development. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr K Leitch.

Queen Margaret University Campus, Musselburgh (Inveresk parish) K Dingwall
(Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 3301 7143 An evaluation was carried out in August and September 2005 ahead of the construction of a new university campus. The area generally has high archaeological potential and human remains were discovered by chance on a spoil heap during preparatory works in August 2005 (see entry above).

A 5% sample was trenched, equating to 7105m². Several trenches were targeted on the area where the human remains were found, but no additional burials were uncovered. The bones did not come from a secure context, and probably date to the post-medieval period. The remaining features were post-medieval field drains and extensive areas of rig and furrow, one furrow containing a fragment of pottery dating to the 15th/16th century. No other features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: RELOCATE.

Wedderburn House, Inveresk (Inveresk parish) R Conolly
Roman Iron Age field system (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3487 7143 The third phase of excavation in September 2005 within the gardens of Wedderburn House, undertaken in advance of house-building, saw the stripping of topsoil from the remainder of the NE garden. Much of the stripped area had been disturbed by ash pits and hedge lines relating to Wedderburn House, but ditches of the NE-SW aligned field system that had been recorded in previous phases survived (e.g. *DES 2004*, 44-5). A pair of parallel ditches ran at right angles to the main ditches, presumably demarcating a trackway. Sherds of Samian and Romano-British pottery were recovered from the ditch fills. A quarry pit, containing Romano-British pottery, cut or was cut by a field system ditch, but the stratigraphic relationship could not be established.

The shallow remnants of rig and furrow of medieval or later date survived in the southern part of the site. Two undated pits were excavated. They were up to 1.2m deep and cut into sandy gravel, yet had vertical sides and relatively gravel-free fills, indicating that they may have been lined. A small flagged surface was also recorded, but not dated.

Report to be lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Gemcross Homes Ltd.

Mainshill Steading, Morham (Morham parish) G Geddes
Standing building recording; (Headland Archaeology)
evaluation; watching brief

NT 562 722 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken between January and November 2005 prior to the redevelopment of this double courtyard steading (NT57SE 146 and 119). The earliest map reference for Mainshill comes from the early 18th century but the first detailed graphic evidence, showing three separate buildings, comes from 1799. A detailed estate plan from 1807 shows the layout of the steading, and the 1st and 2nd

edition OS maps trace its development into the early 20th century. In particular, they show the major expansion of the steading in the late 19th century. Continued use throughout the 20th century has resulted in the alteration of the buildings, though large parts of the earlier phases survive.

The building survey found no evidence to contradict the cartographic sources. The late 18th-century buildings are built of a mixture of squared broken course sandstone and rubble sandstone, with dressed margins and hipped pantile roofs. Earlier buildings are gabled and built of random rubble. The late 19th-century elements are of notable quality in design and construction, and the group reflects the changing fortunes of farmers through the 18th and 19th centuries.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: Dunglass Ltd.

Abbey Church, Church Street, North Berwick (North Berwick parish) K Macfadyen, T Addyman
(Addyman Associates)
Watching brief; excavation

NT 5514 8532 A previous evaluation (*DES 2004*, 45) led to a general excavation in April 2005 of the northern part of the area along the W side of the Abbey Church Hall during the construction of a new extension.

The extent and character of the previously identified structure at the N end of the site (fronting onto Forth Street to the N and Church Street to the W) was more fully revealed. The structure was square with a narrow cobbled sunken pend along its S side. This was accessed off what is now Church Street to the W, and in turn gave access to the entrance to the lower level of the structure at the W end of its S wall. Evidence of wear on mortar floors and scars of former partitions within permitted the reconstruction of the ground floor interior spaces. A small vestibule within the entrance gave access to a passage along the W side of the structure (with evidence for a coal store to the NW) and a larger chamber of the E. The latter had a central fireplace in its E wall. It is probable that the W side of the larger chamber incorporated a stair.

Parts of the cobbled predecessor of Church Street were exposed along the W side of the early building, including a stone-lined drainage access.

The building had evidently been carefully dismantled and backfilled, perhaps following fire damage: the structure was known as the 'burnt house' in the mid-19th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Abbey Church, North Berwick.

Cherrytrees, Old Abbey Road, North Berwick M Johnson
(North Berwick parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 5475 8508 A desk-based assessment and 100% evaluation of a house footprint was carried out during September 2005. No features of archaeological significance were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Andrew White.

Gin Head, Tantallon, Admiralty Signals Station A Dutton, C Lowe
(North Berwick parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 593 852 A desk-based assessment and historic building survey of the research station and former signals establishment at Gin Head, near North Berwick, were undertaken in October 2005 in advance of proposals to develop the site for housing.

The site closed in 1993-4, since when it has lain derelict. The original site and many of the surviving buildings were constructed in 1943 specifically to test naval radars, including examples of captured German radar equipment. It continued to be used by the Admiralty

after the war for radar trials and was later sold to Ferranti.

Despite lacking any statutory protection, the site is identified as a historically important group of buildings. The physical remains of the buildings have been fully recorded.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Dunglass Ltd.

Glen Golf Club, North Berwick V Clements
(North Berwick parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 563 851 A watching brief was carried out in September and October 2005 during groundbreaking works associated with the redevelopment of the clubhouse. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: McLaren, Murdoch & Hamilton (Chartered Architects).

Kingstonhill Quarry, Kingston, North Berwick S Mitchell
(North Berwick parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 542 822 A watching brief was carried out in January 2005 during the excavation of an access road in relation to a proposed building extension. No archaeological remains were revealed and part of the monitored area had been previously disturbed, possibly by quarry works.

Reports lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Chalmers and Co.

Law Road, North Berwick (North Berwick parish) I Suddaby
Long cist; short cist (CFA Archaeology)

NT 553 852 In March 2005 an evaluation was undertaken in advance of housing development. Three trenches were opened, one of which exposed a slab-lined long cist containing human bone. Unauthorised soil stripping destroyed both this feature and any other unknown adjacent graves. A quantity of human bone was subsequently retrieved from this excavated soil. Further recording and excavation work at Law Road uncovered a stratigraphically lower, square short cist, within which were the bones of more than one individual, an iron knife and an iron penannular brooch.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Douglas Keir Architects.

Marine Hotel, 18 Cromwell Road, North Berwick M Kimber
(North Berwick parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Standing building recording; evaluation

NT 540 854 Three surviving 19th-century buildings due for demolition were surveyed between October 2004 and July 2005. The complex comprised the carriage sheds (Building A) and stables (Buildings B and C) for the Marine Hotel. Although the complex appears to be of one build, there is some suggestion that Building B and a now-demolished fourth building may pre-date, by a few years, Building C. In its completed form, Building A represented an ornate one-and-a-half storey carriage house accommodating at least two vehicles. Living accommodation was also provided by a small dwelling in the eastern bay, probably for the stable manager, and on the first floor above the carriage shed for the stable boys. Building B was evidently the stables and there is some suggestion that there was, at some point, a forge against the E gable. Building C mirrors Building B and was probably also used for stabling or as a feed store.

Archaeological monitoring of construction works around the hotel and a 5% evaluation of the site of the carriage house and stables were undertaken. Additional building recording of part of the stable (Building C) that had not been accessible during the earlier phase

was carried out. During the monitoring a well was discovered, which related to the use of the hotel in the 19th century as a spa resort. No other archaeological features were discovered.

Reports to be lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Fitzsimons for Heritage Hotels Ltd.

Old Abbey Road, North Berwick S Mitchell
(North Berwick parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 546 850 A watching brief was carried out in February 2005 in advance of housing development. Medieval remains had been discovered during prior phases of work (*DES 2002*, 40), and the proposed development site lay in close proximity to North Berwick Priory and later castle. The watching brief confirmed the existence and alignment of a wall footing and 2m deep sump identified during previous evaluations. The wall was up to 0.4m wide and was built from volcanic stones containing mortar. The sump contained deposits of loose soil and volcanic stones, which may represent demolition or collapse from the wall.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Barbour Homes Ltd.

Traprain Law (Prestonkirk parish) I Armit, S Badger,
Later prehistoric hillfort; Late Bronze Age F Hunter, E Nelis
axe hoard; prehistoric rock art; medieval building

NT 582 746 Following a devastating fire on Traprain Law in late summer 2003 and subsequent assessment work (*DES 2003*, 62) a series of remedial excavations was carried out on various parts of the hill. During spring and summer 2004 work focused on a damaged part of the S fringe of the summit area, with additional trenches excavated in burnt areas on the upper slopes on the S, E and W sides of the hill. The aim was to recover archaeological evidence from areas damaged and left vulnerable by the recent fire, and to provide additional information to aid the future management of the site.

The main focus of the 2004 excavations on the S edge of the summit was the W half of the medieval building S of the pond, the E half having been dug in 1997 (*PSAS 130*, 413–40). From the earlier work it was known that the building was constructed partly of massive stone wall footings (along its S wall), and partly utilised bedrock (for its N and E walls), but partial excavation had not clarified the character of the occupation. Much additional information was recovered from the 2004 excavations. The massive foundation stones along the S side of the building had supported a turf superstructure, with individual turfs recognisable among the collapsed material. Two successive floor surfaces, incorporating paving and other internal features, were identified in the W half of the building, confirming that it had undergone a complex sequence of occupation. Interpretation in the building, and indeed across the site as a whole, was severely hindered by rabbit burrowing which has caused (and continues to cause) tremendous damage to the archaeological deposits on the Law.

Although there were numerous finds from the medieval building, most were clearly residual and added little to the 14th-century abandonment date suggested by pottery from the previous excavations. One intriguing find is a small stone fragment recovered from the turf wall core, which bears a series of distinctive linear carvings apparently from a rock art panel similar in style to those on the NE side of the hill which were destroyed during quarrying operations in the 1930s. The context of the fragment could be interpreted either as residual (in redeposited turf) or placed (as a wall foundation deposit).

Immediately N of the medieval building and just S of the pond, which forms one of the major visible features of the summit, an area of metallised flooring was identified. From the dense concentrations

EAST LoTHIAN



Fig 31. Traprain Law. Simplified drawing of part of the new rock art panel.

of cannel coal waste (mainly restricted to primary processing debris) above this surface, it has been interpreted as the remains of a specialised cannel coal working area of later prehistoric date. A further surface and wall underlay this but were not fully excavated.

On the edge of the summit, just S of the medieval building, trenches were excavated over a terrace newly revealed by the fire. A series of stone wall footings and metalled surfaces associated with a hearth were identified; the walls did not survive well, but the structure(s) appeared to be sub-rectangular. Finds (including later prehistoric pottery, a stone ball and a whetstone) suggest a broadly Iron Age date. A flat area of outcropping bedrock, which had been used as part of a floor in the Iron Age, bore a series of earlier rock carvings. The motifs were dominated by pecked cup-and-ring marks, with multiple rings and connecting radial grooves. However, there were also lozenge, chevron and other motifs of unusual character. In form and condition, the cup-and-ring marks parallel those found on the NE of the hill (see above) but without the linear motifs which predominate in the latter area.

A second major focus of investigation was a trench just below the extreme E end of the summit area, where the fire had exposed stone features below an entrance through the late Roman period Cruden Wall. Excavation revealed a terraced construction forming a sloping path or ramp leading towards this entrance. Construction varied along the course of the ramp, with at least one area of resurfacing. The structure was exposed for a stretch of c 25m. Its projected lower course would have run through the area removed by quarrying on the NE side of the hill. The path seems both to permit and control access to the E entrance through the Cruden Wall. Associated finds were few, but include a fragment of a sheet bronze vessel.

The Cruden Wall was also examined where it terminated against the bedrock on the SW corner of the hill. Here the structure had been partly undermined by fire, exposing a construction similar to that seen in previous excavations, of substantial stone facing with a core of rubble and earth. The Cruden Wall here, however, was very poorly preserved and no deposits survived beneath it.

One further area of excavation was of particular note. On a small and precipitous ledge towards the top of the cliffs which fringe the S face of the Law, a hoard of four socketed and looped Late Bronze Age axeheads was found. These had been placed in a small shallow crack in the near-vertically sloping bedrock at the rear of the ledge. The sediments on the ledge had been burnt to a bright orange ash by the recent fire and any associated layers had been homogenised; the burning had also caused some damage to the bronzes themselves.

A series of other trenches were opened on terraces, principally on the W slopes of the hill. Most produced evidence for *in situ* archaeological deposits, and these terraces clearly formed the focus for human occupation at various points in the site's history. Finds include Roman pottery, Iron Age beads and bangles of glass, shale and cannel coal, and a small fragment of sheet gold.

Overall, the work in 2004 once again highlighted the importance of Traprain Law throughout prehistory and into the medieval period. It has further shown how exposed and vulnerable the enormously rich archaeological deposits on the site remain to a range of threats, most importantly rabbit and fire.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: HS , NMS.

Traprain Law (Prestonkirk parish)
Later prehistoric buildings; medieval building;
Roman finds

F Hunter
(NMS)

NT 580 747 Work in August 2005 concentrated on completing excavation of the western end of the medieval building first examined in 1996–7 and further investigated following a devastating fire in 2003 (*DES 2003*, 62). This modifies the results from 2004 (see above). The medieval building was shown to be a single-phase construction overlying earlier floor surfaces. No contemporary finds and few structural traces were recovered, and this end of the building may have been a store, with any occupation at the E end (where pottery was recovered in previous work). Two phases of later prehistoric levelling deposits underlay the building, filling gaps in the bedrock to provide a level surface. The lack of structural evidence suggests this was an outdoor area rather than part of a structure.

Some 50m to the WSW, fire had exposed a further terrace on the steep southern slopes of the hill. Half of this was available for examination. In the time available it could only be stripped and mapped, but the well-preserved remains of a sub-rectangular building were revealed, with a doorway in the N side and a near-central hearth. It was 4.5m wide externally (2.4m internally), and if symmetrical would have been c 12m long. A sturdy wall built into an Iron Age midden provided the footings for a turf wall on the S side; elsewhere this was founded on bedrock or cobble foundations. The date of the building is uncertain, as the occupation deposits had been homogenised or destroyed by the fire, although Late Roman pottery was found insecurely associated with the wall.

A further programme of fieldwalking and metal detecting over the burnt areas revealed a rich and diverse range of finds. Notable items include a conical gaming piece of cannel coal, beads of cannel coal and glass (including a Late Roman glass bead), a penannular brooch, a button-and-loop fastener and a range of Late Roman pottery. Earlier prehistoric finds include a microlithic core and a flake from a polished stone axe.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: HS , NMS.

Traprain Law (Prestonkirk parish)
Iron Age artefacts

F Hunter
(NMS)

NT 581 746 A small collection of items found after a fire on Traprain in the late 1980s was donated to NMS. These are of significance as no archaeological work took place to assess the

damage. They include pieces of shale bangle, a ground stone tool fragment and a hemispherical copper-alloy mount.

High Street, Prestonpans (Prestonpans parish) E Hindmarch
Evaluation; watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 391 748 Prior to the construction of a new store, an evaluation comprising 100m² was undertaken between September 2004 and October 2005, demonstrating that much of the proposed development area had undergone modern truncation of deposits. Archaeological remains were confined to the SW corner of the site. Here, three separate stone walls were recorded, together with buried soils of probable 19th-century date. The features contained fragments of saggars (large crude ceramic vessels made to hold pottery during firing in a kiln, and often marked by splashes of glaze) as well as quantities of glazed pottery sherds.

Following these discoveries, a watching brief was carried out in this SW corner of the site during the construction of the new building, but no further archaeological remains were impacted upon. No archaeological features or artefacts of any type were encountered during the watching brief.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Lidl UK.

Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project (Prestonpans parish) M Cressey
(CFA Archaeology)
Glassworks and pottery

NT 371 736 The project has completed its second season of work at Prestongrange Industrial Museum between March and October 2005 (*DES 2004*, 46; www.prestongrange.org/pcap/). Archaeological trial trenching was carried out on the site of a former 18th-century pottery and 17th-century glassworks.

A vaulted structure was found to have been re-used as a WW2 air-raid shelter. The vault was originally part of an air flue designed to draw air into a glass kiln. No structural remains associated with the kiln itself were found. In all probability this structure has been cleared leaving only the subterranean air flue. Two discrete dumps of 18th-century pottery sherds and saggars were found within its ruined walls.

Work elsewhere on the site uncovered the remains of wall footings that post-dated the vaulted structure. The preliminary results confirm several phases of building possibly associated with a later pottery.

Interim reports lodged with East Lothian SMR.

Sponsor: HLF.

126 Church Street, Tranent (Tranent parish) M Kirby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 4039 7312 An evaluation was carried out in October 2005 in advance of the construction of a dwelling house. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Report lodged with East Lothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Tommy Crooks.

124 High Street, Tranent (Tranent parish) S Leith
Watching brief (Abercorn Archaeology)

NT 4083 7267 A watching brief was carried out on groundbreaking works during the construction of a rear extension. No archaeological remains were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs A Brown.

Seton Sands (Tranent parish) S Campbell
Medieval annular brooch (NMS)

NT 42 76 Medieval lead-alloy annular brooch, part of a class of objects which imitated the more expensive bronze and precious

metal brooches, and which seem to have existed as an affordable mass-market alternative to those more expensive types. The ease of casting lead alloy meant that relatively elaborate copies could be cast in one piece, with little in the way of metalworking skills required to finish the object afterwards. Such brooches seem to have attained wide popularity in medieval Europe, and the same style can be found from Lapland to the Netherlands and from Scotland and the Baltic.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.35/05) and allocated to East Lothian Museum Service.

Tranent (Tranent parish) J Shiels
Medieval heraldic pendant (NMS)

NT 39 73 Shield-shaped medieval heraldic pendant with broken suspension loop and no enamel or gilding remaining; recovered by metal detecting. The pendant bears the device of six fraises, possibly the arms of Sir Simon Fraser, but its condition is poor. The Fraser family were significant landowners in East Lothian during this period. Shield 25 x 20mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.16/05) and allocated to East Lothian Museum Service.



Fig 32. Tranent. Medieval heraldic pendant.

Auldham (Whitekirk & Tynninghame parish) E Hindmarch
Early Christian cemetery (AOC Archaeology)

NT 6016 8476 An archaeological excavation and survey were undertaken between February and July 2005 after the discovery of human remains following ploughing. Following collection of these remains, test pitting and surface stripping of the affected area, the remains of an estimated 200 graves were identified. Due to the possibility of further damage to the graves it was decided that remains at risk from further damage should be rescued. During this process it became apparent that there were more graves than originally noted, resulting in 260 individual skeletons being recovered with at least a further 66 identified skeletons deemed safe and left *in situ*. Very little dating evidence was recovered from the graves, but possible dates may be attributed to the 9th or 10th centuries and later.

Excavation also revealed the remains of a stone building likely to be a small church or chapel showing three phases of construction. No physical dating evidence was found but comparisons with other such structures may suggest a date as early as the 9th century.

A large ditch running NW-SE across the southern edge of the site was partly excavated, but again no dating evidence was recovered. Limited examination showed that this ditch had been altered during its lifetime. It is possible that the ditch had its origins within later

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prehistory when it may have formed part of a promontory fort, and was altered when the site changed to ecclesiastical use.

A number of smaller features, such as pits and ditches, were located around the peripheries of the site and were seen to extend beyond the site boundaries. A limited amount of pottery was recovered from these features.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

Biel, Dunbar (Whittinghame parish) A Saville
Neolithic axehead (NMS)
NT 621 754 Neolithic polished stone axehead of quartz-diorite found by Mr Scott Burns. L 101mm x B 64 mm x Th 30mm; Wt 256g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.68/04) and allocated to East Lothian Museum Service.

Redshill Farm, near Gifford K Macfadyen, T Addyman
(Yester parish) (Addyman Associates)
Standing building recording

NT 525 660 Building recording and analytical survey were undertaken in October 2005 in advance of redevelopment of this remnant of a 19th-century farm steading. The surviving remains include the S range and part of the E range of a steading complex. The principal element of the S range, a four-arched cartshed with hayloft, was found to incorporate the major portions of a two-storeyed former dwelling (end of the 18th to early 19th century). This preserved a number of original features – windows, fireplaces, etc. – in its S, E and W walls. It is possible that the cottage was coeval with a barn-like structure that had occupied the W side of the court. Following conversion of the cottage to farm use, the complex was successively extended, with an infill structure to the SW and a later 19th-century lean-to structure to the SE. Much of the northern parts of the complex were demolished in the mid-20th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

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Farm Survey (Eaglesham parish) R Hunter, S Hunter
Survey

Greenfield Farm

NS 5398 4997 Concrete water tank, 120 x 100cm x 20cm high.
NS 5409 4987 Stone and turf bank, 2m wide x 0.7m high.
NS 5409 4987 Water tank, 108 x 95cm.
NS 5412 4983 Stone support, 3 x 1.5m x 0.3m high.
NS 5377 4981 – Turf bank, 3m wide x 0.4–0.2m high.
NS 5384 4970
NS 5374 4982 Culvert.
NS 5522 5076 Small quarry, 4.7 x 4.5m x 1m deep.
NS 5524 5077 Depression, 4.7 x 5.1m x 0.5m deep.
NS 5359 4973 – Scoops, ?for peat extraction, varying from
NS 5339 4959 20 x 21m x 50cm at back scarp to 6 x 2m.
NS 5325 4951 Quarry, 10 x 6.6m x 3m deep.
NS 5177 4850 Quarry, 10 x 7m x 1m deep.
NS 5175 4852 Bridge, 3.4m wide; spans road to Lochgoin Farm.

Blackwood farmlands

NS 5432 4938 Rig and furrow, 2m wide.

The following stone dykes, turf-covered banks, etc., lying SW of the ruinous remains of Blackwood farmstead, were surveyed by GPS field survey:

NS 5428 4926 – NS 5425 4923 Stone dykes.
NS 5426 4931 – NS 5421 4932 Turf-covered bank.
NS 5422 4930 – NS 5401 4922 Turf-covered bank.
NS 5411 4928 – NS 5412 4929 Turf-covered bank.
NS 5426 4929 – NS 5415 4922 Turf-covered bank.
NS 5431 4923 – NS 5430 4907 Turf-covered bank.
NS 5432 4927 – NS 5413 4907 Track and dyke.
NS 5419 4915 – NS 5422 4914 Turf banks.
NS 5419 4902 – NS 5413 4908 Turf bank.
NS 5413 4908 – NS 5402 4918 Stone dyke.
NS 5412 4907 Turf bank.
NS 5412 4908 – NS 5402 4898 Turf bank.
NS 5400 4920 – NS 5402 4919 Turf bank.

These banks are shown on the 1856 1st edition OS map.

NS 5420 4938 Well, 2m diameter.
NS 5430 4918 Two fragments of stone; if complete would measure 1.6m high.
NS 5440 4925 Cairn, 1 x 3m x 0.2m high.
NS 5442 4924 Scoop, 6 x 2 x 1m.
NS 5443 4923 – Low ruinous dyke, 0.5m x 0.2m high.
NS 5438 4926
NS 5423 4927 Area of stone, 2.5 x 3.6m x 0.3m high.
NS 5420 4927 Cairn, 2 x 2.3m x 0.1m high.
NS 5430 4903 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.

Braehead and Dunwan farmlands

NS 5452 4930 – Track, 2m wide.
NS 5455 4934
NS 5458 4935 – Stone dyke and large stones. ?Shown
NS 5458 4936 on 1789 Eglinton Plan.
NS 5458 4935 – Ruinous stone dyke.
NS 5458 4936
NS 5460 4945 – Ruinous stone dyke, 0.5m x 0.3m high.
NS 5459 4944
NS 5452 4933 Wooden bridge.
NS 5459 4905 – Ruinous broken bank. Although fragmented,
NS 5465 4914 may have been boundary dyke between Braehead and Dunwan farmlands; shown on 1789 Eglinton Plan.
NS 5514 4974 Boathouse, built in 1939, and slipway.
NS 5512 4979 Boathouse toilet, 9m diameter x 2.2m.
NS 5468 4894 Dunwan Hill (NS54NW 1), classified as a hill fort on OS maps, was subject to EDM survey by ACFA. The 12ft spread of rampart described by Feachem in 1963 now difficult to ascertain. Lack of substantial ramparts, debris or any ditches suggest this was a hilltop homestead, positioned for reasons of security.
NS 5474 4896 Quarried crags on E side of Dunwan Hill.
NS 5476 4899 Gateway on E side at base of Dunwan Hill.
NS 5476 4900 – Large stone and turf bank.
NS 5479 4903
NS 5477 4897 – Stone dyke, runs parallel to stone and turf
NS 5480 4901 bank above.
NS 5474 4889 Small enclosure, 5.5 x 4m, at base of Dunwan Hill.
NS 5471 4886 Small enclosure, 3 x 2.5m, at base of Dunwan Hill.
NS 5471 4886 – Dyke, 17.5 x 1 x 0.2m, from above enclosure.
NS 5468 4888
NS 5472 4886 – Two wells at base of Dunwan Hill.
NS 5474 4888
NS 5484 4903 ?Enclosure, 6.5m diameter; earth mound, 2 x 1.5 x 0.6m.

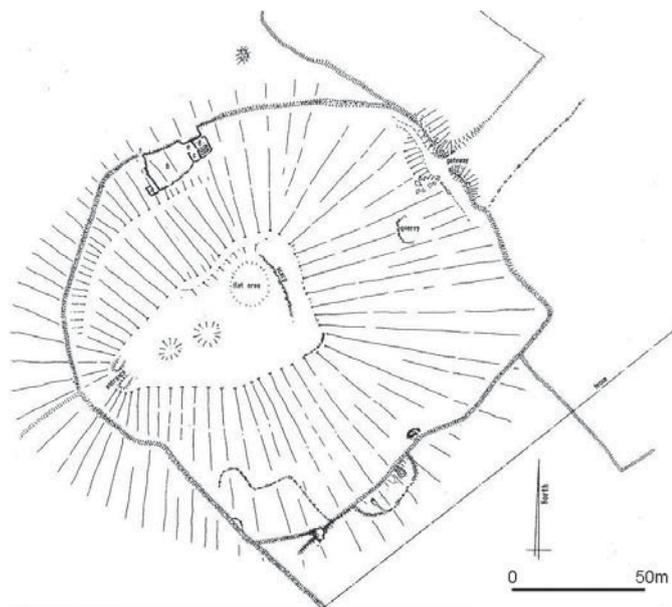


Fig 33. Dunwan Hill. Various features from NS 5474 4896 to NS 5471 4886/NS 5468 4888.

- NS 5499 4866 Peat cutting.
 NS 5482 4906 Two stone and turf banks, 5.5 x 1.2 x 0.4m; 2.7 x 1.2 x 0.6m.
 NS 5547 4942 Boathouse/bothy built in 1939; now disused and semi-ruinous.
 NS 5533 4871 – Turf bank, 2 x 0.6m.
 NS 5538 4868
 NS 5366 4676 Craighendunton Reservoir supply pipe.
 NS 5523 4876 Scoop, 11 x 5m x 2m at back scarp.
 NS 5422 4722 – Turf and metallated trackway, 2m wide, runs from sheepfold at NS 5422 4722 towards Blackwood Hill farmstead (*contra DES 2004*, 50).
 NS 5450 4839

Blackwood Hill farmlands

- NS 5436 4845 ?Well, 1.7 x 1.2m.
 NS 5447 4850 Well, 3 x 2m, on 1st edition OS map.
 NS 5419 4824 Stone, 0.5 x 0.75 x 0.45m.
 NS 5437 4854 Stone, 1.5 x 1.2m x 1m high.
 NS 5444 4829 Peat cutting.
 NS 5421 4854 Quarry scoop, Knockenbeg Hill, 6.7 x 3.9m x 2m at back scarp.
 NS 5421 4851 ?Lazy beds, 7.6 x 1.7m x 0.1m high at base of Knockenbeg Hill.
 NS 5445 4879 Quarry, 20 x 12.1 x 2m.
 NS 5447 4872 Quarry scoop, 6 x 3.1m, back scarp rises to 2m.
 NS 5438 4884 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
 NS 5427 4872 – Turf and stone bank, 2 x 1m to 0.3m high.
 NS 5446 4867
 NS 5469 4842 – Short length of dyke, 0.5m wide x 0.1m high.
 NS 5467 4841
 NS 5459 4823 – Turf bank, 2m wide x 0.4m high.
 NS 5452 4827
 NS 5474 4828 Quarried crags, 52m wide x 3.2m high.
 NS 5471 4834 – Turf bank, 2m wide x 0.4m high.
 NS 5461 4828
 NS 5478 4835 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
 NS 5473 4884 – Trackway.
 NS 5444 4843
 NS 5304 4726 Quarry, now infilled.
 NS 5321 4762 Wooden bridge, 1.9 x 0.65m.

East Revoch

- NS 5670 5033 Quarry, 10.5 x 14.6m x 3.75m at back scarp; further quarried area, 17.8 x 6.8m x 1m deep.
 NS 5637 5028 – Trackway, 2m wide.
 NS 5672 5036
 NS 5654 5040 Remains of cairn (NS55SE 5), 31 x 30m, surveyed.
 NS 5637 5042 Area of turf-covered stones, 8.7 x 7.5m x 0.3m high.
 NS 5640 5011 – Length of Revoch Cut surveyed, together with bridges, tunnels, etc. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
 NS 5674 5101
 NS 5655 5015 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
 NS 5700 5061 Quarry, 4.5 x 3m x 5m at back scarp.
 NS 5698 5054 – Trackway, 1.5m wide.
 NS 5700 5059
 NS 5721 5074 – Series of dams, previously noted.
 NS 5706 5037
 NS 5707 5075 – Low turf bank, 0.5m x 0.1m high.
 NS 5720 5076
 NS 5713 5068 – Low turf bank, 0.5m x 0.1m.
 NS 5711 5064
 NS 5712 5067 – Turf-covered stone setting.
 NS 5713 5068
 NS 5714 5067 – Low turf bank, 0.5m x 0.1m high.
 NS 5711 5059
 NS 5715 5070 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
 NS 5700 4999; Two quarries, 11 x 11.5m x 5m at back scarp, and 9.5 x 15m x 6m at back scarp; on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps as gravel pit.
 NS 5701 4999
 NS 5705 5001 – Area of stone, 13 x 7m.
 NS 5707 5000
 NS 5676 4999 – Low turf bank, 1m x 0.1m high.
 NS 5670 5010
 NS 5637 5060 Clearance cairn, 7 x 2m x 0.5m high.
 NS 5656 5058 Cobbled area, 4m diameter x 0.2m high.
 NS 5671 5074 Remains of cairn (NS55SE 4), 27 x 25m, surveyed.
 NS 5670 5072 – Fence line.
 NS 5672 5074
 NS 5660 5075; Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
 NS 5675 5075
 NS 5644 5079 Oval stone setting, 16 x 12m.
 NS 5644 5076 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
 NS 5653 5085 Raised turf area, 20m long x 3m and 0.5m wide.
 NS 5666 5050 Clearance cairn, 14.6 x 4.3m x 1m high.
 NS 5650 5101 Quarry, 15.2 x 12m x 1.5m high.
 NS 5652 5095 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
 NS 5650 5085 Dyke with ?ruinous lambing pen or shelter.
 NS 5635 5088 Re-used stone gate post within dyke.
 NS 5657 5083 – Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
 NS 5674 5107
 NS 5670 5082 Quarry scoop, 5 x 5.4m x 1.3m at back scarp.
 NS 5670 5080 Glacial erratic, 1.5 x 0.9m x 0.8m high.
 NS 5670 5089 Re-used quarry, 6 x 4m x 1.5m at back scarp; ?adapted as lambing pen.
 NS 5670 5089 ?Structure associated with re-used quarry above.
 NS 5689 5087 – Low turf bank, 0.5m x 0.2m high.
 NS 5687 5086
 NS 5690 5080 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
 NS 5694 5083 – Stone and turf bank, from 0.5–1m x 0.1m high.
 NS 5694 5085
 NS 5673 5096 Small cairn, 0.8m diameter x 0.2m high.

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- NS 5621 5085 Small glacial hillock surrounded by turf bank at its base.
- NS 5687 5081 Quarry, 9 x 4.1m x 2.5m at back scarp.
- NS 5695 5062 Raised bank, 20 x 1m x 0.5m high.
- NS 5701 5069 – Raised trackway, 33 x 4.5m x 0.4m high.
- NS 5698 5068
- NS 5694 5070 Large quarry, 31 x 10.9m x 12m at back scarp.
- NS 5645 5115 Quarry scoop, 3.5 x 3.8m x 3m at back scarp.
- NS 5642 5115 Oval quarry, 17.5 x 10m x 1.1m high.
- NS 5650 5113 Drainage ditches, 7–9m apart.
- NS 5648 5121 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
- NS 5649 5121 Quarry, 15 x 15.5m.
- NS 5623 5093 Turf-covered hollow, 1.8 x 1.5 x 0.15m.
- NS 5688 5092 Structure, ?relatively modern, 9 x 6.2m x 0.8m high; discarded cast-iron water valve.
- NS 5691 5087 Quarried crags, 28m wide x 10.9m high.
- NS 5691 5088 Pile of stones, 5.1 x 5.1m x 1.6m high, at base of crags above.
- NS 5670 5096 Cairn, 2 x 1.8m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5671 5099 Water control system constructed of concrete lintels; lies in mid-section of gully.
- NS 5628 5104 Re-used gate post, 1m high x 0.3 x 0.35m.
- NS 5622 5095 – Stone footings, 0.8m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5627 5098
- NS 5626 5091 – Stone footings, 0.8m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5661 5092
- NS 5623 5093 – Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
- NS 5652 5100
- NS 5678 5044 Large boulders covering 10 x 7m.
- NS 5677 5039 – Trackway, 3m wide.
- NS 5656 5058
- NS 5649 5000 Cairn, 2.5 x 1.75m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5651 5001 Large grass-covered bank, 24m long, spreading to 5.4m wide x 1.2m high. Associated with lade to Park Farm, on 2nd edition OS map.
- NS 5653 5002 Narrow track; runs downhill to large bank above.
- NS 5653 5002 Cairn, 4.5 x 2.5m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5651 4999 – Shallow ditch, 22.1 x 0.4m x 0.1m deep.
- NS 5652 5000
- NS 5657 4999 – Stone dyke, 0.5m x 0.3m high.
- NS 5656 5400
- NS 5653 5000 – Length of lade to Park Farm, surveyed; on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5708 4999;
- NS 5705 5000
- NS 5703 4996 – Short section of lade joining lade to Park Farm.
- NS 5705 4996
- West Revoch**
- NS 5635 5008 – Length of Revoch Cut surveyed together with bridges, tunnels, etc. On 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5775 4995
- Farmlands of Hol-Hall**
- NS 5686 4980 Bridge with dressed sandstone voussoirs, 16m long x 2.5m wide x 3.6m from key of arch down to water level.
- NS 5686 4980 – Trackway; on 1789 Eglinton Plan and 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5634 4948
- NS 5665 4970 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5682 4978 – Track, 2m wide.
- NS 5691 4975
- NS 5690 4974 Remains of Hol-Hall farmstead surveyed; first shown on 1789 Eglinton Plan.
- NS 5688 4976 Quarry, 6 x 2.3 x 2m.
- NS 5687 4980 – Dyke, 0.5m wide x 0.2m high; shown on 1895 2nd edition OS map.
- NS 5684 4961
- NS 5683 4974 Clearance cairn, 5 x 2m x 0.4m high.
- NS 5683 4974 – Turf-covered dyke, 1m wide x 0.2m high.
- NS 5687 4977
- NS 5703 4975 – Turf bank, 0.75m wide x 0.2m high.
- NS 5700 4970
- NS 5690 4962 Irregular bank, 11.3 x 2.5m x 0.3m high.
- NS 5700 4967 – Narrow channel.
- NS 5698 4967
- NS 5700 4958 – Ruinous dyke.
- NS 5685 4961
- NS 5697 4937 – Modern deep cut, 1.75m wide x 0.3m deep.
- NS 5693 4895
- NS 5690 4906 – Peat-cutting area, 0.3m deep.
- NS 5694 4905
- NS 5696 4929 – Large turf bank, 1.75m wide x 0.5m high.
- NS 5645 4825
- NS 5685 4900 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
- NS 5691 4890 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
- NS 5693 4894 – 16 lazy beds, varying in length, width and height, enclosed within turf bank.
- NS 5695 4890
- NS 5689 4879 – Turf bank, spread of 2 x 0.4m.
- NS 5686 4878
- NS 5697 4885 – Irregular bank, 2m wide x 0.25m high.
- NS 5700 4882
- NS 5663 4874 Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
- NS 5654 4869 Oval raised area, 9.6 x 7.2 x 0.15m.
- NS 5641 4864 Grass-covered ?platform, 14m wide x 11m deep x 5m at back scarp.
- NS 5611 4865 Quarry, 20.8 x 4m x 5m at back scarp; associated with raised circular banked platform, 9.6 x 6.9m.
- NS 5634 4889 Peat cutting.
- NS 5684 4858 – Turf-covered stone dyke, varying from 2.5m wide x 0.75m high to 0.5m wide x 0.1m high.
- NS 5662 4906
- NS 5563 4967 – Water pipe, 1.75m diameter, from Dunwan Dam; spans Dunwan Burn with the aid of four concrete supports.
- NS 5569 4975
- NS 5564 4971 – Ruinous dyke, 0.5 x 0.3m.
- NS 5561 4957
- NS 5570 4966 Quarried crags, 30m wide x 4m high.
- NS 5565 4970 Quarry, 15.5 x 4.8m x 3m at back scarp.
- NS 5562 4966 – Wide turf banks, varying from 3.5–5.8m wide x 0.3m high.
- NS 5562 4965
- NS 5557 4950 Wooden bridge supported by concrete pillars; spans Dunwan Burn.
- NS 5565 4960 Large drainage ditches.
- NS 5565 4949 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5569 4943 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5585 4910 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5600 4947 Hollow area, 2m diameter x 0.2m deep.
- NS 5599 4967 – Area of hollows.
- NS 5598 4972
- NS 5586 4960 Hollowed area, 3 x 2m x 0.3m deep.
- NS 5572 4984 Peat cutting, 0.3m deep.
- NS 5572 4984 Circular depression, 7 x 7m x 0.3m deep.
- NS 5607 4921 Peat cuttings, 50m (E–W) x 17m.
- NS 5605 4994 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5611 4882 Melowther Hill enclosure, 28 x 17m internally; constructed of turf banks spreading from 0.9–1.2m wide and maximum height of 0.25m.
- NS 5603 4882 ?Platform, 8m wide x 3m deep.

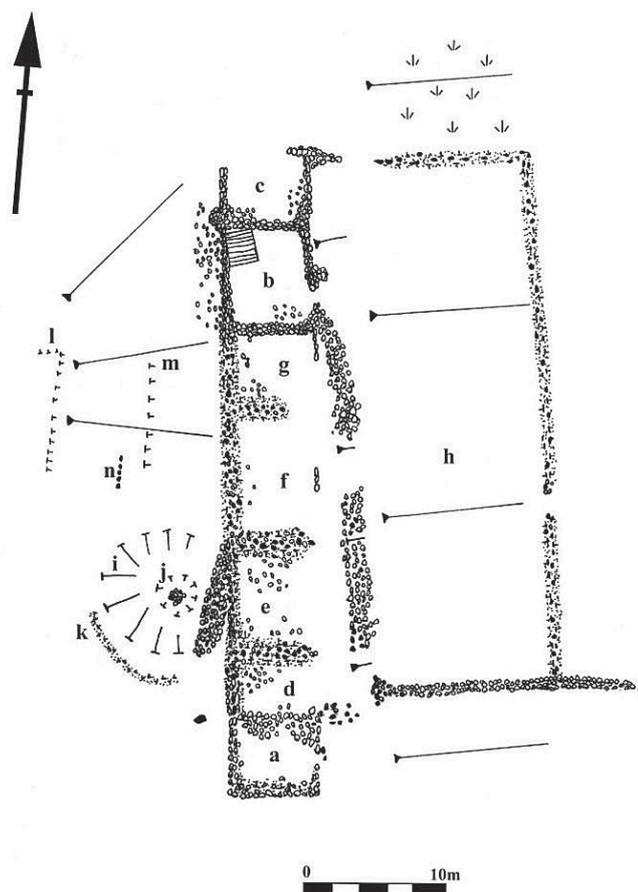


Fig 34. NS 5638 4934 The remains of Hol-Hall farmstead, shown on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.

- NS 5604 4881 – Turf banks, 1.5 x 0.2m.
- NS 5594 4875;
- NS 5603 4879
- NS 5605 4883 Disturbed ground, 3 x 3m.
- NS 5610 4881 – Turf bank, 1.5m wide x 0.6m high.
- NS 5608 4880
- NS 4510 4879 – Low turf bank.
- NS 5610 4876
- NS 5619 4885 – Low turf bank, 13 x 1m x 0.1m high.
- NS 5619 4884
- NS 5613 4927 – Two linear parallel turf banks, 1.2m apart,
- NS 5616 4926 1.5m wide x 0.3m high.
- NS 5615 4926 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5645 4930 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5638 4934 Remains of Hol-Hall farmstead surveyed;
- shown on 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.
- NS 5629 4990 – Turf banks of western yard of Hol-Hall
- NS 5629 4944 farmstead, 1m wide x 0.1m high. Shown on
- 1856 1st edition OS map.
- NS 5627 4940 Peat cutting, 0.3m deep.
- NS 5625 4942 Peat cutting, 0.2m deep.
- NS 5639 4940 Well; shown on 1856 1st edition OS map.
- NS 5612 4914 – Turf bank, 1–1.5m wide x 0.6m high.
- NS 5652 4922
- NS 5626 4947 Peat cutting, 0.2m deep.
- NS 5625 4914 Peat cutting, 0.5m deep.
- NS 5654 4925 – Turf bank, 1m wide x 0.2m high.
- NS 5653 4927
- NS 5658 4930 – Rig and furrow, 4m wide.
- NS 5673 4951
- NS 5640 4953 – Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5655 4970

- NS 5632 4954 Peat-cutting area, 20m diameter.
- NS 5636 4961 Quarry, 14.5 x 7m; back scarp of 3m; on 1st
- edition OS map as gravel pit.
- NS 5628 4953 Quarry scoop, 10.5 x 7m x 2m at back scarp;
- on 1st edition OS map as gravel pit.
- NS 5629 4968 Large quarry, 22.7 x 16.5m x 7.6m at back
- scarp; on 1st edition OS map as gravel pit.
- NS 5629 4968 Structure of drystone construction within
- quarry above, 2 x 3m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5626 4977; Quarried crags, 10m wide x 3.5m high.
- NS 5630 4976
- NS 5621 4994 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5648 4975 Quarry scoop, 4.4 x 3.6m; shown on 1st
- edition OS map as gravel pit.
- NS 5664 4872 Large quarry, 11.5 x 3.8m x 6m at back scarp.
- NS 5601 4974 Peat cutting, 0.3m deep.
- NS 5606 4979 Linear ditch.
- NS 5581 4988 – Linear cut, varies from 0.3–0.5m wide x 0.3m
- NS 5582 4992 deep.
- NS 5649 4964 – Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5670 4969
- NS 5674 4950 – Turf bank, 0.5m wide x 0.1m high.
- NS 5677 4965
- NS 5663 4953 – Turf bank, 1m wide x 0.3m high.
- NS 5666 4947

Picketlaw farmlands

- NS 5688 5148 – Picketlaw Water Treatment Station,
- NS 5696 5140 commissioned in 1998.
- NS 5692 5117 Stone, 0.8 x 0.6m x 0.7m high.
- NS 5693 5116 Scooped depression, 13 x 14.5m; probably
- natural.
- NS 5720 5112 Quarry, 7 x 5m x 3m at back scarp.
- NS 5721 5115 Culvert.
- NS 5723 5086 – Turf bank, 0.6m x 0.2m high.
- NS 5716 5088
- NS 5707 5096 – Turf bank, 1 x 0.2m.
- NS 5710 5105
- NS 5718 5109 Very low turf bank, 0.5m wide x 0.1m high.
- NS 5763 5136 – Turf bank, 0.5m wide x 0.1m high.
- NS 5709 5129
- NS 5703 5132 Old sandstone gate posts.
- NS 5718 5096 Quarry, 9.9 x 2.9m x 2.4m at back scarp.
- NS 5722 5096 Semi-circular ?enclosure, 8.5m diameter.
- NS 5721 5097 Turf banks, 0.5m wide x 0.1m high; forms an
- L-shape.
- NS 5715 5109 Quarry, 4.4 x 1.5m x 2.5m at back scarp.
- NS 5707 5109 Quarry, 5.9 x 1.2m x 1m at back scarp.
- NS 5709 5106 Semi-circular scoop, 4.9 x 2.8m x 0.2m deep.
- NS 5704 5092 Cairn, 4.3 x 3.1m x 0.5m high.
- NS 5728 5140 Quarry, 22 x 5.6m x 2m at back scarp.
- NS 5723 5141 – Low turf bank, 1.5m x 0.1m high.
- NS 5725 5147
- NS 5717 5153 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5727 5149 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5723 5158 Quarry, 6.8 x 2.9m x 1.5m at back scarp.
- NS 5713 5158 Quarry, 13m wide x 20m deep.
- NS 5716 5150 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5738 5153 – Turf and metalled trackway.
- NS 5725 5158
- NS 5728 5163 Rig and furrow, 3m wide.
- NS 5732 5179 Spring.

Full report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

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Rouken Mill (Eastwood parish) Mill

S Nisbet

NS 5489 5792 In steep side of glen above Auldhouse Burn, walls of rubble building, 9 x 4.2m internally by 0.5m thick. Upstanding to 1.7m high on downslope side, where square hole indicates possible axle location.

Adjacent falls heightened by rubble dam (NS 5487 5785) directly upstream of bridge, one of several dams forming reservoirs for Thornliebank printworks. In crest of natural falls below bridge, rock-cut lade, 0.5m wide, heads N towards mill, then interrupted by modern stepped path.

Ruins of Rouken meal mill, documented from 16th century, shown on plan of 'Rock End' mill lands by John Ainslie (1789).

Dam also fills man-made Rouken Glen pond (NS 550 578) to E. Pond developed from 1860s, initially as small curling pond, then enlarged to present size in 1924 by cutting into steep slope on SE side (slope disturbing prominent rig and furrow, shown on Ainslie's plan of Brocklees Farm), and forming raised embankment on NW side.

Second mill, 500m downstream (NS 5483 5825), is a folly built as a ruin in late 19th century to conceal water pump serving former Thornliebank House directly above.

Capellie Landfill, Neilston (Neilston parish)

Evaluation

R Shaw
(Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 476 586 An evaluation was undertaken in February 2005, comprising 20 trenches covering c 8% of the total development area. A number of field drains and a modern post-hole were identified. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: J & M Murdoch & Son Ltd.

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Avon Road, Barnton (City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation

S Mitchell

(CFA Archaeology)

NT 184 759 An evaluation was carried out in February 2005 in the gardens of Nos 2, 4 and 6 Avon Road. Seventeen trenches totalling 375m² were excavated. A linear stone wall footing, aligned N-S, was revealed in two of the trenches. It extended for a minimum of 17m, and was 0.5m wide and 0.4m high. It most likely represents a former garden feature or field boundary.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes Ltd.

Blackford Hill (City parish of Edinburgh)

Rock carving

M Wilson

NT 2537 7061 A site visit and survey was initially carried out in July 2002, with a further visit in August 2004, to the site of a carving of a deer on a SW-facing slab of bedrock below the summit of Blackford Hill. The original NMRS entry (NT27SE 606) only described a deer carving, however, closer examination revealed a humanoid figure, possibly representing a hunter. The deer carving is very prominent compared to the human, but the latter is definitely pecked from the rock using the same technique as the deer. The deer is 145 x 107mm; the horns are 47mm and 45mm long. The human 'hunter' figure (which is 21mm to the left of the nose of the deer) is 17 x 68mm, with legs 30mm long. It appears to be holding a weapon of sorts on its left side, possibly a representation of a bow and arrow, this being 37mm long.

Blackfriars Street

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Medieval urban

R Will, A Radley

(GUARD)

NT 2602 7353 Excavation in May and June 2005 uncovered an extensive medieval midden along with late medieval property divisions running N-S through the site (NT27SE 543). Within these property divisions were stone foundations of buildings and floor surfaces, along with a well lined with a wooden barrel. A comprehensive environmental sampling strategy was employed throughout the midden and within the burgage plots.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Blackfriars Development Company.

Bridge Street, Pipe Lane

(City parish of Edinburgh)

Evaluation

R Cachart

(SUAT)

NT 3047 7424 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in October and November 2005 to locate and assess part of Portobello Harbour wall structure and recover pottery from deposits of kiln waste used for land reclamation, prior to a proposed development adjacent to the evaluation area.

The evaluation site is located on open ground on the SE side of two restored Scheduled pottery kilns (NT37SW 172.01) on the former site of the Waverley Pottery. Based on cartographic evidence, two trenches were located so as to overlie the projected line of the E wall of Portobello Harbour channel. The two trenches were hand-excavated, one reaching a maximum sondage depth of 2.2m and then probed with an auger for a further 0.33m.

Excavation revealed that, below topsoil, waste from the pottery had been dumped to infill and level the ground. The dumps comprised clinker, ash, cinders, bricks and cobbles as well as silt, gravel, sand and clay. Pottery sherds recovered from the dumping date from the early to late 19th century. Tip lines formed by the dumping descended to the NW, tentatively indicating dumping over the E quayside and into the channel between the harbour walls. The pottery waste dumping overlay loose sand containing early 19th-century pottery, large pantile fragments, and cobbles.

No structural evidence of the harbour was located. It was concluded that the E harbour wall may lie below trench depth, be located further to the E (perhaps under Pipe Lane), or the stonework has been robbed out at this location.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Lothian Amusements Ltd.

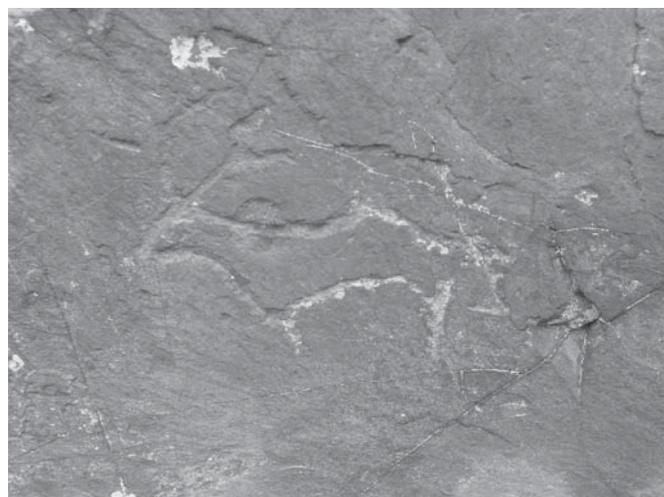


Fig 35. Blackford Hill. Rock carving showing deer. (Photo: M Wilson)

Bridgend Farm, Craigmillar L Breslin
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2800 7105 In January 2005 two test trenches were dug approximately NW–SE across a suspected area of mill lade. No archaeological features were located.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Calton Gate Redevelopment: New Street P Trickett
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 262 738 A standing building record was made of the former SMT Bus Depot (NT27SE 192) in July 2005, before the building was demolished in advance of a new development.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Environ UK Ltd.

Coalhill 2, Leith (City parish of Edinburgh) M Roy
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 268 763 An evaluation was undertaken in November 2005 of a proposed residential development on open land to the S of the Water of Leith. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Buredi Ltd.

Coburg Street, Leith E Hindmarch
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Citadel

NT 2674 7654 The projected route of the Leith Citadel ditch and revetment wall (NT27NE 10) was found during an evaluation between November 2004 and January 2005. Evidence of later stone robbing from the revetment wall was also recorded. In addition, buried garden soils possibly dating to the 17th century were seen to exist in the NE part of the site. Earlier coastal deposits also survived on site. No evidence was encountered of structures within the Citadel.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Hart Estates Ltd.

Colinton Castle (City parish of Edinburgh) M Kirby
Standing building recording (CFA Archaeology)

NT 2165 6934 Colinton Castle (NT26NW 4) is a Grade B listed building and Scheduled Ancient Monument situated in the grounds of Merchiston Castle School. As a result of the collapse of the S tower in 2003, Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for a programme of remedial work. This was carried out in two phases: the removal and recording of masonry from outside the collapsed S tower; and the removal and recording of rubble from the first floor of the castle, and from the remaining base of the collapsed S tower. A total of 266 pieces of worked masonry were recovered during the two phases of work.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Merchiston Castle School.

Commercial Street, Leith I Suddaby
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2685 7662 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2005 during the excavation of the tower base for a telecom mast on the S side of Commercial Street. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Stappard Howes.

Cramond Campus (City parish of Edinburgh) R Engl
Roman defences and road (AOC Archaeology)

NT 193 767; NT 193 770 Due to the proximity of Cramond Roman fort (NT17NE 3.00), a programme of archaeological works was undertaken between April and June 2005 on linear groundbreaking works associated with proposed pipe-laying connected with residential and leisure development. The works consisted of three elements: topsoil stripping and excavation, a watching brief, and the monitoring of the Scheduled area to the NE of the fort.

The topsoil stripping and subsequent excavation revealed the continuation of three large Roman ditch features recorded during recent excavations, together with a further outlying ditch feature. A number of linear cut features and a pit of unknown date were also recorded, as were two boundary walls of probable post-medieval date.

The watching brief phase uncovered a 23m long section of Roman road, aligned NW–SE, which also appeared to show continued use throughout the medieval period.

A number of small finds, consisting of Roman and medieval ceramics and several iron and copper objects, were recovered from the ditch features and road.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: AMA Construction.

Cramond House, The South Drive V E Dean
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Driveway

NT 1932 7673 Recent building works on the site of the former Cramond Campus of the University of Edinburgh involved the cutting of a trench, c 40 x 1m and more than 1m deep, through an old driveway, shown on Bauchop's 1815 *Plan of Cramond* as running from the south lodge towards the E-facing front of Cramond House. The opportunity was taken to make a brief record of the layers, where visible in the section.

Full details lodged with NMRS.

Cramond Roman Fort H M D Jones
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Geophysical survey

NT 192 769 Ground resistance and magnetometry survey (*DES 2004*, 53) was augmented by further magnetometry, with readings taken at closer intervals. Lines of magnetic anomaly correlated both with the resistive linear 'garden' features aligned on North Berwick Law, and with those on the Roman alignment. Some isolated significant magnetic anomalies, c 2m square, could represent kiln and metalworking sites in this NE *vicus* area of the Roman fort.

Sponsors: HS , Cramond and Harthill Estates, University of Edinburgh – Dept Geosciences, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Cramond Roman Fort H M D Jones
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Geophysical survey

NT 1906 7695; NT 1896 7695 A ground resistance survey of three 20 x 20m squares was made in the area to the E of Cramond Tower to see if the ditch, detected as a low resistance along the edge of the raised beach (*DES 2004*, 53), continued to the W and linked with the known Roman ditch at the tower pond. A low resistance, c 3m wide, was found to curve to the S to encompass the pond. The curvature was such that the ditch could be seen as a continuation of the N–S ditch on the E side of the fort rather than forming a T-junction onto the side of it.

The second survey, 100m to the W of the first, comprised a 40 x 40m area, with its N edge parallel to and 15m N of the fort wall

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and set to cover the N exit from the fort. The Roman gutter on the W side of the exit was recognised, and a 5m linear high resistance continued this line to the N of the fort wall. The survey found no indication of the wall. Low resistance lines are likely to relate to previous excavations.

Sponsors: Mr Eric Jamieson, Cramond Tower, City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Cultins Road, Hermiston Gait C Hatherley
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 182 712 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2005 in advance of a commercial development immediately to the W of Cultins Road in an area that has been established to be rich in prehistoric remains. Trial trenching exposed a 4% sample of the area and confirmed that there had been substantial disturbance over the majority of the site in the very recent past. No archaeologically significant deposits or finds were identified.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Hood Graham Ltd for Branded Hotel and Leisure Group.

Duddingston Bridge M Cressey
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 2861 7208 A standing building survey was carried out in October 2005 to record the remains of a stone-built bridge crossing the Braid Burn at Duddingston. The existing bridge is part of a larger crossing over the Braid Burn. This bridge is integral to a cast-iron skew rail bridge constructed in March 1831 by the Shotts Iron Company (NT27SE 553). The railway now forms the cycle route of the former Edinburgh to Dalkeith Coal Railway, known locally as the Innocent Railway. The results confirmed that the bridge has a single segmented arch, surmounted by a parapet topped by ashlar coping stones. Breaks in build at each end of the existing parapet were at one time part of a longer stone boundary wall, depicted on the 1855 1st edition OS map.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Gregor Properties.

Edinburgh Castle, Coal Yard A Radley, D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 252 735 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2005 during the excavation of six substantial test pits in the area known as the coal yard (NT27SE 1.43), which presently forms the open space at the E end of the castle tunnel. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Edinburgh Castle Esplanade L Scott, E Bailey
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 254 735 A watching brief was required between March and May 2005 during the installation of electrical supplies around the S, E and N perimeters of Edinburgh Castle Esplanade (NT27SE 5). The watching brief confirmed that a substantial depth of relatively modern material, probably deriving from the 18th century onwards, forms the level ground of the esplanade. No other significant archaeology was encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Edinburgh Castle, Mills Mount Battery D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2511 7356 A watching brief was undertaken in April and May 2005 during the excavation of a large shallow trench at the usual position of the one o'clock gun, part of a programme of re-laying flagstones over the whole area of the Mills Mount battery (NT27SE 1.14), which is intended to be the site of ceremonial guns. Structures thought likely to be uncovered were the top of the tunnel vault, the foundations for the gun platform, and other undisturbed archaeological deposits. It was noted that the area to the S of Mills Mount had been massively disturbed in recent years in respect of the new access tunnel, and that intact ancient surfaces and deposits may exist only in the area of this excavation.

The excavation revealed the almost intact remains of the foundation masonry for an old gun platform, altered at some stage by the removal of original paving slabs. The site was then buried under a thin skim of sand and mortar dust before a newer, smaller platform replaced it. The truncated E side of this structure suggested that the tunnel and vault to the E had been inserted through the E splayed side of this platform, and consequently post-dates it. The top of the tunnel vault was also seen, apparently built against the existing S face of the N wall of Mills Mount.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Edinburgh Castle, Portcullis Gate A Radley, D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 2517 7352 An evaluation was undertaken in April and May 2005 to assess proposed works for the installation of a new distribution/collection point for the audio tours inside (to the NW of) the Portcullis Gate (NT27SE 1.04). The trench was located 4.25m NW of the steps up to the sentry walk and the bedrock immediately NE of the gate, and reached a maximum depth of 1.2m. Structural remains and finds from a wide range of periods were revealed, and the area appears to have suffered little modern disturbance compared with other areas of the castle.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Edmonstone Biomedical Centre M Kirby
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief; excavation

NT 296 701 A watching brief carried out in July and August 2005 during ground preparation work for a new biomedical research centre at Little France uncovered two ha-ha walls. A subsequent programme of excavation was undertaken to establish the relationship between the ha-ha walls and two field boundary walls running perpendicular to them. These walls appear to pre-date the ha-ha, but they have been altered and more recent stonework has been inserted/added at the points where the boundary walls meet the ha-ha walls. The type of field drain uncovered in the associated ditches suggested that the ha-ha walls have 19th-century origins. The ha-ha walls are thought to be associated with Edmonstone House, situated to the S of the development area.

Reports lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Balfour Beatty.

40-42 Elbe Street, Leith D Hind, R Cachart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (SUAT)
Standing building recording; evaluation

NT 2750 7635 (centre) A low-intensity building recording exercise was carried out in August 2004 prior to the demolition of 40-42 Elbe Street. The work showed that the building had remained

ostensibly the same throughout its life on the upper two floors. However, modifications on the first and ground floors had been carried out between 1950–75.

A site evaluation was undertaken after demolition. This revealed several large post-holes in a general N–S alignment, and cultivation marks at the N end of the site. The edge of a ditch feature was revealed on the S side of the site. It was considered that these findings merited further work in the form of an excavation.

At the N end of the site an area measuring 25 x 9m was excavated. This revealed further post-holes in a double line on an E–W alignment. The post-holes post-dated the cultivation activity, but it could not be established for certain exactly what form of structure they represented. Further evidence of late post-medieval cultivation was revealed in the form of cultivation soil and slots. A brass buckle was recovered from the cultivation soil and a sherd of pottery was recovered from one of the cultivation slots, which indicates a late post-medieval date for working the soil here.

At the S end of the site, the area of the ditch feature was expanded and further investigated. As the ditch was excavated it reached ground water level. The ditch was aligned NE–SW and measured c 6m across, with shallow sloping sides. The backfill was found to contain well-preserved wood, some in the form of planks, and other organic material. Late post-medieval green-glaze pottery sherds and Anglo-Dutch ware sherds were recovered, as well as fragments of slate and glass bottles. It appears that the ditch was used as a general dumping ground for demolition debris during the late post-medieval/early modern period. A further trench was excavated in the SW corner of the site, which showed the continuation of the ditch feature.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Rutland Design and Build Ltd.

Firrhill Drive, Oxbgangs R Conolly
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 236 694 An evaluation was carried out in June 2005 ahead of redevelopment. Approximately 50% of the 1.7ha site had been disturbed by the construction and demolition of tower blocks in the area or was otherwise unavailable for trenching; trenches equal to c 5% of the available area were excavated. These demonstrated that to the E of Firrhill Drive the site had been heavily disturbed in the 1960s when the neighbouring tower blocks were built, but parts of the site to the W had not been subject to disturbance. However, no archaeologically significant features were identified.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Dunedin Canmore Housing Association.

Granton Harbour (City parish of Edinburgh) M Cressey
Photographic survey (CFA Archaeology)

NT 234590 779807 A watching brief and subsequent photographic survey of timber piles were carried out between June 2004 and June 2005 during redevelopment for housing on an area of reclaimed land located between the Western Breakwater (NT27NW 28.02) and Middle Pier (DES 2004, 55).

A large number of timber piles associated with the former Esparto grass wharf were removed and stored on site. The piles were photographed in detail and all significant fixtures and fittings were recorded. The majority of the piles appear to be recent, and are probably associated with renovation work carried out in 1937. Occasional fragments of timber appear to be earlier and are likely to be from the original 1863 structure. Some of the piles were found to contain wrought iron nails, and are likely to have been the timbers that supported the wharf deck.

Interim reports lodged with Edinburgh SMR.
Sponsor: Forth Property Developments Ltd.

Granton Harbour, Middle Pier M Cressey
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2378 7756 A watching brief was undertaken at Granton Harbour between November 2004 and April 2005. Two sondages measuring 3 x 5m were excavated by machine in reclaimed ground against the W edge of Middle Pier (NT27NW 28). This was done in order to locate a low water landing slip depicted on the 1st edition OS map, and to see if the construction methods used mirrored the low water landing slip visible on the E side of Middle Pier.

The stepped construction of the W side of Middle Pier appeared to mirror the corresponding sections on the E side. The eastern low water landing slip was surfaced with stone setts, whereas on the western side areas of concrete were observed. These results accord well with early 19th-century construction drawings of the harbour.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Gregor Shore plc.

Graysmill School (City parish of Edinburgh) S Mitchell
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 219 702 (centre) A walkover survey and desk-based assessment carried out in November 2005 identified an A listed dovecot and a non-designated building located within a development area. The evaluation identified deposits up to 2m deep of recently made ground. Part of a wall footing was identified close to Redhall House dovecot, and is presumed to be associated with Redhall House gardens. No other archaeological remains were identified.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Miller Homes Ltd.

Jeffrey Street/Canongate L Breslin
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 260 737 A watching brief was carried out between November 2004 and April 2005 during the excavation of service trenches along Jeffrey Street and the Canongate in Edinburgh's Old Town.

Late medieval deposits were found 70cm below the road surface at the SE end of Jeffrey Street, as well as the extent of heavy modern truncation resulting from the late 19th-century construction of the street. Towards the NW end of Jeffrey Street, a coursed sandstone wall was uncovered. Observed largely in section, the wall was aligned NE–SW. The alignment and depth of overlying made-up ground suggest that this is the remains of a boundary wall or building associated with the original properties demolished during the building of Jeffrey Street. No dating evidence was found in relation to this wall. A single sherd of locally made White Gritty ware, probably dating to the late 15th or 16th century, was recovered at the SE end of Jeffrey Street, near the High Street.

During the excavation of the trench along the Canongate, from the junction with St Mary's Street and Jeffrey Street to the junction with Calton Road, no archaeologically significant finds or deposits were identified. Although the trench crossed the location of the Flodden Wall's Netherbow Port, no evidence was found to suggest the remains of this structure.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR.
Sponsor: GMJV for Scottish Water Solutions.

John Knox House/Netherbow Arts Centre M Cressey
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief; standing building recording

NT 2609 7370 A watching brief and standing building recording were carried out between April 2004 and July 2005 at the Netherbow Centre/John Knox House (NT27SE 57). Part of the redevelopment involved the removal of stonework associated with the former 20th-

EDINBURGH, CITY OF

century arts centre, which partly exposed the E-facing elevation of John Knox House. Foundation works within the basement were expected to lead to the recovery of medieval archaeological remains, but two test pits failed to provide any evidence.

A new internal opening through an arched press recess on the ground floor of John Knox House led to the recovery of a large oak lintel, which was submitted for dendrochronological dating. A felling date of 1560 was attained, and correlating evidence showed that the timber was imported from Norway.

The standing building survey recorded three blocked cupboards and floor-joist sockets associated with a former tenement building, one of several that were known to stand on the site before the construction of the Moray Knox Church.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Malcolm Fraser Architects.

Lady Lawson Street (City parish of Edinburgh) K Clapperton
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 2512 7313 A watching brief was carried out in May and June 2005 during groundworks relating to the redevelopment of a car park as housing. As the site was located in central Edinburgh it had high archaeological potential. The main deposits across the site were mid- to late 20th century in date, and suggest that the site was razed then levelled prior to the construction of the car park. At the NW of the site, a section behind a modern wall contained the remains of a possible midden. All finds recovered date to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Report to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: UNITE plc.

Lochrin Basin (City parish of Edinburgh) D Wilson, P Trickett
Watching brief; evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 246 727 Due to the proximity of the Union Canal (NT27SW 39 and 83), a Scheduled Ancient Monument, a watching brief was carried out between August and October 2005 during the demolition of buildings and associated groundbreaking works on the Lochrin Place development site. Part of the walls of the basin and the S side of the basin bridge were recorded.

An evaluation was subsequently carried out. Sections of the walls of the basin were exposed, as well as sections of walls of other buildings contemporary with the basin. A large number of ceramic fragments were recovered from the bottom fill of the basin.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: M & M Lochrin Development Ltd.

Madelvic Factory, Granton G Geddes
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 2317 7707 A desk-based assessment and historic building survey were undertaken in November and December 2004 at the former Madelvic car factory in advance of redevelopment. Map references suggest that an 18th-century house and gardens, Broom Park, was replaced in 1898 by the construction of the Madelvic works, office and generating blocks – symmetrical rectangular blocks of well-lit flat-roofed brick buildings. This was the first purpose-built car factory in Britain. It is likely that the central area of the works block was enclosed some time between 1902 and 1906. The buildings were used as a car factory until WW1, and after 1925 became a central component of the United Wire Works until 2001. Changing use throughout the 20th century saw the majority of the internal features associated with car production removed, though small vestiges survived, and the external character of the buildings were largely intact.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Malcolm Fraser Architects.

Mortonhall (City parish of Edinburgh) J Shiels
Anglo-Saxon disc-headed pin (NMS)

NT 26 67 Copper-alloy disc-headed pin with the shaft bent to c 30°; recovered by metal detecting. The pinhead has been made by hammering the top of the shaft to a flat disc. The disc has then been decorated by a series of four vertical and two horizontal punched ring-and-dot ornament on each side. The shaft of the pin has no collar and tapers to a point. A punched hole in the pinhead is not in alignment with the rest of the dot decoration, suggesting a deliberate hole for threading the pin to a garment for safe-keeping. Both Anglo-Saxon and Viking period garment hooks bear similar designs and punched holes for attachment. L 95mm; pinhead diam 55mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.22/05) and allocated to NMS.

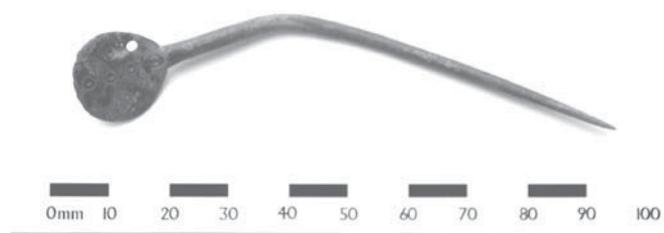


Fig 36. Mortonhall. Anglo-Saxon disc-headed pin.

Oxgangs School, Colinton Mains R White
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2289 6941 A watching brief was carried out during groundbreaking works as part of the Braid Burn Flood Prevention Scheme at Oxgangs Primary School playing fields in July 2005. No archaeological features or deposits were found within the development area.

Reports lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Palace of Holyroodhouse G Ewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Standing building recording; watching brief

NT 269 738 This phase of services upgrading (DES 2004, 56) affects the NW tower of the Palace complex, and as such retains evidence of the evolution of the site from some form of monastic guest accommodation, possibly developed by James IV and later developed by James V, before its ultimate absorption within the late 17th-century plan largely extant today. Detailed evidence of floor construction, remodelling of doors and windows, and a complex sequence of changes of access are being recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS

Palace of Holyroodhouse (Gardens) D Stewart
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

c NT 269 739 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2005 during the excavation of extensive trenches in the gardens around the Palace of Holyroodhouse (NT27SE 35.00) and the abbey (NT27SE 35.01). The archaeological potential of these areas was somewhat limited by the extensive landscaping works undertaken in the gardens over the last two centuries, although there was a higher chance of encountering buried features near the ruinous abbey. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS

Quatermile D Sproat, Martin Cook, A Hunter Blair
(City parish of Edinburgh) (AOC Archaeology)
Standing building recording; evaluation

NT 254 729 A programme of historic building recording was completed at the site of the former Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, prior to the demolition of the majority of the buildings except the original Bryce Surgical and Medical Hospitals, the Red Home, the Ear and Throat Pavilion and the Ophthalmological Pavilion. A stone-by-stone survey was also completed of the remains of George Watson's Hospital, the earliest surviving building on site, an 18th-century school building designed by William Adam.

An evaluation was also undertaken in advance of the demolition of the former George Watson's Hospital. The work was required to investigate the possibility of archaeological remains in areas of undeveloped land, as well as to assess the need for future work in areas of truncation. Five trenches comprising 230m² were excavated in the SE corner of the site. The ground was found to have been horizontally truncated during earlier building works and no significant archaeological features or artefacts were discovered.

A second evaluation was undertaken at the NW area of the site due to its proximity to the Telfer Wall. A number of archaeological features were encountered across the subject area, comprising a buried soil horizon truncated by sandstone walls associated with demolished tenement buildings of Archibald Place and Lauriston Lane, and the former laundry building of the Royal Infirmary. Although a very modest amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, as well as modern ceramics, were recovered, no structural features associated with the buried topsoil horizon were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Gladedale Capital Projects Ltd.

St Margaret's Park, Corstorphine H M D Jones
(City parish of Edinburgh)
Geophysical survey

NT 198 726 The ground resistance survey started in 2004 (*DES 2004*, 52) was concluded by further survey to the W of the Dower House of three 20 x 20m squares. The main high resistance, running N-S, aligned with a property boundary shown on the 1895 25 inch OS map. Another high resistance nearer the Dower House aligned with a building shown on this map. Angular low resistances to the N and W of this 'high' could represent robbed-out buildings possibly erected by Samuel Mitchelson, who made many additions around 1765.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

St Mary's Star of the Sea, Leith M Kirby
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 271 762 An evaluation was undertaken during October 2005 at St Mary's Star of the Sea (NT27NE 1361). Two trenches were excavated, amounting to 32m² (c 10% of the development area). This second phase of evaluation uncovered a vaulted cellar and a pit containing a sandstone and lime mortar column. Both these features are thought to date from the 18th/19th century. Phase one of the evaluation was undertaken in 2004 (*DES 2004*, 57) and uncovered evidence of medieval activity and human remains.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Gregor Properties Ltd.

Spring Gardens, Holyrood I Suddaby
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 274 742 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were conducted in May 2005 in advance of a proposed housing

development on land between Spring Gardens and Holyrood Park.

Topographic evidence suggests this site has never been developed. On the 19th-century Edinburgh Town Plans it is shown as landscaped gardens with paths and structures, later annotated as greenhouses. A mill lade serving the Clock Mill runs along the southern edge of the site.

Trial trenching covered 125m², just over 5% of the site. This led to the recording of examples of paths, surfaces and structures such as cold frames/greenhouses conforming to the position of features on the Town Plans.

Report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Carronvale Homes Ltd.

Straiton Park and Ride A Curtis, R White
(City parish of Edinburgh) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 271 664 A programme of archaeological work was required in advance of a new Park and Ride facility. No sites were found in the application area during a desk-based assessment. In February 2005, 18 trial trenches were excavated, comprising 5% of the application area. No features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR.
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council City Development.

Tabernacle Church, Henderson Street, Leith P Masser
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 269 763 Five 1 x 1m test pits were excavated in November 2005 beside the 20th-century church at the corner of Henderson Street and Giles Street. A test pit at the SW end of the church located a wall foundation, identified as part of a 'Mission Hall' mapped by the OS in 1876. The wall foundation cut a soil deposit that produced a single sherd of late medieval pottery. Test pits NE of the church encountered backfilled 19th-century basements; test pits to the SE did not reveal any significant archaeological deposits, but showed that this area of the site had not been basemented.

Report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Port of Leith Housing Association.

United Reform Church, 108 Duke Street R Conolly
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 2713 7577 A watching brief was maintained in August 2005 during the grubbing up of the foundations of this 19th-century church and ancillary buildings. The church was demolished to make way for a new church and flats and had been recorded previously (*DES 2004*, 58).

The location alongside Duke Street, a historic route into Leith, places it in an area that would have been on the frontline during the mid-16th-century sieges of Leith. The construction of the church had entailed massive disturbance and no archaeologically significant features were identified during the watching brief.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Port of Leith Housing Association.

Wellhouse Tower, Princes Street Gardens G Geddes
(City parish of Edinburgh) (Headland Archaeology)
Standing building recording; evaluation

NT 2508 7361 Historic building survey, desk-based assessment and test evaluation were undertaken between September and December 2005 at the medieval Wellhouse Tower (NT27SE 1.12), which was, in places, in danger of localised collapse. Prior to this work, the building was attributed to the 14th-century 'Golden Age'

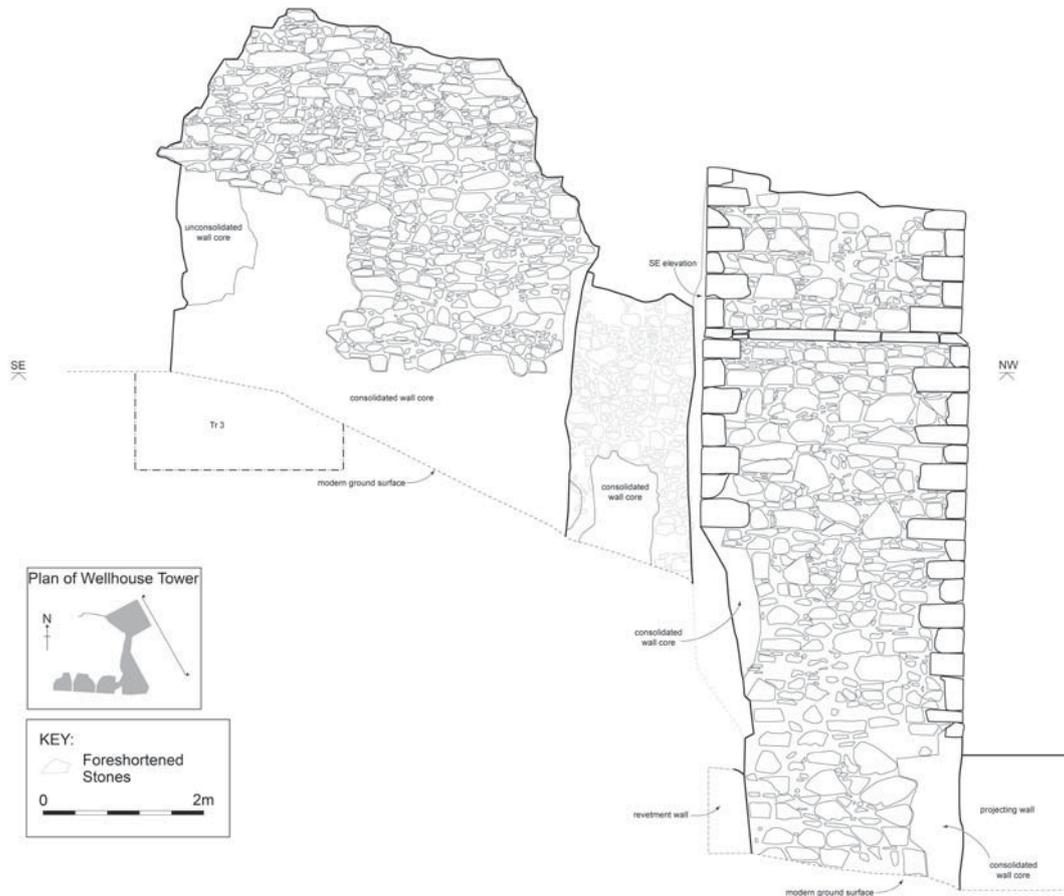


Fig 37. Wellhouse Tower, Princes Street Gardens. NE external elevation.

of Edinburgh Castle, though little research had been undertaken on its use or the reason for its dereliction.

The desk-based assessment looked mainly at cartographic sources and early artistic depictions. The most important results suggest that the tower was already in ruins by the late 17th century and that it had small S and E extensions that do not survive.

The building recording included stone-by-stone illustration of the surviving medieval masonry. Analysis suggests that the 14th-century building was altered during use and may have been at least three storeys high, with a dedicated square well-tower to the NE. Considerable 'conservation' work has been undertaken on the Wellhouse in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Evaluation, totalling 10m², uncovered some evidence for the position of the NW corner of the building. A cobbled surface was uncovered at the SW corner, which suggests that the tower may have protected a path down the edge of Castle Rock. A substantial sandstone wall was exposed in the interior of the building, which suggests later alteration and use.

Finds include 14th/15th-century pottery, most from a late medieval reduced gritty jug.

Report to be lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Bankhead Farm, Balerno (Currie parish) M Cressey, A Curtis Standing building recording; watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 1530 6620 A historic building survey of a series of derelict farm buildings on the N side of a former farmhouse and byre at Bankhead Farm was carried out in February 2005, prior to their conversion to dwellings. Five principal phases of development were recorded within the two buildings examined (Buildings 1 and 2). There was no evidence within the fabric of the buildings to suggest that they are any earlier than the early to mid-19th century.

Building 1 was a purpose-built shelter-shed with a byre below and loft above, fronting a small stock enclosure. This arrangement is shown on the 1855 1st edition OS map. The structure was probably built during the first half of the 19th century. The loft above the byre was probably used for the storage of fodder. Some time during the 20th century the wall heads of the upper storey were heightened to accommodate a new A-framed roof.

Building 2 was originally a single farmhouse and byre occupying a rectangular plan. The building is shown with two compartments on the 1893 2nd edition OS map. At this period, a stable/workshop and a cartshed were present with a possible courtyard in between. By 1913 a brick-built garage had been built against the cartshed wall. The main farmhouse was by this time extended on its S side to form a larger farm complex with an open courtyard plan. A cursory inspection within the farmhouse showed that modern refurbishment has completely hidden the internal wall fabric and nothing could be gleaned from the interior of this building.

A watching brief was undertaken in November 2005 during the excavation of drainage trenches. No remains of archaeological significance were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Johnston & Co Architects.

Heriot Watt Research Park North (Currie parish)

Archaeological recording

NT 173 699 A programme of archaeological works was undertaken between March and November 2005 on the site of an extension to Heriot Watt Research Park. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: James Clydesdale and Associates.

M Roy, L Scott (AOC Archaeology)

Hermiston Gait, Edinburgh (Currie parish) E Hindmarch
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 1795 7010 A watching brief was undertaken in December 2004 and January 2005 during construction of a new Park and Ride. No evidence of significant archaeology was observed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

Ravelrig House, Balerno (Currie parish) T Addyman
Standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NT 1600 6675 Monitoring of service excavations and works in 2005 was associated with the conversion of 17th-century Ravelrig House (*DES 2003*, 74–5).

Monitoring of trenching along the E and SE parts of the original house revealed little of significance. Continuing work within the eastern part of the house permitted the refining of the standing building survey previously reported.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Burrell Company Ltd.

Warriston Farm, Currie (Currie parish) S Badger
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 166 689 A watching brief was undertaken in January and February 2005 during the excavation of the tower base for a telecom mast near Warriston Farm. No features of archaeological interest were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Stappard Howes.

Dalmeny Village (Dalmeny parish) H M D Jones
Geophysical survey

NT 143 774 A ground resistance survey (*DES 2004*, 59) was continued on the S and NE sides of the road junction. Nine 20 x 20m squares were surveyed on the S side and four on the NE corner; all limited by the area of grass verge. The S side shows thin linear high and low resistance lines, both parallel and at right angles to the road at the W end of the survey, together with some angled lines that probably represent trenches for services to the cottages. The thin linear anomalies suggest robbed-out and residual remains of cottages close to the road. The E end of the S side and the NE corner of the road junction show areas of high and low resistance of amorphous shape for which no interpretation can be offered.

Sponsors: HS , Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Echline Avenue, South Queensferry M Kirby
(Dalmeny parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 12175 78184 An evaluation was carried out in February 2005 in parkland bordering Echline Avenue. Thirteen trenches covering an area of 614m² were excavated. A single pit containing three sherds of prehistoric pottery and an area of rig and furrow were discovered. The pit was circular with a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.12m.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Places for People Group Ltd.

Hawthorne Bank, South Queensferry R Engl
(Dalmeny parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 1294 7828 A watching brief was undertaken on all groundworks as part of a programme of archaeological works between August 2004 and April 2005, including the recording of four sections of boundary wall, prior to the residential development of the site. Seven substantial sandstone walls were revealed, as well as a truncated well and a buried garden soil. The features are of

probable late 18th- to mid-19th-century date and are either garden features or foundations related to the buildings constructed here during the mid-19th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Peter Walker Developments.

M9 Spur Extension and A90 Upgrading (Dalmeny parish) S Mitchell, C O'Connell
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 139 770 An evaluation was carried out during January and February 2005 in advance of the proposed construction of the M9 spur extension and the associated A90 upgrading work on the western outskirts of Edinburgh. A prior phase of the evaluation was carried out during December 2002, but this area was not evaluated because of waterlogging. Fifty-four trenches totalling 6650m² (10% of the development area) were excavated. A recently collapsed mineshaft was present within the evaluation area. A modern pit and the remains of rig and furrow were recorded. Two spreads of recent debris were exposed close to the collapsed mineshaft, and are presumably associated with 19th- and 20th-century mining activity.

A watching brief was carried out in July and August 2005. Three possible mineshafts and an associated spread of mining debris were recorded. No other archaeological features or deposits were found.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: City of Edinburgh Council.

South Queensferry WWTP (Dalmeny parish) C O'Connell
Evaluation; watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 110 779 An evaluation and watching brief were carried out between July and September 2005 in advance of and during construction of a water treatment plant and sewer service. Nineteen trenches were excavated, totalling 1070m² (c 5% of the development area). No features of archaeological significance were found. In particular, a putative enclosure identified on aerial photographs was demonstrated to be a mis-identification of geomorphological variations, and no trace was discovered of features associated with a prehistoric cemetery at Inchgarvie House.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: AMEC.

Bridge Street, Newbridge (Kirkliston parish) E Hindmarch
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 1232 7273 An evaluation was carried out in November 2005 at the site of a proposed car showroom facility. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Eastern Holdings Ltd.

25/27 High Street, Kirkliston R Heawood
(Kirkliston parish) (Abercorn Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 125 743 An evaluation was conducted prior to the construction of a new house behind the High Street frontage, an area with the potential for medieval remains. Two trenches were opened, c 10 x 1.5m and c 5 x 1.5m. Evidence was found for a ditch running parallel to High Street, and for structural features aligned at right angles to High Street. The ditch appears to have been backfilled relatively early in the 15th to 18th centuries, whilst the structural features may have gone out of use during the 12th to 15th centuries. Finds of pottery suggest the presence of medieval domestic activity in the vicinity.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Wardell.

FALKIRK/FIFE

Plot 3663, Industrial Estate, Newbridge (Kirkliston parish) L Scott (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 123 718 Due to the proximity of prehistoric sites and the potential of this archaeologically sensitive area, a watching brief was required in November and December 2005 during the excavation of a site for a proposed cold store unit. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: William Nimmo and Partners.

Well Flats Road, Kirkliston (Kirkliston parish) A Dutton (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 12620 74313 An evaluation in June 2005, carried out on previously undeveloped land comprising former allotments/garden plots, produced evidence of activity and potential settlement of medieval date on the site of a proposed small housing development. The development area, formerly Church of Scotland property, lies close to the core of Kirkliston (formerly Temple Liston) and is adjacent to a row of listed buildings fronting High Street.

A number of linear features and a hearth were discovered, from which a range of 12th- to 14th-century pottery was recovered. Collectively, these features may represent the remains of a small timber building with a hearth within a relict property plot aligned to High Street. Environmental samples have also demonstrated the probability of metalworking taking place in the near vicinity.

Report lodged with Edinburgh SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Hartfield Homes Ltd.

FALKIRK

Callendar Woods (Falkirk parish) G Bailey
Hillfort

NS 895 786 This site was discovered in 2002, but subsequent clearance of rhododendrons has confirmed that the large ditch forms an irregular oval enclosure, 85 x 44m, aligned E-W. In places the ditch is still as much as 5m wide and 1.5m deep, with traces of a rampart on the inner side.

Laurieston (Falkirk parish) G Bailey
Roman fortlet

NS 9108 7953 Excavation in the back garden of the Tam Bain public house showed that the drain found in 2004, running S from a culvert through the Antonine Wall, was 20m long. A little further on the same alignment were two post-holes that can be identified as the S gate of a Wall fortlet. The Roman levels were badly truncated, but it was shown that the drain was cut into a turf platform that covered an earlier road connecting the forts of Falkirk and Mumrills.

Sponsors: Falkirk Museum, Falkirk Local History Society, Edinburgh Field Studies.

Rosebank Distillery, Falkirk (Falkirk parish) S Mitchell
Excavation; standing building recording (CFA Archaeology)

NS 876 803 An excavation and standing building survey were undertaken in April 2005 in advance of a housing development on the site of the former Tophill Boatyard. The standing building and archaeological evidence showed that the remains were in accord with cartographic evidence. The graving dock was shown to have stone-lined stepped sides.

The remains of buildings comprising a carpenter's shop and a smithy, which contained the remains of three furnaces, were excavated. A 2m deep linear stone-built pit was excavated and shown to be most likely a sawpit. The remains of a boatshed with

internal structures including machine plinths, anchors, brick surfaces and a slipway were also excavated.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Westpoint Homes Ltd.

Union Canal: Greenbank (Falkirk parish) G Ewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 869 793 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2004 during works in advance of a new telecom installation S of the Falkirk to Edinburgh railway line and N of a complex of former canal locks and basins. The latter comprised the link between the Union and Forth and Clyde canals, and a study of historical maps suggested the proposed site lay close by. The works lay within the Guardianship area of the Union Canal. The proposed landscaping work was limited to removal of topsoil and grading to provide a level platform for a cabin and mast. The site revealed nothing of the canal's associated works, as it was too shallow to expose the already truncated and infilled features N of the stone locks and canal sides.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: New Edge Telecommunications.

Avondale, Polmont (Grangemouth parish) F Hunter
Roman brooch (NMS)

NS 95 79 Complete Roman copper-alloy brooch, found while metal detecting near Avondale sewage works. It is a variant 'Kräftig profilierte' type, a Continental brooch of 1st-century AD date; this is the first example from Scotland. The findspot (a damp location) and intact condition suggest it is likely to have been a votive offering. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.17/05) and allocated to Falkirk Museum.

Myrehead Farm (Muiravonside parish) A Duffy
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 965 778 A watching brief was carried out in September 2005 on topsoil stripping works associated with the building of an abattoir. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Scotia Design Build.

FIFE

Newburgh (Abdie parish) J Shiels
Medieval stud (NMS)

NO 25 18 Flat bronze stud with a central fixing projection on the rear and a compass-incised double cross within a double border which encircles the perimeter of the stud; recovered by metal

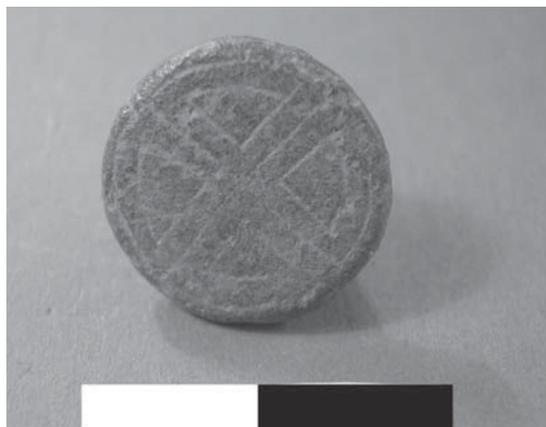


Fig 38. Newburgh. Medieval stud.

detecting. The stud may have been applied to a leather strap or cover, possibly that of a psalter or bible, which would be consistent with its findspot close to Lindores Abbey. Diam 16.7mm; Th 2.7mm; projection 8.2mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.40/04) and allocated to East Fife Museums Service.

Sunnyside Plantation (Auchterderran parish) T C Welsh
Enclosures; mound

NT 234 943 On the edge of a steep escarpment near the S side of Sunnyside Plantation is an enclosure, 28 x 34m, over 5m bank. Attached to the W side is a round-ended enclosure, 35m long. Mound 16m diameter, 15m to E, with incomplete arc of ditch and bank round on E and NE; 30m E of the mound, in a dip in the ridge cut through by a track, is a wall of massive stone blocks across the approach. There are signs of old coal adits close by.

NT 2357 9446 On a slope from an escarpment crest on S to a lower escarpment on N, a trapezoidal enclosure E-W diagonal 65 x 30m internally within a 5m bank. A circular enclosure, 11m diameter over 2m wall, is situated E of centre and linked to the S by a 16m arc bank. The highest point comprises a rectangular area, 15 x 6m, and several stone foundations to the E.

Angle Park Quarry, Annsmuir, Ladybank C Fyles
(Collessie parish) (SUAT)
Watching brief

NO 312 114 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken between October 2004 and August 2005 on soil stripping operations at an opencast gravel quarry. The quarry lies within a rich archaeological landscape, including cropmarks of presumed prehistoric date and the site of a WW2 POW camp. A linear ditch feature was exposed beneath the topsoil and was found to extend across the site from NNW-SSE. This appeared to coincide with a boundary shown on a map of 1775 (Ainslie). No other features were exposed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Angle Park Sand & Gravel Co Ltd.

Crail (Crail parish) J Shiels
Medieval and post-medieval finds (NMS)

NO 61 08 Ten medieval and post-medieval objects recovered by metal detecting:

- 1) Biconical lead spindle whorl, with design on both faces of five fields with applied pellets separated by ladder decoration. Diam 27mm; hole diam 9.5mm; Wt 29.6g.
- 2) Biconical lead spindle whorl, with irregular triangular fields bearing pellet decoration on both faces. Diam 23.5mm; hole diam 9.5mm; Wt 18.9g.
- 3) Bronze knife/dagger quillon, 48 x 16mm; rectangular hole 11.5 x 6.8mm.
- 4) 14th-century copper-alloy cast casket key, with ring bow and channelled bit.
- 5) 13th/14th-century copper-alloy D-shaped single loop buckle plate with two rivet holes on plate, one of which contains copper-alloy pin bent around buckle frame which has three tiny decorative grooves. Plate 14 x 8.8mm; frame 12.7 x 8.6mm.
- 6) 12th/13th-century copper-alloy (tinned) D-shaped single loop buckle with notched lip. Frame 13 x 14.5mm.
- 7) 13th/14th-century gilded and red and blue enamelled mount, with zoomorphic terminal and rivet hole below suspension holes (bar now missing) from elaborate pendant set; 45.5 x 14.5mm.
- 8) 17th-century copper-alloy sword belt/baldric hook fastener.
- 9) 14th/15th-century copper-alloy strap-end, with V-shape and single rivet hole; 47.7 x 12.4mm.



Fig 39. Crail. Medieval and post-medieval finds.

10) Oblong lead net weight with perforations either end. Date unknown but common find on East Neuk sites.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.31/05) and allocated to East Fife Museums Service.

Dorenal Chemical Works (Crail parish) D Gordon
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NO 6259 0946 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2005 in support of ground testing for contaminants at Crail Airfield. No significant artefacts or structures were found.

Report to be lodged with Fife SMR.

Sponsor: Enviro Centre.

Culross (Culross parish) J Shiels (NMS),
Medieval and later finds N Holmes
NS 98 86

- 1) Henry III silver penny, long cross class 3(b?), Willem, Canterbury (1248–50).
- 2) Edward I silver penny, class 3 c-d, Bristol (1280).
- 3) Another, class 10cf1, London (c 1305–6).
- 4) Henry VIII–Elizabeth I silver penny, otherwise unidentifiable (1509–1603).
- 5) Brass jetton of Nuremburg; English style portraying William III (1694–1702).
- 6) Three post-medieval lead trade counters or tokens.
- 7) 18th-century communion token of Culross.
- 8) Fragmentary cast lead button with projecting ridge on back.
- 9) Post-medieval copper-alloy stamp seal matrix, with legible die bearing merchant's mark.
- 10) Post-medieval broken copper-alloy stamp seal matrix, with legible die bearing a dagger with scroll above.
- 11) 14th-century single loop trapezoidal buckle.
- 12) 17th-century tinned copper-alloy double-looped trapezoidal buckle with pointed ends.
- 13) 18th-century stamp seal matrix bearing the device of a bird in profile, but no legend.
- 14) Toy lead wheel.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.77/04) and allocated to NMS.

Culross (Culross parish) S Campbell
Medieval spoon (NMS)

NS 98 85 Fragmentary silver spoon with a zoomorphic head at the bowl junction, a style which can be dated from the late Romanesque period until c 1300. It is clear from surviving examples – such as the Iona finds – that medieval precious metal spoons



Fig 40. Culross. Medieval silver spoon.

had symbolic connotations far beyond that of an elaborate dining implement, and although broken and less elaborate than most examples, this discovery adds to a very small known corpus of such finds in Scotland.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.81/04) and allocated to NMS.

Culross 'Bothy', behind Sandhaven

(Culross parish)

G Ewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NS 9855 8595 This complex building (NS98NE 118) lies to the E of the E range of Culross Palace. In the 1950s the building had its S gable completely destroyed, as well as the structure to its S. Three main phases were recorded in August and September 2005, with the earliest phase apparently associated with a datestone above a window of 1662. The phase 1 building is of uncertain function, with no clear evidence for a fireplace, but this could have been in the destroyed S end. Phase 2 was the main phase of the building, with numerous windows in all surviving walls, again with no evidence for a hearth. Phase 3 saw the raising of the side walls and rebuilding of the upper parts of the gable ends, with a door in the N gable end accessed by a steep external ladder. Internally there was evidence for a high floor level, indicating that in this phase the building was possibly used as a barn.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Culross Palace (Culross parish)

Watching brief

G Ewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 985 859 A watching brief was undertaken in January and February 2005 during machine stripping of a limited area immediately E of the E range of the Palace complex. Excavation revealed nothing of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Dunfermline Abbey (Dunfermline parish)

Watching brief

S Hogg

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 089 873 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2005 during the excavation of a trench to repair a drain serving the abbey toilets, running from the E wall of the abbey, underneath a tarmac path to the S of St Margaret's Shrine, and joining the main sewage system in the nearby street. The excavations revealed a site that had obviously been disturbed at least four times in the past in order to provide drainage, water and lighting facilities to the early 19th-century abbey. Nothing of archaeological interest was discovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Kilmadock Development Trust.

Falkland Palace (Falkland parish)

Watching brief

G Ewart

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

c NO 253 074 A watching brief was conducted in February 2005 during the excavation of five small holes to receive new signposts. The holes had a maximum depth of 0.6m and were 0.4m square. Trench 1 lay to the S of the entrance, trench 2 lay to the NW corner of the palace, trench 3 lay further to the N, and the remaining two trenches lay within the present garden area to the E and W respectively. Only trenches 1–3 contained anything of archaeological interest, in the form of a substantial rubble deposit.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Falkland Palace (Falkland parish)

16th/17th-century toy figure

S Campbell

(NMS)

NO 25 07 Fragment of a lead-alloy toy female figure of 16th/17th-century date. In London the vast amount of similar finds recovered by metal detecting have played a significant role in the development of an archaeology of childhood for the medieval and later period, but such figures remain rare objects in Scotland and the best parallels for this find come from southern England.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.14/05) and allocated to East Fife Museums Service.

Roman Road, Inverkeithing (Inverkeithing parish)

Evaluation

D Perry

(SUAT)

NT 128 827 A 10% (c 150m²) evaluation was undertaken in August 2005 at the site of a former builder's yard, which lies within the southern limit of the medieval burgh of Inverkeithing. Because a standing shed, to be demolished later, occupied the E part of the site, the present evaluation covered only the W part of the site.

Three trenches were excavated, revealing two garden soils: an upper one producing medieval and post-medieval/modern pottery; the lower one, with only medieval pottery, covered bedrock. Animal bone was recovered from both soils. The soils deepened towards the southern and eastern parts of the site. There were no other features of archaeological interest.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Alan Henderson.

Ramornie Quarry Extension (Kettle parish)

Survey

D Perry

(SUAT)

NO 319 097 (centre) During a walkover survey in August 2005, no remains of the former designed landscape at Ramornie were found to survive, apart from several tracks. Fife Anti-Tank Line (NO31SW 92) concrete blocks were found to be located at NO 3154 0981, not NO 3145 1005.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Angle Park Sand & Gravel Co Ltd.

Cluny Mill (Kinglassie parish)

Mill

T C Welsh

NT 235 961 The layout of the mill, as shown on Sharpe, Greenwood & Fowler's Map of 1828, is still visible on the ground, despite ploughing, as a terrace along the base of the slope, and upcast stone on the site of the mill. Also shown on John Ainslie's map of 1755 and recorded as Mylton of Cluny in 1465, the last miller around 1830 was Thomas Welsh.

Muirton, Cluny (Kinglassie parish)

Enclosure

T C Welsh

NT 2440 9612 E side of B922, 55m S of railway in woodland, an incomplete oval enclosure partly destroyed by a boundary ditch, 22m (N–S) x 15m internally within 4m stony bank, a concentric arc 4m thick at 2.5m gap on W.

Law's Close, 339–343 High Street, T Addyman
Kirkcaldy (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish) (Addyman Associates)
 16th-century town house

NT 2833 9180 Monitoring and building analysis was undertaken during ongoing restoration works between 2003 and 2005. Building on the survey works already completed and previously reported (*DES 1997*, 39–40), the second major phase of restoration involved recording during works to the interiors of the main range fronting onto the High Street, and general works to the two rear ranges and court behind.

Early masonry structure – ?mid-16th century. The outline of the first archaeologically attested building on the site was defined – a N–S rectangular structure set back from the existing street frontage. The existing rear wall of the main range probably incorporates parts of this structure, as do the two gable walls to N and S where standing remains were recorded. At the SE and NE corners stumps of early street frontage windows remained *in situ*, with evidence for relieving arches over; in contrast to all later phases these were detailed with chamfered arches. They lay on the line of a N–S masonry footing previously excavated within the two present shop interiors. Parts of the existing ground floor ceiling structure to the N may survive from this phase. It is suggested that the early structure dates to the 16th century.

c 1580–1600. The early building was extensively remodelled at the end of the 16th century, attaining its present height of three full storeys and loft over. The existing street facade line, roof and floor structures date from this time. The building was ashlar-fronted, with fewer windows than at present and probably relatively simply appointed at ground floor level. An internal entrance led to a stone turnpike stair, the smaller windows of which still survive on the frontage. The internal arrangements of the building were largely deduced at each level for the first time, mainly as a result of the analysis of surviving woodwork and the extent of painted ceiling decoration.

Knowledge of the extensive sequence of decorative painted interior schemes was considerably added to. This included the new discovery of a painted ceiling panel at the foot of the turnpike stair (by the same hand as a scheme seen at Sailor's Walk, on the High Street a little further to the NE) and, on the N gable wall within the shop interior, a cartouche of the arms of the Burgh of Kirkcaldy. The previously identified first floor ceiling schemes were more systematically mapped, as was evidence for paintwork on surviving internal wooden partition framing of this phase. Partition boarding with decorative edge mouldings, now seen within the loft space, was deduced to have originated within the main apartments at either first or second floor level.

The building at this stage had two rear wings. While relatively little survived of the wing to the NE, the existing NW range was discovered to be relatively intact, even preserving parts of its roof structure. This evidence was employed in its restoration.

c 1680. Considerable further evidence was recorded for a major refurbishment of the principal first and second floor interiors of Law's Close at the end of the 17th century. The frontage fenestration was re-ordered, with existing windows extended and new windows inserted. Internally, all of the principal rooms were lined out with bolection-moulded panelling and moulded plastered ceilings. The restoration work revealed the presence of decorative schemes upon the panelling, including false-graining to simulate rare woods and stones, particularly marble. At second floor level there were further grained interiors and, to the S, an interior with false-graining detailed with painted geometric marquetry, oystered inlay, and tortoiseshell-patterned mouldings of Dutch character.

The re-ordered interior plans at this phase were also largely deduced. The first floor room to the S was expanded into the hall to the N, and to the W. At second floor level there were probable bed recesses at the NW and NE corners of the range.

Mid-18th century. In the first floor chamber to the N, possible evidence for an original tapestry hanging was overlain by the surviving remnants of an early to mid-18th-century scheme of red flock wallpaper upon stretched canvas, associated with teal-blue painted panelling elsewhere.

Beginning of the 19th century. The end of the 18th century onwards saw a general decline in status, sub-division and tenant occupancy. The existing pend was inserted following the removal of the turnpike stair and the addition of a new stair tower to the rear. The pend gave better access to new commercial premises, including a bakery within the close to the rear.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
 Sponsor: Scottish Historic Building Trust.

Middle Den (Kirkcaldy & Dysart parish) T C Welsh
 Circular enclosures

NT 2773 9360; NT 2783 9351 Circular enclosures close to crest of slope on E side of Den Burn valley. One is crossed and mutilated by two diverging ditch and bank boundaries, being 7m diameter within a 6m earthen bank, 1m high. The other, 120m S, is crossed by one of the above boundaries, and greatly altered, being up against the boundary fence of a now-derelict housing estate.

Commercial Street, Markinch B Manson
 (Markinch parish)
 Carved stones

NO 297 020 A block of sandstone designed as a triangular shelf or support has been carved into the form of a winged dragon surmounted on foliage. The location is close to the parish church of Markinch, which has been extensively remodelled both before and after the Reformation. Similarities have been pointed out with a piscina in Seton Collegiate Church in East Lothian, dated by Fawcett to the beginning of the 16th century.



Fig 41. Commercial Street, Markinch. Carved stone in the form of a winged dragon.

NO 297 019 Carved sandstone representation of a baron's coronet set out in deep relief on a freestone building block (c 33 x 23cm). Limestone mortar covers the lower surface and traces of red paint adhere to the carving itself. The coronet has four visible 'pearls', an encrusted circlet and a prominent tassel. The block is apparently of local russet-gold sandstone, similar to that used in the nearby church of Markinch and surrounding.

GLASGOW CITY



Fig 42. Commercial Street, Markinch. Small incised cross on rough boulder.

NO 297 018 Small incised cross (height 8cm) on a rough boulder (40 x 23cm), reset into a late 18th-century wall in the town of Markinch about 50m from the 12th-century church tower. The design is badly eroded.

NO 297 020 A garden find within 20m of the 12th-century church tower of Markinch. It is an octagonal sandstone plaque with deep incisions suggesting the form of a cross. The incisions are linked by pierced slots running from the central star-shaped incision to the four D-shaped holes. The back and sides are plain with no evidence of attachments.

Sponsor: Markinch Heritage Group.

St Andrews Cathedral

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) D Stewart
(Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 5138 1663 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2005 during the excavation of a cable trench along the W and S walks of St Andrews Cathedral cloister, with 42m of trench in the S walk and 15m in the W walk, and a maximum depth of 0.5m.

This area has been subjected to improvements during the 18th and 19th centuries resulting in new surface levels. The old paved surfaces of the walkways had long been removed, with later 18th-century levelling material added. Works in the 19th century to the S undercroft had greatly disturbed the walkway bottoming deposits and 18th-century levelling, with 20th-century conduit work disturbing both 18th- and 19th-century works. These excavations were not deep enough to penetrate late disturbances.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

St Mary's College, South Street, St Andrews

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) C Fyles
(SUAT)
Evaluation

NO 5105 1650 (centre) An evaluation was carried out in September 2005 of a Gothic-style gateway (NO51NW 8.03), currently a freestanding structure within the quad of St Mary's College, in advance of refurbishment. Previous work in the vicinity had identified areas of medieval activity, and the evaluation was intended to determine whether the gateway had formerly been a part of a genuine medieval structure or whether (as was suspected) it had been constructed as a romantic ruin in the late 19th or early 20th century.

Two test pits were excavated at either end of the gateway, each 1m². No traces of any wall foundations, cuts or robber trenches

were present in either test pit, and thus the status of the gateway as a Victorian or Edwardian folly was confirmed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Jack Fisher Partnership for University of St Andrews.

56 South Street, St Andrews

(St Andrews & St Leonards parish) T Rees
(Rathmell Archaeology)
Watching brief

NO 5110 1645 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2005 during construction of a new residence and associated garage on land at the rear of 56 South Street. No archaeologically significant material was located: the area is best considered as compromised by the construction and subsequent demolition of late 19th-century buildings.

Report to be lodged with Fife SMR.

Sponsor: Robertson & Smart (Builders) Ltd for Dr Ferguson.

GLASGOW CITY

Balmuildy Roman Fort Environs (Cadder parish) R E Jones Geophysical survey

NS 5811 7169 The purpose of a geophysical survey (magnetic and resistivity) between April and September 2005, which covered an area of nearly 11ha, was to locate structures in the immediate environs of the site with particular reference to possible civilian settlement at the time of the fort (NS57SE 12). To the S and SE of the fort, S of Balmuildy Road, numerous features were found, some of which could be associated with prehistoric occupation, notably in the area of the Summerston landfill site. What may be a stretch of the military way was detected some 200m E of the fort.

As a result of modern agricultural activity, the results S of Balmuildy Road generally lacked the clarity of those obtained within and E of the fort on the N side of the road. Here, there is much interesting detail, ranging from the interface of the fort and the wall, which may require some re-evaluation of Miller's original interpretation, to the presence of a small structure, c 100m E of the fort, which could be a fortlet.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

St Fillan's Primary School, Cathcart

(Cathcart parish) D Atkinson
(Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 587 606 An evaluation was undertaken in June 2005, comprising two 2 x 4m trial trenches, within the present school grounds immediately to the S of the churchyard of St Oswald's Church (NS56SE 57). The evaluation aimed to assess the possibility for the survival of human remains or settlement connected to St Oswald's Church, purported to have been founded in AD 642. Both trenches contained a simple soil profile of topsoil derived from parent subsoil, and make-up deposits comprising modern building debris and rubble. No significant archaeological finds or features were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council Development and Regeneration Services.

133-139 Finnieston Street (Glasgow parish) R Coleman 18th/19th-century glass and (Headland Archaeology) pottery works

NS 574 653 Excavation was undertaken between July and September 2005 in advance of the development of the former Verreville Glass and Pottery Works for high-rise apartments. The



Fig 43. Finnieston Street, Glasgow. One of the six brick-built kilns uncovered during the excavation. When glass-making ceased in the 1840s, three kilns were built inside the redundant glass cone.

excavated area comprised only the NW part of the former Verreville site, one of many industrial pottery factories in Glasgow. The glassworks was founded in 1777, with pottery being produced from the early 1800s. Glass-making ceased in the 1840s and the pottery works finally shut down in 1917.

An earlier site evaluation established that buildings, including kilns, survived across the site. Subsequent excavation uncovered the foundation pads for the original glass cone built in 1777, six brick-built pottery kilns, a drying room, various other buildings of as yet unknown function, a section of a tramway – which would have carried materials and part-finished goods around the site – and external yard areas.

Finds include a large assemblage of ceramics and a smaller but important assemblage of late 18th- and early 19th-century glass, together with plaster of Paris moulds and kiln furniture.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: FM Developments Ltd.

Glasgow Cathedral (Glasgow parish) S Hogg, C Shaw
Human remains (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 6020 6556; NS 6024 6555 Two small trenches were excavated at Glasgow Cathedral in February 2005 in advance of works to install lift machinery, the first situated at the eastern end of the S transept and the second at the western end of the nave, at the base of the main entrance. Both trenches reached a maximum depth of 0.4m.

The trench in the S transept revealed human remains, the distribution of which suggested they had been redeposited in an unceremonial manner. The origin of these remains is unknown, but it is thought likely they would originally have been buried within the cathedral grounds. In the trench at the main entrance, two possible graves with *in situ* human remains were partially revealed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Glasgow Cross (Glasgow parish)
Medieval/post-medieval urban

L Dunbar, M Roy
(AOC Archaeology)

NS 597 649 An evaluation and subsequent excavation were undertaken between July 2004 and February 2005 at a site on the High Street, defined to the S by the western end of Gallowgate, to the N by Bell Street/McPherson Street, and to the E by Watson Street. A total of 523m² was investigated by means of evaluation trenches and a small area strip. Deep 19th- and 20th-century cellarage was identified along Gallowgate, Bell Street, McPherson Street and Watson Street. Along the High Street frontage, areas of relatively light cellarage were identified. This area was evaluated further by means of an area strip, which led to full excavation of an area 900m².

Late medieval features were identified in this area, and these were excavated and recorded. These features mainly comprised pits associated with refuse disposal, sand extraction and possibly small-scale industrial activity; several contained waterlogged remains. A few post-holes were recorded but formed no discernible pattern. To the S of the site, the remnants of the base of a stone-lined well were excavated, badly truncated by 19th-century cellarage.

A watching brief carried out in the SW of the development identified no archaeological deposits. Further watching brief visits to record pits in the NW of the site demonstrated the destructive effects of piling on these features.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Thomas and Adamson Architects.

Provan Hall (Glasgow parish)
Evaluation

R Heawood
(Abercorn Archaeology)

NS 667 663 An evaluation was undertaken as part of a feasibility study for a visitor centre at Provan Hall. Two trenches and three test pits were excavated E and NE of the Hall grounds. These demonstrated that the majority of the proposed site had been built up relatively recently with made ground at least 1.8–2m deep.

HIGHLAND

A single trench was excavated within the grounds of Provan Hall. This showed that a mound visible as a surface feature was the product of a rise in the natural topography, exaggerated by recent dumping of concrete, brick and stone. No significant archaeological features or finds were found in any of the trenches.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Greater Easterhouse Environmental Trust.

Glasgow Harbour (Govan parish) L Scott
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 548 664 Due to the potential discovery of archaeological features associated with marginal river landscapes, a watching brief was required in May and June 2005 during the excavation of an area c 12,100m² on the N bank of the Clyde. The watching brief failed to produce significant archaeological features. A selection of ceramics and kiln furniture was recovered, and is assumed to have originated from a landfill spread.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Capita Symonds, Dandara.

Golspie Street, Govan I Banks
(Govan parish) (GUARD)
Geophysical survey

NS 550 658 to NS 555 656 A GPR survey was carried out in February 2005 over waste ground to determine whether any cellars or basements were present. The survey revealed traces of demolished tenements but not of any deep cellars.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

Oxford Street/South Portland Street M Roy
(Govan parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 588 645 An evaluation was undertaken in May and June 2005 prior to redevelopment. A total of 91m² was investigated by means of eight evaluation trenches. Deep 19th- and 20th-century cellarage was identified in all areas of the site, above alluvial sands and clays. However, no archaeologically significant material was identified.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Macmon Chartered Architects.

Bishop's Residence, Easterhouse M Dalland
(Old Monkland parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Medieval moated residence

NS 6937 6698 An evaluation was carried out in September 2005 at Lochwood, Easterhouse, the site of the medieval archbishops' country residence (NS66NE 6). The site had been located during trial trenching in 1962 (*DES 1962*, 34-5).

Six trenches were excavated, radiating out from the summit of a mound believed to be the focus of the site. A moat was uncovered curving around the SW side of the site. Within the moat were remains of a possible barmkin wall enclosing the summit of the mound. Within this wall were a few shallow cuts interpreted as remains of building foundations. A midden was encountered outside the wall to the NE.

A number of finds were retrieved during the evaluation, including six silver coins dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. These and the nature of the archaeological deposits (moat, barmkin and buildings), coupled with cartographic evidence, confirmed that the site is that of the medieval bishop's hunting lodge and castle.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Glasgow City Council.

Blairtummock House, Easterhouse T Addyman
(Old Monkland parish) (Addyman Associates)
Standing building recording

NS 6751 6556 Analytical assessment was made in October 2005 of the evidence for the evolution of this former country house (NS66NE 23.00). Though on an early site, the present structure evolved from an 18th-century core that substantially survives on its N side (with associated walled garden). The house was successively extended to the S and W (mid-19th to earlier 20th century), firstly in a castellated Jacobean style and latterly with more Gothic detailing.

Sponsors: Easterhouse Development Corporation, Simpson & Brown Architects.

Crookston Castle (Paisley parish) S Hogg, D Stewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 525 627 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in February 2005 at Crookston Castle (NS56SW 4) while contractors dug a trench, c 85m long, from the lodge house to the castle for an electricity supply cable. Since the trench almost entirely did not penetrate beyond the topsoil, very little of archaeological significance was discovered.

However, it is possible that an area of stone and mortar, 5m N of the projecting corner turret at the NW corner of the castle, represents the remains of a structure associated with the 15th-century tower which had fallen out of use by the end of the 16th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Crookston Castle (Paisley parish) R Will
Watching brief (GUARD)

NS 5255 6272 The construction of disabled parking bays by the entrance to the castle were monitored in April 2005. No archaeological remains or artefacts were discovered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Carts Greenspace, Renfrewshire Council.

HIGHLAND

Alness to Beinn Tharsuinn J Lewis, R Murdoch, J Terry
(Alness; Edderton parishes) (Scotia Archaeology)
Survey

NH 6455 7100 to NH 6215 8178 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were conducted in advance of the installation of an underground cable from a windfarm near Beinn Tharsuinn southwards to the outskirts of Alness. The overall length of the cable route was approximately 13km. As well as those sites and monuments already known, the following were encountered during the walkover survey:

NH 6425 7110 Faint trace of rig and furrow.

NH 6408 7143 Irregular mound, c 16 x 6m and 1m high.

Probably of recent origin, although the cable route was diverted to avoid it.

Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy plc.

Loch Glass (Alness parish) D Gordon
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NH 535 702 A watching brief in November 2004 at the S end of Loch Glass identified one archaeological feature during the topsoiling of the site: a drystone head dyke. The site lies within a relatively flat floodplain along the E side of the River Glass.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie.

Fort George, Ardersier (Ardersier parish) C Shaw
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NH 762 567 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2005 at Fort George (NH75NE 3) while sub-contractors undertook the initial phase of construction work for the installation of BT cables. The work was restricted to three main areas within the fort complex: the Sally Port entrance, the area around the telephone boxes, and an area at the casemates near the Sally Port exit.

Also, a short period of archaeological monitoring was undertaken while sub-contractors undertook work in preparation for the installation of a new guardhouse at the Sally Port entrance to the fort. No features or finds of archaeological significance were discovered during these works.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

Cille Mhaodhain (Ardgour parish) D Hodgson
Geophysical survey

NN 0123 6571 Magnetometer and resistance survey in October 2005 located the remains of a two-celled structure, with what appears from the magnetic results to be a hearth or some form of burnt area in one cell. Investigation of the wider area indicated the remains of clearance cairns, possibly from the cemetery, and the remains of former walls.

Archive to be deposited in Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Highland Council.

Bourblaige (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby, J Dye,
Fort M Gascoigne

NM 5505 6214 Previously unrecorded fort, still to be surveyed.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

Ranachanmore (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby,
Depopulated township M Gascoigne

NM 7938 6123 By 1827, the township was recorded as being divided into five farms and seven crofts. 'Farm 2' steading comprised a house with drystone walls, 0.8m thick, 12.1 x 5.1m overall. Immediately behind is a combined barn and byre, 12 x 4.5m, with a partition 4m from the stone-built eastern end. The western side is ill-defined and could have either been robbed out or of creel construction. In front is a garden, 29m wide, but truncated by the A861 at 21m.

NM 7943 6159 In addition to the five recorded structures in this pre-Improvement farmstead, two rectangular recessed platforms can be added. The lower one, 11.5 x 4.9m, supports a fragmentary building, 6.1 x 4.5m. Immediately above, the second platform measures 7 x 3m.

NM 7948 6160 Rectangular recessed platform, 13 x 5.5m.

NM 7934 6171 Much-denuded pre-Improvement period farm steading comprising: a rectangular turf-walled enclosure, 6 x 4.5m; an indistinct recessed platform, 10 x 3m; a rectangular recessed platform, 9 x 7m, with an eroded entrance on the S side; and a further rectangular recessed platform, 11 x 3m.

NM 7936 6178 Fragmentary remains of two rectangular buildings, damaged when the head dyke went in about 1830.
Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

Torr na Moine (Ardnamurchan parish) J E Kirby, J Dye,
Fort M Gascoigne

NM 5534 6214 An oval fort, 30 x 68m, orientated NW-SE, occupies the summit of a low craggy knoll. The NW and SE sides have been protected by crude walling to 2.1m wide. The NE side

is precipitous, while the SW side may have been protected by a line of boulders and a low turf bank forming a *chevaux de frise*. The interior is featureless.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

Ardnastang Common Grazing J E Kirby, P J Madden,
(Arisaig & Moidart parish) M Gascoigne
Bloomery

NM 8058 8214 Cattle trampling on a low knoll by the burn side revealed a number of pieces of iron slag.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

Creag an Uisge, Loch Shiel J E Kirby, M Gascoigne
(Arisaig & Moidart parish)
Bloomery

NM 7531 6879 Iron slag impregnated with gravel suggests that smelting took place on the loch shore during periods of low water.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

Cuil, Dalelia (Arisaig & Moidart parish) J E Kirby,
Round cairn M Gascoigne

NM 7462 6865 Round cairn, c 10m in diameter and 0.8m high; on a very slight eminence in a wet but previously cultivated area.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

Eilean Shona (Arisaig & Moidart parish) M Wildgoose
Survey

NM 640 733 (centre) A walkover survey was carried out in April 2005 prior to managed regeneration of native woodland on Eilean Shona, Lochaber. The survey recorded 61 individual archaeological sites – including 77 stone structures, 22 areas of enclosed lazy-bed cultivation, 5 rock-shelters, a harbour, and a possible prehistoric roundhouse.

Sponsor: Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

Port nan Eilean, Loch Shiel J E Kirby, M Gascoigne
(Arisaig & Moidart parish)
Motte

NM 7500 6848 An oval knoll, c 50 x 35m, is crowned by two small irregular contiguous structures, with low walls of turf and water-rolled stones, measuring c 4 x 2m and 4 x 5m. Part-way down, a slight scarp, defined in places by large stones, may mark the remains of a timber rampart.

Sponsor: Sunart Oakwoods Research Group.

Inchnadamph Moated Homestead D Hodgson
(Assynt parish)

Geophysical survey

NC 248 219 to NC 249 220 Earth resistance and gradiometer survey in October 2005 located the remains of a bank and ditch, 3.5–5m wide. A high resistance anomaly located at the SE end of the central area is interpreted as a possible compacted surface, with the gradiometer data showing possible occupation debris scattered to the N and E. The breaks in the banks to the N and SE are thought to belong to a water management system, with that on the NE linking to a causeway leading from the enclosure towards the old church. The enclosure is surrounded by a system of palaeochannels.

Archive to be deposited in Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Highland Council.

Laikenbuie Cairnfield (Auldearn parish) D Hodgson
Geophysical survey

NH 9086 5220 Magnetometer and resistance survey in October 2005 located several of the upstanding cairns; the results were

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limited, however, by ground disturbance caused by cattle. Several of the cairns seem to have compacted surfaces surrounding and potentially linking them. One feature to the NW of the survey area appears to be bounded by a slight ditch, possibly indicating the presence of a barrow, although later dumping could be an alternative interpretation.

Archive to be deposited in Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Highland Council.

Fort Augustus Abbey (Boleskine & Abertarff parish) J Wood
Standing building recording (Highland Archaeology Services)

NH 3818 0914 A comprehensive photographic survey was carried out of Fort Augustus Abbey (NH30NE 3) in advance of conversion to luxury accommodation. The building proved to be very complex and in poor condition. Planned excavation of part of the moat will not now take place, owing to a change in the design of the development which will lessen impacts.

Archive deposited in Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Raven Highlands Ltd.

Nipster, Gillock, Caithness (Bower parish) J Robertson
Watching brief (OAT)

ND 2172 5916 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in October 2005 during the initial stages of a proposed housing development near a possible henge at Nipster (ND25NW 16). The area of the two proposed houses, their access roads and septic tank locations were monitored. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Declan Campbell.

Scolary Windfarm (Canisbay parish) D Perry
Survey (SUAT)

ND 290 700 (centre) A desk-based assessment was undertaken in June 2004 of a proposed windfarm development at Scolary, near Gills, Caithness. Various sites were recorded including two possible broch sites, shielings, sheepfolds, rig and furrow, wells, former quarries and post-medieval farmsteads.

A walkover survey recorded three additional sites: a field boundary of upright Caithness slabs set on end, recorded on the 1st edition OS map; a drystone field boundary with undulating courses revealed the site of rig and furrow, no longer visible on the ground; and another former quarry, probably for a modern access track.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: British Energy Renewables Ltd.

A9 Re-alignment, Clashag, Brora (Clyne parish) I Suddaby
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NC 897 032 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2004 during work to re-align the A9 at the Clashag bend on the southern outskirts of Brora. The re-alignment passed close to the site of Blarchattan farmstead, abandoned between 1818 and the 1st edition OS map of 1879. No remains of the farmstead were found, although several small pits containing bones and shells were recorded, as were a number of large quarry pits associated with the A9.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Executive Development Department: Trunk Roads Design and Construction Division, with HS.

Auldearn (Contin parish) J Shiels
Romanesque zoomorphic buckle (NMS)

NH 41 56 Fine late 12th/early 13th-century solid copper-alloy D-shaped buckle, with animal heads cast in the round depicted biting either end of the buckle bar; recovered by metal detecting.



Fig 44. Auldearn. Romanesque zoomorphic buckle.

The style is typically Romanesque and few small metal objects of this period and this quality remain intact in Scotland, making this a significant find. Dimensions 51 x 28.5mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.58/04) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

Coirshellach, Bonar Bridge (Creich parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NH 6148 9523 A watching brief was undertaken in June and July 2005 for a house plot and associated services, as the site lies close to two hut circles (NH69NW 2). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed. A previously unrecorded hut circle was noted at NH 61584 95270.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr R Calder.

Leithhall, Plots 1-3, Bonar Bridge S Farrell
(Creich parish)

Watching brief

NH 619 927 (area) Watching briefs were undertaken between October 2004 and September 2005 for a house plot and associated services in an area of a number of archaeological features (NH69SW 5). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs J Murray.

Rosehall (Creich parish) R Conolly
Survey (Headland Archaeology)

NC 491 042 (centre) An archaeological assessment of a forested area was undertaken in August 2005 as part of an EIA for a proposed windfarm. No sites were identified in the course of the desk-based assessment. The walkover survey was limited to rides and other areas clear of forestry. A single possible site was identified: a partially overgrown mound of stones, 4.2 x 2 x 1.5m (NC 49465 03570). The mound was surrounded by a post-and-wire fence, presumably placed to protect it, but local enquiries yielded no information. The mound may represent a cairn.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: E.ON UK Renewables Ltd.

Culloden Battlefield (Croy & Dalcross parish) T Pollard
Survey; excavation (GUARD)

NH 741 447 A multi-faceted investigation was undertaken in April 2005 at Culloden battlefield (NH74NW 17.00) as part of the programme of site re-assessment related to the construction of a new visitor centre. The results of this fieldwork will be used to inform the redisplay of the battlefield and the site interpretation presented to visitors. Metal detector survey, geophysical survey and limited

excavation were combined to pursue a number of research avenues relating to the location, progress and character of the battle and the role of the landscape.

Metal detector survey was carried out across a wide transect passing roughly E-W through the Field of the English, the reconstructed Leanach enclosure and the area beyond. This resulted in a considerable assemblage of battle-related debris, including around 250 lead balls of various types. This material represents several stages of the battle, including the Government artillery barrage, the Jacobite charge, hand-to-hand fighting on the Government left, and the fighting withdrawal of the Jacobite force.

Geophysical survey was used in an attempt to locate the unmarked graves of the Government troops in the so-called Field of the English. Both magnetometer and resistivity techniques were deployed, with some promising results. In addition to possible prehistoric activity, in the form of a circular feature, a large anomaly may represent a burial pit, especially when viewed in conjunction with the pattern of artefact deposition.

Finally, the hand-excavation of two evaluation trenches across geophysical anomalies, first identified after survey in 2000, was carried out in an effort to locate the buried remains of a building related to the farmstead now represented by Old Leanach Cottage. One of these trenches contained a linear trench, which may relate to the foundation cut for the wall of a building, possibly related to the farmstead.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

Farr Windfarm, Moy, Inverness

(Daviot & Dunlichity parish)

M Kirby
(CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NH 749 347 to NH 700 294 A watching brief was carried out between October and December 2004 within four designated areas of archaeological interest during the construction of an access track for a windfarm. These areas included a walled enclosure, a farmstead and field system (NH63SE 58), the site of a minor battle known as the 'Rout of Moy' (NH73SW 1), and the locations where the route of the access track was thought to overlie the line of General Roy's military road (NH73SW 5). The walled enclosure was breached in two places, but the farmstead and field system were unaffected; evidence of Roy's military road and the 'Rout of Moy' were not found.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: npower Renewables Ltd.

Inverarnie Woods (Daviot & Dunlichity parish)

S Farrell

Survey; watching brief

NH 678 360 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in August 2005 as part of a pre-felling plan for part of Inverarnie Woods. A number of previously unrecorded sites were recorded, including a turf and stone dyke, a possible platform, a shooting butt and a boundary marker.

NH 67753 36811 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2005 for a new access bell-mouth in an area of a number of hut circles (NH63NE 7). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed as the area was heavily disturbed by existing woodland.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr P MacKenzie.

Tordarroch (Daviot & Dunlichity parish)

J Wood

Survey (Highland Archaeology Services)

NH 676 334 A rapid survey was made in March 2005 to inform a proposed native woodlands project. The areas of archaeological sensitivity lie at the N end of the proposed scheme, S and W of

Tordarroch House. They consist of the remains of Tordarroch fort (NH63SE 29), a sub-rectangular building to its N, and a section of dyke at the foot of the brae, W of the house. One site (NH63SE 22) was not found at the location given and is considered to have been recorded in error.

Report and archive deposited in Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Native Woods.

21 and 22 High Street, Dingwall (Dingwall parish) S Farrell
Evaluation

NH 5492 5869 An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken in March 2005 to the rear of 21 and 22 High Street as part of a housing development. No features of interest were revealed, except a ditch of unknown date. Other features revealed, including a pit, were 19th century.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Atkins.

Eastertown of Duntelchaig (Dores parish)

S Farrell

Survey

NH 6370 3300 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken between November 2004 and February 2005 for a new road associated with the redevelopment of a steading at the township of Easterton (NH63SW 73). One previously unrecorded archaeological site was noted: a post-medieval building (NH 63691 32635).

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Berry.

Dornoch (Dornoch parish)

D Caldwell,

Medieval seal matrix

J Shiels (NMS)

NH 79 89 Cast bronze vesica-shaped seal matrix with an integral suspension loop on the back, 13th/14th-century; recovered by metal detecting. The matrix bears the legend:

'S.IACOBI.CAPELLANI.DE.DORNAT' (James, chaplain of Dornoch)



Fig 45. Dornoch. Medieval seal matrix.

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The device depicts a chalice flanked by two candles and the Hand of God descending from above. Further research may determine the individual to whom this seal belonged. It is an important artefact associated with the medieval cathedral and in fine condition. Dimensions 37 x 23mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.30/05) and allocated to Historylinks Museum.

Dornoch (Dornoch parish) S Youngs,
7th-century Anglo-Saxon mount J Shiels (NMS)

NH 79 90 Approximately one-third of a substantial Anglo-Saxon Style II copper-alloy gilded mount, depicting running interlocked beasts as at Sutton Hoo, Caenby and Durrow; recovered by metal detecting. An identical example from Allington Hill, Cambridge is in the collections of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Dimensions 56.4 x 37.5mm; diam of rim boss 8.4mm; diam of central boss 5mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.39/05) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

Dornoch Castle Hotel (Dornoch parish) S Farrell
Standing building recording; watching brief

NH 7971 8961 A standing building survey and watching brief were undertaken during alterations to Dornoch Castle Hotel (former bishop's palace and jail; NH78NE 6) between August 2003 and February 2005. Previously unrecorded archaeological features included a possible bread oven and a moulded fireplace brace, both possibly dating to the early 16th century.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Dornoch Castle Hotel.

Croft 3, Kildonan, Skye (Duirinish parish) M Wildgoose
Survey; watching brief

NG 355 541 A walkover survey and watching brief were carried out in February 2005 during the excavation of a new house. The ruins of an 18th/19th-century byre were recorded prior to its removal during the excavation of a house platform.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs T Naesmith.

Plot 1, Kildonan, Skye (Duirinish parish) M Wildgoose
?Shieling

NG 355 544 An oval turf ?shieling was recorded and excavated in April 2005 prior to its removal for the erection of a new house. Stratified pottery dated construction to around the last quarter of the 18th century.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs R A Neath.

St Mary's Kirk, Kilmuir, Dunvegan, Skye K Cameron
(Duirinish parish)
Watching brief

NG 255 478 The ruin of St Mary's Old Church lies within an enclosed burial ground at Kilmuir, and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A late medieval grave-slab lies within the burial ground.

Community-led environmental improvement works at the site involved upgrading the main burial ground access. The replacement of a gate and handrail required the digging out and removal of existing foundations, and there was a possibility that archaeological remains may lie beneath the existing foundations.

A watching brief in September 2005 was required for the groundbreaking works to fit new gates and handrails. Very little undisturbed ground was excavated, and the works did not impact on any archaeological features. No artefacts were recovered.

Archive deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Highland Council Planning & Development, Leader+.

Borrallie, Durness
(Durness parish)
Medieval building

O Lelong, A Gazin-Schwartz
(GUARD)

NC 3807 6745 Further excavation was carried out in June and July 2005 of a structure first investigated in 2004 (*DES 2004*, 72) – a sub-rectangular, bow-sided building which runs beneath a later 18th-century building belonging to the cleared township of Borrallie. The excavation found further evidence of how the building had been used, including a central hearth and possible industrial area at the W end of the interior, including several firespots, pieces of worked antler and iron. It also uncovered a well-built clay-bonded stone oven in the centre of the building. The excavations found more evidence for the building's considerable structural complexity: the S walls were rebuilt on at least two occasions, while the N wall appears to have been of one build. Sherds of 16th-century Dutch cooking pot sealed beneath the N wall date its construction to the 1500s or later, but it is not yet clear whether the phases of building on the S began at the same time, or relate to remnants of earlier structures.

The excavations also investigated the deep midden deposits underlying the N wall, recovering late medieval pottery from its upper part and coarse grass-tempered pottery from its lower horizon. A structure sealed by the midden and comprising burnt limestone was also further uncovered, although not investigated. Finally, excavation to the S of the building revealed what may be the earliest features yet found on the site, including a pit filled with charcoal and coarse pottery and a hearth scoop.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Russell Trust, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Sutherland Partnership, University of Glasgow, Assumption College.



Fig 46. Borrallie. The clay-bonded oven found inside the excavated structure.

Avingormack Steading (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish) J Wood
(Highland Archaeology Services)
Standing building recording

NH 9146 1940 A photographic record was made of the steading in advance of redevelopment of the site for residential use. The site lies between Carrbridge and Boat of Garten, alongside the B9153. It consists of two buildings: one long barn built of local freestone and a smaller wooden shed on a concrete base. The longer building seems to be built onto older, more substantial stone foundations, and is shown on the 1st edition OS map (1875). The shed is clearly mid- to late 20th century. A former lime kiln and the possible sites of other former buildings were also identified.

Sponsor: Mr N Morrison.

Balvattan (Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish) T Rees
Survey (Rathmell Archaeology)

NH 917 090 A programme of archaeological survey works was carried out in February 2005 in respect of the proposed renewal of a pipeline. Some 31 rubble cairns, three roundhouses and occasional short stretches of stone dyke were located. The majority of these are thought to represent a prehistoric landscape; the features located comprise only those components of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (NH90NW 1) that lie in close proximity to the existing water pipeline.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie for Scottish Water Solutions.

Highburnside, Aviemore S Farrell
(Duthil & Rothiemurchus parish)
Evaluation

NH 8944 1399 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken for a new road in July 2005 in the area of Easter Aviemore township (NH81SE 14). No archaeological deposits or features were noted, although the remains of a building were noted at NH 89457 13980.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Aviemore Highland Developments.

Ardvannie (Edderton parish) A Heald
Saddle quern (NMS)

NH 690 870 Saddle quern fragment (H 0.15m; W 0.5m; B 0.15m) found in a field at Edderton. The area surrounding the findspot has the remains of several cairns, and a trough quern has previously been found in the vicinity. The find was not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC.05/22).

Beinn Tharsuinn Windfarm and Strathrory Bridge D Lynn
(Edderton; Kilmuir Easter parishes) (GUARD)
Watching briefs

NH 620 810 (windfarm, centre); NH 6603 7756 (bridge) Prior to the construction of a windfarm at Beinn Tharsuinn, Easter Ross, a watching brief monitored the excavation of the access roads, turbine bases and ancillary features. No identifiable archaeology was affected by the excavation work. A number of previously unrecorded sites and structures were discovered at lower levels within the development site boundary and in the external environs. These included: a prehistoric oval hut base; two medieval/post-medieval farmsteads and a mill complex; 18th/19th-century boundary markers and a whisky still; and an enigmatic massive triangular walled earthwork (NH68SE 36), the period or function of which is unknown. No remains were found at higher altitudes.

The accompanying rebuilding of Strathrory road bridge (NH67NE 14) was also monitored for details of its internal architecture, and gave some interesting indications of its original construction by Thomas Telford in 1810–15 and subsequent history.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish Power.

Heights of Achterneed (Fodderty parish) G Currie
?Chambered cairn

NH 49248 60123 Among trees at the W of the track leading N from the unclassified road to Heights of Fodderty are the possible remains of a chambered cairn.

A832 Achnasheen to Kinlochewe Road Upgrade: Glen Docherty Viewpoint to Kinlochewe S Badger
(Gairloch parish) (CFA Archaeology)

Evaluation; excavation
NH 030 619 to NH 064 594 In June and July 2005, a series of archaeological features were investigated that would be disturbed

or destroyed by the upgrading of the A832 between Glen Docherty Viewpoint and Kinlochewe. A baseline study had been prepared in 2001, and updated in 2003 (*DES 2004*, 73). The features investigated comprised numerous field banks and/or walls, an old building near Glen Docherty, a possible levee with attached scoops, and a kiln site with a nearby hollow. Several other sites were subject to photographic and GPS survey. The excavations dismissed a possible bloomery mound site as being entirely natural.

A kiln site near Kinlochewe (NH 0367 6182) was one of the more significant finds. It lay close to the existing A832 on a slight slope adjacent to a small burn. A circular hollow, 4.8 x 4.3m by a maximum depth of 0.7m, was recorded next to the kiln. The excavations revealed the kiln to be of stone wall construction and measuring 2.1 x 1.8m and 1.4m high, though no evidence was found of its function. The adjacent hollow contained a layer of charcoal across its base. The function of the hollow was not revealed, though it may have been used to hold the burnt remains from the kiln.

The site of a possible levee and scoops was investigated, lying close to the Glen Docherty Burn (NH 0577 6017). The excavations revealed the levee to be natural. Two scoops were identified during the investigation, though only one of them was shown to be anthropogenic in origin, containing a thick layer of charcoal across its base, measuring 3.7 x 2.5m and 0.5m deep. It is suggested that this was a charcoal-burning site, based on the remains found within the scoop, the proximity of the site to the burn and the location of a bloomery site close by.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council, Transport, Environmental and Community Services.

Loch an Draing (Gairloch parish) G Currie
?Hut circle

NG 77185 90299 At the northern edge of a birch wood to the W of Loch an Draing is a possible hut circle with an internal diameter of 4m.



Fig 47. Possible hut circle at Loch an Draing. (Photo: G Currie)

Dunrobin Wood, Sutherland S Buchanan
(Golspie parish) (Alba Archaeology)
Survey

NC 87218 01811 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July and August 2005 in advance of the construction of a telecom mast. One previously unknown site was recorded; partly upstanding in the proposed compound, this feature survived as a partially eroded and collapsed sub-rectangular stony bank, c 25m long. Due to the large size of stone and the

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local archaeological context, it may be prehistoric, though a post-medieval date is also possible.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Walker Fraser Steele.

122 Academy Street, Inverness

S Farrell

(Inverness & Bona parish)

Evaluation

NH 66504 45613 An evaluation was conducted in August 2005 to the N side of Academy Street in an area formerly part of Manse Close, which possibly belonged to the Grey Friars in the medieval period. Four machine-cut trenches revealed no archaeological deposits or features of interest; the site was heavily disturbed in the 19th century.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Canonbury Estates Ltd for Upland Developments Ltd.

122B Academy Street, Inverness

S Buchanan

(Inverness & Bona parish)

(Alba Archaeology)

Evaluation

NH 665 455 An evaluation was undertaken in November 2005, supplementary to an earlier evaluation which had not achieved a 10% sample. The only significant archaeological find was a substantial sandstone circular well, 1.5m diameter and at least 3m deep. This is almost certainly post-medieval.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Canonbury Estates Ltd.

Clachnaharry Locks, Inverness

J Wood

(Inverness & Bona parish)

(Highland Archaeology Services)

Standing building recording

NH 6488 4656 A comprehensive photographic survey was carried out of Clachnaharry Lock and Clachnaharry Sea Lock, in advance of and during repairs, required as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent. The locks were drained and the opportunity was taken to examine the entire fabric. The quality of the 19th-century engineering was noted.

Archive deposited in Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: British Waterways Board, R J McLeod.

Craig Dunain, Westercraigs, Inverness

C O'Connell

(Inverness & Bona parish)

(CFA Archaeology)

Evaluation

NH 638 442 An evaluation was undertaken in February 2005 in preparation for groundworks for the new SNH headquarters. 10% of the available land was evaluated and no archaeological features were identified.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Robertson Homes Ltd.

Cromwell's Fort, Inverness

J Wood

(Inverness & Bona parish)

(Highland Archaeology Services)

Watching brief

NH 6648 4634 The fragmentary remains of Cromwell's Fort (NH64NE 4) lie on the E side of the River Ness in the present area of Inverness Harbour. They are now occupied by an oil storage and distribution depot. Only one bastion and a short section of rampart are visible. An archaeological record was made of post-holes excavated for a replacement security fence, in response to a requirement of Scheduled Monument Consent. The remains of a stone wall were encountered running along the present boundary line on the SE site boundary. The date is uncertain, but it probably post-dates the demolition of the fort rampart in this area.

Report and archive deposited in Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: BP Oils UK.

Culduthel Farm, Inverness

(Inverness & Bona parish)

S Buchanan

(Alba Archaeology)

Watching brief

NH 664 415 A watching brief was undertaken between July and September 2005 during the topsoil strip of a large field near Culduthel Farm, close to a known palisaded enclosure (NH64SE 241). The archaeological deposits, principally mid- and Late Iron Age, were found to be complex and well-preserved, including large roundhouses, cobbled surfaces, areas of metalworking and associated finds; evidence for a very large and high-status site.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Tulloch Homes.

Dochgarroch Lock (Inverness & Bona parish)

J Wood

Standing building recording (Highland Archaeology Services)

NH 6187 4041 Repairs to Dochgarroch Lock (Caledonian Canal) were observed and photographed in the spring of 2005 as a requirement of Scheduled Monument Consent. The lock was drained and the opportunity taken to examine the entire fabric. The works revealed the quality of the 19th-century engineering, although now in poor condition.

Archive deposited in Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: British Waterways Board, R J McLeod.

Lochend (Kirkton), Inverness

(Inverness & Bona parish)

M Kirby

(CFA Archaeology)

Watching brief

NH 602 386 to NH 597 379 A watching brief was carried out in May and June 2005 during the excavation of a water pipeline. Prior to 1846, the farmland through which this pipeline was excavated contained a stone circle, which was subsequently dismantled and incorporated into Bona Free Church. No features of archaeological significance were identified during the watching brief.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie for Scottish Water Solutions.

Nine Oaks, Inshes, Inverness

(Inverness & Bona parish)

J Wood

(Highland Archaeology Services)

Evaluation

NH 691 439 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in February 2005 in response to a planning condition. Within the general area truncated remains of prehistoric features have been found beneath the ploughsoil.

The development area consisted of a large field (formerly two) occupying c 4.93ha and lying NE of the minor road to Inshes. A 10% sample of the site was examined, with 13 trial trenches of varying size and shape up to 20 x 40m. One trench revealed a row of undatable, but apparently modern, post- or stake-holes. Otherwise the only features encountered were 19th- and 20th-century land drains and services. There was very little evidence of artefacts associated with the deposition of night-soil.

Report and archive deposited in Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Capital Homes, UBC Ltd.

Baile an Or, Strath of Kildonan

(Kildonan parish)

R M Callender

Former 19th-century gold rush township

NC 912 215 Investigation of different aspects of the 1869 gold rush and the associated township of Baile an Or began with a superficial ground survey in October 2003. The following year, a simple application of photogrammetry helped to indicate promising locations for trenches, where specific archaeological excavations were carried out. Progress has been maintained with further explorations and investigations in 2005, and the extent of the former township has now been established.

The explorations at Baile an Or, which also included a geophysical survey, have revealed the sites of the 'village store', the bunkhouse, and some of the gold miners' huts. Items of crockery, metal and glass have been recovered, as well as the bowl of a rare clay tobacco pipe.

Sponsors: Kultamuseo (Finland), Northern Mine Research Society, Suisgill Estate, HLF.

Tarradale (Clachan More na Taradin) T Cowie (NMS),
(Killearnan parish) C Coston

Early Bronze Age dagger fragments

NH 55 50 Corroded fragments of copper alloy, representing portions of at least two knife or dagger blades of Early Bronze Age date, were discovered by Mr Charles Coston on the steep southern slope of the knoll occupied by the chambered cairn, Clachan More na Taradin (NH54NW 123). A trial trench excavated over the immediate area of the findspot confirmed that the fragments had lain within sandy soil and stones much disturbed by animal and tree root activity. The stones most likely represent the remains of the spread of cairn material on the slope, beyond the presumptive line of any revetment or kerb.

The fragments are small and highly corroded, and few of the pieces retain any traces of their original edges. However, the condition and apparently flattened cross-sections of the blades are suggestive of an Early Bronze Age date, and this was reinforced by analysis of the metal. While it is possible that the dagger fragments could derive from a disturbed burial, it is equally likely, given that more than one blade appears to be present, that the fragments derive from a disturbed metalwork deposit.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.36/05) and allocated to Inverness Museum.

Lundavra, near Fort William J Wood
(Kilmallie parish) (Highland Archaeology Services)
Survey

NN 101 659 (plantation) A photographic record was made in April and May 2005 of two short sections of the 18th-century Caulfield military road at Lundavra, which will unavoidably be affected by a proposed timber extraction route. These sections now form part of the West Highland Way.

No diagnostic features of 18th-century road construction are expected to be damaged by the works, but protective measures have nevertheless been proposed. The proposed new timber extraction road was also checked at three points for possible archaeological implications. One of these locations is also that proposed as a source of material for building the new road. However, no archaeological features were noted at these places.

Sponsor: Goldcrest Scotland Ltd.

Killiechonate Woods, Spean Bridge S Farrell
(Kilmonivaig parish)
Survey

NN 230 810 (centre) A pre-felling survey in March 2005 revealed a number of previously unrecorded sites:

NN 2502 7973	Courdale	Sheepfold.
NN 2456 7849	The Cour	Sheepfold.
NN 2388 7740	Corrychoille	House.
NN 2368 7730	Corrychoille	Sheepfold.
NN 2366 7781	Corrychoille	Enclosure.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

Ardachy, Kilmorack, Beaully (Kilmorack parish) A Saville
Neolithic axehead (NMS)

NH 495 445 Neolithic polished stone axehead of indurated siltstone found by Ewan Macrae. L 162mm x B 64mm x Th 31mm; Wt 351g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.83/04) and allocated to Inverness Museum & Art Gallery.

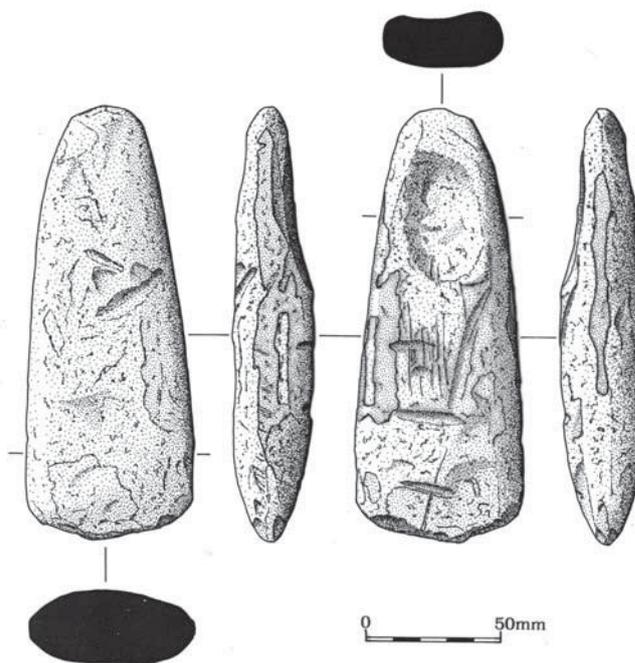


Fig 48. Ardachy, Kilmorack, Beaully. Neolithic polished stone axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby.

Balblair Cairn, Beaully (Kilmorack parish) A Dutton
Bronze Age burial cairn; rock art (Headland Archaeology)

NH 5030 4450 The remains of a Bronze Age funerary cairn located in Balblair Quarry were fully excavated in November and December 2004 in advance of quarrying, and produced some unusual and unexpected evidence of rock art.

The monument survived within a broader, probably agricultural, landscape, throughout which a proliferation of smaller clearance cairns was scattered, suggesting that the cairn had survived largely intact until relatively recently. No other burials or archaeological features were identified in the surfaces preserved beneath the spread of the cairn.

The sub-circular cairn was c 20m in diameter and stood to a maximum height of 1m. Despite the cairn having been substantially robbed in the past, a central cist had survived from which a few rim sherds of Food Vessel were recovered. The lack of skeletal material or grave goods was compensated for by the discovery of decoration on three of the internal faces of the sandstone slabs that formed the cist. In two instances the decoration consisted of simple shallow pecked cup marks, but one slab was far more intricately decorated, with a pecked perforation and a deep cup mark of similar radius, with traces of a probable third cup visible at the edge of what was once a presumably larger stone. Most intriguing is a deeply incised but asymmetrical linear decoration for which there are no known regional parallels. A similar, lightly incised design can be seen running either away from (?or into) the perforation, and there is clear evidence of smaller cup marks and lighter pecking around it. The combined decorative effect contributes to the overall appearance of the representation of an owl. The slab has clearly been re-used, to judge by the dressing of the edge uppermost within the cist, and it is possible that the modification of an existing decorated slab and the application of the curvilinear art represents

HIGHLAND

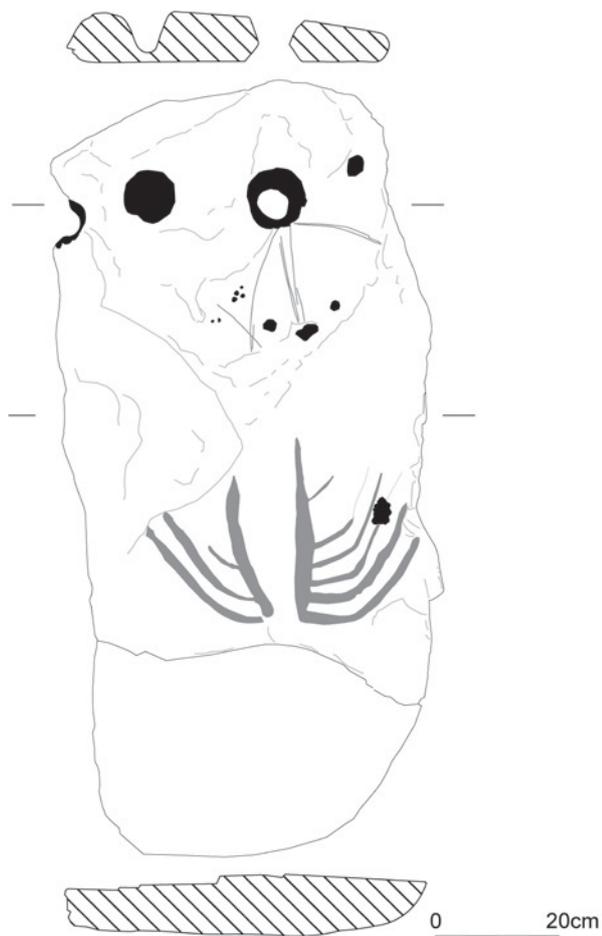


Fig 49. Balblair Cairn. Decoration on one of the cist slabs.

a deliberate attempt at representational art, perhaps suggested by the irregularities inherent within the stone.

Close by are the remains of a chambered cairn (NH54SW 64), which incorporates similar sandstone slabs that have been brought to the site from outcropping sources in the vicinity, and it is possible that the slabs within the cist could have come from the chambered cairn and been re-used in this different setting.

From the evidence provided by more closely dated parallels, it may be presumed that the perforations and large cups are perhaps of later Neolithic date; smaller motifs, shallow cup marks for example, are not uncommon in Bronze Age cists. Direct parallels for the incised curvilinear design do not exist in Scotland or elsewhere within the UK, and whilst there is only a passing resemblance to some Irish examples these are but few. Some possible European parallels exist in the form of numerous, albeit small, carved plaques recorded from burial contexts in Portugal and Spain, with Beaker associations and quite definite zoomorphic or biomorphic characteristics.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Aggregate Industries UK.

Glaickbea, Kiltarlity
(Kiltarlity & Convinth parish)
Survey

S Buchanan
(Alba Archaeology)

NH 514 398 A number of archaeological features were discovered during a walkover survey in April 2005, including buildings associated with a probable post-medieval farmstead as well as a number of clearance cairns. These include a main building, 8 x 6m, and associated outbuildings, 3 x 3m. The settlement around Glaickbea does not feature on Roy's military map.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.

Sponsor: Mrs Tervet.

Wester Cornhill, Ardgay, Sutherland
(Kincardine parish) (Highland Archaeology Services)
Survey

J Wood

NH 579 910 A rapid walkover survey was carried out in September and October 2005 in response to a Scottish Forestry Grants Scheme proposal. Ten features were recorded, all 18th- to 20th-century field clearance heaps, dykes and building footings.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Ms P Zacharia.

Belmaduthy (Knockbain parish)
Watching brief

S Farrell

NH 64373 55873 to NH 64592 56040 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2005 for a new water main, close to Belmaduthy chambered cairn (NH65NW 2). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Strathmashie Community Heritage Project
(Laggan parish) (GUARD)
Survey

D Sneddon

NN 5840 9105 (centre) A survey between January and October 2005 of Strathmashie Community Forest near Laggan formed the first stage of a project that could ultimately result in the creation of a heritage trail within Strathmashie Forest. The majority of the survey was conducted within commercial forestry plantation and consisted of a detailed desk-based assessment and a subsequent walkover survey. This was complemented by more detailed site and topographic survey with EDM and plane table. Local volunteers formed an integral part of the project and were involved and trained during every stage. Overall, 93 sites were recorded during the survey.

The majority of sites recorded relate to either medieval or later rural settlement (MoLRS) or the activity of the Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit (NOFU) who operated in the forest during WW2. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Dun da Lamh was located, but was not subject to survey during this project due to recent work (*DES 2002*, 74).

The most substantial remains encountered are outlined hereafter. The settlement of Druim an Aird is mentioned in documentary and cartographic sources as far back as the late 16th century. Remains today consist of a large number of ruined buildings, most likely 18th and 19th century, that appear to form two groups each centred around an enclosure and drying kiln. The groups themselves show signs of different phases of use. Outlying buildings may indicate earlier phases of more dispersed settlement.

Tirfadoun was similarly noted in 16th-century documents and maps. The remains today appear to exhibit a more dispersed settlement pattern compared to Druim an Aird, with numerous buildings and dykes being spread out beneath the eastern slopes of Dun da Lamh.

Numerous isolated buildings, dykes, drying kilns and shielings were also recorded during the survey.

The most substantial NOFU remains encountered were three camps and two sawmills. The camps, at Macoul, Blargie Beg and beneath Dun da Lamh, primarily consisted of turf-covered concrete platforms and related dumps and drains. The sawmills at Achduchil and Wester Strathmashie consisted of concrete saw pits and related features, light gauge railway remains and sawdust heaps. Remains of a light gauge railway were also recorded in other areas of the forest away from the mills, showing that NOFU used them to transport wood throughout the forest as well as at the mills.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Laggan Heritage.

Toroboll, Lairg, Sutherland (Lairg parish) J Wood
Survey (Highland Archaeology Services)

NC 612 041 (area) A walkover survey was carried out between September and December 2005 as part of an EIA for a proposed windfarm. A group of six substantial hut circles and a large group of nearby contemporary field clearance cairns were surveyed (NC50SE 11). There may also have been some later settlement here, or at least seasonal uses, as some rectangular or sub-rectangular buildings seem to be present. There has been active peat cutting in the general area and this may explain some of the features previously identified by the OS as lynchets and field walls.

A previously unrecorded round cairn of uncertain date was located to the E of this site at NC 594 033; and a further group of field clearance cairns at NC 600 032.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Macaulay Enterprises.

Tohorrie, Dunbeath (Latheron parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

ND 1542 3086 A watching brief was undertaken in July 2005 for a house plot and associated services, close to a number of archaeological sites. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed, although a number of new sites were noted in the vicinity including a farmstead, structure, mill and cropmarks.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Mrs E MacDonald.

An Dubh, Ballachulish (Lismore & Appin parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NN 0809 5843 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2005 as part of a house development. No features of interest were revealed, except a stone drain of unknown date.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr B Horsnell.

Bealach Forest (Lismore & Appin parish) S Farrell
Survey

NM 99 52 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in June 2005 as part of a management plan for Bealach Forest. A number of previously unrecorded sites were recorded, including two farmsteads, sheepfolds and cultivation rigs.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Forestry Commission.

St Brides, Ballachulish (Lismore & Appin parish) J Lewis
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NM 0504 5956 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new domestic residence to the rear of the Ballachulish Hotel on the S shore of Loch Leven. Although several prehistoric monuments occur in close proximity to the site, including a burial cairn a short distance to the W, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the excavation.
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Young.

Achmore Water Mains (Lochalsh parish) S Farrell
Survey

NG 85731 33797 to NG 85581 33389 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in February 2005 for a new water mains. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites were noted: two 19th-century former schools (NG 8569 3371 and NG 8559 3359).

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Fernaig Wood (Lochalsh parish) S Farrell
Survey

NG 860 310 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in August 2005 as part of a management plan for part of Fernaig Wood. One possible hut circle was noted during the desk-based assessment but was not located on site due to dense forestry.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

Allt a Mhadaidh (Lochbroom parish) A Welti, D Welti,
Survey J Kenworthy

A survey was undertaken of a number of cairns:

NH 21890 74380 A mound, mostly heather-covered, is situated between the river and the track, about 7m from the bank of Allt a Mhadaidh, in a small strath with wide fertile grassy edges to the water. There is fairly flat, possibly cultivatable, land to the SE on the other side of the river. Beyond the strath the land is rocky, mountainous and boggy.

The mound is roughly oval, c 35 x 30m with an axis SSE–NNW, and is about 6m high. It seems to be on a platform and is partly surrounded by a ditch. The ditch is especially visible on the E side as a grassy strip bounded on the outer edge by a low bank. Beyond the ditch are peat hags. On the W side the ditch, if present, has disintegrated into peat hag, and there is no ditch on the river (SSE) side.

The top of the mound has a hogback shape. If there is a chamber it might be under this area. There is a break in slope below the hogback. To the S of the mound are large stones possibly forming a built corner, in front of a massive angled stone. There are some outline marks on this stone, possibly developed from natural cracks on the surface. Below this stone are three heather-covered stepped ledges or platforms, built into the S end of the mound. There is a blocking slab on the SE with stones built across its front, possibly a forecourt. Behind this blocking slab is a void. This may be a Neolithic chambered cairn.

NH 22554 74618 A mound, partially heather-covered, with some dead heather and turf enabling quite a lot of stones to be seen. It is situated between the Allt a Mhadaidh and the track, with the N end nearly abutting the track and the S end sloping down almost to the river. The river valley does not appear fertile and the surrounding terrain is rocky, mountainous and boggy.

The mound is roughly oval, c 30 x 16m with an axis N–S, and is about 6m high. On the W side there is a possible ditch.

On top of the mound, towards the N end, are several large stones. One of these covers a void; tapping stones inside the void with a pole appeared to indicate a hollow beneath. Sparse vegetation on top of the mound to the S end showed a gap in the larger stones stopped up with smaller pebbles. There is a large blocking stone in the S side of the mound, with indications of a forecourt. A void is visible in the SE side of the mound and structured stones inside can be seen and felt.

On the SW base of the mound are some very large stones, one of which seems to have tipped over from a standing position, and another seems to have been placed as a standing stone. The mound may be a Neolithic chambered cairn.

Approximately 50m E of the mound, on the river bank, is a possible standing stone, and another one is situated a further 50m or so downstream. Further investigation is needed to establish whether these stones have any spatial relationship with the line of stones and cairns further down the river valley.

HIGHLAND

Allt a Mhadaidh (Lochbroom parish) A Welti, J Kenworthy, J Wilson
Survey

NH 23310 74874 A walkover survey was conducted to investigate several small cairns downstream on the Allt a Mhadaidh from Cairns 1 and 2 (see above).

NH 23310 74874 Several large stones, possibly structured, with an interior void, set on a slope c 50m above Allt a Mhadaidh. Two large stones are set into the hillside near this structure, one 100m SW, one a further 20m SSW. These line up roughly with the standing stones on the Allt a Mhadaidh bank (see above).

NH 23395 74940 Faint traces of a possible hut circle.

NH 23204 74842 A single upright standing stone, 1.4m high, running into the hillslope for 1.5m. Its exposed length is 2.6m.

NH 23117 74812 Cairn, close to the river. The massive stone on top is angular, 1.5 x 1m, and 0.5m thick.

Further investigation is planned for 2006, to establish whether this line of possible cairns has archaeological significance.

Braemore Square (Lochbroom parish) A Welti, G Sleight, J Wilson
Survey

NH 196 788 Survey continued over this multi-period site S of Braemore Square (DES 2004, 77–8). Resistivity and contour survey in the vicinity of the drystone oval structure (NH 1956 7885) awaits analysis. Immediately to the N of this oval structure are the remains of a wall, enclosing a semi-circular area 50m in diameter. The area is bounded on the diameter of the semi-circle by the edge of the river gorge. The settings of several large stones indicate inner and outer wall faces. An entrance to this enclosure is on the SE. Further remains of possible field walls have been identified to the S of the oval structure, together with some small slab-lined pond-like structures.

The northern area of the site is currently being investigated by plane table survey. A stone-walled roundhouse (NH 19485 79077) and associated clearance heaps are being examined, together with other probable structures previously obscured by bracken.

Work continues and will involve completion of plane table surveying of the N of the site, followed by preliminary survey of the central area of the site and a walkover survey of Strone Wood, the area immediately across the Abhainn Droma from the site.

Sponsors: OFARS, Mr & Mrs Hughes.

Nairn Cemetery (Nairn parish) S Farrell
Survey

NH 8877 5613 A survey was undertaken of the Victorian section of Nairn Cemetery as part of an ongoing study of graveyards in the Highland area. The cemetery was opened in November 1863 and has been extended three times: in 1918, 1954 and 2000. The current study noted 515 memorials of varying kinds.

Full report lodged with NMRS.

Nigg Old Church (Nigg parish) J Wood
Watching brief (Highland Archaeology Services)

NH 804 717 A watching brief was carried out between September and December 2005 on renovations at Nigg Old Church (NH87SW 5), and a photographic record was made. The only ground disturbance was minor excavations for drainage along two walls, which proved to be completely contained within areas of previous disturbance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Dunnottar Estate.

Inverness Airport Access Road (Petty parish) R Cachart
Watching brief (SUAT)

NH 7700 5100 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in June and July 2005 on groundworks for the Inverness Airport access

road (c 2km of new road), following on from a previous evaluation (DES 2004, 78) carried out on mounds at Cnoc an t-Sidhean and on the site of 18th-century crofts.

Seven areas considered to be archaeologically sensitive were stripped under archaeological supervision, while the remainder of the site was stripped by bulldozer. No further significant archaeological evidence was found at Cnoc an t-Sidhean or the 18th-century croft site. Shallow drainage ditches, plough scarring, pit features, field clearance mounds and part of a dyke were observed elsewhere over the site. These features contained no easily datable finds and were not considered to be of great archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd.

Croft 9, Achachork, Skye (Portree parish) M Wildgoose
Blackhouse

NG 482 457 A ruinous blackhouse and associated features were recorded in February 2005 prior to their removal for erection of a new house.

Sponsor: Mr David E MacDonald.

Home Farm, Portree, Skye (Portree parish) I Suddaby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NY 4780 4434 (centre) Trial trenching was undertaken in February and March 2005 within the improved lands of Home Farm on the northern outskirts of Portree. Ninety trenches covering 11,037m² (5% of the development area) were excavated. The evaluation led to the discovery of a segmented partial enclosure ditch similar to that recorded at Holly Road, Leven, Fife. This was associated with a pit containing an unurned deposit of cremated bone and several other similar features. Nearby was a small stone cairn sealing a deposit of charcoal and cremated bone.

Also discovered were a suite of post-medieval remains comprising four turf and stone structures, a sub-rectangular enclosure, a well, an area of broad rig and several enigmatic features. All were cut by the field system associated with Home Farm which was built c 1850.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Robertson Homes.

Home Farm, Portree, Skye (Portree parish) P Masser
Post-medieval rural settlement (Headland Archaeology)

NG 477 443 An excavation was carried out between July and September 2005 within fields to the N of Portree in advance of development for housing. Selected areas where significant archaeological potential had been identified in an earlier evaluation (see above) were investigated.

A group of post-medieval stone and turf buildings was investigated in two trenches in the NW part of the site, on lower ground close to the River Leasgeary. The remains appear to be part of a settlement named as Lisigearrigh on an early 19th-century estate plan, replaced by a single-tenant farm (Home Farm) by 1810. Four trenches were opened:

NG 4767 4431 A dwelling house with a sub-rectangular annexe at one end produced evidence for 18th-century occupation including ceramics, slate and glass. It was overlain by a stone-faced bank that formed part of the field system of Home Farm. Sections were also excavated across a rectangular enclosure beside the house, interpreted as a kailyard.

NG 4769 4433 Footings of two buildings, one of which appears to have replaced the other, with most of the stones from the earlier structure being robbed. A stone-built hearth was present in the earlier building, but not in the later one, which was probably an outbuilding.

NG 4779 4428 An area opened up further S contained the footings of two stone structures. A feature identified as a cairn in the evaluation proved on excavation to be the footings of an oval building, overall 5 x 2.5m, with a doorway in one end facing NW. A poorly defined structure of a similar size, located in an elevated position to the S, was identified as a kiln barn, with evidence for at least two phases of construction. Both structures were associated with sherds of hand-made pottery, which has been identified as traditional Hebridean 'craggan ware', and are thought to represent part of an earlier post-medieval phase in the life of the settlement. Other features in this trench, all of which remain undated, included a shallow ditch, an oval post-built structure and further groupings of post-holes.

NG 4792 4428 A group of very ephemeral hollows, scattered post-holes and a pit. Two small sherds of hand-made pottery were recovered nearby. These features may represent part of a prehistoric settlement.

Report lodged with Highland SMR.
Sponsor: Highland Council.

Suisnish and South Fearn, Isle of Raasay J Macdonald,
(Portree parish) J Scott Wood

Townships and surrounding area

A survey of the townships of Suisnish and South Fearn was carried out by ACFA in April 2005 as part of a continuing programme of recording the physical remains of human activity on the island of Raasay (DES 2004, 78-9).

Township of Suisnish

(NG 5538 3507, centre) The remains of the cleared township of Suisnish lie to the S and E of the village of Inverarish. It was cleared between 1841-51 to make way for a large sheep farm. The remains consist of some 48 structures comprising houses, barns/byres and a large stone-built enclosure. In addition to these 19th-

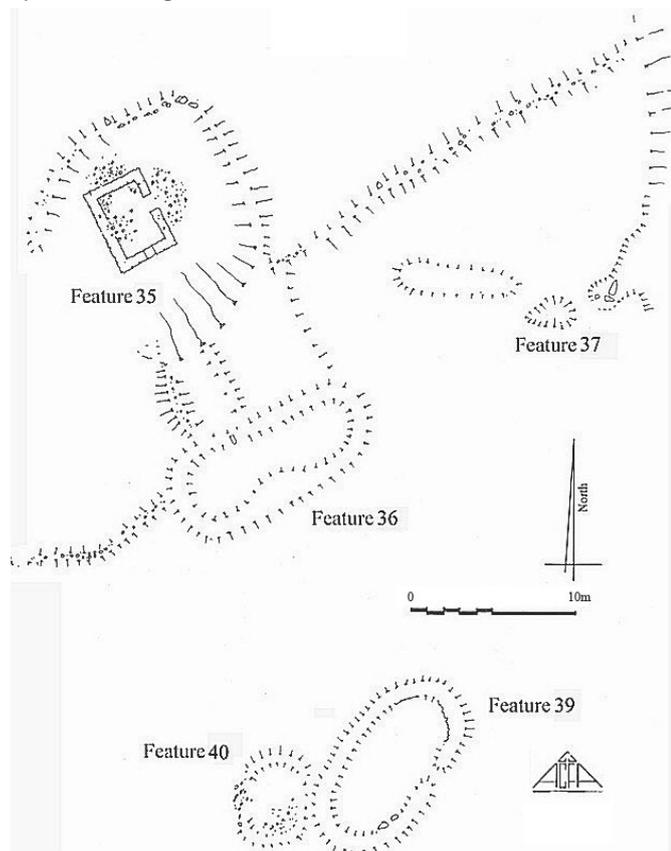


Fig 50. Plan of part of Suisnish township.

century structures there is a souterrain, a hut circle and a small cairn or mound of indeterminate period and function. The township is surrounded by an extensive field system comprising field banks and remains of rig.

Township of South Fearn

(NG 5866 3534, centre) The remains of the cleared township of South Fearn (NG53NE 103) lie on the E coast some 3.5km from Inverarish. It was cleared in the 1850s, again to make way for sheep. It was re-occupied in the 1920s when the Raasay Raiders moved down from the N of the island and started to rebuild Fearn and Eyre. The remains now consist of 20 structures comprising houses, barns/byres, plus a number of possible burial cairns including a large cairn some 25 x 10m. South Fearn is surrounded by an extensive field system comprising field banks and remains of rig.

Full report lodged with NMRS.
Sponsors: Glasgow Archaeological Society, CBA Challenge Funding.

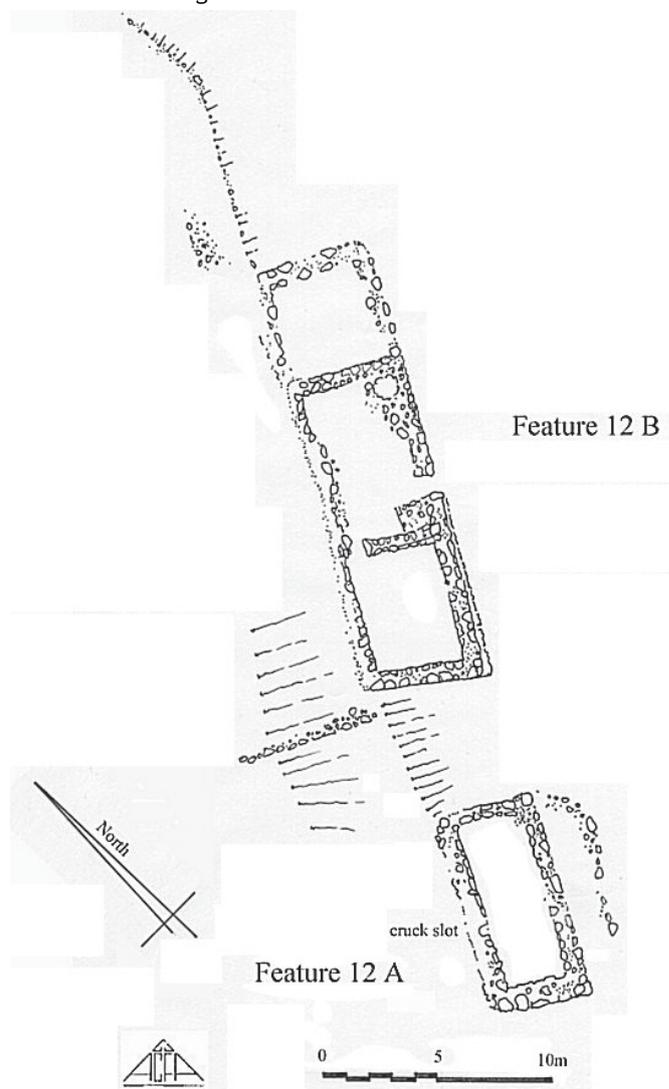


Fig 51. Plan of structures in South Fearn township.

Cullicudden (Resolis parish) S Farrell
Evaluation

NH 6688 6516 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in May 2005 in advance of a new school, sampling about 15% of the development area. Three features of interest were revealed: a corn-drying kiln, a pit and a burnt deposit, all of unknown date.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Council Property Services.

HIGHLAND

'Fyvie', High Street, Rosemarkie J Wood
(Rosemarkie parish) (Highland Archaeology Services)
Standing building recording; evaluation

NH 736 575 Fyvie is a double-fronted cottage of apparently 19th-century date (NH75NW 25). Pre-alteration photography was undertaken followed by hand-clearance of internal floors which were to be lowered between September and December 2005. Footings for a substantial extension to the rear of the property were excavated under archaeological supervision. The cottage seems to stand, in part, on the rubble footings of an earlier building lying on a slightly different alignment. However, there were no indications of earlier structures or finds. It seems to have become ruinous and roofless, possibly in the early 20th century, before being restored.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr D Granville.

Dalreoch (Rosskeen parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

Three outcrops bearing cup marks, 200m SW of NH57NE 10.
NH 58173 76359 **DH1**. Outcrop, 3.2 x 2.6 x 1.3m; at least 47 cup marks and ?semi-circular channel. Largest cup 60 x 30mm.
NH 58212 76355 **DH2**. Outcrop, 3.9 x 2.6 x 1.2m; at least 10 cup marks. Four cups are aligned NW-SE.
NH 58242 76382 **DH3**. Outcrop with at least five cup marks.



Fig 52. Dalreoch. Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Rhicullen, Invergordon (Rosskeen parish) S Farrell
Iron Age timber buildings

NH 700 720 (centre) An evaluation and small excavation were undertaken in April and May 2005 in advance of a new quarry (DES 2003, 93). A number of upstanding features were revealed, including a structure and several associated clearance cairns of 19th/20th-century date. Trial trenching and subsequent excavation work revealed two timber buildings with an associated kiln. AMS dating gave an Iron Age date of the 1st century AD for the structures.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: W Munro Construction (Highland) Ltd.

Stittenham, Ardross (Rosskeen parish) J Wood
Evaluation (Highland Archaeology Services)

NH 650 744 A desk-based assessment and trial trenching evaluation were undertaken between September and December 2005 at a site to be developed as two house sites. A cairn is recorded within the western house site (NH67SE 33).

A walkover inspection found a cairn at NH 6506 7438, outside and S of the eastern house site. This is c 170m NNE of a Scheduled cairn (NH67SW 1). No evidence was found of a cairn or cist NH67SE 33, and this is believed to be the site referred to.

An initial walkover survey revealed a previously unrecorded damaged cairn within the eastern house site at NH 6509 7442. This was excavated but was found to be a heap of stones of 19th- or 20th-century date – perhaps a cartload deposited with the intention of building a dyke which was never used.

No other archaeological features were found.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs R Smith.

No 4 Cleadale, Eigg (Small Isles parish) D Lynn
Watching brief

NM 478 888 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2005 on a development site for a house and access. No archaeological deposits or significant artefacts were encountered.

A newly discovered, possibly prehistoric, structure lies at NM 47691 89069, below the W side of the road to the NW of and well away from the development site. It contains five major boulders in an unclear formation on boggy ground at the fringe of a silted freshwater loch. Other sub-surface stone can be felt underfoot over a irregular area of 14 x 7m. The largest boulder is an irregular upright, 1.5 x 0.7 x 1.4m, and appears deliberately placed in a vertical position. The structure looks to have been heavily robbed from its original state and cannot be convincingly interpreted in its present form.

Report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Eddie Scott.

Croft 3, Kilbride, Skye (Strath parish) M Wildgoose
Survey; watching brief

NG 592 200 A walkover survey and watching brief were carried out in May 2005 during the excavation of a platform for a new house. The site was steeply sloping and composed almost entirely of rocky outcrops. No visible or buried archaeological features were uncovered.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs K Stoddart.

Uamh an Ard Achaidh (High Pasture Cave), Skye (Strath parish) S Birch,
M Wildgoose
Excavation; landscape project

NG 594 197 Excavations at High Pasture Cave continued between March and October 2005 (DES 2004, 80–81), resulting in the discovery of 3.5m of Iron Age deposits lying within a natural depression in the former ground surface above the cave. These stratified deposits contained a series of related hearths and surrounded a fine stone-built stairwell. The stairwell would appear to give direct access to the cave, which lies some 5m below current ground level. The upper 1m of the stairwell (the only part excavated



Fig 53. Uamh an Ard Achaidh (High Pasture Cave).

so far) contained the remains of at least four, and possibly five, Iron Age inhumations. Multiple deposits of quern fragments (saddle and rotary), pebble tools, bone/antler pins and animal bone were recovered from around the hearths and stairwell entrance.

Excavations also continued within the cave (Bone Passage), and a wide range of materials was recovered including animal and fish bone, shellfish remains, charred plant remains, metalworking residues, iron pins, bone and stone tools. See www.high-pasture-cave.org. Excavations will continue in 2006.

Sponsors: HS², Highland Council, Skye and Lochalsh Enterprise Leader+, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Chapel Street, Tain (Tain parish) J Wood
Evaluation (Highland Archaeology Services)

NH 781 821 A desk-based assessment and site evaluation were undertaken between September and December 2005 at a house site at the base of a raised beach, at the top of which is the supposed site of Tain Castle or Provost's House. No archaeological features were found during machine-trenching.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr R Cannon.

Tough's Yard, Main Street, Portmahomack S Farrell
(Tarbat parish)
Watching brief

NH 9148 8417 A watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of a house plot between July 2001 and May 2005. A trace was made of the ice-house that was demolished in 1994 (NH98SW 31). A small midden deposit of 13th- to 15th-century date was found in an area of former sand dunes. Finds include pottery, animal and fish bone, and three pieces of iron.

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr K Tough.

Pennylands, Thurso (Thurso parish) S Farrell
Survey

ND 10 68 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in February 2005 for a new housing development. Two previously unrecorded post-medieval buildings were noted (ND 10298 68128 and ND 10339 68071), both probably forming part of a farm named Wolfburn. Also revealed was the 19th-century site of Wolfburn distillery (ND16NW 83).

Full report lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Bracewell Stirling Architects Ltd.

Thurso Pipeline and WWTP (Thurso parish) C O'Connell
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

ND 104 681 A watching brief was carried out between December 2004 and January 2005 at Thurso Harbour during groundbreaking works for a pipe trench and waste water treatment plant. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie for Scottish Water Solutions.

Melness Community Windfarm (Tongue parish) D Lynn
Evaluation

NC 570 620 (centre) Pre-development walkover surveys for a 3-turbine windfarm and ancillary features have identified a number of previously unrecorded archaeological sites. These will be avoided by the windfarm construction work, so have not been intrusively investigated.

NC 57481 61573 **Mill 1**. The ruin of a horizontal click mill was found on the Allt A'Mhullinn Burn. A tumbled rectangular feature with squared corners, surviving 4–5 courses high as a two-faced wall outline. It straddles a water channel alongside the main

burn at the downstream end of a small gorge. No internal detail is apparent, but may survive under the interior tumble. It lies at the terminus of a disused track, marked on the current OS map, which leaves the Melness road opposite Melness House at NC 58025 60948. The mill matches NC56SE 34 which describes 'what may be a shieling-hut' from the 1878 1st edition OS map at NC 57470 61580 – there is no other structure nearby. The mill of Melness is mentioned in tacks of 1737 to John Mackay of Clashneach and 1782 to Capt John Scobie. The horizontal mill is assumed to be on the burn from Loch A'Mhullinn.

Sluice. The Loch A'Mhullinn outlet burn flows NE into a small valley, the mouth of which contains a curving barrier wall from NC 57249 61160 to NC 57224 61201. The 50m long wall is 2m wide, made of roughly stacked angular masonry, and faced on the SW and NE sides which have slumped inwards to the wall core. The wall is interrupted by a roughly central, 1.5m wide, sluice channel at NC 57232 61185, partly obscured by tumbled masonry but with a strong outflow, which on the visit was over 1m deep.

NC 57248 61203 **Mill 2**. A roughly 6 x 8m sub-rectangular area of large stony rubble sits 20m downstream on the S bank, with a slight continuation on the N bank, and a few stepping stones placed roughly in the stream. This drystone structure has been demolished to ground level, leaving no distinct wall or feature outlines, but looks like the basal remains of a building – a mill being appropriate for the location, rather than a demolished bridge taking an older track across the burn.

The comparative state of the disused access tracks suggests Mill 2 is earlier than Mill 1, for which the track is clearly apparent. The sluice barrier cannot be definitely assigned between Mills 1 or 2; it would have been a suitable flow regulatory device for either or both.

NC 56912 61405 A previously unrecorded probable hut circle was identified. It is a faintly visible heather-covered ring, 5m in diameter and 0.5m high, apparently isolated about halfway up the hillside, several hundred metres from the loch. No features are apparent apart from the vegetation outline.

NC 57658 60590 to NC 57551 60642 A signed footpath follows a track from the Melness roadside towards Loch A'Mhullinn. The track runs along the N edge of a feature, which initially appears to be upcast from the track excavation down through 0.3m depth of moorland soil. However, this upcast sits on a 1.5m wide and 0.5m high partly sub-surface field boundary, possibly prehistoric. This extends further W towards the loch as a heather-covered linear bank, curving slightly to the SW until its disappearance in boggy ground at NC 57485 60644, giving a total length of c 180m. No further eastward continuation back towards the Melness road was identified, but it may well exist in a sub-surface state.

NC 57045 62202 Stone quarry on Blar nan Lian plateau; 17m (N–S) x 7m, and dug into a knoll. It looks fairly modern, contains scattered stone and slab debris, and was probably used for sourcing material for peat-cutting tracks. It has no apparent archaeological significance.

Report to be lodged with Highland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Orkney Sustainable Energy Ltd.

Glen Convinth (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish) R Engl
Hut circle (AOC Archaeology)

NH 507 302 A later prehistoric roundhouse, 11m in diameter, was found during construction works ahead of a new service road for a water treatment works. Excavation in January 2005 revealed this to be an upstanding stone-banked structure that had been partially revetted into the hillside.

HIGHLAND

The stone bank of the roundhouse survived up to three courses high in places and measured between 2.2m and 1.8m in width. Excavation of the NW and SE quadrants uncovered a slight construction cut and an inner core to the bank, which was set into the natural subsoil. Remnants of a cobbled stone floor surface were present within the northern area of the roundhouse. A probable entranceway faced E. The roundhouse contained no internal features apart from an erosional gully which ran along the inner NW edge of the stone bank.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: GMJV.

Polmaily House Hotel, Glen Urquhart (Urquhart & Glenmoriston parish) Bee boles

1 Halifax,
1 Kinniburgh

NH 478 307 On rising ground immediately behind Polmaily House Hotel there is an old walled garden, parts of which have begun to be cleared for easier access. Close to the wall, however, there is still a tangle of overgrown bushes, nettles, etc. In pulling back some of this to assess the state of the old wall, a row of what appear to be bee boles was discovered. There are eight of these in a row on the S-facing wall. The wall is stone and mortar and each bole is stone-built, with arched head and curved back, recessed into the thickness of the wall itself.

The wall is not in good condition and there is now little mortar between the stones in many places. The stonework of the boles similarly lacks mortar in many places. So far no indication has been found of the age of the wall or the boles in it, but it may be older than the present house which is popularly said to be Edwardian, though parts of it are claimed to date back to the 18th century. Having made a limited search of the literature, no record of these bee boles was found and only a few others exist in this area.

Battle Moss Ring Cairn (Wick parish) Excavation

A Pannett

ND 313 440 Excavations continued at the previously unrecorded ring cairn discovered in 2003 (*DES 2003*, 94–5) during work at Battle Moss Stone Rows (ND34SW 22). Preliminary investigation of the cairn revealed a sub-circular monument with a central space, within which Beaker and later Bronze Age pottery was found, together with deposits of cremated bone, one of which has been dated to 1600 cal. BC. The aim of the 2005 excavation was to reveal the full extent of the monument, and examine the possibility that several phases of construction and re-design had been undertaken in the building of the cairn.

A 10x 10m trench was opened up over the centre of the monument, encompassing the 2003 trenches and much of the body of the cairn. The upper surfaces of the cairn comprised shattered stones mixed with topsoil. Beneath the shattered stones, a homogenous layer of angular stone slabs covered the main structural features of the monument. A number of flint pieces were recovered from these upper cairn levels, predominantly flake debitage, but including an arrowhead and several small thumbnail scrapers.

Beneath the upper cairn levels in the NE quadrant, an arc of 17 kerbstones was revealed, apparently defining the edge of one phase (putatively the second phase) of cairn construction. The kerbing was not evident elsewhere on the cairn. There was a distinct difference between the structure of the cairn within the kerbing and that outside. Within the kerbing, the upper levels of cairn material had been carefully placed, with slabs forming rough courses of walling in places. The lower levels of material within the kerbing comprised large slabs. Outside the kerbing, the cairn material was homogenous throughout, comprising slabs of comparable size to the upper levels within the kerbing, but which had been laid down more haphazardly, perhaps dumped.

The central structure of the cairn, incorporating the central space excavated in 2003, appears to have formed the primary phase of construction on the site. This element of the monument was built using large boulders and slabs, and was probably covered by an earthen mound.

The primary cairn was found to have been constructed not on the original ground surface, but on a levelled deposit of charcoal and ash-rich soil, which also contained small fragments of pottery, cremated bone and flint. This was found to cover a large pit or scoop cut into the natural bedrock, which was filled by soil containing occasional flecks of charcoal. There was not sufficient time to allow complete investigation of this feature, which will be fully excavated in 2006.

Finds from the 2005 excavation were limited to flint and a few small sherds of pottery – no further material for dating was recovered.

The excavation of the ring cairn has revealed a far more complex monument than was initially envisaged. It is evident that there were at least five phases of building:

Phase 1. The initial phase of activity involved the digging of the pit/scoop on the site of the cairn.

Phase 2. This feature was then covered by a layer of soil c 15cm thick, which was spread across an area approximately the same size as the subsequent cairn. The soil was clearly the result of cultural activities, and contained charcoal, ash, cremated bone, pottery and flint.

Phase 3. The central setting of the monument was constructed, and surrounded by an earthen mound. It is not clear whether the central setting was filled at this time – further examination of the material sampled from different areas will hopefully shed light on this.

Phase 4. At approximately the same time, the kerbing on the NE side of the monument was constructed (it is unlikely that this continued around the entire circumference of the cairn), and the section between the earthen mound and the kerbing was filled with stones.

Phase 5. Finally, a thin layer of stones was spread across the whole monument, extending beyond the limits of the kerbing. While this would never have been a large, prominent feature, it would have completely hidden all of the structural features of the earlier cairn.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: Caithness and Sutherland Enterprise, University of Cardiff, University of Glasgow.



Fig 54. Battle Moss Ring Cairn. The fully exposed cairn with the lower levels within the kerbing clearly visible.

Cairn Hill, Old Stirkoke (Wick parish) F Hunter
Roman coin (NMS)
ND 3275 4928 *Denarius* of the deified Faustina I, found by metal detecting at the broch of Cairn Hill (ND34NW 4). Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.73/04) and allocated to Dunbeath Preservation Trust.

Castle Sinclair Girnigoe (Wick parish) N Toop,
Excavation J Garner-Lahire
ND 378 549 A conservation plan and metric survey were completed in November 2003, and an archaeological evaluation of the outer bailey and W barbican was undertaken during 2003 and 2004. Three phases of investigation were carried out during 2005. Work focused on the W gatehouse, W range and courtyard of the outer bailey, and involved the excavation and recording of substantial rubble layers, to the level of occupation deposits. Evidence was encountered for the structural layout of this part of the castle and significant architectural details were discovered.

The passage through the W gatehouse was excavated, involving the removal of layers of sterile rubble to a variable occupation deposit. A low wall was exposed, running along the SE edge of the passage, potentially associated with a drawbridge mechanism. A small recess in the wall adjacent to the portcullis slot is tentatively suggested to have housed a bell.

Further layers of rubble were excavated to reveal the layout of the building immediately N of the W gatehouse, previously identified as the porter's lodge. The investigations demonstrated that the porter's lodge was confined to a small room (c 5 x 2m) immediately adjacent to the gatehouse, accessed via a passage; a hearth, window and gun port were revealed. The rest of the building was dominated by one large room, accessed from the courtyard. Two large windows, one flanked by stone seats, were encountered, looking out to the courtyard and moat respectively. Sockets suggested the presence of timber panelling, and the exposed occupation deposits were seen to contain pottery and metalwork. Outside this building, in the courtyard, the window had been oversailed by a staircase, which would have led to an upper storey. Architectural stone recovered from the rubble deposits represents a collapsed oriel window.

A featureless mound to the N of this building proved to be a small irregular building, which appears to have been a later addition to the range. A small salt cupboard and remains of a window overlooking the moat were revealed.

Work undertaken in the N range added to previous phases of investigation, elucidating access to and between the three ground floor rooms. A large piece of articulated masonry was exposed within the courtyard, which appears to have formed part of the upper storey of these buildings; heat discolouration suggests the location of a hearth. Against the N and W ranges, sets of stairs were identified, leading to a first storey landing, beneath which a cupboard was identified. The discovery of timber post-holes associated with these stairs indicates the possibility of a timber gallery, running around the N and W ranges of the courtyard.

Report to be lodged with NMRS.
Sponsor: Clan Sinclair Trust.

Nybster J Barber (AOC Archaeology), A Heald (NMS),
(Wick parish) J Henderson
Atlantic roundhouse and outbuildings

ND 3702 6314 As part of a wider study of Iron Age Caithness, four weeks of excavation of the broch and outbuilding complex at Nybster (ND36SE 4) took place in July 2005. The site was first excavated by Sir Francis Tress Barry in 1896. He uncovered a number of structural types including a 'broch', numerous cellular buildings and a sub-rectilinear building. Finds included 2nd-century Roman pottery.

Recent work on other sites excavated by Barry – particularly Tofts, Everley – has suggested that he may have left untouched archaeology on some of the Caithness sites and that re-investigation was a worthwhile exercise. With this in mind, trial excavations were undertaken at Nybster, following on from a survey season in 2004. Trenches were confined to the roundhouse wall and interior, two of the cellular outbuildings, and the rectilinear outbuilding.

Investigations of the roundhouse wall failed to uncover any inter-mural architectural features consistent with a broch. Inside the roundhouse a hearth, various internal partitions and tanks were uncovered, together with an associated floor layer. Numerous sherds of pottery, stone objects and bone tools were recovered.

Results from investigations of the two cellular outbuildings were mixed. The first outbuilding (which Barry had excavated fully) contained little meaningful surviving archaeology, although there were suggestions of earlier buildings within the complex. The second cellular building (which Barry only partly excavated) was more rewarding. Here, a floor layer with associated hearth and paving was uncovered, together with a notable pottery assemblage. Finds also include a range of bone objects (awls, etc.) and a bronze spiral finger ring.

Excavations of the rectilinear building suggested that the area was an amalgam of various structures, of which only a part was uncovered this year.

Sponsors: HS , NMS, AOC Archaeology Group, University of Nottingham, Caithness Archaeological Trust.

INVERCLYDE

Harelaw Quarry, Port Glasgow
(Kilmacolm parish)
Evaluation

R White
(CFA Archaeology)

NS 315 729 A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and evaluation were carried out in March 2005 in advance of quarrying. Three clearance cairns were discovered during the survey. Thirteen trial trenches were excavated with an area of 2046m², 5% of the total area available. Two of the cairns were evaluated. They consisted of a dump of cobbles on top of subsoil which had subsequently become overgrown with grass. Nothing was discovered to suggest they were anything other than clearance cairns.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: Airticity.

MIDLOTHIAN

Crichton Castle (Crichton parish)
Watching brief

S Hogg
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 380 611 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2005 during the excavation of two 1m² trenches for the installation of lightning conductors; one at the foot of the E wall of the E tower and the other in the S return of the W tower. The trench near the E tower revealed sandstone rubble, with bedrock at a depth of 0.7m. The trench to the W uncovered similar rubble, also presumably demolition debris from the castle (NT36SE 7), but did not reach bedrock in its 1m depth.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

Hope, Pathhead (Crichton parish)
Standing building recording

M Cressey
(CFA Archaeology)

NT 407 627 A standing building survey was carried out in December 2004 of a 19th-century farmstead known as Hope Farm,

MIDLOTHIAN

S of Pathhead close to the A68, prior to conversion works. The survey recorded four structures, all in varying states of decay. The best-preserved structure was a single-storey barn that was still in use. The former stables were in reasonable condition. A lime kiln was found to be in a poor state of preservation, as was the one-and-a-half storey farm cottage.

The building survey showed that the lime kiln incorporated different phases of construction, some of which evidently included attempts to buttress the principal elevation. There were four principal hearths, or 'eyes', each with a barrel-vaulted roof that tapered inward from the outer opening. Each of the eyes had a different orientation; one had clear structural evidence of enlargement. The proportions of the kiln suggest that it operated on a fairly large industrial scale.

Interim reports lodged with Midlothian SMR.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Irvine.

Pathhead Primary School (Crichton parish) K Dingwall
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3917 6399 A programme of metal detector survey and trial trenching was undertaken in June 2005 as part of a planning application for a new primary school.

The metal detector survey was carried out over the whole area by the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group. A number of metal artefacts were recovered, including a dandy button, a musket ball and a coin. The finds largely date from the late 18th to early 19th century.

Nine trenches were excavated across the site, forming a 10% sample of the total area. No significant archaeological features or finds were identified.

Report lodged with Midlothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Midlothian Council.

Dalkeith, East Kirk (The Morton Monument) D Stewart
(Dalkeith parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 3327 6744 A watching brief was undertaken at St Nicholas Church in March 2005 during the excavation of four post-holes, part of a programme of restorative works on and around the Morton Monument (NT36NW 11.0), an ancient memorial structure situated in the ruinous 15th-century choir of the old Collegiate Church. The post-holes were intended to hold the supports for a protective canopy over the newly restored monument.

At the time of the excavations the main part of the monument was off-site undergoing restoration, leaving only a large foundation slab *in situ*. The new post-holes, all of which would measure 400mm square by 500mm deep, were positioned at the four corners of the foundation structure.

The material below the monument slab was excavated in 1963 prior to the laying of a new floor and foundation slab, which may account for the layer of concrete seen 350mm down in two of the trenches, suggesting that this material only lay between the foundation slab and the S wall. Additionally, the lack of human remains, other than a few small fragments, may indicate the scale of the clearance work here 40 years ago.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Kenneth Ferguson & Partners.

129 High Street, Dalkeith D Sproat, L Dunbar
(Dalkeith parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Standing building recording; evaluation

NT 3322 6749 A programme of historic building recording and evaluation was carried out between September and December 2005 in advance of demolition. The exercise revealed that the original building was the second Dalkeith Grammar School, constructed c 1760, and possibly the design of James Adam, brother of Robert.

In the early 19th century a number of outbuildings were added to the SE. The building was further extended in the 1870s to accommodate an infant school. A large extension was added in the 1970s to the S, when the building and land was purchased to be used as a plastics factory.

The subsequent evaluation consisted of a supervised topsoil strip to natural geology in the southern part of the development area, concentrating on the areas to be disturbed by the new build. In total, an area c 15 x 10m was opened. The evaluation recovered only a very limited assemblage of 18th- and 19th-century pottery sherds and pipe stems within a buried topsoil/garden soil.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Peter Walker Group.

Auchendinny (Glencorse parish) M Wilson
?Souterrain

NT 2575 6170 A site visit and survey was made in July 2002 to a possible souterrain (NT26SE 55). No evidence of a souterrain was found at the co-ordinates given, the site being a sloping grazing field.

Dryden Bank House, Loanhead D Sproat, D Wilson, L Scott
(Lasswade parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Standing building recording; evaluation

NT 2840 6525 Prior to the redevelopment of the area and the demolition of the existing upstanding remains, a programme of archaeological works, consisting initially of a historic building record, was carried out in May and June 2005. The cartographic record indicated that the upstanding remains were of early 19th-century date. These consisted of a large two-storey house and the stone walls of a summer house, both of which were in a poor state of repair.

An evaluation was subsequently undertaken on the 1.8ha grounds of the proposed development. Twelve trenches of varying lengths, encompassing a total of 938m², were excavated. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mactaggart and Mickel.

Medical Centre, Penicuik Road, Roslin R White
(Lasswade parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NT 265 633 An evaluation was carried out in November 2004 in advance of the construction of a new medical centre. A programme of metal detecting work was undertaken before the evaluation by David Connolly and the Scottish Detector Club, producing finds of 20th-century origin. Eight trial trenches were excavated totalling 332m², 7.5% of the area available for evaluation. A modern ditch running NW-SE and the remains of rig and furrow were recorded.

Report lodged with Midlothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Hart Builders (Edinburgh) Ltd for Medical Centres (Scotland) Ltd.

Roslin Glen (Lasswade parish) R Toolis
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 274 631 Due to the proximity of Rosslyn Chapel, test pitting was undertaken in October 2005 in association with a GPR survey within a field N of Rosslyn Chapel, as part of the development phase of a TV programme. No significant archaeological features were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mentorn TV.

Rosslyn Chapel (Lasswade parish) G Cavers, V Clements, D Wilson
(AOC Archaeology)
Standing building recording; watching brief; evaluation

NT 274 631 A 3-D survey of the interior and exterior elevations of Rosslyn Chapel (NT26SE 22) was carried out between April and December 2005 using a laser scanner, to aid the condition assessment prior to renovation.

A watching brief was also carried out during the excavation of six small test pits prior to bore holes being sunk within the grounds of Rosslyn Chapel. The test pits were excavated to a depth of 1m, but no significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archaeological supervision of machine-stripping over the extent of the proposed car park area to the W of Rosslyn Chapel was also carried out. The area was stripped down to natural subsoil. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Page and Parks Architects.

Mayfield Primary School (Newbattle parish) K Dingwall
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NT 3513 6538 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken in June 2005 as part of a planning application for a new primary school. The site is located near several sites recorded as cropmarks, although none are recorded within the site itself.

Fifteen trenches were excavated, forming a 10% sample of the total area. A shallow linear feature thought to be an earlier hedge line was identified, along with several areas of dumped debris of unburnt coal, ash and clinker material. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.

Report to be lodged with Midlothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Midlothian Council.

Todhills Park and Ride, Danderhall (Newton parish) M Kirby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 314 686 An evaluation was carried out in November 2005 near Todhills in advance of a proposed Park and Ride scheme. The development area lies in close proximity to a ring-ditch and possible Roman road. Seventeen trenches were excavated, amounting to c 1900m² (just over 10% of the total development area). No features of archaeological significance were uncovered.

Report lodged with Midlothian SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Raynesway Construction Ltd.

Mountlothian Farm, Penicuik (Penicuik parish) A Saville
Neolithic axehead (NMS)

NT 27 56 Fragmentary Neolithic polished stone axehead (cutting edge only) found by Mr W Brown. L 113mm x B 74mm x Th 31mm; Wt 343g.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.19/05) and allocated to NMS.

Penicuik Estate (Penicuik parish) H M D Jones
Geophysical survey; excavation

NT 2084 5875 Survey and excavation continued in 2005 (*DES 2004*, 84). A ground resistance survey of an area 20 x 40m was made at the NE end of the promontory to see whether there was any approach from that side to the 'castle'. The N edge of the survey was curtailed by the sharp drop to the Cornton Burn.

No high resistance was found, but an angled linear low aligned with a boundary wall shown on the Ainslie plan of 1796 and on the 1892 OS map. Ainslie's plan shows the 'castle' circle touching this line, indicating its NE side to be well down the slope of the hill. It is probable that the 'castle' stones were a surround for a plantation and post-date the paved areas.

The area on the S side of Trench 1 (which contained the first paving) was extended and became Trench 2. The second paving found in 2004 could have formed a threshold to this area, and further paving was covered with a lens of dark material and may have been a hearth. Two quartzite/sandstone cobbles have wear marks indicating their use as grinders. They have been tentatively identified as Late Iron Age, suggesting the site could have been a promontory fort. Work will continue in 2006.

Sponsors: Sir Robert Clerk, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Penicuik House (Penicuik parish) K Macfadyen, T Addyman
Watching brief; standing building (Addyman Associates)
recording

NT 217 593 The first season of a long-term watching brief and historic building survey, operating in parallel with a programme of conservation works, was undertaken between May and November 2005.

The works included: a general photographic record of down-takings, particularly dangerous areas of the wall heads, and monitoring of the down-taking process; instituting a stone numbering system and database for worked or significant stones removed from site; and a drawn record of the masonry abutments of the former Chinese Bridge on the SW side of the mansion, in advance of repair. Recording included the stone balustrade fragments on the stair on the NE side of the ruined 18th-century mansion (NT25NW 25).

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Penicuik House Trust.

MORAY

Birnie (Birnie parish) F Hunter
Late Bronze Age metalworking area; (NMS)
later prehistoric and medieval settlement

NJ 210 585 Work continued in August and September 2005 on the later prehistoric site at Birnie (NJ25NW 40; *DES 2004*, 84–5) with the aim of disentangling the evolution of the settlement. Two roundhouses were investigated. The main trench exposed all of the house first sampled in 1999 (*DES 1999*, 63), which produced a Roman Iron Age radiocarbon date. The house, 16m in diameter, had burnt down and was very well preserved. Its whole extent was exposed, with an entrance to the SE, central hearth and inner post-ring. Preservation was best to the rear of the building where there was a ring-ditch, with only shallow surviving deposits in its southern third. In the W half of the building the destruction deposits were studied. A charcoal-rich layer with remains of burnt turfs from the roof and substantial charred timber fragments was examined in part; much further work remains for next year. In the E half, the overlying contexts (burnt deposits damaged by pre-modern ploughing) were removed. From these came a number of yellow glass beads and a sherd of Roman coarse ware (BB2). Other notable finds include a fragment of cannel coal pendant and an unfinished bead, both unstratified. These are the first such finds from the site, and point to connections across the Moray Firth, as the nearest source of raw materials is at Golspie.

Another structure previously examined in 2000 was fully exposed (*DES 2000*, 58–9). It lies on a slight slope at the W edge of the site, and any internal features had been entirely removed by ploughing. However, three phases of enclosing ring-groove, 13m in diameter, were revealed, with an entrance to the E. It was probably a house rather than a small enclosure.

One of the putative medieval sub-rectangular features seen on aerial photographs was also examined. This proved to be the

NORTH AYRSHIRE

sunken floor of a two-phase structure, lacking earthfast foundations. The hollow appears to have been deliberately created rather than eroded, with two phases of flooring, the uppermost cobbled. There were no medieval finds: all the datable objects are later prehistoric (bar a flint arrowhead), suggesting a Late Iron Age date or (given the shape of the building) perhaps Pictish; radiocarbon dates should clarify this.

A speculative trench on the W of the site, where the site cabins are normally located, uncovered a Late Bronze Age metalworking area. This was characterised by a series of pits and post-holes containing plentiful fragments of clay crucibles and moulds: axe, pin and bangle moulds can be identified. One pit contained the charred remains of a large oak item, probably a charred tree trunk which may have been used as an anvil. In another pit, saddle quern and rubber fragments had been deposited, apparently purposefully.

Further metal detecting produced two more Roman *denarii* from the first hoard.

Sponsors: HS , NMS, Ian Keillar.

Paddockhaugh/Birnie Hill (Birnie parish) F Hunter
Evaluation (NMS)

NJ 2066 5851 In advance of tree planting on the steep N-facing slope which lies to the S of Birnie Kirk, three assessment trenches were excavated in August 2005; two on flatter areas on the hillside drew blanks, but one at the base of the hill proved profitable. Under 1m or more of hillwash were the remains of a medieval building, represented by a shallow gully and stone foundations. The small size of the trench precluded detailed study, but dating was provided by pottery, while stray finds include a ceramic spindle whorl and a piece of decorative architectural stone, probably from a window. This is likely to be part of the halo of activity around the church, some 200m away. Tree planting will avoid this area.

Sponsors: NMS, William Mustard.

Burghhead Water Mains (Duffus parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NJ 108 690 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken between March and May 2005 in the N part of the village of Burghhead during water mains renewal, in the vicinity of a number of archaeological sites. Work revealed one possible archaeological deposit, a possible extension to the eastern rampart of the fort (NJ16NW 1).

Full report lodged with Moray SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd for Scottish Water.

Forres Flood Alleviation Project S Farrell
(Forres parish)
Watching brief

NJ 034 588 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in August 2005 for test holes in advance of new flood alleviation work. Work was conducted in three areas:

NJ 036 581 (centre) **Plasmon**. No features or deposits.

NJ 033 586 (centre) **Strathcona Road**. Remains of a building and a 19th-century wooden revetment.

NJ 034 588 (centre) **Mosset**. Remains of lades and a sandstone base for a post associated with a cobbled road, possibly 18th century.

Full report lodged with Moray SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Moray Council.

Sueno's Stone, Forres (Rafford parish) S Buchanan
Watching brief (Alba Archaeology)

NJ 046 595 A watching brief was undertaken in January and February 2005 some 25–30m S of Sueno's Stone (NJ05NW 1). A 28m long trench was excavated by machine in preparation for a cycle path. Nine archaeological features were found c 0.8m below

the ground surface. No significant finds were uncovered, but a single radiocarbon date of c 100 BC suggests an Iron Age date for the features – perhaps associated with settlement in the area. No features that could be securely related to the Stone itself were uncovered.

Report lodged with Moray SMR.

Sponsor: Moray Council.

Scotsburn, Lhanbryde (St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish) S Farrell
Watching brief

NJ 273 606 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken between May 2004 and May 2005 for a new dam as part of the Moray Flood Alleviation Project, in an area of a number of archaeological sites. Several archaeological features were revealed including: a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit alignment with finds of pottery and flints; another group of Bronze Age pits; two Iron Age hearths; and a pit of early medieval date.

Full report lodged with Moray SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Moray Council.

Wester Clokeasy, Urquhart, near Elgin A Saville
(Urquhart parish) (NMS)

Bronze Age arrowhead and scraper

NJ 297 627 Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (damaged) and a flint scraper found on field surface by Mr Alistair McPherson. Reported but not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC.2005/19) and retained by the finder.

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Laighdykes, Saltcoats (Ardrossan parish) D Gordon
Survey; evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 2458 4233 A programme of archaeological investigative works was undertaken in July 2005 on 2.8ha of a playing field site to be developed for a new school. The evaluation comprised 17 trenches covering c 5% of the development area. A number of relatively recent agricultural features, not of archaeological significance, were identified, including furrows and field drains, a slighted field dyke and a small oval pit of indeterminate date.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: North Ayrshire Council.

Garrison House, Millport, Isle of Cumbrae R Inglis
(Cumbrae parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 1643 5502 An evaluation was carried out in July 2005 prior to the renovation of Garrison House (*DES 2004*, 87; NS15NE 29) in an area c 1.2ha. Four trenches totalling 250m² were opened. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Cumbrae Community Development Company.

Shalom Nursing Home, Dreghorn D Gordon
(Dreghorn parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 354 383 An evaluation was undertaken in January 2005 on 0.12ha of ground to be redeveloped immediately W of the nursing home. The evaluation comprised five trenches covering c 10% of the total development area. The site had been disturbed by demolition and subsequent landscaping. No material assessed to be of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Shalom Nursing Home.

21/23 Bank Street, Irvine (Irvine parish) A Matthews
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 322 389 A watching brief was carried out in October 2005 on proposed alterations and extensions to a dental surgery. No archaeological material was found.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Robert Potter & Partners.

166 High Street, Irvine (Irvine parish) T Rees
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 3209 3907 A watching brief was carried out in November and December 2004 in Irvine High Street. No archaeological material was found.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Artec Designs.

12 West Road, Irvine (Irvine parish) D Gordon
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 319 390 An evaluation was undertaken in October 2005 on some 98m² of ground, comprising two trenches covering c 20% of the total development area. The site had been disturbed by demolition and subsequent landscaping. Nothing of archaeological significance was recovered or identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Royal and Scott.

Arran High School, Lamlash (Kilbride parish) R Shaw
Cist cemetery (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 023 307 A programme of archaeological investigative works commenced with an additional evaluation in August 2005 (see *DES*



Fig 55. Large cist at Arran High School, Lamlash.

2004, 90) and concluded with the excavation in October 2005 of an area centred on a short cist located by the preceding evaluation. This excavation, on the playing field to be developed for the new Arran High School, exposed a small cist cemetery.

The cemetery appears to be formed of a central heavily stoned cist surrounded by three close-in satellite inverted urns and a possible robbed-out cist (pottery and disturbed stones recovered). Another small cist was within 5m of the dominant cist. An inverted urn to the S and an emptied cist to the NE were at a greater distance from the centre. These are interpreted as outliers given the six central funerary features.

Cremated human bone survived well (from the inverted urns) but no unburnt human bone was identified on site. Four inverted urns were recovered and pottery funerary vessels were also recovered from two of the four cists. The large central cist also contained a retouched flint blade.

No surviving bounding feature was noted: either a topographic or vegetative marker may have been the focus of this burial group.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Educational Services, North Ayrshire Council.

Glen Rosa, Arran (Kilbride parish) D Alexander, J Harden
Hut circles (NTS)

NR 9865 3837 There are two hut circles in Glen Rosa on the N side of the river close to the edge of the river terrace. The western of the two (HC1) measures c 10m in diameter with traces of an entrance in the SE. There is a small annexe, 5m (E-W) x 2m, attached to the N side. The centre of HC2 lies c 20m E of the centre of HC1. HC2 measures c 11–12m in diameter and is most prominent on its western side.

As part of an NTS Thistle Camp in April 2005 the sites were surveyed and three trial trenches excavated to investigate the effect of the heavy bracken growth on the site. Trench 1 measured 7 x 3m and was placed in the NW quadrant of HC1. The bracken appeared to be limited mainly to the peaty topsoil which was 10–15cm deep. Finds from this trench include a small number of pot sherds, pieces of pitchstone and quartz. Trench 2, 5 x 2m, was positioned between the two hut circles. Bracken growth here was heavy and had penetrated the soft sandy silts down to a depth of 0.5m. Finds from this trench include pieces of pitchstone and lumps of charcoal. Trench 3 was excavated 22m SE of Trench 2 and measured 3 x 2m. It was located immediately above the river terrace in an area clear of bracken, but no archaeological discoveries were made.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS Thistle Camp.

Millhill, Lamlash, Arran (Kilbride parish) D Gordon
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 031 318 An evaluation was undertaken in June 2005 on a 1.45ha field to be developed for housing, comprising nine trenches covering 5% of the development area. A number of relatively recent agricultural features were identified, including furrows, field ditches and field drains. At the NE corner of the development area a group of three small pits was discovered, but their date could not be determined.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: John Thomson Construction Ltd.

Park Terrace, Lamlash, Arran T Rees, R Shaw
(Kilbride parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)

Standing building recording; watching brief

NS 024 309 A programme of archaeological works was carried out between June and August 2005 on overgrown parkland ground to the N of the former site of the Whitehouse. An evaluation of the available ground comprised six trenches covering c 6%, while

NORTH LANARKSHIRE/ORKNEY

building recording established a baseline record for a ruinous corn mill.

Three putative furrows, which may derive from pre-designed landscape agriculture, and a number of more recent disturbances were noted. No significant archaeological features were identified during the evaluation.

Standing building recording and a subsequent watching brief were conducted on an early 18th-century corn mill prior to and during its demolition. The mill is depicted as a ruin on the 1st edition OS map (1864). The apsidal SE end of this structure is suggested to be a pre-existing corn-drying kiln which was then incorporated or re-used within the corn mill. The later mill structure is provisionally dated by an inscribed door lintel to 1717. Modifications to the structure, such as the blocking of openings, construction of a porch and the application of a limewash to the exterior of the apse, cannot be confidently dated but may relate to the integration of the mill into the designed landscape of the Whitehouse in the late 19th century.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: John Thomson Construction Ltd.

South of Blackwaterfoot, Arran (Kilmory parish) A Saville
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age knife/scrapper (NMS)

NR 906 262 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age elaborate flint knife/scrapper found by Dr John Devine in 1958. L 68mm x B 28mm x Th 7mm; Wt 12g. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.04/05) and allocated to NMS.

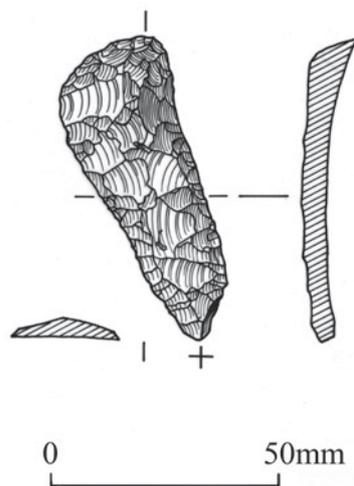


Fig 56. South of Blackwaterfoot, Arran. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age knife/scrapper. Drawn by Alan Braby.

Breadalbane Caravan Park, Kildonan T Rees
(Kilmory parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)

Watching brief

NS 023 210 A watching brief was carried out between April and September 2005 at Breadalbane Caravan Park. No archaeological material was noted.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: '108' Group Ltd.

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Buchanan Gate, Cumbernauld Road, Stepps M Roy
(Cadder parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 669 687 A 5% evaluation was undertaken in July 2005 within the 8ha site of a proposed extension to the business park.

Evidence of post-medieval/modern agricultural activity, including plough scars and field drains, was encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: SDG Property Holdings Ltd.

Gartferry Road, Moodiesburn M Roy, A Hunter Blair
(Cadder parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation; watching brief

NS 704 712 An evaluation was undertaken between February and June 2005 within the site of a proposed residential development on rough open land to the E of Moodiesburn. An evaluation by trial trenching identified evidence for rig and furrow cultivation. This was associated with post-medieval cultivation of the southern part of the site, possibly related to the former 'Pleaknowes' farmstead. Surface rubble and raised areas in the SE corner of the site made this area inaccessible to machine trenching.

A watching brief demonstrated that this part of the development area did not contain any significant archaeological features or finds. A limited number of heavily truncated features, minor elements of the 19th-century 'Pleaknowes' farmstead, were recorded across the site.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Walker Group Ltd.

Easter Dullatur Farm, Cumbernauld R Engl
(Cumbernauld parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation

NS 749 772 Prior to a proposed housing development, four evaluation trenches totalling 260m² were opened in November 2005. The proposed development is located immediately N of earthworks belonging to the Antonine Wall. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mrs Sally Duncan.

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Mesolithic Orkney Fieldwalking Project M Cantley
Flint scatters

A small fieldwalking project was conducted in spring 2005 to investigate the paucity of evidence for Mesolithic activity in Orkney. Three new flint scatters were identified during the work, including one with several Mesolithic-type artefacts.

Ragashore (Stromness parish)

HY 275 115 A field on the S shore of the Loch of Stenness was investigated using transects set 10m apart. A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered, including two backed blades, an obliquely truncated blade, and numerous blades and snapped blades. Several small cores and a core rejuvenation flake were also recovered. Although artefacts were recovered throughout the field, a concentration of Mesolithic-type tools was identified close to the loch edge. In addition, a small leaf-type arrowhead and several pieces of quartz, possibly worked, were collected.

Arion Farm (Sandwick parish)

HY 289 144 A field on the NW shore of the Loch of Stenness was investigated using transects set 30m apart. The land sloped significantly towards the water and two concentrations of flint were identified. The first, at the bottom of the slope near to the loch edge, consisted of worked flint, including a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead. The second, at the top of the slope, consisted of large chunks of heavily fire-cracked flint.

Redland Farm (Firth parish)

HY 376 174 A field containing a known burial monument, probably Bronze Age, was investigated using transects set 10m apart. A small flint assemblage was collected and is likely to be associated with the burial, consisting mainly of debitage with some scrapers.

Archive to be deposited in Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Dounby-Harray Junction Replacement Main D Lawrence (Birsay & Harray parish) (OAT)
Watching brief

HY 328 161 to HY 297 204 The excavation of a narrow trench for the installation of a new water main was observed in two parts between October and December 2004, over a total length of 3.6km. A previously unknown stone structure in a significant mound associated with a recorded standing stone (HY31NW 6) was partially uncovered at Appiehouse. The pipe trench was re-routed around this mound: no excavation was undertaken. A number of gravel pits, ditches, stone drains and soil dumps were recorded throughout the length of the pipeline trench, relating to the mid-18th century and later agricultural expansion and land improvement in this area.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: GMJV for Scottish Water Solutions.

Knowes of Trotty (Birsay & Harray parish) N Card (OAT),
Bronze Age barrow cemetery J Downes

HY 342 174 Following on from previous survey and small-scale trial trenching, the Knowes of Trotty structure (HY31NW 42), partially uncovered in Trench B in 2002 (*DES 2002*, 87), was further investigated in June and July 2005 to establish its nature. The structure was revealed as oblong in shape, at least 6.8 x 3.6m, with entrances to the NE and SW. At least four separate phases of occupation and alteration were identified. Orthostatic divisions and a large rectangular central hearth were revealed from an earlier phase.

In order to provide a more secure context for the grave assemblage recovered from Mound 1, the 19th-century trench was re-excavated. Although badly damaged by rabbits and the previous investigations, the complex nature of Mound 1 was revealed. A thick capping of subsoil covered a carefully built stone cairn. The central cist, c 1.5 x 0.64m by 0.6m deep, sealed by this stone cairn, was beautifully constructed of substantial upright slabs and was flanked by a pair of edge-on orthostats, c 1.5m high, midway along the length of the cist. These uprights gave the appearance of a hybrid stalled tomb/cist. Cremated bone, amber beads, a spacer plate and gold fragments were recovered from within the cist.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: HS¹, Orkney College, Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust.

Broch of Burrian, North Ronaldsay P Sharman (Cross & Burness parish) (OAT)
Excavation; geophysical survey

HY 7627 5138 Slumped deposits were cleared and excavated in September 2005 over a section at the Broch of Burrian (HY75SE 3) during dyke repairs. Truncated undisturbed archaeological deposits of ash and a pit or gully were revealed, but there was no need to excavate them. Most of the material cleared by the work was derived from a spoil heap from William Traill's excavations of 1870–71. Finds from this material include three bone pins and a Pictish painted quartz pebble. Orkney College Geophysics Unit conducted a gradiometer survey over c 1ha around the site. The results indicated differences in construction between the broch ramparts, identified the remains of structures outwith the ramparts,

and located other anomalies of archaeological significance often corresponding with extant earthworks, some of which continued beyond the Scheduled area. Anomalies relating to the medieval/post-medieval site of Burrigar farmstead were also located.

Reports to be lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: HS¹.

Broch of Burrian, North Ronaldsay A Heald (Cross & Burness parish) (NMS)
Iron Age comb; stone spindle whorl

HY 763 514 Fragment of bone or antler weaving comb and a stone spindle whorl found eroding from a wall adjacent to the Broch of Burrian. The comb, which has lost most of its handle, retains nine teeth. The biconical whorl is 29.1mm in diameter.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.15/05) and allocated to NMS, where they join similar objects from the 1870–71 excavations at Broch of Burrian.

St Thomas Kirk, Hall of Rendall R Toolis, Martin Cook (Evie & Rendall parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Church and settlement

HY 4262 2099 An emergency excavation was carried out in February 2005 of human remains eroding from the cemetery associated with St Thomas Kirk. Excavation and survey revealed 21 bodies, of which 16 were fully excavated and 5 were recorded and left *in situ*. A topographic survey was undertaken on the Atlantic roundhouse, cemetery and the church remains.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS¹.

Finstown Waste Water Transfer System J Robertson (Firth parish) (OAT)
Survey; evaluation

HY 360 140 (centre) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were completed between January and March 2005 ahead of a proposed waste water transfer system. The entire line of the two alternative proposed routes of pipeline track and the areas of the pumping station and outflows were surveyed. No new features of archaeological interest were identified.

The site of the proposed pumping station and associated pipeline opposite Hillock Broch (HY31SE 4), on the W side of the A966, were evaluated by trial trenching. This confirmed the presence of archaeological features associated with the broch settlement. The presence of an extensive rock-cut ditch, suggested by an earlier geophysical survey, was confirmed.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mott MacDonald for Scottish Water Solutions.

Earl's Palace, Kirkwall A Hollinrake (Kirkwall & St Ola parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)
Watching brief

HY 4493 1076 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in August 2005 during the excavation of a small trench in the elevated area in front of the Sheriff's Court. Although the location of the excavation was on or near the putative line of an E–W oriented S wall of the S range of the palace (HY41SW 11), there was no sign of any structures or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS¹.

Groattie Hoose, Kirkwall P Sharman (Kirkwall & St Ola parish) (OAT)
Watching brief

HY 451 111; HY 448 109 A watching brief was conducted between November 2004 and January 2005 at Tankerness House

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Museum Gardens, off Broad Street (HY 4480 1089), during the excavation of a foundation trench for the reconstruction of the Groattie Hoose. This is a folly built in 1730, reputedly with ballast from the ship of the pirate John Gow, wrecked off Eday in 1725. The footprint of the original location of the Groattie Hoose was examined, in the yard behind Tod's Bakery, off Bridge Street (HY 4511 1119).

The Tod's Bakery site is in the highly sensitive area of 'the Burgh', the original location of Norse Kirkwall, established before AD 1046. The foundation courses of the structure were left *in situ*, from just below the level of the current ground surface. It was not possible to tell if the structure was set in a foundation trench or what earlier material (if any) it cut through. It appeared to be most likely that the foundations were comparatively shallow and would have cut through little more than 18th-century topsoil.

Tankerness House gardens are on land reclaimed from the Peerie Sea (a sheltered bay) during the medieval and early post-medieval periods, potentially covering waterfronts, jetties and perhaps boats. Most of the layers seen in the construction trench were deposited as landfill, dumped from E to W as part of this piecemeal expansion into the Peerie Sea. The material was dumped rapidly, allowing little mixing between the deposits. A post-medieval pipkin handle was retrieved, confirming the general period of the landfill. It is unknown whether any medieval deposits or features lay below this.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Andrew Sinclair for Community Council.

Kirkwall (Kirkwall & St Ola parish)
Medieval finger ring

S Campbell
(NMS)

HY 44 10 Large gold finger ring originally intended to hold an unshaped gemstone, now missing. The rudimentary nature of medieval gem cutting meant that a ring was often designed around an existing uncut gem rather than the gem being cut to fit the bezel. In general appearance and method of construction the Kirkwall ring can be paralleled with a wider class of European finger rings of the 13th and 14th centuries, although a useful Scottish parallel is a similar ring from the Meal Vennel and Scott Street excavations in Perth (PSAS 1997).

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.11/05) and allocated to Orkney Museum.



Fig 57. Kirkwall. Medieval gold finger ring.

Ramberry (Kirkwall & St Ola parish)
Bronze Age funerary structure and house

J Robertson
(OAT)

HY 424 138 In the field immediately N of the Late Neolithic settlement of Crossiecrown (HY41SW 154) ploughing revealed several concentrations of stone, investigated initially by fieldwalking.

One concentration was associated with cremated bone and a square prehistoric pot. This site, and one close to Ramberry Head were excavated due to the risk from further ploughing. The cremated bone was found to sit on a large flagstone within a sub-rectangular setting of stones, that in turn was surrounded by a carefully arranged surface of beach cobbles. A series of flagstones created a well-defined outer paved kerb to this central setting, c 2.5m in overall diameter. Beyond this was an open clay surface, c 1m wide, that was enclosed by a stone bank, c 2m wide, giving the funerary structure an overall diameter of c 8m. Further cremations were found associated with the central setting.

In the second area, the remains of a badly plough-truncated Bronze Age structure was uncovered. This was oval in plan and c 4m in internal diameter, defined by a stone wall up to 2.5m wide. The wall was revetted on either side of a partially paved entrance passage. This passage was 2.5m long, with a threshold stone and pivot stone at its inner end. The floor of this structure was devoid of any features and had only ephemeral traces of floor deposits, containing some small pot sherds and charcoal flecks.

A possible earlier structure was represented only by a 4m length of curving walling. A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was also retrieved from ploughsoil in the immediate environs to the E of the funerary monument.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: HS [redacted].

Meur, Sanday (Lady parish)
Burnt mound

R Toolis
(AOC Archaeology)

HY 7465 4571 An emergency excavation was carried out in February 2005 of a suspected burial monument, which was exposed by storms on the coast by Meur. Excavation revealed the site to be a burnt mound with surviving structural components, including a central tank within a space defined by orthostats, another compartment of orthostats, and a corbelled water cistern with an outflow drain, as well as the stony debris forming the mound itself.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS [redacted].

Brough of Deerness
(St Andrews & Deerness parish)
Watching brief

D Lawrence
(OAT)

HY 595 087 The construction of a new access path within the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (HY50NE 14) was observed in January 2005. The new route lay almost entirely over bare rock or modern material and no disturbance of archaeologically sensitive deposits was recorded.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.

Mine Howe Environs
(St Andrews & Deerness parish)
Excavation; geophysical survey

N Card (OAT), J Downes,
S Ovenden

HY 510 060 Excavations in August 2005 were aimed at further elucidating the nature and range of activities that took place after the construction of the underground chamber and its surrounding ditch (DES 2004, 96–7). The Iron Age metalworking area (Trench E), which lay outwith the ditch that surrounded the underground structure, was further investigated. Excavation concentrated on the round structure uncovered at the end of the 2002 season, with preliminary investigation of the floor levels in 2003 and 2004. Throughout its history it appears to have been primarily a smithy for the production of both ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork. In the primary phase of use, a large central hearth was surrounded by various associated activities including small smithing furnaces and

anvils. A very rich assemblage of associated metalworking debris has been recovered. Archaeomagnetic dating of the central hearth provided a date of 100 BC – AD 110.

In addition to the burial discovered within the floor deposits of the smithy in 2004, a second burial was discovered just outwith the smithy: an adult male lying on his side in a semi-crouched position in a shallow pit.

The ditch section in Trench G was fully excavated to reveal a complete cross-section of the ditch, which was over 4m deep and 8.5m wide. A sequence of ditch infilling and remodelling was uncovered, similar to that found in the ditch terminal (Trench B in 2000).

Further geophysical anomalies on the S side of the central mound were also investigated. Overall these proved to be natural, however evidence for the enhancement of the mound was revealed along with a small paved 'alcove'.

Several small discrete magnetic anomalies, with similar signatures to the one that represented a furnace revealed in 2003–4, were also investigated. These turned out to be the result of modern ferrous debris.

In 2004, as part of the study of the environs of Mine Howe, the Bronze Age barrow on the top of the neighbouring glacial moraine of Long Howe was investigated. Within the cairn make-up several Mesolithic microliths and general flint-knapping debitage were recovered. It was thought that these lithics could be associated with several sub-circular features downslope from the cairn, as revealed by geophysics. Extensive trial trenching over these anomalies showed that they were natural and, apart from some further lithics, no trace of any *in situ* Mesolithic activity was recovered.

Report to be lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.
Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeology Trust, Orkney College, University of Bradford.

Birsay-Skaill Landscape Project

D Griffiths

(Sandwick parish)

Topographical and geophysical survey; excavation

HY 236 196 Research project on building landscape context for coastal erosive areas in zones affected by significant windblown sand. Previous survey in 2003 and further survey and excavations in 2004 (*DES 2004*, 95) at the Bay of Skaill was concentrated on North Bay environs, focusing on the mound on the N side of the bay known as the Castle of Snusgar (HY21NW 21; the probable site of the 1858 Skaill Viking silver hoard). Gradiometry showed a dense concentration of magnetic anomalies in the Snusgar mound and neighbouring mounds. The concentration of multi-period 'mound' sites around the N of the bay can now be expanded from one to at least five foci (excluding Broch of Verron, HY21NW 22).

Two trenches were investigated in July and August 2005, one 5 x 30m radially situated in the SE flank of Snusgar, and one 10 x 5m (later extended by a further 5 x 4m) in a mound 60m to the E which had been the subject of geophysical survey in 2004. An auger transect was carried out at 10m intervals between the two mounds. The intention was to ground-truth the 2003 and 2004 geophysics results, with the intention of further investigating the 2003 geophysics and establishing a structural/depositional sequence for the mounds, accompanied by a soil micromorphological profile.

The Snusgar trench revealed a complex midden/windblown sand stratigraphic sequence, which was interpreted provisionally on the basis of finds and midden character as ranging in date from Viking period to modern/post-medieval. These were comparable to layers encountered during excavation in 2004, and a deeper and narrower intervention this time allowed a greater measurement and recording opportunity for vertical stratigraphy (the emphasis in 2004 having been on a more open-area horizontal sample).

The trench on the mound 60m to the E revealed Viking or Norse-period middens stratified over a substantially well-preserved stone building with *in situ* orthostatic internal divisions or 'furniture'. This had filled with windblown sand (which contributed to a diffuse gradiometer response in 2004) and was only partly cleared in the time available.

Bone preservation was good and a range of animal and fish bone was retrieved from both trenches.

Reports to be lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.
Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, University of Oxford.

Skara Brae (Sandwick parish)

D Sproat

Standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

HY 2313 1874 A continuing programme of survey between February and November 2005 included stone-by-stone recording of the passageways and other areas not completed by an earlier photogrammetric survey, and the identification and positioning of inscribed stones (on-site).

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Skara Brae Visitor Centre (Sandwick parish)

A Hollinrake

Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

HY 234 188 A watching brief was undertaken in November 2004 during minor excavations for foundations for, and service trenches to, an extension being built on the N side of Skara Brae Visitor Centre, near the Neolithic village (HY21NW 12.00). The ground was seen to have been much disturbed and redeposited during the construction of the visitor centre, and there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Skara Brae Neolithic Village

A Hollinrake

(Sandwick parish) (Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

HY 2316 1875 A watching brief was undertaken in September 2005 during minor excavations near the NE entrance gate to the Neolithic village to allow access to a telephone cable. Only ground previously disturbed and redeposited during the original installation of the cable was disturbed. No finds, deposits or structures of archaeological significance were encountered in this small excavation.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Stones of Via (Sandwick parish)

S Ovenden

Geophysical and topographic survey

HY 260 160 Gradiometry and resistance, combined with topographic survey, were undertaken between September and December 2005 over c 1ha, covering the Scheduled area known as the Stones of Via (HY21NE 3). The site comprises the remains of a prehistoric stone setting lying within the remnants of a ploughed-out enclosure. Interpretation of this monument is unclear, although it has been suggested that the stones are the remains of a severely damaged chambered cairn.

The data did not show any responses clearly associated with the Stones of Via, although the stones appear to lie on the southern edge of an area of increased magnetic response which may be archaeologically significant. Several anomalies were also detected in the gradiometer survey to the W of the stones, which may be related to the monument.

Both the gradiometer and resistance surveys show hints of the oval enclosure recorded on the 1st edition OS map; the responses are ephemeral, making it difficult to clearly categorise the anomalies

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as being due to a ditch or a bank. However, the topographic survey was able to record the presence of this enclosure, and would appear to suggest that the enclosure forms the boundary of a shallow bowl-shaped hollow, although whether this is natural or anthropogenic is unclear. The geophysical survey also located a clearly defined ring-ditch anomaly, c 6m in diameter, which correlates with the location of a ploughed-out burial mound (HY21NE 4).

What is clear from the survey, in particular in the resistance data, is damage to the buried archaeological deposits caused by later rig and furrow cultivation, and possibly modern ploughing.

Reports lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

World Heritage Area

(Sandwick; Stenness parishes)

N Card (OAT),
S Ovenden

Geophysical survey

HY 3 1 (vicinity) A fourth season of geophysical survey was undertaken between January and November 2005 in and around the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site (*DES 2004*, 97). This included more than 40ha of gradiometer survey, together with targeted resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR).

Survey to the SE of Maes Howe (centre HY 319 127) defined an area of increased magnetic response. However, interpretation of this anomaly is confused by apparent damage caused by subsequent ploughing.

The area to the E of Stenness Kirk (centre HY 313 123) was dominated by results indicative of rig and furrow. A concentration of significant anomalies was located immediately to the E of the modern kirkyard; whilst this may relate to an earlier phase of the kirk, the responses show good correlation with the supposed location of the Palace of Stenness.

Further survey to the N and W of the Ring of Brodgar (centre HY 291 134) exhibited a generally quiet level of magnetic response. However, two possible ring-ditches, c 12m and 6m in diameter respectively, were identified.

To the S of the Stones of Stenness (centre HY 309 120) a variety of anomalies of possible archaeological significance were identified. A group of responses suggestive of possible stone structures and midden deposits were noted, although interpretation was confused by apparent damage caused by ploughing. A second group of well-defined anomalies indicative of domestic structures was located; these appear to coincide with a house and enclosure shown on a mid-19th-century map. Several parcels of rig and furrow were also located.

Gradiometer survey at Wasbister (centre HY 287 142) did not locate any responses of obvious archaeological significance. Some anomalies in the vicinity of the Scheduled cairns at The Brecks were noted, but they were ill-defined.

Resistance survey to the SE of Barnhouse settlement (HY 308 126) identified high resistance anomalies that may be indicative of stone structures, possibly a continuation of the settlement. However, there is no clear correlation with the results from the previous gradiometer survey.

GPR survey was conducted over Salt Knowe (HY 293 132) and Fresh Knowe (HY 296 133). However, the nature of the ground cover caused poor contact and considerable attenuation of the signal, resulting in little useful data being retrieved.

Reports lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust, Orkney College Geophysics Unit.

Balfour Castle, Shapinsay (Shapinsay parish)

Iron Age comb

A Heald
(NMS)

HY 473 162 Fragment of single-sided antler comb discovered by chance. The object is decorated with ring-and-dots on both faces;

the central dot perforates the plate. All of the teeth are broken. The size (H 23mm) relates the comb to a small group of miniature combs from Scotland which are different from the larger, and probably later, composite variety. Combs of this smaller type come in a range of shapes. Some are solid whilst others have open backs; some have rounded backs, others rectilinear. Although the original shape is difficult to reconstruct, the Shapinsay comb appears to be open backed and rectilinear. Eroding Iron Age settlement remains have been noted in the area.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.42/04) and allocated to Orkney Museum.

Bu Sand Quarry, Burray

(South Ronaldsay parish)

P Sharman
(OAT)

Human remains

ND 4854 9709 Human bones were exposed during sand quarrying, and were investigated in October 2005 at the request of Northern Constabulary. The bones were part-buried in a block of sand and anthropogenic horizons, still capped by turf, which had collapsed down the quarry face. Careful excavation around the bones identified the sand layer within which the bones had been buried. This could be related to the horizons visible at the top of the quarry face, which were not physically accessible due to the danger of collapse. It was clear that the remains were from a broad horizon of peaty sand containing midden material that abutted a ruined drystone wall that was most similar to construction techniques of the Norse or prehistoric periods. The wall and the peaty sand horizon were sealed by a layer of shelly black peat, which lay below the ruined corner of a rectangular drystone structure of Norse or later appearance.

The bones were in a tightly packed group, positioned in such a way to show that they must have been deposited after there was no flesh left on them. Not all of the skeleton remained *in situ* and more remains were found on the sand extraction spoil heap. Initial examination indicates that the remains were probably those of a female, aged 17–21 years old.

Archive to be deposited in Orkney SMR.

Sponsor: Northern Constabulary.

Maes Howe Chambered Cairn

(Stenness parish)

D Murray
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

Watching brief

HY 3182 1277 Persistent problems with water ingress into the roof of the tomb (HY31SW 1) has been reported since the 19th century. Archaeological monitoring and evaluation were undertaken as part of a programme of works to investigate the cause of the problem and undertake remedial works. The cairn was re-opened in the 19th century, and a new stone roof added, resting on the original Neolithic masonry.

The initial phase of works in July 2005 comprised the excavation of three 1m² trenches to locate and examine the concrete 'raft' believed to have been installed over the roof in the early 20th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Ness of Brodgar (Stenness parish)

Excavation

N Card (OAT),
J Cluett

HY 303 129 In light of the recent discovery on the Ness of Brodgar of a large prehistoric complex (*DES 2004*, 97), further evaluation and assessment of the site was undertaken in May and June 2005. The emphasis this season was to determine the nature and date of a large double linear anomaly revealed by resistivity survey, and initially investigated by trial trenching in 2004. The unity of this feature, as suggested by the initial resistivity survey,

was revealed as being the product of a number of chronologically separate features. This was confirmed by refined geophysical survey this year.

Two main trenches were opened: one on the external 'corner' of this feature (Trench J), the other over a central portion of the anomaly (Trench I). The 'corner' of a large structure was uncovered in the former trench. This was defined by a massive wall of natural boulders, c 3m wide, faced on one side and covered by cairn material. A polished stone axe was recovered from the cairn material. Refined geophysical survey around this structure suggests it was part of an oval anomaly, c 15m in diameter.

In the larger trench a sequence of badly plough-truncated structures was uncovered. These included: a 'stalled' structure; a large rectangular structure, represented by two parallel wall lines defining a structure at least 5 x 3m; and a further two anomalous structures centred on large square stone hearths. Most of the structures exhibited elements found in the repertoire of known Neolithic structures.

Further soil samples were obtained for part of a PhD thesis looking at wider issues such as early land management, palaeoenvironments and other significant information relevant to the interpretation of the World Heritage Site.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Archaeological Trust.

Lyness Oil Pumping Station

(Walls & Flotta parish)

Watching brief

J Robertson

(OAT)

ND 310 947 A watching brief in January 2005 during the excavation of a new pipe access trench within the Scheduled area

around the oil pumping station at Lyness (ND39SW 20.01) did not record any finds or deposits of archaeological or historical interest.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: GMJV.

Knowe of Skea (Westray parish)

Middle Iron Age burials

H Moore, G Wilson

(EASE Archaeology)

HY 440 420 A season of excavation was carried out at the Knowe of Skea (HY44SW 2) during autumn 2004. Further human burials, both adults and neonates, were recovered, and two curvilinear buildings were investigated.

Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council.

Langskaill (Westray parish)

Iron Age settlement; Norse settlement

H Moore, G Wilson

(EASE Archaeology)

HY 438 428 A further season of excavation was carried out in late 2004. The excavation of the souterrain was completed and it was found to form a subterranean annexe to a curvilinear building. Part of the roof of the souterrain was found to have collapsed in antiquity, sealing early floor deposits *in situ*. Very few finds were recovered which could point to a purpose for the structure; however, stone tools were found in the area of the entrance, and whalebone objects were recovered from the clay capping which sealed the roof.

The curvilinear building was only partially excavated; finds recovered include steatite-tempered pottery. These were the earliest deposits encountered within the excavation area, and were overlain by structures and associated deposits which are provisionally dated to the mid-1st millennium AD on the basis of artefactual evidence. A full programme of radiocarbon dating will be carried out as part of the post-excavation work.



Fig 58. Langskaill.

PERTH AND KINROSS

During a subsequent phase of Norse settlement, represented by a longhouse and external yards, the remains of the souterrain were re-used and substantial quantities of midden, containing fish bone, animal bone and steatite vessel sherds, were deposited within it. Other finds of interest from within the longhouse include composite bone combs and an iron axehead.

Full report lodged with Orkney SMR.
Sponsors: HS , Orkney Islands Council.

Links of Noltland (Westray parish) D Lawrence
Watching brief (OAT)

HY 426 493 The excavation of a shallow trench, c 100m², for the installation of a new car park was observed in January 2005. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

Report lodged with Orkney SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Orkney Islands Council.

Pierowall, Westray (Westray parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Survey (EASE Archaeology)

HY 438 490 A walkover survey was carried out during October 2004 in advance of the construction of new septic tanks. Several possible archaeological features were noted, including a post-medieval stone-lined well.

Full report lodged with Orkney SMR.
Sponsor: GMJV for Scottish Water Solutions.

Quoygrew-Nether Trenabie J Barrett, J Gerrard,
(Westray parish) J Harland
Late Viking Age and medieval settlement

HY 443 506 July and August 2005 saw the final season of excavation in Area F near the eroding shoreline (see *DES 2004*, 97–8). Work focused on completing the excavation of structure 3 (part of a medieval sequence of end-on-end buildings including



Fig 59. Quoygrew-Nether Trenabie. The superimposed walls of structures 3 (above) and 5 (below).

structures 1 and 2) and structure 5 (an underlying house newly discovered in 2004).

Structure 3 was a room with original internal dimensions of 4.9 x 7.9m and drystone walls c 1m thick. On exposure of its primary phase, it proved to be a byre built together with structure 1, probably around AD 1200.

Under this byre was an earlier house on a different alignment (structure 5). It was internally of 3.9 x >8.5m with drystone walls, c 1m thick. The long walls were very slightly curved and the eastern gable significantly bowed. The western gable was obscured by the end of structure 3 (the walls of which were left *in situ* for public display), but the house could not have been more than 10m long in total. The remains of structure 5 may represent a stone platform for a turf superstructure, as there was no stone demolition material between it and the immediately overlying structure 3.

Structure 5 produced three recognisable phases of internal organisation, during which the main doorway moved from the centre of the S wall to the SE corner. The internal use of space followed the Icelandic pattern of slightly raised side aisles, demarcated by edge-set stones in this instance. The earth floors were aceramic, but yielded sherds of steatite vessels, antler combs, a piece of a weaving batten, fishing weights, a fishhook and hones of Eidsborg schist. Based on the combs, radiocarbon dates from adjacent middens and finds from the overlying stratigraphy, this house is likely to be of 11th/12th-century date. The 12th century is most probable if the putative turf walls were not subjected to regular repair.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: HS , HLF, Orkney Islands Council, University of York.

PERTH AND KINROSS

Myrtle Cottage, Abernethy (Abernethy parish) C Fyles
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 1905 1638 (centre) A watching brief was mounted in April 2005 on ground reduction work on the site of a new housing development within the Conservation Area in Abernethy. The site lay 150m from Abernethy Round Tower (NO11NE 1), and close to the reputed site of a Culdee monastic foundation (NO11NE 3) later occupied by an Augustinian priory.

At a depth of 0.8m below the modern ground surface, and 0.3m below the remaining foundations of the recently demolished modern cottage, the remains of an unbonded stone wall were exposed as a single course set into a trench cut into the natural subsoil. Although no associated finds were recovered, it is speculated that the wall may be of early date, due to its depth and proximity to the subsoil. No other features of archaeological interest were exposed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Urban Creatures, Architects.

School Wynd, Abernethy (Abernethy parish) Martin Cook
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NO 1892 1644 Prior to the proposed development of the former primary school, near the Round Tower and the historic core of the town, four trenches totalling 99m² were opened in February 2005. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Keppie Architects.

Westmount, 7 Main Street, Abernethy R Cachart
(Abernethy parish) (SUAT)
Evaluation

NO 1878 1640 The proposed site of a new house covered an area of c 680m², of which not less than 5% was to be evaluated. The

site lies within the core of the medieval burgh of Abernethy, near to the early medieval 'Culdee' monastery and the later Augustinian priory, founded in 1272. Three evaluation trenches were excavated in September 2005, with an average depth of 0.8m covering an area of c 30m². Two sherds of medieval pottery were found in the subsoil. No archaeological evidence relating to the medieval monastery or Augustinian priory was identified.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr J Hutchison.

Ardoch Roman Road (Ardoch parish) R Cachart
Watching brief (SUAT)

NN 853 119 During a watching brief in April 2003 on works required for a new land drain NE of Ardoch Roman fort, a small section of well-preserved Roman road was recorded. The road remains comprised a core of large stone, 3m wide, overlain with a gravelly deposit. No ditches or quarry pits were found associated with this section of road.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: RSK ENRS Environmental Ltd.

Braco Castle Farm (Ardoch parish) Martin Cook
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NN 8354 1020 An evaluation was carried out in April 2005 prior to the proposed quarrying of an area of c 1.6ha, thought to occupy the interior of a possible Roman camp to the NW of Braco. Seven trenches totalling 814m² were opened. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts relating to the possible Roman camp were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution.

Little Glenshee (Auchtergaven parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NN 98552 34393 **LGS1**. W sloping boulder, 2 x 1.2 x 1m; 16 cups: largest 55 x 25mm, smallest 20 x 8mm.

NN 98585 34479 **LGS2**. Two cup-marked rocks either side of minor burn and immediately S of E-W dyke:

- 1) Outcrop, 2.1 x 1m high; three cups: 50 x 12mm (two) and 35 x 12mm, plus two further ?cups.
- 2) Rock, 1.5 x 1.4 x 0.7m, 5m NE of 1); one cup, 35 x 10mm.

NN 98352 34434 **LGS3**. Flat rock, 1.7m wide, c 300m N of Little Glenshee Farm; single cup, 50 x 15mm.

Ardtulichan (Blair Atholl parish) D Hogarth
Cup-marked rocks

Four cup-marked rocks were found in fields surrounding Ardtulichan farmhouse:

NN 89979 62537 Boulder; six cup marks.

NN 89401 62743 Boulder; five cup marks.

NN 89242 62892 Rock flush with ground; five cups and basin.

NN 89179 63148 Outcrop; eight cups and basin-like feature.

Ardtulichan (Blair Atholl parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks; ?hut circle/roundhouse

NN 89976 62483 **AR2**. Triangular-shaped boulder in birch wood S of Ardtulichan farmhouse; two cup marks: 60 x 18mm and 30 x 12mm.

NN 89908 62470 **AR3**. Boulder, 1.3 x 0.7 x 0.3m, in birch wood 250m SE of Ardtulichan farmhouse; 25 cups, largest being 60 x 18mm and 50 x 25mm.

NN 89884 62413 ?Hut circle/roundhouse, 60m SSW of above rock.



Fig 60. Ardtulichan (AR3). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

NN 89274 62836 **AR5**. Rock, 120m W of Ardtulichan farmhouse; seven deep cups, two of which are 70 x 28mm. Rock also has a dynamite hole and a nail hammered into a cup.

Balrobbie (Blair Atholl parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock; ?hut circle

NN 90884 62571 **BR1**. Rock, 1.5 x 0.9 x 0.7m, a few metres W of the Tenandry road; 24 cups, largest 50 x 18mm. ?Hut circle, 26m to W.



Fig 61. Balrobbie (BR1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Fincastle Farm (Blair Atholl parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 87717 62906 **FC1**. Outcrop, 2 x 0.8 x 0.8m, 8m W of Fincastle Farm hut circle (NN86SE 19); 10 cup marks varying between 40–20mm wide and 10–18mm deep.

Monzie (Blair Atholl parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NN 91157 67398 **MO1&2**. Two boulders, 18m N of Glen Fender to Carn Liath track and 500m from the locked gate:

- 1) 3.1 x 1.8 x 1m; at least 11 cups, largest being 60 x 20mm.

Four cups arranged in domino pattern.

- 2) 9m S of 1), 1 x 0.9 x 0.5m; three cups: 50 x 20mm and two at 40 x 12mm.

Strathgarry (Blair Atholl parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 8887 6295 On southernmost stone of Strathgarry four-poster is a cup mark a few inches above ground level and facing into circle.

PERTH AND KINROSS

Welton Road, Blairgowrie (Blairgowrie parish) C Fyles
Evaluation (SUAT)

NO 1812 4498 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken between July and September 2005 on the site of a new supermarket at Welton Road. This followed a desk-based assessment which established the potential for on-site archaeological remains. The development was to take place on the site of the former railway station, and to the SE of the original core of the town. The station was demolished several years ago, although some railway buildings survived as stores and industrial units. There had been sawmills on the site in the 19th century, before the coming of the railway, and it was thought possible that traces of these and other earlier industrial and mill structures might survive. It was also possible that the site, lying on a terrace above the Ericht, might have attracted early prehistoric activity.

The site was extensively trenched and revealed deposits of ash, railway ballast and railway debris overlying natural deposits. No features of archaeological significance were exposed. Surviving railway and industrial buildings were recorded. The most interesting of these was a former railway engine shed, which still preserved wooden smoke hoods in the roof space.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Tesco Stores Ltd.

Cargill (Cargill parish) D Woolliscroft
Roman fort

NO 166 379 A geophysical survey and fieldwalking programme were carried out on the larger of the two Roman forts at Cargill. The geophysical work added to the data already obtained from air photography. It showed that the triple ditch system known on the NE side continued around the SE side, and suggested that the ditches united into one at the northern corner so that a single ditch separated the fort from its annexe, which was itself triple-ditched. More importantly, perhaps, a roundhouse and what appears to be a souterrain were detected just inside the NW gate of the fort, close to that already known from aerial photography in the annexe.

The fieldwalking produced a number of Roman objects, notably 14 coins. Many of these were as might be expected of a fort which is assumed to have been occupied in the Flavian period alone, notably

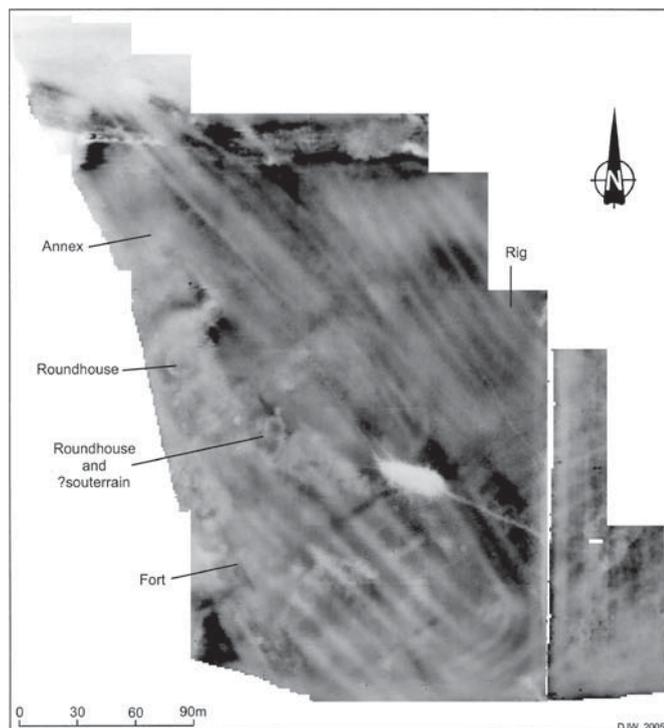


Fig 62. Cargill Roman Fort. Resistivity survey.

six of Vespasian (three dating to AD 71) and two of Domitian, along with earlier coins of Augustus and Mark Anthony. There were, however, two coins of Hadrian and one of Trajan (which might hint at Antonine activity), along with two 3rd-century radiate copies. Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

Arlick (Clunie parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NO 08040 47023 **A1**. Large boulder, 3 x 1.5 x 1.2m, on NE slopes of Arlick; three cup marks: 50 x 20mm, 45 x 15mm and 40 x 12mm.

NO 08044 47084 **A2**. Quartz-rich outcrop, 0.6m high, on NE slopes of Arlick; three cup marks, all 40 x 12mm.

Craigend (Clunie parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NO 07683 47665 **CE1**. Prominent outcrop, 1.8m high, 200m S of ford of Drouthy Burn and 12m S of a spring; one cup mark, 50 x 20mm.

Braco Road, Comrie (Comrie parish) D Perry
Evaluation (SUAT)

NN 7749 2101 (centre) An evaluation was undertaken in April 2005 on a proposed housing development. Aerial photographs had recorded a linear cropmark and a circular cropmark within the development area, which lies between the Roman forts to the N and the Roman temporary camp to the S.

Five trenches were excavated. No trace was found of the circular cropmark, but the linear cropmark, possibly a drain or boundary, was traced in three trenches. A previously unknown cut feature, possibly the corner of a ditch, with associated rampart partially slumped into the ditch, was recorded in two trenches at the northern end of the site. They may represent the rampart and ditch of an annexe to the larger Roman fort, which is situated on the N side of Braco Road.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Robin Spearing, Mr & Mrs A J McKenzie-Wilson.

Dun Caoch (Comrie parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NN 68357 25378 **DC1**. Outcrop, 2.3 x 2 x 1.3m; four cups, all between 40–30mm diameter. Possibility of further markings under stones piled on rock.

NN 68386 25365 **DC2**. Tent-shaped rock, 2.7m high; nine weathered cups on sloping N face.

NN 68597 25440 **DC3**. Flat boulder, 1.7 x 1.6 x 0.7m; nine cups, four of which are 50 x 25mm.

Maam Road (Comrie parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 75542 23606 **MR1**. At highest point of an outcrop, 6m S of Maam Road; two cup marks: 50 x 15mm and 40 x 15mm; and a ?third, 35 x 8mm.

Wester Glentarken (Comrie parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NN 66410 24773 **WG1**. Boulder, 1.6 x 1.3 x 0.6m, on terrace above deserted township of Wester Glentarken; five cups: 70 x 20mm, 50 x 12mm, 40 x 12mm (two), and 35 x 10mm.

NN 66523 24766 **WG2**. N section of outcrop above deserted township of Wester Glentarken; at least one cup, 50 x 28mm. Many features on adjacent rocks similar to cup marks, but probably natural.

NN 66412 24837 **WG3**. Flat outcrop on terrace by telephone mast; 17 cups. One pair of cups are linked.

Coupar Angus (Abbey) (Coupar Angus parish) M Hall
Medieval cross

NO 226 398 Metal detecting by Mr A McCabe recovered a lead-alloy open-cast cross with a central piercing; c 3 x 2.5mm. It is plain and undecorated except for a slight swelling around the piercing. A number of other simple lead crosses are known, but when pierced it is through the upper arm of the cross. The so-far unique central hole of the Coupar Angus cross may be for suspension, but it is both awkwardly placed and of such a small size that it would not securely hold the cross if it came under tension. It may be that it was a nail hole by which such a cross could be secured to a coffin. Even if this were not the case, the most likely purpose of such a cross would appear to be as a mortuary cross to accompany the deceased and protect the body from demonic possession in the grave. As a protective apotropaic device, though, it could have been nailed to a building to invoke protection for it and its occupants. The findspot is close to the eastern boundary of the former Cistercian abbey of Coupar Angus, an area putatively designated as the outer precincts, with the burial ground identified as lying to the N of the present parish (the former abbey) church. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.32/05) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

Falls of Monzie (Crieff parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 88664 26374 **FM2**. Flat rock, 1.3 x 1.2m, 60m W of NN82NE 2; 12 cups, three of which have weathered rings.

NN 88852 26188 **FM3**. Boulder, 1.5 x 1.1 x 0.4m, with many natural features resembling cups marks, at least nine of which have been enhanced to form genuine cups.

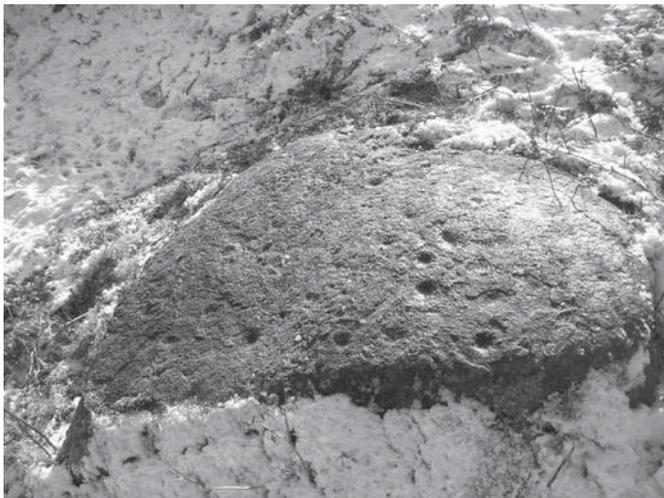


Fig 63. Falls of Monzie (FM2). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Black Burn (Dull parish) G Currie
Cup-and-ring-marked rocks

NN 83522 46181 **BB1**. Rock, 0.5 x 0.4m, flush with ground, 180m N of Urlar Kenmore track; two shallow cups: 50 x 8mm and 45 x 8mm.

NN 83320 46050 **BB2**. On W side of large knoll, triangular-shaped rock, 0.7 x 0.7m, flush with ground; five cups, largest being 50 x 20mm and smallest, 25 x 8mm. Another rock, 2m to S, has two cups: 60 x 15mm and 25 x 8mm.

NN 83137 46056 **BB3**. Flat stretch of bedrock, 6m E of N end of man-made pond fed by Black Burn; 13 cups, two of which are ringed. Continuation of bedrock, 9m to S, has seven further cup marks.

NN 82987 45799 **BB4**. Outcrop, 0.8m high; three cups.

NN 82900 46056 **BB5**. Outcrop; five cups, largest at 60 x 20mm and another at 45 x 12mm are ringed. Stretch of bedrock, 1m to N, has four cups, one of which has a ring.

NN 82972 46023 **BB6**. Rock, 0.8 x 0.6 x 0.4m; six cups, one at 50 x 18mm is ringed.

NN 83125 46290 **BB7**. Outcrop, 0.8m high; four cups, one of which is ringed.

Bolfracks (Dull parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 81525 47355 **BF2**. In NW corner of same field as NN84NW 122, a rock, 1.6 x 1.3 x 0.4m; six cup marks. Two further marks, the most obvious of the eight, do not appear contemporaneous.

Camserney, Aberfeldy (Dull parish) L Scott
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NN 8220 4900 Due to the proximity of cropmarks of a prehistoric settlement (NN84NW 49) and barrow cemetery, a watching brief was maintained in September 2005 during the replacement of electricity poles. No significant archaeological features or finds were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: SSE Power Distribution.

Craig Hill (Dull parish) G Currie
Cup-and-ring-marked rocks

NN 81303 44415 **CR19**. Stretch of flat bedrock, 4m W of CR18; at least 10 cups, six of which are ringed. A few metres N is a boulder with 10 cups.

NN 81254 44474 **CR20**. Stretch of bedrock with at least two cups: 50 x 20mm and 50 x 12mm.

NN 81360 44651 **CR21**. Low heather-covered knoll with various panels bearing at least 115 cup marks, the largest being 60 x 30mm. At least 20 of the cups are ringed. Among a great variety of motifs are two oculi, keyholes, multiple penannulars, multiple rings and cups with groove cutting through multiple rings. On vertical edge of 'step' between two levels of bedding are seven cup marks; 10m S of outcrop, boulder with five cups.

NN 81660 43849 **CR22**. Bedrock, 4 x 1.4m, flush with ground; 16 cup marks.

NN 81329 44546 **CR23**. Outcrop, 3 x 1.6 x 0.8m; at least 22 cups, six of which are ringed. Largest ringed cups are 45 x 20mm. Outcrop with five cups, 10m to S.

NN 81640 44478 **CR24**. Boulder, 1.7 x 0.6 x 0.8m; one shallow cup, 35 x 12mm.

NN 81299 45187 **CR25**. On 470m contour at W side of small knoll, rock flush with ground bearing a basin, 26 x 15cm.

NN 81252 44917 **CR26**. Rock, 1.1 x 1.1m, flush with ground; six cup marks.



Fig 64. Craig Hill (CR19). Cup-and-ring-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

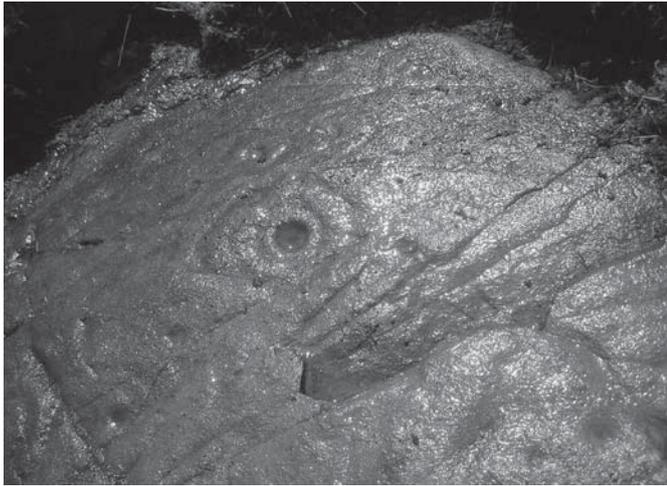


Fig 65. Craig Hill (CR21). Cup-and-ring-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

NN 81460 44479 **CR27**. Rock, 1.6 x 0.7 x 0.8m; one cup mark, 50 x 12mm. At NN 81470 44305, 25m to the N, cracked slab of rock has three cups.

NN 81463 44598 **CR28**. Flat slab of rock, 1.6 x 0.8m; 15 cups, one of which is ringed. Outcrop, 0.8m high, 10m SE, has three cups, one with a penannular.

Craig Hill (Dull parish)
Hut circles

G Currie

NN 812 445 (centre) In a sheltered area between the Hill Park and the Ural Burn there are numerous hut circles, e.g. NN 81329 45034; NN 81299 45116 (two); NN 8118 44825 (two); NN 81242 44667 (five); NN 81239 44268 (in lee of a 3m high rock); NN 81281 45068; NN 81420 44603; NN 81914 44159; and NN 81962 44187.

Dull (Dull parish)
Cup-marked rocks

G Currie

In same field as NN84NW 27:

NN 80579 49054 **DU1**. Flat rock, bearing two basins: 24 x 17cm and 16 x 10cm.

NN 80457 49011 **DU2**. Flat outcrop in reeds, 22m SW of DU1; two cups: 50 x 18mm and 45 x 15mm. Five ill-defined ?cups on same surface.

Dun Coillich (Dull parish)
Survey

C Thomas

NN 76 53 (area) A walkover survey was carried out between May 2004 and February 2005 in advance of tree planting and other work. Sites found include field systems, shieling huts and related structures, tracks, hut circles, one rectangular building and four other structures.

- NN 768 532 (centre) Field systems.
- NN 7530 5340 Shielings.
- NN 7615 5314 Shielings.
- NN 7598 5323 Shielings.
- NN 76547 52849 Rectangular structure.
- NN 76310 52708 Other structures.
- NN 76559 52862 Other structures.
- NN 76523 52920 Other structures.
- NN 76706 52687 Other structures.
- NN 76770 53293 Hut circle.
- NN 7701 5348 Hut circle (NN75SE 5 A).
- NN 7706 5348 Hut circle (NN75SE 5 B).

Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Highland Perthshire Communities Land Trust.

East Schiehallion (Dull parish)
Survey

C Thomas

NN 75 55 (area) A plane table survey of sites reported in 2003 (*DES 2003*, 105–6) was carried out between November 2003 and May 2005. Research into the documentary history of East Schiehallion and adjoining areas is currently being undertaken.
Sponsor: John Muir Trust.

Margmore (Dull parish)
Cup-marked rock

G Currie

NN 85421 47000 **M1**. Slab, 0.8m high, 250m S of Margmore Farm and 2m S of deer fence; one cup, 50 x 18mm.

Moness (Dull)
Cup-marked stone

D Strachan, S Winlow

NN 857 488 A watching brief was carried out during the relocation of the Moness cup-marked stone (NN84NE 4) in September 2005. The stone was moved to secure long-term preservation outwith the new Moness housing estate, while using the opportunity to interpret the stone for the public. A 20th-century brick was discovered beneath the stone, indicating that the stone was not in its original position. The 1st edition OS map depicts a sub-circular mound, probably a designed landscape feature relating to Moness House, at the site of the cup-marked stone, but evaluation of this in 2004 (*DES 2004*, 102) revealed that only 19th/20th-century rubble survived. It is possible that the stone was moved to this site to be incorporated as a garden feature of Moness House. The stone has been temporarily located at NN 855 486.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Tominteold (Dull parish)
Cup-marked rock

G Currie

NN 82980 50673 **TD1**. Outcrop, 1.9 x 1.5 x 0.9m, 300m N of Tominteold Farm; five cups.

Dunkeld (Dunkeld & Dowally parish)
Medieval and post-medieval metalwork

M Hall

NO 021 426 Metal detecting by Mr A McCabe in a field adjacent to Dunkeld Cathedral recovered a number of metalwork items comprising six buckles, a chape, two unidentified lead objects, a fitting and three more significant items:

1. 14th-century hollow cast key; copper alloy; L 95mm. It has a lozenge-shaped bow with a flared collar and a flaring squared stem and a complex channelled bit.
2. Seal matrix.
3. Bronze/copper-alloy finger ring in two pieces; plain bezel bearing crudely engraved initials 'MD'.

As with previous finds from this field, given their nature and location, they are likely to relate primarily to the former medieval and post-medieval burgh of Dunkeld, situated in this area but largely destroyed by fire following an attack by Covenanting forces in 1689.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.34/05) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

Dunning Park, Dunning (Dunning parish)
Evaluation

R Toolis
(AOC Archaeology)

NO 022 144 Due to the proximity of Dunning Roman temporary camp and Dun Knock hillfort, an evaluation was carried out in October 2005 in advance of proposed greenfield development works on the SE outskirts of Dunning. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Servite Housing Association.

A90 Glendoick and Kinfauns(Errol; Kinfauns parishes)
EvaluationM Johnson
(CFA Archaeology)

NO 218 234; NO 217 235; NO 210 226; NO 165 217 A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and evaluation were undertaken in September and October 2005 in advance of the construction of two interchanges at Kinfauns and Glendoick, on the A90. In total, 118 trial trenches were excavated, amounting to 10% (c 10,800m²) of the available land within the development area.

The remains of rig and furrow cultivation were found at Glendoick, and were recorded as being aligned NW–SE within a relatively restricted area of the site. Three linear ditch features and two pits were also recorded. No artefacts were recovered from their fills so their date is unclear. However, it seems likely that the ditches may have been old field boundaries.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Earls Walk, Carse Grange, Errol (Errol parish)

Evaluation

D Perry
(SUAT)

NO 271 257 (centre) Fifteen evaluation trenches were excavated in July 2005, representing about 5% of a development area. Remains of rig and furrow were recorded in three trenches. Also located were old watercourses and other miscellaneous features, as well as several field drains. Foundations of a building associated with the WW2 airfield at Errol were also recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Scotia Homes.

Balnacraig Free Church, Fortingall

(Fortingall parish)

Standing building recording

D Wilson
(AOC Archaeology)

NN 749 470 A historic building survey was carried out in May 2005 prior to a proposed residential development at the church building constructed in 1864. The church is thought to be the East Fortingall Free Church, which was located on the N bank of the River Lyon next to the Fortingall to Keltneyburn road. The church comprised a large main hall with two small subsidiary rooms attached to the W elevation. Internally the structure was in poor condition. It is stone built with pebble-dash rendering on the outside and lath-and-plaster walls on the inside.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Henry W Patterson, Chartered Surveyor.

Camusericht Lodge, Loch Rannoch

(Fortingall parish)

Evaluation

R Cachart
(SUAT)

NN 5182 5814 A contour survey and evaluation were carried out in December 2004 on the site of proposed new build, 165m SW of Camusericht Lodge. The site contained foundation remains of one roofed building and enclosure walls relating to a township as depicted on the 1st edition OS map.

The evaluation comprised five trenches, covering 9% of the proposed development area. The trenches revealed parts of field boulder walls and rough cobbled flooring, and areas of made-up ground. Dating evidence in the form of pottery sherds indicated late 18th/19th-century occupation. No features or deposits of earlier occupation were identified.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Ben Alder Estate.

East Tempar (Fortingall parish)

Cup-marked rock

G Currie

NN 69114 57473 **ET1**. Outcrop, 1.6 x 0.7m, under grass, 50m S of NN65NE 8; 17 small cups, all between 30–35mm.

Easter Achar (Fortingall parish)

Cup-and-ring-marked rock

G Currie

NN 72388 45678 **EA1**. Boulder, 1.5 x 0.9 x 0.4m, on E side of small burn immediately across road from Easter Achar Farm; two cups, both 50 x 12mm. Southernmost cup is ringed. Two almost parallel grooves cross the stone lengthways.

Finduie Wood (Fortingall parish)

Cup-marked rock

G Currie

NN 74097 47827 **FW1**. A 20m stretch of exposed bedrock, 15m E of deer fence at Finduie Wood, has five cups at NE and a further 30 under grass.



Fig 66. Finduie Wood (FW1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Gleann Muilinn (Fortingall parish)

?Hut circles

G Currie

NN 72016 49676 (centre) On N bank of Allt Odhar, opposite a ruinous bothy, 16 circular structures, possibly hut circles.



Fig 67. Gleann Muilinn. Possible hut circles. (Photo: G Currie)

Innerhadden Hydro Scheme

(Fortingall parish)

Survey

D Bowler, D Hind
(SUAT)

NN 670 570 (outflow); NN 650 540; NN 670 540 (intakes) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in May 2005 of the route of the pipeline for a hydro-electric scheme in Glen Sassunn, near Kinloch Rannoch.

Most of the route is only sparsely occupied by archaeological features. However, there are two important clusters of sites. One of these is a complex of tracks, platforms and mill lades lying in

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the woodland close to the present farmhouse and steading, and probably part of the former village of Innerhadden. The other is a group of well-preserved shielings and related features on the moorland around Coire a' Chapuill.

The two clusters offer an important opportunity to see a pre-clearance village and its dependent shielings together. A third, smaller cluster of shielings is present in the upper part of the glen.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Innerhadden Hydro Ltd.

Kerrowmore (Fortingall parish) D Alexander (NTS),
Survey; trial trenches J Atkinson (GUARD)

NN 582 467 In May 2005, as part of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project, local school children took part in a third year of survey and excavation at the Meggernie Outdoor Centre (*DES 2004*, 105). A plane table survey was undertaken of two sub-rectangular stone structures located beside the farm track, c 80m E of Cladh Bhranno graveyard. Both structures are on the S side of the track, aligned SW-NE.

Structure 1, to the SW, is c 12 x 7m. Structure 2, to the NE, is 19 x 5.5-6.0m and is divided in two by a central wall. A small trench was excavated over the southern corner of the E gable of Structure 2. Given the short time involved, the children only cleaned some of the tumble and topsoil away from the surface of the site, revealing the exterior face of the eastern gable. A few 19th-century artefacts were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in the NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , NTS, GUARD, HLF, SNH.

Lassintullich (Fortingall parish) G Currie
Cup-and-ring-marked rock

NN 69342 57504 **LT1**. Large outcrop, 4m E of dyke separating Lassintullich from East Tempar and 150m S of road; at least five cups, largest 50 x 15mm. One cup, 45 x 30mm, has a ring.

Wester Blairish (Fortingall parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 76619 48820 **WB1**. Boulder, 2.9m high, 120m E of Wester Blairish Farm; single cup, 80 x 50mm, at N edge.

Connachan Lodge (Fowlis Wester parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 89481 27237 **CL11**. Erratic, 3 x 1.7 x 1.1m, 250m S of Connachan Lodge; three cup marks: 55 x 18mm, 45 x 10mm and 30 x 6mm.

Corrymuckloch (Fowlis Wester parish) G Currie
Cup-and-ring-marked rocks

NN 88984 34674 **COR7**. Outcrop, 2.4 x 1.8 x 1m; three shallow cups: 40 x 10mm, 38 x 10mm and 35 x 8mm. Southernmost cup may have a faint half-ring.

NN 8974684 35510 **COR8**. Outcrop, 2 x 1.1 x 1.3m; seven cups, largest is 45 x 12mm. One cup, 40 x 10mm, has a single 20mm wide ring.

NN 89363 35325 **COR9**. Flat rock, 2 x 1.2 x 0.5m, in hollow by spring; seven cups. Largest, at 50 x 15mm, also has a ring.

NN 89332 35338 **COR10**. Rock, 1.1 x 0.4 x 0.3m, 29m W of hollow and spring; three cups: 45 x 15mm, 40 x 10mm and 30 x 8mm.

Ballindean Walled Garden, Inchtüre D Perry
(Inchtüre parish) (SUAT)
Watching brief

NO 2672 2974 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in April 2005 on the topsoil stripping of a proposed site for a house

within the B-listed former walled garden at Ballindean (NO22NE 45.2). The bedding for two former paths of the Victorian walled garden, with adjacent drains, was uncovered. Beneath the topsoil was an earlier ground surface, probably cultivation soil/ploughsoil, containing domestic refuse from manuring of the fields. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. No other features of archaeological interest were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Thomas Quigley.

Aonachd na Cloiche Guail (Kenmore parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 69287 44301 **AG1**. Rock, 1 x 0.9 x 0.2m, on SE-facing slopes of Meall Greigh, on 630m contour of Aonachd na Cloiche Guail; one cup: 45 x 10mm.

Balmacnaughton (Kenmore parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 77183 43039 **BM1**. Rock, 1.3 x 0.8m, under turf in middle of what appears to be a robbed cairn or barrow, 620m SSE of Balmacnaughton Farm; 17 cups, two of which are connected and two ?small basin-like features.



Fig 68. Balmacnaughton (BM1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Balnearn (Kenmore parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 69842 43357 **BL1**. Large erratic, 25m S of forestry track through Borland Forest; at least two cups: 45 x 18mm and 45 x 12mm.

Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project J Atkinson
(Kenmore parish) (GUARD)
Survey; excavations

The fourth survey season of the Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project was undertaken in April 2005. The programme of work focused on three areas of relict remains within the lands of Shenlarich, Tombreck and above the head dyke at Kiltyrie on the N side of Loch Tay. The aim was to produce detailed surveys of structures at Tombreck and Kiltyrie and undertake limited excavation and shovel test pitting of selected sites. Trial trench evaluation was pursued as a follow-up to geophysical survey of Shenlarich, while fuller excavation was undertaken at Kiltyrie. Shovel test pitting and trial trenching were undertaken to address the possibility of earlier settlements at Easter and Wester Tombreck and provide possible targets for fuller excavation in May and June 2005.

NN 6887 4105 **Shenlarich**. Five trenches were targeted over a site surveyed by Farquharson in 1769. Geophysics had revealed

a series of anomalies, which seemed to support the location of the mapped structures in some cases. The trenches proved to be sterile of archaeological material.

NN 6551 3708; NN 6505 3705 **Tombreck**. Shovel test pitting was pursued at Easter and Wester Tombreck in order to prospect for the location of earlier settlement traces. In total, 218 test pits were dug between both settlement groups. Two trenches were pursued in areas where structural evidence and artefacts were noted during test pitting at Easter Tombreck. Another trench was excavated as slight surface traces suggested the location of a turf structure. Limited evidence was recovered from all three.

A further trench was pursued following a negative period of test pitting at Wester Tombreck. The location of the trench was based on surface observations; limited evidence was once again recovered.

NN 6258 3776 **Kiltyrie**. Excavation concentrated on the remains of a small turf hut located within one of the areas of rig and furrow adjacent to trench 16. This trench (20) revealed that the hut was made principally of turf, with flat slabs used to level the coursing every now and again. The structure had an entrance facing SE and traces of a hearth were noted. No datable material culture was discovered and the cultivation traces seemed to respect the hut.

The fourth and final excavation season focused on a range of turf structures above the head dyke at Kiltyrie and on a relict longhouse structure within the township of Easter Tombreck.

NN 6554 3740 **Easter Tombreck**. A trench was pursued, where one of the denuded footings of a rectangular structure was excavated in order to provide dating for the site. Although it was originally assumed to be a longhouse on the basis of orientation, excavation revealed it did not conform to this interpretation. The building had no lateral entrances, but was open-ended to the E. Material culture from its floor levels indicated that the building is likely to have had an industrial function, with the presence of slag and highly fired ceramics occurring in secure features. The lack of early 19th-century ceramics from the floor deposits suggests that the building may have been used during the 18th century.

NN 6255 3776 **Kiltyrie**. The site (Trench 16) had previously been trial trenched in April 2004, and a sample from a hearth at the W end of the range had provided a date of AD 1300–1440 for its occupation. The site, prior to excavation, was clearly complicated and had at least three visible structures within it. Excavation in 2005 revealed that the range of structures had gone through a minimum of three phases of use and alteration.

Phase 1 appears to have been a long turf structure with an entrance facing S and split into two cells. A destructive fire had destroyed the eastern end of the building, so phase 2 led to the structure being rebuilt as a smaller version. This smaller structure was the one where the hearth had previously been encountered. Recovery of body and lip sherds from a hand-made vessel would seem to imply that phase 1 occupation may date as early as the 12th century. After its abandonment, the site had been re-occupied and turf huts had been superimposed over each end of the range, destroying much of the original building. It is unclear if this was a single-phased event or occurred as two separate events, although the latter is more likely. The huts are likely to represent shieling activity, rather than sedentary occupation.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: HS , HLF, NTS, SNH.

Braes of Balloch (Kenmore parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks; ?cairn

NN 79508 45201 **BB1**. Outcrop, 1.6 x 1.6 x 0.7m, on knoll N of hill track and 100m W of dyke separating pasture from forestry;

one cup, 30 x 10mm. A few metres NNE at NN 79515 45226 is a ?cairn, 4m in diameter.

NN 79504 45260 **BB2**. Exposed area of bedrock; large cup and channel, 0.6m long.

Braes of Taymouth (Kenmore parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NN 78333 44868 **BT1**. In previously forested area, 750m NW of Tombuie Cottage, large flat rock with three shallow cups. On same surface are two holes, presumably for dynamite.

NN 78376 44870 **BT2**. In previously forested area NW of Tombuie Cottage, rock with 19 cup marks, some ?ringed.

NN 78255 44845 **BT3**. In previously forested area NW of Tombuie Cottage, boulder with one shallow cup.

NN 78662 45339 **BT4**. In previously forested area NW of Tombuie Cottage, outcrop, 1.7 x 1.3 x 1.1m; 12 cups and horseshoe motif. Largest cups are 60 x 25mm and 50 x 24mm.

NN 78636 45002 **BT5**. Outcrop, 1.3 x 1.3 x 1.1m, 50m W of tributary of Allt a Bhealach; six cups, largest are 60 x 15mm and 50 x 20mm.

Lawers Underwater and Shore Survey N Dixon
(Kenmore parish) (STUA)
Survey

The 2005 season of the Lawers Underwater and Shore Survey was carried out between March and April with a short second phase in August. Areas and features noted last year (*DES 2004*, 107) were checked out and significant sections of the loch were examined by divers down to 7m. The size of the whole area is so large that it could not all be covered in the time available and more work is planned for the future. Areas of shoreline were planned using a total station.

Boathouse Crannog walkway

One of the most interesting features examined was the array of piles that lead out towards Boathouse Crannog at the W end of Area 3. These timbers were seen as particularly important as it proved impossible to get a sample from the crannog for radiocarbon dating (although a sample has recently been acquired). There is no direct connection between the crannog and the piles leading out from the shore, but it is reasonable to assume that they were related.

The piles, planned in 2004, were replanned more accurately. One of the nine oaks was chosen for sampling and a 1m square trench was laid out around it. About 15cm to the N of the oak pile, the top of a very soft pile was uncovered. The reddish colour indicated that it is probably alder, which is commonly found on crannogs in the loch. It was very soft and broke easily, in comparison to the oak which was very hard. The date acquired for the oak was 2425±35 BP (GU-13023) and the alder produced 2400±35 BP (GU-13024). If the dates are contemporary with the crannog then it is roughly the same date as Milton Morenish Crannog, the next crannog to the E, and to Oakbank Crannog and Fearnan Hotel Crannog nearer the E end of the loch.

Neolithic woodland

Another particularly interesting feature was a group of about 25 piles in Area 9 to the E of Tombreck Crannog (0 BC/AD). The piles are on a ledge 3–5m wide in about 2–2.5m of water, depending on the time of year. They are large oaks, some of them upright and others sloping steeply, mostly towards the shore.

Two of the timbers were sampled, one from a group near the E end and another about 100m to the W. The radiocarbon dates were between 2480–2280BC calibrated (OxCal3, GU-13025) for the eastern pile and between 3540–3370BC (OxCal3, GU-13026) for the one to the W, placing them in the Neolithic.

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The tree stumps were first noted during snorkelling in 2004 by a number of different surveyors. It became clear after observations in March 2005 that the groups of timbers referred to, and described as piles, were in fact all part of the same group along a submerged strip about 160m long. The ends of the alignment have not yet been definitely established.

A rough plan has been made of the approximately 25 stumps initially noted, but it is clear that there are substantially more timbers than were first seen. There is difficulty planning the timbers accurately as there is no convenient platform for siting a total station. The initial plan was made using tapes as a baseline survey.

Two timbers close to each other were chosen for closer study. They were close to the upright that produced the Bronze Age date (GU-13025). A 1 x 2m trench was laid out enclosing these stumps and the lochbed silts were removed. In laying out the trench another timber was noted at the SW corner, which may be elm according to the wear pattern and the orange colour of the wood. The upright was eroded down to lochbed level and only became apparent when the silt overlying it was cleared to locate the corner marker. The top of the timber was almost level with the lochbed and was only covered with a fine layer of silt.

Removal of the uppermost silts showed that the two large stumps that appeared to be of hard black heartwood were complete with sapwood, and in some cases with bark where they had been protected by the lochbed silt. The sapwood in particular is very soft and would have been eroded away if these parts of the timbers had been exposed for a long period of time, so it appears that there has been no significant build-up of silt around the timbers since they were initially buried.

Most of the timbers in the whole array extend above the lochbed about 70–75cm. It is possible that the water level rose to that level initially when the trees were originally drowned and then, at some later date, rose to the existing level which is about 1m above the tops of the timbers, depending upon the time of year. However, it is possible that the loch may now periodically drop to the level of the top of the timbers when it is particularly low in summer, and that may have been sufficient to erode the timbers down to their existing level without there having been two phases of loch level change in the past.

Other timbers came to light as the lochbed silt was removed. One lying on the E side of the trench also appeared to be elm, for the same reasons as the corner timber. It is apparently a fallen branch or smaller tree that is broken at the end. Another smaller fallen timber was uncovered to the S of the large S stump. The timbers are the remains of natural woodland, and sampling of the material in which they are embedded will give important data regarding the Neolithic environment at the time.

Archive to be deposited in Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS. Sponsors: HS , HLF, NTS, SNH, STUA, Loch Tay Highland Lodges, Scotia Archaeology.

Oakbank Crannog (Kenmore parish)

N Dixon

Underwater excavation

(STUA)

NN 726 442 Research excavations continued at the Early Iron Age site of Oakbank Crannog (NN74SW 16) off the village of Fearnan, Loch Tay. The 2005 excavation focused on the outer perimeter of the 2600-year-old site, where fresh evidence of the early construction sequence has been uncovered. The site was lived in periodically for perhaps more than 200 years, and several phases of building and repair have been identified (*DES 2003*, 108–10).

Evidence has been uncovered showing a period of collapse when the eastern part of the house and outer walkway gave way and sagged, breaking up that part of the house. Timbers, once upright, have been found all lying in the same direction, some still preserved with the splintered remains from impact. Discovery of several jointed

timbers is also providing further insight into construction techniques used by the ancient crannog builders. Following the collapse, repairs were made and the presence of deep, well-preserved layers of wood chips and debris demonstrate new construction. A ring of new uprights was put in to support that part of the house, and a new section of outer walkway was created. Judging from the depth of plant and animal waste, occupation of the house resumed for many years afterwards.

Most of the artefacts discovered so far relate to woodworking and building, including wooden pegs, twisted hazel hurdle fragments, and lengths of rope made from twisted willow or hazel. Several pine tapers were also found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Remony Burn (Kenmore parish)

G Currie

Cup-and-ring-marked rocks

NN 77830 42140 **RB1**. In Coire Beithe, 250m E of Remony Burn:

- A: Large fractured boulder; four cup marks on E and 48 on W.
- B: Flat slab under turf, 1m N of A; three cups.
- C: Flat slab under heather, 2m N of A; eight cups with ?six more.
- D: Rock under heather, 2m W of A; two cups.
- E: Triangular-shaped slab, 1.8m long, 13m W of A; 10 cups, one ringed.
- F: Outcrop with one cup, 17m W of A.
- G: Large slab with one cup, 4m W of A.

NN 77998 42215 **RB2**. Slab of overhanging rock, 1.1 x 0.9m; underside has markings which may be deep cup marks; 200m NE of Remony Burn cup-and-ring-marked rock site.

NN 77930 419619 **RB3**. A: Boulder, 3.4 x 2 x 0.7m; at least eight cups.

B: Boulder, 2.9 x 2.5 x 0.7m, 28m N of A; at least seven cups.

C: Flat slab, 3.6 x 1.4m, 36m SE of A; at least five cups, largest 55 x 15mm.

NN 78204 41780 **RB4**. Flat slab, 1.8 x 1.3m; four cups plus two conjoined cups.



Fig 69. Remony Burn (RB1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Taymouth Castle and Estate

T Addyman, K Macfadyen

(Kenmore parish)

(Addyman Associates)

Standing building recording; watching brief

NN 7844 4652 Historic building recording was undertaken between June and December 2005 of this 350-room castle complex (NN74NE 14.00) in advance of and during ongoing renovation. The principal findings have been:

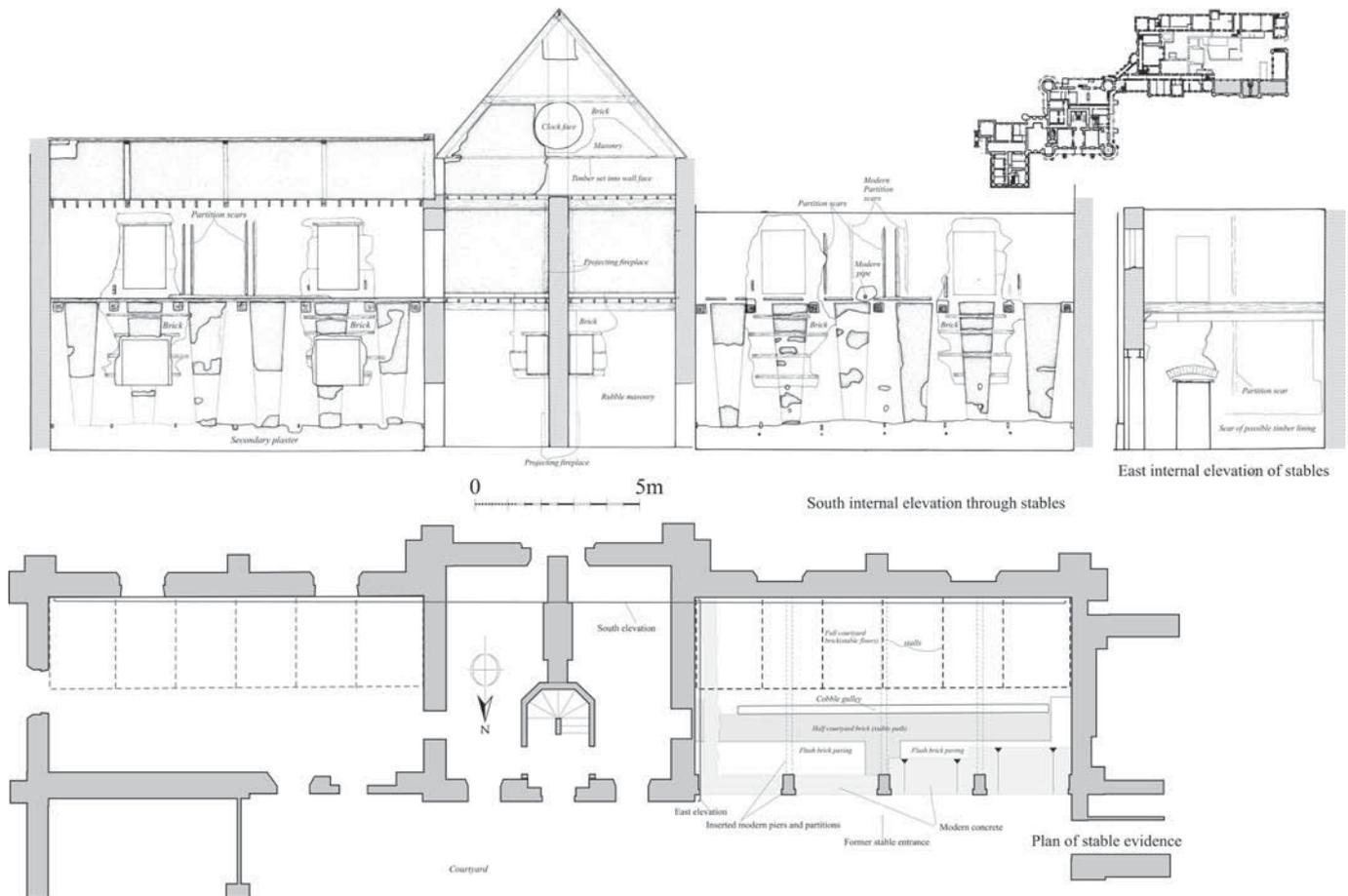


Fig 70. Taymouth Castle. Evidence for former stables in the E wing.

Original castle. It seems that little now remains of 16th-century Balloch Castle, other than the many re-used stones and a single substantial wall footing that have been encountered so far. The latter was revealed along the W side of the main block during interior services excavations and may be the footing of the W wall of the SW tower of the castle.

Main block. The general interior strip of the upper levels of the main block confirmed it to be of a single principal phase (Elliot, c 1810). Other than a general record of construction details and minor subsequent modifications (partition sub-divisions, etc.), the principal discoveries in these areas were numerous fragments of early decorative schemes, in particular a wide range of early wallpapers, many of the highest quality, and some previously unidentified papers by Crace. Some of these may relate to a redecoration in advance of Queen Victoria's visit in 1842.

W wing. Surviving parts of the 1730s William Adam extensions to the castle were better defined, principally within the W wing where his original two-storeyed pavilion was re-faced and raised by a storey. Here, much of the original internal arrangements were recordable. One 1730s window was discovered *in situ*, external dressings complete and surrounded by original limewashed harl. The 1730s stair was found not to be in the same position as original designs by Adam in his *Vitruvius Scoticus* suggest, rather it was further to the W.

E wing. In the E wing, an extensive early 19th-century kitchen and stables court, the general sequence of construction was recorded, with blocks of ranges added, perhaps year by year. First built were the kitchen range to the W and accommodation to the SW. Next were the eastern part of the S range and the western

three-fifths of the N range. On their courtyard elevations these latter constructions re-use 1730s window dressings from the demolished William Adam E wing.

It was discovered that the NE part of the complex was added somewhat later. Below floor level within this area earlier walls and cobbled surfaces were revealed that may relate to the 18th-century stables/offices complex known to have been on the site.

The original early 19th-century stables were identified following stripping of later internal linings at the E end of the S range – large chambers with hay lofts above on either side of the clock tower.

Within a ground floor room at the W end of the S range, a substantial overmantel painting of a coat of arms, most likely of the Earls of Breadalbane, was identified and now awaits conservation.

A complicated sequence of later infill structures within the courtyard were recorded during demolition. Of these, the 1920s boiler house was found to contain a series of painted vignettes on its walls, one of which represented the sinking of the sister-ship of the *Titanic*, the *Lusitania*, by the Imperial German Navy in 1915.

Services tracks were excavated around the exterior wall footings of the entire castle, and internally in a number of areas. Little that pre-dated the standing buildings was identified, and most features were found to have been cut directly into the gravelly subsoil. Almost no overlying stratigraphy was encountered. Wall footing structures were recorded in most areas. Within the area of the NW re-entrant of the main block and the W wing, a series of substantially built subterranean ducts was discovered – masonry walled and capped with large slabs. This system, which was also revealed within the interior of the structures, seems to be early 19th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Taymouth Highland Village Co Ltd.

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Tulich Hill (Kenmore parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 70943 37530 **TH1**. Boulder, 6 x 2.6 x 1.6m, on E-facing slopes of Tulich, close to 440m contour; at least 11 cups, the majority centred around a probably natural crescent-shaped basin, 6cm deep.

Upper Acharn (Kenmore parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks
NN 75326 42918 **UA1**. Outcrop, 0.9m high, 220m W of deserted farmstead of Upper Acharn; at least 11 cups, two of which are 50 x 20mm.
NN 75157 42808 **UA2**. Boulder, 2.6 x 1.5 x 0.6m, 400m W of deserted farmstead of Upper Acharn; seven cups.

Kercock Farm (Kinclaven parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Trial trenching; standing building recording (EASE Archaeology)
NO 1288 3864 A standing building survey and trial trenching were carried out at Kercock farm in advance of redevelopment. No features of archaeological interest were located by trial trenching.
Report lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR.
Sponsor: Mr R Peters.

Pepperknowes Farmstead, Glencarse C Fyles
(Kinfauns parish) (SUAT)
Standing building recording
NO 1916 2230 (centre) An 18th-century farm steading (NO12SE 113) was recorded in September 2005 in advance of conversion to new houses. The steading was found originally to have been constructed on a U-shaped plan comprising a main range and two side ranges, with subsequent modification into a rectangle with the addition of a cross-wall joining the ends of the side ranges. The fabric of the building was largely original, built in a single phase, although recent additions or insertions were evident. One corner of the steading had suffered severe fire damage to its structure, including partial roof and wall collapses. In general, despite this, the steading was an unusually well-preserved example of the type.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: G S Brown Construction Ltd.

Station Road, Kinross (Kinross parish) M Roy
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)
NO 112 023 An evaluation was carried out in October 2005 in advance of proposed residential development works on the western outskirts of Kinross. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.
Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: G S Brown Construction Ltd.

Tower of Lethendy (Lethendy parish) M Hall
Medieval sculptures
NO 1405 4170 New, previously unrecorded details of two medieval sculptures at the Tower of Lethendy have become available in the wake of the conservation and re-siting of the stones. Both were formerly in use as staircase lintels in the 16th-century L-plan tower house (NO14SW 13.00) and have now been erected in the body of the house. This note is confined to issuing a description of the previously unrecorded elements of the sculptures; for the already recorded elements see PSAS 104 (1971–2), 238–40.

The earlier of the two pieces is a 9th-century cross-slab, the full height of which is 1.35m. On the previously recorded face, the head of the angel is now fully visible, along with the rounded or arched top of the slab and an irregularly shaped tang, which bears a small secondary slot cut into its face. The previously unrecorded

broad face bears a combination of a cross, figures and geometric patterns.

The cross is of double-square hollow form with a shaft. The upper arm survives intact, the side arms are damaged and the central portion of the cross-head and the entire shaft have been removed by the cutting of a secondary, shallow slot which runs to the bottom edge of the stone, angling to the right before exiting. The pattern on the upper arm comprises a pair of interlaced oval rings, interlaced with a two-cord twist that springs from the cross-head. Directly beneath the cross arms, to the right and left of the erased shaft, are two truncated panels of broadly cut key pattern.

Below the left side panel is a standing human figure staring out at the viewer. Its entire right side has been erased by the secondary slot. The figure has curly hair, in the same style as is seen in profile on the harp-playing figure on the opposite face. The figure's left arm angles down across the body and the figure may be wearing a belted tunic. Most of the left leg and foot is badly damaged.

On the right side of the shaft, below the key pattern, is a single panel of broad interlace forming a double knot. Beneath this, and apparently walking up the shaft, is an animal with a large head, small rounded body and tight curly tail. The head has pronounced ears and an open mouth with large teeth. It either has a very large tongue or is holding something in its mouth. It has a distinctly furrowed snout. Like the presumed dog on the opposite face, it wears a collar. The feet have been truncated by the cutting of the secondary slot. It seems to be an animal with both dog-like and pig-like elements. The key pattern previously recorded on one of the narrow faces continues over the narrow top of the stone and down the previously unseen narrow face.

There are a range of decorative, stylistic and shape characteristics which suggest links between the Lethendy cross-slab and the sculptures at Meigle. The original location of the cross-slab remains unknown, though Clunie, less than 2 miles away, and with its early church site, royal place of assembly and findspot of several 9th-century brooches, must be a strong contender. The slab is also significant in demonstrating at least three phases of re-use. A profusion of cut and blade sharpening marks (either prosaic sharpening or made in conjunction with oath-taking) on all its surfaces suggest that it was still standing somewhere when so used. The two slots, one small and the other running nearly the full length of the opposite face, appear to be related to its architectural re-use phase, prior to their use as lintels. Further work is required to try and elucidate the precise purpose of the slots.

The second sculpture is an early 16th-century incised effigy slab, now visible to just over twice its original width. The right side of the male figure is now visible. Although still lacking a head, both hands are intact and joined in prayer across the waist. A large, central purse or apron hangs down from the belt. The loose, puff-sleeved gown with tightly pleated lower skirt is now clear in all its symmetry. Like the left foot, the right foot is turned out 180° and wears a round-toed, broad shoe with a strap-fastening below the ankle and cut-away over the instep. Part of the right-hand edge survives with further elements of its black-letter inscription, which are pending more detailed analysis. The back is plain and rough with a lip along the bottom edge.

Balholmish (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NO 02113 40188 **BS1**. Rock, 1 x 0.8 x 0.2m, 500m E of Balholmish Farm; 11 cups varying between 45 x 15mm and 40 x 12mm. Also a groove, 100 x 45mm. Whilst NO04SW 20 has still to be rediscovered, and some features of it are common to the above, the description of the cups, both in number and depth does not match; it is also likely to be further W.



Fig 71. Balhomish (BS1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

NO 02803 39530 **BS2**. Large outcrop, 1.7m high from S, 1 mile SE of Balhomish Farm; seven cups, largest 50 x 15mm and the rest 40 x 12mm.

Ballinlick (Little Dunkeld parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 97770 40708 **BC1**. Large S sloping outcrop, 3 x 2 x 1.5m, 250m WSW of Ballinlick; 18 cups, largest 50 x 20mm, smallest 20 x 10mm.

Ballinloan (Little Dunkeld parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 97374 40934 **BA1**. Obvious large outcrop, by drainage ditch, 250m NE of Ballinloan Farm; 31 cups, largest 55 x 25mm and average 45 x 20mm.

NN 97526 41059 **BA2**. Large outcrop, 2.2 x 1.8 x 1.2m; four cups: 50 x 25mm (two), 45 x 15mm and 40 x 12mm.

NN 97791 40971 **BA3**. Large outcrop, 3 x 1 x 0.4m; two cups: 40 x 15mm and 45 x 12mm.

NN 97751 40959 **BA4**. Slab of rock flush with ground, 2.6m long; three cups: 50 x 20mm, 50 x 15mm and 50 x 12mm. Some further markings appear natural.



Fig 72. Ballinloan (BA1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Ballinreigh (Little Dunkeld parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 91352 37708 **BA1**. Flat rock on terrace above S bank of Glen Fender Burn, 370m W of Glen Fender Bridge; one cup, 80 x 30mm. Rock covered with field clearance, ?hiding further markings.

Birnam (Little Dunkeld parish)

M Hall

Medieval buckle

NO 03 42 Metal detecting by David Cormac in Birnam recovered a zoomorphic copper-alloy buckle, probably 13th-century; 24.9 x 23.2mm. It takes the form of a feline-looking creature (?probably a lion) cast in the round so that the head (with mouth agape, ears flattened and lentoid eyes) and the body (with tightly curled tail arching from the back) form the 'outer' long side of the buckle frame and the creature's two pairs of legs form the short sides. A plain narrow bar links the two pairs of feet and forms the 'inner' long side of the frame. This would have supported the tongue or buckle pin and the buckle plate, which would have formed the attachment to the end of a leather strap.

The distinctive form of this buckle is not a commonly found one. Three comparable buckles are known to this writer, of 13th- or 14th-century date. These forms of buckle appear to be a development from stylistically variable Romanesque/late Anglo-Saxon forms and demonstrate a persistent interest in such zoomorphic decoration and the symbolic value of felines. The attribution to Birnam is sufficient to show that it was probably lost on the S bank of the Tay, opposite Dunkeld, possibly during embarking or disembarking from one of several ferries that plied the Dunkeld stretch of the river.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.80/04) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

Corrody Burn (Little Dunkeld parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 95326 38665 **CB1**. Rock, 1 x 0.8m, flush with ground, 5m E of steep bank above Corrody Burn; eight cup marks. Seven cups at 40 x 10mm form a rosette.

NN 95804 38406 **CB2**. Stretch of exposed bedrock between Meikle Findowie stone circle and Corrody Burn; nine cups, eight are shallow at 20 x 8mm, and the other is 45 x 10mm.

NN 95690 38307 **CB3**. Stretch of bedrock; three cup marks: 45 x 18mm, 45 x 16mm and 40 x 12mm.



Fig 73. Corrody Burn (CB1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Craig Ruenshin (Little Dunkeld parish)

G Currie

Cup-and-ring-marked rock

NO 03854 40113 **CR1**. On NE face of exposed bedrock, 80m NE of NO04SW 21; small cup with ring, 45mm diameter.

Craig Tombane (Little Dunkeld parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 94454 41215 **CT1**. Outcrop, 1.5m high, ½ mile ESE of Craig Tombane; one cup mark, 55 x 20mm.

PERTH AND KINROSS

Creag an Fhithich (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock
NN 97154 49410 **CF1**. Rock, 1 x 1 x 0.8m, on knoll overlooking Mill Dam Loch; one cup, 45 x 12mm.

Creag na Larach (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks; cross-incised stone; small cairns
NN 97863 48738 **CL1**. Boulder, 1.6 x 0.9 x 0.4m, on S-facing lower slopes of Creag na Larach; eight cup marks: 45 x 10mm (five), 40 x 10mm (two) and 50 x 12mm. Also, bench mark at its S edge 11m W of the boulder, a cross-incised stone with small cups at terminals. Small cairn, 4m NW of boulder, has stone with one small cup mark.

NN 97663 48895 On pasture of S-facing slope of Creag na Larach are two rocks:

CL2. Rock, 1.1 x 0.8m; two cup marks, 40 x 12mm and 35 x 12mm; plus further ?shallow cup.

CL3. Outcrop, 16m S of CL2; five cups, all 45 x 12mm.



Fig 74. Creag na Larach (CL1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Dancy Burn (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock
NO 00057 38930 **DB1**. Boulder, 2 x 1.5 x 0.7m, sloping to W. At N end, three cups enclose another cup. Line of three cups in central sloping area. Two cups at E edge and seven cups at S raised section. All cups are shallow.

Glen Garr (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks
NO 01137 38546 **GG1**. Boulder, 2.1 x 1.4 x 0.9m; eight shallow cups, all 35–40mm diameter.

NO 01247 38328 **GG2**. Prominent outcrop on W side of tributary of Garry Burn; at least seven cups, some under heather.

NO 1392 38374 **GG3**. On side of burn immediately E of GG2, another outcrop with at least three cup marks.

The Hermitage Grotto T Addyman, K Macfadyen
(Little Dunkeld parish) (Addyman Associates)
Excavation; analytical survey

NO 0086 4176 Additional sondages were opened, extending the previously reported work (*DES 2004*, 108). The excavation was broadened to the W where further remnants of the original path access to the grotto were recorded, the path skirting an open rock crevice down to the river to the S and bounded by white crystal edging to the N.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: NTS.

Innercochill (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks
NN 90991 38198 **IN1**. Large outcrop, 2.5 x 2.4 x 0.9m, c 300m W of cottage at Innercochill on pasture above Glenfender Burn; 24 cup marks, varying from 80 x 20mm to 30 x 10mm.

NN 91277 38134 **IN2**. Boulder, 3 x 1.8 x 1.8m, by W wall of a house of Innercochill township (NN93NW 13.13); two cups: 60 x 15mm and 35 x 12mm.



Fig 75. Innercochill (IN1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Little Dunkeld Church (Little Dunkeld parish) C Muirhead
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 028 422 A watching brief was conducted in August 2005 on the opening of ditches for an access ramp and a drain at Little Dunkeld Church (NO04SW 26.01). The digging revealed material redeposited in recent times, as indicated by 19th/20th-century finds. The presence of two human teeth can be explained by bioturbation or by accidental cutting of a grave.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Congregational Board of Dunkeld Parish.

Little Tombane (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NN 95172 39995 **LT1**. Large outcrop, 3.7m high, by track NW of Little Tombane farmhouse; eight cups. Largest cup, 100 x 75mm, also has a channel.

NN 95283 40235 **LT2**. On terrace above Little Tombane amongst a conglomeration of boulders, three rocks with cup marks. Westernmost rock, 1.5 x 0.8 x 0.5m, has seven shallow cups, largest being 40 x 12mm. Adjacent rock to E, 1.8 x 1.2 x 0.5m, has 14

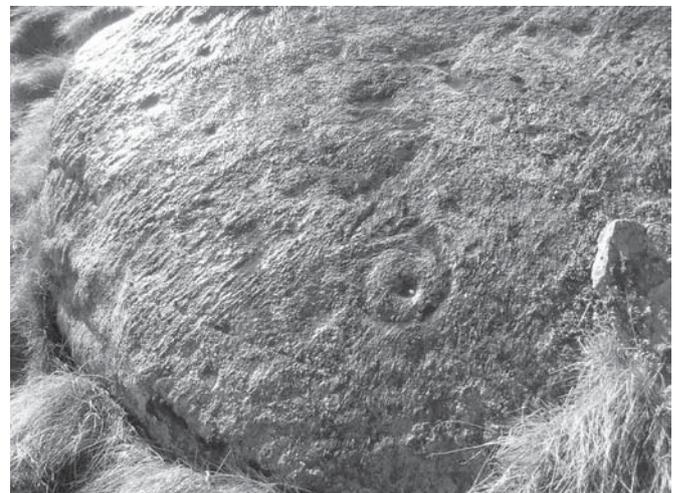


Fig 76. Little Tombane (LT2). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

cups with at least one ringed. Smaller rock between the two has three shallow cups.

NN 95743 39882 **LT3**. Boulder, 2m high, c 0.3km E of Little Tombane farmhouse; one cup, 70 x 20mm.

Little Trochry Hill (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-and-ring-marked rocks

NN 99512 39120 **LTH3**. Flat slab under heather, 7m SE of NN93NE 49; three cups: 30 x 8mm, 40 x 10mm and 45 x 10mm. Two largest cup marks also have rings.

NN 99572 39120 **LTH4**. Boulder, 2 x 1 x 0.6m; two cup marks: 40 x 12mm and 40 x 15mm.

Meikle Tombane (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 94925 40031 **MT1**. On E side of Tombane Burn, close to it, 120m SW of Meikle Tombane farmhouse, boulder with ?cup mark, 35 x 12mm.

Milton Burn (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 98460 48762 **MB1**. On exposed stretch of bedrock, close to fence separating woodland from moorland and 150m N of Milton Burn; one cup, 45 x 25mm.

Parktown (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks

NN 97249 41415 **PK1**. Between track and remains of northernmost building at Parktown (NN94SE 17) are three flat rocks incorporated into dyke; another two rocks form part of a kerb N of track. All are c 0.6m. Dyke stones have cups: 40 x 15mm (three) and 40 x 20mm. Easternmost kerbstone has one cup, 50 x 15mm, and the other has two cups: 50 x 20mm and 40 x 15mm.

Wester Ballachraggan (Little Dunkeld parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 93524 39043 **BG1**. Rock outcrop, 2 x 2 x 1.1m, on terrace 350m N of Wester Ballachraggan; two cups: 80 x 20mm and 60 x 20mm. A third cup may be natural.

Auchnabeich (Logierait parish) T C Welsh
Enclosed round mounds; enclosure

NO 0042 5431 In an area disturbed by a zig-zag trackway, field walls and rigs, on boundary between improved and rough grazing at 290m OD, is an enclosure 50m across demarcated by a scarp or rubble banks. A quarried oval mound, 12m N, 30m (SW-NE) x 20m, enclosed by a ditch and bank, as at Ballachraggan (see below), and encroaching N a round mound 25m across, surrounded by a rubble wall with oval enclosure on top.

Ballachraggan (Logierait parish) T C Welsh
Enclosed round mounds; enclosures; building remains

NN 9924 5294 The primary occupation seems to have been a round mound, 28m diameter, contained by a ditch and outer bank, flattened in places to a berm 6-8m wide, similar to the mound SW, the twin mounds at Auchnabeich (see above) and the twin mounds at Lagreoch, Moulin (see below). This is overlooked by rising ground 20m NE, but sits astride a prominent ridge on the 180m contour on the edge of woodland midway between Ballachraggan and Balnamoan Farm.

A massive rubble bank, 40m long, crosses the mound slightly NE of centre, forming one side of a wine-glass shape, 55m long internally, where the other banks follow the contour and have outworks. The SW end is formed by two massive square mounds 8m apart, through which a cambered road passes; the W mound

contains a small room (?guardhouse). Within this enclosure the round mound has been modified to a shield shape, containing a building foundation, 15 x 10m, and with an entrance at the tip of the shield between two large rocks. A D-shaped annexe may serve as a barbican. Likewise, 15m SW of the enclosure a triangular mound, 12 x 15m, and a mound on a rocky knoll to the SW appear to act as a barbican to the enclosure.

NN 9914 5278 A nearly circular low mound, 22m diameter, surrounded by a ditch and outer bank, in places reduced to a berm 6-8m broad, lies 30m SW of the barbican to the wine-glass shaped enclosure, comparable to the mound overlain there. In this instance, the mound overlaps the NW perimeter of an incomplete sub-circular rubble banked enclosure, 55 x 45m within 9-15m bank, removed by quarrying on the W. The E part of the enclosure has been quarried to produce an internal NE-SW bank.

NN 9933 5308 An isolated knoll on crest of steep slope at about 200m OD, 200m SE of Ballachraggan in woodland, on which is a foundation, 7m within 3m wall, and to E another round-ended 14 x 6m within 2m walls. A loop of rubble walling skirts boggy ground to S, to where, at NN 9934 5301, is an oval enclosure, 15 x 8m, crossed by a drystone wall. Southwards at NN 992 530 the slope is crossed by a succession of walls and terraces.

Brae of Cultullich (Logierait parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 87927 49287 Prominent outcrop, 3 x 2.1 x 0.8m, 250m NW of Brae of Cultullich Farm; cups all 30 x 10mm and one at 40 x 12mm.

Cragganfearn (Logierait parish) T C Welsh
Enclosure

NO 0018 5357 On a rocky knoll, an oval enclosure, 40 x 25m, over 3-5m rubble wall is divided into four parts on different levels, one containing a circular enclosure. Stone clearance piled round site margins.

Creagan Ruathair (Logierait parish) T C Welsh
Settlement

NO 0101 5312 to NO 0100 5300 Three groups, each of two to four oval foundations with one of very substantial build, accompanied by a round or oval enclosure. They may indicate individual farmsteads on local terraces along the 320m contour at 50m intervals.

Drummin (Logierait parish) T C Welsh
Enclosures

NO 0077 5311 One enclosure foundation lies between a track and a hollow way, with two others W and E around the 290m contour about 15m apart. The W enclosure is L-shaped and round-ended, 24 x 11m, over 2m wall; the short arm half the S side 8m deep. The middle one is partly cut into the slope, partly built out, 27 x 9m, and the third, 22 x 9m. There are other oval and round foundations in the area, and clearance cairns at NO 009 534.

Milton (Logierait parish) T C Welsh
Mound; walling

NN 9948 5252 Two morainic ridges in a line NE-SW, SW of main drain in former bog and NE of pylons, form an island 92 x 16m. The two are linked by a bank and ditch round W base of S ridge switching to E base of N ridge. On the S ridge summit is a rectangular mound, 7 x 6m, surrounded by a rubble wall, 3m thick at 3-4m from the mound, and traces of a second circuit at 3m. Large area of stone clearance 80m to S under pylons.

PERTH AND KINROSS

Tomintarich (Logierait parish)
Cup-marked rock

G Currie

NN 98877 55154 Outcrop, 2.5 x 1.4 x 0.5m, in improved pasture S of Lochbroom Burn and NE of Tomintarich; six shallow cups and one clear cup.

Tulliemet Wood (Logierait parish)
Settlement

T C Welsh

NO 005 552 The site lies on an eminence immediately N and W of NO05NW 1 (hut circle C), on either side of the drystone wall formerly bounding Tulliemet Wood, at about 360m OD. It comprises a trapezoidal enclosure, 90m across, containing three oval huts and eight circular huts in grassy or recently burnt areas, with possibly others buried under mature heather. In the NE corner, one of the oval huts sits on a mound 13m diameter enclosed within a bank and ditch. There are eight further circles and seven ovals NE, SE and SW. The oval huts are generally 7–12m long by 5–6m overall, and the circles 14m diameter over 3m walls.

NO 015 545 On the S angle of the former Tulliemet Wood, at about 310m OD on two levels, a settlement comprising oval, circular and rectangular foundations. On the upper level is a hut, 6m internal diameter within 6m wall, entrance on SE, and partly overlain by two mounds on the N. This is accompanied by an oval hut and two faint circles. The lower level contains a circle, 12m internal diameter, the wall forming the end wall for a square and a median wall for a longhouse, both overlying; two further round huts.

Tullypowrie (Logierait parish)
Cup-marked rock

G Currie

NN 9162 5412 Stone (NN95SW 21), as described, with the following exception: there are 10 man-made cup marks.



Fig 77. Tullypowrie. Cup-marked stone. (Photo: G Currie)

Upper Ballachandy (Logierait parish)
Cup-marked rock

G Currie

NN 97450 56573 **UB1**. Obvious large outcrop N of Upper Ballachandy Farm; four cup marks: 70 x 30mm, 50 x 30mm, 40 x 25mm and 40 x 20mm, with a further three ?shallow cups.

Wester Tulliemet (Logierait parish)
?Dun with later re-use

T C Welsh

NN 9982 5249 ?Dun on a spur on the W bank of Tulliemet Burn on the E side of the former farm buildings at Wester Tulliemet, at about 170m OD. The ?dun is 40m diameter over an 8m bank, with the NW quadrant cut away by a silage pit. On the N side, at different levels, are three adjacent parallel rooms, 8 x 2m, 8 x 3m and 11 x 4m, round-ended (but S side missing), within 2m walls.

The last is extended S at right angles by a more massive wall, 12m long on W side, and a rectangular foundation on the dun wall on the E, overall 8 x 4m. Several foundations overlie the dun wall in the SE quadrant with a substantial 12 x 4m overall on the S. The later occupation appears to have adapted rather than superseded the dun. N of the dun are the foundations of ranges on the N, W and E sides of a courtyard, 30m square, possibly an earlier farmhouse. There is also a possible mill foundation by the bridge at NN 9986 5254.

Meigle (between Meigle and Cardean)
(Meigle parish)

M Hall

Roman vessel fragments

NO 28 45 Metal detecting in 2004 by Mr Brookes in a field between Meigle and the Roman fort at Cardean recovered two fragments of Roman bronze vessels. The more readily identifiable of the two is a fragment of a saucepan or patera handle. L 69.8mm x W 48.7mm (max) x Th 2.7mm. It has the distinctive flat, circular terminal and is stamped with the maker's name, though this is incomplete as the break runs through the name: 'ANSEPARR ...' This is the stamp of the bronze-smithing workshop of Ansius Epaphroditus, based in Capua, Italy, and flourishing between AD 50–85.

The second piece is a fragment of a bronze lid, with an irregular diameter of 51.9mm. Part of its pivot is intact. It may be part of an oil jug or balsamarium.

The proximity of the finds to the 1st-century AD Roman fort is the obvious and entirely plausible explanation for the presence of the vessels, no doubt initially the possessions of serving soldiers.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.60/04) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

Meigle (Meigle parish)

M Hall, T Cowie

Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead

(NMS)

NO 284 447 Metal detecting around Meigle in 2004 by Mr J Sutherland recovered a flanged bronze axehead of a type common in Scotland in the Middle Bronze Age. Though basically intact, it is badly worn and damaged. The originally curved butt has been flattened by hammering. The blade has been heavily reworked and the flanges irregularly faceted and hammered over. Its small size (L 58.2mm) is not unusual, but the extent of its reworked blade and wear suggest that it was a well-used craftsman's woodworking tool (a type of chisel) rather than a miniaturised ritual version of an axehead. The possibility of it being or having become a child's toy (or an end of working-life ritual offering) merit further exploration. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.54/04) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.



Fig 78. Upper Ballachandy (UB1). Large outcrop with cup marks. (Photo: G Currie)

Badyo (Moulin parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rocks; cross-incised stone

NN 98427 61292 **BD1**. Rock flush with ground, 1.4 x 1.2m, between farm of Badyo and Moulin moor road; three cup marks: two at 60 x 20mm and one at 50 x 18mm.

NN 98500 61551 **BD2**. Prominent rock, 3.1 x 3 x 0.9m, 250m NE of farm; at least 22 cups.

NN 98149 61647 Flat rock, 1.7 x 0.9m, 250m NNW of farm, bearing a plain incised cross, each arm measuring 16cm. Three of the terminals are expanded.



Fig 79. Badyo. Flat rock with plain incised cross. (Photo: G Currie)

Black Spout, Pitlochry (Moulin parish) D Strachan,
Iron Age homestead S Winlow

NN 952 576 A community archaeology project in May and June 2005, carried out as part of Perthshire Archaeology Week, involved two evaluation trenches through a later Iron Age homestead (NN95NE 3) in Black Spout Wood, to the E of Pitlochry. The site consists of a circular banked enclosure, c 20m in diameter; two trenches were opened in order to discover the nature of the enclosure wall and assess tree root damage. The first trench (8 x 3m), within the enclosure, revealed considerable tree root disturbance, although a cobbled surface was recorded.

The second trench (23 x 3m) was cut from the centre of the homestead and ran E across the enclosure bank. This revealed a stone-built wall, c 2.5m thick, with an external elevation made up of large boulders, with small packing stones in between, and a very different internal elevation made up of smaller blocks of coursed local stone with smaller pointing stones. A noticeable shelf was built into the interior wall.

A second season is planned for 2006 to excavate the interior of the enclosure and confirm whether or not the enclosure wall is surrounded by an external ditch.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Calamanach (Moulin parish) A Sweet
?Standing stone

NO 0732 6438 ?Standing stone above Enochdhu, on the edge of Calamanach Wood. Stands c 1.2m high, close to the Cateran Trail. Packing stones visible at base. Stands on the wrong side of a ditch to be of any use as a waymarker.

Castlebeigh Hotel, Knockard Road, S Mitchell
Pitlochry (Moulin parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NN 943 584 An evaluation was undertaken in November 2005 in advance of a housing development on a bowling green located

behind a hotel. Four trial trenches were excavated amounting to 93m². Two spreads of loose stones were revealed in two trenches, and most likely represent recent patches of made ground to create a level surface for the bowling green. No other archaeological remains were discovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HF Holidays Ltd.

Dunmore Hill and Dixon's Fort (Moulin parish) T C Welsh
Fort

NN 9227 5896 J H Dixon described a low stone parapet on Dunmore Hill in 1925. NMRS place this on the present Dunmore Hill at NN 9190 5895, where there is a trapezoidal enclosure, 55 x 15–35m; this contains an inner enclosure not mentioned in NN95NW 38, which is 30m long by 10–25m. It does not correspond to Dixon's account of a surrounding precipice. The unnamed hill E of Loch Dunmore and S of Faskally Wood car park features a triangular enclosure at the NW end, internally 15m widest by 7m deepest, entered midway on the S with a guard chamber in the SW angle, within a 3–4m bank. The enclosing bank extends downhill from the SW angle to enclose a lower spur. The SE end of the summit has been built up into several platforms and levelled terraces. There is a massive wall around the base of the sheer rock face, around the W and NE.

East Moulin Road/Finlay Terrace, Pitlochry K Clapperton
(Moulin parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Evaluation

NN 9465 5875 An evaluation was undertaken in July 2005 prior to the construction of housing. The site was located on a rise 200m to the SW of Caisteal Dubh (NN95NW 1), a 13th-century castle in the vicinity of a possible souterrain (NN95NW 3), and on the edge of a small loch drained in the early 18th century.



Fig 80. Calamanach. Possible standing stone. (Photo: A Sweet)

PERTH AND KINROSS

Eight trenches were machine-excavated across the site, equating to 290m of linear trenching. Only one feature of archaeological significance was discovered; a possible 18th-century rubble field drain that may relate to the draining of the loch, following the lowest contour of the rise.

Report to be lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Classic Experiences Pitlochry Ltd.

Lagreoch (Moulin parish) T C Welsh
Enclosed round mounds; defensive enclosure

NN 9320 5828 In woodland between Loch Faskally and Pitlochry, 150m S of Craigatin Hotel, in an area named Lagreoch on Stobie's map of 1783, on a narrow promontory at 100m OD are two mounds, similar to those seen at Ballachraggan and Auchnabeich in Logierait parish (see above). The N mound across the approach to the promontory is 24m in diameter surrounded by a ditch and bank, combined width 8m. The S mound is 35m in diameter, but eroded by quarrying on the E and supports a semi-circular bank. There are several ditches and banks across the approach, and a wall on the NE, originally 10m equidistant from the N mound, seems later to have been pulled back to curve inwards over the top of the mound. Later a rectangular foundation was constructed over the ditch on the S side of this mound. There are also foundations SE of the promontory.

Lettoch Farm, Moulin, Pitlochry (Moulin parish) M Hall
Bronze Age axe-hammer

NN 932 590 Some 30 years ago whilst ploughing a field beside the second tee of Pitlochry golf course, Mr J Fyffe unearthed a Bronze Age axe-hammer. L 165mm x H 85mm x W 100mm (max); perforation diam 45mm; perforation depth 80mm; Wt 1.9kg. It is composed of greywacke, i.e. micaceous sandstone. The butt, one end of the surface and part of the edge are badly damaged/worn. N of the Forth axe-hammers have a predominantly E coast distribution and this example adds to the total of less than 20 for the Perth and Kinross area.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.06/05) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

Old Faskally (Moulin parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 92719 63271 **OF1**. Prominent boulder, 1.3m high, 250m E of Old Faskally Farm; at least nine cups, five of which are 40 x 12mm.

Strageath (Muthill parish) F Hunter
Roman artefacts (NMS)

NN 90 18 Copper-alloy objects found to the N and NE of the Roman fort (NN81NE 2) include a number of Roman items. Key among these are two fragments of cavalry harness strap junction loops, a sword hilt guard of Piggott Group IV A, and a projecting disc-headed pin with enamelled head.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.26/05) and allocated to NMS.

Burleigh Castle, Orwell Farm, Milnathort M Hall, G Egan,
(Orwell parish) J Shiels (NMS)
Medieval and post-medieval metalwork

NO 128 047 Metal detecting by Mr Jim Crombie recovered four objects from a field adjacent to Burleigh Castle:

1. Slightly plough-damaged copper-alloy spout from a medieval ewer or laver. L 152.7mm; max W (across head) 22.6mm; Th c 2.7mm. The spout terminal is zoomorphic with the pouring tube projecting from the wide-open mouth of the animal head. The head has broad, flaring nostrils and one clearly defined, narrow, elliptical

eye. The other eye is absent and the lack of wear or any signs of deliberate abrasion suggests it was not part of the mould design. Both left and right eyebrows are made as pronounced grooves. The front and sides of the head are defined by an arched design of a single line of tiny triangles. A pronounced central ridge runs back from the forehead and is also decorated with incised triangles. Either side of the head two large sub-rectangular ears rise up. There are possible traces of lead solder around the opening where it would have been fixed to the body of the jug, which could also indicate a later repair. The form of the head is very like that of the four dragon-headed spouts on the late 15th-century basin-laver and now in the British Museum; whilst in Scotland similar spouts are known quite widely, all dated to the 15th century and given a North European provenance for their manufacture. The site of Burleigh Castle as it stands is no earlier than the early 16th century and the spout may reflect continued use of such objects into the 16th century, as well as being a clue to an earlier castle on the site.

2. Copper-alloy trapezoidal-framed, double looped, plain buckle, probably of 16th-century date. The pin is lost. L 37.3mm x W 20.5mm x Th 1.8mm.

3. Billon lion or hardhead of Queen Mary, counter-marked under King James VI in 1575. The obverse bears the crowned 'M' and the reverse a lion with a heart and star counter-mark. The original date appears to be 1555. Diam 14.7mm; Wt 0.72g. A good piece of evidence for coin use at the castle during the 16th century, presumably amongst the lower ranks of the household.

4. Lead merchandising seal, circular. Diam 23.3mm; Th 3.7mm. The obverse bears the letters 'W' and 'M' above a roughly circular device with three conjoined 'X's within it. The reverse shows a monogram of the letters 'W' and 'G' with three stars, above and to left and right. An early 17th-century London dyer's company seal. On the obverse, W = woad and M = madder; this refers to the combination of blue (woad) and red (madder) dyes to make purple cloth. The device is a 'sack', or more precisely a madderbag, the generalised symbol of the London dyers. The 'WG' monogram on the reverse is the initials of the dyer or dye inspector, and the three surrounding stars a reference to a plot of land then known as 'three-star message' where the dyers had their hall and where similar seals are found today. The seal indicates a London-dyed cloth being traded rather than dyestuffs *per se*. Accepting the connection with Burleigh Castle, we have a piece of evidence indicating the purchase of purple cloth from London suppliers (probably via an intermediary salesman or shop rather than direct in London) for use in the castle. The date is broadly contemporary with the Union of the Crowns and may reflect any increased impetus to Anglo-Scottish trade this brought about.

All four items claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.18/05) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

The Oculus, St John's Kirk, Perth (Perth parish) D Hind
Standing building recording (SUAT)

NO 1194 2354 (centre) A standing building recording exercise was undertaken in November 2004 of a relict oculus in the gable of the S transept of St John's Kirk. This window feature had previously been infilled several times, and was in a state of semi-collapse since several voussoirs had been dislodged.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: St John's Kirk Vestry.

Perth Concert Hall, Horse Cross (Perth parish) C Fyles
Watching brief (SUAT)

NO 118 237 (centre) Landscaping developments as part of the construction of Perth Concert Hall necessitated a watching

brief on works between February and May 2005. The site lay in a medieval suburb of Perth, and had been previously excavated (*DES 2003*, 111). The results of these excavations included the discovery of a large ditch, probably associated with Perth Castle; burials associated with the chapel of St Laurence; a stone bridge; and evidence of tanning and other medieval and early modern industries. It was thought that some of these features might continue into the surrounding landscape area, and other associated features might be found. In the event, it proved possible to complete the landscaping with minimal disruption of underlying deposits, the only features of note being the remains of late 18th- or 19th-century tenement buildings demolished in the 1930s.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: R J McLeod.

Kinnesswood Farm, Kinnesswood, near Kinross M Hall,
(Portmoak parish) N Holmes
Medieval jetton

NO 17 03 Metal detecting by Mr J Crombie during 2004 recovered a medieval latten (brass) jetton. Diam 30mm; Wt 8.99g. It is a French type minted in Tournai, c 1414–97. The obverse bears the French royal shield (Modern type/piedfort) of three fleur-de-lys. The legend reads 'AVE MARIA GRACIA', a shortened version of 'AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA' ('Hail Mary Full of Grace'). The reverse bears a voided short cross with fleur-de-lys terminals, set within a quatrefoil, with alternating 'A's and 'M's in the cusps.

Jettons were primarily used as accounting aids on exchequer boards but their iconography of a cross combined with the Ave Maria benedictional, both of them apotropaic, suggests that as well as generally invoking the protection of Christ and the Virgin, such tokens may have had a personal, amuletic quality if kept about the person. Equally, the royal shield of France would have served to remind French users of their earthly loyalties as well as having a propaganda value abroad. The combination of royal symbolism with invocations of Christian protection would also remind users of the divine right of kings. Its Kinnesswood findspot suggests that Loch Leven Castle may be the most likely place of accounting use, though if it had been acquired second-hand as a souvenir or talisman this need not be the case. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.57/04) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

Scotlandwell (Portmoak parish) A Saville
?Neolithic blade (NMS)

NO 179 004 Flint blade segment (?Neolithic) found by Mr Dennis Johnstone. L 56mm x B 24mm x Th 8.5mm. Reported but not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC.2005/05) and retained by the finder.

Cairnie Pier, St Madoes (St Madoes parish) M Hall
Medieval heraldic horse-harness pendant

NO 198 193 Metal detecting in 2004 by Mr McEwan on a track leading to Cairnie Pier from St Madoes recovered a badly damaged horse-harness heraldic pendant of probable 14th-century date. L 25.2mm x W 18mm. It comprises a heater-shaped shield (typical of the 14th century) made of copper alloy and enamel. The lower two-thirds of the shield are a paly of seven, gules and azure (i.e. composed of seven vertical stripes alternately red and blue enamel). Both outer pales are gules (red). The upper third of the shield is much damaged but appears to have been a label of five points. Such a device was used as a mark of cadency, indicating that the owner was the heir or first son of a family. A suspension loop rises from the centre of the upper edge of the shield. It is possible that the pendant was lost after or en route to a crossing of the River Tay.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.74/04) and allocated to Perth Museum & Art Gallery.

Huntingtower Castle (Tibbermore parish) D Stewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NO 0826 2512 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2005 during the uplifting of cobbles in the narrow gap between the 15th-century E and W towers which has been incorporated into the general structure of the castle (NO02NE 1.00) and is now described as the 'link block'. Intrusive works were confined to areas already affected by the 1912 and 1960 structural alterations to the castle.

The shallow excavation into the bedding deposits below the cobbled floor revealed no earlier levels. Observations of the level of the chamfered stones in the doorway into the W tower suggested that the old floor level in the link block had been reduced by 400mm, in which case all old surfaces would have been destroyed by the 1912 works. The 1960s work did little damage, except for pipe insertions and the removal of the N part of the cobbled floor. No finds or features of archaeological significance were revealed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Boltachan and Glassie (Weem parish) C Thomas, A Hale
Cup-and-ring-marked stones

NN 851 499; NN 850 513 (areas) A cup-marked stone training day was held by the Breadalbane Heritage Society just N of Aberfeldy in September 2005. One possible cup-marked stone was found in the Boltachan field, at NN 85260 50009; it comprised half a single cup. Three new stones were found NW of Glassie Farm, and two known ones were visited and re-recorded:

NN 84926 51285 Large isolated boulder, 1.9 x 1.3m, with single cup surrounded by ?ring, in field beside a plantation.

NN 85223 51216 Whale-backed boulder, 2.2 x 1.2 x 0.85m, in NW corner of grazing, 2m from corner of dyke. Cup-marked at highest point, on E side; diameter of cup 80mm, depth 10mm.

NN 85065 51242 Small boulder, 0.82 x 0.63 x 0.3m, 4m W of NN85SE 3. Single cup, diameter 60mm, depth 10mm.

NN 85071 51247 (NN85SE 3). Tent-shaped rock, with higher end at W. Concentration of six cups at W end, encircled by three eccentric rings. Three cups on sharp upper edge, looking E. On sloping S face are at least 13 cups. The saddle of the rock, to the E, displays three cups, two of which are prominent, in bas-relief; a single ring surrounds one. Complete ring and arc to the N surround the other to the E. On lower E side of rock are four cups, the largest of which has a gutter to the W, and is surrounded by a complete ring and an arc running from W, through E to SE. A ring surrounds a cup.

NN 84870 51265 (NN85SW 7). Sarcophagus-shaped rock, 2.4m long, up to 0.7m wide, and 0.3m high, aligned NE–SW. N end appears shaped. Displays at least 17 cup marks, some very shallow; ?cup mark under turf at S end.

Report with photographs to be lodged with Perth and Kinross SMR and NMRS.

Boltachan Burn (Weem parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 84680 51069 **BB1**. Boulder, 2 x 1.2 x 0.7m; with cup marks 50 x 15mm, 45 x 12mm and 35 x 12mm; largest to N and in a line.

Derculich Burn (Weem parish) G Currie
Cup-marked rock

NN 88246 54240 **DEB1**. Outcrop, 1.2 x 1.8 x 1.5m, 1.2km SE of Loch Derculich and 0.75km NNW of ruined hamlet of Easter Toberandonich; two cups: 45 x 10mm and 40 x 10mm, with ?further shallow cups.

RENFREWSHIRE



Fig 81. Glassie (GL1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Glassie (Weem parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 85355 51408 **GL1**. Upright boulder, 0.8 x 0.4 x 0.4m, 400m N of Glassie farmhouse; with many natural markings and at least one cup mark on vertical W face.

NN 85394 51465 **GL2**. Boulder, 1.5 x 1.3 x 0.6m; at least four cup marks.

RENFREWSHIRE

Bishopton (Erskine parish)

R Shaw

Evaluation

(Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 420 723 An evaluation was undertaken in March 2005 in respect of the construction of a secure unit. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Keppie Design.

Porcelanosa, Braehead (Govan parish)

E Hindmarch

Evaluation

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 518 668 An evaluation was carried out in November 2005 at a proposed development site. While a possible field boundary ditch and other features relating to recent field drainage were recorded, none was deemed to be of archaeological significance. No other features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Porcelanosa Ltd.

Linwood RC High School (Kilbarchan parish)

D A Swan

Evaluation

(GUARD)

NS 4251 6430 An evaluation in December 2004 on the development site of a new school highlighted the existence of a late 19th/early 20th-century farmstead and associated horse engine. Cartographic sources show a structure present on this site in the late 18th century, while other documents reveal the name of this farmstead had been in use in the late 16th century.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Carillion plc.

Hole of Barr (Lochwinnoch parish)

I Brough, S Nisbet

Pumphouse; sawmill

NS 346 577 Revisit, documentary research and re-interpretation of ruined structure recorded in 1965 as a sawmill (NS35NW 58).

Sandstone building, 10 x 6m, upstanding to 3m max, with 12m high square brick chimney on sandstone base at W end. Two walled water channels, 1.5m wide, head E from structure towards

drainage canal circling Barr Loch, 25m to E. This shallow loch was completely drained from 1813 to 1946 to provide farmland, with the surrounding canal capturing streams which formerly entered the loch.

Two phases of powered operation have been identified on the site, pre-dating the third and final use as a sawmill.

First, from the surviving 6m high dam, sluice and pond 150m to the NW, water was carried via an elevated wooden conduit supported on stone pillars (described in OS name book, 1856) to a waterwheel, c 9m diameter, fitted longitudinally within the building. The wheel powered a pump which raised water c 3m from the drained Barr Loch into the surrounding canal.

By 1897 the building was altered, and the chimney added to vent the boiler of a steam engine which had been added inside the building. The steam engine turned a transverse waterwheel sited low down in a surviving channel in the centre of the building. The axle holes and curving masonry to fit the wheel are evident in the sides of the channel. This waterwheel was the reverse of the first, with its buckets lifting water from the loch up into the side channel, rather than driving a pump.

The third powered use of the site was the sawmill, added in a separate rectangular building immediately to the S. The mill was powered by a turbine fed by a pressure pipeline from the original dam. The mill operated into living memory when the local farmer's father lost a thumb in the saw.

Sponsor: University of Paisley – Dept Lifelong Learning.

Elderslie (Paisley parish)

S Nisbet, G McCrae

Mills

NS 4460 6171 Ongoing survey of water-related features on Old Patrick Water. Traces of rubble Dam No 1 on Old Patrick Water at NS 444 612, from which lade continued to NS 4436 6155, where it is preserved as water-filled ditch on W of farm track. Former sluice at NS 4438 6160. Lade continued to slight rectangular mound, marking site of Mackies Mill at NS 4459 6171, before falling back to Old Patrick Water. Mill, dam and lade shown on surveys by Watt (1730), Ainslie (1796), and mill named on Pont's survey in 16th century.

Further downstream, natural falls augmented by masonry Dam No 2, c 5m high at NS 4455 6182, and Dam No 3, 2m high at NS 4461 6183. On N bank below Dam No 2, surviving iron waterwheel, c 4m diameter, fed by pipe from dam. Site of Glenpatrick Distillery, c 1820–95; no trace of buildings, now private garden.

Continuing downstream, curved masonry Dam No 4, 5.2m high at NS 4453 6200. Lade terrace continues, 3m wide on E bank for 100m. Formerly led to masonry-walled reservoir at NS 4446 6213, demolished for house building in 2004. Water supply for former Leitchland paper mill (1815), then Patrickbank printworks (from 1850s), later absorbed into Stoddarts carpet works downstream (demolished 2004; *DES 2003*, 113).

Further downstream, 1km, breached masonry Dam No 5 (NS 4441 6295), 3m high on crest of natural falls, partially rebuilt in mass concrete. On W bank, rubble overflow sluice, then low wall of large ashlar blocks, marking start of lade, which soon becomes buried. Rubble mound at NS 4440 6297 marking site of former meal mill shown on survey by John Watt (1733). Dam supplying Elderslie meal mill, then Elderslie cotton mill (1791). Cotton mill site (NS 4430 6310) now a filling station.

At NS 436 591, 4km upstream, rubble dam on Old Patrick forming Caplaw Loch, constructed 1792 to store water for Elderslie cotton mill.

Elderslie (Paisley parish)

R Engl

Watching brief

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 443 631 A watching brief in February 2005 monitored all groundbreaking works involved in the redevelopment of the Shell

Garage. The garage lay near the building locally attributed as the birthplace of William Wallace (NS46SW 4). The remnants of a culvert were identified in the N-facing section of the trench, but no significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: William Southern.

Gleniffer Braes, Paisley, Switching Station M Kirby
(Paisley parish) (CFA Archaeology)

Excavations; watching brief

NS 447 602 A programme of archaeological excavations and a watching brief was carried out in April and May 2005 prior to the construction of a replacement electrical switching station at a WW2 air-raid decoy site. The majority of the features excavated were associated with the decoy site (NS46SW 196) and consisted of a gun emplacement, nine concrete plinths and a length of trackway. Additional features excavated included an area of rig and furrow and a circular turf feature, which was probably a cattle feeding station. No additional features were identified during the watching brief.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: Scottish Power, Power Systems.

Glenpatrick Works, Elderslie (Paisley parish) Martin Cook
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 4471 6248 An evaluation was undertaken in June 2005 in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development formerly occupied by Newlandcraigs farmstead (19th- and 20th-century occupation) and until last year by the Glenpatrick Works (a carpet factory; *DES 2003*, 113). Seventeen trenches totalling 1802m² were opened. The lower coursing of the farm walls was encountered in several trenches, but neither significant archaeological remains nor artefacts from earlier periods were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: John Dickie Homes Ltd.

Limecraigs (Paisley parish) S Nisbet
Lime quarries and kilns

NS 465 609 In rising slope of Brownside Braes, four lime quarries (Q1–Q4) worked in late 18th century. Each elongated on N–S axis, from NS 4655 6098 to NS 4683 6100. Q1 – 100m long, up to 15m deep at S end. Q2 – formerly 150m long, but mostly infilled, apart from S end where limestone still exposed. Q3 – 80m long. Q4 – 50m long with remains of three clamp kilns in NE corner, 5m wide x 3m deep, in rising side of quarry.

8 Orchard Street, Paisley (Paisley parish) L Dunbar, M Roy
Medieval/post-medieval urban (AOC Archaeology)

NS 484 637 An evaluation was undertaken in June and July 2005 prior to a redevelopment. Initially, two evaluation trenches totalling 66m² were opened. These yielded a number of cut features surviving below 0.7–1.0m of building debris and disturbed ground. The cut features consisted of a well and a series of amorphous and circular pits, some of which were partially truncated by modern service cuts and foundations.

Excavation recovered a limited assemblage of 15th- to 18th-century sherds. A strip of the new build footprint, a total of c 200m², uncovered a few further pits which also yielded late medieval/post-medieval pottery sherds. The amorphous pits are interpreted as being associated with the redevelopment of the abbey orchard and are thought to represent tree holes.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Waterside Developments Ltd.

Townhead, Barrhead (Paisley parish) S Nisbet, G McCrae
Lime kilns

NS 508 601 In corner of field, five large parallel clamp kilns, each 20 x 4m, with route of former tramway along front of kilns. Traces of rectangular buildings immediately to SE, adjacent to siding to Barrhead railway. Track rising from Blackbyre Road to site, and three former lime and coal pits in 200m radius. Kilns shown on 1856 OS map.

5–7 West Brae, Paisley (Paisley parish) D Gordon, T Rees
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 476 639 A watching brief was carried out in March 2005 on ground to the rear of 5–7 West Brae during the construction of a two-storey block of flats on an area of ground extending to roughly 450m². The site lies downslope of the later prehistoric defended site of Oakshawhead. However, the site had suffered from extensive truncation from previous development works and no archaeologically significant material was recovered.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr Stuart Henderson.

Braehead Southern Sites, Renfrew E Hindmarch
(Renfrew parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief; evaluation; excavation

NS 514 675 A watching brief was carried out during the groundwork phase of the development of Braehead southern sites due to the putative locations of Kings Inch Castle (NS56NW 1) and Elderslie House (NS56NW 42). During the later stages of these works building remains were uncovered at the presumed location of Elderslie House. Excavation was carried out over the building remains, revealing the floor plan of Elderslie House. A programme of targeted evaluation was also undertaken in order to locate any remains that may be associated with Inch Castle. The evaluation failed to identify any archaeological remains. However, excavation of the building remains of Elderslie House located structural features that may be interpreted as those of 15th-century Inch Castle.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Braehead Park Estates Ltd.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Longnewton Mill, Ancrum (Ancrum parish) R Inglis
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 571 263 An archaeological excavation was completed in September 2005 on a single house development on the site of a cropmark enclosure. Excavation of three ditch sections, initially uncovered in a previous evaluation (*DES 2003*, 114), found very different construction forms. Two of the sections were c 2.4m wide and 1.3m deep, while the third was 6.5m wide and 2m deep, and had a stone-lined ankle breaker/drain at its base. No internal features were uncovered. This, combined with only one sherd of Roman samian ware from the previous evaluation, may suggest two phases of construction.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs Sieker.

South Myrescroft, Ancrum (Ancrum parish) I Suddaby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 630 244 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken in April 2005 on a greenfield site on the southern outskirts of Ancrum. Nine trenches were excavated amounting to 1126m², c 5% of the development area. No archaeological features were recorded.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Yello Homes Ltd.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Burnfoot Farm, Broughton

(Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho parish) (AOC Archaeology)
R Engl
Watching brief

NT 063 365 A watching brief was undertaken in July 2005 during the development of a small house plot. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: Mr & Mrs S Sheridan.

Tweeddale (Broughton, Glenholm & Kilbucho; T Ward
Drummelzier; Stobo; Tweedsmuir parishes)
Survey

As part of the continuing re-survey of Tweeddale (*DES 2000*, 74–5) the following new sites have been recorded:

NT 0590 3283 ?Sheep enclosures.
NT 1045 2960 ?Shieling hut.
NT 1050 2950 Sheep bucht.
NT 1068 2935 Buildings/bucht.
NT 11975 31215 Burnt mound.
NT 11919 31227 Burnt mound.
NT 12176 31242 Early Christian cists (2).
NT 1020 2822 Burnt mound.
NT 0843 2645 Buildings and enclosures.
NT 0733 2535 Stone building ?shieling.
NT 06911 25165 Stone building ?shieling.
NT 06807 24980 Stone building ?shieling.
NT 0694 2475 Stone building ?shieling.
NT 0760 2505 Stone building ?shieling.
NT 0862 2528 Buildings, buchts, enclosures.
NT 0829 2540 Stone building ?shieling.
NT 1060 2725 Cairns.
NT 1075 2605 Cairns.
NT 11100 25639 Buchts (2).
NT 1271 3330 Bucht.
NT 125 323 Cairns.
NT 126 323 Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 12591 32123 Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 12649 31968 Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 128 331 Cairns.
NT 141 330 Cairns.
NT 143 329 Cairns.
NT 144 325 Cairns.
NT 146 329 Cairns and stone buildings.
NT 1435 3310 Cairns and stone buildings.
NT 1305 3393 Settlement enclosure.
NT 086 245 Burnt mounds (2).
NT 0873 2390 Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 0833 2364 Cairns.
NT 0795 2347 Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 0797 2345 Cairns.
NT 079 232 Cairns.
NT 0777 2320 Building and lazy beds.
NT 0754 2367 Burnt mound.
NT 0769 2380 Burnt mounds (2).
NT 1050 2349 ?Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 120 216 Cairns.
NT 1225 2165 Ring enclosures (2).
NT 0965 2375 Burnt mound.
NT 12998 21036 Burnt mound.
NT 1313 2107 Building ?shieling.
NT 136 202 Old trackways.
NT 131 206 Large complex of cairns and ring enclosures.
NT 1330 2045 Complex of nine ring enclosures.
NT 15021 19662 Buildings, ?shielings.

NT 088 210 Cairns.
NT 1143 1830 Cairns.
NT 03372 20792 Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 089 204 Cairns.
NT 0867 1990 Unenclosed platform settlement (see Fruid Reservoir, below).
NT 1172 3232 Lime kiln.
NT 0920 3306 Burnt mound.
NT 09351 31935 Bucht.
NT 09597 32221 Ring enclosure.
NT 08853 29844 Unenclosed platform settlement.
NT 0810 3010 Post-medieval settlement and buchts.
NT 0705 2885 Buchts (at place name 'Bucht Cleuch').
NT 0555 2115 Burnt mound.
NT 15831 34288 Cairns.
NT 1410 3425 Burnt mounds (4).
NT 140 344 Enclosures, buildings, terraces, tracks and platforms. Probable post-medieval settlement and associated remains at Tinnis Castle, Drummelzier.
NT 19280 37197 Burnt mound.
NT 19185 37455 Burnt mound.
NT 19521 36608 Burnt mound.
NT 19554 36443 Burnt mound.
NT 19800 37111 Burnt mound.
NT 18871 36371 Burnt mound.
NT 18889 36187 Burnt mound.
NT 18897 36052 Burnt mound.
NT 1895 3595 Burnt mounds (3).
NT 19189 36581 Burnt mound.
NT 19135 36604 Burnt mounds (2).
NT 19118 36922 Burnt mound.
NT 19108 36821 Burnt mound.
NT 19434 36791 Burnt mound.
NT 19472 36758 Burnt mound.
NT 19532 36723 Burnt mound.
NT 19033 36550 Burnt mound.
NT 08757 36338 Burnt mound.

In total, 401 sites are listed in this survey, with illustrations and discussion. Full report at www.biggararchaeology.org.uk.

Kinegar Quarry, Cockburnspath

(Cockburnspath parish) (Headland Archaeology)
R Conolly

Evaluation; watching brief
NT 773 701 Two further phases of work were undertaken between February and September 2005 in relation to the ongoing extension of the quarry (*DES 2004*, 114). The first phase comprised a watching brief maintained during the stripping of topsoil from an area (0.5ha) adjacent to previously stripped areas (NT77SE 103). Five pits and an isolated probable post-hole were recorded. The pits yielded a sherd from an Early Neolithic round-bottomed bowl and an undiagnostic sherd, while a number of sherds from a Neolithic Impressed ware bowl were recovered from the post-hole. Debitage was also present in several contexts, including a possible piece of pitchstone.

The second phase comprised evaluation trenching and a watching brief on topsoil stripping of an area to be quarried some 700m to the S of previously monitored areas. A possible enclosure (NT76NE 27) had been identified from cropmarks at the southern end of the field, partially within the area to be quarried. Consequently, trial trenches equivalent to a 5% sample of the enclosure area were targeted upon the enclosure and its interior. One possible feature was identified within the trenches but this was probably of natural origin. A watching brief was then maintained during the stripping

of 0.8ha of topsoil, through which the putative northern limit of the enclosure ran. Again no trace of the enclosure was identified, nor were any other archaeological features identified. The recorded enclosure is thought to be the result of a combination of geological variation and modern drainage features.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR.

Sponsor: Kinegar Sand and Gravel Ltd.

Coldstream (Coldstream parish) F Hunter
Iron Age finger ring (NMS)

NT 83 39 Iron Age copper-alloy finger ring found by a metal detectorist near Coldstream. It is an interesting hybrid of a Roman-inspired bezel finger ring bearing Iron Age decoration.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.50/04) and allocated to NMS.

Crown Hotel, Market Square, Coldstream E Hindmarch
(Coldstream parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NT 843 398 A watching brief was required in February 2005 during the groundworks for a new housing development. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered, but 19th-century soil and pits were observed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Ross Architectural Consultants.

Duns (Duns parish) J Shiels
12th/13th-century harness pendant (NMS)

NT 78 54 Early type of horse-harness pendant, 12th/13th century, part of an elaborate combination set; found by metal detecting. The device is foliate rather than armorial, and the sheet metal is delicate compared to the cast pendants of later centuries. The pendant has stamped decoration and traces of gilding remain. The dark blue enamel foliate design is well preserved, as is the dark blue enamel border, although corrosion is present in the form of a pale green surface background. A suspension hoop at the top of the pendant is intact and a rivet hole is drilled in the base to attach a further pendant. Some damage to the left-hand corner, and the loss of a strip running the full length of the pendant where the enamel border is set, suggests damage in antiquity. Dimensions 28 x 25.7mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.8/05) and allocated to NMS.



Fig 82. Duns. 12th/13th-century harness pendant.

Border Farm Supplies, High Street, Earlston D Wilson
(Earlston parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NT 575 385 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in August 2005 on a former church prior to demolition. The church was thought have been built in the late 1700s and is first recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1857. The 1899 OS map shows an annexe on the W end of the church. Much of the building had been demolished or altered over the past 50 years as the building was used as a garage and food supply store.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Laidlaw Homes Ltd.

Huntshaw Steading (Earlston parish) M Cressey
Standing building recording (CFA Archaeology)

NT 573 397 Huntshaw steading was the subject of a standing building survey in August 2005 prior to its conversion into a series of modern dwellings. The 1857 1st edition OS map depicts the steading occupying a U-shaped plan. By 1908, the layout of the farm had been altered and considerably enlarged with the addition of two extensions to the N range. The earliest building includes a byre with a series of square hatch vents arranged on the N side. A series of blocked openings on the S elevation confirmed that the structure was originally a two-storey byre with hayloft above. This building was modified considerably in the mid-20th century to accommodate a corn-drying facility.

The survey confirmed that the main alterations occurred during the early to mid-19th century, with further extensions eastwards with the development of large enclosed yards for livestock. The expansion of livestock rearing is also evident in the need for two large steel-framed cattle sheds within the western courtyard. A dual shift to large-scale corn production is manifested in the need for automated corn-drying facilities and external outhouses for farm machinery. Huntshaw steading is typical of Scottish farms where most of its buildings have been altered and modified in some way to suit the need of mechanised farming practices over the last 100 years.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: MDL (Borders) Ltd.

Cessford Castle (Eckford parish) G Ewart
Watching brief; standing building (Kirkdale Archaeology)
recording

NT 7380 2384 The second year of masonry consolidation at the massive early 15th-century L-plan tower (NT72SW 2) has been monitored, with occasional site visits between May and September 2005 (*DES 2004*, 113–14). The repair work and cleaning of the stonework has seen various severe cracks in the fabric of the building and has necessitated scaffolding to its full wall-head height.

The complex history of the castle has been reflected by various stages of rebuild and repair. A full photographic record was undertaken of the exterior elevations and detailed surveys of window, stair and fireplaces at second floor level.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Roxburgh Estates, Waterman Group.

Eckford Quarry, Kelso (Eckford parish) L Fouracre
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 733 264 A watching brief was carried out in September 2005 during groundbreaking works associated with the extension of an existing quarry near recorded early prehistoric archaeology. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Tarmac Ltd.

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Soutra (Fala & Soutra parish)
Medieval and later finds
NT 45 57

J Shiels (NMS),
N Holmes

- 1) 14th-century copper-alloy annular brooch (one half) with four raised tapering collets, each with a centrally placed piercing where the missing decorative stones would have been set. The inner side of the brooch is plain and bevelled and the outer side bears alternating collets and domes.
- 2) 12th- to 14th-century hollow cast copper-alloy macehead retaining about one half of its circumference. Two rows of staggered triangular projections remain at the head end, below which is a plain shaft and underneath this a single remaining row of smaller triangular projections. Maceheads of this type are known from Europe from the 12th to 14th centuries, although they are comparatively rare finds in Scotland with only two other examples in museum collections.
- 3) 13th/14th-century silver annular brooch (see entry below).
- 4) Fragment of medieval box decoration.
- 5) Medieval bronze hook; traces of gilding.
- 6-10) Five multi-period buckles.
- 11) 18th-century lead communion token from nearby Fala Church.
- 12) Henry III silver penny, short cross class VIIc (2/), Nichole, Canterbury (c 1240–42).
- 13) Edward I–II silver penny, class 10cf3a1, London (1307–9).
- 14) Edward II silver penny (fragments), class 11b3, London (c 1312–14).
- 15) Henry VIII silver penny, second coinage, Durham (Bishop Tunstall) (1530–44).

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.79/04) and allocated to NMS.



Fig 83. Soutra. Part of copper-alloy brooch.

Soutra (Fala & Soutra parish)
13th/14th-century annular brooch

S Campbell
(NMS)

NT 45 57 Silver annular brooch made from a length of square-sectioned rod which has been twisted before fabrication to give a cabled appearance. Both the faces of the brooch body and the pin collar have been decorated with a series of punched circles, a common space-filling decorative technique on brooches of this period. A metal detected find, such discoveries provide a useful supplement to our knowledge of Scottish medieval metalwork, currently distorted by reliance on a small group of mainly southern Scottish hoards which over-represent certain brooch types and offer a limited chronology.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.79/04) as part of a batch of 15 medieval and later finds from the same findspot (see above).

Foulden (Foulden parish)
Medieval zoomorphic mount

J Shiels
(NMS)

NT 92 55 Bronze zoomorphic mount, recovered by metal detecting. Cast in the round depicting an animal with gaping mouth, flattened back ears and well-defined head, neck and hindquarters, which stylistically suggests a 12th/13th-century date. The mount appears to belong to a larger composite piece, as the gaping hollow mouth and hollow section in one of the hindquarters appear functional as slots for fixings, along with a projecting stud on the base of the mount. It is, however, rather crudely manufactured and it retains no patina. L 66mm; W 21mm; H 23.7mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.66/04) and allocated to NMS.

Jedburgh Abbey (Jedburgh parish)

D Stewart

Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 6505 2045 A watching brief was undertaken in February 2005 during the removal of two bodies from the Victorian period burial plot of Nicholas Dodd to permit the reconstruction of the walled plot which had become derelict and at severe risk of collapse. The emptying of the plot permitted an examination of the graveyard deposits, as well as the complex repair and part rebuild of the N choir chapel E wall.

The burial plot was positioned within the E part of the graveyard in the angle formed by the E side of the demolished N choir chapel and the N wall of the presbytery. This area has been landscaped with imported earth, levelling up the old monastic ground surface by c 1.5–1.7m. Additionally, at some stage after the graveyard was created, the wall face of the abbey was cleared down to the original ground surface, creating an E–W trench, 1.8m across and 1.6m deep, running the length of the outer face of the presbytery N wall. This in turn has created a revetted bank holding up the graveyard main fill. It was into the W end of this revetted bank that the stone-lined burial plot was cut.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Bellachroy House Plot, Kelso (Kelso parish)

L Dunbar

Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NT 731 338 A 10% evaluation was undertaken in May 2005 within the gardens of Bellachroy House (NT73SW 350). Four trenches totalling 96m² were opened. The evaluation uncovered only very limited 19th- and 20th-century features and artefacts, with no significant archaeological deposits encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Edwin Thompson Chartered Surveyors.



Fig 84. Soutra. 13th/14th-century silver annular brooch.

Langton Mains, Gavinton, near Duns G Geddes
(Langton parish) (Headland Archaeology)
Standing building recording

NT 760 527 Historic building recording was undertaken at Langton Mains between October and December 2005 prior to its redevelopment. The site lies within Langton Estate, which has medieval origins and was altered significantly in the 18th century when David Gavin rebuilt the main house and moved the medieval village of Langton to the new village, Gavinton, nearby. The house was enlarged and rebuilt in the 1880s by architect David Bryce, famous for his Scots Baronial style; it was demolished in 1951.

The recorded group consist of two L-plan two-storey blocks, a further single-storey irregular courtyard to the N and a single building to the E (NT75SE 50.04). All are on the 2nd edition OS map and abut a large walled garden (NT75SE 50.07) to the W.

The two L-plan buildings are almost certainly contemporary and probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century date. They include a notable collection of masons' marks visible on the (originally harled) margin of every dressed stone and Egyptian dressed surrounds on the public S facade. The N of the pair was altered to become a farmhouse in the later 19th century. The other buildings include a stable, forge and workshop, and a tiled and panelled building of uncertain function; notable details include fish-scale slate, box and circular ridge vents, cast-iron finials and some latticed metal windows. At least some of these buildings are the work of Bryce's office in the 1880s or 1890s. The walled garden is particularly large, having been extended in the late 19th century. The later garden had a large greenhouse and a grand Jacobean S facade, which survives well in places.

Report to be lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: A & R Brownlie Ltd.

Corse Rig, Melrose (Melrose parish) K Clapperton
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 555 339 A watching brief was carried out in March 2005 in the field of Corse Rig to the SE of Melrose, monitoring the topsoil strip of a service trench. It was documented in the 1940s that the field may be the location of the Priorswood Cross, a medieval boundary cross (NT53SE 31) related to Melrose Abbey; however, a thorough study of the evidence calls this theory into question.

The excavated trench was 75 x 2m, and c 0.4m deep. No features of archaeological significance were discovered.

Report to be lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Glendinning Groundworks Ltd.

Main Street, Newstead (Melrose parish) R Inglis
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 562 342 A watching brief was carried out in June 2005 on groundbreaking works associated with the construction of a residential property. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Shepherd Architecture.

Melrose Abbey (Melrose parish) C O'Connell
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NT 548 341 A watching brief was maintained throughout groundbreaking works associated with the installation of a new gas mains in Melrose between November 2004 and January 2005. The work was conducted within the Scheduled area of Melrose Abbey (NT53SW 30). Excavations for the gas mains took place on Cloisters Road, Abbey Street, St Mary's Road, and within the grounds of Abbey House (Abbey Place).

The excavations on Cloisters Road revealed a number of walls that correspond in plan to the abbey remains on the N and S side

of Cloisters Road. These include the great hall, the refectory and the parts of the cloisters complex. As well as these known buildings, two walls that do not relate to any of the visible features in the abbey grounds were uncovered at the W end of Cloisters Road. Excavations on Abbey Street revealed sections of standing walls and a probable medieval culvert. No archaeological features were uncovered during the excavations on St Mary's Road or Abbey Place.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Newstead (Melrose parish) F Hunter
Stone mould (NMS)

NT 571 345 Stone mould found casually just outwith the NE corner of Newstead fort (NT53SE 20). It is a small sandstone block, 45–53mm square, with moulds on two adjacent faces. One is for an ingot, the other for an unidentified D-shaped object with a central pendant bar; this was probably a blank which would subsequently be hammered to shape. The type is undiagnostic but the findspot suggests a Roman date.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.53/04) and allocated to NMS.

Red Rig, Newstead (Melrose parish) R Conolly
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 5654 3358 A watching brief was maintained in July 2005 during topsoil stripping associated with the replacement of existing water mains within a Scheduled Roman temporary camp (NT53SE 20.7). Three areas totalling 45m² were stripped. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were identified.

Report to be lodged with Scottish Borders SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Glendinning Groundworks Ltd.

Tweed Mill, Selkirk (Selkirk parish) D Wilson
Standing building recording (AOC Archaeology)

NT 470 292 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in December 2005 on a former mill building (NT42NE 101) prior to its redevelopment. The building was part of a larger complex that made up Tweed Mill, and was thought to have been built in 1883 and continued in use into the 1990s.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: J S Crawford Contracts (Borders) Ltd.

Hadden, near Kelso (Sprouston parish) M Kirby
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NT 7874 3621 An evaluation was carried out in October 2005 at Hadden in advance of the construction of a house. This location is thought to lie within the area formerly occupied by the medieval village of Hadden. Sherds of 12th/13th-century pottery and lumps of iron slag were recovered from a spread of stones on the border between the agricultural land and a steeply sloping bank.

Report lodged with Scottish Borders SMR.
Sponsor: Mr Philip Routledge.

Whitmuirhaugh (Sprouston parish) A Heald
Ingot (NMS)

NT 76 36 Silver ingot (L 35.5mm; Wt 10.6g) recovered during metal detecting near the suggested early Anglian centre of Sprouston. The ingot is composed of 89% silver, and is likely to date to the Early Historic or Viking period.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.43/04) and allocated to NMS.

Kirkburn, Peebles (Traquair parish) R Toolis
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 290 382 Due to the proximity of the site of Our Lady's Church and graveyard to a proposed development, and the finding of a bronze axe in the same field, a watching brief was undertaken in

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May 2005 during the excavation of topsoil, prior to the construction of an agricultural shed and associated new access. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Synergy Properties.

Fruid Reservoir (Tweedsmuir parish)

T Ward

Unenclosed platform settlement

NT 0867 1990 During the course of survey, the seriously eroding remains of an unenclosed platform settlement were found within the Fruid reservoir. Pottery and lithics were found on the surface of the site. A limited excavation was undertaken to determine if *in situ* archaeology survived; this was shown to be the case in some areas of the site, while other parts had been washed away. The c 12m diameter platform is unique (so far) in having a built revetment or walling on the frontal apron.

At least three phases of construction were shown by ring-grooves around the upper side of the roundhouse site. An inner arc of post-holes, some with packing stones, on the N side indicated roof supports. Various other larger pits were more likely to be associated with storage. Copious amounts of charcoal have been sampled from floor surfaces and all features, and a major programme of analyses and dating is anticipated.

Findings include sherds of bucket urns, quern and hammerstones, but no flint or chert tools, or indeed much debitage from such items. Areas surrounding the house stance also exhibit archaeological features which at present are not yet fully understood.

Second interim report at www.biggararchaeology.org.uk.

Megget Reservoir (Yarrow parish)

T Ward

Survey; excavation

During a period of low water level, the area of the reservoir was inspected, and a series of archaeological sites were discovered; the principal sites are listed here. Many of the sites are under active erosion within the reservoir. Limited excavations were consequently carried out on endangered sites and a survey of the entire Megget Valley was undertaken.

Reservoir sites

NT 17424 21229	Burnt mound.
NT 17455 21255	Burnt mound.
NT 17745 21130	Burnt stone spread with charcoal, plus flint scraper (site partially excavated).
NT 18190 21384	Burnt mound/s and fire site.
NT 17829 21619	Cairn.
NT 17904 21685	Stone ring (site excavated).
NT 17966 21886	Cairns.
NT 17974 21926	Cairns.
NT 18021 21962	Cairns.
NT 17944 21875	Stone setting (arc of stones) (site excavated).
NT 17799 21517	Chert scraper.
NT 17878 21691	Late Neolithic Impressed ware pottery scatter.

Outwith reservoir (partial results)

NT 16545 21232	Burnt mound.
NT 16680 21390	Bucht.
NT 16732 21431	Bucht.

Full illustrated reports on reservoir survey, reservoir excavations and valley survey at www.biggararchaeology.org.uk.

Warrior's Rest (Yarrow parish)

M Wilson

Cup-marked standing stone

NT 3545 2775 A site visit to this standing stone (NT32NE 1) was carried out in November 2003. Two previously unreported

cup markings were noted on the E side of the stone, each c 20mm in diameter.

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Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs

S J Dockrill, J M Bond,

Project (Dunrossness parish)

V E Turner, J E Cussans,

Broch; multi-period settlement mound

D Bashford, L D Brown

HU 389 106 Excavation of the Old Scatness settlement began in 1995 as part of the Old Scatness/Jarlshof Environs Project (*DES* 2004, 117–18). In 2005, excavation of the settlement focused on the large roundhouse to the E of the broch (Structure 21), the structure sealed by a later wheelhouse to the SE of the broch (Structure 25), and a new extension to the excavated area S of the broch.

Structure 21

Structure 21, a large pierced sub-oval building immediately adjacent to the broch wall, is the largest excavated structure on the site, with a maximum internal diameter of c 12m and a large central dividing wall running NW–SE. At the end of the 2004 excavation season a series of occupation surfaces had been uncovered in both halves of the structure. The aim of the 2005 season was to remove these surfaces and continue investigation of the earlier floor surfaces.

Work in the N half of Structure 21 commenced with the excavation of the remnants of possible floor deposits and the lifting of flagging, revealing further occupation surfaces. A buttress and pier in the NW of the building were also removed to reveal the lower courses of an earlier pier built on a slightly different alignment.

The excavation area was extended to the N of Structure 21, towards the airport access road. The aim was to remove material redeposited during the construction of the road in 1975, in order to investigate whether the northern circuit of the structure still survived. Unfortunately, all that remained was a small arc of deposit along the line of the previous trench edge and a series of very large slanting stone slabs on the edge of the road construction cut. It is at present unclear whether they are *in situ* flagstones or whether they had been redeposited and pressed into the old ground surface by the road construction machines. Excavation of this area did, however, provide the opportunity to see the sequence of construction and floor deposits in section, showing the remaining 30–40cm of deposits lying above a layer of yellow clay and gravel 3–4cm thick contained within the walls of Structure 21.

Work in the S half of Structure 21 began with the removal of the central paving, revealing a midden-rich deposit containing quantities of both animal bone and copper-alloy artefacts, including a fibula brooch and several small bars or ingots, as well as sheet metal fragments. Excavation of this deposit helped resolve some structural features. In particular the medial wall, dividing the S from the N half, was in the past thought to butt onto an original pier. However, it can now be demonstrated that the wall is earlier than the 'pier', which is now thought to be the blocking of a thoroughfare between the end of the medial wall and the inner wall face of the structure.

Underneath the midden-rich deposit were unpaved occupation surfaces. These were characterised by the presence of micro-refuse and patches of waterlogged, matted straw or other plant material, which were sampled both in undisturbed blocks and as bulk samples. The excavation of these surfaces will be continued next season.

Structure 25

A small triangular-piered wheelhouse (Structure 6), situated in the SE corner of the excavated area, was constructed within a much earlier and larger building, Structure 25, and indeed on its E side utilises some wall elements of that structure. Despite the intrusion of Structure 6, remnants of the earlier building are still visible, including

these wall elements. The eastern entrance passageway of Structure 25 and part of the structure's southern circuit were excavated during 2002. This year, keyhole excavation was carried out within the SE area of Structure 25, outside the walls of Structure 6. Excavation began with the removal of a number of flagging layers butting the wall of Structure 25. These layers were sealed by a small, roughly built wall thought to be a buttress used to support part of Structure 6. Midway along the eastern circuit of the wall of Structure 25, a small cell was discovered; its southern end had been lost by the modification of the wall to include an alcove. The original wall line can now be traced along the edge of the paving and linked to walling on the western side of the structure. At some point, probably after the structure had gone out of use, a large stone/lintel within the alcove wall cracked, causing severe slumping in the wall and the flagging in this area.

Extension to the excavation area

An extension in the SE corner of the main excavation area, to the S of Structures 11 and 6, was opened up during the 2005 season. This 5 x 7m area will eventually be landscaped to provide access to Structure 11, but its excavation allows the investigation of the relationship between the entrance passageways leading out of Structures 6 and 11, and a closer examination of the Viking/Norse period contexts in this area of the site.

There was much post-medieval activity in the upper levels in this area, due to its close proximity to where Structure 1, a post-medieval croft/byre, once stood. The structural elements uncovered included areas of paving and fencing related to Structure 1. A pebble pathway leading off to the SE, away from a large fractured flag, was thought to be associated with the entrance to this structure. As well as the structural elements there were also numerous pits, cutting through and disturbing the post-medieval and Viking layers below. The post-medieval layers sealed a thin spread of burnt stone and associated contexts containing a number of Viking/Norse period artefacts, including glass and steatite beads, schist weights and a number of steatite vessel fragments. Within a layer of rubble beneath these levels a fragment of a Pictish symbol stone was found, depicting the fins and belly of a salmon as well as elements of two other unidentified symbols.

At the close of the excavation season several wall lines and the tops of a number of orthostats were exposed. The largest of these walls, running NW-SE, appears to follow the line of the western wall of the entrance passage to Structure 11 and may well be its continuation. The relationships of the other features to the entrance passageways of Structures 11 and 6 are as yet unclear, and further excavation is needed to establish this.

Sponsors: Shetland Amenity Trust, Shetland Development Trust, University of Bradford.

Sumburgh Hotel (Dunrossness parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Evaluation (EASE Archaeology)

HU 4001 0956 Trial excavations were carried out in advance of the construction of chalets on the E side of Sumburgh Hotel. Nothing of an archaeological nature was found.

Full report lodged with Shetland SMR.

Sponsor: Sumburgh Hotel.

Vedrick (Dunrossness parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Survey (EASE Archaeology)

HU 3756 2025 A desk-based assessment and an instrument survey were carried out prior to house construction. Features encountered include boat noosts, structure foundations, a horizontal mill, a dam and the remains of a vertical mill. The vertical mill is believed to be of 18th-century date and the first mill of this type to be constructed in Shetland.

Sponsor: D Budge.

West Voe, Sumburgh (Dunrossness parish) N D Melton
Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic middens

HU 3920 1100 Further excavation was carried out on the site of the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic middens (*DES 2004*, 118). Work in 2005 concentrated on the vicinity of the northern boundary of the Late Mesolithic midden, and focused on the examination of an activity surface formed from trampled mussel shells that had been identified in 2004; the definition of the edge of the midden; seeking evidence of off-midden activity; and sampling the Holocene deposit sealed by the midden.

The 2005 excavation confirmed the stratigraphic sequence within the midden that had been observed in 2004. In this sequence, a succession of targeted species was present: initially oysters, then limpets, seals and sea birds, and finally mussels. The trampled activity surface was found to be c 1.8m wide. It did not quite extend to the northern edge of the midden, so that at this point the uppermost surface of the midden consisted of a c 0.6m wide band of limpet shells. The final phase of use of the midden, sealing the activity surface, consisted of a small deposit of stones and mussel shells. A small area of trampled and complete mussel shells was present 2.5m to the N of the main midden.

Findings in 2005 include further examples of quartz cores and flakes. They include a core formed from a fragment of a rose-coloured quartzite beach pebble and a flake that had been struck from it. In addition to the various species of marine shells, large numbers of seal and sea bird bones were also recovered.

The underlying Holocene deposit was traced for a considerable distance around the W side of West Voe, but no further evidence of early human activity was noted.

Sponsors: HS , Prehistoric Society, Scotair Properties Ltd.

Wilsness Hill (Dunrossness parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Evaluation; watching brief (EASE Archaeology)

HU 3993 1067 Trial trenching, building recording and watching briefs were carried out during the extension of a runway at Sumburgh Airport during 2005. Significant discoveries include a probable prehistoric settlement at HU 4003 1081 and the identification of substantial *ex situ* archaeological remains, thought to have been disturbed during previous development in the 1970s.

Sponsor: Shetland Islands Council.

Roe Brecks, Sullom (Northmaven parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Survey (EASE Archaeology)

HU 33529 72851; HU 35539 72661 A desk-based assessment and field survey were conducted over the proposed site of a quarry, conveyor line and pier area in January 2004. Several features of possible archaeological interest were noted, comprising crofting remains in the vicinity of Gaza Pier.

Full report lodged with Shetland SMR.

Sponsor: Anthony Stiff Associates.

Bridge of Walls H Moore, G Wilson
(Sandsting; Walls & Sandness parishes) (EASE Archaeology)
Survey

HU 276 523 to HU 258 508 An instrument survey was carried out in advance of upgrading a single track section of the A971 between Murraster Quarry and Gallow Hill. Features recorded include field systems, prehistoric houses and clearance cairns.

Full report lodged with Shetland SMR.

Sponsor: Shetland Islands Council.

West Burrarfirth Water Connection H Moore, G Wilson
(Sandsting parish) (EASE Archaeology)

Watching brief

HU 27161 51182 to HU 27565 52105 A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a trench for a water pipe during

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July 2004. Several features of archaeological interest were noted in the wider hinterland.

Full report lodged with Shetland SMR.
Sponsors: Scottish Water Solutions, GMJV.

Scord Quarry (Tingwall parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Survey (EASE Archaeology)

HU 41297 40042 An instrument survey was carried out in advance of an extension to the quarry. Features recorded include a possible prehistoric house.

Full report lodged with Shetland SMR.
Sponsor: Shetland Islands Council.

Wadbister (Tingwall parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Evaluation (EASE Archaeology)

HU 43178 49378 An assessment excavation was carried out in advance of a residential development during November 2004. No features of archaeological interest were located.

Full report lodged with Shetland SMR.
Sponsor: T Hunter.

Baliasta Churchyard (Unst parish) L H Smith
Hogback stone

HP 6025 0960 A plain hogback carved stone is built into the N wall surrounding Baliasta Churchyard, having been turned upside down and re-used as a step. It is 1.32m long with a flattened central ridge and is made from local schist. The ends are 0.24m wide and 0.1m high and the ridge is 0.08m wide and 0.02m high. Dimensions at the centre are estimated at 0.36m wide and 0.18m high.



Fig 85. Baliasta Churchyard. Hogback stone in wall. (Photo: L Smith)

Brookpoint (Unst parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Survey; watching brief (EASE Archaeology)

HP 6342 1194 to HP 6365 1183 A programme of archaeological work was carried out in response to the upgrading of the road between Baltasound and Haroldswick. An instrument survey was carried out, together with a standing building survey of three buildings scheduled for demolition. A watching brief was carried out during roadworks in the vicinity of the buildings.

Full report lodged with Shetland SMR.
Sponsor: Shetland Islands Council.

Norse Farmsteads (Unst parish) L H Smith
Survey

A survey was undertaken of potential Norse farmsteads, in addition to those previously recorded in 1994–95. Structures are rectangular and aligned downslope. Local place names are used where appropriate. Internal dimensions and orientation are listed with a brief description.

HP 6085 1420 **Toft**. Located within later large square enclosure and extending beyond N–S dyke; 15 x 4m E–W.

HP 6285 1227 **The Farm**. Three rooms and fragmentary walls; 18 x 4m E–W.

HP 6335 1177 **Stoutsquey**. Under ruined crofthouse; 15 x 4.5m N–S.

HP 6230 1235 **Stove**. Site robbed to build adjacent sleep shelter leaving hollow in ground; 15 x 4m overall NW–SE.

HP 6357 0798 **Old Ordale 1**. Structures at upper end only; 30m long NW–SE. Site robbed leaving hollow at lower end. Mounds in field to NW may be associated.

HP 6362 0797 **Old Ordale 2**. Later crofthouse foundations over upper end; 16 x 3.8m E–W.

HP 6197 0855 **Kirkhoull**. 15 x 6m NE–SW.

HP 6280 0718 **Green Pund**. Later structure extends over E side of house; 15 x 4m N–S. Poorly defined.

HP 6310 0820 **Stutoft**. Appears to extend downslope by a further 10m. ?Side room on W wall; 8 x 3.5m N–S.

HP 6050 1005 **Gue**. Outline of side room along N wall; 23 x 4.5m E–W. Two small structures built over site.

HP 6015 0950 **Langista**. Structure under clearance cairn; 5.5m E–W wide wall visible at lower end.

HP 5757 0584 **Feall**. Little of structure (E–W) remaining, but three parallel drains exit site 5m apart.

HP 5730 0647 **The Barn**. Three rooms; 14 x 5.8m E–W.

HP 5747 0475 **Baila**. Side rooms along upper NW and lower SE walls; 14 x 4.5m NE–SW.

HP 5720 0590 **Newgord West 1**. Well-preserved curved W wall and upper room, but lower part of E wall removed. Side rooms along lower E wall and outline along lower W wall; 21 x 4.5m N–S. Mound to N; 4m diameter.

HP 5717 0595 **Newgord West 2**. Side room along lower E wall; 17 x 4m N–S.

HP 5708 0345 **Blyth-houll 1**. Divisional wall at upper end; 18 x 4.8m NE–SW. Mound over lower part of house.

HP 5702 0352 **Blyth-houll 2**. Side room along lower W wall; 15 x 4m N–S. Two small structures built over the site.

HP 5725 0350 **Blyth-houll 3**. Two rooms with ?side room along lower E wall; 14 x 4m N–S.

HP 5727 0398 **Vinstrict**. Fragmentary walls; 25 x 5m N–S.

HP 5650 0420 **Vigga 1**. Divisional wall at upper end. Side room along W wall; 12.5 x 3.5m N–S.

HP 5653 0413 **Vigga 2**. Central dividing wall and small room off middle of N wall. Aligned along slope with drainage to both E and W; 17 x 3.5m E–W.

HP 6132 0172 **Bracknigarth**. Poorly defined; 14 x 4.2m NE–SW. Small structure built on top. Small detached structure to N.

HP 5825 0080 **Winbat 1**. Complex site with many structures exposed, crossed by later dykes; 26 x 4.5m N–S. Extends above dyke, but poorly defined in this area. Side room along E wall. Detached ?byre to W aligned along slope.

HP 5824 0075 **Winbat 2**. Under ruined crofthouse. Poorly defined; 16 x 5m N–S.

HP 5830 0075 **Winbat 3**. Three rooms. Upper and lower walls more clearly defined and narrower. Middle room 15m long, only outline of walls remain; 28 x 4.3m E–W.

- HP 5990 0160 **Middleton.** Curved wall on E side; 18m N-S. Incorporated into later enclosure wall next to small ruined crofthouse.
- HP 6007 0175 **Hoversta.** Complex mound with wall remains in SE corner; 25 x 15m overall N-S. Small later structure built on upper end.
- HP 6060 0170 **Mailand.** Lower end of structure exposed, with main part under crofthouse on W side of N-S dyke; 6 x 4.3m E-W.
- HP 6146 0237 **Hostnigarth 1.** Divisional wall at lower end. Side room along upper N wall, but dividing wall removed; 7 x 3m E-W.
- HP 6125 0225 **Hostnigarth 2.** Two rooms with dividing wall in middle. Curved walls at lower end and square walls at upper end; 11 x 4.5m E-W.
- HU 6125 9912 **Tur Ness.** 20m long overall. Upper room, 6 x 4.5m NE-SW; well defined. Lower end robbed leaving hollow in ground.
- HP 5888 0100 **Gardie.** 15 x 10m overall N-S; mound, with smaller mound 50m to S.
- HU 5753 9997 **Wester Heogland.** 18 x 6m N-S, much of middle section destroyed but walls appear to be curved. Small oval room built into NW corner. Parallel outbuilding to W; spring to E.
- HP 5862 0070 **Stembelshoull.** 27 x 15m overall NW-SE. Overgrown site with fragmentary walls and enclosure wall attached to S corner encircling site.

Shetland Community Archaeology Project: O Lelong,
Sand Wick, Easting, Unst I Shearer (GUARD)
(Unst parish)

Prehistoric structure; burial

HP 6180 0250 Excavation in August and September 2005 of an eroding coastal site revealed the remains of a partly truncated building of probable Iron Age date, consisting of three cells built of clay-bonded stone walls, in some places standing to over 1m high (*DES 2004*, 118-19). The building had partly collapsed, and excavation uncovered evidence of activity among its ruins, including metalworking. An extended inhumation burial, post-dating the final abandonment of the building, was also discovered; the person had been buried with a polished stone disc, a small copper-

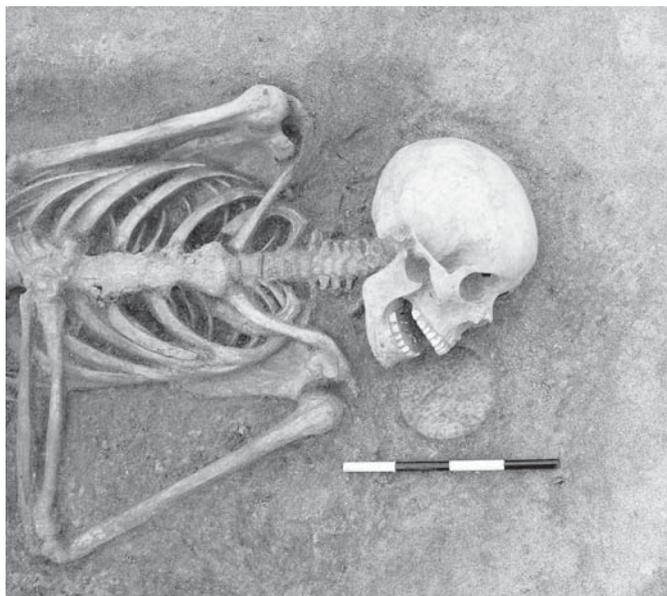


Fig 86. Sand Wick, Unst. The later prehistoric burial found outside the eroding building.

alloy ornament and a steatite bead. The project was designed to rescue information from the site before its destruction and to train Shorewatch/Shetland's Past volunteers in the investigation and recording of eroding coastal sites.

Report lodged with Shetland SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , SCAPE Trust, HLF

Foula Landscape Project

H Bradley, S Gear

(Walls & Sandness parish)

Survey

HT 96537 N6691 (South Ness); HT 95853 40429 (Harrier) Two seasons (summer 2004 and 2005) of landscape survey have now been completed on Foula. The first year involved walkover survey using a hand-held GPS; 745 features were mapped and photographed, including burial cairns, prehistoric houses, dykes, horizontal water mills, cruies and other sheep-herding structures, boat noosts, skeos (drying houses), middens, clearance cairns, and ruined crofthouses. The 2005 survey focused upon planning in more detail those sites considered to be of greatest significance/under greatest threat of destruction. A rapid assessment was also undertaken of all ruined croft buildings.

Work focused in particular upon the prehistoric landscape at the South Ness, where systems of prehistoric dykes mingle with five funerary monuments and two houses, of likely Early Bronze Age date. A secondary focus was the 'chapel site' at the northern settlement of Harrier, where a series of ruined crofting buildings were assessed to reveal the remains of an earlier substantial rectilinear structure on an E-W alignment. The whole site is dug into a large artificial mound, from which the landowner has recovered Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, fragments of steatite vessels, and over 100 coarse stone tools including line weights and querns of Neolithic/Bronze Age date. Next year's survey will focus on geophysical survey throughout the surrounding area.

Sponsors: Hunter Archaeological Trust, Catherine Mackichan Trust.

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Former Afflecks Buildings, Ayr (Ayr parish) T Rees, R Shaw
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 337 220 An evaluation was undertaken in September 2004 to inform the ongoing demolition programme on the former Afflecks Buildings. Four test pits were excavated within a raised solum area on the E side of the site, where groundbreaking demolition works were proposed. These test pits evidenced the survival of relatively shallow horizons of potentially medieval and post-medieval material in the W and S portions of the raised solum.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

Heathfield Road, Ayr (Ayr parish)

M Roy

Evaluation

(AOC Archaeology)

NS 364 232 An 8% evaluation was undertaken in November 2005 within the 8800m² site of a proposed development on open land to the W of Whitlets roundabout. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Vico Property Group.

128 High Street, Ayr (Ayr parish)

D Gordon

Medieval/post-medieval urban

(Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 3385 2191 An excavation was carried out in August and September 2005 at the rear of 128 High Street prior to a proposed

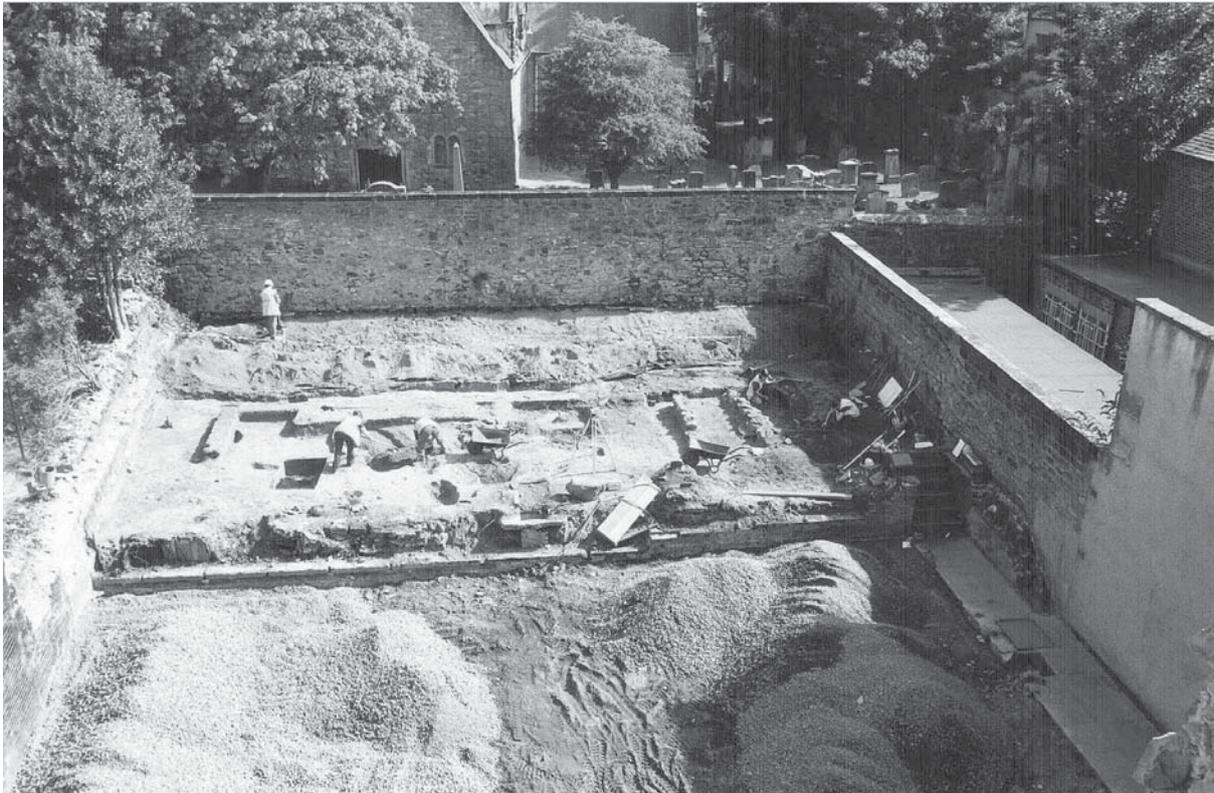


Fig 87. 127 High Street, Ayr. General view of excavation.

retail redevelopment. The excavation was part of a programme of mitigation, which had been outlined after an earlier evaluation (DES 2004, 119–20)

The most significant finds were two medieval to post-medieval walls and floor surfaces. The walls formed a corridor with a clay floor surface, aligned E–W, which may have been part of a previous building, or more likely a passageway between two buildings. There appear to be three phases to the use of the corridor. The first appears to have been a paved surface, which had evidence of a hearth situated along its southern edge. The building of the walls on the paved surface seems to have been the second phase, as well as the laying of a clay floor over the paved surface. The last phase was the demolition of the upper sections of the walls which were used to infill the corridor, along with a large amount of green-glaze pottery.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

The Mote, Doonholm House, Alloway (Ayr parish) T Rees
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 338 180 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2005 during groundbreaking works associated with the installation of a telecom mast. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: Waldon Telecom for Vodafone.

River Ayr, Craigie Estate (Ayr parish) A Saville
?Neolithic blade (NMS)

NS 356 214 Flint blade (?Neolithic) found by Mrs Lorna Macrie in 2002. L 53mm x B 22mm x Th 8mm. Reported but not claimed as Treasure Trove (TTNC.2005/14) and retained by the finder.

Ballantrae WWTW (Ballantrae parish) R Shaw
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NX 086 833 An evaluation was undertaken in December 2004 to the N of Ballantrae, comprising four trenches covering c 10% of

the total development area. No significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie.

Barassie Beach (Dundonald parish) S Campbell
Pilgrim badge or mount (NMS)

NS 33 33 Lead-alloy badge or mount bearing the image of a crowned female. The badge lacks any identifiers or signifiers of a



Fig 88. Barassie Beach. Lead-alloy pilgrim badge or mount.

specific saint or pilgrimage, and is most likely a more generic badge related to the cult of the Virgin which, in Britain at least, grew in popularity from the 12th century onwards. Although the design of the badge is unusual, the imagery can be paralleled on others found and manufactured at Salisbury, one of the centres of pilgrimage dedicated to the cult.

Claimed as Treasure Trove with an inscribed annular brooch (TT.82/04; see entry below), and allocated to South Ayrshire Museums Service.

Troon (Dundonald parish) J Shiels
14th-century annular brooch (NMS)

NS 32 32 Medieval copper-alloy flat annular brooch with missing pin, recovered by metal detecting. The inscription is set within a plain line border and reads from the left of the constriction point:

'I h E S V / M X R E N E / H T E' for 'IHESUS NAZARENUS': Jesus of Nazareth.

The inscription covers one half of the front face of the brooch, the other half running from the right bears a single letter 'I' followed by 12 quatrefoils, possibly a reference to the 12 apostles. The reverse has no border and is decorated with double punched dots around the circumference of the brooch. The inscription was a popular one, believed to protect the bearer from sudden death at a time when plagues were common throughout Europe. Diam 45mm; W 8mm; Th 1.5mm.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.82/04; see above) and allocated to Rozelle House Gallery & Museum, Ayr.



Fig 89. Troon. 14th-century annular brooch.

Cloncaird Castle, Kirkmichael (Kirkmichael parish) R Shaw
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 358 A watching brief carried out in April 2005 at Cloncaird Castle identified water-rounded cobbles across the entire courtyard area, after the removal of the upper concrete. Given their lack of cohesion and general unevenness, it is unlikely that they were ever used as a cobbled surface. A small piece of blue and white china found underneath the cobbles indicates they were deposited sometime after the late 19th or early 20th century. A number of culverts were located after the cobbles had been removed, representative of an early drainage system. A number of later drains had also been inserted into the courtyard, in some areas re-using the existing culverts.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: Thompson Design Architects.

Ardlochan Caravan Park, Maidens R Engl
(Kirkoswald parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 221 089 An evaluation was carried out in June 2005 prior to a proposed development. Seven evaluation trenches totalling 635m² were opened. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Mr J Dunabie.

Crossraguel Abbey (Kirkoswald parish) R Shaw
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 275 088 A watching brief was carried out in January 2005 at Crossraguel Abbey (NS20NE 7) in support of the forming of a new footpath along the northern boundary of the Guardianship area, adjacent to the A77. No archaeological material was found.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: South Ayrshire Council.

Culzean Castle (Kirkoswald parish) K Macfadyen, T Addyman
Standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NS 230 102 **Circular Bathing Pavilion**. A historic building survey was carried out in August 2005 in advance of repairs. The circular stone bathing pavilion is situated on the foreshore at Culzean Castle. It was originally symmetrically designed, with a central entrance to the SE, accessed by rock-cut steps, with a window on either side. The window to the S was subsequently formed into an entrance.

Most of the anomalous features noted within the interior are concentrated in the SW part of the structure. They perhaps provide evidence for an iron stove that was securely fastened to the floor and wall, and would have required a flue for ventilation – as suggested

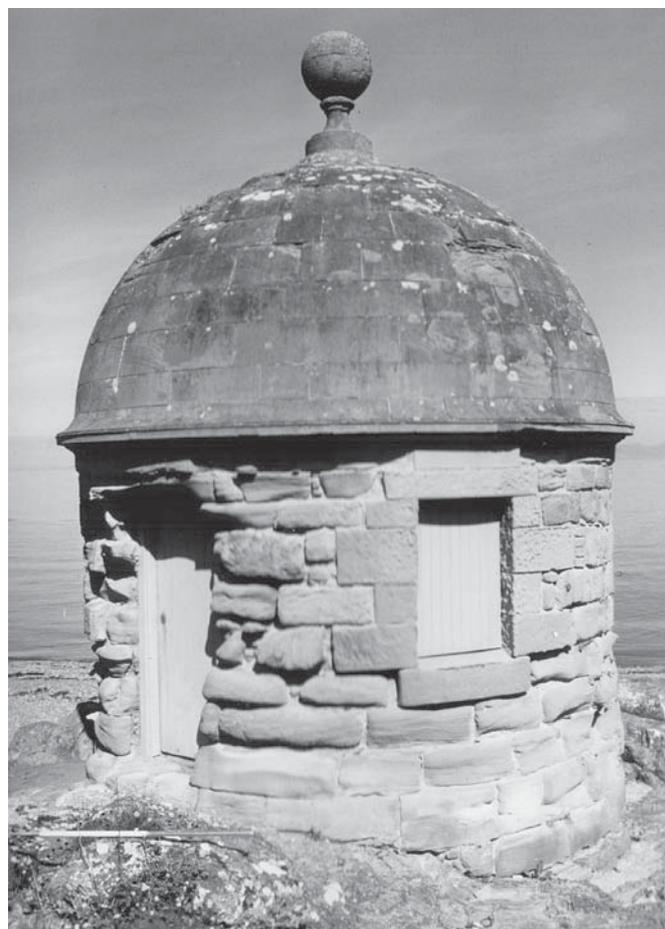


Fig 90. Culzean Castle. Circular bathing pavilion.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

by the patching of the ceiling. A linear disturbance through the floor, running northwards towards the area of this fixture, also lines up with the deep rock-cut channel to the exterior, suggestive of a service track for this feature.

NS 230 102 **Bathing Pool**. A historic building survey was undertaken between August and December 2005 of a late 18th/early 19th-century tidal stone-lined seawater bathing pool, in advance of repairs. This included the recording of dislodged stones before reinstatement.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.



Fig 91. Culzean Castle. Bathing pool.

Culzean Castle (Kirkoswald parish) D Alexander
Excavation; watching brief (NTS)

NS 2340 1036 **Gazebo Court**. A small excavation was undertaken in July 2005 in front of the Old Stables Café, where a test pit had located the remains of a possible drystone wall. With the help of volunteers, excavation revealed a 5m length of wall constructed of at least seven large granite boulders, up to 0.45m high, with courses of sandstone in between. The collapse of this wall appears to run under the courtyard wall (built in the 1790s). The collapse also sealed a layer of burnt and unburnt animal bone and charcoal. A single flake of flint was recovered.

NS 2324 1020 **Gardens**. A watching brief was undertaken in November 2005 during the replacement of downpipes on the southern end of the Orangery in the Fountain Court area of the garden. The area affected was the site of the boiler house for the Orangery heating system. Finds include 19th-century pottery and fragments of dressed stone, including a coping stone with a broken moulded top, probably from the terraced garden walls.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

Craig Tara, Dunure Road, Ayr (Maybole parish) P R J Duffy
Cist cemetery; standing stone base (GUARD)

NS 2970 1840 (centre) An archaeological excavation of two previously identified areas of significance (*DES 2004*, 122) was undertaken in February and March 2005. Excavation of features in Trench 1 showed it to be a multi-phase cist cemetery. A flat cist cemetery, comprising 15 burial features, had been sealed by the formation of a scrape barrow, into which eight later cist burials had subsequently been inserted.

Excavation of Trench 2 identified a large flat slab standing upright in a backfilled cut. This has been interpreted as a fallen or

demolished standing stone. Associated ritual activity, in the form of a cremation deposit in the backfill of the cut for the stone and a cremation deposit to the immediate E of the stone itself, was also identified. In total, 11 cremation deposits were recovered from the various contexts, as well as seven intact Food Vessels and a flint knife.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Bourne Leisure Ltd.

Dalmellington Road, Straiton (Straiton parish) T Rees
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 381 049 A watching brief was carried out in October 2005 during the construction of a new dwelling. No archaeological material was found.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: J & M Developments.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Brownsbank Farm (Biggar parish) T Ward
Fieldwalking

NT 080 435 (centre) This field has been walked in the past and has produced a variety of lithic types (*DES 2003*, 122). In 2004 a number of chert and flint microliths and small blade cores were found, indicating Mesolithic activity in the area. Also, for the first time, Early Neolithic sherds were found and several pitchstone flakes. A large selection of other flint and chert artefacts were retrieved including scrapers, knives, arrowheads and axe flakes. An area which produced a number of flint tools thought to be Late Neolithic is being excavated to test for any remaining archaeological deposits.

Clyde Valley Field School K Brophy, B Hanson,
(Biggar parish) L Sharpe
Excavation; geophysical survey

NT 0741 4283 Remnants of a sub-rectangular enclosure were recorded as an earthwork (NT04SE 8) during the preparation of the RCAHMS *South Lanarkshire* inventory (1978) and were subject to an inconclusive trial excavation at that time, discovering only some fragments of putative Iron Age pottery and an unusual ditch. Subsequently, the enclosure has been ploughed flat, but was recorded on oblique aerial photographs as a cropmark in 1992. The cropmark enclosure measures c 25 x 15m and there appears to be a setting of six pits or posts in the central area, with an entrance gap on the NNW side. It has since been interpreted as a possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure, purely on morphological grounds. Fieldwalking and excavation in the field immediately to the E has revealed traces of Neolithic settlement (e.g. *DES 2001*, 90).

Trial excavation was undertaken as part of the University of Glasgow's Clyde Valley Field School in August 2005, as well as an extensive geophysical survey in the surrounding field. A small trench established that the enclosure was defined by a ditch, now severely plough-truncated, with multiple causeways along its length. Only slight traces of an internal bank were noted. One of the internal pit features was located and found to be a post-hole with stone packing. There was little indication of the date of the enclosure, although a sherd of possible later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the base of the ditch. A number of geophysical anomalies were recorded in the field, and they, along with more of the enclosure, will be subject to further examination in 2006.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: University of Glasgow.

8 South Bank Road, Biggar (Biggar parish) R Engl
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NT 044 378 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2005 on groundbreaking works associated with a small house extension. No significant archaeology was encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Archetypes.

High Blantyre (Blantyre parish) R Inglis
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 6822 5668 A Victorian brick-built well was uncovered and recorded during landscaping works in March 2005. The well was 0.9m in diameter, c 1.5m+ deep, and was still water-filled. No further archaeological work was required.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Land Engineering.

Newton Farm, Cambuslang (Cambuslang parish) M Roy
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 671 610 A 5% evaluation in March 2005 within the 30ha site of a proposed residential development on open land identified evidence for prehistoric activity, including two pits and a possible roundhouse. Evidence of post-medieval agricultural activity included plough furrows, a 19th-century well and a drystone wall associated with the demolished Redlawood Farm.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd.

Bracken Hill Farm (Carluke parish) K Dingwall
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 8239 5262 An evaluation was undertaken in January 2005 to address a planning condition. An assessment of the map evidence was followed by excavation of 32 trenches, forming a 5% sample. Rig and furrow cultivation was identified in one trench, and a 19th-century rubbish pit at the N end of the site. No other features of archaeological interest were identified.

Archive and report to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Persimmon Homes (West Scotland) Ltd.

Craighill Road, Kilncadzow (Carluke parish) R Engl
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 8829 4843 Prior to a proposed housing development, five evaluation trenches totalling 380m² were opened in March 2005, revealing a ruined sandstone-built farmhouse of probable early 19th-century date. This structure is shown on Thomson's map of 1832. No other significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Stanley Cook.

Yieldshields to Forth (Carluke parish) A Duffy
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 872 522 (centre) A watching brief was undertaken in July 2005 on groundbreaking works associated with electricity cable renewal, which traversed an archaeologically sensitive area. None of the nearby sites were affected by the works and no further archaeological remains were noted.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: PLPC.

Picket Law Farm, Carmunnock D Wilson
(Carmunnock parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NS 596 570 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in August 2005 prior to the demolition of the farm for

development. The farm is recorded on historical maps dating to 1755. The archaeological works revealed that much of the building had been redeveloped and altered in the 1970s, with very little of the original building still visible.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: John Dickie Homes Ltd.

Braehead Village (Carnwath parish) T Ward
Survey

NS 950 500 (centre) Over 140 lime clamp kilns have been spot-recorded in a series of quarries surrounding the village of Braehead. They range in size from 4–8m long by around 2–3m wide. A full survey report has been prepared along with a historical review of the village and its environs: www.biggararchaeology.org.uk.

88 Main Street, Carnwath (Carnwath parish) S Jacobson
Watching brief

NS 98015 46409 Archaeological monitoring was carried out in September 2005 behind a house at 88 Main Street during the trenching for the foundation of a garage. No significant archaeology was impacted. The excavation uncovered the remains of a brick-built coal bin and a probable rubble field drain. Ceramics, glass, building debris and general rubbish from the 19th and 20th centuries were also identified.

Archive to be deposited in WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr William McBride.

96 Main Street, Carnwath (Carnwath parish) R Murdoch
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NS 980 464 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of foundations for a new house towards the S end of the garden of 96 Main Street. Previous investigations to the immediate N and S of this site had revealed nothing of archaeological significance (DES 2002, 110). The only feature of interest uncovered during this watching brief comprised the remains of a cobbled path on the W side of the site which, according to the 1st edition OS map of 1860, led to a small building on the E side of the garden.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs G Newlands.

122 Main Street, Carnwath (Carnwath parish) R Murdoch
Watching brief (Scotia Archaeology)

NS 981 465 A watching brief was kept during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new garage to the rear of 122 Main Street. Until recently the site had been occupied by a small single-storey, stone-built cottage which at one stage had been a 'poorhouse'. Wall foundations and part of the floor of this structure remained, although no features pre-dating the 19th century were uncovered.

Sponsors: Mr & Mrs G Hamilton.

Covington Mill, Mill Road, Thankerton K Dingwall
(Covington & Thankerton parish) (Headland Archaeology)

Watching brief

NS 9767 3865 A watching brief was carried out in December 2004 during the topsoil stripping and clearing of a site for the erection of a dwelling. Two cropmarks had been recorded within the site (NS93NE 62), but both proved to be relatively modern rubble and disturbance. The upper part of a rotary quern was recovered from the spread of rubble roughly coincident with the northern cropmark, previously interpreted as a possible quarry pit. No other archaeological deposits were encountered.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr Irvine Findlay.

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Clydesdale Survey

(Crawford; Culter; Carnwath parishes)
Survey

T Ward

In the continuation of the Clydesdale survey, the following were noted:

(Crawford parish)

NS 92366 20897 Lead smelting site.

NS 92641 20215 Lead smelting site.

NS 93178 19628 Burnt mound.

(Culter parish)

NT 04023 32621 Burnt mound.

NT 03846 32441 Buchts, enclosure.

(Carnwath parish)

NT 019 498 (centre) **Corse Law**. In an area of recently clear-felled plantation, already well known for its huge concentration of cairns, a further 43 examples were located. These range up to 6m in diameter. Most have been damaged by forestry operations and consequently a selection of three were investigated by excavation. The conclusion reached was that they were simple clearance piles, although a small comb-decorated beaker sherd was found under one.

Full report at www.biggararchaeology.org.uk.

Daer Valley Project (Crawford parish)

Excavation; survey

T Ward

NS 96 07 The project fieldwork is now drawing to a close, except for ongoing investigations within the reservoir and forested areas as and when these areas become available (*DES 2002*, 110–11; *DES 2003*, 123–4). The principal new discoveries in 2004 were as follows:

NS 97406 08399 **Burnt mound** (Site 82). Lying on the lower E flank of Hitteril Hill and about 75m W of the road, in an area that has recently been clear-felled of mature woodland. The mound measures in total 18m (E–W) x 15m. It is seen as a massive dome-shaped deposit on the lower W side, which rises to a height of 2.2m from the lower edge of the 7m long slope to the summit. The level of the central and open area is 0.9m lower than the top of the main deposit; the profile then rises 0.8m to the summit of the western half of the site. This kidney-shaped burnt mound is by far the largest to have been discovered in Clydesdale and in nearby Tweeddale, where hundreds of other burnt mounds exist, and must be reckoned as being among the largest of such sites in Scotland.

NS 96695 06925 **?Ring enclosure/cairn** (Site 83). On the lower NE flank of Watchmans Brae and about 20m E of the road. It is seen as an almost complete circle of stony bank, up to 1.5m wide by 0.3m high, and measures 6.5m in overall diameter. The circuit is possibly incomplete on the upper W side. The lower half of the interior is choked with stone, indicating the feature may be a robbed cairn.

NS 95292 10319 **Lithic scatter, Mesolithic** (Site 84). On the NE flank of Coomb Rig was a discrete scatter of flaked radiolarian chert and flint. The scatter covered an area c 10m in diameter and was originally seen as isolated pieces of chert on the upcast piles for new trees, and also in the sections of a new drainage channel. Partial excavation produced a significant assemblage of lithics, including several microliths, cores and scrapers. A charcoal-filled pit was sampled and has been radiocarbon-dated to the Late Mesolithic.

NS 95196 10295 **Lithic scatter, Mesolithic** (Site 85). On the NE flank of Coomb Rig was a discrete scatter of flaked radiolarian chert and flint. The scatter covered an area c 10m in diameter and

was originally seen as isolated pieces of chert on the upcast piles for new trees. Partial excavation produced a significant assemblage of lithics, including several microliths and cores. A charcoal-filled pit was sampled and has been radiocarbon-dated to the Late Mesolithic.

These sites bring the total for proven Mesolithic sites in the Daer Valley to seven. The area of both the above sites has recently been clear-felled of mature trees and replanted in 2003/2004.

NS 96745 06128 **18th/19th-century house byre** (Site 43). This site was discovered lying 0.5m below high water level within the reservoir and was shown to be under active erosion: total excavation of the area was therefore undertaken. The cobbled floor plan of a turf building, a house measuring c 9 x 4m internally, and a byre (c 4 x 4m) with a central drain were exposed. A main fireplace lay 2m from the N gable and a covered drain ran below the hearth. A circular stone stack stand was built against the N gable and it was kept dry by a covered drain, which ran beside it. Domestic detritus includes a significant assemblage of late 18th/early 19th-century pottery and bottle glass, some window glass, gun flints, and the usual range of sundry items but including three flat irons. Parts of leather shoes and some woven fabric were found in waterlogged deposits.

NS 98793 07608 **Shieling** (Site 72). A stone building on the N side of the Shiel Burn was excavated to reveal wall footings, 1m wide, which originally enclosed a room 7.5 x 2m. Two-thirds of the room was paved with stones, and the area was at some point subdivided by a stone wall, thus forming two chambers. In one, with a 1m wide entrance in the long N wall, there were two fireplaces set on the floor. The walls were presumably completed with turf and no evidence of the roof structure was found. The only find was a small stone pot ?lid.

See www.biggararchaeology.org.uk for further details of many of the above sites. See below (p 179) for radiocarbon dates for the burnt mound and enclosed cremation cemetery in the Daer Valley.

Little Clyde Roman Camp

(Crawford parish)

D Wilson, Martin Cook

(AOC Archaeology)

Watching brief

NS 994 159 An overhead power line upgrade between Glenslack and Harthorpe crossed the Scheduled area of Little Clyde Roman camp (NS91NE 7) and Roman road (NS91NE 29 and 30). Archaeological works were undertaken in March 2005, involving the monitoring of the machine-excavation of one post-trench and the hand-excavation of four other post-trenches and associated stray trenches. No significant archaeological features were encountered, although two small undiagnostic sherds of pink fabric ceramic were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: PLPC.

Hangingshaw Farm (Culter parish)

Fieldwalking

T Ward

NT 003 333 (centre) Final fieldwalking of the ploughed hilltop area (*DES 2003*, 124) produced a chert leaf-shaped arrowhead and two further pitchstone flakes. Two Early Neolithic radiocarbon dates were secured for pits within the main excavation area (see p 180).

Larkhall Academy (Dalsersf parish)

Evaluation

D Atkinson

(Headland Archaeology)

NS 760 506 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out in August 2005 in advance of a proposed school development.

The potential was demonstrated for prehistoric features/deposits to survive within the development area. Ten trenches were excavated, totalling 900m², equivalent to a 5% sample. One trench revealed one feature, possibly a tree-throw pit.

Trenches located at the northern end of the site revealed a number of significant archaeological features, mostly pits, six of which yielded prehistoric pottery. Worked pitchstone and chert were also recovered. The nature of the features and finds suggest the remains of a settlement dating to the prehistoric period. An undated ditch was also identified in the same area.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Amec for South Lanarkshire Council.

Glentagart Opencast Coal Scheme S Mitchell
(Douglas parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 814 273; NS 786 266 Evaluation trenching was carried out in May and August 2005 on two sites in advance of coal extraction (see *DES 2004*, 124). The remains of a three-compartment building, depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps as 'Crofthead', were discovered and represent the remains of a former dwelling. A well shown on the 1st edition map, and probably associated with Crofthead, was also identified. A series of shallow quarry scoops had fills of blaes and mining debris, indicating they had been abandoned in the 19th to 20th century. Four cairns were also evaluated: their location and the lack of structural elements or finds suggested that three of them were field clearance cairns; the fourth was found to be natural.

Archive deposited with NMRS.

Sponsor: Scottish Coal Company Ltd.

Weston Farm (Dunsyre parish) T Ward
Prehistoric lithic scatters

NT 0337 4617 The final phase of excavations on a known lithic scatter (*DES 2003*, 124) has produced further Mesolithic evidence in the form of microliths, scrapers, cores and blades of flint and chert. A few more Early Neolithic sherds were retrieved, and a series of pits filled with charcoal-enriched soils were sectioned. A line of four pits may be structural, originally thought to be Neolithic; one had stone packing around the edges to suggest a post-hole, and this has been dated to the Early Mesolithic (see p 180). Floor surfaces covered in lithics and hazelnut shells were found.

Calder Glen (East Kilbride parish) S Nisbet
Lime kilns

NS 659 545 In W bank of deep valley of Calder Water, at N end of long bank of spoil, is a ruined draw kiln. Kiln bowl 3m diameter; partly buried draw arch, 3m wide, facing river. Immediately N of kiln, three clamp kilns facing river, 6m long by 1.5m deep by 3m wide. Further clamp kiln perpendicular to front of draw kiln. Access track or tramway rises up valley side behind kilns on terrace, crossing modern path and continuing to rise SW as hollow way, before becoming lost under modern housing. The kilns burned limestone mined from an adit in the adjacent cliff to produce 'Roman cement'.

NS 658 547 Long, partly flooded, former lime quarry.

NS 659 548 At least 18 bell-pit type workings in close proximity. Each c 5m diameter by 2m deep, separated by narrow ridges.

Calderglen High School (East Kilbride parish) A Dutton
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 6526 5395 An evaluation was carried out in November 2005 on the site of the upper playing fields, due to be redeveloped.

Map evidence suggests that the site was open ground in historic times, therefore maintaining the potential for undisturbed

archaeological remains given the proximity of other recorded sites in the area – a castle mound (NS65SE 6) and a chapel (NS65SE 2) with a cemetery. Trial trenching was confined to the NE side of the site, equivalent to 5% of the 52ha available area. The evaluation demonstrated that there is little or no archaeological potential on the site as it has been disturbed by landscaping works in the last 30+ years.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Amec.

Wester Kittochside Farm D Alexander (NTS),
(East Kilbride parish) B Wilkinson, E Archer
Fieldwalking

NS 6054 5618 As part of Scottish Archaeology Month in September 2005, 50 volunteers took part in a fieldwalking exercise to the SW of Wester Kittochside Farm (NS65NW 72). An area of 110 x 20m was gridded out in 10m squares, and the volunteers spent 5 minutes in each grid collecting all the visible artefacts.

Most of the artefacts recovered are of 19th-century origin. These include white and brown glazed pottery, stoneware, bottle and window glass, porcelain figurines, clay pipes and roof slates. More unusual finds include beads, buttons, burnt bone, lead toy soldiers, medieval green-glaze pottery and flint. The majority of this material probably derives from spreading midden material onto the fields.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: NTS, NMS.

Cadzow Castle (Hamilton parish) M Márkus
Carved stones

NS 728 542 The stone fragments were recovered during three seasons of investigation and excavation between 2001–3. Until now, the stone collection has been laid out in various areas within the castle, with little or no protection from environmental damage. However, plans are now underway to build a permanent stone store on the site, beside the W wall.

Most of the present castle, a stronghold of the Hamilton family, dates from the late 15th/16th century, and underwent a series of alterations during this period. Many of the fragments show only



Fig 92. Cadzow Castle. Fragment of water drainage spout. (© RCAHMS)

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

rather basic worked surfaces, but about a third of the stones exhibit details that allow not only a function to be revealed, but also permit comparisons with nearby Craignethan Castle, another Hamilton building. A number of corbels were found, and these are of two types. One type is simply worked with a large quarter-roll and a fillet articulating its upper edge. The second type is more complex, with two to three roll mouldings separated by fillets. Both types of corbel can also be found at Craignethan. Another carved stone with Craignethan links is a single piece of a drainage spout (now broken into two), which has a band of rope ornament around the edge of the spout. This type of ornament is found in great abundance at Craignethan, where it is also used to decorate stone water spouts. At least two stones in the Cadzow collection indicate the presence of oriel windows, and a number of large voussoirs were probably originally coated in painted plaster. Fragments of painted plaster were recovered during the excavation, and a few architectural carved stones with traces of painted plaster still adhering were also found. The careful use of keyed surfaces on the voussoirs, minimising the visible jointing, would have provided a sound and even surface for similar painted decoration.

Inventory: still continuing; 140 pieces; mostly 16th century; NS75SW 8.00.

Archive held by HS and NMRS. See also www.arch-etype.net.
Sponsor: HS .

Castle Street, Hamilton (Hamilton parish) Martin Cook
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 725 556 An evaluation was undertaken in January 2005 close to the medieval core of Hamilton in advance of a residential development. Five trenches totalling 162m² were opened. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: DL Construction Ltd.

Hamilton Grammar School (Hamilton parish) D Atkinson
Evaluation (Headland Archaeology)

NS 715 553 Two 5 x 1.8m trial trenches were excavated within the grounds of the existing school in August 2005, which lies in an area of archaeological potential. No archaeologically significant remains were identified.

Report lodged with WoSAS SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Amec for South Lanarkshire Council.

The Beeches, Lanark (Lanark parish) D Wilson
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 891 430 A watching brief was carried out in June 2005 on all groundbreaking works associated with the access road to a development area near a medieval findspot. The access road was on land outwith an area covered by a previous evaluation (*DES 2004*, 125). An area, 176 x 17m, to the SE of The Beeches was stripped down to the natural alluvial deposits. No significant archaeology was encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Redrow Homes (Scotland) Ltd.

Cleghorn Bridge, Lanark (Lanark parish) R Cachart
Standing building recording; watching brief (SUAT)

NS 903 452 The site, surveyed in February 2004, has three main features of archaeological interest: Jerviswood Mill, built sometime between the mid-17th and mid-18th centuries; a hydro-electric plant built into the mill in the 1880s; and later conversions to the hydro-electric plant until it became redundant in the 1960s.

The power plant was originally constructed to bring electric light to Carstairs House, the mansion of Joseph Monteith. A little later it powered a miniature electric railway commissioned by Monteith,

which carried supplies and passengers the one mile between Carstairs Junction and Carstairs House. By the 1960s the hydro-electric plant was closed and largely derelict. Extant elements of the plant were recorded, including the lade, intake pipes (penstocks), turbine, generator, turbine house and brick foundations.

The N wall of the power house contained elements of the original Jerviswood Mill. The remains of the original mill wall stood 2.4m high, and the later brickwork for the power house had been bonded to the top of this. The N wall was 9m long, and comprised well-faced quarry stone 0.64m thick. On the W side of the turbine housing tower, two-thirds of the old wall and the upper brick wall had collapsed, and a very large void revealed soil and stone infilling behind the wall and an internal strengthening with iron rails. The original mill N wall extended a further 2m to the E of the turbine tower, where it disappeared into rubble and soil caused by the collapse of the NE corner of the mill. A short 1.1m length of the mill E wall was located 1.5m to the E of the eroded end of the N wall of the mill. The original length of the Jerviswood Mill N wall was 11.5m.

A watching brief was undertaken when groundworks commenced in April 2005. The brick turbine tower was demolished by machine and it was observed that the brick structure was reinforced with vertical steel rods. With further excavation it could now be determined that the mill originally measured 7.55m (N-S) x 11.5m. It was noted that a thick layer of black silt had accumulated or been deposited against the mill S wall. This substance was believed to be 'blacking' (graphite) dating from when the mill produced this product (blacking mill), probably in the 19th century. The quarry stone N wall was removed, behind which at a distance of c 1.5m to the S was a further quarry stone wall with two buttresses, 1.2m apart. One residual sherd of medieval pottery was found in spoil.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Tradelink Solutions Ltd.

Lanark Town Centre Streetscape (Lanark parish) M Kirby
Watching brief (CFA Archaeology)

NS 882 437 A watching brief was carried out between September 2004 and June 2005 during a programme of streetscape works. Three stone culverts were uncovered and recorded. Sherds of pottery recovered from the silty fill at the base of the culverts suggest they date from the 19th century.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.
Sponsor: South Lanarkshire Council.

North Vennel, Lanark (Lanark parish) R Engl
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 881 437 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2005 on groundbreaking works associated with the construction of a garage within the historic core of Lanark. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be lodged in NMRS.
Sponsor: Mrs Janet Lawson.

11 St Leonard Street, Lanark (Lanark parish) M Roy
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 884 4373 An archaeological inspection was undertaken in November 2004 at a residential development which lies near the core of the medieval burgh. No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: James Baird Associates.

Craignethan Castle (Lesmahagow parish) D Stewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 8153 4635 A watching brief was undertaken in March 2005 during the excavation of 14 post-pits for new railings in the outer

courtyard of the castle (NS84NW 3), at the far W side near the main entrance doorway. Five pits were cut on an E–W line from the N side of the entrance, to a point 6.3m to the E where this line would link to the N end of a N–S line of nine further pits with a length of 11.6m. Total length of pit lines – 17.9m.

The area of the work ran down the N and E sides of a modern footpath which may well have disturbed the adjacent surface levels. In particular, an area of cobblestones along the E side of the footpath looked modern.

It is known from previous work (*DES 2003*, 126) that the inner and outer courtyards of Craignethan Castle were originally paved with an extensive surface of cut basalt paving blocks, which now only survive in part below the modern turf and topsoil. These works indicated that residual patches of paving blocks still exist to the N of the gateway, with the two lines of pits revealing the extent of the robbing. The layers in the empty pits merely exhibited late levelling debris over a natural clay, silt and pebble-rich subsoil.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

Craignethan Castle (Lesmahagow parish) P Fox
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 815 463 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2005 during the excavation of a shallow trench (c 25cm) to house CCTV cable running from the custodian's office to an external pole-mounted camera W of the public car park. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

The Lairs, Blackwood (Lesmahagow parish) C O'Connell
Evaluation (CFA Archaeology)

NS 7899 4411 Two phases of trial trenching evaluation were carried out in February and November 2005 in advance of development for housing. Fifty-five trenches amounting to 6310m² (5% of the development area) were excavated. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed, apart from the remains of rig and furrow.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: George Wimpey, West of Scotland.

Avondale to Clydesdale Link Road B Huston
(Stonehouse; Lesmahagow; Dalserf; Carluke parishes)
?Route of Roman road

c NS 76 43 to NS 85 51 There has been speculation for over a century of a Roman road linking the Avondale road (Castledykes to Loudoun Hill) with the Clydesdale road (Castledykes to Bothwellhaugh). As far as is known, the route of that link road, including its Clyde crossing point, has not been previously identified. Some promising evidence has been found through field observation and probing. In several places cuts in the natural hillside have been observed that form a straight broad descent down a constant slope that seems appropriate for heavily laden carts and wagons. Some sites have been probed with a steel rod to identify a high density of bottoming stones across the width of the road, with a low density beyond.

Annieston Grange, Symington R Toolis
(Symington parish) (AOC Archaeology)
Watching brief

NS 997 366 Due to the proximity of the site of Annieston Tower (NS93NE 10), a watching brief was undertaken in March 2005 prior to residential development. Only one archaeological feature of minor significance was observed: a very shallow curvilinear ditch. While the base of a moulded green glass bottle was recovered

from the top layer of this ditch, no secure dating evidence was recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: George Greig, Builder.

Wiston, Biggar (Wiston & Robertson parish) R Shaw
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NS 957 318 An evaluation was carried out in July 2005 on a sub-circular mound, roughly 28m in diameter and 1.3m high, recorded as the site of a market cross (NS93SE 7).

The mound was found originally to have been a slight natural clay topographic feature, 0.7m high, through which a number of pits or linear features were cut at an indeterminate point in history. The mound was subsequently enhanced by the dumping of a series of sterile deposits that buried the original ground surface, raising the mound to at least 1.3m, although this may originally have been slightly higher. While there are some features on the upper surface of the mound, these do not appear to be of any antiquity.

Report to be lodged with WoSAS SMR.

Sponsor: Mr Steve Teale.

STIRLING

Strathard Historic Route, Aberfoyle M Johnson
(Aberfoyle; Buchanan parishes) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NN 362 094; NN 398 094; NN 406 086 Five evaluation trenches were excavated in April 2005 along the route of a military road and a statute labour road in Strathard, to the E of Inversnaid, as part of a feasibility study examining a proposal to develop old road routes into walking and cycling routes. The roads are known historically to be early 18th century. The project involved volunteers from the local community.

Two trenches were hand-excavated across the military road on the N shore of Loch Arklet, between Garrison Farm and Corriearklet (NN 362 094). Three trenches were excavated by machine across the statute labour road which runs parallel to the B829, one at NN 398 094 and two at NN 406 086.

These trenches revealed that the road was constructed differently along its length, according to the local topography. Across boggy areas of peat the road was constructed of redeposited glacial till with larger stones at the base, to provide a dry surface. On higher and better drained ground there was no laid surface, and instead the subsoil was cut into to provide a level surface. On steeper slopes, a raised platform was constructed by dumping material along the contour line to create a level surface.

Report lodged with Stirling SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Strathard Community Futures.

Buchanan Smithy (Buchanan parish) J Mitchell
Road bridge

NS 4610 8958 Substantial stone bridge, with internal (carriage) width of c 5m, over a tributary of the Doghouse Burn on the N Side of Buchanan Smithy, near Drymen. Evidence of a road leading to it from SE.

Running parallel with the present B837, probably a section of the original Drymen to Rowardennan road, which was re-aligned during the third quarter of the 18th century. Subsequently incorporated into the internal roadway system of the Parks of Buchanan, as shown on the 6" OS 1st edition map. Now disused except as a footpath. Bridge in danger of being destroyed by trees growing through the masonry.

Sponsor: Drymen & District Local History Society.



Fig 93. Ardveich (AR3). Rocky outcrop. (Photo: G Currie)

Ardveich (Comrie parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rocks

NN 61860 24821 **AR1**. Outcrop in rough pasture, 300m NNE of Ardveich farmhouse; one cup, 55 x 28mm.

NN 61780 24858 **AR2**. Boulder, 3 x 1.5 x 0.8m; at least three cups. Two at E: 45 x 12mm, and one on W: 50 x 18mm.

NN 62129 24866 **AR3**. At N edge of a rocky knoll, 500m NE of Ardveich farmhouse, shelf with seven cups; five at 35 x 12mm, one at 30 x 10mm and one at 45 x 12mm.

Corrie (Drymen parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NS 49087 95467 **CO1**. Stretch of exposed bedrock, 2.2 x 0.5m, 500m N of Corrie Farm; three cups: 50 x 20mm, 45 x 15mm and 40 x 12mm.

Drymen Parish Church (Drymen parish)

R Cachart
(SUAT)

NS 4738 8807 Gravestone recording and an evaluation were undertaken in August and September 2005 on the site of a proposed annexe at the E end of Drymen Parish Church. It was hoped that grave cuts would be revealed, so that the proposed piled foundations for the new annexe could avoid burials. A deeper investigation trench was cut on the slope to the E of the church. A pipe trench for a new gas service on the SW side of the church was also monitored.

The evaluation revealed and recorded buried gravestones, but only one grave cut was recorded. The deep investigation trench revealed a substantial depth of made ground on the hillslope, but no burials. The pipe trench revealed a grave cut below the present pathway. Several medieval pottery sherds and a gravestone that pre-dates the present church indicated that an earlier church and graveyard had occupied the site.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: Congregational Board of Drymen Parish Church.

Dunblane (Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

T Cowie

Early Bronze Age flat axehead

(NMS)

NN 78 00 Early Bronze Age axehead found by Mr A Cameron while metal detecting in a field near the southern edge of Dunblane. This is the fifth bronze axehead to have been discovered in this field (*DES 2004*, 128). A developed flat axe of Bandon type and

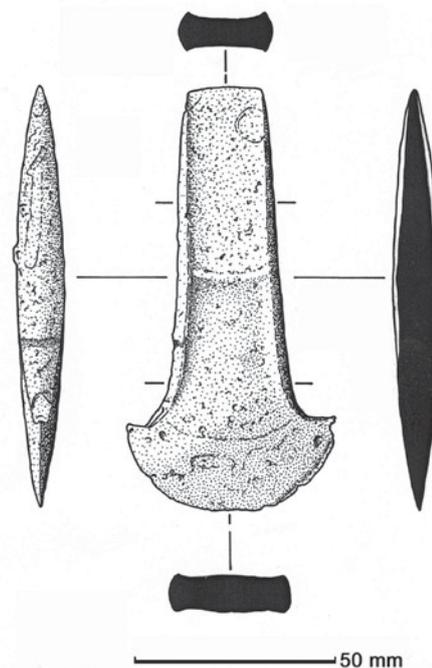


Fig 94. Dunblane. Early Bronze Age flat axehead. Drawn by Alan Braby (© NMS)

typologically the latest of the five, this additional find reinforces the likelihood that the discoveries represent multiple deposits made over an extended period of time.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.13/05) and allocated to Dunblane Museum.

Dunblane Cathedral
(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

H Heard

Geophysical survey

NN 782 014 A GPR survey of Dunblane Cathedral was carried out in February and March 2005 prior to a proposed rewiring of the cathedral.

A number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin were identified, mainly within the N and S aisles, ranging in depth from 0.35–1.4m. A large area of strong, complex anomalies situated within the N aisle at an average depth of 1.25m may be of archaeological interest, possibly representing areas of debris or previous foundations.

Report lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Wester Cambushinnie Farm

(Dunblane & Lecropt parish)

S Farrell

Standing building recording

NN 7909 0666 Building recording was undertaken in June and July 2005 for the mill and cottage/bothy of Wester Cambushinnie Farm (NN70NE 4) prior to their conversion to housing. Work revealed the cottage/bothy dated from the late 18th century, and was little changed. The mill was more recent, having been rebuilt in the early 20th century due to a fire.

Full report lodged with Stirling SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: Mr G Spurway.

Braentrian (Kenmore parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 65784 34018 **BR1**. Outcrop, 2.7 x 1.2 x 0.7m, 600m SW of Braentrian Farm; at least 24 cup marks ranging from 70 x 30mm to 20 x 8mm.



Fig 95. Braentrian (BR1). Cup-marked rock. (Photo: G Currie)

Creag Liath (Kenmore parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 68182 35024 **CL1**. On NW-facing slope of Creag Liath on 460m contour, boulder, 3.2 x 1.2 x 0.9m; one cup, 40 x 10mm, with ?shallow cup to N.

West of Balfroon Village (Killearn parish)

A Saville
(NMS)

Perforated stone

c NS 531 879 Flat pebble with hour-glass perforation found by Mr Michael Boyle on riverbank 1 mile W of the village. Max. dimension 88mm; Th 20mm; Wt 184g. Undated but likely to be prehistoric.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.42/05) and allocated to Smith Art Gallery & Museum, Stirling.



Fig 96. Balfroon. Perforated stone.

Duinish (Killin parish)

G Currie

Cup-marked rock

NN 39243 25466 **DU1**. Boulder, 3.4 x 1.9 x 1.4m, 50m N of NN32NE 11; four cups, three of which are 45 x 12mm and one at 40 x 12mm.

Doone Castle (Kilmadock parish)

D Stewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 728 010 A watching brief was undertaken in August 2005 during the machine-excavation of a 36m long pipe trench, up to 0.8m deep, and the hand-excavation of a shallow 31m cable trench in the grassed area to the N of the castle. The works revealed no features or finds of archaeological significance.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS 

Doone Roman Fort (Kilmadock parish)

G Ewart

Watching brief

(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NN 728 010 A watching brief was undertaken in May 2005 during the excavation of post-holes for the laying of concrete foundations for wooden gate posts in the Guardianship area. Nothing of archaeological interest was found.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , Kilmadock Development Trust.

East Coldoch (Kincardine parish)

D Woolliscroft,

Iron Age settlement

B Hoffmann

NS 703 986 A final season of excavation on the large ditched roundhouse (NS79NW 34; *DES 2004*, 129) confirmed the presence of four structural periods, of which the second and third had burned down. Below these, a series of smaller roundhouses were uncovered, along with part of the palisade slot of a palisaded enclosure already traced elsewhere on the site, and from the air. Part of the ditch of a narrow rectangular enclosure was also uncovered, which extended beyond the excavated area.

Sponsor: Roman Gask Project.

STIRLING

Bannockburn (St Ninians parish)
18th-century heart brooch

J Shiels
(NMS)

NS 80 88 Silver heart brooch with a missing pin inscribed with the initials 'M S', which are presumably those of the owner, recovered by metal detecting. The brooch is cast and has a constriction bar for retaining the pin, while a post-casting crudely cut crown surmounts the heart. Scottish heart brooches are typified by the crown which surmounts the heart and are often referred to as 'Luckenbooth' brooches, being commonly sold from Edinburgh's Old Town luckenbooths in the 18th century as love tokens and as protection against witchcraft. These date to the medieval period in France where they were popular fashion accessories in the 14th century, however Scottish examples are traditionally believed to date to no earlier than around 1700 and remain popular to the present day. Dimensions 31.55 x 22.8mm. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.29/05) and allocated to Smith Art Gallery & Museum, Stirling.



Fig 97. Bannockburn. 18th-century silver heart brooch.

Kildean, Stirling (St Ninians parish)
Evaluation

M Roy
(AOC Archaeology)

NS 7839 9577 An evaluation was undertaken in May 2005 on cropmarks (NS79NE 16) within the site of a proposed residential development on open pastoral land. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Halcrow Group Ltd.

Lower Polmaise, Fallin
(St Ninians parish)

L Dunbar, D Wilson
(AOC Archaeology)

Evaluation; standing building recording

NS 834 928 Prior to the redevelopment of the rough pasture fields, a 5% evaluation and historic building survey were undertaken in February 2005 of the remains of a 'walled garden' associated with Lower Polmaise Mansion House (NS89SW 19), demolished in 1959. The evaluation consisted of 17 trenches totalling 4604m². This included a section across the large ditch feature (NS89SW 18) on the NW side of the site. The only remains and artefacts encountered related to 19th/20th-century activity associated with the walled garden, such as drains, white-glazed ceramic, brick, blue slate and flower pot fragments.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Ian White Associates for Snowie Ltd.

Mar's Wark, Stirling (Stirling parish)
Watching brief

D Stewart
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 7922 9377 A watching brief was undertaken in April 2005 at the Mar Lodge Cemetery during remedial work following a wall collapse. These works followed a programme of test trenching in January and February 2005 under the supervision of Lorna Main (Stirling Council). The test pits indicated a significant spread of random skeletal material to depths below 2m, with no obvious intact burials.

The area to be investigated comprised the site of an old roadside tenement, believed to have been partly demolished in the last quarter of the 19th century, and the ruins of which have been incorporated into the Mar Lodge Cemetery. The building appears to have been destroyed by the process of demolishing the roadside wall to gain entry, and subsequently gutting the interior, leaving only the N, W and S exterior walls standing. A new roadside wall was then constructed and the empty interior backfilled with a thick deposit of graveyard-derived debris. The position of the tenement is now represented by a raised platform of soil and debris, 3.5m above both the local street level to the E and the gardens of the Valley Lodge to the N. This new surface over the tenement ruins is possibly the same level as the tenement garden on the W side of the ruin and is certainly equivalent to the cemetery ground surface.

Further excavation revealed more human remains, but no intact burials. For the most part, only the dominant forms comprising long bones, pelvises and skulls were present. The minor bones were possibly left *in situ*, or perhaps the rest of the bones lie elsewhere in the main infill deposit.

The structures uncovered or further exposed by these works consisted of parts of the two remaining tenement walls to the N and W, as well as the new roadside wall to the E and the large garden N side revetting wall.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Stirling Council.

Stirling Castle, Palace (Stirling parish) G Ewart, D Murray
Standing building recording; excavation (Kirkdale Archaeology)
NS 789 940

Ladies Lookout

This extensive excavation, between October 2004 and August 2005, covered the southern half of the open terrace known as the Ladies Lookout and was the second phase of work (*DES 2004*, 129–30). This area lies at the extreme SW corner of the present castle circuit and immediately W of the W range of the mid-16th-century Palace block of James V. It also lies immediately S of the 17th-century Governor's Kitchen, itself built over the 12th-century remains of the Chapel of St Michael.

The area presently comprises three separate terraces, the lowest of which accommodates at least two gun positions firing S and NW. The other two terraces are the landscaped remains of a variety of building and landscaping programmes, dating primarily from the later 15th century and culminating in major works during the 19th century. These upper terraces were to a large extent excavated in the Ladies Lookout first phase of work, and revealed traces of a kitchen immediately S of the present Governor's Kitchen to the N of the site. On its E side, evidence was found of the footings of what is probably an incomplete external stair of early 18th-century date, and the sequence of buildings known as the Ablution House, which was only demolished in the later 20th century. Beneath the latter, fragmentary traces of buildings of apparent 13th- and 14th-century date were also identified.

The most recent programme of work concentrated on the lower terrace, and was intended to shed light on the changes in the outer rampart line as well as add to the ongoing interpretation of the exceedingly complicated W gallery phasing. Removal of the

later gun platforms revealed earlier/18th-century versions similarly placed, albeit within a possibly earthwork parapet. These in turn were laid over a colossal earthwork, which extended the effective limits of the site to its present alignment out over the steeply terraced bedrock of the castle rock at this point. However, below this horizon was a further earthwork of 16th-century date, the function of which is still unclear but which also projected the natural line of the castle defences out to the W. Evidence of a timber structure was also picked up in the form of post-holes respecting the natural limit of the site, but which appear to be of late medieval date at the earliest.

The synthesis of the results of the Ladies Lookout excavation phases 1 and 2 is ongoing, but appears to show that the natural/pre-16th-century limits of the site are represented by a line roughly commensurate with the E terrace later to receive the Ablution House, etc.

An extensive finds assemblage, of primarily late and post-medieval date, includes coins, pottery, glass and metal artefacts.

Standing building recording within Palace block

This programme of work carried on from the 2003-4 survey and excavation within the Palace block (*DES 2004*, 129-30), and was undertaken in advance of necessary remedial work on the fabric of the building.

The upstanding building recording was concentrated primarily on the suite of rooms at the principal level. These comprise the royal apartments – with the King's chambers to the N of the quadrangle and the Queen's chamber on the S side. The E side contains the royal bedrooms, and the W comprises a gallery allowing access between the N and S ranges.

The main aim of the recording work was to form a comprehensive record of all significant elements within each chamber – doors, windows, fireplaces, etc., and also to retrieve any surviving details of the sequence of decorative schemes, partitions, and ceiling details, which have been removed in antiquity. The comprehensive repair and conversion programmes enacted on the royal apartments, in particular throughout the 18th and 19th centuries as they were converted to military use for the garrison, have removed much of the 16th-century details.

The quadrangular plan of the Palace, with occupation on two floors over a vaulted basement, dates from c 1542 and is the work of King James V. The new building was intended as accommodation for himself and his new queen, Mary of Guise. However, the results of the recent survey confirm that substantial elements of the present layout date from the reign of James IV and earlier. Essentially, the plan that James V devised was the integration of a series of buildings grouped around a courtyard and within an outer rampart to create a regular plan following current European principles for a royal palace. It is now clear that the triple courtyard layout within Stirling Castle today is the result of a series of natural terraces in the bedrock, and they in turn have defined the limits of a series of enclosures over many centuries. The Palace of James V is built around the so-called Lion's Den, which was an open courtyard during the reign of James IV, defined by at least two separate structures on its E side: a range on two levels on its S side and a gallery-like range on its W side. The 12th-century Chapel of St Michael defined at least part of this layout on the N side. These separate structures formed the basis for the Palace of James V, and one of the principal aims of the archaeological investigation was to identify residual and new build.

The removal of asbestos prompted monitoring work. All the rooms on the principal floor were affected, except the W range. Evidence of the sub-floor deposits and structures up to a depth of c 0.3m were recorded. The results showed how the latest floors of the principal apartments were constructed over dwarf walls, which

featured recycled masonry from earlier paved surfaces. Artefacts retrieved include a child's shoe and a leather scabbard for a short sword or dirk-like weapon.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Ballantine's Distillery, Dumbarton

(Dumbarton parish)

D Sproat
(AOC Archaeology)

Standing building recording

NS 398 751 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken in December 2004 and January 2005 in advance of the demolition of the 1930s buildings of Ballantine's Distillery (NS37NE 47.00) in Castle Street. These works were undertaken after the demolition of some of the buildings, and consisted of an external photographic and written record in addition to a brief photographic and written record of the interior of two of the buildings.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Carvill Group Ltd.

Dumbarton Castle (Dumbarton parish)

Watching brief

C Shaw
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 4005 7440 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2004 during the clearing and removal of vegetation and soil in an area near the portcullis on the E side of the main stairway through the castle complex (NS47SW 5.00). This area consisted of a purpose-built platform just S of the E side of the portcullis. The platform measured c 5 x 2m, with a roughly metalled or cobbled surface, and no clear structural function beyond the reinforcement of the rock face.

The shallow excavations required for the creation of new bicycle racks on the bowling green immediately within the castle compound was monitored. Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed.

NS 3999 7448 A number of artefacts were found by a visitor, and the area where they were reported to have been discovered was examined: on the surface to the W of the staircase leading from the guardhouse to the portcullis arch. The finds include a copper-alloy coin, green-glazed pottery, a piece of black glass or black glazed pottery, clay pipe stems, a small quantity of animal bone, and a number of sherds of white glazed and patterned pottery. These finds were unstratified and are of limited archaeological interest.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

Dumbarton Castle (Dumbarton parish)

Evaluation; watching brief

D Stewart
(Kirkdale Archaeology)

NS 4000 7440 A short programme of clearance and evaluation was undertaken in January 2005. The site consisted of the walled-off area below King George's Battery on the S side of Dumbarton Castle rock, an irregular-shaped courtyard containing two adjoined buildings. It was hoped that original occupation surfaces might be revealed; in particular, the cobbled W half of the site was expected to exhibit the footprints of lost structures. Following this initial work, a watching brief was undertaken while contractors cut a number of drain and foundation trenches.

This area appears to have been a Victorian addition, set against the old sea wall of a Georgian gun battery. All structures and features seen during these works therefore date from the mid- and late 19th century to the late 20th century. The basic structure is mostly intact, comprising the new sea wall, the two store sheds and the general levelling deposits. An original gateway positioned halfway down

WEST LOTHIAN

the compound had been demolished, probably to improve access to the end of the site. The cobbling at the W end of the site seemed to respect the line of the gateway and consequently was probably in place while the gateway was in use.

NS 3996 7453 A small excavation was undertaken in July 2005 around the French Prison, which lies just S of the Duke of York's Battery. The aim was to examine the foundations to assess the nature of the underlying material and assist in establishing suitable areas for engineering work.

Previous archaeological work had been carried out on the N and W sides of the building (*DES 2001*, 98) in the form of small trial trenches with similar criteria. This was expanded upon, exploring additional sections of the building in order to ascertain the relationship between the building and the underlying bedrock. Stone-lined drains and other features were exposed and recorded, which appeared to pre-date the French Prison.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

Cochno Road, Hardgate (Old Kilpatrick parish) A Duffy
Evaluation (AOC Archaeology)

NS 498 734 Due to the proximity of Duntocher Roman fort and prehistoric cup and ring markings (NS57SW 33, NS57SW 36 and NS57SW 71), an evaluation was carried out in October and November 2005 in advance of a proposed residential development on the NW outskirts of Hardgate. No features of archaeological significance were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Mactaggart and Mickel.

WEST LOTHIAN

South Bridge, House of the Binns D Wilson
(Abercorn parish) (AOC Archaeology)

Excavation; standing building recording

NT 051 779 As part of the conservation of the South Bridge within the grounds of the House of the Binns (NT07NE 4), a programme of excavation and historic building survey was required in September 2005. The excavation comprised the removal of turf from the top of the bridge down to the stone arch. No artefacts were recovered. A stone-by-stone survey of the bridge walls and abutments plus the arches was undertaken, along with a written and photographic record. No date could be assigned to the construction of the bridge, although cartographic evidence shows a southern approach to the house being used in the 18th century.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

22b High Street, Linlithgow (Linlithgow parish) G Geddes
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 0044 7715 A watching brief was carried out in January and February 2005 as service trenches were hand dug. The trench was c 1m deep, 0.7m wide and c 10m long, parallel to that supervised in April 2004 (*DES 2004*, 131–2). The trench was located outside the garden wall and may have provided an opportunity to detect archaeological features that did not survive within the garden.

The excavation confirmed the observations of 2004. The area had been heavily disturbed by the insertion of a late 19th-century sewer at a depth of c 0.9m and an associated inspection cover. The disturbed material produced copious amounts of 19th-century pottery, pantile fragments, mortar and coal.

Report lodged with West Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Andell Architects.

46 High Street, Linlithgow (Linlithgow parish) K Clapperton
Watching brief (Headland Archaeology)

NT 0040 7719 A watching brief was carried out during the removal of a garden wall at the back of 46 High Street in September 2005. As the site was centrally situated within Linlithgow, there was a good possibility of medieval remains being sealed in section behind the wall (*DES 2002*, 117).

The garden wall was constructed of stone rubble, rounded medium to large boulders. The deposits behind comprised a large quantity of mixed construction refuse, possibly relating to building work undertaken in the 1950s, identified by a local resident, and to a sealed garden soil, finds from which are modern. No finds of archaeological significance were recovered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

Linlithgow Palace (Linlithgow parish) G Ewart
Watching brief (Kirkdale Archaeology)

NT 0022 7735 A watching brief was undertaken in December 2005 during the removal of cobblestones in the pend within the old E entrance. Two small trenches were excavated to investigate possible early floor survivals or any other visible features.

The pend has seen several recent phases of repairs, with a drain being inserted along the N side of the structure and the eastern 5m of corridor floor having been concreted over. The existing loose cobbles, however, appeared to be of some antiquity.

These works revealed the top of the pit prison running under the E end of the pend and coming to within 250mm of the present cobbled surface. The loose deposits banked against the S side of the vault were levelling-up deposits, put in place to provide a level on which to lay the cobbles. A compacted layer of coal dust was thought to be an occupation surface created at a time when the vault was part exposed.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: HS .

Mill Road, Linlithgow (Linlithgow parish) R Engl
Watching brief (AOC Archaeology)

NS 985 776 A watching brief was undertaken in June and July 2005 during topsoil stripping of a proposed development area near the site of a previously excavated Bronze Age cist (*DES 1998*, 97). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Alan France Management Ltd.

Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow Bridge S Badger
(Linlithgow parish) (CFA Archaeology)
Evaluation

NS 9861 7776 An evaluation was carried out during October 2005 on land adjoining an industrial estate in Linlithgow Bridge. Twenty-three trenches covering 1602m² (10% of the development area) were excavated. No features of archaeological interest were discovered.

Report lodged with West Lothian SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: Jet Construction Ltd.

Blackburn House (Livingston parish) T Addyman
Standing building recording (Addyman Associates)

NT 0008 6560 Analytical observations were made of this small country house (NT06NE 56), associated outbuildings and steading of c 1760. Evidence was noted for remodelling of the upper parts of the main house, and alteration of the fenestration on the N (entrance) frontage; alterations perhaps at the time of the addition of the present porch – early 19th century (?by Gillespie Graham).

Within the house interior, evidence for the original form of wooden fireplace surrounds and panelling was recorded. Of particular note was evidence for architraves with pulvinated friezes of retrospective character.

An assessment of the early finishes was made in order to guide reinstatement. In most areas evidence for false ruling-out was seen; however there was no evidence that the structure had been painted. The S frontage may have been treated differently, with evidence suggesting raised, regularly formed ribbon pointing (overlying dressings and rubblework alike) to simulate ashlar work.

Sponsors: Cockburn Conservation Trust, Simpson & Brown Architects.

Alderstone House, Livingston

(Mid Calder parish)
Standing building recording

T Addyman
(Addyman Associates)

NT 0438 6628 Architectural analysis in October 2005 of this former country house revealed that there is little surviving fabric pre-dating the 17th century, despite knowledge of structures on the site into the 16th century. The earliest part of the existing building is to the NW, the main range of what was likely to have been a small L-plan tower house or laird's house (NT06NW 4). The surviving range retains a vaulted lower storey with broad arched kitchen fireplace, some early chamfered windows and parts of its crow-stepped gables (the S gable now seen within the roof space). On the N elevation there is a small projecting latrine outlet, supported by two moulded corbels that may be re-used in their present location.

In the mid- to late 18th century the house was greatly extended, with a new wing to the E, widening to the S, and a detached small court of offices to the W. The N and S elevations of the new wing and the E gable end were symmetrically arranged. This phase saw the use of openings with raised margins with rounded inner arises, raised margins at the principal angles and ogee wall head cornices. Such details were also applied to the earlier wing.

A broad projecting bay was added to the E end of the S elevation at the beginning of the 19th century. Later in the same century the house was extensively remodelled, with new fenestration, and chamfers being cut around the pre-existing windows, and some probable modification to the floor levels and internal arrangement of rooms in the E wing.

The early 20th century saw further remodelling of some of the principal ground floor rooms and the stairwell. A further bay projection was added to the centre of the S elevation.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Walker Timber Ltd, Simpson & Brown Architects.

WESTERN ISLES

Lewis Coastal Chapel Sites

Survey

R C Barrowman

- NB 5229 6542 **Teampall Rònain**, Eoropie (NB56NW 2).
NB 51928 65157 **Teampall Mholuaidh**, Eoropie (NB56NW 3).
NB 50728 64062 **Teampall Thòmais**, Swainbost machair (NB56SW 3).
NB 50861 63812 **Teampall Pheadair**, Swainbost machair (NB56SW 2).
NB 4910 6250 **Teampall Chliamain**, Arnistean (NB46SE 50).
NB 43282 59301 **Teampall nan CròNaomh**, Galson (NB45NW 1).
NB 40989 57313 **Teampall Bhrìghid**, Melbost (NB45NW 5).

- NB 3792 5499
NB 353 517
NB 28833 48905

NB 18602 42588

NB 19406 41847

NB 1505 4073

NB 1505 4073

NB 19130 34628

NB 10446 37699

NB 0891 3673

NB 03872 37898

NB 04800 33870

NA 98983 24198

NA 990 243

NB 3858 2104

?NB 389 234

NB 399 248

NB 423 328

NB 485 323

NB 5163 3355

NB 50786 29213

NB 49020 41540

NB 5440 4801

NB 385 210

Outer Isles

NG 4183 9766

NG 412 983

NG 4306 9860

HW 8091 3235

HW 621 305

NA 7262 4684

Additional possible sites

- NB 5425 5149
NB 50781 66013
NB 5123 6564
NB 1397 4191
NB 09793 38873

Teampall Pheadair, Siader (NB35SE 10).

Teampall Mhuire, Barvas (NB35SE 7).

Teampall Eòin, Port More, Bragar (NB24NE 3).

Teampall Chiarain, Liamsiader, Carloway (NB14SE 3).

Teampall Mhicheil, Cirbhig, Carloway (NB14SE 6).

Teampall Dhonain, Little Bernera (NB14SE 5).

Teampall Mhicheil, Little Bernera (NB14SE 5).

Teampall Chirceboist, St Macra's, Great Bernera (NB13SE 3).

Teampall Pheadair, Pabbay Mòr (NB13NW 1).

Teampall Bhaltois, Valtos (NB03NE 2).

Taigh a' Bheannaich, Aird Uig (NB03NW 1).

Baile na Cille (Teampall Chrìosd), Timsгарry (NB03SW 2).

Teampall Mhealastadh, Mealasta (NA92SE 1).

Taigh nan Cailleachan Dubha, Mealasta (NA92SE 3).

Teampall Chaluim Chille, Eilean Chaluim Chille, Crobeag (NB32SE 1).

?**An Teampall St Pharaer**, Cathanais – Suardal?

An Teampall, Rànais, Leurbost.

Teampall Leannain, Stornoway (NB43SW 8).

Eglais Chaluim Chille, Aoidhe (NB43SE 5).

Teampall Chùistein, Garrabost, Point (NB53SW 4).

Teampall Rubha Chirc, Gob a'chearc, Point (NB52NW 1).

Teampall Aulaidh, Griais (NB44SE 3).

Teampall Mhicheil, Tolstadh bho Thuath (NB54NW 4).

Teampall Chaluim Chille, Garry?

Chapel on Eilean an Tighe, Shiants, Lochs (NG49NW 4).

Airighean na h-Annaid, Garbh Eilean, Shiants, Lochs (NG49NW 2).

Teampall Mhuire, Eilean Mhuire, Shiants, Lochs (NG49NW 1).

Rona – **St Ronan's Church** and settlement, Ness (HW83SW 1).

Sula Sgeir – **Sgeir an Teampail/Tigh Beannaichte**, Ness (HW63SW 1).

Teampall Beannachadh, Flannan Isles, Uig (NA74NW 1).

Dun Othail, Tolstadh (NB55SW 1).

Luchrabain, Rubha Gob (NB56NW 1).

Cunndal, Eoropie (NB56NW 27).

Eilean Fir Chrothair, Uig, near Bernera (NB14SW 18).

Pabay Beag, Pabay Mor, Uig.

WESTERN ISLES

A desk-based assessment undertaken in the first year (2004) of the Lewis Coastal Chapel Sites survey identified 37 chapel sites in Lewis and its outlying islands. In addition, five potential chapel sites were identified. In 2004, 16 sites were prioritised for walkover survey. Plane table survey was also completed of three sites.

In 2005, detailed topographic survey of three sites was undertaken: Teampall Mhealastadh, Uig; Taigh nan Cailleachan Dubha, Uig; and Teampall Pheadair, Swainbost. The chapel site of St Mary's on Eilean an Tighe (formerly known as Eilean na Cille) on the Shiant Islands was also surveyed.

Overall, the greatest threat to those sites visited is from coastal erosion, most of the sites surviving as low walls or banks. In addition, thick vegetation cover that dies down to below ground level, and therefore exacerbates wind erosion of the soil, in the winter (especially Butterbur) was identified at some sites, as well as occasional rabbit erosion and trample from grazing animals.

The medieval or later settlements once associated with many of these chapels were identified at Teampall Chiarain, Teampall Pheadair, Siader, and Teampall Mhealastadh and Taigh nan Cailleachan Dubha in Uig. The old road and settlement at Teampall Pheadair, Swainbost, can also be seen nearby.

Possible monastic settlements were identified during walkover survey at Taigh a'Bheannaich and Teampall Rubha Chirc; and during desk-based assessment at Airighean na h-Annaid, Shiants, Rona, Cunndal, Eilean Fir Chrothair and Pabay Beag.

The majority of the chapels identified are ruined, small, single-chambered, and situated where older townships were located. A small group of chapels are larger, partially upstanding and served once as head churches of a parish, e.g. Teampall Pheadair, Swainbost, Eaglais Chaluum Chille, Aoidhe, or have been identified as possibly post-Reformation: Teampall Chirceboist. Only the partially upstanding Teampall Eòin has evidence of a nave and a chancel, and yet is of the same small proportions as single-chambered churches such as Taigh a'Bheannaich and Teampall nan Crò'Naomh. The best-preserved example is 12th- to 14th-century Teampall Mholuaidh (St Moluag's church), which is a listed building and still in use by the Episcopal Church. Five of the chapel sites are now unlocated.

Report lodged with Western Isles SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , University of Glasgow.

Dùn Èistean Archaeology Project

(Barvas parish)

R C Barrowman

(GUARD)

Fortified settlement on sea stack

NB 5355 6501 The Dùn Èistean Archaeology Project is a multi-disciplinary field project running for three years, drawing on previous work (*DES 2002*, 119) and also the results of a series of separately funded projects, which include documentary research, place-name analysis and the collection of oral traditions. The project includes an archaeological survey of the N of Ness (the Ness Archaeological Landscape Survey) as well as the excavations and post-excavation work at Dùn Èistean.

The first season of excavation was completed at the end of August 2005, and an extensive desk-based assessment has been completed of the NALS area, which has identified over 300 potential archaeological sites. Both the survey and excavation aspects of the project incorporate local and student volunteers.

In July and August 2005, two large excavation areas were opened to investigate the largest rectangular building (Structure A) on the W side of the island and the dun (Structure G) at the NE, seaward side of the site. These ruins were all assessed in trial excavation trenches opened during previous work (*DES 2001*, 99–100; *DES 2002*, 119). A smaller trench was also opened over the turf and stone wall (Structure H), but no excavation was undertaken below turf and topsoil removal.

The ruined turf walls and stone footings of Structure A measured over 20m long, and the building appeared from the 2001 topographic survey to be divided into two parts, aligned SW–NE, and possibly representing a dwelling and outbuilding built side-by-side with a gap between them. The 2005 excavation trench measured 21 x 7m maximum and bore out many of the conclusions from the earlier survey. However, it also added evidence that both buildings were inhabited, each with a central peat hearth. Below an abandonment layer of peat ash and broken pottery, each building had a compacted clay floor utilising the surface of the natural clay above the bedrock. Both dwellings were built from stone-clad earth wall footings with turf on top, and were clearly closely contemporary, being reminiscent of more recent blackhouses, the ruins of which can still be seen in Ness. Finds were limited to sherds of locally hand-made craggan, flakes of flint, corroded pieces of iron and a small shard of glass, and all suggest a 16th- to 18th-century date for the buildings. At the end of the excavation, part of the abutting earth and stone walls of each structure were dismantled and traces of a third, earlier, structure were uncovered below. Only the hearth and some adjacent paving with a possible post-slot had survived; the remainder of the building was presumably destroyed to rebuild the two more recent structures. Following the cessation of primary use and abandonment of the structures, the walls slumped and a temporary shelter was built into the rubble at the N end of Room 1.

The topographic survey and small evaluation trench on the circular mound, Structure G, had revealed that below the rubble lay the remains of a square tower. In 2005, a large trench was opened across the mound, 30 x 9m maximum, to investigate not only the tower, but also the area around it where the geophysical survey had suggested were the remains of a circular structure, possibly a rock-cut ditch. An early 20th-century marker cairn on top of the mound first had to be removed for health and safety reasons, and the stone from this was quantified and stacked separately to allow for possible reconstruction in the future. The removal of the turf and the latest layer of collapsed soil and rubble from the trench revealed that the circular raised area upon which the tower was built is a natural rock platform, and not an earlier structure as was first thought. By the end of the first season of excavation, part of the collapse around the tower had been completely removed to reveal well-built stonework, bonded with clay, and probably utilising a core of specially mixed clay and peat. At first the interior face of the wall remained elusive, presumably reflecting damage during 19th-century investigations by MacPhail and later re-use of the hollow in the top of the mound as a temporary overnight shelter on the island. By the end of the excavation the first indications of an interior face were uncovered, giving a possible overall thickness of up to 2m for the base of the tower wall. The wall also incorporated around 1m of core material, and was clearly built to carry a considerable load, and therefore height, of masonry. This structure will be investigated over the next two years, with the interior of the tower being the focus of the project next year. First indications are that it was built in one phase, and finds of a musket ball, flakes of flint and sherds of craggan indicate that, like Structure A, the tower dates to between the 16th and 18th centuries AD.

Archive to be deposited in Western Isles SMR and NMRS.

Sponsors: HS , HLF, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, Comunn Eachdraidh Nis, Comunn na Gàidhlig, Clan Morrison Society, University of Glasgow.

Isle of Harris Survey (Harris parish)

Survey; trial excavation

J R Hunter

A 3-week field project in June and July 2005 was intended to complement the previous season of fieldwork (*DES 2004*, 135) in consolidating survey in three topographically distinctive parts



Fig 98. Isle of Harris survey. Uncovering a buried structure at Borve, Harris.

of Harris: mountain, machair, and the area around Rodel at the S of the island.

In the first of these, detailed planning of a multi-period landscape was undertaken at Glen Meavig (NB 098 055), with additional fieldwalking in the area around Huisinis (NA 998 145). Exploratory excavation also took place within a shieling site in Langadale (NB 146 121).

In the machair, fieldwalking was extended along the coast from Horgabost to Scarista. Of particular interest was the discovery of a sand-buried structure at Borve (NG 0281 9447), which will be a focus of attention next season. Further geophysical survey at Horgabost (NG 044 968) was followed by trial excavation and likely later prehistoric structures and boundaries were identified.

At Rodel (NG 046 832), trial trenches were put through several turf/earthen features but these did not appear to be structural, although sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. A section through the wall of a blackhouse provided useful structural information.

Archive to be deposited in Western Isles SMR and NMRS.
Sponsors: Leader+, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar and Western Isles Enterprise, Harris Development Ltd, University of Birmingham.

Hirta, St Kilda (Harris parish)
Survey; excavation

S Dennis
(NTS)

NF 1015 9935 A small-scale excavation continued between April and September 2005 relating to the drainage across the street in front of House 6 on the main street, Hirta. The intention was to provide a duct for electricity cables leading into the house as well

as improve the drainage around the house. The finds within the drain fill are from between 1860 and 1930.

The annual monitoring of cleits within the Cleit Preservation Programme continued. Also, a photographic record of drystone structures, including the head dyke, within the Village Bay area was resumed.

An annual survey of the coastline within Village Bay was undertaken to assess the impact of damage on archaeological deposits, especially in light of the severe storms of January 2005. The survey indicated that considerable erosion had taken place since last year.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsors: HS, NTS.

The Village, Hirta, St Kilda R Will, I Shearer, D Maguire
(Harris parish) (GUARD)

19th-century crofting village; prehistoric remains

NF 100 994 (centre) In June and July 2005, a survey and limited excavation were carried out in the Village (NF19NW 21). The surveys consisted of mainly geophysical survey over five croftlands centred on the burial ground. Trenches were opened over areas where geophysical anomalies had been detected in 2004 (DES 2004, 136), in order to establish whether these anomalies related to *in situ* archaeological deposits.

The geophysical surveys this year identified a number of anomalies that may represent structures, enclosures, trackways and terraces. The limited excavation identified possible structural remains, along with numerous sherds of coarse, hand-made pottery

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and stone tools that were recovered from the topsoil. No *in situ* archaeological deposits were excavated. The work was carried out with the assistance of NTS Work Parties.

Report lodged with Western Isles SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: NTS.

Balallan to Laxay Replacement Water Main S Jacobson
(Lochs parish) (Rathmell Archaeology)
Watching brief

NB 328 219 (area) A watching brief was carried out in July 2005 on an element of the Balallan to Laxay replacement water main. No archaeological remains were identified other than those associated with the steading at NB 3292 2181, of which only the northern stone boundary dyke was cut by the trenching.

Report to be lodged with Western Isles SMR.
Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie for Scottish Water Solutions.

Rubha Leathann (Loch Seaforth) M R Curtis, G R Curtis
(Lochs parish)
Stone settings; burial cairn

NB 2458 1668 Two annular settings of rounded stones, c 30cm, with an internal diameter of c 2.5m and c 0.5m high. The eastern one may have an entrance. They are c 20m apart and are located just above high tide level on a low rise on a stony shore. Tide heights here are limited by the narrows at the falls of Loch Seaforth, and therefore may be the same as in prehistoric times.

NB 2435 1683 Burial cairn of stones mostly covered with grass; about 10m wide (E-W) by about 16m long. The stones are less than 0.4m, except for two which are about 0.75m long. The cairn is almost 2m high above the present heather-covered peaty ground and is built directly on the underlying till surface, which is exposed on the shoreward side.

Located adjacent to the rocky S shore of Tòb Kintaravay about 200m W of the headland Rubha Leathann.

Shiant Isles Project (SHIP) (Lochs parish) P Foster,
Excavation J Hooper

NG 41 98 The Shiant Isles Project continued in 2005 with excavations focused on Eilean an Tighe, general site survey and excavation area survey.

NG 4199 9726 **Site HI 15A.** Blackhouse with outhouses and enclosures (*DES 2004*, 137). The primary occupation layers were excavated, and over 160 pottery sherds were recovered dating to the Early Iron Age. A thin charcoal-flecked clay deposit overlay the bedrock and yellow post-glacial clay. Although no pottery was recovered from this basal deposit, some 40 flakes of struck mudstone were identified, including a discoidal scraper. Pottery from other adjacent basal deposits is currently dated to the Late Bronze Age.

The sondage excavated in 2003 (*DES 2004*, 137) to the W of the blackhouse was extended to include all of the enclosure. Several wall footings extended out into the enclosure from under the blackhouse. The enclosure appears to have functioned as a cottage garden.

A stone mound is one of the latest features on the site. Superficially it appeared as a spread mass of jumbled stone which, when reduced to its bottom layer, revealed ordered lines of stone blocks. This is most likely the remnants of a mason's stock pile of the 18th century.

Prior to excavation it had been believed that two enclosures, divided by a wall, lay to the S and W of the blackhouse. Now it was clear that the division was formed from the remnants of the pre-blackhouse walls, combined with the abandoned remains of the stone stock pile.

An earlier building, possibly a 17th to early 18th century blackhouse, was revealed in the curved face of part of a wall, with the wall footing running S across the site. The E wall was either under, used or destroyed by the later blackhouse. Internally were patches of hard clay, some of which appeared to have trampled upper surfaces, and areas of burnt ashy soils, which most likely belong to the lower, late medieval deposits. However, a circular setting of stones just inside the W wall may be contemporary. At the S end a small sub-rectangular pit contained an articulated sheep burial truncated by the garden soils.

A building, of which only a short length of walling remained, pre-dated all other buildings. For the most part, only the bottom course of the wall survived although, at its W end, more of the outer face remained. The massive width of the wall – 1.2m widening to almost 2m – is reminiscent of Late Iron Age monumental buildings, although there is no Iron Age material in this area.

At some time the SW corner of the late blackhouse was disturbed. Excavation of this corner of the building revealed evidence for a peat-fuelled pottery clamp kiln in the form of intensively burnt peat ash. A small quantity of very underfired, oxidised pottery sherds and the kiln are datable to the mid-19th century.

A linear pile of stone set within the enclosure soils, indicating a late period in the blackhouse sequence, may have been associated with the kiln, although it could also have been a crude revetment for the disturbed blackhouse wall.

In an area outside the blackhouse complex to the N of the barn, excavations in 2003 had revealed a layer of rubble in the trench. Amongst the larger stones were over 80 struck mudstone flakes and a few hammerstones, indicating stoneworking on a significant scale. Initial assessment of the associated pottery suggests a date in the Middle Iron Age.

Below the stoneworking deposits were several unstructured hearths, surrounded by mixed, trampled deposits of orange peat ash and clay. A few set stones may represent the remains of a hearth box. Over 300 pottery sherds, datable to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, were recovered, as was a small assemblage of struck mudstone flakes. There is little to suggest that this area originally lay within a building.

To the E, stones set to form small stalls were cut through the Iron Age deposits: earlier than the blackhouse and its barn, they may represent elusive late medieval structures.

NG 4200 9723 **HI 16. Barn and blackhouse.** In the initial island site survey this site was considered to be a small blackhouse with an attached turf-walled outhouse on its S side. Initial excavations have shown the supposed blackhouse is more likely to have been a detached barn, belonging to the blackhouse above, and the outhouse to be a possible early blackhouse of the 17th/18th century.

NG 4186 9767 **Bothy HI 4.** Excavation of the beach pebble path, which runs outside along the E wall between the two doorways, was completed. A line of walling revealed under the pebbles may belong to the chapel that stood on the side of the cemetery mound until at least 1815.

NG 4186 9762 **Bothy HI 7.** Excavations showed that although there is no evidence for an additional attached storage room, the internal features mirror the other lobstermen's huts built in the 19th century.

Above the stone floor, a thin compacted blackened clay layer indicated a period of abandonment after which, possibly in the early part of the 20th century, fresh cobbles were laid. The fireplace was raised with further stone blocks and a fresh layer of pebbles laid in the entrance. The islands' first coin hoard of six pennies, dating from 1900–18, was found in this phase.

Five test pits, 0.6m square, were cut in the lower settlement area. Two lay to the S of the cemetery enclosure, one sited on a lazy bed and one in a furrow; a third was sited within the cemetery enclosure, to the S of the cemetery mound itself; and two were located to the N of the cemetery.

The pits to the S of the cemetery enclosure produced over 50 sherds of 15th- to 18th-century pottery, which most likely date the use of the lazy bed system. Few sherds were recovered from inside the enclosure, but the two northerly pits produced sherds of a fabric not encountered on the islands so far. Their location, under a mass of scree and associated with a possible stone structure and burnt peat ash soil, suggests an earlier occupation in this area, either of Norse or a pre-Iron Age date.

A rapid survey of the W coastline of Eilean an Tighe and the *annat* bay area of Garbh Eilean found considerable coastal damage from the January storms, which put both the lower settlement of Eilean an Tighe and the *annat* site under threat.

The evidence for a significant stoneworking industry on the islands is now overwhelming. Several hundred struck flakes and several large blocks showing flaking scars have been recovered from the excavations, although only a few tools have been found. These include a discoidal scraper, a borer and a large cleaver. Some of the material has been found associated with Late Bronze Age pottery, but large quantities also come from Iron Age and 15th-century contexts.

Over the last five years, several hundred pieces of flint have also been found, almost all of which have been un-retouched flakes, chips or small ?cores. Most of these possibly derive from beach pebbles, however, a large nodule was found in a remnant boulder clay deposit at the shore line. There are two gun flints, a borer, and a scraper. See also www.shiantisles.net.

Archive deposited in NMRS.

Sponsors: Hunter Archaeological Trust, Dorothy Marshall Bequest, CBA Challenge Fund, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Loch Phaibeil, North Uist (North Uist parish) R Toolis
Survey; excavation (AOC Archaeology)

NF 717 682 An emergency excavation and survey was undertaken in January 2005 of a stone cist and its environs, exposed by coastal erosion within the peat-covered intertidal zone at the mouth of Loch Phaibeil. Inspection of the site, together with advice from the factor and a local farmer, revealed that the cist had been completely eroded away during the January storms. The landowner had managed to retrieve the wooden rough-out for a bowl from the cist before it was eroded away. Further coastal erosion had revealed a number of other unrecorded archaeological sites including the fragmentary remains of a drystone-revetted structure, the remains of a stone roundhouse, two cremation cists, a possible boat landing place and another stone-revetted structure. An instrument survey recorded the location of these remains and the extent of coastal erosion on the local topography. An excavation was undertaken of the drystone-revetted structure and samples were retrieved from the eroding cremation cist deposits.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.

Sponsor: HS .

North Uist Coastal Zone Assessment Survey M Johnson, M Cressey,
S Badger, P Richardson
(North Uist; Harris parishes) (CFA Archaeology)
Survey

NF 909 802 to NF 845 593 A coastal zone assessment survey was carried out in February and March 2005 along the W coast of North Uist, from Berneray causeway to Benbecula causeway, and

included the islands of Berneray, Vallay and Baleshare. The survey was, in part, a response to the storms of January 2005. Prior to field survey, a desk-based assessment was carried out.

During the field survey, a coastal strip, including the intertidal zone and 100m of hinterland, was surveyed to establish the baseline condition of all sites and monuments, and record erosion and coastal geomorphology.

In total, 880 sites were recorded, the majority of which relate to the crofting landscape of the 18th century onwards, including blackhouses, byres, jetties and slipways, cairns, and field walls. A number of midden sites with eroding stone structures of likely later prehistoric date were recorded, including possible wheelhouses. A timber roundhouse of probable Bronze Age date was also recorded eroding from intertidal peat.

Full report at www.scapetrust.org/html/czas.html.

Archive to be deposited in Western Isles SMR and NMRS.

Sponsor: SCAPE Trust for HS .

An Doirlinn, Orosay (South Uist parish) N Sharples
Neolithic settlement

NF 730 173 The site is recorded as a dun (NF71NW 5), but until this summer repeated visits had failed to reveal any features or finds that would confirm this identification or provide a date for the activity. During a brief visit in September 2005 large quantities of flint were noted at the site. The exposed location, on the causeway that connects Orosay to South Uist, meant that the site was severely eroded in the January storms. Vertical sections had been cut through stratified deposits and large areas had the turf removed to expose, for several months, *in situ* deposits containing large quantities of artefactual material. This was mostly flint but included pumice, worked quartz, stone tools and pottery. The latter included a large carinated rim sherd with characteristic diagonal line decoration that would indicate a Neolithic date. Stone lines were observed which suggest structures are present. The deposits are very vulnerable to future storms and are not likely to survive for many years.

Archive to be deposited in Museum nan Eilean.

Sponsor: University of Cardiff.

Ardvichar, South Uist (South Uist parish) N Sharples,
Human burial A Carter, K Stentoft

NF 7391 4564 The lower limbs of a human skeleton were exposed in a vertical sand face that defines the coastline of South Uist at Ardvichar. As these remains had no chance of surviving the forthcoming winter, it was decided to remove them in September 2005. They are from an individual not much older than 18½ years of age. The sex is indeterminate. The body lay below a soil horizon which thickened over the body, but there was no visible evidence for a grave cut. A radiocarbon date (SUERC-9159 1415±35) was obtained from the tibia, suggesting the body was buried between AD 605–55.

Archive to be deposited in Museum nan Eilean.

Sponsors: HS , University of Cardiff.

Balivanich, Benbecula (South Uist parish) A Heald
Iron Age pottery; pottery decorating tool (NMS)

NF 787 561 Four decorated Middle Iron Age pottery sherds (three from the same vessel) and a bone/antler tool were recovered from a mound at Balivanich. The tool has two modified ends, one pointed and one flattened, and may have been used for decorating pottery.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.23/05) and allocated to Museum Nan Eilean.

WESTERN ISLES

Cille Bhrighde, South Uist (South Uist parish) D Gordon
Watching brief (Rathmell Archaeology)

NF 760 141 A watching brief was carried out in April 2005 in respect of two archaeological sites along the water pipeline between Cille Bhrighde and Taobh a' Chaolais.

The first site was an overflow channel from Loch a' Bhruga to the sea, centred on NF 7620 1404. The second site was a turf structure situated c 15–20m N of the road (NF 7601 1411).

Neither site was adversely affected by the trench, though the turf structure had suffered superficial damage from machine tracks running over its northern edge. In addition, two other archaeological features were recorded in the vicinity: a second turf structure (NF 7591 1413), rectangular in plan, 16.55 x 5.33m, roughly aligned W–E and c 200mm high; and the remains of the wall, visible on the 1st edition OS map, which formed a second eastern enclosure of Kilbride walled garden.

Report to be lodged with Western Isles SMR.
Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie.

Drimore, South Uist (South Uist parish) C Fyles
Survey (SUAT)

NF 7690 4035 (centre) to NF 7970 1770 and NF 7945 1940 A walkover survey was undertaken in September 2005 on the route of overhead power cables running from Drimore to North Glendale, over a distance of c 25km. Four previously unrecorded sets of features were noted on known sites.

Archive to be deposited in NMRS.
Sponsor: Scottish and Southern Energy plc.

Pollochar, South Uist (South Uist parish) N Sharples,
Human burial A Carter, O Davis

NF 7504 1842 The remains of an adult with a minimum age of 18–20 years was found in redeposited sand at the end of an erosion scar on the S coast of South Uist. The bones had clearly eroded from the adjacent sand section, but a brief cleaning of this section in September 2005 revealed no *in situ* material. Immediately to the W of the erosion is an 18th- to 19th-century rectangular building, and there is surface evidence for other settlement-related features in the vicinity. A radiocarbon date (SUERC-9160 1720±35) was obtained from the humerus, suggesting the body was buried between AD 250–300 or AD 310–90.

Archive to be deposited in Museum nan Eilean.
Sponsors: HS , University of Cardiff.

Sound of Flodday, Benbecula (South Uist parish) F Hunter
Romano-British penannular brooch (NMS)

NF 849 540 Complete copper-alloy Romano-British penannular brooch, found in an eroding peaty deposit by a metal detectorist at Sound of Flodday on the NE corner of Benbecula. It is a variant of a Fowler type A3, with unusually ornate terminals and pin. Its discovery circumstances suggest it could have been a votive offering. Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.7/05) and allocated to Museum nan Eilean.

South Uist and Benbecula Coastal Survey (South Uist parish) H Moore, G Wilson
Survey (EASE Archaeology)

A coastal zone assessment survey was carried out over the islands of Grimsay, Benbecula and the W coast of South Uist. A total of 200 sites of all dates and types were recorded, 175 of which were recorded for the first time. Some of the more significant findings include:

NF 73020 17340 **An Doirlinn, Orosay**. Extensive early prehistoric settlement remains found eroding from a small eroding islet. Walling, quartz, flint and decorated pottery observed over an

area 15m in diameter. Previously recorded as the site of a possible broch or dun site (NF71NW 5; see above).

NF 8727 5361 **Sidhean Rossinish**. Remains of prehistoric settlement eroding from a deflating sand ridge, comprising structures, midden and pottery. These remains are nearby to but not the same as a previously excavated Bronze Age settlement (NF85SE 4 and 5).

NF 7892 4922 **Eilean an Torr**. Remains of a township, comprising a group of six buildings together with associated enclosures and field systems extending along the coast edge. The buildings survive in various states of decay, some retaining stone walls, others represented by grass-covered footings.

NF 7596 5431 **Ceann Traghaid**. Low mound eroding at the head of a stony beach. The deposits exposed in section are anthropogenic in nature, comprising shell midden.

NF 76131 54287 **Culla**. Anthropogenic deposits observed in a wave-cut exposure of recent origin.

NF 7759 5540 **Cnoc Sornain**. Large mound on the coast edge; cut into by the sea, exposing a 120m long section containing stonework and anthropogenic deposits.

Full report available online at www.scapetrust.org.
Sponsor: SCAPE Trust.

Stack Project, Lewis I McHardy, M Elliott,
(Stornoway; Barvas parishes) G Laidlaw
Survey; evaluation

Topographic surveys were undertaken on three stack sites around the coast of Lewis as part of the continuing STAC project in June 2005.

(Stornoway parish)

NB 4987 3310 **Stac Mor Garrabost, Point**. All that remains of an unknown structure is a small 2m stretch of wall (possibly stone-faced bank) of at least three courses, constructed of an unknown beach boulder type and Lewisian gneiss.

(Barvas parish)

NB 5420 5144 **Dun Othail** (NB55SW 1) near Tolsta. Many structures cling to its small terraces, the period and nature of which are unknown at present but which are now thought to include a defensive wall and gateway.

NB 2293 4656 **Stac an Cuibhig**, near Dalbeg. Remains of a turf bank with outer stone facing, arcing over a third of the circumference of what was presumably a small circular cell, the rest of which has now disappeared into the sea; of unknown date and use.

NB 4713 6215 **Dunasbroc**. Evaluation trenches were excavated on this previously surveyed site (NB46SE 19; *DES 2004*, 133): a conical stack, c 43m high, and connected to the land by a narrow neck of rock. Two small trenches were positioned in order to get a cross-section of the site and also to record archaeological deposits which were found to be eroding out of the slopes. Pottery, stone tools (including a possible broken leaf-shaped arrowhead) and burnt bone (from an as yet unknown source) were found, the former two being consistent with a Late Neolithic date. The site is thought to be concerned with large-scale burning on the summit plateau, c 10 x 5m, to which an access route was clear in places. This could have included two extant walls, up to 1m high, the uppermost skirting the plateau, the lower rising around the contour but becoming indistinct as it nears the plateau. The upper wall at least was earlier or contemporary with the burning. Apertures resembling drains were found in both walls. Time did not allow the full depth of deposit, or indeed a range of interesting features, to be excavated.

Sponsors: HS , Comhairle nan Eilean Siar.

Stornoway WWTW (Stornoway parish) S Jacobson
Evaluation (Rathmell Archaeology)

NB 4458 3072 An evaluation was carried out in February 2005 on a field NE of Holm Point, Stornoway, for the proposed construction of an extension to the existing waste water treatment works. The evaluation comprised four trenches covering c 10% of the total available ground.

One trench included a developed topsoil, mostly within the confines of the two parallel linear features. Other than these field boundaries, no significant archaeological features were identified.

Report to be lodged with Western Isles SMR.

Sponsor: Jacobs Babbie for Scottish Water Solutions.

Am Buaille Dubh (Loch Bharavat, Callanish) G R Curtis,
(Uig parish) M R Curtis
Stone setting

NB 2238 3368 On the E edge of a minor valley, above a 7m cliff, 47m N of a causeway across this valley, and 18m N of the top of the sloping path from the causeway to the cliff top, there appear to be the remains of a stone setting, extending 12 x 18m. Arranged around this area are seven slabs: prone 2.4 x 1.75 x 0.3m with void under; prone 2.55 x 1.5 x 0.25m with void under; prone 0.93 x 0.64 x 0.25m; prone 2.1 x 0.9m; prone 1.55 x 0.8m; leaning 1.15 x 0.68 x 0.3m; and vertical 0.85 x 0.22 x 0.35m high (total height 0.65m). There is also a line some 10m long of small stones and tumble on the W side of this setting.

All are adjacent to three natural incorporated boulders.

The location is named M \grave{a} la D \acute{u} bha on the 1st edition OS map. The causeway is part of a 1km trackway leading from near Allt nan Croitean (NB 220 334) to Cnoc a' Charnain Mhoir (NB 229 336). It has several stretches where stone slabs have been laid on peat across low areas.

Cnoc G \acute{e} arraidh Nighean Choinnich, M R Curtis
Breasclete (Uig parish) G R Curtis
Stone circle outliers

NB 2222 3497 Associated with this circle (*DES 2003*, 138), a backsight position has been confirmed by probing. From it the Langadale Valley is seen through the centre of the circle. At its southern extreme path, every 18.6 years the moon re-appears in this notch after having set into the Harris hills.

There is a socket hole with a prone slab lying partly over it, now buried under 20cm of peaty soil. The slab is 1.75m long by up to 0.5m wide and c 0.15m thick. The socket hole is c 1 x 0.7m and up to 0.8m deep below present ground level, and is surrounded by the possible positions of three or four packing stones (now missing). This prone stone is probably the whole or part of a single monolith which stood here until the 18th century (like the stones of the circle).

The location, visible as a slight mound with different vegetation in the angle of a croft, near a track, is 123.5m NNE of the centre of the circle.

One stone from the circle appears to have been used as a deck slab for the bridge over the Allt Bealach na Beinne at NB 2237 3495, about 210m from the circle. This stone is 1.4 x 0.77 x 0.25m, and is of similar size to the five extant stones of the circle. There are also other shorter slabs in this bridge.

Another backsight position would have existed at NB 2216 3509, about 230m NNW of the circle in another croft. This position gives a view of the Sleeping Beauty hills framed by the stones of the circle and of the rise of the S extreme moon. There is no evidence on the ground but five broken slabs, the largest 0.9 x 0.38 x 0.15m, exist in the nearest part of an old wall 35m to the NE. Elsewhere the wall is built of rounded till stones and backed by smaller field clearance stones.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

Introduction

The format of this report continues that of previous years, with summary accounts of the major field and aerial survey programmes of the Royal Commission (RCAHMS) plus details of educational and outreach activities, followed by a list of accessions to the archaeological collections held in the RCAHMS archive. Fuller details of RCAHMS activities, along with a list of all accessions to the RCAHMS collections, are published in the RCAHMS *Annual Review*, copies of which are available from RCAHMS. The Commission's website (www.rcahms.gov.uk) contains further information on RCAHMS projects and publications, as well as giving access to Canmore, the RCAHMS records database.

SURVEY AND RECORDING

General

Fieldwork for the survey of Strath Don was completed in 2003 but two associated programmes – the Recumbent Stone Circles project and the survey of the area's early medieval carved stones – continued through 2005. A major field survey took place in the Pentland Hills, south of Edinburgh, where a detailed study was undertaken, in partnership with Defence Estates, of the Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (CDTA). Two further smaller-scale Defence Estate surveys were carried out at Barry Buddon, Angus and at Leuchars Airfield, Fife.

Strath Don, Aberdeenshire

The preparations for the publication of this volume are almost complete.

Recumbent Stone Circles

This project has been designed to survey the recumbent and related stone circles of north-east Scotland that lie outside the area covered by the forthcoming Strath Don volume. The results of the survey will be combined with work undertaken in Strath Don in a thematic volume examining this important group of monuments. Survey, including a detailed examination of the geology of the monuments – undertaken in partnership with the Royal Museum of Scotland – will be completed in 2006.

Castlelaw and Dreghorn Training Area (CDTA)

This project was designed to map in detail the archaeological landscape within a military training area that has been in use for about 90 years. The area, which is situated close to the north-east end of the Pentland Hills, immediately south of Edinburgh, comprises about 8km² of largely rough hill-pasture. Several prehistoric monuments were previously recorded within the area, but new discoveries mainly comprise structures that relate to the use of the area as a sheep-walk in the 19th and 20th centuries or reflect the more recent employment of the area for military training. The earlier sites include a variety of huts, folds and enclosures, but of particular interest is the system of water meadows identified on the south-east flank of Capelaw Hill and the catch-drains on the north-west flank of the hill. The former were designed to improve the quality of the pasture, while the latter were dug to supplement the supply of water to Bonaly Reservoir, one of the sources that provided drinking water to Edinburgh in the 18th and 19th centuries. The later military sites include systems of practice trench, disused small-arms and grenade-ranges, and hundreds of fox-holes.

Angus Carved Stones

The survey of early medieval carved stones in Angus continued throughout 2005.

Aberdeenshire Carved Stones

The survey of early medieval carved stones in Aberdeenshire continued throughout 2005. Of particular interest is the rediscovery in Devon of a fragment of a cross-slab originally found in the 1960s near Castle of Fiddes.

Barry Buddon Training Area

This project saw the recording of a wooden 19th-century gunnery training room, a rare survivor of this type of structure and the only example recorded in Scotland (Fig 100).

Leuchars Airfield

This project was undertaken to record the development of the airfield and, in particular, to produce photographs and measured drawings of buildings dating from 1918 to 1945, which include two First World War coupled general service sheds (hangars), the last remaining examples of their type in Scotland.

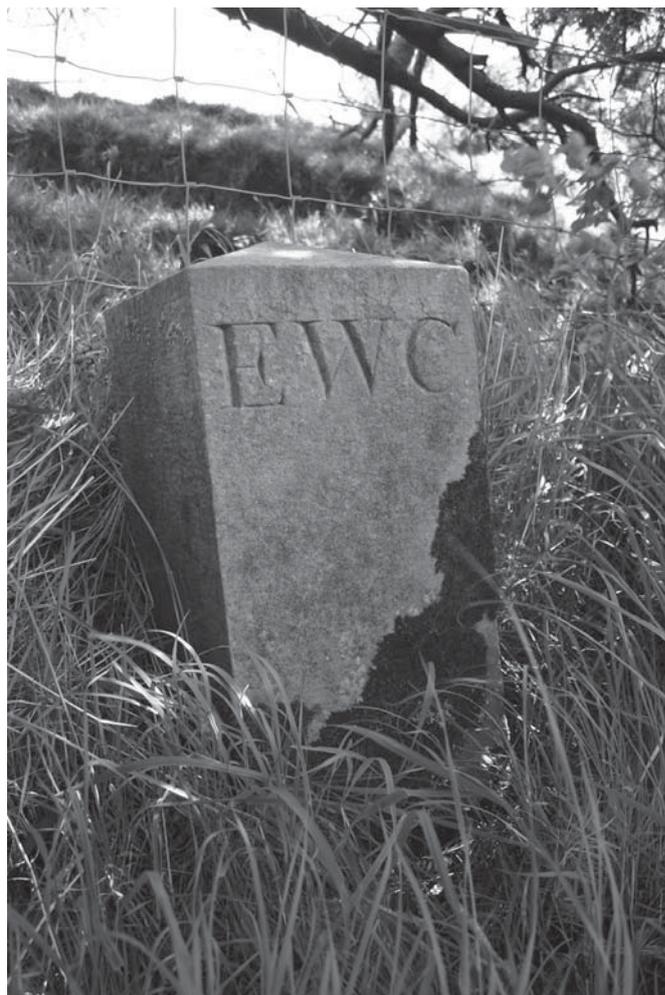


Fig 99. One of the features of the CDTA survey area was the rare occurrence of a large number of boundary stones in a relatively small area. This boundary stone was erected in 1819 on the march between land owned by the Edinburgh Water Company and Castlelaw Estate. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS DP 006773)



Fig 100. Barry Buddon. View of wooden gunnery training room, the steel shutters of its two gun embrasures in the closed position.
(© Crown copyright: RCAHMS DP 004830)

Historic Scotland Defence Project

This project, which is sponsored by Historic Scotland and will be completed in March 2006, has seen the creation of a database of all recorded 20th-century defence sites in Scotland. One aspect of the project has been the upgrading of the RCAHMS database to include material from the Defence of Britain Project (completed in

1999), aerial photographs and recent survey work. The database will comprise over 3000 sites when completed.

Aerial Survey

In addition to undertaking a number of flights designed to record a broad range of sites of both archaeological and architectural interest, aerial survey in 2005 continued to redress the imbalance in the RCAHMS aerial photograph collection by carrying out further work in the north and west. Two sorties were also undertaken to support the RCAHMS ground survey of the Castlelaw and Dregghorn Training Area. The RCAHMS annual programme of prospection for plough-levelled sites visible as cropmarks continues to record previously unknown sites, even in relatively well-worked parts of the country. The fort to the south-south-east of Ceres in Fife (Fig 102) was discovered on 9 August 2005 and has four lines of enclosure, the innermost of which may be a palisade.

Historic Land-use Assessment

The Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) project is carried out in partnership with Historic Scotland. During the course of 2005 mapping was undertaken and completed in Banff and Buchan, Kincardineshire and north-west Sutherland. Additional maps were completed to increase coverage along the south-east coast to the Scottish border. Work is currently being undertaken on the remaining part of Sutherland.

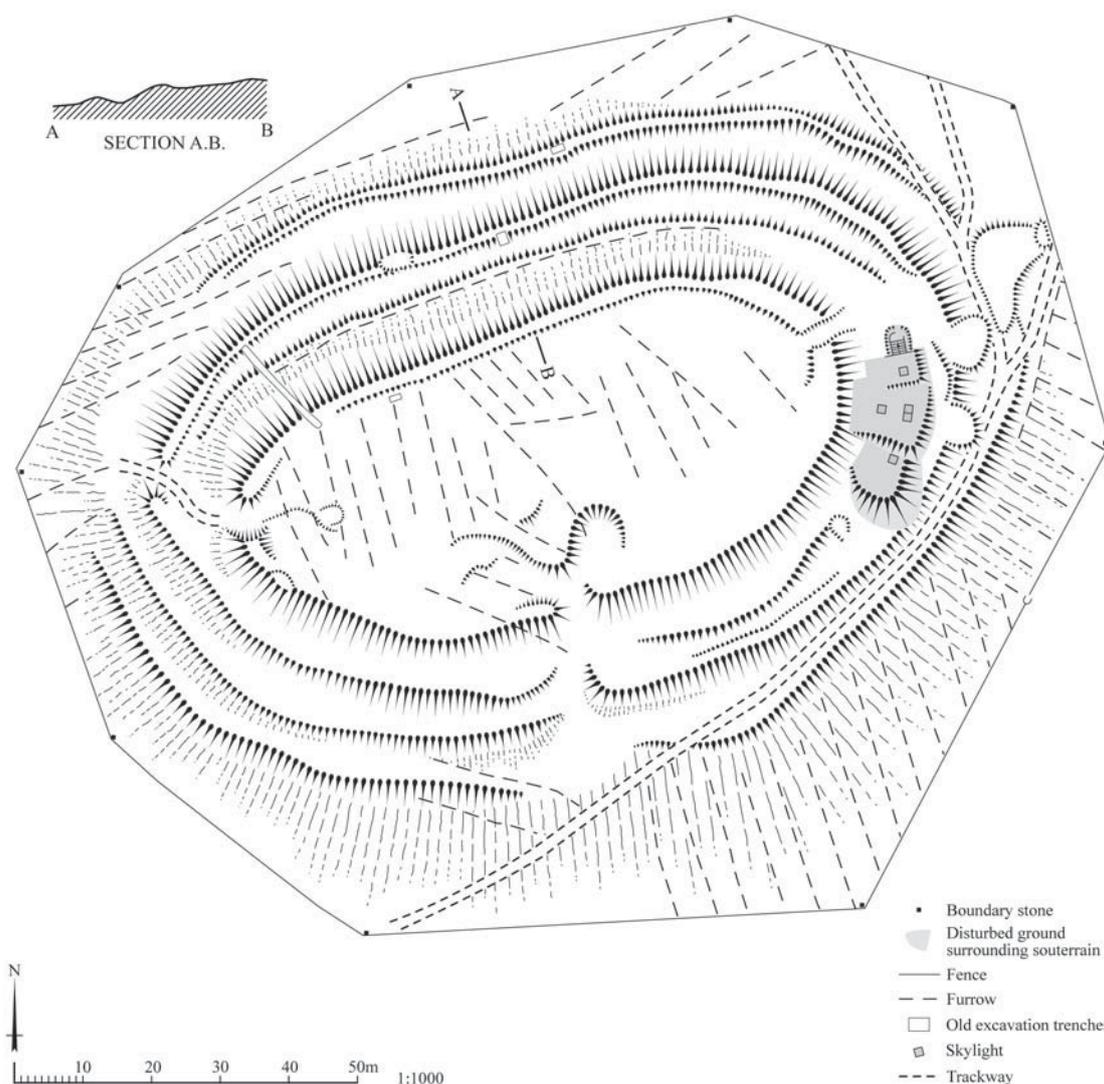


Fig 101. Castlelaw Fort. Survey undertaken 2005. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS DP 006983)



Fig 102. This fort in Fife was discovered during routine aerial survey in August 2005. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS SC 982628)

Special Surveys

Among the special surveys undertaken by RCAHMS in 2005 was that of the fort at Castlelaw, Midlothian, a Guardianship monument under the care of Historic Scotland that lies within the CDTA survey area (see above). Although a detailed survey of the fort (Fig. 101) did not form part of the CDTA survey specification, it was decided that such a survey would not only enhance the CDTA report, but significantly update the drawn and written record of the monument and provide Historic Scotland with an up-to-date plan of the site.

Other special surveys undertaken include a GPS mapping survey of the recently identified Roman camp at Raeburnfoot, Eskdale, Dumfries and Galloway, and a photographic and drawn survey of the Moses Well at Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Following the strategy laid down as the result of research in the previous year, 2005–6 has seen Education and Outreach consolidating its work with existing audiences and also reaching out to new community and lifelong learning groups and young people through a variety of initiatives.

Recording Your Heritage Online is a collaborative project with the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS). Funded by the Russell Trust and the Heritage Lottery Fund, the project will combine the enthusiasm and local heritage knowledge of

community groups, schools and retired volunteers with the heritage information developed by the two partners through the RIAS series of Illustrated Architectural Guides to Scottish regions. The project aims to update two of the existing guides (to West Lothian and Aberdeenshire) and to create two completely new guides to the Western Seaboard (covering the Western Isles, Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh) and to Greater Glasgow. Both the community contributions and the guides will then be digitised and made freely available to search online for the first time through the RCAHMS website at www.rcahms.gov.uk/.

Working with the Scottish Adult Learning Partnership (SALP), RCAHMS organised and delivered an introduction to the Commission and its resources for community education workers. This was presented as part of SALP's 'Bitesized' programme, which is intended to give community educators a 'taster' experience of resources available to help adult and non-traditional learners back into the education process.

With the aid of a grant from the Strathmartine Trust, a new 24-page *User Guide to the Resources of RCAHMS* was designed and published during the year. Intended for use by both academic students and the general researcher, the full-colour publication provides an illustrated reference guide to the resources available at RCAHMS and how to use them, backed up by case studies and a section on 'Frequently Asked Questions'. The Guide is available to users of the RCAHMS public search room and will also be distributed to colleges and universities throughout Scotland in the coming year.

The **Sir Basil Spence Archive Project** is a three-year initiative being undertaken by RCAHMS, in partnership with the Lighthouse, Scotland's Centre for Architecture, Design and the City, and the National Galleries of Scotland. Funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and the Scottish Executive, the project will conserve, catalogue and make available the archive created by one of Britain's foremost post-war architects. A programme of education and community outreach activities will introduce schoolchildren and people in communities surrounding Spence buildings to architecture in general, and to the significance of Spence's work in particular. Seven workshops are being held over the 2005–6 period in a variety of locations, including Glasgow Airport, the Gorbals in Glasgow and the Canongate in Edinburgh, with each workshop producing a different creative output inspired by Spence's work.

A core objective for RCAHMS is to help its users understand more about the built heritage of Scotland by improving access to the huge range of resources which it holds, both through its public search room in Edinburgh and through its website at www.rcahms.gov.uk. In 2005–6 demand for online access to RCAHMS resources continued to be strong, with 5400 new users registering for Canmore and 5004 for Canmap. A total of nearly 315,000 searches were made across the five RCAHMS web-delivered database services during the year. The period also saw the introduction of the new facility to instruct searches to return only those sites which are available with digital images, which enables users to search across a total of 72,600 site-linked images available online. The online services continue to be refined and developed, and the coming year will see the introduction of a combined screen Canmore and Canmap search facility, and a behind-the-scenes re-engineering of the way in which web services are delivered and presented to users which will improve the efficiency of future developments.

COLLECTIONS

In the course of the year some 57,000 items were accessioned into the collections. The greater part of this comprises traditional paper archives of reports, drawings and photographs from archaeological survey and excavation archives. Digital archives, however, comprise an increasing proportion of the whole. Digital media, be it in the form of text, database or image, are of growing importance in the recording of sites and, through the Web, the dissemination of information. RCAHMS is taking a lead role in the development of policies and guidelines on standards of creation and preservation, to ensure that this material continues to be accessible for the future. Copies of guidelines for the creation of digital archives are available online, through the Freedom of Information section of the RCAHMS website www.rcahms.gov.uk.

The highlight of this year's accessions is the John Nicolson Collection. These letters, drawings and photographs afford remarkable insights into archaeological investigations in Caithness at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries.

The RCAHMS public search room is open for consultation, Monday to Friday, from 9.30am to 4.30pm at John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.

Telephone: 0131 662 1456
 Fax: 0131 662 1477/1499
 Email: nmrs@rcahms.gov.uk
 Website: www.rcahms.gov.uk

All the material detailed in the following accessions list is available for public consultation, although it may be a considerable time before it is catalogued and a detailed record is available in Canmore. Contact Dr Iain Fraser to check whether an appointment is necessary to consult any of the material.

PRINCIPAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACCESSIONS

April 2005 to March 2006

SCOTLAND, GENERAL

Material relating to a survey of Scottish battlefields by The Battlefields Trust, 2005, including 'Scotland's Historic Fields of Conflict – an assessment for Historic Scotland' and a gazetteer of selected battlefields with appendices. (Mr G Foard, Ms T Partida, The Battlefields Trust)

CD-ROMs containing the results from survey work carried out in 2003 and 2004 in Argyll and Bute and western Dumfries and Galloway, by Underwater Archaeology Research Centre, University of Nottingham. (Mr G Cavers)

Report, 'Abernethy, Dundee, Meigle and St Vigean: a limited technical assessment of some Pictish stones', by P R Hill, Archaeological and Historic Masonry Surveys, 2001. (Historic Scotland)

Site descriptions, annotated sketches and photographs from archaeological recording and documentary research relating to structures on the Forth and Clyde and Union Canals carried out by Graham J Douglas during 1999–2002 on behalf of Historic Scotland and in advance of alterations and demolition resulting from the Millennium Link Project. (Historic Scotland)

A collection of offprints of articles on archaeological subjects by Ludovic MacLellan Mann, 1904–38. Subjects include: 'Prehistoric pile-structures in pits'; 'Notes on two tribula, or threshing sledges'; 'An appeal to the nation: The "Druids" Temple near Glasgow'. Also, a collection of offprints of articles on archaeological subjects by J Harrison Maxwell, 1934–9. Subjects include: 'A bronze age cemetery at Springhill Farm, Baillieston, near Glasgow'; 'The vitrified fort on Eilean Buidhe, Kyles of Bute'. Each collection bound as a volume for J N G Ritchie, 1974. (Dr J N G Ritchie)

CD-ROMs and DVDs of aerial photographs of Roman sites in Scotland, taken as part of the Roman Gask Project by D J Woolliscroft, University of Liverpool, 2001–5. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Liverpool)

SCOTLAND, MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological condition and status report of the sailing vessel *MV Ocean Mist*, 2004. (Mr S Shaw, Ace Marine Ltd Naval Architects)

Interim report on Scotland's Ship Graveyards Survey, Aberlady Bay, East Lothian, by Connect Archaeology, 2002. (Connect Archaeology, University of St Andrews)

Photograph of a midget submarine beached on the sands at Aberlady Bay, East Lothian, by T E Gray, 1968. (Mr T E Gray)

Typescript report on underwater investigations on the *SV Ayrshire*, Muckle Roe, Shetland, 2001. (Mr D M McElvogue, Nautical Archaeological Society)

Papers relating to the loss of the steamship *Duke of Sutherland*, at the mouth of Aberdeen Harbour, 1853. (Mr R J Mowat)

ABERDEEN CITY

Archive reports for sites investigated by Aberdeen City Council Archaeology Unit: King's College, Old Aberdeen, 2003; Torry Point Battery, 2004; St Fittick's Church, Churchyard and Manse, 2004; St Mary's Chapel, Stoneywood, 2003; East Kirk of St Nicholas, 2005; Dunbar Halls, Old Aberdeen, 2005. (Aberdeen City Archaeology Unit)

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ABERDEENSHIRE

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Crichtiebank, Mill Road, Inverurie, 2004. Also, conservation reports: Tolquhon Castle, 2004; Crathes, Warren Field, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological watching briefs, assessments, excavations and evaluations by CFA Archaeology Ltd: fire damage, Dunnideer Hill, 2006; Glengarioch, Oldmeldrum, 2005; proposed windfarm, Mid Hill, 2005; Park Quarry, Drumoak, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report on an archaeological survey of Culblean Hill, by R Daly, 2004 (Mr R Daly)

Report of archaeological recording by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd: Dunnottar Castle, Stonehaven, 2005. (Highland Archaeology Services Ltd)

Excavation archives from investigations by R Bradley, University of Reading, of recumbent stone circles at: Aikey Brae, 2001; Cothiemuir, 2001, 2002; Easter Aquhorthies, 2000; Tomnaverie, 1999, 2000. (Prof R Bradley, University of Reading)

Survey of a Private Collection: measured drawing of a sculptured stone fragment from Arnhall, Fettercairn, by I G Scott, 2003. (Mr I G Scott)



Fig 103. Hoisting one of the flanker stones into position at Tomnaverie recumbent stone circle, Aberdeenshire, 2000. (© Richard Bradley. RCAHMS SC 1018708)



Fig 104. Detail of excavations by Professor Richard Bradley at Tomnaverie recumbent stone circle, Aberdeenshire, 2000, showing the cairn, kerb and uprights. (© Richard Bradley. RCAHMS SC 1018710)

Archive material from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Fyvie Castle Gardens Store, 2002; Pitmedden House, 2004. Reports of archaeological recording and watching briefs: Drum Castle, 2004; St Cyrus, 2005. (SUAT)

ANGUS

Report of a survey by the Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA): The Barns of Airlie, 2005. (ACFA)

Archive from investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Newton Road, Carnoustie, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of an evaluation and a desk-based assessment by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Dubton, Brechin, 2005; East Lochside, Kirriemuir, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report of aerial and geophysical survey for The Roman Gask Project: Inverquhar, 2003. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Liverpool)

Reports from watching briefs by Scotia Archaeology: Green Street, Forfar, 2005; Bridge Street/Seagate, Montrose, 2005. (Scotia Archaeology)

Archive material from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Greenlawhill, Barry, Carnoustie, 2004; Manor Rise, Manor Street, Forfar, 2004; Glamis Castle, 2002; Chapel Works, Eastern Road, Montrose, 2000; 67–75 High Street, Montrose, 1996, 2002, 2004. Also, reports of watching briefs, surveys and evaluations: The Channonry, Brechin, 2005; Maison Dieu, Brechin, 2006; Craigmekie, Glenisla, 2005. (SUAT)



Fig 105. Repositioning the recumbent, Tomnaverie recumbent stone circle, Aberdeenshire, 2000. (© Richard Bradley, RCAHMS SC 1018709)

ARGYLL AND BUTE

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Dalvuie, Ledaig, 2005; Glen Strae Estate, 1998; Glenshellach, Oban, 2003; Jura Care Centre, 2004; Kames, 2003; Fernoch Crescent, Lochgilphead, 2004; Melfort Farm, Kilmelford, 2004; Ulva Estate, 1998. Also, conservation report: Tirefour Broch, Lismore Landscape Project, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Notes, sketch and photographs relating to a cup-marked stone at Ford, recorded by C R Bowd, 2005. (Mr C R Bowd)

Archives from evaluations, watching briefs, recording and other projects by FIRAT Archaeological Services: Ardcarraich, Carradale, Kintyre, 2001; Church Road, Arrochar, 2004; Barcaldine Castle, Benderloch, 2004; Kilmahew Castle, Cardross, 2003; Danaskil, Clachan, Kintyre, 2004; Leim Farm, Gigha, 2004; Tighnavenish, Gigha, 2005; 5 King's Crescent, Helensburgh, 2002; Tarbet, Loch Lomond, 2004. (FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Report of an archaeological watching brief by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Kingarth Quarry, Bute, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report of excavations, evaluations, field and geophysical surveys by GUARD: Glennan, Ford, 2005; the Glebe Field, Iona, 2005; medieval and later landscape and settlement in Mid-Argyll and Knapdale, 2003; Silverhills, Roseneath, 2005. Also, archive from archaeological projects: Colonsay House, 1997; Dunlossit, Islay Quarry Assessment, 1992. (GUARD)

Report of an archaeological evaluation by J Hamilton at Loch na Beithe, North Connel, 2004. (Mr J Hamilton)

Reports of archaeological desk-based assessments and historical surveys by Kilmartin Archaeological Research: Ballachuan Hazelwood, 2004; Shian Wood, 2004. (Kilmartin Archaeological Research)

Reports of archaeological surveys and excavations by Kilmartin House Museum: Barnluasgan dun and enclosure; Ormaig forest, 2005; North Knapdale Forest, 2005; Craigglass, 2005. (Kilmartin House Museum)

Reports from archaeological projects by Scotia Archaeology: Plot 1, Torran, Ford, 2005; Rossdhu Castle, 1996. Archive from watching brief: St Brides, Ballachulish, 2005. (Scotia Archaeology)

Reports of archaeological watching briefs and evaluations by SUAT Ltd: Chapel House, Ardchattan, 2006; Clachan Disearth, Dalmally, 2005; Gylen Castle, 2005. (SUAT)

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Two CD-ROMs containing photographs by A Maxwell-Irving of excavations at Sauchie Tower by Addyman Associates, 2005. (Mr A Maxwell-Irving)

Reports of standing building recording by SUAT Ltd: Thistle Brewery, Mill Street, Alloa, 2005; Port Street, Clackmannan, 2005. (SUAT)

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Lamford Burn, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Warden's Dyke, 1991-2; Woodend Farm, Johnstonebridge, 1994, 1997. Also, report of an assessment of Earlstoun Castle, St Johns Town of Dalry, 2005. (GUARD)

RCAHMS

Reports of fieldwork by T C Welsh: Fieldwork observations in Annan, Hoddum and Westerkirk parishes, Dumfriesshire, 2003; Dumfriesshire Fieldwork, 2005: 'Moffat Well Fort' and 'Horseshoe Wood' site, Blaebeck, Moffat; Granton, Moffat; Quaa Sike, Granton, Moffat; Bearmeal Knowe, Archbank, Moffat; Archbank, Moffat; Mill Loch, Lochmaben. (Dr T C Welsh)

Report of an archaeological evaluation and assessment by Wessex Archaeology: Drumlanrig Roman Fort, Drumlanrig Castle, 2005. (Wessex Archaeology)

DUNDEE CITY

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: St Andrew's Cathedral, Dundee, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive material from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: City of Dundee: City Quay, 2001; City Quay/Camperdown Dock, 2001. (SUAT)

EAST AYRSHIRE

Reports of archaeological excavations and watching briefs by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Altonhill Farm, Kilmarnock, 2004; Moorfield, Kilmarnock, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of a desk-based assessments, geophysical and topographic surveys and monitoring by GUARD: Dalmellington Motte, 2003; Gilmilnscroft Colliery and Glen Logan Ironstone Works survey project, Sorn, 2005. (GUARD)

Survey of a Private Collection: digital copies of colour oblique aerial photographs showing mining landscapes at Minnivey, Dunaskin and Waterside, taken by J R Hume, 1987. (Professor J R Hume)

Report of an archaeological survey by Scotia Archaeology: Powharnal, 1992 (Scotia Archaeology)

EAST LoTHIAN

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: East Fortune Airfield, 2003; Fidra Cottages, 2003; Brunton Wire Works, Musselburgh, 2000–1; Stenton, 2003; Court Street, Tranent, 2003. Also, conservation report: A1 Dualling Phantassie, 2002–5. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Belhaven, Dunbar, 2004; Open Arms Hotel, Dirleton, 2004; Walden Terrace, Gifford, 2003; Loch Hill Farm, Longniddry, 2002. Also, reports of archaeological evaluations, a watching brief and works: The Brae, Athelstaneford, 2005; Open Arms Hotel, Dirleton, 2005; Bellevue Hotel, Queens Road, Dunbar, 2005; Halhill Farm, Dunbar, 2005; Muirfield Drive, Gullane, 2005; Muirfield Golf Course, Gullane, 2005; Saltcoats Road, Gullane, 2005; Dundurn, Longniddry, 2005; 11 Market Street, Musselburgh, 2005; A1 Craighall Link, Mucklets Road, Musselburgh, 2005; 11 Millhill Lane, Musselburgh, 2005; Cherrytree, Old Abbey Road, North Berwick, 2005; Old Abbey Road, North Berwick, 2005; Kingstonhill, Kingston, North Berwick, 2005; Prestongrange Community Archaeology Project, 2005; 126 Church Street, Tranent, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Skateraw Farm, 1991. (GUARD)

CD-ROM, 'Newbigging Pottery, Musselburgh, Scotland, c 1800–c 1930, Ceramic Resource Disc', by G Haggarty, 2005. An illustrated study of the ceramic assemblages recovered from the pottery, 1987–8. (Mr G R Haggarty)

Drawing of Dunbar waterworks and report on St John's Well, Spott, by D Hardy, 2005. (Mrs D Hardy)

Oblique aerial colour photographs by Johnstone Syer Photography for Historic Scotland/Scottish Executive: Route of the A1 Dualling, Haddington to Dunbar, 2001–2. (Historic Scotland)

EAST RENFREWSHIRE

Reports of archaeological surveys in the Eaglesham area, by R L Hunter and S L Hunter, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA): North Moorhouse Farm, 1997; South Moorhouse Farm, 1997; East Moorhouse Farm, 1997; South Kirktonmoor Farm, 1997; East and West Revoch farms including the farmlands of Hol-Hall and Picketlaw, 2005. (ACFA)

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: M77/GSO Gas Pipeline, 2004; Mearns Castle High School, Newton Mearns, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Pollock Castle, Newton Mearns, 2000. (GUARD)

EDINBURGH, CITY OF

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Cocklaw Farm Steading, 2001; Corstorphine Old Parish Church, 2004; Edinburgh Castle Esplanade, 2005; Eyre Street, 2004; 419 Gorgie Road, 2003; 561 Gorgie Road, 2003; Heriot Watt, 2003; Pilmuir Farm, 2000; Traverse Theatre, 2004. Also, conservation report: Holyrood House piazza door, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Kirkliston graveyard, 2004. Also, reports of archaeological desk-based assessments, standing building recordings, watching briefs and evaluations: Bankhead Farm, Balerno, 2005; Avon Road, Barnton, 2005; Dunsmuir Court, Corstorphine, 2004; Granton Harbour, Edinburgh, 2005; Netherbow/John Knox House, High Street, Edinburgh, 2005; Mitchell Street, Leith, 2004; Spring Gardens, Holyrood Park, 2005; Warriston Farm, Currie, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of geophysical surveys by Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society: Corstorphine, 2005; Cramond, 2006; Dalmeny Village, 2005. (Mr H M D Jones, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)

Report on archaeological geophysics at the Roman *vicus* area of Cramond, by G Macdonald, School of Geosciences, University of Edinburgh, 2004. (Mr G Macdonald, University of Edinburgh)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Cramond, 1991. Also, report of an evaluation and excavation at Edmonstone House, 2005. (GUARD)

FALKIRK

Report on excavations at Laurieston Fortlet 2004–5, by G B Bailey, 2005. (Mr G B Bailey)

Report of an archaeological excavation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Rosebank Distillery, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Broad Street, Denny, 2002. Also, report of an archaeological excavation at Broad Street, Denny, 2005. (GUARD)

FIFE

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Bridge Street, St Andrews, 2003; Wemyss Estate, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Historic landscape survey and restoration management reports for House of Falkland Designed Landscape Project, by Derek Carter Associates, 2001. (Derek Carter Associates)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: North Straiton Farm, 1992. (GUARD)

Historic Scotland Guardianship site Carved Stone Inventory for Dunfermline Abbey, by M Markus, 1999. (Historic Scotland)

Archive from archaeological projects by Scotia Archaeology: Charlestown, 1997–2000; West Pans, 1990–91. (Scotia Archaeology)

Report on an archaeological survey by Maritime Fife: East Wemyss Gasworks, 1997. (Maritime Fife, University of St Andrews)

Archive material from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Carlingnose Battery, 2001; 29–35 Bruce Street, Dunfermline, 2003; Kilrenny, Anstruther, 2001, 2002. Also archive from a large number of projects in St Andrews: 4–8 Abbey Street, 1999; 33 Argyle Street, 1996; 64 Argyle Street, 1996; Gasholders, Balfour Place/Abbey Walk/Harbour, 2002; Harbour Cafe, 2001; Harbour Improvements, 2002; Holy Trinity, 1996; Madras College, 1995, 1999; 31 Market Street, 1997; 66 Market Street, 2003; 93 Market Street, 2003; 125 Market Street, 1995; 130 Market Street, 2002; 133 Market Street, 2002; 12 North Street, 1996; 121 North Street, 1997; Petherham Bridge, 2004; Rose Lane, 1998; St Andrews Castle and Cathedral Floodlighting, 1996; St Leonard's Fields, Abbey Walk, 2005; St Leonard's School, Hospice Building, 1990; St Leonard's School Tennis Courts, 2001; St Nicholas Farm, 1993, 1994, 1996; The Roundel, 1 South Street, 2002; 67–71 South Street, 1999; South Street Improvements, 2003; West Port, 2004. Reports of archaeological evaluations: former builder's yard, Roman Road, Inverkeithing, 2005; St Mary's College, South Street, St Andrews, 2005. (SUAT)

Report on fieldwork in Fife by T C Welsh, 2005: Kier Brae and Sunnyside Plantations, Cardenden, Auchterderran; Cluny, Cluny Bridge, Cluny Mill, and Muirton, Cluny, Kinglassie; Middle Den, Dunnikeir, Kirkcaldy. (Dr T C Welsh)

GLASGOW CITY

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: City of Glasgow: Ingram Street, 2004; Lancefield Quay, 2003–4. (AOC Archaeology Group)

CD-ROM containing photographs of views of Maryhill, Glasgow, by W B Black, 2005. (Mr W B Black)

Report of an archaeological excavation at the Franciscan Friary in Glasgow by SUAT Ltd, 1987. (SUAT)

Report of an archaeological evaluation in the City of Glasgow, by Addyman Associates: Great Western Road, Drumchapel, 2004. (Addyman Associates)

Reports of archaeological watching briefs and excavations by GUARD: Crookston Castle, 2005; West Robroyston, 2005. (GUARD)

Photographs from excavations at Crookston Castle, City of Glasgow, by E J Talbot, 1973–5. (Scotia Archaeology)

HIGHLAND

Reports of archaeological surveys on Raasay by J S Wood and J Macdonald, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA): Hallaig and An Leac, 2004; Kilmoluag Graveyard and war memorial, 2005; Suisnish and South Fearn, 2005. (ACFA)

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Constarry Road, Croy, 2003; Cille Bhrea, Kiltearn, 1998. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: A9 re-alignment, Clashag, Brora, 2004. Also reports: A832 Achnasheen to Kinlochewe road upgrade Phase 3 – Glen Docherty Viewpoint to Kinlochewe, 2005; Clashag, Brora, Sutherland, 2005; Craig Dunain, Westercraigs, Inverness, 2005; Farr Windfarm, Moy, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report on a field survey of hut circles by Dornoch Heritage Society in Dornoch, Sutherland: Camore-Sydera Woods, 1993, and transcript of talk, 'Prehistoric Dornoch', given to Dornoch Historical Society, 1993. (Mr S J T Robertson, Dornoch Heritage Society)

Archive from excavations by S Farrell at Rhicullen Quarry, 2005. Also, report of an archaeological evaluation by S Farrell: Dell of Inshes, 2003. (Mr S Farrell)

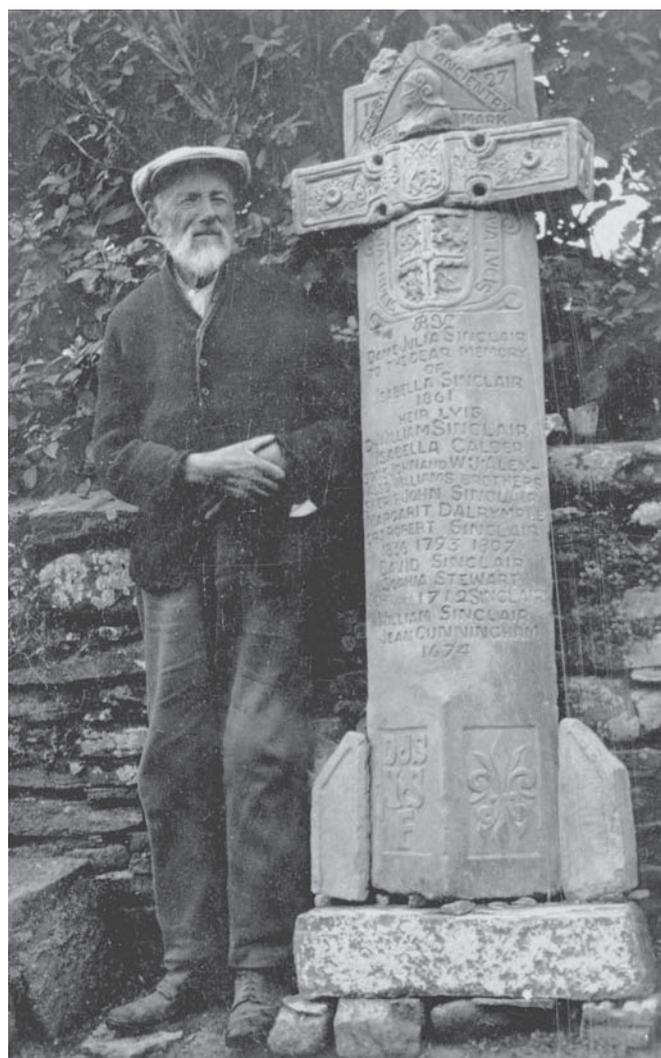


Fig 106. John Nicolson, c 1930. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS. RCAHMS SC 876600)



Fig 107. Detail of South Yarrows, South, chambered cairn, Caithness, by John Nicolson, 1900. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS. RCAHMS SC 876405)



Fig 108. Watercolour of unidentified urn, Caithness, by John Nicolson. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS. RCAHMS SC 873954)



Fig 109. Watercolour of Stone Lud, Upper Bowertower, Caithness, by John Nicolson. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS. RCAHMS SC 875767)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Priesthill, Invergordon, 1992; Skye Road Bridge, 1993; Smoo, 1992, 1995. Also, reports of archaeological monitoring and surveys: Beinn Tharsuinn, 2005; Strathrory Bridge, 2005; Strathmashie Forest Community Heritage Project: Stage 1, 2005. (GUARD)

Report of an archaeological excavation by R Gourlay: Linsidmore, Strathoykel, Sutherland, 1995. (Mr R Gourlay)

Reports of archaeological surveys, evaluations and conservation management proposals by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd: Nine Oaks, Inshes, Inverness, 2005; Tordarroch, Inverness, 2005; Lundavra, Fort William, 2005. (Highland Archaeology Services Ltd)

Report of an archaeological survey of the earthwork/possible motte in Achnasoul Wood, near Marybank, Ross-shire, by NOSAS, 2005. (Mrs M Marshall, North of Scotland Archaeological Society (NOSAS))

Plans of areas included in an archaeological desktop and walkover survey for Stronlairig Hydro-electric Scheme Proposal, 2003. (Mr D Peck)

Archive from desk-based study and walk-over survey by Scotia Archaeology: Beinn Tharsuinn Windfarm, Alness, 2005. (Scotia Archaeology)

Survey of a Private Collection. Measured drawings of Pictish symbol stones by I G Scott, 2001 and 2004: Ardjachie Farm; Ardross, nos 1 and 2; Cullaird Farm, Scaniport; Dalnavie; Garbeg Farm, Drumnadrochit; Knocknagael; Littleferry Links, nos 4 and 5; Torgorm, Conon Bridge; Wester Balblair. (Mr I G Scott)

Archive from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Garrogie Hydro-Electric Scheme, 2000; Sluggan Bridge, 2002; Glen Tarbet Hydro-Electric Scheme, Strontian, 1999. Report of an archaeological watching brief: Inverness Airport access road, 2005. (SUAT)

A large collection of papers, photographs, drawings and manuscripts assembled by John Nicolson (1843–1934), relating to archaeological investigations in Caithness, Highland. (Mr A Sutherland)

Report of an archaeological excavation of a ditched enclosure at Brackla, Cawdor, 1990. (Mr C Wallace, Ms R Pelling)

INVERCLYDE

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Cartburn West, Greenock, 1999. Report of a watching brief: Greenock waterfront, 2005. (GUARD)

MIDLOTHIAN

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Dryden Bank House, 2005. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Hope, Pathhead, 2004; Penicuik Trout Farm, 2004; Medical Centre, Penicuik Road, Roslin, 2004; Thornybank cist cemetery, 1996. Also, reports of archaeological evaluations, assessments, standing building surveys and watching briefs: proposed Dun Law wind farm, 2005; Todhills park and ride, Danderhall, 2005; Straiton park and ride, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Broomhill Cist, Penicuik, 2000. (GUARD)

Reports relating to the restoration and conservation of the Morton Monument, St Nicholas Church, Dalkeith, Midlothian, by the St Nicholas Apse Trust, 2005. (Midlothian Council)

MORAY

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Tesco, Blackfriar's Road, Elgin, 2001–2; Linkwood, Elgin, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of an archaeological watching brief in Moray by Highland Archaeology Services Ltd: Gordonstoun School, 2004. (Highland Archaeology Services Ltd)

A set of four ring-binders of correspondence, offprints, and other papers relating to Roman sites in Scotland, and one on general archaeological and historical subjects, by I Keillar, 2000–4. (Mr I Keillar)

Report on excavations by F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland: Birnie, 2004. (Dr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Report of excavations by Scotia Archaeology: High Street, Elgin, 1995–6. (Scotia Archaeology)

Measured drawing of an incised whetstone, from Portsoy, Moray, now in the British Museum, by I G Scott, 1999. Also, a Survey of a Private Collection: measured drawings of Pictish sculptured stones in Moray, by I G Scott, 2002–5; Ballintomb symbol stone; Birnie Kirkyard symbol stone; Elgin Cathedral cross-slab; Kinneddar no. 1 symbol stone, and cross-slabs nos 14 and 28 (Gordonstoun). (Mr I G Scott)

Archive from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Trans-Moray Pipeline, Elgin, 2000. Also, a report of standing building recording and watching brief: Trinity Place, Elgin, 2006. (SUAT)



Fig 110. Measured drawing of Ballintomb symbol stone, Moray, by Ian G Scott, 2005. (© Crown copyright: RCAHMS. Drawing by I G Scott. RCAHMS SC 961059)

RCAHMS

Letter, with accompanying photographs, relating to cup-and-ring markings on Camus's Stone, Inverugie, Moray, by A Park and K Toon, 2005. (Mr A Park and Ms K Toon)

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Report of an archaeological survey of sites, including a promontory fort, at Dippen, Arran, by J S Wood, Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA), 2005. (ACFA)

Report of an archaeological watching brief and historic building survey by Addyman Associates: The Cross, Beith, 2004. (Addyman Associates)

Report on prehistoric rock art by S Beckensall: Stronach Ridge, Arran, 2004. (S Beckensall)

Notes, sketch and photographs of a cup-marked rock, Lochranza, Arran, recorded by C R Bowd, 1985. (Mr C R Bowd)

Report of an archaeological evaluation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Glendoy, Brodick, Arran, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from assessment and survey by FIRAT Archaeological Services: Fairlie Marina, 2001. (FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Arran combined water schemes: Lamlash Bay, Arran, 2005; Kilwinning Abbey, 1997; Tormore, Arran, 1995; White Bay, Cumbræ, 1992. Also, report of an archaeological excavation: Dunure Road, Heads of Ayr, 2005. (GUARD)

Archive from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Ardrossan, 2003; Coldstream Mill, Beith, 2000. (SUAT)

NORTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: A80 Auchenkilns, 2003; Cambroe, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Nether Fingland, 2004. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Photocopy of the Workers Register from excavations at Lochend crannog, Coatbridge, 1931. (Drumpellier Park Visitor Centre)

Report of an archaeological watching brief and excavation by GUARD: Climpy, 2005. (GUARD)

Archive from excavations by Scotia Archaeology: Summerlee Ironworks, 1985–9. (Scotia Archaeology)

ORKNEY

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Bu of Cairston, 2002. Also, conservation reports: Berst Ness, Knowe of Skea, 2004–5; Birsay-Skaill Landscape Archaeology Project, Castle of Snusgar, 2004–5; Langskaill Souterrain, 2004–5; Mine Howe, Orkney, 2000–5; Scapa Flow, conservation of postcards recovered from a German World War I wreck, 2005; Quoygrew, Westray, Orkney, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report on geophysical and topographical archaeological survey of Stones of Via, Loch of Clumly, by Orkney College Geophysics Unit, 2005. (Historic Scotland)

Survey of a Private Collection. Measured drawings of Pictish symbol stone from Brough of Birsay, by I G Scott, 2005. (Mr I G Scott)

PERTH AND KINROSS

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: School Wynd, Abernethy, 2005; East Fortingall Free Church, 2005; Horse Cross, Perth, 2003; Mains of Huntingtower, Perth, 2002; Noah's Ark Golf Centre, 2003. Also, a conservation report: Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project 2003–4. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological excavations at Carsie Mains by G J Barclay and K Brophy, 2002. Also, data from an archaeological survey of the Cleaven Dyke, by C Burgess, 1996. (Dr G J Barclay)

Archive from archaeological projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Knockard Road, 2004. Also, reports of archaeological evaluations: Castlebeigh Hotel, Knockard Road, Pitlochry, 2005; A90 Glendoick and Kinfauns, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report of a geophysical survey and trial excavation by the University of Glasgow Department of Archaeology: Dunkeld House, 2004. (University of Glasgow, Department of Archaeology)

Reports of archaeological excavations by GUARD: Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project: excavations at Tombreck and Kiltyrie, 2004, 2005; Dull Parish Church, 2003. (GUARD)

Report of an archaeological and historical survey of Gleann Fearnach, Valley of Alder Trees, by J Harris, 1997. (Ms J Harris)

Archive from the Roman Gask Project, by D J Woolliscroft, University of Liverpool: report of aerial and geophysical surveys of frontier tower, Raith, 2003; CD-ROM and disk containing aerial photographs of a site at Easter Caputh, 2004. (Dr D J Woolliscroft, University of Liverpool)

Report on a radiocarbon dated chronology by the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield: North Pitcarmick, 1995. (Professor J C Barrett, Dr J M Downes, Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield)

Archive material from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Abernethy Primary School, 2000; Cadet Centre, High Street, Auchterarder, 2001; Braco Road, Comrie, 2005; 5 Abbey Road, Coupar Angus, 1999; Candlehouse Lane, Coupar Angus, 2001; Pony Park, Coupar Angus, 2004; Gallowhill, Crieff, 2001; Wester Gatherleys, Dunning, 2004; Earl's Walk, Errols, 2005; Erroll Wastewater Pipeline, 2000; Drumcharry, Fortingall, 2005; The Yard, Glencarse, 2004; Inchaffray Abbey, 2000; Walled Garden, Ballindean, Inchturie, 2005; Tillyochie Mains, Kinross, 2004; Castle Cluggy, Ochertyre, 2001; Rossllyn House, Glasgow Road, Perth, 2001; West Moulin Road, Pitlochry, 2001; Rait Hill, 2000; Inchyra Farm, St Madoes, 2001; Newlands Cottage, St Madoes, 2001; Stanley House, Stanley, 2004. Also reports from excavations, evaluations, watching briefs and surveys: Croft Moraig, Bolfracks Estate, Aberfeldy, 2006; Westmount, 7 Main Street, Abernethy, 2005; Myrtle Cottage, Abernethy, 2005; Welton Road/Terminus Street, Blairgowrie, 2006; Pepperknowes Farm, Glencarse, 2005; 80–86 High Street, Perth, 1992; Horse Cross, Perth, 2005; Meal Vennel, Perth, 1998; Skinnergate/Albert Close, Perth, 1991. (SUAT)

CD-ROM containing a report and digital images of a survey at Dun Coillich, by C Thomas, 2005. (Mrs C Thomas)

Report of fieldwork carried out at Tulliemet and Faskally Wood, by T C Welsh, 2005. (Dr T C Welsh)

RENFREWSHIRE

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Areas 2, 3 and 4, Braehead, Renfrew, 2004; Xscape site, Braehead, Renfrew, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)



Fig 111. Cists 1-4, Bronze Age cist cemetery at West Water Reservoir, excavated by National Museums of Scotland 1992-4. (© Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland. RCAHMS SC 1018829)

Report on an archaeological evaluation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Harelaw, by Port Glasgow, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report of archaeological excavations by SUAT Ltd: Strathcarron Drive, Paisley, 2005. (SUAT)

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Eckford Quarry, Kelso, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

CD-ROM containing reports and copies of drawings relating to the Upper Tweed Survey, by T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust, 2004. (Biggar Museum Trust)

Archive from archaeological projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Old Melrose Road, Newton St Boswells, 2004; Dryburgh Estate, 2004. Reports of historic building surveys and evaluation: Huntshaw farm steading, Earlston, 2005; South Myrescroft, Ancrum, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from archaeological excavations at West Water Reservoir, by F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland, 1992-4. (Dr F Hunter, National Museums of Scotland)

Archive from excavations at Fast Castle, by Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, 1971-86. (Dr H P Dinwoodie and Mr K L Mitchell, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society)



Fig 112. Cannel coal and lead necklace being prepared for lifting as a block to be excavated fully in a laboratory. Excavations at West Water Reservoir by National Museums of Scotland 1992-4. (© Trustees of the National Museums of Scotland. RCAHMS SC 1018836)

Annotated copies of section drawings from excavations at Catrail Linear Earthwork, by J Barber, undated. (Historic Scotland)

Survey of a Private Collection of photographic material relating to woollen textile mills in Hawick, by D Roemmele, 1997. (Mr D Roemmele)

Survey of a Private Collection. A collection of aerial photographs from the Scottish Borders Council Slide Library, 1994-8. (Scottish Borders Council, per Mr A Campbell)

SHETLAND

Conservation reports by AOC Archaeology Group: Burland, Tondra, 2002. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Reports of archaeological excavations, geophysical survey, test pitting, surveys and watching briefs by GUARD: Burravoe Arch, Yell, 2005; The Papar Project: Papa Stour 2004, 2005; Setter, West Yell, 2005; Viking Energy test sites: Dalescord Hill, Delting, 2005; Grutifield, Kergord, 2005; Laxo Knowe, Lunnasting, 2005; South Mid Field, Weisdale, 2005; West Burrafirth, 2005. (GUARD)

Measured drawing of the 'Monk Stone', Papil, by I G Scott, 2000. Also, a Survey of a Private Collection of drawings by I G Scott of other early medieval sculpture: Breck of Hillwell symbol stone, 2000; a slab incised with an animal-headed man, Mail, Cunningsburgh, 1999; a boar-incised hearth-stone from Old Scatness Broch, Shetland, 2005. (Mr I G Scott)

RCAHMS

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Lindsayton, 2003; Dunure Waste Water Treatment Works, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Loudon Hall, 1998. Also, reports of survey and evaluations: 6 Shell Knowe, Ballantrae, 2005; Troon Cemetery, 2005. (GUARD)

Archive from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Kirkbrae, Hamilton Street, Girvan, 2004. (SUAT)

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Annieston Grange, 2005; 51A High Street, Biggar, 2004; Fairyknowe Gardens, Bothwell, 2001 and 2002; Carmaben, Dolphinton, 2001; Crawford to Glenbreck, 2002; Priestfield Street, High Blantyre, 2004; Kilncadzow, 2005; The Schoolhouse, Lamington, 2004; Bloomgate Well, Lanark, 2004; The Beeches, Lanark, 2004; Little Clyde Roman Camp, 2005; The Longhouse, Newbigging, 2003; Matindie, Newbigging, 2003; Gorstane, Ravenstruther, 2004; Robertson Mains to Dolphinton Line Re-build, 2003. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of an archaeological survey at Bleakfield, Lamington, by Biggar Archaeology Group, 2005, and report on the archaeological sites and monuments on Nisbet Farm, Coulter, by Biggar Museum Trust, 2004. (Mr T Ward, Biggar Museum Trust)

Report of an archaeological excavation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Glentaggart opencast coal scheme, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Archive from assessment by FIRAT Archaeological Services: The Old Mill, Busby, 2004. (FIRAT Archaeological Services)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Blackhouse Burn, 1991; Crawford Burnt Mounds, 1991; Fall Kneesend, 1992; Millbank to Nether Abington, 1990; Wildshaw Burn, 1990. (GUARD)

Report of a resistivity survey near Townhead Farm, Libberton, by Lanark and District Archaeological Society, 2004. (Mr A Paton, Lanark and District Archaeological Society)

Report from watching brief by Scotia Archaeology: 96 High Street, Carnwath, 2005. (Scotia Archaeology)

Report of an archaeological survey and watching brief by SUAT Ltd: Hydro-electric Scheme Reconstruction, former Jerviswood Mill, Cleghorn Bridge, Lanark, 2005. (SUAT)

STIRLING

Reports of archaeological surveys by Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists (ACFA): Low Botaurmie, Glen Lochay, Killin, 2006; High Botaurmie, Glen Lochay, Killin, 2006. (ACFA)

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Cowiehall Road, Cowie, 2003; Loanfoot Gardens, Plean, 2003. Also, conservation reports: Stirling Castle, Ladies Lookout, 2003–4. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archive from archaeological excavations at Claish Farm by G J Barclay, K Brophy and G MacGregor, 2001. (Dr G J Barclay)

Reports of archaeological evaluations by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Strathard, Aberfoyle, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)



Fig 113. Laying out trenches between the stones at Callanish, excavations by Patrick Ashmore 1980–1. (© Historic Scotland. RCAHMS SC 1018828)



Fig 114. Wheelhouse at Hornish Point, South Uist. Excavated by the Central Excavation Unit in 1984. (© Historic Scotland. RCAHMS SC 1018826)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Chapelfield, Cowie, 1995; Plean Castle, 1991. Also, report on an archaeological watching brief: Moirlanich Longhouse, 2005. (GUARD)

Report on Gartincaber Tower, Kilmadock, Doune, by A Logie, no date. (Ms A Logie, Lewis Stewart Memorial Trust)

Archive material from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Jail Wynd, Stirling, 2002; Pirnhall, 2003; Stirling Tolbooth, 1999. Also, report of gravestone recording and an archaeological evaluation: Drymen parish church, 2005. (SUAT)

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Duntocher Church, 2004; Roman Court, Duntocher, 2004. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Archives from watching brief and excavation by FIRAT Archaeological Services: Golden Hill, Clydebank, 2003; 3 High Street, Dunbarton, 2004. (FIRAT Archaeological Services)

A photographic copy of a painting of Dunglas Castle, by William Donnelly, together with typescript notes on the history of the castle. (Mrs V Jefferies)

WEST LoTHIAN

Report of an archaeological evaluation by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Mill Road Industrial Estate, Linlithgow Bridge, 2005. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Report of an archaeological watching brief by GUARD: Linlithgow Palace, 2005.

Historic Scotland Guardianship site Carved Stone Inventory for Linlithgow Palace, by M Markus, 2001. (Historic Scotland)

Archive from archaeological projects by SUAT Ltd: Adam's Brae/Graves Knowe, Livingston, 1994. (SUAT)

WESTERN ISLES

Archive from archaeological investigations by AOC Archaeology Group: Scarista, Harris, 2004. Conservation reports: South Uist Coastal Assessment Survey, 2005. Also, archive from excavations by the Central Excavation Unit: North Uist: Balelone, 1983; Baleshare, 1984; Newtonferry, 1984; South Uist: Hornish Point, 1984; South Glendale, 1984. (AOC Archaeology Group)

Report of an archaeological assessment and walkover survey on Rubh' a' Charnain Mhoir peninsula, North Uist. Part of an Environmental Statement for North Uist to Berneray Causeway – rock extraction statement, 1997. (ARCUS)

Reports of archaeological surveys, investigations, evaluation and excavation by Babbie Group: Eriskay and Sound of Barra Integrated Transport Project, Ceann a' Gharaidh Ferry Facilities, 2001; Eriskay Causeway, 2001; Barra Ferry Terminal, 2001. (Jacobs Babbie)

Report of an archaeological watching brief by C Barrowman: Poll Eistean, Knockaird, Ness, Lewis, 2005. (Dr C Barrowman)

Archive from archaeological projects by CFA Archaeology Ltd: Callanish, 1997. (CFA Archaeology Ltd)

Reports of archaeological excavations by the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh: Calanais Fields Project first interim report, 1998–9; Calanais Fields Project second interim report, 2000. (Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh)



Fig 115. Midden at Balelone, North Uist. Excavated by the Central Excavation Unit in 1983. (© Historic Scotland. RCAHMS SC 1018827)

Archive from archaeological projects by GUARD: Eoropie, Lewis, 2000; Tolanish, 1996. Also, report of an archaeological survey and excavation: The Village, Hirta, St Kilda, 2005. (GUARD)

Archive from archaeological excavations by Patrick Ashmore at Callanish, 1980–81. (Historic Scotland)

Report of archaeological excavations and surveys on St Kilda, by The National Trust for Scotland, 2004. (Ms S Bain, The National Trust for Scotland)

Report on archaeological excavations by St Kilda Artefacts and Manuports Project: Village Bay, Hirta, St Kilda, 2004. (Professor A Fleming, St Kilda Artefacts and Manuports Project (SKAMP))

Report of a rope access and topographical survey by Severe Terrain Archaeological Campaign: Lewis, 2004. (Dr C Barrowman and Mr I McHardy, Severe Terrain Archaeological Campaign (STAC))

Reports of archaeological walkover surveys and archaeological evaluation by SUAT Ltd: Aird, Benbecula, 2006; Lewis Hotel, Stornoway, 2004; Ludaig, South Uist, 2006. (SUAT)

A LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES

Compiled by P J Ashmore

This list consists of archaeological dates notified to me between January 2005 and February 2006. Most palaeoenvironmental dates measured during that period have been omitted, although those which have an obvious direct significance for an archaeological site are included.

Date sponsors other than HS are identified at the end of site entries. Where no sponsor is identified the dates were paid for by HS. Many of the dates for East Lothian sites were from excavations managed by HS and paid for by what is now Transport Scotland; the dates themselves were funded by HS. The compiler is grateful to AOC (Scotland) Ltd, Biggar Archaeology Group, CFA, GUARD, Headland Archaeology, Murray Archaeological Services and Nick Dixon for providing information on non-HS-funded dates, and to all those others who contributed.

Several of the dates for Dryburn Bridge supersede earlier dates.

Most often sites have not previously been published, and it is thus important that you cite the author of the information produced here when using the dates. For instance, the first entry in this list could be cited as Murray, C and H 'Garthdee Road, Aberdeen' *DES* 2005 (ns 6), 165.

Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
ABERDEEN CITY					
Garthdee Road, Aberdeen (NJ 923 032) Murray, C and H					
SUERC-8609	Charred hazelnut shell DLLC 13/1 from hearth 55 in an ovoid structure with well-sealed surviving occupation deposits and hearths. The site yielded many flints and many sherds of fine-walled Neolithic carinated vessels.	Charred hazelnut shell	4930	35	-26.5
SUERC-8615	Piece of alder or hazel charcoal DLLC 15/2 from a pit.	Charcoal	6620	35	-26.4
SUERC-8614	Piece of hazel charcoal DLLC 15/1 from a pit (see above).	Charcoal	6690	35	-23.9
SUERC-8616	Charred barley grain DLLC 17/1 from hearth 57 in an ovoid structure with well-sealed surviving occupation deposits and hearths.	Charred grain	4970	35	-27.5
SUERC-8613	Charred barley grain DLLC 13/2 from hearth 55 (see above).	Charred grain	4950	35	-27
SUERC-8608	Charred barley grain DLLC 11 from occupation layer 49 in an ovoid structure with well-sealed surviving occupation deposits and hearths.	Charred grain	4925	35	-26.7
SUERC-8607	Charred barley grain DLLC 10 from occupation layer 49 (see above).	Charred grain	4935	35	-25.9
SUERC-8617	Charred hazelnut shell DLLC 17/2 from hearth 57 (see above).	Charred hazelnut shell	5020	35	-25.1

Sponsor: David Lloyd Leisure Ltd

ABERDEENSHIRE

Kintore School Site (NJ 7904 1601) Dunbar, L

SUERC-6765	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 110 of a post-hole in roundhouse 1.	Charcoal	2200	40	-25.7
SUERC-6766	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 139 of unlined oven 1.	Charcoal	1850	40	-27.2
SUERC-7076	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 158 of complex pit 8.	Charcoal	2110	35	-27.9
SUERC-7077	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 160 of complex pit 7.	Charcoal	2180	35	-25.9
SUERC-7078	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 165 of a post-hole in roundhouse 1.	Charcoal	2165	35	-26.3
SUERC-7079	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 341 of a post-hole in roundhouse 2.	Charcoal	2160	35	-25.8
SUERC-7080	Piece of birch charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 360 of fire pit 2.	Charcoal	1810	35	-26.3
SUERC-7081	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 366 of fire pit 1.	Charcoal	2175	35	-26.7
SUERC-7082	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 419 of fire pit 3.	Charcoal	1810	35	-27
SUERC-7086	Piece of elm charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 421 of unlined oven 18.	Charcoal	1775	35	-23.8
SUERC-7087	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 529 – 53 of roundhouse ditch fill.	Charcoal	3230	35	-25.2
SUERC-7088	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 588 of pit within roundhouse 3.	Charcoal	2050	35	-26.6
SUERC-7089	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 619 of lined oven 44.	Charcoal	1835	35	-26
SUERC-7090	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 712 of fire pit 5.	Charcoal	1780	35	-24.8
SUERC-7091	Piece of oak charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 814 of complex pit 4.	Charcoal	2235	35	-25.1
SUERC-7092	Piece of oak charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 861 of post-hole of timber circle.	Charcoal	3480	35	-25.6
SUERC-7096	Piece of heather charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 870 of post-hole in timber circle.	Charcoal	3255	35	-25.8
SUERC-7097	Piece of oak charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in buried soil horizon 919.	Charcoal	5980	40	-24.6
SUERC-7098	Piece of oak charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 961 of post-hole in timber circle.	Charcoal	3555	40	-27.2
SUERC-7099	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 1455 of rubbish pit 1.	Charcoal	1900	35	-26

RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
Kintore School Site (NJ 7904 1601) Dunbar, L (cont.)					
SUERC-7100	Piece of birch charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 1480 of lined oven 22.	Charcoal	1835	35	-26.8
SUERC-7101	Piece of birch charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 1482 of lined oven 21.	Charcoal	1905	35	-26.2
SUERC-7102	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 1583 of lined oven 20.	Charcoal	1820	35	-27.5
SUERC-7106	Piece of birch charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 1586 of unlined oven 31.	Charcoal	1810	35	-26.9
SUERC-7107	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 7015 of pit in roundhouse 3.	Charcoal	3200	35	-26.3
Sponsor: Aberdeenshire Council					
Stewart Milne, Kintore (NJ 7859 1616) Cook, M					
SUERC-6410	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 57 of feature 14.	Charcoal	3560	35	-26.2
SUERC-6411	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material sample 10 in fill 145 of Oven 4.	Charcoal	1920	35	-26.4
SUERC-6412	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material from fill 204 of Roman Oven 5.	Charcoal	1930	35	-26
SUERC-6413	Piece of birch charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 217 of Oven 6.	Charcoal	1905	35	-26.3
SUERC-6417	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 259 of Pit 12.	Charcoal	2470	35	-25.4
SUERC-6418	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 285 of pit in structure 1.	Charcoal	3100	35	-24.9
SUERC-6419	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 333 of Oven 13.	Charcoal	1900	35	-26.3
SUERC-6420	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 335 of pit within structure 3.	Charcoal	1980	35	-24.8
SUERC-6421	Piece of willow charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 370 of Oven 15.	Charcoal	1910	35	-27.6
SUERC-6422	Piece of unidentified charcoal SF 45 found with dumped slag and other burnt material from fill 474 of Roman ditch, feature 1.	Charcoal	2315	35	-27.3
SUERC-6423	Piece of willow charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 714 of Pit 2.	Charcoal	1245	35	-24.7
SUERC-6427	Piece of heather charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 821 of Pit, feature 3.	Charcoal	1275	35	-27.7
SUERC-6428	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 890 of Pit, structure 5.	Charcoal	3200	35	-26.3
SUERC-6429	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material sample 38 in fill 917 of burnt hollow in structure 6.	Charcoal	3320	35	-23.4
SUERC-6430	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 1039 of Oven 20.	Charcoal	1905	35	-26.5
Sponsor: Stewart Milne Homes					
ANGUS					
Lochhead Quarry, Auchterforfar (NO 4767 5501) Dunbar, L					
SUERC-6869	Human femur from extended inhumation 212 within Cist 3.	Bone, human	1475	35	-20.1
SUERC-6870	Human femur from extended inhumation 201 within Cist 4.	Bone, human	1565	35	-20.7
SUERC-6871	Human femur from extended inhumation 120 within Cist 5.	Bone, human	1530	35	-20.7
SUERC-6872	Human femur from extended inhumation 126 within Cist 6.	Bone, human	1495	35	-21.2
SUERC-6873	Human femur from extended inhumation 128 within Cist 7.	Bone, human	1625	35	-20.8
SUERC-6874	Human left humerus from extended inhumation 152 within Cist 11.	Bone, human	1530	35	-20.7
SUERC-6875	Human left femur from extended inhumation 157 within Cist 12.	Bone, human	1545	35	-20.8
SUERC-6878	Human right femur from extended inhumation 170 within Cist 13.	Bone, human	1480	35	-20.7
SUERC-6879	Human right femur from extended inhumation 191 within Cist 19.	Bone, human	1440	35	-20.4
SUERC-6880	Human left humerus from extended inhumation 007 within Cist 20.	Bone, human	1400	40	-21.3
ARGYLL AND BUTE					
Dun Glashan (NR 9227 9301) Henderson, J					
SUERC-5476	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample S.17A) from deposit 017 which also produced a yellow annular glass bead. See also SUERC-5477.	Charred hazelnut shell	2140	35	-23.5
SUERC-5477	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample S.17B) from deposit 017 (see above).	Charred hazelnut shell	2140	35	-25.1
SUERC-5478	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample S.21A) from burnt material 027.	Charred hazelnut shell	2245	35	-23.7
SUERC-5479	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample S.21B) from burnt material 027 (see above).	Charred hazelnut shell	2165	35	-25.7

RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	\pm	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Inchmarnock (NS 0235 5916) Conolly, R					
SUERC-5466	Fragment of willow charcoal from well-sealed floor deposit 4675 in a medieval chapel.	Charcoal	1485	35	-26.4
SUERC-7540	Fragment of birch charcoal from the fill of pit 4617.	Charcoal	1305	35	-26.4
SUERC-7541	Fragment of alder charcoal from fill 4557 of the chapel foundation trench.	Charcoal	1135	35	-27.1
SUERC-7542	Fragment of birch charcoal from fill 4301 of an enclosure ditch.	Charcoal	1285	35	-26
SUERC-7543	Fragment of alder charcoal from the fill of pit 4203.	Charcoal	1120	35	-27.4
SUERC-7544	Sample from human left femur (Sk 102) from context 4571.	Bone, human	920	35	-20.8
Sponsor: Sir Robert Smith					

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Loch Heron crannog I, West Machars Survey 2004 (NX 2720 6475) Cavers, G

SUERC-6472	Piece of birch wood (Sample WMS04/Her1) forming a vertical pile, one of many protruding from the NW side of the mound of Loch Heron crannog I.	Wood	2310	35	-27.6
SUERC-6473	Piece of birch wood (Sample WMS04/Her2) forming a vertical pile, one of many protruding from the W side of the mound of Loch Heron crannog II.	Wood	2390	35	-27.1

Manse Field, Whithorn (NX 4448 4037) Hastie, M

SUERC-5678	Charred barley grain (Sample 16A) from discrete deposit 167 in fill 165 of a ditch.	Charred grain	865	40	-24.7
SUERC-5679	Charred oat grain (Sample 24A) from fill 231 of well-constructed stone-lined drain or conduit 232.	Charred grain	590	40	-25
SUERC-5680	Charred wheat grain (Sample 24B) from fill 231 of drain or conduit 232 (see above).	Charred grain	655	40	-21.8
SUERC-5684	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 30A) from well-defined but heavily truncated fill 204 of linear feature 246.	Charcoal	1385	40	-26.7
SUERC-5788	Charred oat grain (Sample 16B) from discrete deposit 167 (see SUERC-5678 above).	Charred grain	805	35	-23.7

North Solway Coast Promontory Forts Survey 2005 (NX 4356 3507) Toolis, R

SUERC-7294	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1) from fill 2010 of post-hole 2015.	Charcoal	2090	35	-26.6
SUERC-7295	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 2) from occupation debris 2008, overlying floor slabs 2013/2034 in the SW quadrant of Roundhouse 2.	Charcoal	2145	40	-25.8
SUERC-7296	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 3) from fill 2004, forming a curvilinear 0.35m high and 1.3m wide earth and rubble bank around Roundhouse 2.	Charcoal	2030	35	-26.8
SUERC-7300	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 4) from fill 2004 (see above).	Charcoal	2125	35	-26.6
SUERC-7301	Piece of ash charcoal (Sample 5) from fill 2007 (equivalent to 2004; see above).	Charcoal	2035	35	-24.9

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Biel Water (NT 6489 7742) Innes, L

SUERC-8192	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 002) from main fill 001 of large pit 012, which represents midden material that has been thrown into the pit.	Charcoal	2215	35	-26
SUERC-8196	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 002) from main fill 001 of large pit 012 (see above).	Charcoal	2210	35	-26.4
SUERC-8197	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 001) from the charcoal-rich layer forming secondary fill 010 of pit 012.	Charcoal	2295	35	-24.5

Dryburn Bridge (NT 724 755) Dunwell, A J

SUERC-4068	Fragments of a human rib, longbone and cranium from Burial 1, in the base of an unlined pit. Repeat of GU-10814 (2280±50) and shows that the original analysis GU-10814 should be ignored.	Bone, human	2485	35	-20.4
SUERC-4069	Fragments of the right humerus and left radius of Burial 2. Repeat of GU-10815 (2265±50) and shows that the original analysis GU-10815 should be ignored.	Bone, human	2435	35	-21.1
SUERC-4070	Fragments of a human ulna, longbone and vertebra from Burial 3. Repeat of GU-10816 (2325±50) and shows that the original analysis GU-10816 should be ignored.	Bone, human	2455	35	-20.6
SUERC-4071	Human rib and scapula (Sample 2) from disarticulated Burial 4 in Cist 1. Confirms the results for GU-10817 (3755±55) and SUERC-4082 (see below).	Bone, human	3765	35	-20.4

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Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
Dryburn Bridge (NT 724 755) Dunwell, A J (cont.)					
SUERC-4072	Human left humerus of Burial 5 in Cist 1. Repeat of GU-10818 (3340±75) and broadly confirms the result for SUERC-4083 (see below) and shows that the original analysis GU-10818 should be ignored.	Bone, human	3615	40	-21.8
SUERC-4073	Human femur from Burial 6. Confirms the result for SUERC-4084 (see below) from the same skeleton and shows that the original analysis GU-10819 (1880±45) should be ignored.	Bone, human	2380	35	-21.7
SUERC-4074	Human pubis from Burial 9. Repeat of GU-10822 (2040±70) and shows that the original analysis GU-10822 should be ignored.	Bone, human	2435	35	-21
SUERC-4078	Human right ulna from Burial 10 in Cist 2; disarticulated Burial 11 overlay it. Confirms GU-10823 (3660±55).	Bone, human	3755	35	-21.2
SUERC-4079	Human thoracic vertebra from disarticulated Burial 11 in Cist 2. Overlay Burial 10. Confirms GU-10824 (3765±60).	Bone, human	3720	35	-21.7
SUERC-4082	Human rib and scapula (Sample 2) from Burial 4 in Cist 1 (see SUERC-4071 above).	Bone, human	3760	40	-20.1
SUERC-4083	Human left radius (Sample 5/2) of Burial 5 in Cist 1 (see SUERC-4072 above).	Bone, human	3725	35	-21
SUERC-4084	Human right femur (Sample 2) from Burial 6 (see SUERC-4073 above).	Bone, human	2400	35	-21.2
SUERC-4088	Human petrous temporal from Burial 13/2. From the same context as GU-10826 (2300±45) and shows that the original analysis GU-10826 should be ignored.	Bone, human	2450	35	-20.8
SUERC-4412	Assorted fragments of human cranial bones from Burial 8. Confirms GU-10821 (1685±50).	Bone, human	1705	40	-23.6
SUERC-4938	Deer antler (Sample OBH/1) forming part of the fragmented remains of an 'antler pick', discovered in the base of a large pit OBH. Confirms GU-10836 (2290±55).	Bone, animal	2320	40	-22
SUERC-4939	Dog vertebra (Sample MCX/1) of dog burial MCX. Confirms GU-10837 (1830±45).	Bone, animal	1830	40	-17.5
Eldbotle, Archerfield (NT 4999 8515) Dutton, A and Morrison, J					
SUERC-5452	Sheep metacarpal recovered from the fill of post-hole 153 located in the NE corner of building in a medieval settlement. See SUERC-5458 below.	Bone, animal	1535	35	-22.1
SUERC-5456	Fragment of cattle longbone recovered from the lower fill of curvilinear ditch 15.	Bone, animal	890	35	-21.1
SUERC-5457	Fragment of charcoal <i>Betula</i> sp. from the fill of curvilinear ditch 24. See SUERC-5460 below.	Charcoal	1580	35	-25.3
SUERC-5458	Charred barley grain from the fill of post-hole 153 See SUERC-5452 above.	Charred grain	695	35	-24
SUERC-5459	Charred barley grain from a mixed burnt deposit abutting drain 176.	Charred grain	720	35	-23.8
SUERC-5460	Fragment of cattle bone from the fill of curvilinear ditch 24. See SUERC-5457 above.	Bone, animal	1425	35	-21.8
SUERC-5461	Fragment of charcoal <i>Betula</i> sp. from deposit within building thought to represent accumulated/dumped material 65.	Charcoal	645	35	-26.5
SUERC-5462	Fragment of charcoal <i>Betula</i> sp. from a mixed burnt deposit thought to be hearth rake-out 90.	Charcoal	1065	35	-25.1
SUERC-6704	Fragment of pig bone from context 058.	Bone, animal	1115	40	-21.1
SUERC-6705	Cow lumbar vertebra from context 036.	Bone, animal	1550	40	-21.6
Sponsor: Caledonian Heritable					
Eweford C Road, Dunbar (NT 6685 7738) Innes, L					
SUERC-8172	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 050) from fill 096 of enclosure ditch B.	Charcoal	2225	35	-26.9
SUERC-8176	Charred wheat grain (Sample 015) from fill 061, a midden-like deposit dumped into ditch B.	Charred grain	2110	35	-22.4
SUERC-8177	Piece of <i>Prunus spinosa</i> charcoal (Sample 026) from fill 008, a midden-like deposit dumped into ditch A.	Charcoal	2115	35	-25.4
SUERC-8178	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 010) from fill 037 of enclosure ditch A.	Charcoal	2235	35	-25
SUERC-8179	Piece of Maloideae charcoal (Sample 005) from primary fill 018 of a pit on the exterior (northern) side of the enclosure ditches.	Charcoal	4180	40	-24.9
SUERC-8180	Charred barley grain (Sample 036) from fill 011 of shallow pit 070 on the exterior (northern) side of the enclosure ditches.	Charred grain	2025	35	-24
SUERC-8181	Piece of hazel charcoal (part of Sample 038) from context 103 overlying the enclosure ditch at the northern end of the site.	Charcoal	1935	35	-26
SUERC-8182	Charred barley grain (part of Sample 038) from context 103 (see above).	Charred grain	1985	35	-20.7
SUERC-8186	Charred barley grain (Sample 037) from context 101.	Charred grain	1925	35	-23.4
SUERC-8187	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 015) from ditch fill 061.	Charcoal	2120	25	-25.9

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Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
Eweford (COT 1975), Dunbar (NT 666 777) MacGregor, G					
SUERC-5318	Proximal half of a human left ulna (Sample EWE28) from an inhumation in a cist sealed by a capstone.	Bone, human	3650	40	-21.3
Eweford, Dunbar (NT 666 777) MacGregor, G					
SUERC-5280	Cattle radius (Sample EWE1) from fill 051 of pit 094.	Bone, animal	5065	35	-22
SUERC-5284	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE3) from fill 107 of context 045.	Charred grain	3650	40	-23.5
SUERC-5285	Human tooth (Sample EWE4) from fill 099 of post-hole 098, one of a set of burnt <i>in situ</i> oak timbers comprising part of a structure (045).	Bone, human	210	40	-20.6
SUERC-5286	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample EWE5) from post-pipe 182 of a burnt <i>in situ</i> timber.	Charcoal	4950	35	-26.6
SUERC-5287	Human adult femur (Sample EWE6) from upper fill 058 of stone box 055.	Bone, human	2395	40	-26.3
SUERC-5288	Bone apatite from a human adult humerus (Sample EWE7) from layer 090.	Bone, human	3515	35	-26.2
SUERC-5289	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE8) from black charcoal-rich fill 208 of stake-hole 209.	Charcoal	4960	35	-26.7
SUERC-5290	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE9) from black charcoal-rich silt fill of stake-hole 216.	Charcoal	5055	35	-25.2
SUERC-5294	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE10) from fill 103 of pit 101.	Charcoal	4275	40	-25
SUERC-5295	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE11) from fill 141 of pit 140.	Charred grain	3675	35	-22.4
SUERC-5296	Charred wheat grain (Sample EWE12) from fill 143 of pit 142.	Charred grain	3735	35	-23.8
SUERC-5297	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE13) from fill TSM020 of pit 019.	Charcoal	4800	35	-24.1
SUERC-5298	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE14) from fill TSM023 of pit 025.	Charcoal	5045	35	-26.7
SUERC-5299	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE15) from fill TSM029 of pit 028.	Charred grain	3775	35	-23.3
SUERC-5300	Human adult femur (Sample EWE16) from deposit 071 of bone within cut 073 into cairn material 024, also sealed by 024.	Bone, human	3420	40	-22
SUERC-5304	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE17) from cremated bone fill 031 of urn 029 in pit 028.	Charcoal	3455	35	-24.5
SUERC-5305	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample EWE18) from cremated bone fill 081 of a hollow created in cairn material 083 and sealed by cairn material 024.	Charcoal	3535	35	-25.9
SUERC-5306	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE19) from cremated bone fill 119 of pit 118. Pit 118 cut into cairn material 083 and was sealed by cairn material 024.	Charred grain	3740	40	-24.7
SUERC-5307	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE20) from cremated bone fill 119 of pit 118 (see above).	Charcoal	3520	40	-26.3
SUERC-5308	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE21) from cremated bone fill 147 of pit 146.	Charred grain	3690	35	-24.9
SUERC-5309	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE22) from cremated bone fill 149 of pit 148.	Charred grain	3725	40	-23.6
SUERC-5310	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE23) from cremated bone fill 151 of pit 150.	Charred grain	3730	35	-23.4
SUERC-5314	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE24) from cremated bone fill 156 of pit 157.	Charred grain	3695	35	-24.4
SUERC-5315	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE25) from fill 170 of pit 169, within which was urn 168.	Charred grain	3700	35	-25.5
SUERC-5316	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE26) from fill 165 of pit 164.	Charred grain	3650	35	-23.6
SUERC-5317	Charred barley grain (Sample EWE27) from fill 176 of pit 175.	Charred grain	3680	40	-24.5
SUERC-5319	Bone apatite from a human adult cranium (Sample EWE30) from cremated bone fill 039 of pit 027.	Bone, human	3370	35	-23.8
SUERC-5320	Bone apatite from a cremated human adult humerus (Sample EWE31) from cremated bone fill 031 of urn 029 within pit 028. The pit was cut into cairn material 083 and sealed by cairn material 024. See SUERC-5304 above and SUERC-8202 and SUERC-8206 below.	Bone, human	2960	40	-24.7
SUERC-5324	Bone apatite from a human adult femur (Sample EWE33) from cremated bone primary fill 043 of pit 025.	Bone, human	3430	40	-23.2
SUERC-5325	Bone apatite from a human adult cranium (Sample EWE34) from cremated bone fill 026 of pit 040.	Bone, human	3430	40	-24.9
SUERC-5326	Bone apatite from a human adult femur (Sample EWE35) from cremated bone fill 122 of pit 121.	Bone, human	3470	35	-21.7
SUERC-5327	Bone apatite from a human adult humerus (Sample EWE36) from cremated bone fill 119 of pit 118. See SUERC-5306 and SUERC-5307 above.	Bone, human	3345	40	-17.8
SUERC-5328	Bone apatite from a human adult vertebra (Sample EWE37) from cremated bone fill 144 of pit 145.	Bone, human	3395	35	-23.4
SUERC-5329	Bone apatite from a human adult tibia (Sample EWE38) from cremated bone fill 147 of pit 146. See SUERC-5308 above.	Bone, human	3070	40	-23.8
SUERC-5330	Bone apatite from a human adult femur (Sample EWE40) from cremated bone fill 154 of pit 150.	Bone, human	3460	40	-21

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<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	\pm	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Eweford, Dunbar (NT 666 777) MacGregor, G (cont.)					
SUERC-5334	Bone apatite from a cremated human longbone (Sample EWE41) from cremated bone fill 156 of pit 157. See SUERC-5314 above.	Bone, human	3000	35	-21.8
SUERC-5336	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample EWE45) from charcoal-rich fill 1478 of pit/post-hole 1479 within a pit/post defined enclosure.	Charcoal	4010	35	-26.2
SUERC-5337	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE46) from charcoal-rich fill 1478 (see above).	Charcoal	3950	35	-25.5
SUERC-5338	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample EWE47) from fill 1290 of pit 1291.	Charred hazelnut shell	4740	40	-22.7
SUERC-5339	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE48) from post-pipe fill 1114 of pit/post-hole 1115 within the southern pit alignment.	Charcoal	7050	40	-25.9
SUERC-5340	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample EWE49) from post-pipe fill 1114 (see above).	Charcoal	4140	35	-25.8
SUERC-5344	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE50) from fill 1166 of pit/post-hole 1167 within the southern pit alignment.	Charcoal	3880	35	-25
SUERC-5345	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample EWE51) from fill 1166 (see above).	Charcoal	3890	35	-23.6
SUERC-5346	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample EWE52) from post-pipe fill 1549 of a pit/post-hole 1519 within the northern pit alignment.	Charcoal	3910	35	-27.5
SUERC-5347	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample EWE53) from post-pipe fill 1549 (see above).	Charcoal	4685	40	-26.3
SUERC-5348	Bone apatite from a human adult tibia (Sample EWE54) from cremated bone fill 117 of pit 118.	Bone, human	3490	35	-25.1
SUERC-5349	Bone apatite from a human adult (Sample EWE56) from cremated bone fill 061 of pit 060.	Bone, human	3405	40	-24.6
SUERC-5350	Bone apatite from a human adult femur (Sample EWE57) from cremated bone fill 131 of pit 129.	Bone, human	3335	35	-24.4
SUERC-5354	Bone apatite from a human adult femur (Sample EWE58) from cremated bone fill 082 of pit 081.	Bone, human	3385	35	-24.4
SUERC-5355	Bone apatite from a human adult cranium (Sample EWE59) from cremated bone fill 034 of urn 033 within pit 032.	Bone, human	3440	40	-23.6
SUERC-5356	Bone apatite from a human adult femur (Sample EWE60) from cremation fill 168 of the burial urn within pit 169.	Bone, human	3435	40	-25.6
SUERC-5532	Bone apatite from a human adult parietal bone (Sample EWE44) from cremated bone fill 153 of pit 152.	Bone, human	3440	35	-25.2
SUERC-8202	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample EWE61) in cremated bone fill 031 of urn 029 within pit 028. See also SUERC-5320 and SUERC-5304 above.	Bone, human	3485	35	-24.8
SUERC-8206	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample EWE62) in cremated bone fill 031 of urn 029 within pit 028 (see above).	Bone, human	3465	35	-23.6
Howmuir Farm (NT 6205 7739) McLellan, K G					
SUERC-7529	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample HMF-005) from upper fill 008 of the largest/main ditch. See also SUERC-7531 from the same fill, and SUERC-7534 and SUERC-7533 from another part of this ditch.	Charcoal	3295	35	-25.1
SUERC-7530	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample HMF-006N) from charcoal-rich fill 017 of ?post-hole 016. However, see SUERC-7532 from feature 013, from which this is significantly different.	Charcoal	2650	35	-26.3
SUERC-7531	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample HMF-018) from upper fill 008 of the largest/main ditch. See SUERC-7529 above.	Charcoal	3325	35	-25.6
SUERC-7532	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample HMF-024) from fill 012 of ?post-hole 013. However, see SUERC-7530 from feature 016, from which this is significantly different.	Charcoal	3490	35	-25.2
SUERC-7533	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample HMF-029A) from fill 009 in Slot 2 of the largest/main ditch. See also SUERC-7534, SUERC-7529 and SUERC-7531.	Charcoal	3210	35	-26.4
SUERC-7534	Piece of Prunoideae charcoal (Sample HMF-029B) from fill 009 (see above).	Charcoal	3300	35	-25.8
Knowes Farm (NT 6074 7727) McLellan, K G					
SUERC-7522	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample KF-16A) from fill 004 of small, sub-circular pit 005 which was part of a small cluster of three similar pits within an alignment. It contained closely packed sherds of later Neolithic pottery, possibly Impressed ware. See also SUERC-7523 from which it is significantly different.	Charcoal	4505	35	-27.2
SUERC-7523	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample KF-16B) from fill 004 (see above).	Charcoal	4615	35	-24.1

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Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
Knowes Farm (NT 6074 7727) McLellan, K G (cont.)					
SUERC-7524	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample KF-40A) from fill 025 of small, sub-circular pit 026 which was part of a small cluster of three similar pits within an alignment. It contained closely packed sherds of later Neolithic pottery, possibly Impressed ware. See also SUERC-7525 from which it is significantly different.	Charcoal	4550	35	-24
SUERC-7525	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample KF-40B) from fill 025 (see above).	Charcoal	4660	35	-26.3
Lawson Place, Dunbar (NT 6785 7905) Mitchell, S					
GU-10970	Disarticulated human skull discovered at the base of a ditch associated with the former town wall, which was in place by the 17th century.	Bone, human	1355	45	-20.3
Sponsor: East Lothian Housing Association					
Overhailes (NT 5770 7635) Lelong, O					
SUERC-7504	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample OH-12A) from upper fill 246 of large pit 247.	Charcoal	4440	40	-25.7
SUERC-7505	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample OH-12B) from fill 246 of large pit 247 (see above).	Charcoal	4405	35	-23.7
SUERC-7509	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample OH-17A) from fill 017 of large pit 024.	Charcoal	4455	35	-25.2
SUERC-7510	Piece of Maloideae charcoal (Sample OH-17B) from fill 017 of large pit 024 (see above).	Charcoal	4395	35	-26.2
SUERC-7511	Piece of <i>Prunus spinosa</i> type charcoal (Sample OH-30A) from fill 008 of small steeply bowl-shaped pit 007 that lay in the southern arc of Structure 1.	Charcoal	4425	35	-26.5
SUERC-7512	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample OH-30B) from fill 008 of pit 007 (see above).	Charcoal	4450	35	-27.5
SUERC-7513	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample OH-43A) from fill 240 of large pit 241 that had been lined and covered with stone slabs, interpreted as a cist.	Charcoal	3785	40	-25.9
SUERC-7514	Charred oat grain (Sample OH-43A) from fill 240 of large pit 241. Very different from SUERC-7513 from the same context (see above).	Charred grain	825	35	-26.4
SUERC-7515	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample OH-55A) from fill 292 of arcing slot 293 which lay immediately W of structure 1.	Charcoal	2115	35	-27.2
SUERC-7519	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample OH-55B) from fill 292 of arcing slot 293. Very different from SUERC-7515 from the same context (see above).	Charcoal	8535	40	-25.1
SUERC-7520	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample OH-63A) from fill 287 of large post-pit 287 that formed part of structure 1.	Charcoal	3785	35	-27
SUERC-7521	Piece of <i>Prunus spinosa</i> type charcoal (Sample OH-63B) from fill 287 of large post-pit 287. Significantly different from SUERC-7520 from the same context (see above).	Charcoal	3505	35	-26.3
Pencraig Hill (NT 568 763) McLellan, K G					
SUERC-7654	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PCH-005) from upper fill 105 of the NW portion of the enclosure slot middle.	Charcoal	4965	35	-27.8
SUERC-7655	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample PCH-003) from upper fill 105 of the enclosure slot. SUERC-7654 from the same fill was significantly earlier in date (see above).	Charcoal	3835	35	-25.7
SUERC-7656	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PCH-044) from fill 200 of a slot inside the enclosure.	Charcoal	4955	35	-24.4
SUERC-7657	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample PCH-027) from basal fill 178 of the large corner post-hole.	Charcoal	5015	35	-25.6
SUERC-7658	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample PCH-034) from fill 113, one of four fills of the N-S enclosure slot.	Charcoal	4945	35	-24.5
SUERC-7662	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample PCH-062), one of four fills of the N-S enclosure slot.	Charcoal	4975	35	-25.1
SUERC-7663	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample PCH-016) from fill 122 of a scooped feature within the internal portion of the enclosure.	Charcoal	5025	35	-24.3
SUERC-7665	Piece of human bone (Sample PCH-034) from main fill 220 of a cist, which lay to the W of the enclosure.	Bone, human	2050	35	-20.9
SUERC-7910	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample PCH-1001) from the main <i>in situ</i> concentration 124 of material from a cremation pyre.	Bone, human	4940	50	-27.9
SUERC-7911	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample PCH-1033) from the main <i>in situ</i> concentration 124 of material from a cremation pyre (see above).	Bone, human	4800	50	-27.7
SUERC-8001	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PCH-061) from fill 140 of large corner post-hole or pit 141 at the join of the NW and the N-S portions of the enclosure slot.	Charcoal	4870	50	-25.1

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Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
Pencraig Wood (NT 5692 7645) McLellan, K G					
SUERC-6889	Sample PCW-3 from fill 011 of a stone-lined cremation pit, which lay next to another cremation pit within the sub-circular arrangement of pits. See also SUERC-7160.	Charcoal	3150	35	-25.9
SUERC-6890	Piece of charred hazel roundwood of 12 years growth (Sample PCW-6) from fill 023 of a pit within a sub-circular arrangement of cremation pits.	Charcoal	3890	35	-26.8
SUERC-6891	Piece of charred hazel roundwood from a small branch (Sample PCW-7) from pit fill 023 (see above).	Charcoal	3840	35	-25.1
SUERC-6892	Piece of charred hazel roundwood of less than 20 years growth (Sample PCW-14) from fill 019 of a scoop or pit, within the sub-circular arrangement of cremation pits.	Charcoal	3110	35	-25.1
SUERC-7160	Bone apatite from a human longbone (Sample PCW-8) from fill 011 of a stone-lined cremation pit. See also SUERC-6889.	Bone, human	3095	35	-23
Phantassie (NT 5961 7688) Lelong, O					
SUERC-5486	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-4) from deposit 070 of red-brown silty clay, directly on and partly between large paving slabs 067, the eastern side of structure G.	Charred grain	1960	35	-23.6
SUERC-5487	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-20) from deposit 109 of post-hole 108, part of a possible granary.	Charred grain	1965	35	-23.1
SUERC-5488	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample PH-28) from fill 057 of post hole 158.	Charred hazelnut shell	1980	35	-24.3
SUERC-5489	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-29) from fill 042 of post-hole 121 of a possible granary.	Charcoal	5230	40	-25.5
SUERC-5490	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-32) from occupation deposit 126 of structure J, against secondary wall skin 131 and over original wall 311.	Charcoal	2015	35	-26.4
SUERC-5491	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-41) from deposit 223 that overlay stone kerb 219, defining small, sub-circular structure H, interpreted as a storage cell or other outbuilding.	Charcoal	3610	40	-27.1
SUERC-5492	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-46) from deposit 006, which lay between two layers of paving, 067 and 052, that defined structure G.	Charred grain	1935	35	-23.4
SUERC-5496	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-51) from occupation spread 055 in the southern part of structure A.	Charred grain	1915	35	-22.3
SUERC-5497	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-52) from occupation deposit 128 in the western end of structure D.	Charred grain	1940	35	-22.4
SUERC-5498	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-54) from midden deposit 224.	Charcoal	2110	35	-26
SUERC-5499	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-55) from midden deposit 224 (see above).	Charred grain	1895	35	-23.2
SUERC-5500	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-58) from occupation spread 024 that built up during use of the area subsequently occupied by structure I.	Charred grain	1985	35	-22.6
SUERC-5501	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-68) from fill 163 of a post-pipe within fill 031 of large post-pit 111.	Charcoal	2025	35	-26.2
SUERC-5502	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-71) from deposit 110.	Charred grain	2010	35	-23
SUERC-5506	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-72) from levelling deposit 234 containing sherds of pottery and fragments of burnt bone.	Charcoal	2050	35	-25.3
SUERC-5507	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-76) from deposit 235.	Charcoal	1905	35	-29.5
SUERC-5508	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-77B) from occupation or midden deposit 120.	Charcoal	2005	35	-26
SUERC-5509	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-80) from fill 179 of post-hole 177, against the wall of structure E.	Charcoal	1935	35	-28.8
SUERC-5510	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample PH-83A) from hearth waste 049.	Charcoal	2060	40	-26.9
SUERC-5511	Charred wheat grain (Sample PH-83B) from hearth waste 049.	Charred grain	1865	35	-23.3
SUERC-5512	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-84) from levelling deposit 239.	Charcoal	1980	35	-25.5
SUERC-5516	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-84SF) from occupation deposit 006.	Charcoal	1930	35	-26.3
SUERC-5517	Piece of <i>Prunus spinosa</i> type charcoal (Sample PH-178) from midden deposit 242.	Charcoal	1900	40	-26.5
SUERC-5518	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-182) from occupation deposit 308.	Charcoal	2070	35	-25.7
SUERC-5519	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-187) from deposit 173 of large cut 366.	Charred grain	1860	35	-26.1
SUERC-5520	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-194) from fill 197 of hearth pit 331.	Charcoal	1895	35	-25
SUERC-5521	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-197) from occupation or midden deposit 020.	Charcoal	1895	35	-26.4
SUERC-5522	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-198) from deposit 170.	Charcoal	1965	35	-28.4
SUERC-5526	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-199) from deposit 171.	Charred grain	1920	35	-23.4
SUERC-5527	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-205) from fill 333 of post-hole 349.	Charred grain	1920	35	-23.1

RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
Phantassie (NT 5961 7688) Lelong, O (cont.)					
SUERC-5528	Piece of Maloideae charcoal (Sample PH-207A) from midden 245, which contained sherds of coarse pottery and at the very base of the deposit a rim sherd from a Samian bowl.	Charcoal	2025	35	-25
SUERC-5529	Piece of Prunoideae charcoal (Sample PH-208) from fill 335 of large pit 368.	Charcoal	1950	35	-26.4
SUERC-5530	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-210) from fill 256 of pit 257.	Charcoal	2050	40	-27.3
SUERC-5531	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-216) from fill 267 of pit 268.	Charred grain	2000	35	-22
SUERC-5614	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-12) from occupation deposit 033.	Charred grain	1805	40	-24.4
SUERC-5615	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-22) from deposit 061.	Charcoal	1995	40	-26.8
SUERC-5616	Piece of alder charcoal (Sample PH-77A) from occupation or midden deposit 120.	Charcoal	1965	40	-27.1
SUERC-5617	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-78) from occupation deposit 016.	Charcoal	1865	35	-25.9
SUERC-5618	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-217) from occupation or midden deposit 020.	Charcoal	1960	40	-26.8
SUERC-5619	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-218) from fill 367 of post-hole 366.	Charcoal	2480	40	-26.8
SUERC-5620	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-228) from occupation deposit 388.	Charred grain	2100	40	-26.4
SUERC-5624	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample PH-232) from fill 305 of pit 368.	Charred hazelnut shell	4790	40	-24.2
SUERC-5625	Piece of willow charcoal (Sample PH-245) from occupation deposit 361.	Charcoal	1715	40	-25.2
SUERC-5626	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-247) from fill 411 of post-hole 413.	Charred grain	1920	40	-25.4
SUERC-5627	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-249) from deposit 326.	Charcoal	1920	35	-26.1
SUERC-5628	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-250) from fill 409 of ditch 439.	Charcoal	1915	35	-26.9
SUERC-5629	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-253) from fill 423 of post-hole 426.	Charcoal	2010	40	-26.4
SUERC-5630	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-255) from occupation layer 116.	Charcoal	2070	40	-24.3
SUERC-5634	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-259) from deposit 431.	Charred grain	2015	40	-21.2
SUERC-5635	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-261) from occupation deposit 435.	Charcoal	1910	40	-25.5
SUERC-5636	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-262) from fill 438 of ditch 436.	Charred grain	2075	40	-23.3
SUERC-5637	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample PH-263) from fill 150 of ditch 399.	Charcoal	1930	35	-28.4
SUERC-5638	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample PH-267) from occupation deposit 362.	Charcoal	1965	40	-26.1
SUERC-5639	Piece of Prunoideae charcoal (Sample PH-273) from old ground surface 189.	Charcoal	1930	35	-25.4
SUERC-5640	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-274) from old ground surface 408.	Charred grain	1860	40	-23.3
SUERC-5644	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-278) from deposit 466.	Charred grain	1895	40	-22.3
SUERC-5645	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-301) from deposit 069.	Charred grain	1935	35	-21.9
SUERC-5700	Charred barley grain (Sample PH-207B) from midden 245. See SUERC-5528 above.	Charred grain	1910	35	-23.3
South Belton Ford (NT 6505 7747) Innes, L					
SUERC-8198	Charred hazelnut shell (Sample 009) from fill 004 of large pit 009.	Charred hazelnut shell	6085	40	-25.7
SUERC-8199	Piece of <i>Prunus spinosa</i> type charcoal (Sample 007) from midden deposit 005 of large pit 009.	Charcoal	2450	35	-25.1
EAST RENFREWSHIRE					
Floak Quarry (NS 495 505) Hunter Blair, A					
GU-12354	Piece of alder wood from wood lining base 082 of pit 074, sealed by pit fill 075 of a burnt mound.	Wood	3710	50	-28.7
SUERC-4329	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 075 of pit 074, overlying wooden base 083 lining pit of a burnt mound.	Charcoal	3685	40	-27.3
SUERC-4330	Piece of alder charcoal from upper fill 076 of pit 074 sealed below burnt mound deposit 070.	Charcoal	3700	35	-26.4
SUERC-4331	Piece of alder charcoal from homogeneous fill 078 of pit 077, sealed below burnt mound deposit 070.	Charcoal	3635	40	-26
SUERC-4332	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 080 of pit 079, sealed below burnt mound deposit 070. See also SUERC-4333 from fill 081 of the same pit.	Charcoal	3660	40	-26.7
SUERC-4333	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 081 of pit 079 sealed below burnt mound deposit 070.	Charcoal	3705	40	-28

Sponsor: Balfour Beatty

RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
EDINBURGH, CITY OF					
Gogarburn Hospital (NT 168 725) Morrison, J					
SUERC-6691	Charred cereal grain from the fill of ditch 622.	Charred grain	740	40	-24.9
SUERC-6692	Charred cereal grain from the fill of ditch 505.	Charred grain	910	40	-25.1
SUERC-6693	Charred cereal grain from the fill of ditch terminus 736.	Charred grain	1400	45	-23.7
SUERC-6694	Charred oat grain from ditch 630.	Charred grain	900	40	-23.7
SUERC-6695	Charred barley grain from shallow rectangular pit 668.	Charred grain	260	40	-24.1
SUERC-6696	Charred cereal grain from the primary fill of pit 684.	Charred grain	875	40	-22.8
SUERC-6700	Fragment of <i>Salix</i> sp. charcoal from the fill of ditch terminus 695.	Charcoal	1385	40	-25.9
SUERC-6701	Fragment of waterlogged birch wood (Sample 340) from the fill of a ditch.	Wood	4995	40	-29
SUERC-6702	Fragment of waterlogged hazel wood (Sample 334) from the fill of a ditch.	Wood	2495	45	-27.2
SUERC-6703	Fragment of cow scapula from the fill of ditch 635.	Bone, animal	640	40	-21.7
Sponsor: Royal Bank of Scotland Group					
St Mary's Star of the Sea, Constitution Street (NT 271 762) White, R					
SUERC-5369	Left radius distal sample from skeleton 001, one of four supine inhumations.	Bone, human	315	40	-19.2
SUERC-5370	Left ulna shaft from skeleton 005, one of four supine inhumations.	Bone, human	380	40	-18.9
Sponsor: Gregor Properties Ltd					
FALKIRK					
Lochlands Roman Camp, Falkirk (NS 856 815) Engl, R					
SUERC-5143	Piece of alder charcoal from primary fill 08A of a Roman ditch.	Charcoal	2105	35	-28.9
SUERC-5144	Piece of birch charcoal from primary fill 08B of a Roman ditch.	Charcoal	2235	35	-27.6
SUERC-5145	Piece of alder charcoal from layer 012 of burnt material from a Roman field oven.	Charcoal	2025	35	-25.8
SUERC-5149	Piece of hazel charcoal from layer 027 of burnt material from a Roman field oven.	Charcoal	2010	35	-26.4
Sponsor: Bellair Property Investments					
FIFE					
Pitlethie Road, Leuchars (NO 4596 2174) Cook, M					
SUERC-6911	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 103 of a large post-hole. See also SUERC-6914 below.	Charcoal	2850	35	-26.1
SUERC-6912	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 121 of a large pit. See also SUERC-7291 below.	Charcoal	3250	35	-25.3
SUERC-6913	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 365 of a large post-hole. See also SUERC-6918 below.	Charcoal	2805	40	-25.6
SUERC-6914	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 103 of a large post-hole. See also SUERC-6911 above.	Charcoal	2895	35	-26.8
SUERC-6918	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 365 of a large post-hole. See also SUERC-6913 above.	Charcoal	2795	40	-25.7
SUERC-6919	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 611 of a large post-hole. See also SUERC-7292 below.	Charcoal	3160	40	-26
SUERC-6921	Piece of alder charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 671 of a large post-hole.	Charcoal	3205	35	-28.1
SUERC-6922	Piece of birch charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 671 of a large post-hole (see above).	Charcoal	3305	40	-27.9
SUERC-6923	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 581 of a large pit. See also SUERC-6928 below.	Charcoal	4995	40	-26.4
SUERC-6924	Piece of birch charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 667 of a large post-hole.	Charcoal	1115	35	-25.7
SUERC-6925	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 667 of a large post-hole (see above).	Charcoal	1190	35	-26.3
SUERC-6928	Piece of oak charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 581 of a large pit. See also SUERC-6923 above.	Charcoal	5075	40	-24.3
SUERC-7291	Piece of oak charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 121 of a large pit. See also SUERC-6912 above.	Charcoal	3195	35	-25.6
SUERC-7292	Piece of hazel charcoal from <i>in situ</i> burnt material in fill 611 of a large post-hole. See also SUERC-6919 above.	Charcoal	2920	35	-25.7
Sponsor: BETT Homes					

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Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
HIGHLAND					
Balblair Quarry, Beauly (NH 6625 4169) Dutton, A					
SUERC-5811	Fragment of birch charcoal from charcoal-rich deposit 15.	Charcoal	135	35	-27.5
SUERC-5812	Fragment of birch charcoal <i>Betula</i> sp. from charcoal-rich deposit 15 (see above).	Charcoal	130	35	-26.2
Sponsor: Aggregate Industries UK Ltd					
Brotchie's Steading, Dunnet (ND 2195 7115) Dingwall, K					
SUERC-6706	Charred barley grain (Sample 8) from occupation material 205.	Charred grain	1155	40	-23.9
SUERC-6710	Charred barley grain (Sample 9) from deposit 150, which contained fragments of red-ware pottery and of grass-tempered coarse ware.	Charred grain	710	40	-23.9
SUERC-6711	Charred barley grain (Sample 4) from central hearth 167.	Charred grain	1520	40	-23.9
SUERC-6712	Charred barley grain (Sample 1) from fill 169 of a gully.	Charred grain	1180	40	-23.7
SUERC-6713	Sheep or goat bone (Sample 13) from ?occupation deposit 208, containing grass-tempered pottery. See also SUERC-6715 below.	Bone, animal	2205	40	-21.6
SUERC-6714	Cow bone (Sample 14) from midden deposit 220. It also contained a single fragment of grass-tempered coarse ware. See also SUERC-6716 below.	Bone, animal	1855	40	-21.7
SUERC-6715	Charred barley grain (Sample 12) from deposit 208. See also SUERC-6713 above.	Charred grain	1430	40	-23
SUERC-6716	Red deer antler, one of two re-used as picks or ards in antiquity, from midden deposit 220. See also SUERC-6714 above.	Bone, animal	1890	40	-20.8
Glen Docherty, Kinlochewe (NH 0686 5908) Johnson, M					
Poz-10298	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal embedded within a large ore bed associated with a bloomery mound.	Charcoal	775	35	
Poz-10330	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a column sample through a bloomery mound, taken at 20–40cm below surface. See also Poz-11170 below.	Charcoal	550	40	
Poz-10331	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a column sample through a bloomery mound, taken at 20–40cm below surface. See also Poz-10839 below.	Charcoal	330	35	
Poz-10332	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a column sample through a bloomery mound, taken at 40–60cm below surface. See also Poz-10979 below.	Charcoal	320	35	
Poz-10333	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a column sample through a bloomery mound, taken at 40–60cm below surface. See also Poz-10651 below.	Charcoal	500	80	
Poz-10334	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal embedded within a large ore bed associated with a bloomery mound.	Charcoal	840	35	
Poz-10651	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a column sample through a bloomery mound, taken at 40–60cm below surface. Re-dating of Poz-10333 (above).	Charcoal	265	30	
Poz-10839	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a column sample through a bloomery mound, taken at 20–40cm below surface. Re-dating of Poz-10331 (above).	Charcoal	390	30	
Poz-10979	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a column sample through a bloomery mound, taken at 40–60cm below surface. Re-dating of Poz-10332 (above).	Charcoal	260	30	
Poz-11170	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal from a column sample through a bloomery mound, taken at 20–40cm below surface. Re-dating of Poz-10330 (above).	Charcoal	355	30	
Sponsor: The Highland Council, Transport, Environmental and Community Services					
Navidale, Helmsdale (ND 0483 1734) Dunbar, L					
SUERC-4392	Piece of hazel charcoal from deposit 113.	Charcoal	3035	35	-27.2
SUERC-4393	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 122 of an oval pit or post-hole associated with a roundhouse.	Charcoal	3020	35	-27.3
SUERC-4394	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 124 of a curvilinear stone-lined drain which lay within the interior of the roundhouse in Area D.	Charcoal	3060	35	-27.1
SUERC-4395	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 135 of a curvilinear stone-lined drain of a roundhouse.	Charcoal	2720	35	-27.9
SUERC-4399	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 152 of post-hole 151.	Charcoal	3050	35	-27.7
Sangobeg, Durness (NC 429 663) Batey, C					
SUERC-4527	Human femur (Sample SK 1) from an articulated skeleton which lay on a built platform of pebbles and was sealed with a thick layer of clean sand, which was capped by a layer of larger stones to form a small cairn.	Bone, human	2050	35	-19.4

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Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
MORAY					
Grantown Road, Forres (NJ 027 576) Cook, M					
SUERC-5085	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 054 of post-hole, under 032 within rectilinear cut 131.	Charcoal	5030	35	-23.7
SUERC-5089	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 054 of post-hole, under 032 within rectilinear cut 131 (see above).	Charcoal	5030	35	-26.8
SUERC-5090	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 025B of ditch section of roundhouse.	Charcoal	2130	35	-26.5
SUERC-5091	Piece of birch charcoal from fill 025B of ditch section of roundhouse (see above).	Charcoal	2120	35	-26.1
SUERC-5092	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 065C of ditch section of roundhouse.	Charcoal	2120	35	-25
SUERC-5093	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 065C of ditch section of roundhouse (see above).	Charcoal	2105	35	-26.7
SUERC-5094	Piece of Pomoideae charcoal from fill 081 of an isolated pit.	Charcoal	1655	35	-27.5
SUERC-5095	Piece of alder charcoal from fill 081 of an isolated pit (see above).	Charcoal	1655	35	-25.9
SUERC-5099	Piece of alder charcoal from deposit 088, possibly associated with metalworking.	Charcoal	2100	35	-25.4
SUERC-5100	Piece of pine charcoal, clearly residual, from deposit 088 (see above).	Charcoal	7770	40	-26.4
SUERC-5101	Piece of hazel charcoal from fill 090 of post-hole within roundhouse structure.	Charcoal	2130	35	-26.4
SUERC-5102	Piece of oak charcoal from fill 090 of post-hole within roundhouse structure (see above).	Charcoal	2175	35	-26.3
Sponsor: Lattice Properties					
NORTH AYRSHIRE					
Auchrannie, Arran (NS 0085 3592) Mudie, G					
Poz-11091	Charred wheat grain from the fill of post-hole 556, forming part of the main post circle of a roundhouse with an associated souterrain.	Charred grain	2045	30	
Poz-11092	Charred barley grain from the fill of post-hole 556 (see above).	Charred grain	2020	30	
Poz-11093	Charred barley grain from the fill of post-hole 554, forming part of the main post circle of a roundhouse with an associated souterrain.	Charred grain	2015	35	
Poz-11094	Charred barley grain from the fill of post-hole 554 (see above).	Charred grain	2170	30	
Sponsor: Auchrannie Leisure Ltd					
ORKNEY					
Berst Ness/Knowe of Skea, Westray (HY 4416 4181) Moore, H					
SUERC-8395	Sheep humerus from articulated sheep burial 1095, close to human burials in a rubble deposit in front of the intra-mural stair, on the exterior of Structure A.	Bone, animal	1585	35	-21.2
SUERC-8396	Human femur from articulated burial 2098, close to the entrance of Structure A.	Bone, human	1720	35	-21.8
SUERC-8400	Human femur from articulated burial 2100, found in a cist, sited beneath a re-facing of the wall of Structure A, in the area of its entrance.	Bone, human	2065	35	-19
SUERC-8401	Human femur from articulated burial 2114, found in rubble deposits in front of the intra-mural stairway, on the exterior of Structure A.	Bone, human	1950	35	-19.2
SUERC-8402	Human femur from articulated burial 3015, found within a layer of rubbly soil, located outside the entrance of Structure A.	Bone, human	2060	35	-18
SUERC-8403	Human humerus from articulated burial 3111, found beneath the wall of Structure E.	Bone, human	1665	35	-20.9
SUERC-8404	Cow humerus from articulated burial 3112, found beneath the wall of Structure E.	Bone, animal	1740	35	-22.1
SUERC-8406	Human femur from articulated burial 4036, covered by rubble in the interior of Structure H.	Bone, human	2130	35	-20.7
SUERC-8410	Human femur from articulated burial 4038, covered by rubble in the interior of Structure H.	Bone, human	2095	35	-19
SUERC-8411	Human femur from articulated burial 4045, covered by rubble in the interior of Structure H.	Bone, human	1915	35	-21.1
Crossiecrown, Cuween-Wideford Project (HY 423 137) Jones, R E					
SUERC-4852	Piece of charred Conopodium (Sample CC02 (1)) from midden layer 1 in Trench 3.	Charcoal	4100	35	-26.7
SUERC-4853	Piece of charred Conopodium (Sample 02 (2)) from Midden 2, underlying CC02 (1).	Charcoal	4155	40	-27.1
SUERC-4857	Charred barley grain (Sample CC02 (3a)) from the lower layer of midden in Trench 3.	Charred grain	4315	35	-22.8
SUERC-4858	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample CC02 (3b)) from the lower layer of midden in Trench 3.	Charcoal	4405	40	-26.5

RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	\pm	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Cuween, Cuween-Wideford Project (HY 363 127) Sheridan, A					
SUERC-4847	Dog bone (Sample 1) found (by MM Charleson 1901–2) in the lower filling of the chamber tomb, sealed by upper filling.	Bone, animal	4010	35	-20
SUERC-4848	Dog bone (Sample 2) found (by MM Charleson 1901–2) in the lower filling of the chamber tomb, sealed by upper filling.	Bone, animal	3965	40	-21.7
SUERC-4849	Dog bone (Sample 3) found (by MM Charleson 1901–2) in the lower filling of the chamber tomb, sealed by upper filling.	Bone, animal	4025	40	-18.9
Geroin, Harray (HY 3288 1751) Toolis, R					
SUERC-5471	Bone apatite from a fragmentary human femur (Sample SK1) from deposit 006 on the stone slab base of a cist.	Bone, human	3475	35	-21.9
SUERC-5472	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 1) from deposit 006 (see above).	Charcoal	3385	35	-27.2
Knowes of Trothy (HY 3420 1740) Card, N					
SUERC-7913	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample 1) from deposit 090, full of charcoal and cremated bone and filling Cist 089. The cist was excavated in three spits (090, 092 and 095).	Bone, human	3380	50	-24.6
SUERC-7914	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample 2) from deposit 090 (see above).	Bone, human	3395	50	-25.2
SUERC-7918	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample 3) from deposit 095, full of charcoal and cremated bone and filling Cist 089. The cist was excavated in three spits (090, 092 and 095).	Bone, human	3330	50	-22.3
SUERC-7919	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample 4) from deposit 095 (see above).	Bone, human	3370	50	-22.7
SUERC-7920	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample 5) from fill 061 of pit 054.	Bone, human	3175	50	-20.2
SUERC-7921	Bone apatite from a piece of cremated human bone (Sample 6) from fill 085 of Cist 055, below a possible capstone.	Bone, human	3305	50	-25.2
SUERC-7922	Charred cereal grain (Sample 7) from deposit 022 in pit 015.	Charred grain	3465	50	-22.3
Ness of Brodgar (HY 303 128) Cluett, J					
SUERC-6191	Piece of heather charcoal (Sample NOB E047) from layer E047 at the base of a midden.	Charcoal	4280	35	-25
SUERC-6684	Humic acid from a soil sample (NOB E047) from layer E047 (see above).	Soil	3160	40	-27.2
SUERC-6685	Humic acid from a soil sample (NOB C075) from layer C075 at the base of a midden.	Soil	4085	40	-27.4
SUERC-6761	Bone from a large, unidentified large mammal (Sample NOB C086) from layer E086 at the base of a midden stratigraphy.	Bone, animal	4185	45	-27
SUERC-6762	Bone from a large, unidentified large mammal (Sample NOB E047) from layer E047. See SUERC-6191 and SUERC-6684 above.	Bone, animal	4225	40	-22.4
SUERC-6764	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample NOB C075) from layer C075. See SUERC-6685 above.	Charcoal	4320	40	-26
Skaill Bay, Cuween-Wideford Project (HY 231 186) Jones, R E					
SUERC-4851	Piece of red deer antler (Sample SB/Ant 2/4) from an articulated deer skeleton lying on old ground surface SB94 (4), sealed beneath sand dunes, and associated with a large deposit of Skaill knives and articulated remains of red deer and a short stretch of walling.	Antler	3775	35	-20.8
SUERC-4850	Piece of red deer antler (Sample SB/Ant 1/4) from an articulated deer skeleton lying on old ground surface SB94 (4) (see above).	Antler	3825	35	-21.1
Stonehall, Cuween-Wideford Project (HY 366 126) Jones, R E					
SUERC-5789	Charred barley grain from 'Late Neolithic' midden level 5A1.	Charred grain	4170	35	-24.1
SUERC-5790	Charred barley grain from the lower part of an 'Early Neolithic' midden.	Charred grain	4500	35	-24
SUERC-5791	Charred barley grain from general midden layer 2015.	Charred grain	4340	40	-22.5
SUERC-5792	Charred grain of indeterminate species from fill E 2051 of a hearth.	Charred grain	4480	35	-21.8
Wideford Hill, Cuween-Wideford Project (HY 405 127) Jones, R E					
SUERC-4859	Charred barley grain (Sample 2) from spread of ashy material 003 on rammed stone surface 002.	Charred grain	4580	40	-22.4

RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	\pm	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Wideford Hill, Cuween-Wideford Project (HY 405 127) Jones, R E (cont.)					
SUERC-4860	Charred barley grain (Sample 2 NE) from midden deposit 128.	Charred grain	4525	35	-23.9
SUERC-4861	Charred barley grain (Sample 1) from compacted surface composed of close-fitting stone fragments and blocks 002.	Charred grain	4555	35	-24.9
SUERC-4862	Charred barley grain (Sample 03 (4)) from brown silty loam 054, which formed the basal fill below post-hole void 053.	Charred grain	4645	40	-24.7
SUERC-4863	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 5) from fill 068 of irregular oval cut 067. The context is interpreted as a hearth.	Charcoal	4530	35	-25.5
SUERC-4867	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 6) from charcoal-rich layer 089 at the base of oval scoop 067.	Charcoal	4455	35	-26.5
SUERC-4868	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample 8) from layer of ash 115 in hearth 067.	Charcoal	4495	35	-25.5
SUERC-4869	Charred barley grain (Sample 9) from midden deposit 128. See SUERC-4860 above.	Charred grain	4545	40	-22.8
SUERC-4870	Charred barley grain (Sample 10) from spread of ash 148.	Charred grain	4450	35	-22.4

PERTH AND KINROSS

Boathouse Crannog Walkway, Loch Tay

SUERC-6487	Piece of oak wood from a pile.	Wood	2425	35	
SUERC-6488	Piece of alder wood from a pile.	Wood	2400	35	

Sponsor: BLHLP/STUA

Neolithic Woods, Loch Tay

SUERC-6489	Piece of oak wood from one of about 25 large oak timbers (?natural trees) discovered on a narrow ledge in 2m of water. They extended for about 160m parallel to the shoreline and about 4–8m from it. A shallow sondage around two of the timbers showed that they are in association with other timbers, possibly elm, and other organic material such as moss, leaves and broken bark.	Wood	3905	35	
SUERC-6490	Piece of oak wood from one of about 25 large oak timbers (see above).	Wood	4705	40	

Sponsor: BLHLP/STUA

Noah's Ark, Perth

SUERC-5469	Part of a human femur (Sample SK 1) from the base of a cist.	Bone, human	3670	35	-21.1
SUERC-5470	Part of a human femur (Sample SK 2) from the base of a cist.	Bone, human	3705	35	-23.4

SCOTTISH BORDERS

Dunglass Burn

SUERC-8200	Piece of hazel charcoal (Sample C) from a coherent large lens of sharp unabraded charcoal, much of it large, lying directly on a slumped bedrock slab and sealed by fluvial/colluvial silt.	Charcoal	950	40	-26.1
SUERC-8201	Large red deer antler (Sample A) from a ?storm beach, lying directly on slumped bedrock slabs, sealed beneath a 2.5m thick sequence of fluvial/colluvial silts.	Antler	990	35	-21.5

SOUTH AYRSHIRE

William Grant and Sons Distillery, Girvan

SUERC-2906	Piece of alder charcoal (or ?wood) from a deposit of burnt mound material.	Charcoal or wood	3290	35	-27.8
SUERC-2907	Piece of alder charcoal (or ?wood) from a deposit of burnt mound material.	Charcoal or wood	3230	40	-27.5
SUERC-2908	Monocotyledonous fragments from a peat deposit.	Charcoal or wood	7020	35	-28.9
SUERC-2909	Bark (probably alder) from clay in a peat deposit, representing a potential inundation layer.	Charcoal or wood	2495	35	-28.8
SUERC-2910	Piece of alder charcoal (or ?wood) from a wood deposit.	Charcoal or wood	2235	35	-31.8
SUERC-2914	Piece of alder charcoal (or ?wood) from a wood deposit.	Charcoal or wood	2285	35	-28.9

RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	\pm	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
William Grant and Sons Distillery, Girvan (NS 1945 0040) Duffy, P R J (cont.)					
SUERC-2915	Piece of alder charcoal (or ?wood) from a plough-truncated burnt mound deposit.	Charcoal or wood	3580	35	-27.9
SUERC-2917	Piece of hazel charcoal (or ?wood) from the base of a deposit of burnt mound material (possible trough).	Charcoal or wood	3800	35	26.6
SUERC-2918	Piece of hazel charcoal (or ?wood) from a deposit of burnt mound material.	Charcoal or wood	3790	35	-27.8
SUERC-2919	Piece of alder charcoal (or ?wood) from a deposit of burnt mound material forming lower fill of trough.	Charcoal or wood	3540	35	-27.3
SUERC-2920	Piece of alder charcoal (or ?wood) from a plough-truncated burnt mound deposit.	Charcoal or wood	3650	35	-26.1
SUERC-2924	Piece of alder charcoal (or ?wood) from a peat deposit.	Charcoal or wood	6415	35	-28.8
SUERC-2925	Charred oat grain from a pit/post-hole fill.	Charred grain	645	35	-25.1
SUERC-2926	Charred wheat grain from a post-hole sealed by topsoil.	Charred grain	705	35	-22.5
SUERC-2927	Charred oat grain from a pit/post-hole fill.	Charred grain	675	35	-25.6
Sponsor: William Grant and Sons					

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

Daer Valley 31 (NS 952 088) Ward, T

SUERC-3557	Piece of birch charcoal from Site 31, Trench 5c base. Basal deposit from part of a burnt mound.	Charcoal	3245	35	-27.3
SUERC-3558	Piece of birch charcoal from Site 31, Trench 4 base. Basal deposit from part of a burnt mound.	Charcoal	2815	35	-26.7

Sponsor: Biggar Archaeology Group

Daer Valley 33 (NS 95399 09000) Ward, T

SUERC-3556	Piece of hazel charcoal from Site 33, Ring 1, Context 159. A pit below a kerbstone of a probable enclosed cremation cemetery.	Charcoal	4735	35	-28.6
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Sponsor: Biggar Archaeology Group

Daer Valley 84 (NS 95292 10319) Ward, T

SUERC-6829	Hazel charcoal from Site 84, pit 6 East containing charcoal and Mesolithic chert.	Charcoal	5390	35	-25.6
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Sponsor: Biggar Archaeology Group

Daer Valley 85 (NS 95196 10295) Ward, T

SUERC-6463	Hazel charcoal from pit 2, containing charcoal and Mesolithic chert.	Charcoal	4930	35	-25.7
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Sponsor: Biggar Archaeology Group

Kennox, Glespin (NS 7989 2663) Johnson, M

Poz-10277	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal sample from middle fill 010 of charcoal-filled pit within a turf-banked structure. See Poz-10283 below.	Charcoal	1560	35	
Poz-10278	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal sample from basal fill 011 of charcoal-filled pit within a turf-banked structure.	Charcoal	1530	35	
Poz-10279	Piece of hazel roundwood charcoal sample from basal fill 011 of a pit (see above).	Charcoal	1550	35	
Poz-10281	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal sample from upper fill 009 of charcoal-filled pit within a turf-banked structure.	Charcoal	1555	35	
Poz-10282	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal sample from upper fill 009 of a pit (see above).	Charcoal	1470	35	
Poz-10283	Piece of birch roundwood charcoal sample from middle fill 010. See Poz-10277 above.	Charcoal	1530	35	

Sponsor: Scottish Coal

RADIOCARBON DATES

<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	\pm	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$
Nether Hangingshaw Farm (NT 00311 33123) Ward, T					
SUERC-3553	Piece of hazel charcoal from Trench 1, Feature 1, a pit containing Early Neolithic carinated pottery rim sherds.	Charcoal	4615	35	-27.6
SUERC-3555	Hazelnut shell from Trench 1, Feature 20, a pit containing Early Neolithic pottery sherds, a fragment of a Type VI axe and a pitchstone flake.	Charred hazelnut shell	4780	40	-25.4
Sponsor: Biggar Archaeology Group					
Weston Farm (NT 0337 4617) Ward, T					
SUERC-3562	Charred hazelnut shell from Trench 5, Feature 1, from a pit filled with nut shell.	Charred hazelnut shell	6035	40	-24.5
SUERC-6467	Piece of hazel charcoal from Trench 1, Feature 6, from a pit filled with charcoal.	Charcoal	7920	40	-26.1
Sponsor: Biggar Archaeology Group					
WESTERN ISLES					
Bornais, South Uist (NF 729 302) Sharples, N					
SUERC-7624	Cattle metacarpal (Sample 9346) from layer 438, the infill of the abandoned wheelhouse.	Bone, animal	1470	35	-21.6
SUERC-7625	Articulated red deer astragalus and navicular cuboid (Sample 9347) from context 312 from layer 412 infilling the Norse house.	Bone, animal	1435	35	-21.7
SUERC-7626	Articulated red deer astragalus and calcaneum (Sample 9348) from layer 485, of a midden sequence. See SUERC-7633 below.	Bone, animal	1500	35	-22
SUERC-7627	Sheep radius (Sample 9349) from layer 493 of a midden sequence.	Bone, animal	1450	35	-21.4
SUERC-7628	Articulated pig astragalus and calcaneum (Sample 9350) from layer 456 of a midden sequence.	Bone, animal	1515	35	-20.8
SUERC-7632	Articulated red deer astragalus and calcaneum (Sample 9351) from layer 463 of a midden sequence.	Bone, animal	1460	35	-21.7
SUERC-7633	Red deer radius (Sample 9352) from layer 485 of a midden sequence. See SUERC-7626 above.	Bone, animal	1530	35	-21.7
SUERC-7634	Cattle lumbar vertebra (Sample 9353) from layer 304 of a midden sequence inside the W end of the Norse house (CF).	Bone, animal	810	35	-20.9
SUERC-7635	Cattle first phalange (Sample 9354) from layer 305 of a midden sequence inside the W end of the Norse house (CF).	Bone, animal	840	35	-21.4
SUERC-7636	Cattle phalange (Sample 9059) from coprolite-rich sand 465, adjacent to one of the piers of the wheelhouse.	Bone, animal	1565	35	-21.3
SUERC-7637	Charred oat grain (Sample 5665) from fill 390 of pit 433.	Charred grain	1130	35	-24.8
SUERC-7638	Charred barley grain (Sample 5682) from layer 413 in the robbed-out wheelhouse.	Charred grain	1575	35	-22.7
SUERC-7642	Charred barley grain (Sample 8365) from floor layer 397, the secondary occupation of the Late Iron Age house.	Charred grain	1580	35	-22.4
SUERC-7643	Charred barley grain (Sample 8403) from floor layer 397 (see above).	Charred grain	1545	35	-23.6
SUERC-7644	Charred flax seed (Sample 9014) from layer 457, which is interpreted as the burnt down remains of a wheelhouse. See SUERC-7646 below,	Seed	1550	35	-27.6
SUERC-7645	Charred barley grain (Sample 5676) from layer 407 in the robbed-out wheelhouse.	Charred grain	1200	35	-22.6
SUERC-7646	Charred rumex seed (Sample 9007) from layer 457. See SUERC-7644 above.	Seed	1585	35	-25.9
SUERC-7647	Charred barley grain (Sample 9018) from layer 457 (see above).	Charred grain	1505	35	-23.7
SUERC-7648	Charred barley grain (Sample 9029) from layer 457 (see above).	Charred grain	1570	35	-23.7
SUERC-7652	Charred barley grain (Sample 8314A) from floor 451 of the cell to the S of the main area of the Late Iron Age house.	Charred grain	1145	35	-22.4
SUERC-7653	Charred oat grain (Sample 8314B) from floor 451 (see above).	Charred grain	1130	35	-25.2
SUERC-8170	Charred oat grain (Sample 5653) from fill 373 of pit 389.	Charred grain	1155	40	-25.9
SUERC-8171	Charred barley grain (Sample 5667) from layer 398 in the robbed-out wheelhouse.	Charred grain	1550	35	-23.7
Kilpheder, South Uist (NF 7290 1980) Parker Pearson, M					
SUERC-4872	Articulated cattle vertebrae (Sample 40) from fill 200 6382 within abandoned, sunken-floored House 312.	Bone, animal	880	35	-21.3
SUERC-4873	Unfused proximal cattle phalanx (Sample 41) found with others in layer 607.	Bone, animal	910	40	-21.4

RADIOCARBON DATES

Code	Description	Material	Date BP	±	δ ¹³ C
Kilpether, South Uist (NF 7290 1980) Parker Pearson, M (cont.)					
SUERC-4877	Charred residues (Sample 42) from a pot sherd in layer 209, deposited at the base of a cut made for sunken-floored House 312.	Charred residue	995	40	-25.8
SUERC-4878	Charred residues (Sample 43) from a pot sherd in fill 367 of ruined House 400.	Charred residue	890	40	-25.9
SUERC-4879	Charred residues (Sample 44) from a pot sherd in fill 376 of House 406.	Charred residue	1080	40	-26.8
SUERC-4880	Charred residues (Sample 45) from a pot sherd in floor layer 382 within House 406.	Charred residue	965	35	-25.8
SUERC-4881	Charred residues (Sample 46) from a pot sherd in floor layer 394 over wall core 533 of the modified wall of House 500.	Charred residue	980	40	-26.1
SUERC-4882	Charred residues (Sample 47) from a pot sherd in wall core fill 533 for House 500, second phase (see above).	Charred residue	930	40	-25.8
SUERC-4883	Charred residues (Sample 48) from a pot sherd in floor 548 of House 500.	Charred residue	940	35	-26.2
SUERC-4887	Charred residues (Sample 49) from a pot sherd in layer 569.	Charred residue	1025	40	-26.2
SUERC-4888	Charred residues (Sample 50) from a pot sherd in layer 582 of the pits and post-holes of Phase 1.	Charred residue	850	35	-25.8
SUERC-4889	Charred residues (Sample 51) from a pot sherd in fill 602 of pit 604.	Charred residue	1060	40	-24.8
SUERC-4890	Charred residues (Sample 52) from a large fragment of a pot in deposit 618.	Charred residue	1135	40	-25
SUERC-4891	Charred residues (Sample 53) from a pot sherd in fill 765 of oval pit 764.	Charred residue	980	35	-25.5
SUERC-4892	Charred oat grain (Sample 54) from hearth 011.	Charred grain	805	40	-23.7
SUERC-4893	Charred barley grain (Sample 55) from hearth 042.	Charred grain	885	40	-23.5
SUERC-4897	Charred barley grain (Sample 56) from layer 064, the hearth within House 007.	Charred grain	785	35	-21.8
SUERC-4898	Charred oat grain (Sample 57) from layer 065.	Charred grain	855	40	-23.1
SUERC-4899	Charred barley grain (Sample 58) from hearth layer 503 7290 in modified House 500.	Charred grain	990	35	-22
SUERC-4900	Charred barley grain (Sample 60) from a pot sherd in hearth layer 555 in the hearth of House 500.	Charred grain	1030	40	-20.9
SUERC-4901	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 61) from hearth and floor layer 701 7612 of House 700.	Charcoal	910	40	-26.9
SUERC-4902	Piece of birch charcoal (Sample 62) from hearth and floor layer 701 (see above).	Charcoal	955	40	-27
SUERC-4903	Charred barley grain (Sample 63) from layer 579.	Charred grain	955	35	-23.4
SUERC-4907	Charred barley grain (Sample 64) from layer 601.	Charred grain	955	35	-24.1
SUERC-4908	Charred barley grain (Sample 65) from hearth layer 619.	Charred grain	965	40	-23.5
SUERC-4909	Charred barley grain (Sample 66) from layer 721 7658.	Charred grain	970	40	-24.9
SUERC-4910	Charred barley grain (Sample 68) from fill 758 of pit 759.	Charred grain	990	35	-23.3
SUERC-5079	Charred barley grain (Sample 59) from hearth layer 503 of the modified House 500.	Charred grain	980	35	-23.1
SUERC-5080	Charred barley grain (Sample 67) from fill 723 of post-hole 772.	Charred grain	905	35	-23.1
Scarista, Harris (NG 0073 9302) Hunter Blair, A					
SUERC-4933	Part of a juvenile human femur (Sample SK 1) from layer 004.	Bone, human	1860	40	-20.2
Swainbost, Isle of Lewis (HY 3836 2035) Duffy, P					
SUERC-5368	Human left ulna (Sample SWA01 SK1) from <i>in situ</i> skeletal material contained within grave fill 009.	Bone, human	2210	40	-19.9

**THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF SCOTLAND RADIOCARBON DATING PROGRAMMES:
RESULTS OBTAINED DURING 2004/5**

Alison Sheridan

A variety of material was dated this year, with some samples continuing past years' focus on Bronze Age material (including several, on English cremated bone, relating to the NMS Faience Project). A new initiative, thanks to a generous offer by Dr Finbar McCormick of Queen's University, Belfast, has been the dating of animal (and some human) remains from Scottish chamber tombs. It is anticipated that this project will continue in future years. Aberdeenshire Archaeology also kindly sponsored several dates for cremated human remains; these are reported on in the article by Ian Shepherd (this volume, pp 184–5). Numerous samples of Scottish Beaker-associated skeletal material have been submitted for dating and other analysis as part of Mike Parker Pearson's *Beaker People Project*, and the results will be reported in the next *DES*. Up-to-date discussions of the currently available dates for Scottish Beakers and cinerary urns are shortly to be published by this author: 'Scottish Beaker chronology: an assessment of the currently-available radiocarbon dating evidence', in J Turek & M Krutova (eds), *Beaker Days in Bohemia and Moravia* (Prague: Archaeologica); and 'Dating the Scottish Bronze Age: "There is clearly much that the material can still tell us"', in C Burgess & P Topping (eds), *In the Shadow of the Age of Stonehenge* (Oxford: Oxbow).

Unless specified otherwise, the results have been calibrated using OxCal v.3.9. The results at the 1 σ probability level are presented in **bold**. All are AMS determinations; $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values apply only to unburnt specimens. Further details about the findspots can be found using Canmore.

Results from the QUB/NMS Project on Scottish chamber tombs. (All obtained from unburnt bone; samples prepared at QUB and dated at the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit (ORAU).)

<i>Findspot, museum</i>	<i>Material, context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no.</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value ‰</i>	<i>Date cal BC at 1σ and 2σ</i>
Rowiegar, Rousay, Orkney (NMS Z.1940.21.65)	Human skull fragment from 'level above human bones', in same level as sheep skull fragment dated as UB-6420	QUB	UB-6421	4515 \pm 37	-21.5 \pm 0.2	3350–3100 3360–3090
Rowiegar, Rousay, Orkney (NMS Z.1940.21.8)	Sheep skull fragment from 'level above human bones', in same level as human skull fragment dated as UB-6421	QUB	UB-6420	4435 \pm 36	-22.4 \pm 0.2	3310–2920 3330–2920
Isbister, South Ronaldsay, Orkney (Orkney Museums BC6 ST5 L3 (157))	Long bone from white-tailed sea eagle, reportedly found on chamber floor	QUB	UB-6553	4072 \pm 39	-15.6 \pm 0.2	2273–2141 2345–2051 ¹ 2331–2193 2409–2132 2459–2337 2484–2231
Isbister, South Ronaldsay, Orkney (Orkney Museums BC7 ST5 L12 (153))	Fragment of L ulna from white-tailed sea eagle, reportedly found in a 'foundation deposit' (L12) sealed under the floor of stall 5 (ST5)	QUB	UB-6552	4017 \pm 38	-14.1 \pm 0.2	2191–2056 2272–2007 2264–2124 2299–2033 2396–2210 2456–2196
Cuween, Mainland, Orkney (NMS X.unreg)	Human L femur from entrance passage	QUB	UB-6422	3668 \pm 36	-23.9 \pm 0.2	2140–1970 2150–1930
Blackhammer, Rousay, Orkney (NMS Z.1940.13)	Ox terminal phalange from upper layer of deposits in cell 1 or cell 2	QUB	UB-6419	3520 \pm 34	-22.7 \pm 0.2	1890–1770 1940–1740

Note:

1. The Isbister eagle bone dates were calibrated using CALIB, and the three versions of each calendar date range represent the results based on alternative assumptions that the eagles had an 85%, 75% and 50% marine element in their diet respectively.

Comment: These dates confirm that human and animal remains ended up in these tombs at various times after their construction. Most significantly, the eagle dates indicate that these birds had **not** been deposited by the tomb's builders, being up to 1000 years younger than its estimated construction date. They cannot therefore be regarded as totems for the tomb's builders. The Cuween date confirms Early Bronze Age activity at this Maes Howe-type passage tomb; cf. three earlier dates for dog remains from this tomb (SUERC-4849, 4025 \pm 40 BP, SUERC-4847, 4010 \pm 35 BP and SUERC-4848, 3965 \pm 40 BP, calibrating to c 2600–2450 cal BC with no need for marine correction, see this volume p. 177), obtained for Drs Richard Jones and Colin Richards for their Cuween-Wideford project. Like the Isbister dates, these attest to the deposition (or at least arrival) of faunal remains at some time subsequent to the tomb's estimated date of construction.

Results from the NMS Dating Cremated Bones Project and for other Scottish material dated for NMS

Neolithic

<i>Findspot, museum</i>	<i>Material, context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no.</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date cal BC at 1σ and 2σ</i>
Moleigh (Cleith), Argyll and Bute (Duckworth Laboratory: sample B)	Cremated human bone (adult, possibly female) from lower of two layers in 'large cist' ¹ ; associated with three tiny calcined flint flakes	NMS	GrA-28741	4855 \pm 45	3700–3540 3730–3520

Copper and Bronze Age

<i>Findspot, museum</i>	<i>Material, context, associations</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Lab no.</i>	<i>Date BP</i>	<i>Date cal BC</i>
Sorisdale, Coll, Argyll and Bute (NMS X.unreg)	Unburnt human bone (R humerus) from pit grave with All-Over-Cord-impressed Beaker ²	ORAU/NERC	OxA-14722	3879±32 (δ ¹³ C value -19.5±0.3‰)	2460–2300 2470–2230
Broomend of Crichton cist 2, Aberdeenshire (NMS X.unreg)	Unburnt human bone (adult male femur) from short cist with two skeletons (adult male and infant, two Beakers (Clarke N2/Shepherd Step 4 type), horn spoon, two flint flakes, ox-hide and other organics ³	ORAU/NERC	OxA-15056	3856±29 (δ ¹³ C value -21.2±0.3‰)	2410–2200 2460–2200
Tulach an t'Sionnaich, Highland (Caithness) (Duckworth Laboratory)	Cremated human bone found inside badly decayed undecorated vessel (?cinerary urn), placed upright in front of entrance to Neolithic chamber tomb ⁴	NMS	GrA-28611	3705±35	2140–2030 2200–1970
Ord North (deposit A), Highland (Sutherland) (Duckworth Laboratory)	Cremated human bone from burial deposited on/among collapse of Neolithic chamber tomb roof; may be associated with a Food Vessel and possibly also a second Bronze Age vessel (described as possibly a Food Vessel-influenced Beaker), plus a cremated decorated bone mount ⁵	NMS	GrA-28614	3360±35	1740–1600 1740–1520
Bunzie Hoose, Shetland (NMS X.EO 747)	Organic residue from exterior of a large, undecorated jar made from steatitic clay, from domestic structure (precise findspot unknown as discovered prior to 1950s excavations) ⁶	NMS	GrA-29373	3360±40	1740–1530 1740–1520
Ballymeanoch (stone C), Argyll and Bute (NMS X.unreg)	Cremated human bone (adult, indeterminate sex) from deposit against the base of a cup-marked and holed standing stone, part of a stone setting; deposit reportedly sealed under packing material for the stone ⁷	NMS	GrA-28613	2970±40	1290–1120 1370–1040

Notes/comments:

1. This was undertaken to check whether the results obtained previously for another cremated bone fragment from the same context (GrA-24858, 4945±40 BP and GrA-26158, 4920±40 BP – see *DES 2004*, 176) were correct. The new result is within one standard deviation of these, so this strengthens the impression that the 'large cist' is in fact a Neolithic chamber tomb, subsequently re-used during the Early Bronze Age (when an upper layer of cremated bones, associated with a bronze dagger, was deposited).
2. This date is virtually identical to one determined by the British Museum in the 1970s for the femora from this skeleton: BM-1413, 3884±46 BP (standard deviation subsequently increased to ±110 as a precaution in the Historic Scotland datelist).
3. This was a re-date of the femur; it corroborates the previously obtained date of 3932±35 BP (OxA-11243) for this bone, as reported in *DES 2002*, 155. Although this seems relatively early for a Beaker of this type, the dates just obtained for similar Beakers from the Borrowstone cemetery (see this volume, p. 184) appear to be similarly early.
4. The vessel was described as a cinerary urn by its excavator, Corcoran, but given its dimensions (greatest surviving diameter c 150mm; wall thickness – notwithstanding external abrasion – c 7mm), and bearing in mind the date, the possibility that this had been a Beaker cannot altogether be ruled out.
5. Charcoal associated with this burial had previously been dated to 3435±65 BP (GU-1167, standard deviation subsequently increased to ±110 as date determined a long time ago). This is not inconsistent with the new, more reliable and accurate date reported here. Although the date is late for Food Vessels (and very late for Beakers), it is comparable with two dates from Balbirnie cist 3, reported in *DES 2004*, 175.
6. The nature of the encrusted material still needs to be determined, to check whether any adjustment for a marine effect may be necessary; but in any case, this result suggests that the Bunzie Hoose structure is of Bronze Age date, and not Neolithic as had previously been assumed.
7. The result is considerably later than the anticipated date for construction of the stone setting, and yet contextually the cremated remains appear to be in primary association with the erection of the stone in question. Clearly, any opportunity to obtain dates for similarly 'primary'-looking material from other stone settings should be taken.

Note also: a sample of Food Vessel-associated cremated human bone from Dalineun chamber tomb, Argyll and Bute, was submitted to Groningen but failed to produce a result.

Note on previous DES report: In *DES 2004*, two entries need to be corrected: on p. 175, note 3, 'cist 4' should say 'cist 2' and on p. 176, under 'Other dates', 'Stennes' should say 'Stromness'.

Acknowledgements: Dr Finbar McCormick is thanked for sponsoring the chamber tomb dates, and Anne Brundle (Orkney Museums) for allowing sampling of the Isbister eagle bones. Dr Paula Reimer (QUB) is thanked for undertaking the correction for marine effect with the Isbister eagle bones. Dr Tom Higham (ORAU) is thanked for re-determining the Broomend of Crichton date and for ORAU/NERC sponsorship of this and of the Sorisdale date. Dr Kath McSweeney is thanked for identifying the Ballymeanoch cremated bone. Ian Shepherd is thanked for Aberdeenshire Archaeology's sponsorship of several dates. And although none of the dates reported here has been sponsored by Historic Scotland this time, I would like to pay tribute to Patrick Ashmore for his help, advice, sponsorship and lively discussion about C14 dating over the years. The happy position of Scottish C14 dating today is thanks largely to his efforts.

RADIOCARBON DATES SPONSORED BY ABERDEENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY IN 2004

Ian Shepherd

Over recent years, Aberdeenshire Archaeology have been sponsoring several dates for prehistoric human remains from Aberdeenshire (e.g. Cairns of Atherb and Old Rayne, *DES 2003*, 167; Gownie, *DES 2004*, 176); the results have been fed into the NMS *Dating Cremated Bones Project*. In 2004, several more samples of human bone – both cremated and unburnt – were radiocarbon-dated at Groningen on behalf of Aberdeenshire Archaeology. With the exception of the Garrol Wood material (which comes from an old excavation), the samples come from graves excavated by Aberdeenshire Archaeology staff (sometimes accompanied by Alexandra Shepherd) between 1976 and 1995. The resulting dates are of relevance not only to the NMS dating programmes, but also to the current programme of dating Scottish Beaker-associated human material that forms part of Mike Parker Pearson's *Beaker People Project*. They have been calibrated using OxCal version 3.9.

Beaker-associated unburnt human remains from the flat cist cemetery at Borrowstone, Kingswells

(NMRS NJ80NE 28, 72, 73; see also Shepherd 1986, 13–15, illus 12, 18)

Cist	Context, associations	Lab no.	Date BP	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value ‰	Date cal BC at 1 σ (bold) and 2 σ
1	Crouched inhumation of sub-adult female; Beaker of Clarke Late Northern/Shepherd step 5 type; cist floor covered with black organic material	GrA-29077	3865±40	-21.91	2460–2230 2470–2200
2	Crouched inhumation of male over 40 years old; Beaker of Developed Northern/step 4 type; three flint flakes; charcoal	GrA-29078	3845±40	-21.99	2400–2200 2460–2190
3	Crouched inhumation of male aged 25–35; Beaker of Developed Northern/step 4 type; one flint knife; quartz pebble; paved, imbricated cist with token charcoal deposit beneath floor and traces of burning on capstone	GrA-29079	3750±45	-22.05	2280–2040 2300–2020
6	Crouched inhumation of male aged 25–35; Beaker of Developed Northern (long-necked)/step 4 type; sinew (possibly from a bow); stone bracer; bone pulley belt ring; one flint flake, four other flints, quartz pebble. Cist of massive slabs	i) GrA-29082 ii) GrA-29083	i) 3820±40 ii) 3835±40	i) -21.69 ii) -21.77	i) 2340–2140 2460–2130 ii) 2400–2200 2460–2140

Notes: A sample of bone from Cist 5 contained too little collagen (far below 1%) to provide a reliable date; the other dated specimens had good collagen yields of 10% or more. The grave goods are in Marischal Museum, with the Beakers numbered ABDUA 15639–41, 17924, 17935 and 17948. These dates did not require correction for any marine effect.

Comment: These cists were discovered in 1976, 1980 and 1983 during quarrying of two adjacent gravel knolls. They are likely to have belonged to a single cemetery and, notwithstanding the imprecision of the calendar dates, it may have been in use over a relatively short period. The dates for Cists 1, 2 and 6 are very similar to each other, and that for Cist 3 – which was spatially distinct from the others – appears slightly later. The possible contemporaneity of Cists 1, 2 and 6 supports Alexandra Shepherd's hypothesis that Beakers of Shepherd steps 4 and 5 could have been in contemporary use, with the former associated with males and the latter with females. The date for Cist 6 is particularly welcome as it offers a date for archery equipment.

At c 2400–2200 BC, the dates for these cists are relatively early in the overall currency of Scottish (and British) Beakers – and indeed are early with respect to other Scottish Beakers of similar type (cf Sheridan in press a and Needham 2005). However, they are comparable with those obtained for two Developed Northern/step 4 Beakers from Cist 2, Broomend of Crichtie (*DES 2002*, 155 and Sheridan this volume (p. 183); both of these obtained at Oxford) and the Groningen and Oxford laboratories have not reported any problems with the determinations in question. These dates suggest that the process of Beaker design diversification, as discussed by Needham (2005), may have begun fairly early in this part of Scotland. The numerous new dates that will shortly emerge from the *Beaker People Project* will help 'flesh out' the picture of Scottish Beaker development.

Beaker-associated unburnt human remains from cist at Manar House, Inverurie

Findspot, NMRS no, reference	Context, associations	Lab no.	Date BP	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value ‰	Date cal BC at 1 σ (bold) and 2 σ
Manar House, Inverurie (NJ72SW 50); <i>DES 1989</i> , 20–1)	Crouched inhumation, accompanied by a Beaker (placed in front of the head) and 11 flints. Skeleton lay with head to W and facing S. Cist on summit of low knoll above River Don; discovered in 1989. Finds in Marischal Museum (ABDUA 14765 and 17914–6). Beaker of Clarke Developed Northern (N2)/Shepherd step 4 type	GrA-29084	3760±45	-21.89	2280–2040 2310–2030

Comment: This date is in line with the overall currency for Beaker pottery in Scotland (cf Sheridan in press a). The date did not require correction for any marine effect. However, the collagen yield was below 1%, and this means that – as with the aforementioned sample from Borrowstone Cist 5 – doubt must be attached to the reliability of this date.

ABERDEENSHIRE RADIOCARBON DATES

Results for urned and un-urned Bronze Age cremated human bone:

Findspot, NMRS no, reference	Context, associations	Lab no.	Date BP	Date cal BC at 1σ (bold) and 2σ
Farrochie-Malcolm's Mount (NO88NE 6); DES 1987, 23	Encrusted Urn (incomplete), containing the remains of a young adult (age 21–25) of indeterminate sex; set into the side of a cairn	GrA-28623	3650±35	2130–1940 2140–1910
Howford 2 (NJ95SE 24); DES 1987, 20	Urn, undecorated, coarse; type uncertain. Inverted, in pit. Cremated bones carefully placed in urn; pyre debris in urn and pit fill	GrA-28622	3460±35	1880–1690 1880–1680
Fetteresso Castle Drive (NO88NW 37); DES 1995, 34	Cordoned Urn: inverted, in narrow pit covered with large stone, on top of a glacial mound. Large fragments of cremated bone	GrA-28615	3325±40	1680–1520 1740–1510

Comment: The graves at Farrochie and Howford were found in 1987 and Fetteresso in 1995. The dates for the Encrusted and Cordoned Urns are well in line with those obtained for other specimens of these urn types in Scotland (Sheridan in press b). The Farrochie date provides a *terminus ante quem* for a large cist, discovered in 1822, containing a crouched inhumation with interesting organic grave goods, some of which still survive in Marischal Museum. The Howford grave is one of three with cremated remains found in an embankment; one of the others (un-urned) was associated with five probable pin heads of baked clay, the other with a Collared Urn.

The Farrochie urn – one of several found in the cairn – is with the NE Scotland Museums Service. The Howford urn sherds and the Fetteresso urn are in Marischal Museum.

Results for cremated human bone from Garrol Wood recumbent stone circle

Findspot, NMRS no, reference	Context, associations	Lab no.	Date BP	Date cal BC at 1σ (bold) and 2σ
Garrol Wood recumbent stone circle (NO79SW 8); PSAS 39 (1905), 190–203	Skull fragment from one of several deposits of cremated human bone inside the circle	GrA-28624	2820±35	1005–915 1080–830

Comment: This date is consistent with a number of others recently obtained from recumbent stone circles (e.g. Old Keig), attesting to the re-use of these monuments during the Late Bronze Age. Although the exact findspot of the dated bone is unknown, it is likely to have been one of the four deposits of cremated bone found in the centre of the ring cairn, ranged around a central pit (PSAS 1905, 195, fig 1). A nearby deposit of charcoal and sherds of 'flat-rim ware' is likely to be contemporary with the four deposits of cremated bone.

Acknowledgements: Jan Lanting (University of Groningen) is thanked for arranging the determination of the dates reported here and for commenting on the results, and Dr Kathleen McSweeney is thanked for her identification of the cremated remains from Farrochie. Neil Curtis and Meg Henderson are thanked for selecting the Borrowstone and Manar samples, and Alison Sheridan for selecting the cremated bone samples and arranging their delivery to Groningen.

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- Sheridan, J A in press b 'Dating the Scottish Bronze Age: "There is clearly much that the material can still tell us"', in C Burgess & P Topping (eds), *In the Shadow of the Age of Stonehenge*. Oxford: Oxbow.

TREASURE TROVE ADVISORY PANEL: 2005 ALLOCATIONS

TTAP

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 February, May and October 2005.

* = case allocated to NMS as the sole bidder with no local bid

** = case allocated to NMS in the absence of any bids at all

= see main report for a full description

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
ABERDEEN CITY			
23 Baltic bale seals	Dyce	Aberdeen	63/04
ABERDEENSHIRE			
18th-century military badge	Banchory	NMS**	55/04
17th-century inscribed silver brooch	Inverboynie	Aberdeenshire Heritage	62/04#
15th-century bronze signet ring	Banff	Aberdeenshire Heritage	71/04#
Medieval penny of Alexander III	Rosehearty	Aberdeen City	75/04
Seven medieval and later finds	Rattray	Aberdeen City	76/04#
Copper-alloy Viking kidney-ringed pin	Whitehills	Marischal	89/04#
Two 18th-century Jew's harps	Banff	Aberdeen City	90/04#
Two medieval carved stones	Aberdeenshire	Aberdeenshire Heritage	93/04
Neolithic polished axehead	Crathie	Marischal	05/05#
Iron Age excavation assemblage	Inverurie	Aberdeenshire Heritage	38/05
Medieval heraldic pendant	Lonmay	Aberdeenshire Heritage	43/05#
ANGUS			
Medieval base metal brooch	Montrose	Montrose	44/04
Neolithic polished axehead	Tealing	Angus	86/04#
Cup-and-ring-marked stone fragments	Forfar	Angus	21/05#
Medieval pilgrim's badge	East Haven	Angus	33/05#
ARGYLL AND BUTE			
Neolithic stone axehead	Ballybrennan	Argyll & Bute Council	49/04#
Bronze Age flint knife	Lochgilphead	Kilmartin	52/04#
Prehistoric shale/jet bangle fragment	Kilmartin	Kilmartin	64/04#
18th-century lead amulet	Salen, Mull	NMS*	59/04
Five medieval finds	Ardchattan	NMS*	27/05
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY			
Middle Bronze Age palstave	Dumfries	Dumfries	51/04#
Hoard of three medieval pennies	Dumfries	Dumfries	56/04



Fig 116. Silver heart brooch from Inverboynie, Aberdeenshire (TT.62/04).

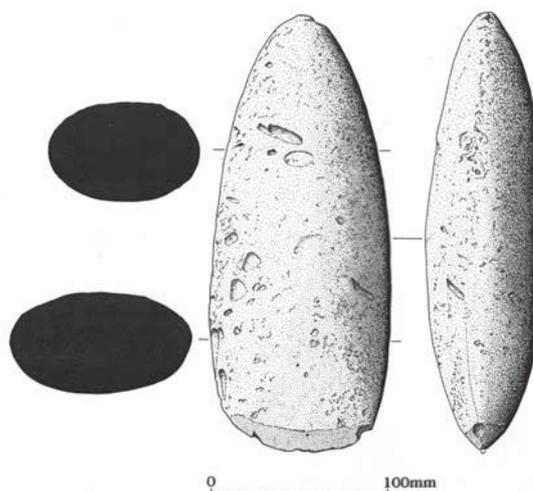


Fig 117. Neolithic stone axehead from Crathie, Aberdeenshire (TT.05/05). Drawn by Alan Braby.

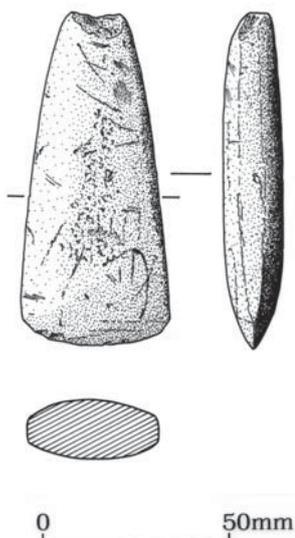


Fig 118. Neolithic stone axehead from Ae Village, Dumfries and Galloway (TT.41/05). Drawn by Alan Braby.

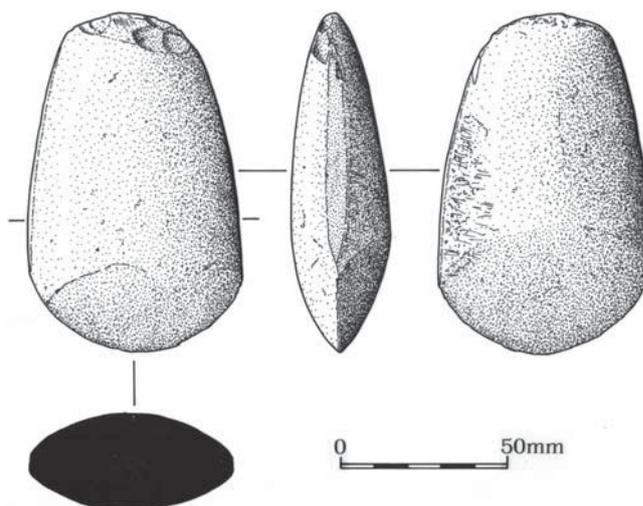


Fig 119. Neolithic stone axehead from Biel, East Lothian (TT.68/04). Drawn by Alan Braby.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY (cont.)

- Neolithic polished axehead
- Roman *sestertius*
- Five Roman coins
- Medieval gold finger ring
- Medieval silver brooch
- Bronze Age axe-hammer
- Neolithic polished axehead

Findspot

- Annan
- Kirkmaiden
- Kirkton
- Kirkton
- Stranraer
- Stranraer
- Ae

Allocation

- Annan
- Stranraer
- Dumfries
- Dumfries
- Stranraer
- Stranraer
- Dumfries

TT no.

- 65/04#
- 69/04
- 70/04
- 10/05#
- 12/05#
- 20/05#
- 41/05#

EAST LOTHIAN

- Roman excavation assemblage
- Prehistoric/later excavation assemblage
- Neolithic polished axehead
- Medieval heraldic pendant
- 17th/18th-century gold posy ring
- Medieval pewter annular brooch

- Inveresk
- Dunbar
- Dunbar
- Tranent
- Tranent
- Seton Sands

- NMS*
- NMS**
- East Lothian
- East Lothian
- East Lothian
- East Lothian

- 38/04
- 61/04
- 68/04#
- 16/05#
- 24/05
- 35/05#

EDINBURGH, CITY OF

- Medieval excavation assemblage
- 19th-century print block with arms of Sir Walter Scott
- Anglo-Saxon disc-headed pin

- Canongate
- Ratho
- Edinburgh

- Edinburgh
- NMS**
- Edinburgh

- 37/04
- 91/04
- 22/05#



Fig 120. Medieval lead-alloy annular brooch from Seton Sands, East Lothian (TT.35/05).



Fig 121. 16th/17th-century lead-alloy toy figure from Falkland, Fife (TT.14/05).

TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
FALKIRK			
Roman fieldwalking assemblage	Falkirk	Falkirk	39/04
17th-century inscribed lead button	Larbert	Falkirk	45/04
Hoard of five medieval coins	Carriden	Falkirk	46/04
Hoard of three Roman <i>denarii</i>	Carriden	Falkirk	47/04
Hoard of three Roman <i>denarii</i>	Carriden	Falkirk	48/04
Roman trumpet brooch	Polmont	Falkirk	17/05#
FIFE			
Medieval bronze stud	Newburgh	E Fife	40/04#
16 medieval and later finds	Culross	NMS**	77/04#
Medieval silver spoon and lead whorl	Culross	NMS**	81/04#
Bronze Age excavation assemblage	Leven	NMS*	84/04
Medieval decorated buckle	Ballingry	NMS**	85/04
16th/17th-century lead toy figure	Falkland	E Fife	14/05#
Four medieval finds	Anstruther	E Fife	28/05
Ten medieval and later finds	Crail	E Fife	31/05#
HIGHLAND			
Copper-alloy Romanesque buckle	Auldearn	Inverness	58/04#
Medieval carved stone fragment	Rosemarkie	Groam House	67/04
Roman <i>denarius</i>	Wick	Dunbeath	73/04#
Neolithic stone axehead	Beauly	Inverness	83/04#
18th-century silver toilet implement	Dornoch	Inverness	88/04
176 medieval and later objects	Fortrose	Groam House	01/05
42 post-medieval coins and objects	Ardersier	Inverness	02/05
20 medieval and later objects	Dornoch	Inverness	03/05
Medieval bronze seal matrix	Dornoch	Dornoch	30/05#
Early Bronze Age metalwork hoard	Tarradale	Inverness	36/05#
7th-century Anglo-Saxon gilded mount	Dornoch	Inverness	39/05#
MIDLOTHIAN			
Neolithic polished axehead	Penicuik	NMS*	19/05#
NORTH AYRSHIRE			
Prehistoric flint scraper	Arran	NMS**	04/05#
NORTH LANARKSHIRE			
Medieval silver coin	Kilsyth	Glasgow City	25/05
ORKNEY			
Prehistoric bone comb	Shapinsay	Orkney	42/04#
Medieval gold finger ring	Kirkwall	Orkney	11/05#
Iron Age stone whorl and bone comb fragment	Broch of Burrian	NMS	15/05#



Fig 122. 7th-century Anglo-Saxon mount from Dornoch, Highland (TT.39/05).



Fig 123. Medieval zoomorphic mount from Foulden, Scottish Borders (TT.66/04).

TREASURE TROVE

	<i>Findspot</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>TT no.</i>
PERTH AND KINROSS			
Early Historic chip carved mount	Abernethy	Perth	41/04
Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead fragment	Meigle	Perth	54/04#
Medieval jetton	Kinnesswood	Perth	57/04#
Five multi-period finds	Meigle	Perth	60/04
Inscribed Roman patera handle	Cardean	Perth	72/04
Medieval heraldic pendant	St Madoes	Perth	74/04#
Romanesque strap end	Birnam	Perth	80/04#
Bronze Age axe-hammer	Moulin	Perth	06/05#
Four medieval and later finds	Milnathort	Perth	18/05#
Seven Iron Age and Roman finds	Strageath	NMS*	26/05#
Medieval lead-alloy crucifix	Coupar Angus	Perth	32/05#
12 medieval finds	Dunkeld	Perth	34/05#
SCOTTISH BORDERS			
Early Historic silver ingot	Kelso	NMS**	43/04#
Iron Age finger ring	Coldstream	NMS*	50/04#
Stone double mould	Newstead	NMS*	53/04#
Medieval mount	Foulden	NMS**	66/04#
Seven medieval and later finds	Eyemouth	NMS**	78/04
15 medieval and later finds	Soutra	NMS*	79/04#
Medieval harness pendant	Duns	NMS**	08/05#
SOUTH AYRSHIRE			
Inscribed medieval brooch and lead badge	Troon	South Ayrshire	82/04#
Bronze Age excavation assemblage	Heads of Ayr	South Ayrshire	37/05
STIRLING			
Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead	Dunblane	Dunblane	13/05#
18th-century inscribed silver heart brooch	Stirling	Stirling	29/05#
Prehistoric perforated stone	Balfron	Stirling	42/05#
WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE			
19th-century Reform medal	Balloch	NMS**	92/04
WESTERN ISLES			
Prehistoric/later excavation assemblage	St Kilda	Glasgow City	87/04
Romano-British penannular brooch	Benbecula	Stornoway	07/05#
Iron Age pottery sherds and bone tool	Benbecula	Stornoway	23/05#

Further information on any of the cases listed above can be obtained from the museum to which they were allocated or from the Treasure Trove Advisory Panel Secretariat, c/o National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF (tel: 0131-247-4082; fax: 0131-247-4060; email: j.shiels@nms.ac.uk)

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

Compiled by Lorna Flinn

This is not necessarily an exhaustive list. The university departments providing courses in archaeology listed in the 2000 CBA Guide to Archaeology in Higher Education were asked to give details of their current post-graduate research involving Scottish sites or materials. The information below is that provided by the institutions who responded. CSA encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2006.

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Queen's Univ, Belfast	Caroline Russell	Domestic Architecture in Atlantic Scotland 2000 BC–AD 1000	2005	PhD
Univ Bradford	Julia Cussans	Size Variation in Animals in the North Atlantic Region	2008	PhD
Univ Bradford	Deborah Lamb	Land and Status: an analysis of settlement and power in Iron Age Burra, Shetland	2007	PhD
Univ Bradford	Zoe Outram	Comparison of the Relative Merits of the Dating Techniques using the Old Scatness Broch site as a model	2005	PhD
Univ Bradford	Christine Walmsley	The Contextual Analysis of Faunal Assemblages from Orkney	2006	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	Janet McNaught	A Clinical and Archaeological Study of Schmorl's Nodes (including assemblages from Dunbar, Whithorn and The Hirschals)	2005	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Kate Anderson	A re-examination of Northern British Weaponry and its Social Role, 1000 BC–AD 1000	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Dunwell	Roman-native Relationships in North Britain	2005	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine Flitcroft	Responses to Environmental Change in Bronze Age Scotland	2005	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Angela Goodhand	Funerary Practices & Beakers	2007	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Dorothy Graves	Towards an Archaeological Methodology of Archaeological Corridors: a GIS informed approach to the Great Glen of Scotland	2007	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Andrew Hendry	Ritual Landscapes in Scotland	2011	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Nives Kokeza	Iron Age Society and the Romans in Southern Scotland at the Time of First Contact	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Catherine McGill	Aspects of Later Prehistoric Prosaic Material Culture from Eastern Scotland, South of the Moray Firth	2006	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Claire McGovern	Infanticide in Britain	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Dawn McLaren	Bronze Age Children's Burials in Britain & Ireland	2009	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Graham A Ritchie	Chronological and Regional Variation in Late Mesolithic Chipped Stone Industries from Northern Britain	2010	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Matthew Shelley	Underwater Archaeology: Scottish Crannogs	2006	PhD

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Edinburgh	David Trevarthen	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Monuments	2007	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Lucy Verrill	Past Societies of the Atlantic Seaboard and Climatic Change	2006	PhD
Univ Edinburgh	Geoff Waters	Early Christian Chapels	2008	MPhil
Univ Edinburgh	Shelley Werner	Assessing the Case for Dal Riata: can the assessment of site morphology and settlement distribution demonstrate links between Western Scotland and Ireland?	2007	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Syed Ali Aqduş	The Application of Airborne Remote Sensing Techniques in Archaeology: a comparative study	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Alice Blackwell	Northumbria & Scotland during the Anglo-Saxon Period: influence, interaction and material culture	2008	PhD
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	2006	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Heather James	Medieval Landscape and Settlement in the Kilmartin Glen	2007	MPhil
Univ Glasgow	Rebecca Jones	Roman Camps in Scotland	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Erin-Lee McGuire	Migration Stresses in Viking-Age Burials	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	John Malcolm	Castles and Landscapes in Connacht and Lennox	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Juha Martilla	Scandinavian Settlement in Northern Shetland	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Kirsty Millican	Timber Monuments of Neolithic Scotland	2008	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Oliver O'Grady	Medieval Social Landscapes: the Assembly Mounds of Scotland	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Robert Scott	A Study of Second World War Axis Prisoner of War Camps in Scotland	2008	MLitt
Univ Glasgow	Mhairi Semple	History and Archaeology of Scotland's Earliest Surviving Churches	2006	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Sarah Thomas	Icelandic and Hebridean Pre-Reformation Church Sites	2007	PhD
Univ Glasgow	Steven Timoney	Prehistory and the Search for Authenticity in the Archaeology of the United Kingdom	2006	PhD
Univ Hull	Michelle Farrell	Landscape Dynamics and Vegetation History of Orkney 5000-0 BP	2008	PhD
Univ Coll London InstArchaeol	Rebecca Rennell	Understanding the Landscape & Place in the Hebridean Iron Age: uniting Phenomenology and GIS?	2009	MPhil
Univ Manchester	Martin Carruthers	Practice, Place and Identity in the Orcadian Iron Age c 800 BC–AD 200	2007	PhD
Univ Manchester	Hannah Cobb	Mediums for Movement and Making the World: an examination of the Mesolithic experience of the world and the Mesolithic to Neolithic transitions in Western Scotland	2007	PhD
Univ Manchester	Joanna Wright	A Biography of the Neolithic Chambered Tombs of Northern Scotland	2005	PhD

CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

Institution	Name	Research	End date	Status
Univ Newcastle	Julia Dawson	Trade and Exchange in Neolithic Scotland	2005	PhD
Univ Nottingham	Graeme Cavers	Crannogs and Later Prehistoric Settlement of the first millennia BC/AD in Atlantic Scotland, with particular reference to Dumfries & Galloway & Argyll	2005	PhD
Univ Paisley	Warren Adams	Classical Mansion Houses in the Paisley Area 1700-1830	2007	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	Jonathan Cluett	Identification and Management of Soils Base Cultural Records in the 'Heart of Neolithic Orkney' WHS Buffer Zone	2006	PhD
Univ Stirling	Kirsty Golding	The Impact of Waste Disposal from Late Medieval Burghs on Local Soils	2007	PhD
Univ Stirling	Caitlin McFarland	The Effect on Current Soils of Past Land-use Management in a Historic Landscape	2006	PhD
Univ Stirling	Danny Patterson	Prehistoric Woodland Ecology in the Eastern Cairngorms	2008	PhD
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Univ Stirling	Joanne Thomas	Retention of Soils Based Cultural Information in Scottish Plaggen Soils	2005	PhD
Univ Stirling	Val Turner	Form and Function in Shetland: Prehistoric Field Systems	2008	PhD
Univ York	Steven Ashby	Trade and Identity: Bone and Antler Combs in Early Medieval North-western Europe	2006	PhD
Univ York	Anne Brundle	Artefacts of Skeletal Material from Later Iron Age Orkney c 3rd–8th centuries AD	2010	MPhil/ PhD
Univ York	Eva Fairnell	The Source, Use and Importance of Fur-bearing Animals in the British Isles: AD 400-1700	2010	MPhil/ PhD
Univ York	Jennifer Harland	Zoo-archaeology in the Viking Age to Medieval Northern Isles, Scotland: Spatial and Temporal Patterning	2006	PhD
Univ York	Rachel Parks	A Sea for all Seasons: A zoo-archaeological 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	2006	PhD
Univ York	Jenny Walker	The Ideology of the Timber Hall in the North Sea Region	2007	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.

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AMS	Accelerator Mass Spectrometer	OFARS	Over Fifties Archaeological Research Society
BLHLP	Ben Lawers Historic Landscape Project	RCAHMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
CBA	Council for British Archaeology	SCAPE	Scottish Coastal Archaeology and Palaeo-environmental Project
CFA	Centre for Field Archaeology	SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar	STUA	Scottish Trust for Underwater Archaeology
GUARD	Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division	SUAT	Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund	WoSAS	West of Scotland Archaeology Service
HS	Historic Scotland	WWTW/	Waste Water Treatment Works/Plant
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland	WWTP	
NMS	National Museums of Scotland		

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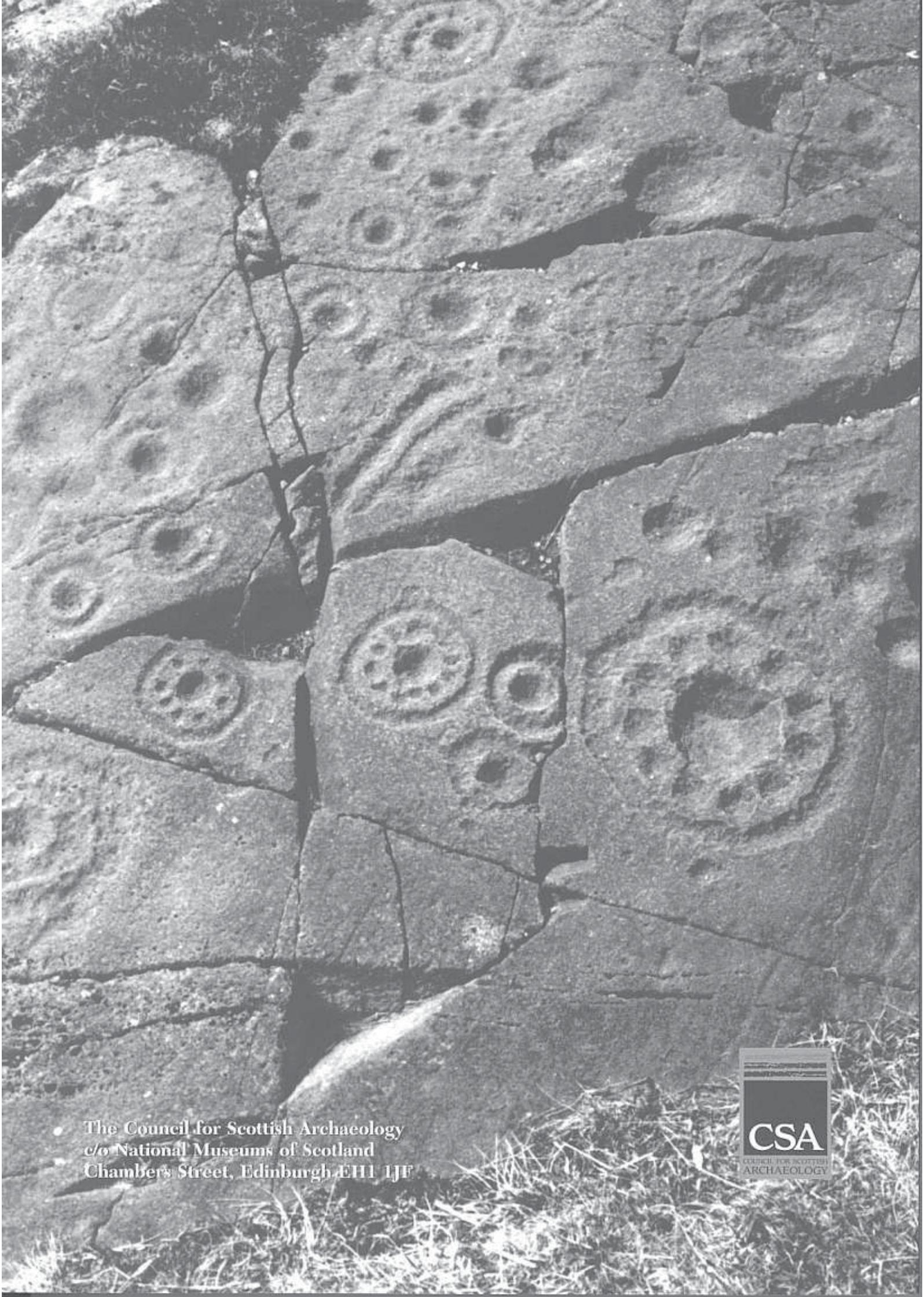
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