DISCOVERY
and
EXCAVATION
in
SCOTLAND

1980

Published by
THE SCOTTISH GROUP
Council for British Archaeology
DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION
IN
SCOTLAND
1980

EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT, Editor
ANGELA M PARKER, Assistant Editor

An Annual Summary of Scottish Archaeological
Discoveries, Excavations, Surveys and Publications

Published by
THE SCOTTISH GROUP
COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Contributions and correspondence should be
addressed to Mrs E V W Proudfoot, Hon Editor,
Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, the University,
St. Andrews, Fife

ISSN 0419-411X
NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1. Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken.

2. Each entry should be on a separate page, typed, double spaced.

3. Two copies of each entry are required.

4. Contributions must be submitted by October 31, but may be forwarded at any time before that date.

5. The Editors reserve the right to shorten entries.

6. Entries should be sent to Mrs. E W Proudfoot, The Editor, Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, The University, St. Andrews, Fife.

All correspondence concerning contributions after publication should be addressed to the contributor.

Please use the following format:-

REGION

DISTRICT

SITE NAME ( parish) Contributor

Type of site/food

NGR (Letters and 6 figures) Brief report.

Sponsor: e.g. SDD (AM), Society or Trust, etc.

Name of Contributor

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The usual large number of entries were sent in for this year's edition of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, but, as always, there are some omissions because excavators cannot manage to send in even a short report! The new Contributor's Notes and the Format have clearly been helpful, and the standard of presentation of reports was much higher than it has been, though a surprising number of reports arrive without site name, grid reference or indication of the kind of site. Our thanks are due as usual to Mr. J Davidson and Miss Scott of the Ordnance Survey for their unflagging assistance. We must thank them, too, for drawing our attention to a name change. LANARK DISTRICT quietly gave way to CLYDESDALE DISTRICT on 1st October 1980.

There were fewer Late Entries this year, though a great many only arrived in mid-November. Please try to get entries to the Editors by October 31st for inclusion in the next issue.

The SDD(AM) contribution to excavation and survey has always been indicated in these pages, but, where known, the Editors have added the names of other Sponsors this year.

*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* is always available at the AGM of the SG/CBA on the last Saturday of January. Now that individual membership of the SG/CBA is available - Associate Membership - why not take a more active part in the SG/CBA and at the same time ensure the prompt receipt of your copy of "D & E". Details on the back cover of this issue, or just write to the Secretary.

EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT
ANGELA M PARKER Editors
BORDERS REGION

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

FAST CASTLE (Coldingham p)  E Robertson

Courtyard, midden

NT 861710  Excavations are still being centred within the confines of the inner lower courtyard (Discovery Excav Scot 1975, 16: 1976, 122: 1977, 9: 1978, 1: 1979, 1). Work continued on the removal of the organic material. More leather, timber and cloth were found on a ground level of stone chippings and red clay. Within this feature a large inclusion of organic material was also found. The wall which was partially uncovered in 1978, was found to extend approximately 3m with an entrance 800mm wide, giving access to the enclosed area between the wall and the recess. Part of the organic material has been left for future excavation.

Sponsor: Edin Arch Field Soc

THE HIRSEL (Coldingham p)  R J Cramp

Early Medieval Church, Cemetery, Medieval domestic structure

NT 830406  A first season of excavation took place in the Dial Knowe or Low Field at the Hirsel, in 1979, following the 1978 resistivity survey, which revealed a dense pattern of anomalies in that area of the site from which ploughing had in 1977 produced grave markers of Early Christian to Early Medieval types. The gravestones provided the possibility that there could have been an early cemetery on the site, and that this could pre-date the church mentioned in the Coldstream Chartulary as existing at the Hirsel by 1165-6. The whereabouts of the church had been forgotten by 1627 and before the recent ploughing, the site of church and graveyard were unknown.

Excavation produced pottery and wattle structures, evidence of Neolithic occupation. The next identifiable phase consisted of timber and stone structures which seem to date to the 8th-9th century AD.

To the south of this area the perimeter wall of a cemetery enclosure was located. The final phase of this feature seems to date to the 13th century.

Seven graves were identified, and although bone survival was poor, three adult skeletons survived. Three of the 'empty' graves had plain head and foot-stones.

The area opened in 1980 revealed part of the burial platform which extended 19m NS between the enclosure and the north wall of the church. 26 burials were excavated and the cuts for three more determined. The upper levels of burials had been disturbed by modern ploughing, but the cemetery appeared to be deeply stratified. A small early medieval domestic structure was found inside the cemetery enclosure. Finds included knives, a decorated bell and pottery.

The church whose location had been provisionally established in 1979 was almost completely exposed. It measured in its final phase 10.8m externally and 8.2m internally, and its width is provisionally estimated at c4m. The church had gone out of use by the late fourteenth century and its west end had then been overlaid by a domestic structure which existed until the sixteenth century. To the west of the church another stone structure emerged underlying the late medieval cemetery.

Sponsor: SDD(AM), Douglas & Angus Estates, Durham University.
COLDINGHAM (Coldingham p)

Long cist grave

NT 8996 6873 The carefully constructed grave was oriented NS, 1.75m long, 500mm wide and 750mm deep. On the longest sides a coursed facing supported the capping lintels. The skeleton of a male was laid prone, head to the south, with both arms flexed and crossed over the chest. There were no grave goods.

EYEMOUTH FORT (Eyemouth p)

16th century artillery fortification

NT 943649 A section was excavated across part of the first phase English defensive earthworks and details of the rampart, ditch and counterscarp were recorded along with evidence of a possible timber superstructure along the crest of the rampart.

A second trench was excavated within the defences and evidence of a demolished stone structure was found towards the S of the site.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

THE DOD (Teviothead p)

Earthwork

NT 4726 0600 Trial excavations were conducted on this multi-period, bi-vallate earthwork. Two sections across the ramparts indicated a dump construction 3m wide, possibly with timber revetment and external ditches 3m wide and 1.5m deep, from which pollen cores were taken. Internally a 20m by 16m area revealed complex stone structures and two shallow, charcoal filled pits. A radiocarbon date of 1905-50 bp was obtained for timber from one of the ditches.

Examination of an appended D-shaped enclosure revealed superimposed round houses, an apsidal shaped structure and 3 sub-rectangular (possible house) platforms. A similar platform was found overlying one of the main rampart scoops, which itself succeeded 2 round houses, 11m and 6m in diameter, respectively. Numerous structures and a round house 4m in diameter were detected in trenches which extended across the length and width of the site.

Waterlogged conditions allowed a variety of well preserved organic material to be recovered. Preliminary assessment of the finds which include twelfth century pottery, flint tools, fragments of second century and medieval glass, spindlewhorls, a stone loom-weight, querns and numerous iron objects, indicate occupation from the pre-Roman Iron Age to the post-medieval period.

Sponsor: SCO (AM)

SMAILHOLM TOWER (Smailholm p)

Barmkin

NT 637846 Work continued within the barmkin, or courtyard, to the west of the early sixteenth-century tower-house. The building range in the northern half comprised a bi-cameral structure, 16 by 5.50m, internally - perhaps serving as a hall and chamber. The larger hall on the west had a central hearth. At a later period, perhaps early in the seventeenth century, both rooms were reduced in size and a third introduced at the west end. The south wall was rebuilt to accommodate new doors, windows and a large recessed kitchen fireplace.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)
SMAILCLEUGH (Hownam p) I M Smith, J F Forsythe

Post-medieval homestead
NT 7646 1514 A small scale training excavation has revealed the outlines of a rectangular building 13.5m long and 7m wide. An internal partition wall at the S end divides off an area, apparently used as a byre, from the main living room. Finds include pottery, iron, a quern stone, and numerous domestic objects. The evidence points to occupation in the 18th and early 19th centuries.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

CENTRAL REGION

FALKIRK DISTRICT

FALKIRK (Falkirk p) L J F Keppie, J F Murray
Kemper Avenue
Roman hypocausted building, Antonine Wall
NS 892795 Excavation to check the alignment of the Antonine Wall unexpectedly brought to light the ground plan of a building equipped with two channelled hypocausts. The structure seems to form part of the mansio (or inn) or some other civilian building. The Antonine Wall was also located, and was built of earth revetted with turf cheeks set on a stone base 4.4m wide. In front was a ditch 8.55m wide.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

AVONGLEN QUARRY, POLMONT (Muiravonside p) L J Main, J F Murray
Long Cist
NS 957784 Another cist has been increasingly exposed in the N face of the quarry since the winter of 1979. On recent examination it measured 1.32m in length (incomplete) by 0.44m, was slab built and paved, and contained an extended inhumation of which only the skull was recovered. Further collapse of the quarry face will destroy the cist.

KINNEIL (Bo'ness & Carriden p) L J F Keppie, J J Walker
Roman Fortlet
NS 977803 Two ditches were found round the W, S and E sides of the fortlet. Search was made for evidence of wing-walls but none was found.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

STEWARTRY DISTRICT

KIRKDALE HOUSE (Kirkmabrack p)
LOWER LAGGAN COTTAGE (Anwoth p) R W B Morris
Cupmarked stone
NX 515533, NX 545526 The upper one-third of the missing broken slab from Lower Laggan Cottage has now been identified as the stone in the shed behind Kirkdale House, which was previously believed by its owner to have come from Upper Newton Farm.

NOTE OF HARK, DALBEATTIE (Colvend and Southwick p) D Longley
Hillfort
NS 845540 Four radiocarbon determinations have been obtained from samples collected in 1979, augmenting the single result from a sample collected in 1973 (SRR 321).
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY/FIFE

GU-1315 355ad 50. Timber from north rampart
GU-1316 425ad 50. " " " "
GU-1313 380ad 60. " " " "
GU-1314 425ad 50. Buildings ranged against back of south rampart.
SRR 321 459ad 42 " " " "

A calibrated date in the earlier 5th century is indicated for the construction of the north rampart while the results from the rear of the south rampart are consistent with a similar date for its construction. The south rampart at this point seals white trailel Germanic glass which is found in association with metalworking elsewhere in the interior. As structural timbers cut from trees of unknown but necessarily relatively large dimensions are involved, the results represent the earliest possible construction date.

Sponsor: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

SLEWCAIRN (Colvend & Southwick p)

Unchambered Long Cairn
NX 924614 (Discovery Excav Scot 1973, 31; 1974, 43-44; 1975, 27-28; 1976, 39; 1977, 20; 1978, 6; 1979, 6). Excavation of the mortuary structure wall and paved area indicated that they had been built simultaneously with the long cairn. The southern pit of the mortuary structure, like that at the northern end, was shown to have held a massive D-shaped post in its primary phase. Later, the post appears to have been removed, although the stob was left in situ, and the upper half of the pit used to contain a filling of small granite boulders, black soil and cremated bone, identical with the filling of the mortuary structure. The investigation of further areas of the precairn land surface failed to reveal any traces of activity prior to cairn construction.

WIGTOWN DISTRICT

CRUGGLETON CASTLE (Sorbie p)

Motte, timber building, hut circle
NX 484428 During this third season of excavation, almost the entire length of the 13th century curtain wall surrounding the motte summit was traced on the seaward side of the site. Elements of this defensive line were very well preserved, notably a later latrine tower with associated garde-robe pits (late 15th century) situated in the NE corner of the site. In the SE corner of the summit a kitchen was located, along with an associated drain and large hearth (16th century). A third phase of timber building, predating the stone castle construction, has been isolated, apparently predating the two other known timber phases. This earliest structure was only partially excavated but appears to be a large hut circle, underlying the wooden tower and hall structures, already exposed.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

FIFE REGION

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

ABERDOUR CASTLE (Aberdour p)

Garden
NT 192854 This season saw the completion of excavation at the W end of the N terraces together with an investigation of two features within the general garden complex, a covered drain and the mill lade. The drain was well constructed and ran S, probably from the castle kitchens, down
through the N terraces. The mill lade was found to be a narrow channel running from the Dour burn in the NW of the site and across the orchard area of the garden to a mill pond.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

PITCAIRN HOUSE (Leslie p)  M Reid

Hall House
NO 270026 An excavation was undertaken to expose and display the remains of Pitcairn House, a Grade C(S) listed building. The house, built in the mid 17th century, is a plain rectangular hall house, measuring 16.50m by 6.80m, the ground floor being divided into three rooms. The east gable stands at a maximum height of 5.5m, indicating that the building was probably a two storey structure. The building was destroyed in the late 18th, or early 19th century. Finds included, late 17th - early 18th century Scottish coarse pottery, 18th century imported wares, a Charles I 2d piece, iron knives and a bronze bodkin.

Excavation archive and finds have been deposited in Kirkcaldy Museum. Sponsor: Glenrothes Development Corporation.

KIRKCALDY, High Street (Kirkcaldy & Dysart p)  A Morrison

Cist Burials
NT 281916 Demolition and foundation clearance revealed the remains of three cists. One cist, set in pure sand, was almost completely destroyed; the others were partly preserved in recent cement and house foundations. Two cists contained inhumed human remains which showed traces of burning. One of these burials had a Food Vessel, flint arrowhead and flint knife in association.

NE FIFE DISTRICT

Coastal Survey  J B Kenworthy

The coastal strip between St. Andrews and Burntisland was surveyed in order to assess erosion and other threats to known sites, as well as to locate new ones. Main new finds listed below; further details from reporter.
St Andrews & St Leonards p
NO 515167 Graves in cliff
NO 580145 Iron smelting site

Kingsbarns p
NO 617109 Rock Shelter, Crosses
Cra11 p
NO 636098 Tidal mill, horse engine, harbour works

Largo p
NO 608067 Kilns, salt pans.

St Andrews & St Leonards p
NO 6001665 Tile factory
NO 600058 Salt pan
NO 598057 Enclosure
NO 601060 Enclosure
NO 592053 Enclosure

Graves in cliff

OCEAN  Enclosure
NO 608067 Kilns, salt pans.

Sponsor: SDD(AM)

WEST LOMOND (Falkland p)  M Kenworthy

Enclosure
NO 207059 Rectangular, 47m by 15m, with internal divisions.
Enclosure
NO 222064 Sub-circular, 12m diameter.

ORMISTON FARM (Abdie p)  J R Sherriff
Hut-circle and earlier structure
NO 2377 1707 The excavation of the hut-circle was completed with no internal features being noted. (Discovery Excav Scot, 1979, 7-8). A post-hole from beneath the hut-circle wall was associated with an occupation layer containing sherds of at least six different pottery vessels, including three flat-rimmed ware types and three with internal bevels. The evidence suggests that a small timber hut about 5m in diameter immediately preceded the building of the stone structure. Charcoal samples from the post-hole will provide an assessment of date for both the small timber hut and the pottery assemblage.

INNERLEITH (Collensie p) J W Barber
Two concentric ditches
NO 287117 Further development at this crop mark site, already cut by two gas pipelines, gave an opportunity for a series of small scale salvage investigations. A radial section cut the two ditches in which pottery and charcoal were found. Investigation of the enclosed area revealed some severely truncated features, also rich in pottery and charcoal, though their precise nature and relationships remain unknown.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

BALMERINO ABBEY (Balmerino p) J B Kenworthy
Cemetery and foundations
NO 358246 An area 3.5m EW by 2.5m over the W door of the Abbey was excavated at the request of the National Trust for Scotland. A partial section of the foundation trench of the W wall was obtained, but details of the doorway had been destroyed. Cut into the foundation trench were a large post-hole, probably associated with reconstruction following the English attack in 1547, and a shallow, possibly square pit perhaps of the same date or associated with the Reformation sack. Cut through this and the Abbey floor was a series of 9 intercutting burials without coffins, part of what must have been an extensive, though unrecorded, early post-Reformation cemetery. These were overlain by a layer of rubble and mortar. The latest feature was an excavation trench cut from the W door axially along the nave. Finds included roof-flags, flooring flags, some pottery and window glass. Interim report available from reporter.

Near GAULDRY (Balmerino p) E Proudfoot
Macehead
NO 375235 (area) A macehead with hourglass perforation lozenge shape, has been loaned to the reporter for recording. Max length 74mm; max width 55mm. Found c 1950.
Weight
NO 375235 (area) A circular weight with hourglass perforation has been loaned to the reporter for recording. Modern damage on edges as used as hammer when found. 78mm diameter; 30mm thick. Found c 1950.

CUPAR (Cupar p) J B Kenworthy, J Wordsworth
Medieval midden
NO 375144 A gas trench outside 50 Crossgate revealed existence of at least 0.5m of midden deposit with high organic content. Sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery and leather offcuts were recovered. Photographs of the trench will be deposited with NMRS.

HILL OF TARVIT (Cupar p) St Andrews Univ Field Arch Group, per A Russell
Survey
NO 376121  Rig and furrow, mainly on the N side of the hill, several dykes, including remains of a turf dyke, and a small ice house were surveyed. Report will be lodged with NMR.

NORRIE'S LAW (Largo p)  J B Kenworthy
Pivot stone
NO 409073  Boulder 230mm by 145mm by 118mm high, with socket 42mm diameter and 25mm deep, found in eroding cairn material (or possible old stone clearance) on N side of cairn. Old ground surface visible under cairn material in eroding section on NE side of cairn. Stone in St. Andrews University Archaeological Museum (1980.1).

BLACKFAULDS (Ceres p)  E Proudfoot
Macehead
NO 4295 1103  A cushion macehead, found about 1930, on the edge of a hollow on the farm of Blackfaulds, has been loaned to the reporter for recording. Length 85mm; max width 47mm; perforation 20mm diameter.

WILKIESTON (Cameron p)
Coal mine
NO 445121  The pit noted last year (Discovery Excav 1979, 8) has now been shown to be a coal mine. After further subsidence it was possible to examine the mine in May 1980. A shaft 3.4m deep and 2m wide had opened up and allowed entrance to the mine, which comprised several small chambers, side tunnels and two main tunnels. The main tunnels were surveyed for a distance of 6m and could be seen to end in pools of water some 6-8m beyond the surveyed area. The tunnels dipped NW at an angle of 20 degrees, averaged 1m wide and 0.6m high. Blocks of whinstone had been left between tunnels and chambers while pine pit props were used in the tunnels. No artefacts were found. Water in the tunnels and the dangerous condition of the pit props prevented further examination.

Plan and photographs with reporter.

MORTON FARM (Ferryport-on-Craig p)  M Gregson, J B Kenworthy
Mesolithic occupation site
NO 467257  A series of samples was taken from a 200m long transect along the line of the gas pipeline where it cut the edge of the Mesolithic site (Proc Prehist Soc 37(2), 1971, 284-386), in order to determine the extent of the occupation beyond the area excavated by Coles. Sieving of the samples is in progress; some shell, a little flint, and a range of agate and chalcedony pieces have so far been recovered.

ST. MARY OF THE ROCK, KIRKHILL (St Andrews & St Leonards p)  J Wordsworth
Cemetery, gun emplacements
NO 515166  Excavation in advance of cliff consolidation has revealed two gun platforms 3.5m wide by 5m long, known to have been constructed in 1860. These platforms were cut into a medieval cemetery from which over 150 discrete skeletons have so far been uncovered. These appear to relate to the collegiate church of St. Mary of which the N wall of the N transept has also been uncovered.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

KILRENNY CHURCHYARD (Kilrenny p)  E Proudfoot
FIFE/GRAMPIAN

Human bones
NO 5750 0488 A pit containing redeposited human bones was found in the corner of the churchyard, next to a mausoleum, when foundations were dug for a path.

Photograph, sketch, bones with reporter.

GRAMPIAN REGION

BANFF AND BUCHAN DISTRICT

Aerial Reconnaissance 
Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys
NJ 559656 Sandend Distillery (Fordyce p) Ring Ditch
NJ 572576 Claymires (Ordiquhill p) Ring Ditch
NJ 996438 Shannas (Old Deer p) Ring Ditch, possible.

HALLYARDS (Fordyce p) I A G Shepherd
Barrel Jar
NJ 548626 A complete barrel jar, 134mm tall, 70mm base diameter, 100mm rim diameter, decorated with four horizontal lines of impressions and a band of chevrons on the widest part, found in a modern rubbish dump on the banks of a burn.

WESTER CULBEUCHLY (Banff p)
Polished Stone Axe
NJ 6562 Greenstone axe 116m long, 47mm wide, 22mm thick, with finder, Mr. J Ritchie, 18 Jubilee Crescent, Whitehills.

ST. CARNAC'S CHAPEL (Turrif p) I Ralston, I Shepherd
Water Stoup
NJ 670484 A possible stone water stoup, was ploughed up in three fragments at the site of this alleged chapel. No archaeological feature is visible at the findspot which occupies a low ridge on Logie Haugh.

BRAES OF MINONNIE (Fyvie p) I A G Shepherd, S M Ralston
Longhouse, enclosure
NJ 792367 Depleted footings of longhouse approximately 9m by 3m, with small enclosure, or kailyard.

BRAES OF MINONNIE NORTH (Fyvie p)
Rig and furrow
NJ 793373 Broad rigs, up to 4m wide, running parallel to River Ythan on east bank in a NS direction.

DOOLIE BRIDGE (Fyvie p)
Depopulated settlement and earlier features
NJ 795382 Sequence of settlement features consisting of one hut circle, five longhouses, four enclosures (one circular), a sunken track, a semi-circular wall backed on to longhouse, an enclosed field or terrace and various dykes and banks, all situated on N facing slope on bank of the River Ythan.

BLAIRFOWL WEST (Fyvie p)
Rig and furrow
NJ 808386 Broad low rigs, 3m wide, in pasture on N facing slope. Furrows
approximately 2.5m wide and 300mm deep.

BLAIRFOWL EAST (Fyvie p)
Rig and furrow
NJ 814384 Broad low rigs on N facing slope, situated on terrace above flood plain of River Ythan.

WOOD OF SCHIVAS (Tarves p)
Rig and furrow
NJ 902353 Intricate pattern of rig and furrow over an area of cleared woodland on the N bank of the River Ythan. In some cases rigs are up to 50m in length. A field clearance heap and field boundaries also survive.

STRICHEN PARISH
Recumbent Stone Circle
NJ 936544 Work on the prehistoric bank uncovered several constructional features. In the least disturbed part of the bank an arc, of large closely packed foundation stones lay beneath the other bank stones. Further evidence of this feature was found under other parts of the bank but it had been disturbed by the tree felling of the 1960's. Cobbling of small, densely packed pebbles was also uncovered, but this seemed to be restricted to a small area of the bank and probably overlies an earlier feature.

A shallow stonehole was excavated to the W of the W flanker stonehole, making a total of four stoneholes so far discovered. Numerous stakeholes and postholes were found but as yet these do not present any discernible patterns. At least one of the postholes had been realigned several times.

A palisaded trench about 750mm wide and of varying depth joined the E flanker stonehole to the first stonehole to the E of it. The trench followed the circumference of the stone circle and lay underneath the bank. It does not however continue around the whole circumference but is confined to a small arc.

The stone bank contained a large quantity of quartz pebbles. A large naturally set stone in the bank had been used as an 'anvil' upon which quartz stones had been broken. The sides of this stone were smooth, whereas the rounded top was pitted and scarred. Many small splinters of quartz lay around the base of this stone.

Close to the 'anvil' stone and enclosed within the bank, a cremation containing about 2kg of human bone had been deposited. A cursory examination of the bone suggests that an adult and a child are represented. The cremation was scattered over an area of about one metre square and numerous urn sherds were found close by it.

Near to the centre of the stone circle a small cist had been placed in a shallow pit. The cist had been previously opened, possibly in prehistoric times, but some small fragments of cremated bone, charcoal and four sherds of neolithic pottery were found outside the cist.

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

BORROWSTONE (Newhills p)
Short Cist
NJ 852078 An elaborately constructed cist 1.18m long by 0.6m wide internally, whose long axis lay at 70°, was discovered in gravel quarrying. It
had 2 adjacent capstones, a complicated series of clocking stones, imbricated pairs of side slabs and a floor paved with small angular slabs. Deposits of charcoal were found beneath the floor and between the capstone and the NW clocking stones. A very decayed inhumation lay on its left side with its skull to the E and facing S. A relatively early beaker (possibly step 3) which had been apparently deliberately smashed on burial and a flint flake lay in the NW quadrant in the angle of the body's legs.

9 HILLHEAD ROAD (Peterculter p) I Shepherd
Flints
NJ 873023 Notably barbed and tanged arrowhead and thumbnail scraper; with finder Mr. J. Russell, 6 Hillhead Road, Bieldside.

12 Martin's Lane (Aberdeen p) J Stones
Medieval deposits
MJ 941060 Trial excavation prior to demolition revealed 0.9m of medieval deposits, including the footings of a substantial wall c 0.7m wide, containing medieval pottery and half an Edwardian silver penny.

East Tullos (Aberdeen p) I Ralston
Experimental timber-laced wall
NJ 956037 A timber-laced wall, approximating to a later prehistoric specification, was reconstructed on the surface of Aberdeen City District's waste disposal tip, with a view to the experimental production of the phenomena characteristic of vitrified forts. At the end of the experiment, the structure was bulldozed, and all stones exhibiting signs of vitrification visible were removed.

GORDON DISTRICT
Aerial Reconnaissance Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys
NJ 570277 Kylieford (Kennethmont p) Ring Ditch
NJ 608245 New Mains of Edingarioch (Premnay p) Ring Ditch

HADDOW FARM (Methlick p) I A G Shepherd, S M Ralston
Rig and Furrow
NJ 825385 Intricate pattern of long rigs running from farm down to River Ythan on N facing slope.

METHLICK PARISH K Sabine
Settlement and Field System, Cairns
NJ 870365 Settlement and field system, including two cairns and six huts, OS card NJ 83 NE 33; surveyed at 1:2000.

SANDS OF FORVIE (Slains p) I Ralston
Settlement and burial site
NK 012266 A fourth season was spent in finishing the excavation of kerb-cairn A and in elucidating the extent and nature of the surrounding and underlying midden. The cairn interior produced further cremated bone, essentially but not uniquely from its centre, flint and the occasional sherd of pottery, indications that the cremated bone may originally have been contained within a wooden box, and a central wooden stake. A limited sondage confirmed that the cairn itself is sited on midden deposit, and ard-marking was detected below the cairn. Much of the cairn fill
seems most likely to consist of re-deposited midden. Efforts were made to delineate the ditch into which the kerb-stones must have been set, but this proved difficult to detect in the midden deposit. One stone of the kerb shows a vertical alignment of three or four possible cup-marks, but a natural origin for these is perhaps more likely.

Further metre squares were examined to the level of their uppermost significant feature in the vicinity of the examined cairn. These confirmed the presence of the midden on all sides of the cairn, and revealed evidence of ard-marking, well-laid pebble floors, and further features cut into the till underlying the midden, which locally attains a depth in excess of 0.5m.

A small area excavation, D, approximately 12m in extent, was established to examine a possible satellite burial on the SW side of cairn A. Cleaned only as far as the top of the midden, this revealed significant groupings of stone including an area of rough cobbles.

Further sand deflation suggests that the site may continue to the E of the three kerb cairns, as well as to the W and S.

Examination and planning of the other main focus of prehistoric activity on Forvie, reported by Kirk (central zone in Discovery Excav Scot, 1955-6) suggests that some features have now been completely reburied by sand, whilst others, not recorded twenty years ago, have since blown clear.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

CASTLEHILL OF STRACHAN

P A Yeoman

Motte

NO 672921 Preliminary survey and excavation in advance of serious erosion. Recent quarrying had destroyed the west side, creating a NS section containing five post-holes, some with burnt wood in situ, and a varying depth of deposits above the natural sand and gravel of the glacially formed mound. The flat, clear motte top was almost completely stripped to reveal the outline of a possible timber structure, 9m long by 6m wide, on a NS axis placed centrally on the top. To the north of this were found three circular stone ovens, the evidence suggesting that one succeeded another in use. Each oven had a reused millstone as a base. These were well worn, of local granite and were 1m in diameter. Large amounts of burnt clay were found which may represent the remains of domed roofs for the ovens. A midden was also found in this northern area stretching EW from the northern side of the possible timber structure to the motte edge. A possible stone revetting was investigated at the SW area of the mound base. Small finds from the site consisted mainly of 13th and 14th century pottery sherds, including some fine imports from Yorkshire, fragments of metal objects and nails, and burnt bone.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

KINCARDINE AND DEESIDE DISTRICT

PEEL OF LUMPHANAN (Lumphanan p) E Talbot

Motte

NJ 576037 The fifth and final season involved the completion of the demolition of the late eighteenth century dyke on the shoulder of the castle mound and the stripping of the summit down to the late fifteenth (Ha'ton House) level. The result of further investigation of the primary phase suggested a turf rampart defence rather than a palisade. A channel was located running through the counterscarp bank which, presumably, brought water to the ditch. No sluice was found but recorded flooding, in 1829,
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may have swept all traces away.

Aerial Reconnaissance

Glemuick, Tullich & Glengairn p
NJ 412034 Coinlach Burn, longhouses, enclosures

Lumphanan p
NJ 5563049 Tom Pull, rig and furrow
NJ 598030 Stot Hill SE, hut circle, stone clearance heaps

Banchory Ternan p
NJ 688044 Hill of Fare, 2 possible hut circles
NJ 691040 Hill of Fare, 2 longhouses, 1 hexagonal enclosure, walls

Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p
NO 335987 Carn Dearg, 5 large enclosures, rig and furrow

Fettercairn p
NO 604707 Woodmyre, Enclosure

Marykirk p
NO 662682 West Cauldhome, ring ditch

CRATHIENAIRD (Crathie & Braemar p)
Depopulated settlement
NO 256959 Remains of a small township of 5 longhouses; stone footings survive up to 0.5m in height. Some houses subdivided, and all vary in dimensions. A low bank runs beneath present steading, also two enclosures and depleted field dykes to N of settlement.

FARM OF LAWSIE (Crathie & Braemar p)
Depopulated Settlement
NO 262961 Footings of 2 longhouses with small enclosure. Old track running north from farm, two longhouses with internal partitions situated between track and Burn of Rintarsin. On W side of track ruins of lime kiln.

KNOCK OF LAWSIE (Crathie & Braemar p)
Longhouse
NO 263963 Substantial longhouse, L shape in plan, 10m by 2.5m, footings up to 0.5m.

LAWSIE (Crathie & Braemar p)
Depopulated settlement
NO 264960 Settlement approximately 250m by 65m, consisting of nine longhouses, 2 enclosures and a limekiln.

BURN OF RINTARSIN (Crathie and Braemar p)
Depopulated settlement
NO 264962 3 longhouses, one standing alone and two backed together in 'L' formation.

RINTARSIN (Crathie & Braemar p)
Depopulated settlement
NO 264965 3 Longhouses

GELLAIG HILL WEST (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengair p)
Hut circle
NO 271965 Hut circle with stone walls

THE MALM, GELLAIG HILL (Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn p)

Field system
NO 282965 Eight large enclosures with rig and furrow.

AUCHANTACRAIG HILL 1 (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p) Shepherd, S Ralston
Depopulated settlement
NO 336893 Small township consisting of five longhouses and an enclosure, situated on south slope of Auchnacraig Hill. Rigs running in NWSE direction up to township and enclosed by field boundaries. Also two isolated longhouses approximately 300m away from settlement.

AUCHANTACRAIG HILL 2 (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p)
Depopulated settlement
NO 339889 Small township consisting of 4 longhouses with an enclosure. Two strips of sinuous rigs running NEWE and NWSE, focussing on settlement.

AUCHANTACRAIG HILL 3 (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p)
Depopulated settlement
NO 346894 Two longhouses with enclosure, also two strips of rigs running NESW and EW focussing on settlement.

BALNO (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p)
Depopulated settlement
NO 348912 Small township of five longhouses and two enclosures situated on E bank of River Muick, footings of houses depleted, great variation in dimensions of buildings.

TITABUTIE (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p)
Depopulated settlement
NO 351924 2 longhouses on E bank of River Muick.

AULTONREA (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p)
Aberdeen Archaeological Surveys
Depopulated settlement, rig and furrow
NO 356919 6 longhouses and 2 kailyards enclosed by stone wall - one gable end standing to 1.8m. Earlier walls visible, but robbed. Six clearance heaps and rigs to W of settlement.

GLENMUICK 1 (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p)
Depopulated settlement, rig and furrow
NO 357925 Substantial township of 12 houses, 3 enclosures and a corn drying kiln, situated on a prominent ridge at 300m OD. Footings of earlier buildings underlie township. A sunken track runs to a similar settlement at Glenmuick 2. To SW of township extensive rig and furrow on 30° slope, with possible lynches.

GLENMUICK 2 (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn p)
Depopulated settlement, rig and furrow
NO 362924 5 houses and 2 enclosures on SE facing slope. Wide rigs running in NWSE direction.
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BIRSE PARISH

Hut circles, field clearance.

NO 528905 Two hut-circles, field clearance: surveyed at 1:500
NO 592914 One hut circle, field clearance: surveyed at 1:400
NO 594913 Two hut circles, field clearance: surveyed at 1:200

DALLADIES (Fettercairn p)

Cremation Burial

NO 632674 Charcoal and cremated bone recovered in quarry after destruction of small pit; reported by Dr W Dally, Edzell.

BALBRIDIE (Banchory Ternan p)

Neolithic timber hall

NO 733959 A fourth season of excavations at this crop-mark site was carried out in June and July, with much of the labour being provided by the American Earthwatch organisation. The remaining baulks in the main excavation area, 30 by 17m in extent, were removed, enabling the entire plan of the structure to be appreciated for the first time.

Dissection of the features of the structure continues to produce indications of architectural sophistication: the internal divisions within the structure appear to have been key elements in supporting the roof. The location of the entrance remains problematical. The original floor level does not appear to have survived at all.

Associated small finds include more undecorated pottery sherds and minute quantities of burnt bone, as well as flint and one hammer stone. Routine wet-sieving of the contents of the features continues to produce well-preserved cereal grains and hazel-nut shells, the former appearing to be much more numerous in some features than others. Analysis of a few samples indicates that emmer wheat is the principal cereal crop represented, adding weight to the early date indicated by the pottery and the radiocarbon analyses.

Sponsors: SDD (AM) and Earthwatch.

Nethermills Farm (Banchory-Ternan p)

Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead

NO 752961 Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead of yellow-brown flint, 26mm long, probably 20mm wide originally, and 4mm thick, with one barb broken, found in ploughsoil by Miss Neela Sabnis, Riverdale, Crathes. With finder; drawing and details with reporter.

Nether Woodston (Saint Cyrus p)

Medieval gravestone

NO 755651 Fragment of incised medieval gravestone found in ploughing. Field-walking and aerial photography have produced no further evidence.

Nethermills Farm (Banchory-Ternan p)

Mesolithic occupation site

NO 758961 A further 46 sq m of the site was opened (Discoverie Excav Scot, 1978, 10; 1979, 13), and the pattern of material in topsoil recorded. Over 30 features including small pits, post-holes and stake-holes have now been identified. Some of the posts appear to belong to a circular structure. The subsoil in the area of the features is discoloured. The site has been cut by ridge-and-furrow ploughing prior to modern agricultural disturbance.

Sponsor: SDD(AM)
STONEHAVEN, 7 Keith Place (Dunnotar p)  
I Shepherd

Vaulted Cellar  
NO 877855 Top half of barrel vaulting (larged red sandstone blocks) exposed and destroyed during demolition of overlying building. Cellar predates demolished building; had been backfilled; still survives beneath lane to north.

SHIELDS (Maryculter p)  
I Ralston

Hut Circle, field dykes  
NO 889964 In rough ground, to N of low ridge, hut circle with low degraded bank, diameter 10m. Traces of low field dykes in ill-drained vicinity.

MORAY DISTRICT  
D Clarke, I Shepherd, A Barlow

LBA Gold Armlet  
A single, gold bracelet with expanded terminals, which had been ploughed up over 30 years ago, was reported last year. The site was investigated archaeologically but no further information or objects were recovered. Exact site and NGR on application to NMAS or GRC.

BLINKBONNY FARM (Dyke & Moy p)  
I Shepherd

Flat Bronze Axe  
NH 972563 Moray Museums Service reports the loan of a flat axe 141mm long 78mm broad, 8mm thick, found between 1967-69 near the summit of low hill.

CULBIN SANDS (Dyke & Moy p)  
I Shepherd

Flat bronze axe  
NJ 0063 A flat axe 127mm long, 65mm broad and 16mm thick, which had been found some time ago on the Culbin Sands has been loaned to the Moray Museums Service.

SPYNIE (Spynie p)  
I Shepherd, I Keillar

Shell midden  
NJ 225660 A thin, discontinuous layer of, mainly, oysters, exposed in gas pipeline trench over maximum length of 40m. The layer, which is up to 0.35m thick, sits at the base of the ploughsoil on the crown of a sand spit which formerly ran into Loch Spynie.

GREEN CASTLE, Portknockie (Rathven p)  
I Ralston

Promontory fort  
NJ 488687 A fifth season of excavations was spent on this promontory fort in September (Discovery Excav Scot, 1976-7). Work was concentrated on the completion of areas I - III.

Work on the 6m-wide cutting through the defences was completed, except for the examination of sub-rampart features. The basal layer of structural timber within the defensive wall produced clear evidence of mortices cut into the horizontal timbers and of vertical timber elements being set in
GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND

these. Coupled with the previously-reported evidence for longitudinal timbers being incorporated in the wall-face, this seems to provide a convincing demonstration that the construction of the timber framework preceded the erection of the stone wall-faces.

A number of pits cut into the aeolian sand which marks the top of the natural stratigraphy of the site interior were examined, in areas I – III. These produced further sherds of Iron Age tradition, mould fragments, a jet bracelet fragment, and a small amount of animal bone, primarily teeth. Additionally an ard-mark in area II produced a complete small glass ring.

Examination of area I is not yet complete, and structures of varied type have been identified. These include U5, a clay floor partially edged by walling and post-holes, and W18, a slightly concave pebble floor excavated into natural and edged on its best-preserved side by two parallel rows of stones, set on edge in a small trench. A quantity of pottery was recovered from the grey sandy-earth immediately overlying this feature. In this overlying layer, parts of a number of stone-built structure were detected, of which the most impressive is a rectangular stone-built structure, with rounded corners, measuring approximately 8m by 4m, which has been partially robbed out (U2).

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

HIGHLAND REGION

BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

AViemore-KINGUSSIE (Alvie p) D W Ross, G Harden

Shieling
NH 857096 Earth and stone rectangular foundation. 9.0m by 2.5m internally, walls spread to 1.8m.

Cairn, cist, possible
NH 861098 Small cairn 4.7m diameter, 0.3m high, kerbstones on S and W. Possible disturbed cist 0.4m by 0.35m and broken capstone. Plan and photo with SDD (AM). See Kendrick – Wordsworth entry.

Field clearance
NH 862099 Some 15 indistinct small cairns up to 4.0m in diameter and 0.4m high. See Kendrick – Wordsworth entry.

Ring cairn
NH 863099 Plan, report and photos with SDD (AM). Known site.

Medieval Farmstead
NH 864099 Farmstead of at least four constructional phases, and two phases of field system. Corn drying kiln. Photos and plan with SDD (AM).

Medieval settlement
NH 770016 Four rectangular building foundations, dykes and cultivation plots.

Settlement
NH 773016 Up to 11 rectangular building foundations fronting Military road (6m wide at burn crossing).

Structures
NH 777018 Complex of cultivation terraces, foundations and tracks predating the Military road, possibly associated with nearby souterrain. Sponsor: SDD(AM)

BALLINLUIG (Alvie p) J Kendrick, J Wordsworth
CAOL 
NH 861098 Work has been carried out on a possible cairnfield, adjacent to the Ballinluig kerb-cairn and in the path of the intended new A9 road, during the summer of 1980. Three cairns are apparent; one has been partially excavated. A ring of massive boulders, about 4m in diameter was resting on the sandy subsoil and was covered by smaller boulders to a diameter of about 7m. Peat growth covered the greater part of the cairn. Work will continue to determine the nature of the feature.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

COASTAL SURVEY (Dunnet and Cannisbay p) C E Batey
A survey of the Caithness coast from Dunnet Head to Wick commenced in 1980, reaching Auckengill this year. Although previously recorded sites were encountered, a series of new sites has been recorded, including mounds, cairns, crofts, nausts, middens and structures. Full details from C E Batey.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

LATHERON p
Hut Circle
ND 106257 In previously noted settlement and field system (OS record card ND 12 NW 2), a fourth hut - diameter 10.9m with entrance to the SE.

CLOW (Watten p) E Talbot
Chapel
NO 233524 The three seasons of excavation 1975-7 (which involved the complete excavation of the chapel interior) did not solve problems of dating. A further season has yielded more burials of skulls with upper seven vertebrae and it is hoped that radio-carbon dating will produce an age for them. Fragments of a possible thirteenth century jug were found close to the foundations of the north nave wall.

CAMSTER (Wick p) I J Masters
Long Chambered Cairn
ND 260442 The final season was concerned with the removal of the remaining cairn material in the southern half of the cairn, and the investigation of the exposed pre-cairn land surface. The opportunity was taken to examine in detail the construction of the long cairn immediately behind the only short standing section of long cairn wall preserved in the southern half of the cairn. This provided useful information on the relationship between the cairn wall and cairn, showing that no attempt had been made to bond the two features together. An attempt to locate the putative round cairn around the Camster-type chamber had to be abandoned because of possible damage to the already conserved chamber roof. Numerous finds of small sherds of undecorated Neolithic pottery, unworked and worked flints (including a fine leaf-shaped arrowhead), post- and stake-holes and burnt areas point to considerable activity in the area subsequently covered by the cairn. Unfortunately, no easily recognisable pattern of structures could be discerned in the arrangement of the post- and stake-holes, but some post-holes seem to be directly related to the laying out of a centre line for the main axis of the cairn.
Reconstruction work on the long cairn wall and south facade have been completed, and it is expected that the cairn material will be replaced in 1981.
Sponsor: SDD(AM)
HIGHLAND

WICK p

Hut circles
ND 308428; ND 309428; ND 310427 Six hut circles and one cairn, above the Loch of Yarrows: surveyed at 1:1000.

PRESWICK LINKS (Canisbay p) C Morris, C Batey, N Pearson

Broch, possible, Norse settlement, midden
ND 378676 A detailed follow-up survey of the site revealed that the whole of the coastal margin of the site had been destroyed since the OS survey c. 40 years ago (up to c. 40m in places). Many more artefacts were collected from walking the actively-eroding areas, and a small trench sampled the midden deposits at the worst point: vast amounts of fish bone were recovered. Excavations were also begun to locate areas of previous work by F Tress Barry on a possible broch and A O Curle on late Norse buildings. In both cases the structures were located and shown to have complicated structural sequences. Curle's Building 6 is in an inland area of destruction by rabbits and wind; a further inland eroding area on examination had little remaining apart from a probable cist-grave empty of contents. (Discovery Excav Scot, 1979, 16).

Sponsor: SDD (AH)

INVERNESS DISTRICT

KILMORACK p K Sabine

Enclosure
NH 478456 Enclosure, 3m in diameter set into hillslope. Situated in previously noted field system (OS record card NH 44 NE 12).

BOLASKINE & ABERTARFF p

Hut circle and Field Clearance
NH 547184 Circular stone walled hut diameter 7.8m, with entrance to the NE, above an area of field clearance 200m long and 50m wide.

ROSS AND CROMARTY DISTRICT

LOCHBROOM p

Settlement and Field system
NC 030089 Settlement of three huts and field system - surveyed at 1:1500.

BLACK ISLE (Muir of Ord p) D W Ross, G Harden

Field system
NH 553548 Up to 20 amorphous small cairns no more than 3.5m in diameter. One short lynchet and other indistinct cultivation evidence.

Cairn (possible site)
NH 557548 Prominent hillock crowned with rubble scatter. Alleged burial chamber site.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

SKYE AND LOCHALSH DISTRICT

FLODIGARRY HOTEL (Kilmuir p) R Martlew

Broch, possible
NG 463719 During a short season the NW quadrant was opened, revealing the continuation of the wall from the areas already excavated (Discovery Excav Scot, 1979, 17, No l06). A short stretch of gallery was visible
amongst the rubble, with an entrance 0.6m wide from inside the structure, through the inner wall. Sherds of coarse, plain pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

**SUTHERLAND DISTRICT**

**DURNESS p**

Hut circles
NC 458602 Hut 12m in diameter, in poor condition.
NC 459602 Hut 8m in diameter, in good condition. In previously noted settlement and field clearance (OS record card NC 46 SE 3).

Settlement, Field System
NC 458603 Five huts and one enclosure - surveyed at 1:1000.

**LAIRG p**

Settlement, Field System
NC 555133 Settlement of six huts and field system - surveyed at 1:1500.

**COASTAL SURVEY**

NC 6861 - NC 9265. The coastal strip averaging some 2 km wide as far south as the A 836 road between Bettyhill and Reay was surveyed archaeologically in March 1980. 237 monuments and groups of monuments were recorded and located on 1:10000 base maps; 100 of these were planned in detail. The sand beaches of this N facing coast were carefully examined and the existence of former land surfaces where these occurred was recorded.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

**KILDONAN p**

Settlement, Field System
NC 876278 Three huts and one burnt mound plus field system - surveyed at 1:1500.

**UPPER SUISGILL (Loth p)**

Souterrains, ard marks, buildings
NC 898251 Before the re-alignment of part of the A897 at Upper Suisgill Bridge the proposed route was excavated because of the presence of two souterrains, one to the north of the road and one to the south. The following sequence was recorded:

i. Evidence of ard cultivation.

ii. Occupation surface surviving in hollow (destroyed by water action and agricultural activity elsewhere on site) bounded to the east by a stone faced earth bank which appeared to have enclosed a substantial area between the present A897 and the Suisgill Burn. To the west of the enclosure bank a series of possible land divisions was investigated.

iii. Resumption of ard cultivation within the enclosed area. At this stage most of the site to the west of the stone faced bank was covered by a deep gravel wash from the high ground to the north of the site.

iv. The surface of the gravel wash was occupied. In the area under investigation this took the form of a series of stone and wooden boundary features.

At this stage a further wash of gravel covered most of the site.

v. A scoop was cut into the top of the gravel to provide a platform on which a rectangular post-medicieval structure was erected. This building...
HIGHLAND/LOTHIAN

was probably part of the post-medieval settlement which lay to the north east of the area under investigation.

vi. The northern half of the building was removed to allow the construction of a road, as yet undated, which, coincidentally, followed the route now planned for the re-alignment.

At the south end of the enclosed area described in ii, above the souterrain disturbed by machining for the road-works was examined to assess the damage caused. It was found to be cruciform in plan, the entrance to the north, a large chamber to the south and smaller chambers to the east and west.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

DORNDOCH (Dornoch p) F Newall

Ancient land surface
NH 745875 centre A prehistoric land surface is weathering out for several hundred metres along each side of the road from Dornoch to Meikle Ferry. The entire area has been exploited by a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age group using mainly a heavy quartz flake industry, although a little flint is present. Of flint recovered are one leaf shaped arrowhead, one barbed and tanged arrowhead (broken), and seven scrapers. Of quartz were selected 150 utilised flakes and cores, many showing a pronounced bulb of percussion, despite the rather unreliable medium.

DORNDOCH p X Sabine

Homestead
NH 723931 Stone walled structure consisting of four adjoining sections, one circular and three oval. The circular section is at the centre of the structure and the oval sections are arranged around it. The central section is 6.5m in diameter and the oval sections are 11.5m by 6.6m, 19.8m by 12.2m and 9.3m by 5.0m respectively.

LOTHIAN REGION

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

CRAMOND CHURCH (Cramond p) Edin Arch Field Soc per C Hoy

Cist
NT 189768 A disturbed crude stone cist containing skeletal remains partly embedded in mortar was found incorporated in the foundations of the N wall of Cramond Church.

CRAMOND OLD SCHOOL HOUSE (Cramond p)

Stone, carved
NT 190769 Part of a Roman building stone, with carved panel badly weathered, has been built into the retaining wall of the Old School House.

CRAMOND TOWER (Cramond p)

Foundations
NT 191769 Excavations to the E of the Tower have revealed foundations of a late extension.

CRAMOND ROMAN FORT (Cramond p)

Road
NT 192768 Further excavations immediately W of the road have shown the existence of post holes and linear features, cut by the ditch of the 10m wide road. (Discovery Excav Scot 1978, 16, 1979, 18).
LEITH, Commercial Street/Dock Street/Sandport Street (Edinburgh p)  N Holmes

Medieval midden
NT 269766 Redevelopment and landscaping work has been carried out on a large site on which earlier trial-trenching revealed medieval midden deposits (Discovery Scot 1976, 32). In most areas of the site there were no surviving archaeological deposits, but a machine trench at the E end revealed a number of stratified sand and midden layers, from which a small group of medieval and post-medieval potsherds was recovered.

LEITH, Bernard Street (Edinburgh p)
Structures, midden, road, coin hoard
NT 272765 Trial-trenching in various parts of a vacant site to the rear of buildings on the S side of Bernard Street revealed that archaeological deposits in one area had remained undisturbed by the construction of warehouses during the 18th and 19th centuries. Subsequent excavation of most of this area showed that the natural sand in this vicinity had been below the tide line until fairly late in the medieval period. Maritime deposits contained sherds of pottery of 14th century type. In the 15th century the area had been reclaimed by the deposition of large quantities of sand, soil and domestic refuse, and a number of crude structures belonging to this period were represented by alignments of stones. Dating of the midden was provided by the discovery of a small pot containing a hoard of 358 coins, mainly billon pennies of James II and James III. Above the midden were the remains of a building with mortared stone walls and timber floors, probably dating from the 17th century, and a road surface of very heavy cobbles associated with this building. The latest structural feature was one wall of a warehouse, which had replaced the earlier building in the late 18th or early 19th century.

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

SAINT GERMAINS (Tranent p)  T Watkins

Enclosure
NT 427743 Work was concentrated in the stratified domestic deposits and complex entrance area in the southernmost part of the enclosure in the third season of excavation of this Iron Age site. All the major components of the site were further investigated, and a preliminary attempt may now be made to present an historical and structural sequence, consisting of three main periods.

The inner ditch can now be seen to form the basis of the first period of occupation of the site (discounting the Beaker presence, once again affirmed by a fine tanged and barbed arrowhead in a derived context). The irregular ditch of small proportions was presumably accompanied by a small bank; together they demarcated a polygonal enclosure whose east side has been completely lost. There are indications that the ditch was recut. At the entrance to the enclosure, in the SE one terminal of the ditch was recovered, together with a pair of relatively large postholes suitably situated to be the supports of the gates. From the S side of the entrance another narrow, shallow ditch aligned SE passed through the entrance of the rampart and ditch fort which succeeded the early enclosure. This is presumably the antenna ditch visible on the aerial photographs. Last season it was misinterpreted as a component in a complex entrance to the fort. Like the ditch around the polygonal enclosure the antenna ditch was recut and remodelled; in total six or seven phases of ditch-cutting could be identified. Within the enclosure an internal division was marked by another small ditch. In the innermost, northern area of the subdivided
enclosure was located the classic, circular, timber-framed house of about 10m diameter with a monumental porch and main doorway facing south-east and a 'back door' diametrically opposite. The structure belongs to the ring-groove tradition.

The antenna ditch of the polygonal, early enclosure was cut by one of the major postholes of the gateway of the succeeding rampart and ditch fort. Once again evidence was obtained from sections that the rampart had been allowed to decay and the ditch to refill. It was then reconstructed, the ditch re-cut and the rampart rebuilt, only to be allowed once more to decay. Both terminals of the ditch were faced with stone, possibly intended to arrest winter erosion of the exposed and vulnerable subsoil, and the rampart was more impressively revetted with drystone near the entrance than elsewhere. The gateway was based on four massive posts in a square. Traces of what may be a half-hearted third phase of restoration were found this season at the entrance; these may match the otherwise isolated third phase reconstruction in the NE sector, where a second entrance flanked by rebuilt rampart and re-cut ditch was found in 1978.

The most copious domestic remains belong to the third period of occupation of the site, when it was apparently an unenclosed village of small houses. A series of dished hollows was dug to form house-stances, and these were floored with cobbles, small pebbles foreign to the site. Later the hollows were paved with slabs or flat-sided boulders; in the best-preserved stance four layers of stratified flooring were excavated and a number of post-holes and sockets recovered to represent the wooden superstructure. Six to twelve house-stances can be recognised; some are hopelessly destroyed almost beyond recognition, some are yielding coherent house-plans, and others remain to be completed next season. In this final period of inhabitation the open village transgressed the boundaries of the previous fort, whose rampart was by this time flattened and whose ditch was no more than a slight hollow, used as the ready-made foundation for at least one house-stance. Another house had a hollow outside it where the rampart had once been, and from the hollow a stone-built and slab-roofed drain leading to a sump dug in the upper silts of the former massive ditch.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

WAREBETH CHURCHYARD (Stromness p)  B Bell, S P Carter

Broch

HY 237082 In the low cliff immediately S of Warebeth Churchyard a broch and associated outbuildings have been further exposed in section by sea erosion. The section was drawn and a brief investigation made of the well inside the broch.

The well was cut into the bedrock and was entered by an almost vertical staircase 3m high. The roof of the well cavity was intact, the maximum height above water level being 1.60m, the maximum depth of water 1.50m. From the bottom step to the back wall the chamber measured 3.20m; maximum width was 2.10m.

In its last stages the well was used as a midden and then as a cess pit. Finds were prolific; most important are the numerous coprolites, which, when processed, should prove most informative on Iron Age diet and economy. Other finds include wood, a bronze pin, a stone lamp, a bone bobbin, hammerstones, quantities of decorated and undecorated pottery and masses of animal bones and shell (RCAHMS 1946 Orkney, No 940; Proc Soc Antiq Scot 7, 1866-68, 60-61). Sponsor: SDD (AM); NoSAS
ORKNEY ISLANDS

BRUCH OF BIRSA (Birsay & Harray p) C Morris, N Emery, N Pearson

Building remains
HY 237285 Excavations on the 'Peerie Brough' were extended. A perimeter wall probably overlying a bank and ditch, was found on the SE cliff edge. The buildings located in 1979 proved to overlie yellow clay and midden-like layers, possibly associated with an earlier building phase.

Structural remains, ogam stone
HY 239285 Within the Guardianship area, Site E was completed with many burnt areas and rubble spreads found to overlie a mass of features cut into natural. An ogam stone was recovered from ore spread, and some burnt areas have produced radiocarbon dates suggesting pre-Norse occupation. The features include gulleys and post-holes from at least one structure. Final excavations on Site N, also producing radiocarbon dates suggesting pre-Norse occupation, revealed a complicated sequence of drainage gulleys below Building N and presumably associated with structures of which all other trace is lacking except for some slots and postholes. Site S was reopened. The latest feature was a ditch cutting through at least two walls and turning a right-angle roughly parallel with the exposed W church-yard perimeter wall. Many drainage and structural features were found below the building remains, often cut into natural clay. Fuller report in Northern Studies and Durham and Newcastle Universities, Archaeological Reports for 1980. (Discovery Excav Scot, 1979, 21-2, nos.137, 138). Sponsor: SDD (AM)

BIRSA (Birsay & Harray p) C Morris, N Pearson

Building remains, midden
HY 2429 2840 Small-scale excavation located the trenches of F T Wainwright and the buildings discovered in 1960. Two roughly-circular rooms built back-to-back were found to be revetted by a bank of earth and midden deposit dug up from a primary deposit of midden on the natural ground surface, thus leaving a ditch. (Discovery Excav Scot, 1979, 21 nos 129 & 130). Preliminary examination of samples of the midden indicate it to be very similar to that excavated and sampled in 1978 below Cuttings 5 and 6, now provisionally given a Bronze Age radiocarbon date. (Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 23 no 142). Fuller report Northern Studies and Durham and Newcastle Universities Archaeological Reports for 1980. Sponsor: SDD (AM)

BEACHVIEW (Birsay & Harray p) C Morris, N Emery

Building remains
HY 247275 Excavations extended to the W and the building discovered previously was found to have had at least 3 building periods. It had a possible byre to the W and further buildings to the S. Midden deposits were not excavated or sampled further this year, but excavation to the E indicated that the curving structure, later than the rectangular building, was probably associated with a further building running SWNE. This building had a lean-to structure added in a later phase, and itself overlay earlier structural remains. Fuller report Northern Studies and Durham and Newcastle Universities Archaeological Reports for 1980. Discovery Excav Scot, 1979, 27-2, no l40. Sponsor: SDD (AM)

HOWE OF HOWE (Stromness p) S Carter, B Smith.

Pre-Broch, Broch, Pictish Settlement
HY 276109 The 1980 season saw the complete excavation of the Pictish
ORKNEY ISLANDS

settlement (Discovery Excav Sept 1979, 24) and a medieval (or possibly Norse) structure.

The broch tower was fully excavated, producing the surprising evidence of a thin-walled primary broch, with a poorly preserved floor level, incorporated into a remodelled and much larger broch with walls 5.5m thick. Contemporary with the primary broch was an intact earth-house, which was sealed by later floors. There was a secondary major phase of stone and antler working and pottery firing. The broch had become a workshop with 2 kilns, a charcoal oven and associated hearths.

South of the broch tower, workshop structures were revealed directly over primary outhouses. The primary structures have survived well in their lowest levels, giving a clear indication of the village plan.

Below the broch tower is evidence of a much earlier structure.

Finds include yellow paste beads, long handled combs, an insect brooch and a variety of other bronzes and much decorated pottery. Some organic matter has been well preserved; this includes a heather basket, 'two-row' barley and other grains.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

ORPHIR p

Structure

HY 332042 Traces of a structure of indeterminate nature and period were recorded on the shore-line of Orphir Bay. The structure aligned roughly NS appears to be rectilinear in plan with clear traces of a cross-wall dividing the building. The seaward end of the structure is being eroded by the sea.

LAVACROON (Orphir p)

Mound

HY 332045 Work resumed in 1980 with field-walking on the ploughed mound called Lavaacroon, adjacent to the Earl's Bu. A less prolific density of finds and less structural damage than previously noted was encountered. The finds ranged from the Prehistoric Period to the Norse Period and later.

EARL’S BU (Orphir p)

Tunnel-drain

HY 335045 Work recommenced in 1980 with further work in the area of the tunnel-drain located in 1978. A trench located between two areas previously excavated located further extensive and rich midden deposits with the earliest capping the roofing slabs of the tunnel-drain. This midden produced artefacts of the Norse period, including a sherd of steatite, a damaged steatite weight and a complete bone pin. A trench to the E of the Guardianship area revealed a substantial rubble deposit possibly associated with the Guardianship remains.

Sponsor: Durham University Excavation Committee. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

BROCH OF BURGAR (Evie & Rendall p)

Broch

HY 352277 Erosion is gradually causing this site to fall into the sea. A polished bone pin and c30 sherds of coarse broch pottery (undecorated) were recovered as surface finds (RCAHMS 1946 Orkney 74, 261).

Sponsor: NoSAS
ORKNEY ISLANDS

WESTNESS, ROUSAY (Rousay p)

**Viking period graveyard, foundations**

Hy 375 293 The excavation of this Viking cemetery was carried out in response to erosion threats. The extent of the cemetery is difficult to determine, but 32 graves have been uncovered as well as earlier foundations. Excavation of a boatgrave was carried out, revealing details of the construction of the boat as well as the method of deposition. The grave contained a male skeleton with weapons and tools. There are 5 oval graves near the boatgrave; these have been examined and found to contain weapons, jewellery and tools. Other graves have been examined; in some including children's the graves acid clay had destroyes the bones.

The cemetery appears to have been used in the 9th century - a date based on C14 dating as well as on a comparison of artefacts. The bones are well preserved in most cases and a demographic study will be possible for the first time from such a site.

Sponsors: SDD (AM)

REDLAND AREA (Evie & Rendall p)

Chambered cairn

Hy 380248 On the deserted croft of Ferrybreck, and within 300m of two recorded chambered cairns, are the remains of a stalled cairn. At least eight upright flagstones protrude through the turf along the NWSE axis of a low mound c83m long by c15m wide.

LINKS OF NOLTLAND (Westray p)

**Grooved Ware settlement**

Hy 428493 A third season of excavation concentrated on the two main areas of the site. At the E ridden an area of 64 sq m revealed a complex series of passages, at least one cell and part of a larger structure. These had all been rendered subterranean by being dug into a pre-existing, wind-blown sand deposit. The walls of the structure stand at least 13 courses (1m) high in places and contain small recesses and a cupboard. No beds or dressers have so far been found and although the floor deposits await examination it seems likely that this was a workshop rather than a house. This structure was filled with a considerable quantity of collapsed wailing, capped with sterile sand, but the passages and cell contain midden. At several points along the passages the roofing slabs, although broken, remain in situ.

In the W midden area further walls were discovered but their significance remains obscure. The stratigraphy at the periphery of this area begins with ard marks in sterile sand and finishes with ard marks covering the midden surface and coming off onto sterile sand at the midden edge. The earlier of these periods of cultivation is much more irregular compared with the later straightforward cross-ploughing. Between these two phases of ploughing, midden was deposited, a boundary wall constructed and articulated deer skeletons buried, over which the boundary wall collapsed.

Finds were prolific and included large quantities of Orcadian 'Grooved Ware', numerous bone tools, particularly awls, beads and bead-making debris, over 500 flint pieces with several distinctive tool types, a flake of a polished stone axe and a small piece of bronze wire.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

EDAY (Eday p)

**Mounds**

D Fraser

25
ORKNEY ISLANDS/SHETLAND ISLANDS

HY 557337, area The area between the Sands of Doomy, the W-side road, and London airport has recently been burned. At least twelve mounds less than 3m across, and two larger mounds, are now visible. None of the mounds contain any discernible stone structures.

Wall under peat

HY 557345 30m to the N of the stone structures (OS reference HY 53 SE 4) is a length of stone wall emerging from peat. It runs NS for a distance of c20m, then turns E for a short distance.

CUTTERS TOOER (Stronsay p)

Chambered mound

HY 572284 Recent activity by grazing cattle has revealed the tops of two earthbound flagstones c2m apart, located near the centre of the "bell cairn".

HUNDAY (South Ronaldsay p) D Fraser, A Morrison

Broch

ND 434962 Previously recorded as a chambered cairn, this is a broch.

LINKLATER AREA (South Ronaldsay p) D Fraser

Treb

ND 459874 In a field to the NE of The Brough, the much denuded remains of a massive earthen wall, in places 5.0m wide and 1.2m high, run downslope from NW to SE.

SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

SANDWICK (Unst p) C Bigelow, T McGovern, S Buttler

Viking-Late Norse Settlement

HP 617025 Test excavations were made in heavily eroded structural features north of the Late Norse farmstead at Sandwick. Early suggestions of a Viking-Late Norse date for this site (see P Moar, RCAHMS 1946: 139-140) were supported by the discovery this summer of a steatite gaming board fragment, expanded spatulate-head bone pins and steatite vessel fragments comparable to those recovered from other Shetland Norse sites. The excavations also confirmed that the site, located within the present spring tide zone, has been largely destroyed by the sea.

Sponsor: Hunter College, CUNY

FRAMGORD (Unst p) G Bigelow

Norse-Medieval Settlement

HP 618029 Test excavations were made at "The Priest's House", a 26 by 6m ruin located 40m from a chapel of medieval date (RCAHMS 1946, 127). Two areas were selected for excavation on the basis of a preliminary soil coring survey: a 4 sq m unit abutting the exterior of the ruin's southern long wall and a 2 sq m unit in the slope below the structure. Loam weights, coarse pottery, steatite vessel fragments, a steatite linesinker and whetstone fragments were recovered and confirm there was a medieval Norse occupation of the site.

Sponsor: Shetlands Islands Council, Hunter College, CUNY

SANDWICK (Unst p)

Late Norse settlement, Pre-Norse Burials

HP 619022 The third and final season of excavations at Sandwick revealed details of constructional phasing in the Late Norse longhouse (see
SHETLAND ISLANDS

**Discovery Excav Scot, 1978: 18 and 1979: 27.** The previously uncovered S gable was shown to be secondary: a feature used to shorten the house early in its history. As defined by the original end wall, which was preserved in its lowest courses, the original interior length of the house was approximately 175m and was later reduced by 2m. During the primary phase a door in the W long wall was eventually blocked by the construction of the new gable. The small rooms on the structure's W side were also shown to be additional early design features.

A 32 sq m unit excavated in the area to the W of the longhouse also uncovered a series of yard walls, some of which were buried in sandblow during the early phases of the site's occupation.

Radiocarbon assays on animal bone from the house and yard span the period from the mid-12th century to the early 15th centuries AD (GU1292 - 1295, UCLA 2180E - 2180F). The site's artefact assemblages, which strongly parallel those of Late Norse Jarlshof and Bergen, also support this dating.

**Cairns, burials**

In 1978 a flat square kerbed cairn was excavated at Sandwick in a highly eroded area outside of the main Late Norse yard and approximately 40 m S of the longhouse. It contained the skeleton of a female which has been radiocarbon dated to 445±75 years AD (calibrated GU1291). A virtually identical cairn was located this season underneath a stratigraphically later wall line (probably related to the Late Norse occupation) just adjacent to the site of the 1978 discovery. No skeleton was recovered from this second structure despite protracted excavations, and since no sign of previous disturbance was observed in either the cairn or its underlying sand strata, it may possibly have been a cenotaph or related memorial-like monument.

Both grave structures are closely paralleled by cairns uncovered at Ackergill, Caithness in the 1920's (A J H Edwards Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1926, 1927). Suggestions of a Scottish Iron Age, or more specifically, Pictish, cultural affiliation for these burials is supported by the mid-5th century date from one of the Sandwick examples (P Ashmore Pers Com; A Ritchie SAA 1974).

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

**PAPA STOUR (Walls & Sandness p)**

*J Allen*

**Survey**

HU 165612 (area) A Survey of the monuments has begun. Locations were recorded and descriptions made of 11 burnt mounds, 9 Calder-type houses, 21 horizontal mills and their lades, 6 cairns (some with cists), a possible Thing site, prehistoric boundaries and other features. Detailed plans drawn of some of above.

**SURVEY**

*NFojut*

**Brochs**

Survey of all known and suspected broch sites completed. Measurement of environmental, locational, factors and planning of extant remains. Site types identified include burnt mounds, promontory forts, duns, undefended domestic sites, possible monastic settlements, in addition to brochs. Records from contributor, copy with NOSAS.

**STOURABROUGH HILL (Walls & Sandness p)**

**Knives**

HU 213525 14 finely polished oval knives, mostly of felsite, from same site as 1978 find. Shetland County Museum, per Q&LTR.
SHETLAND ISLANDS/STRATHCLYDE

HOUSA WATER (Sandsting p)

Dun
HU 288442 On island in loch, overgrown remains of circular dry-stone structure, diameter c.14m. Masonry massive, maximum height standing 1m.

NORTH ROE (Northmavine p)

Working Areas
HU 340898 On track to Beorgs of Uyea, two flat areas with much shattered rock of riebeckite-felsite type, including wasters and broken rough-outs of discoidal stone knives. Near an outcropping vein of this rock. Specimens with finder.

Pottery
Sherds of a variety of Iron Age fabrics from -
HU 216583 Garth Ness (Walls & Sandness p).
HU 403113 East Shore of Virkie (Dunrossness p).
HU 445361 Burland (Lerwick p).
HU 453748 Mossbank (Delting p). With finder.

SCALLOWAY CASTLE (Tingwall p) D Hall

Defensive ditch and subsequent settlement
HU 405393 A ditch backfilled in the mid 17th century, an 18th century smithy and a mid 19th century cottage were excavated. Stratified pottery dating from the early 17th to late 19th centuries was recovered. Sponsor: SDD (AM)

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT

LEITIR A'CHUILINN (Strachur p) Cowal Arch Soc

Platforms
NN 095040 (area) On the sloping hillside approximately 2 km N of Creggans Hotel there is a group of platforms. They extend over an area 1.5 km by 1 km, and from loch level to about the 166m contour. 28 platforms have been recorded but part of the area has still to be investigated. The platforms range from 6m to 10m in diameter. They are mostly turf built; the front lips and back banks are up to 1.5m in height.

ISLAY

TRAIGH BHAN (Kilchoman p) RCAHMS

Cists
NR 215700 Three cists, which were being eroded from the sand-dunes at the mouth of Gleann Tuath, were excavated. One contained two inhumations and a Food Vessel; the second a fragmentary inhumation; the third had been disturbed and no skeletal remains were found.

ARDNAVE (Kilchoman p)

Settlement site
NR 289745 The excavation of the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age house was completed (Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 30). The small house examined in 1979 was found to be sitting within an earlier and larger stone-built structure dug into the sand-dunes and measuring about 9m by 7m; beneath the floor-deposits there was a complex of post-holes. The site had been
covered by blown sand, and there was a subsequent occupation-level represented by midden material and pottery. A hearth, possibly of Iron Age date, lay a short distance from this occupation-area, but no associated structural evidence was found.

JURA

CUL A'BHAILE (Jura p)

Enclosure, house

NR 549726 The excavation of this hut circle (c 11m in diameter over all) situated within a stone-walled enclosure (78m by 65m) was concluded (see also Discovery Excav Soot 1976-9). The house had clearly been occupied over a long period of time as the wall had been rebuilt twice and the roof replaced or three occasions. There was a central hearth and large numbers of stake-holes, including a stake-ring around the inner face of the earliest wall. The finds include small quantities of undiagnostic pottery and a number of flint and stone tools. Although no closely datable objects were recovered there was sufficient charcoal for at least four radiocarbon assays. Beneath the earliest house wall there were ard-marks.

GIGHA (Gigha & Cara p)

Carved boulder

NR 647478 In a heap of field-cleared stones, a boulder 1m long. Incised on one end is a double rectangle, on the opposite a zig-zag motif. The two patterns are joined by a reticulated band on the top of the boulder. Details from, and suggestions to, finders.

CASTLE SWEEN (N Knapdale p)

Cup Marks

NR 710781 On NW edge of grazed field, marking edge of slope to next platform above the sea, some 700m SW of Castle Sween, on a smooth-topped earth-fast boulder more than 2m long by 1m wide and c 800mm high, group of 9 cup marks with 1 other 570mm to SW of group. 2 of the cup marks are c 65mm in diameter, 1 is c 50mm in diameter and the other 7 are c 40mm in diameter. In addition a shallow groove c 1.4m long to E of cup mark group could be artificial.

SRÒN BHEITH (N Knapdale p)

Hut Platform Site

NR 749866 Eleven hut platforms in extended group on and above W shore of Loch Sween. Diameter of platforms ranging from 7m to 9m. One charcoal burning stance on shore within group. Three more possible platforms S of main group, and one dry-stone fronted rock shelter. Two dry-stone structures 6.5m by 2.5m internally, with bowed end and opposing doors also within site. Three very small, partly artificial, harbours serving area.

NEW ORLEANS (Campbeltown p)

Bronze Age Sword

NR 760177 In March 1980 part of the blade of a BA leaf-shaped sword was found 100mm below the present ground level, during examination of a low rock shelter on the lands of New Orleans farm. The fragment of blade was 23mm in length from blade point to the break and 35mm wide across the widest part of the blade. The sword blade is in the possession of the finder.
ARDNACROSS (Saddell and Skipness p) 

Enclosure
NR 766256 On a flat knoll overlooking the mouth of the Lussa river, faint traces of a turf circle, c 6.0m in diameter. A second turf wall is visible c 7.5m to the S on the edge of the knoll. There are other smaller enclosures in the same area.

ARDNACROSS (Saddell and Skipness p) 

Chambered cairn
NR 766259 A final season was spent in re-examining a stretch of retaining wall on the E side of the Neolithic long cairn, which had been incorporated into the superimposed Bronze Age round cairn. The Neolithic walling, entirely of laid slabs and surviving seven courses high, had been built over a hollow in the natural rock, previously levelled with mostly hand-sized but not water-rolled stones. Behind the wall the Neolithic cairn material seemed to consist entirely of angular blocks, with large voids. This was overlain by earth and small, often water-rolled stones, presumably representing the Bronze Age cairn. If so the original height of the Neolithic cairn at this point may have been no more than 1m. The Bronze Age cairn kerb, robbed in places, was based upon two parallel rows of large slabs and boulders, c 0.6m apart, closely packed with smaller stones.

LEPHINMORE (Saddell and Skipness p) 

Bronze Age Cist
NR 776335 In May 1980 members of the Kintyre Antiquarian Society and colleagues excavated a cist found during ploughing in March 1980 on Lephinmore Farm, Saddell, about 1 mile W of the Saddell to Carradale Road. The site lay 20m N of the farm road past Lephinmore to Ifferdale, and 5m W of a deeply cut burn, in a S-sloping cultivated field.

The cist, orientated ENE by WSW along the slope, was 0.9 by 0.5m in size and varied from 0.4 - 0.5m in depth. It consisted of four slabs, neither grooved nor luted, but levelled off at the top. There had apparently been two capstones, of which the lower had decayed so completely as to leave little but fragments and soil stains. The upper capstone was massive, 1.7 by 1.0m in size. It had lain athwart the cist, just below soil level. There was no trace of a cairn. The floor was the natural subsoil, but it could be seen from the marks on the side slabs that there had originally been up to 100mm of fill. This had been removed at the time of discovery in order to extract a Food Vessel, lying on its side and partially protruding. No trace of a burial was seen either then or subsequently.

The Food Vessel is a large tripartite bowl, 203mm in maximum diameter and 159 - 163mm in height. It is decorated between the ribs with horizontal scored lines, and on the internal bevel of the rim and on the neck (between bands of scored and comb impressions) with false relief ornament. All the rest of the rim and body are decorated with chevron comb impressions. It is hoped that the Food Vessel will be placed in the Campbeltown Museum.

TEMPLE WOOD (Kilmartin p) 

Stone circles
NR 826978 Excavation of the undisturbed satellite cairn discovered in 1978, just outside of the main circle in the NE quadrant, was completed, and its continuous peristalith of small upright stone slabs confirmed. Most of the area between the main circle and the dismantled circle to the N was stripped, but no structures were detected. The area round the N circle was extensively stripped, proving that there had been neither outer
setting nor ditch surrounding it.

A final section across the two shallow ditches to the W of the main circle confirmed that the outer is recent but the inner probably prehistoric. Running W from the latter was a low bank of stone, 5 by 3m in minimum size, also apparently prehistoric, but of unproven purpose. Reconstitution of the site was carried out by SDD whilst the excavation was in progress.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

DUNADD (Kilmichael & Glassary p)

Fort
NR 836936 Excavations were undertaken on the Dark Age fort of Dunadd. Work on the summit examined the previously known citadel wall, its inside face standing up to 1m in height. The outer face had largely collapsed but a well built drystone rampart c 4m wide is indicated. Underlying this rampart an earlier rampart foundation was located, cutting across the summit on a different orientation. The interior had been disturbed by previous excavation, probably in 1929, but some undisturbed deposits were exposed.

The wall enclosing Christison's 'fort D' was also examined. This survives in places up to 0.70m in height, and is probably c 2m wide though no rear revetment was discovered. To its rear a considerable build-up of black soil was revealed, at least 0.70m deep. In part this had been disturbed by the 1929 excavation, and possibly by other activities, but some undisturbed deposits were encountered, including one possible metalworking hollow and stone spread. This area produced plentiful evidence of iron- and bronze-working in the form of moulds, crucibles, slag and ore.

The outer enclosure wall of Christison's 'fort F' was also examined - its outer face in places standing over 1m high. Two rampart phases were revealed. The first was a well built drystone rampart 2.6 to 3.1m in width. Subsequently the rampart was widened into the interior, and a boulder revetment built, giving a combined width of 4 to 4.7m. The earlier rampart incorporated slight evidence of earlier iron-working activities, but no precise date for any of the phases of the fort is yet available.

Finds include beads, iron objects, moulds (several for penannular brooches), bronze pins, and a slate 'trial piece'. Initial date indications confirm a mainly Dark-Age occupation.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

ACHABRAAD (N Knapdale p)

Cup Marks
NR 837814 On flat topped earth-fast boulder, c 1.2m by 1m, 9 apparently random cup marks. 2 at NE are c 70mm in diameter and up to 3mm deep, others c 40mm in diameter and up to 20mm deep. The rock surface, which hardly projects above the surrounding grass, is on S-facing slope c 7m S of S wall of Achabraad garden.

DUNCHRAIGAIG (Kilmartin p)

Flint
NR 838967 In upcast of a ditch in a field to E of Oban road, honey-coloured flint scraper.

KILBERRY CHURCH (S Knapdale p)

Shielings, dykes
NR 739632 A number of oval foundations of shieling type are succeeded by
a larger, sub-rectangular structure associated with enclosures. The latter are bounded by earthen dykes and show ridge-and-furrow.

ASHENS (S Knapdale p)

Turf mound, cist
NR 842718  Oval mound of turf, 12m by 7m, with orthostatic stone kerb and small square central chamber (empty).

Illicit still (site)
NR 845719  A small oval foundation beside a deep pool formed by damming a burn. The site cannot be seen from any likely route of approach.

Copper-workings
NR 848722  Band of cupriferous schist has been quarried at some distant date. Slight oval foundations nearby are probably later.

GLENSKIBBLE (Saddell & Skipness p)

Shielings
NR 892590 (19); NR 891593 (13); NR 894595 (30). Three large groups of well-preserved oval turf foundations, the entrances generally flanked by two orthostatic boulders.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

MINARD (Cumlodden p)

Megaliths
NR 973950  In 1979 remains of a group of 3 megaliths were discovered in a Forestry Commission plantation 220m W of the main Brainport Bay structures. The smallest stone was 2.18m high. Approximately 10m S of this, on a small hillock, lie 2 much larger stones close together. One, 3.7m long, is broken in 2 pieces, the other, 2.9m long, is broken in four. All are of chlorite schist. Some charcoal has been recovered from beside the butt-ends of the 2 larger stones.

LOCH RIDDON (Inverchaolain p)

Platform site
NS 015790  A small platform on the E shore of Loch Ridden was excavated in December 1979 as a follow-up to excavations in July 1979. A small, rectangular, stone built structure was uncovered, apparently consisting of two rooms, one of which contained a small stone hearth. A rotary quern was found amongst paving in the N part. It is probably of a later date than the Colintraive platform: charcoal from it has been submitted for C14 dating.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

ARDNADAN (Dunoon and Kilmun p)

Settlement
NS 163791  The dimensions of the lower structure noted (Discovery Excav Scot 1979), are now confirmed as consisting of a circular floor, 4m in diameter, enclosed by the foundation of a stone wall averaging 2m wide. An oval yard is associated with this foundation and connected to it by a narrow passage passing through the stone wall. The two floors are set on a platform which has been cut into the natural ground slope.
16m to the S, a house foundation (Discovery Excav Scot 1979), has been confirmed as Neolithic. 3m of this stone walled structure, approximately 6m broad, are uncovered.
BEARSDEN AND MILNGAVIE DISTRICT

BEARSDEN (New Kilpatrick p)  D J Breeze
Roman fort annexe, Antonine Wall
NS 546720  The building to the north of the bath-house, located in 1979, proved to be a heated room demolished before completion. It was probably a sudatorium and was presumably the immediate precursor of the known bath-house. The first tepidarium in this bath-house was found to have been modified twice. A latrine was located to the south of the bath-house and fragmentary traces of perhaps as many as four timber buildings.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT

GLASGOW CITY and PARISH
Provand's Lordship, Castle Street  T Chilton
Cathedral Manse
NS 601655  The much damaged remains of medieval stone walling and drains believed to be parts of the Govan Manse were excavated. Few associated finds were recovered.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

CLYDEBANK DISTRICT

DUNTOCHER (Old Kilpatrick p)  L Keppie, J Walker
Search for Roman Fortlet
NS 480730 - 482730  The course of the Antonine Wall was checked in farmland over a distance of 200m. Evidence was found for a double change in alignment, and for a change in width, but no definite traces could be found of a fortlet which on grounds of spacing might be looked for hereabouts. A great part of the most likely fortlet site had been quarried away; elsewhere ploughing had removed much of the Roman stonework.

DUNTOCHER (Old Kilpatrick p)
Roman fortlet
NS 508722  Excavation on a hilltop on the line of the Antonine Wall 1.4km E of Duntocher revealed a fortlet 18m EW by c 17.6m NS within a turf rampart set on a stone base 3.6m wide. The fortlet proved to have been built before the Antonine Wall. The ditch system was not examined; there were no small finds.

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

LOCKHART (Lanark p)  Lanark & Dist Arch Soc per E Archer
Mill
NS 877452  Work has recently started here on the site of an old lint mill mentioned Blaeu's seventeenth century map of Lanarkshire. To date little has been found in the mill, although several window openings have been cleared. In the structure adjacent to the mill several drying tiles have been found. Their date is uncertain.

JERVISWOOD (Lanark p)
Tower House, House
NS 884455  Excavation work on the tower house at Jerviswood revealed some
of the foundations which had been covered by an extension made to the seventeenth century Jerviswood House. A rough section of walling was found leading NW towards a ravine and may have been part of an enclosure. Near the walling was found some late medieval pottery, which was also found to lie beneath the foundations as well. Above these foundations were found a seventeenth century pipe and a Queen Anne farthing. Some of the carved stones from the tower house were found in the wooded ravine to the NW of the site.

During restoration work on the seventeenth century house the following items were found: a seventeenth century bone spoon, a fork of the same period, a stone weight off a thirty hour clock.

BOGHALL (Biggar p)

Castle

NT 040369 Work has been continued on the site of the house built in 1670. Five coins have been found; these include two double tournois of Louis XIII of France (1610-1643), a copper hardhead of James VI of Scotland issued prior to his accession to the English throne, a turner of Charles I issued before 1642 and a copper bawbee of Charles II issued in 1677. Finds this year included several fragments of window glass and some pieces of wine bottles of the seventeenth century. The metal work found on the site chiefly consists of nails. The most interesting finds include a shoe buckle of the late seventeenth century with a crown and a W on it (this is thought to be connected with the Earls of Wigtown who owned the site), a bronze belt buckle and a bronze pin with some decoration on it. A number of clay pipe stems and a few clay pipe bowls of the seventeenth century were also found. Several pieces of carved stone work have been found; one of these probably comes from a window recess. A complete stone spindle whorl was recovered from the seventeenth century levels. Finally a large number of bones have been found including a horse's skull; this was buried in the post occupation period sometime from 1690 onwards.

CASTLEDYKES (Carstairs p)

Coin

NS 928446 A Roman denarius was found near the SW corner of Fort B at Castle Dykes. Dated to Trajan, 97-117 AD.

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

ARRAN

MACHRIEWATER - BLACKWATER (Kilmory p)

Cairns, hut, burnt mounds, field fences

NR 899345, centre. Four cairns, 1 hut, 1 burnt mound and some 4C sections across field fences were excavated in the final season of a three year project on the Forestry Commission’s lands in the catchment of the Machrie water and Blackwater rivers. Peat and soil samples were collected, the analysis of which should help in reconstructing the landscape. A by-product of the sampling was the location of lazy-bed type rig and furrow, sealed beneath the peat. Interim report available.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

OLD DEER PARK, Brodick (Kilbride p)

Bronze Age Cist

NS 006374 A small cist was discovered last March while deep-ploughing the
field W of the main drive up to Brodick Castle. A fine example of a Food Vessel decorated in four bands, was removed intact by the workmen. Members of the committee of the Isle of Arran Museum, with the permission of Mr.Charles Fforde, subsequently excavated the site and re-erected the cist in the Museum where the pot is also to be placed. No bones or artefacts were found in the sand filling. The cist was in line with two standing stones immediately to the W and the three are equally spaced some 30m apart. There is a third standing stone in the field to the E though not in line with the first two. The OS 6in map records "human remains" found a little to the S of the cist, and also the site of a stone circle about 500m to WSW.

ARDNEIL BAY (West Kilbride p) E M Patterson
Boulder alignments - fish traps
NS 190478 A curved alignment of large boulders of dolerite, rounded and apparently derived by marine erosion of glacial till, weighing quarter to one ton. The boulders rest on a basement shelf of Upper Old Red Sandstone between tide marks. The alignment is about 120m below High Water Mark, and clearly is acting as a dam to pond in a shallow sheet of sea water with an area of c 5000 sq m which drains slowly through the barrier and does not normally dry out at low tide. It is suggested that the construction is a fish trap. Some disturbance of the alignment, presumably by storm waves, has occurred and interstitial cobbles appear to have been dispersed to the NW where they now floor the pond.

NS 194475 A NESW alignment of massive boulders of dolerite, each weighing quarter to one ton, reach from High Water Mark for approximately 50m. The country rock is red-brown sandstone of Upper Old Red Sandstone age with a prevalent dip of c 15° SE. The alignment bears no obvious relationship to field boundaries, but the adjacent area inland is now a golf course. The alignment corresponds to the NW end of an 1100m length of sandy beach, which itself carries numerous boulders derived from glacial till. The builders of the alignment have selected dolerite (whinstone) boulders for their construction.

DUMBARTON DISTRICT
OLD KILPATRICK & DUMBARTON p F Newall, D McKinnon
Roman Road Survey
NS 423743 - NS 439782 The road has been traced from the Clyde to Little White Hill. Details from reporters.

EASTWOOD DISTRICT
BROOM BLEACHFIELD (Mearns p) T Welsh
Bleachfield
NS 542571 The original stream course and the artificial Channel are still visible.

N KIRKTON MOOR (Eagleshaw p)
Mound
NS 552512 On a moraine terrace, a round mound 23m in diameter 2m high.

WOOD FARM (Eastwood p)
Castle
NS 552589 Supposed to be the location of Giffnock Castle.
STRATHCLYDE

N KIRKTON MOOR (Eaglesham p)
Cairn
NS 554514 Foundations, possible kiln, overlying cairn.

ROSS MILL (Eaglesham p)
Mill
NS 557547 Survey of mill, lade

CLEUCH (Eastwood p)
Possible castle site
NS 559575 Structural remains on a natural mound.

EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

ROUGH HILL (E Kilbride p)
Motte
NS 607553 Structural remains, enclosure, ditches.

LAIGH HOOK (Strathaven p)
Medieval pot
NS 675455 Found in the front garden of Laigh Hook house this small cruet-type pot is considered by Mr E Talbot to be possibly a vinegar container, date 1450 to 1500 AD. 100mm high, 80mm diameter across widest part of waist. Fabric suggests it may have come from the pottery at Haggs Castle.

HAMLET DISTRICT

CHATELHERAULT (Hamilton p)
Garden
NS 736539 After two phases of excavation, an overall plan of the 18th century formal walled garden has been achieved.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

HILLHEAD (Kirkintilloch p)
Antonine Wall
NS 663743 - NS 666745 The course of the Antonine Wall and ditch was traced through two fields during and after removal of topsoil by mechanica-l excavators. The Wall proved to be slightly N of the position shown on OS maps; the stone base had a width of 4.3m and was separated by a berm of 6m from a ditch 9 to 9.1m wide.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

AUCHENDAVY (Kirkintilloch p)
Antonine Wall
NS 678750 Replacement of field drains in fields E of the fort site has disturbed the stone wall of the Wall, which was observed c 15m N of the B 8023, on the line shown on OS maps.

BAR HILL (Kirkintilloch p)
Roman fort and fortlet
NS 708759 A third season of excavation cleared the crosshall and most of the courtyard of the Headquarters Building, which can now be seen to
measure 24m E-W by 25m NS overall. At the SW corner of the crosshall was a small tribunal; postholes within the courtyard suggested internal lean-to structures set against its E and S sides. The storework round the wall is entirely modern. Particular attention was directed towards the underlying 'fortlet'. Its ditch was again sectioned, and found to be packed with turf and brushwood; there was no trace whatsoever of silt. Associated with the ditch were the remnants of a low clay rampart and footings for stone buildings. These seem likely to belong to a temporary installation of the Antonine period, predating the fort itself.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)

TAYSIDE REGION

ANGUS DISTRICT

OATLAW p

Rig and furrow
NO 507558 On the N facing slope of Finavon Hill is a plot of ridge and furrow.

TURIN HILLFORT (Rescobie p)

Cup marks and cup and ring marks
NO 515535 Three cup marks and three cup and ring marks were discovered on a piece of exposed natural sandstone outcrop on the top of Turin Hill.

HARESBURN (Rescobie p)

Barrow
NO 5210 5205 An undisturbed, grass-covered barrow 28m by 25m by 2m high lies immediately south of the Forfar to Montrose Road (B 9113).

ABERLEMNO p

Mounds
NO 533563 E of the Melgund Cottage are the disturbed remains of a possible round cairn. It measures up to 30m in diameter and stands 2m high. It has been severely robbed in the past and has had field debris added to its perimeter. Two possible cist capstones, one from the surrounding field lie on the mound.

Barrow, possible
30m to the S lies a possible ploughed out barrow. The remains are 10m in diameter and 0.5m high.

MAINS OF MELGUND (Aberlemno p)

Short cist
NO 5425 5635 A short cist measuring 1.1m by 0.65m by 0.65m deep, was found whilst extraction of soil was taking place from a possibly artificially heightened natural knoll. Finds consist of a complete jet necklace, five human teeth, small fragments of bone and a small flint scraper.

WHITE CATERTHUN (Menmuir p)

Ring-ditch house, possible
NO 549660 On ESE slope of hill. Central platform c 4m in diameter surrounded by irregular ditch, up to 3m wide and 0.4m deep. Causeway 2.5m wide on E.

Cup-marked stone
NO 546660 c 30m N of large cup-marked stone on 1:10000 map, on tumble in
ditch bottom, a broken slab 260mm by 190mm and 19mm thick was found. It has a single irregular cup-marks on one face. At present in St Andrews University Archaeological Museum.

Vitrefaction
NO 549661 Small patches of vitrified stone were noticed by D Longley among the burnt rampart material to the S of the modern fort entrance.

GALLOWS LAW (Kirkden p) J Sherriff
Mound, cist, inhumation
NO 572432 The remains of a sand and gravel knoll in which a cist with an inhumation had been found has now been completely levelled.

DOUGLASMUIR (Inverkeilor p) J Kendrick
Unenclosed settlement
NO 617481 Excavation of six ring ditch houses and associated features was continued from March to April 1980, on the British Gas Corporation Arbroath Compressor Station site, 5 miles N of Arbroath. The houses ranged from 8 to 13 m in diameter and were characterised by a broad ditch with a vertical outer face surrounding a single or double ring of post holes which probably supported a ring beam. The ditch bottom was usually paved and it is thought that the roof covered the ditch, and may have rested on a turf bank exterior to it. There was evidence to suggest that wattle lined the vertical side of the ditch. Carbon from house VI produced a date of 2485±50 bp (800 to 550 BC). Rectangular arrangements of post holes were also present. The most common artefacts found were saddle querns, of which there were about fifty; pottery was scarce but several fragments of a stone bowl were found.

Stockaded enclosure
NO 617481 The structure was rectangular, 65m in length, 19m wide, and consisted of large, closely spaced post holes, with a division transversely bisecting the enclosure. It was evident that several of the posts had been replaced. A large pit was situated in the N half of the structure. Carbon taken from the primary fill of a post hole yielded a date of 4850±550bp (3600 to 3700 BC), and the wood was identified as quercus. The structure is apparently unique: information about possible parallels will be gratefully received by the contributor.

Pits, neolithic, beaker pottery J Kendrick, M Gregson
NO 617481 A group of pits, revealed by construction work on the site of the BGC Arbroath compressor station, and not within the trenches excavated during March-May, were investigated in August 1980. The majority of pits probably related to the LBA-EIA site, but three contained fragments of pottery, and were very shallow, not more than 150mm. One contained sherds of neolithic carinated bowl with vertical incised lines; one contained fragments of a small beaker, and the third yielded undecorated pottery.

Sponsor: British Gas Corporation; SDD (AM)

ARBROATH (Arbroath & St Vigeans p) J Sherriff
Medieval burials
NO 641405 In July 1980, workmen discovered two extended inhumations in slab-constructed long cists. The cists were aligned EW and there were no finds.

INVERKEILOR p L M Thoms
Upper stone from a rotary quern
NO 670499 The stone was hewn from sandstone conglomerate and is virtually complete; roughly circular in shape with a diameter c. 0.4m. The central hole is 0.12m in diameter. Donated to Dundee Museum.

CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

DUNDEE CITY and PARISH
Cotton Road

Wells
NO 407311 and NO 407312 Uncovered during redevelopment, the wells were both of drystone construction and 1.0m in diameter at the surface. Both contained water at a depth of c. 14m from the surface. Now destroyed. Associated with 19th century buildings, also destroyed.

Wallace Street
Well
NO 411309 Discovered during pipelaying work. Drystone construction with surface diameter of 0.8m. Now destroyed. Probably 19th century.

Temple Lane
Well
NO 398301 Uncovered during redevelopment. Drystone construction, with surface diameter of 0.8m. Now destroyed. Probably 19th century.

PERTH AND KINROSS DISTRICT

CITY OF PERTH (Perth p)

Various watching briefs have been carried out on building sites around the town. Details of archaeological information can be obtained from the Urban Archaeology unit.

City Chambers, 1 High Street

Midden, stone foundations
NO 120236 Average depth of deposits 5m to 6m, mainly composed of organic midden. The stone foundations of previous buildings were also noted. There was no cellarage.

Perth Theatre, 183-187 High Street

Midden
NO 117236 Average depth of deposits 2.3m of mixed garden loam and organic midden.

Clydesdale Bank, S Methven Street

Town ditch and extramural settlement
NO 115237 The outer edge of the town ditch was recorded running parallel to Methven Street. The fills of the ditch included a substantial quantity of bovine horn cores, indicating that medieval horn working had taken place in the area. Two properties facing onto the Mill Wynd around the Hal o' the Wynds House were examined, one of which provided evidence of a mill leat and associated timber structures. Finds included a medieval dress pin, some pottery and fragments of textile and leather.

Sponsor: SDD (AM); UAU

21-22 Mill Street

Fortifications; industrial area
NO 116237 Excavation at the rear of Messrs Boots produced a stone-revetted scarp at the N edge of the medieval town. Tipped deposits of the 15th century, at the foot of the slope, produced 21 large stone shot. An area
of kilns and ovens stood at the head of the slope, across the estimated line of Edward I's defensive wall; a 15th to 16th century paved road led over this area and down the scarp to gravel floors and structural features at the foot; other features were interspersed among a total of 5m of tipped fills.

Sponsor: SDD (AM); UAU

OAKBANK, Loch Tay (Kenmore p)

Crannog

NN 727442 Preliminary underwater excavation was carried out in selected areas as the prelude to larger scale work. Removal of covering boulders exposed substantial organic deposit with numerous structural timbers, wooden artefacts, one sherd of pottery and many environmental indicators including seeds, insects and animal droppings. Pollen analysis shows high concentrations of cereal and weeds of cultivation, as does examination of the seeds. A structural timber from the top of the crannog mound gave a radiocarbon date of 595±55BC and a pile from the loch-bed adjacent to the crannog gave a date of 460±60BC (GU1323 and GU1325 respectively).

DULL PARISH

Survey

A survey of the proposed portal area and access route for barytes mining was carried out E of Loch Farleyer.

Portal area

This lies in a boggy glacial basin. 120 shielings, circular and rectangular were located in its higher parts, as follows.

| NN 820529 (11 shielings in group) | NN 827526 (1) |
| NN 821529 (12) | NN 825523 (3) |
| NN 822530 (8) | NN 824524 (1) |
| NN 823529 (14) | NN 825523 (14) |
| NN 824529 (1) | NN 824523 (1) |
| NN 825529 (2) | NN 826522 (7) |
| NN 824528 (3) | NN 817524 – NN 819524 (25) |
| NN 827528 (1) |
| NN 827527 (2) |
| NN 824527 (14) |

Access route

Sites occurred only on the lower, mainly rough-grazing land.

NN 814506 Small round cairn, small cairnfield, rig and furrow, turf foundations

NN 812507 rig and furrow with banks

NN 815507 two small rectangular terraced fields, clearance cairns.

NN 814508 three possible hut circles

NN 816510 kiln or iron hole

Sponsor: Dresser Minerals; Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee

STRAGEATH (Muthil p)

Roman Fort

NN 889179 The Scottish Field School was held in September and was attended by members of Scottish Group Societies, University students, as well as individuals from elsewhere.

A trench 12 ft by 160 ft long was dug adjacent to the S edge of the via decumana, to test whether the barrack accommodation in the S half of the rectentura of the three forts matched those in the N half. In detail they appeared not to do so.

The barracks, a shed and a timber-lined drain were the main Flavian features, while drains, barrack blocks and street remains of Antonine
Periods I and II were uncovered. A fuller report is available from C Lythe, Secretary of Scottish Field School, Dept of Economics, University of Dundee

Sponsor: SDD (AM); Scottish Field School in Archaeology

**WESTPARK (Blackford p)**

Souterrain
NN 905135 In the N corner of the field on the edge of a slight slope towards a burn, a hole has broken through the roof of what appears to be a souterrain, the roof passage running off to the SE. It is likely that the entrance is on the slope just to the NW of the hole.
Sponsor: SDD (AM); CEU

**CLAYSKE FARM (Fossoway p)**

Flint arrowhead
NO 0328 0147 A tanged and barbed flint arrowhead. Now in Kinross Museum.

**ENOCHDU (Moulin p)**

Hut platform
NO 054639 A first season of excavation took place on a small platform cut into a slight slope above the river Ardele only about 30m away from the circular enclosure previously reported on (Discovery Excav Scot, 1979, 45). An area approximately 5m square was excavated on the platform, revealing four postholes, over 100 sherds of coarse prehistoric pottery and a shaped and smoothed piece of pink granite possibly the lower part of a quern. All finds are in Dundee Museum.

**ALMONDBANK (Methven p)**

Palisaded enclosure
NO 0570 2595 In December 1979 the stripping of topsoil at the Forestry Commission gravel quarry in Methven Wood revealed a length of palisade trench which was subsequently excavated. A two-phase entrance structure was noted and the only find was a sherd of coarse ware pottery. A C14 assessment for carbon samples from the trench is forthcoming.
Sponsor: SDD (AM)

**STANLEY (Auchtergaven p)**

Bronze spoon
NO 115528 Length 155mm; max width of bowl 48mm, bearing mark IW inside. Mark recorded by Hilton Price, Base Metal Spoons, 41, maker unknown. Probably late 17th century. In Museum and Art Gallery, Perth.

**BISHOPHILL (Portmack p)**

Flat bronze axe
NO 1806 0372 A flat bronze axehead 106mm long. Now in Kinross Museum.

**WESTERN ISLES AREA**

**BARRA**

CUIER (Barra p)

Shielings
NF 676024 Two clear, several indistinct, sub-rectangular foundations of turf-built structures.
WESTERN ISLES

DUN CUIER, TIGH TALAMHANTA (Barra p)

Pottery
NF 665034; NF 677023 Fragments of coarse pottery from rabbit scrapes. With finders.

S UIST

EUCHDAR (S Uist p)

Viking settlement, possible
Mr & Mrs Godden

NF 744450 In 1978-79 a small hillock on the Euchdar machair was bulldozed by MOD contractors, despite clear evidence of archaeological deposits. Artefacts were gathered by local people. The collection examined contained one diagnostic sherd of Udal platter pot.

Iron Age Settlement
NF 758472 At Rubha Hornish; buildings eroding; Iron Age sherds retrieved from erosion face at point just S of tip of headland.

Neolithic pot, probable
NF 793448 In spring 1979 peat cutting some 200m to N of Tigh Cloiche, a megalithic cairn mostly destroyed by road surfacers c 1940-45, revealed a vessel of coarse black fabric and shell grits, complete but broken. Found at a depth of 800mm, though this may not be significant in a peat cutting area. Order conservation.

CEANN NAN CLACHAN (N Uist p)

D S Shimmin, J I Finlay

Post-medieval pot
NF 771741 Found in state of erosion – interference of internal wall of a rectangular building, NW of Choc a Comhdhalach aisled house. In NMAS.

SOLLAS (N Uist p)

I A Crawford

Prehistoric Settlement
NF 823785 Part of an 18th season at the Udal, N Uist was salvage work on coastal erosion. A complete soil profile for the early post-glacial period was recorded. This includes evidence of Neolithic and Beaker settlement and associated early agriculture. A post-medieval house, an Early Medieval midden and an Iron Age inhumation were also investigated. Sponsor: SDD (AM)

CRAONAVAL (N Uist p)

R Stapleton

Chambered cairn, possible
NF 8382 6275 Single stone c 1m high, with stones apparent in surrounding heather; could be rear stone of the chamber of a cairn. Appears to be c 7-10m in diameter. Situated on a spur on the hill, which has been extended, as shown by change of vegetation.

The stone, a flat slab, is aligned on the chambered cairn nearby, at NF 8388 6282, and appears to be in line with the circle on Ber Langass at NF 843650.

LOCHMADDY (N Uist p)

I A Crawford

Iron Age Settlement
NF 895711 At Blashaval a small Iron Age midden which had been sealed by a shieling, then disturbed by the erection and use of a croft house was finally obliterated by bulldozer during building extensions in 1977.

BORERAY
AN CORRAN (N Uist p)  
D Serjeentson

Cist

NF 859802 Human bones were noticed in a cist, comprised of two upright slabs with a third on top, and filled with earth and roots. The site was in a dune on the shore and had recently been partly eroded by the sea. Found by Mr MacDonald.

LEWIS

DALMORE (Barvas p)  
M & G Ponting

Redeposited artefacts

NB 214451 At Extreme High Water Spring Tide, a stratum in sand containing material redepsoited by stream has been followed under blown sand. Wet sieving material in stratum recovered limpets and other shells; bone fragments and 5 bone pins; 2 barbed and tanged arrowheads, one quartz and one mylonite; fragments, possibly retouched, of quartz, flint and mylonite; and numerous pottery fragments, including over 60 decorated pieces. See also Discovery Excav 1979, 46.

BARVAS MACHAIR (Barvas p)  
B Ponting

Coin

NB 348506 Copper coin, 20mm diameter, bears inscription of Charles I. NVAS identifies as Scottish 2d, 3rd issue, 1642, 1644 or 1650. Found on surface disturbed by sewerage trench. With finder.

CORRIGENDA

Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1979

P.2 No.7 Dawyck p. should read Stoto p.
P.9 Last entry No.5G should read 52.
P.10 No.56 NGR should read NO 569149
P.13 No.86 Report omitted (information from Editor)
P.31 No.185 'NE' should read 'NR'
P.41 No.243 NGR should read NO 376327
P.42 No.251 'Talladh-Bheilhe' should read 'Talladh-Beithe'
P.43 No.251 line 3 NGR should read NN 563580
P.43 No.252 line 4 NGR should read NN 678143 and 'Ruthill' should read 'Ruchill'

ORDNANCE SURVEY, ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH  
ADDENDUM

CENTRAL

STIRLING

Balquhidder parish  
Long Chambered Cairn NN575218
Inventories

Volume 3 (Mull, Tiree, Coll and Northern Argyll) of the Inventory of Argyll was published in July and volume 4 (Iona) is about to go to press. Work continued on the preparation of volume 5 (Islay, Jura and Colonsay) and some fieldwork, including a survey of Dunadd, has been carried out in Mid Argyll and Knapdale.

Three excavations were carried out and are detailed under the appropriate Regional heading:

STRATHCLYDE, ARGYLL & BUTE, Ardnave
" " Traigh Bhan
" " Cul a' Bhaile

Non-Inventory Survey

1. Aerial Survey

Winter and spring sorties, covering snow-effect, shadow-sites and soil-markings (particularly in Eskdale, Tweeddale, Clydesdale and Lauderdale) produced good results. During the summer poor weather restricted flying mainly to SE Scotland. Although the returns were about only one-third of those of previous years, they included an apparent Dark Age cemetery at Inveresk and two new Roman camps just S of Turnhouse Airport.

Successful results were also obtained from sorties devoted to architectural subjects. Ground-survey and excavation, as a follow-up to aerial survey, led to the discovery and location of Elginhaugh Roman fort, Dalkeith, and an adjacent length of Dere Street.

A catalogue of sites recorded in 1978 was published in January 1980 and preparation of the 1979 material is well advanced. Prints of sites recorded in previous seasons may be inspected in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

2. Field Monuments

Surveys were made of: fort and enclosure-system Castle O'er, Eskdale; settlement and field-system, Kinrive, Ross and Cromarty; enclosure-system, Marygold, Berwick; field-system, Tofts Ness, Sanday, Orkney; recently discovered Neolithic tombs in Easter Ross and the Black Isle.

A List of Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Sanday and North Ronaldsay, Orkney, was published in co-operation with Dr Raymond Lamb, Orkney Heritage Society.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Archaeological Surveyors

Lists of Archaeological Sites and Monuments were published for the Black Isle (Highland) and Berwickshire District (Borders). A list for Upper Eskdale (Dumfries and Galloway) is in an advanced state of preparation and work is in progress on a list for Lower Eskdale.

This project is sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, supervised by the Commission and financed mainly by the Scottish Development Department.

3. Building Surveys

During the period October 1979-September 1980 148 notifications of
applications to demolish listed buildings (excluding those in Category C) were received and 46 such applications are known to have been granted Listed Building Consent. Many other buildings were reported to be at risk through progressive decay, vandalism and other agencies. Notification was also received of numerous proposals to alter or restore listed buildings.

The total number of statutory and non-statutory surveys initiated was 205 (including some covering groups of buildings) and among the more important subjects undertaken were: Auld Kirk, Eyemouth (Borders); Old Pistol factory, Doune; South Church, Stirling; Springbank Mill, Dunblane (Central); Cruggleton Castle; Kinmount House; Old Place of Mone-reith; Wigtown County Buildings (Dumfries and Galloway); Old Deley House, Dunino (Pife); 49-65 Gallowgate, Aberdeen; Horse Beam-engine, Carlogan (Grimpian); Achatzle Castle; Berriedale Castle; Caithness harbours; Tarbat House (Highland); miners' terraces, New Craighall; Temple Church; Windsor Place Church, Portobello (Lothian and Edinburgh); 64 Nicolson Street and 26 High Street, Kirkwall (Orkney); 64 Bothwell Street; Cathcart Castle; Elgin Place Church; Fairfield Engine Works; Parme Cross Terraces, Rutherglen; Fish Market, Clyde Street; 315-319 Barcsuch Road; Kingston Library, Paisley Road; 506-546 Maryhill Road; St Kenneth's Church, Govan; 35-41 St Vincent Place; Templeton Carpet Factory (Glasgow); Avonbank Bleachworks, Larkhall; Crisswell Chapel, Inverkip; Covington Tower; Glencairn Hospital, Paisley; 1-9 Cheapside, Kilmarnock; Millport Gas Plant; Wellpark Church, Greenock (Strathclyde); Bell Mill, Stanley; Dens Works and Dukhope Works, Dundee; Gray House; Old Montrose Aerodrome; Union Melting, Montrose (Tayside).

National Monuments Record of Scotland

During the period October 1979-September 1980 the number of personal users of the Reading Room totalled 1974 and 1580 items were issued on loan from the photographic library. Receipts from the sale of photographs and from reproduction fees amounted to £2381.

Accessions comprised 10,008 photographs, 768 prints and drawings, 109 reports and MSS and 384 books and periodicals. The principal accessions were as follows:

REPORTS, MANUSCRIPTS ETC.

Prehistoric and Roman
1. Interim reports of the excavations of prehistoric settlements near Mavis Grind, Shetland, 1978-9. (Mr S Cracknell, NOSAS).
3. Interim report of excavations at Broxmouth Hillfort, East Lothian, 1977-8, University of Edinburgh, Department of Archaeology, Occasional paper No. 2. (Mr P Hill).
4. Report, including photographs, of two possible standing stones at Canniawell, Slack, West Lothian, 1979. (Mr A MacLean).


12. Excavation report on a composite burial mound with primary and secondary use at Holland, St Ola, Orkney, by Nigel R Jardine Neil, 1980. An account of excavations at the supposed site of St Margaret's Chapel, St Margaret's Hope, South Ronaldsay, Orkney, and a first summary of the pre-broch, broch, post-broch and recent layers in trench D, at the Howe, Stromness, Orkney, by S P Carter, 1980. (Mr J Hedges, MOSAS).


Medieval and Later

15. Notebooks, diaries, maps and plans relating to the work and publications of Mr Angus Graham, Secretary, Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, Scotland, 1935-57. (Miss Joanna Gordon).


18. Nine volumes of statements showing the cost of erecting and maintaining the buildings and machinery at Springbank Mill, Dunblane, Perthshire, 1857-1891. Cartulary of the Lands of Springbank belonging to Alexander Wilson of Alford. (Mr Orton per Mr Miles Horsey).

19. Draft specifications and bills for buildings designed by John and William Notman, George Angus and William Playfair, c. 1820-70. (Mr and Mrs J W Notman).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit


21. Scotsman Trade Review of the Empire Exhibition, Bellahouston Park, Glasgow, 1938. (Mr David Robertson).

22. Two catalogues of the Bo'ness Iron Company, 1930s. (Mr Miller per Mr Rayne).

23. Dissertation on 'The Functional architecture on the Hopetown Estate',

24. Page advertisement from Apollo Magazine advertising the demolition sale at Mauldslie Castle, Lanarkshire, c. 1930. (Royal Albert Hotel, Kirkcaldy).


27. Specifications and schedule of works for the reconstruction of the Penicuik Co-operative Association's premises at High Street, Penicuik, Midlothian, by Kinross and Tarbolton, 1904-5. (Mrs Tavner).


PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Prehistoric and Roman

30. Maps, plans, photographs, notebooks and notes on stone circles and other sites in NB Scotland recorded by A Keiller, c. 1924-7. (Professor S Piggott and Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh).

31. Plans, photographs with negatives, and manuscript notes on the excavations of the chambered cairns at Loch Calder, Caithness, 1961, by J X W P Corcoran. (Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow).


34. Plans of the cemetery at Quoyscottie, Orkney, 1976-7. (Mrs M Hedges).

35. Plans of the Burri Stacks of Culswick, Shetland, 1975-6. (Dr R Lamb).

36. Miscellaneous plans, photographs, negatives and notes accumulated from articles published in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. (Society of Antiquaries of Scotland per Miss A S Henshall).

37. Excavation plans and an oil painting showing a conjectural reconstruction of the fort at Castle Rock, Auchmithie, Angus, by D A Gardiner, 1970. (Per Dr J N G Ritchie).


40. Plans of 'chambered cairns' at Port Charlotte and Dun Chroisprig, Islay, Argyll, and Uaigh an Phomhair, Colonsay, Argyll. (Per Miss A S Henshall).

41. Plan and photograph of the chambered cairn at Badnabay, Laxford Bridge, Sutherland, by A J Boyd, 1951. (Per Miss A S Henshall).
43. Plans, negatives and notes, of the excavations at Ruin Cul Bhuirg, Iona, Argyll, by C J Fowler and A C Thomas, 1956-59. (Professor A C Thomas).
45. Plans of the excavations at the chambered cairn at Embo, Sutherland. (Miss A S Henshall).
46. Plans of the excavations of the cemetery at Quoyscottie, Orkney, 1976. (Mr J Hedges, NOSAS).
47. Photocopies of drawings of the broch at Backie, Sutherland, by J Worsaae, 1846. (Dr E Munksgaard per Dr J Close-Brooks).
49. Plans, photographs and negatives of the excavation of a cairn and corn-drying kiln at Golspie, Sutherland, 1977. (Dr J Close-Brooks).

Medieval and Later
52. Ink drawing of a design for the Royal Bank of Scotland, Gallowgate, Glasgow, by Clarke and Bell and J M Craigie, c. 1930. (Mr I R Gow).
53. A measured survey of Rowallan Castle, Ayrshire, and proposed alterations, by Leadbetter and Fairley, 1896, and a sketch of the entrance tower by Thomas Ross, c. 1882. (Mr Andrew Wishart).
54. Dyeline prints of a design for the Roman Catholic Training College at Kilmahew, Dunbartonshire, by Gillespie Kidd and Coia, 1960s. (Gillespie Kidd and Coia).
55. Collection of plates from The Builder and The Building News, including the competition designs for the Kelvingrove Art Gallery, Glasgow, 1892, and the destruction of the Edinburgh skyline by the erection of the North British Hotel, 1895. (NMR, London).
56. Dyeline copies of measured details taken during restoration of The Place, Kilmarnocks, Ayrshire, 1976-7. (Mr A Anderson).
57. Dyeline copy of a survey of the Pistol Factory, off Main Street, Doune, Perthshire, 1979. (Mr W A Cadell).
60. Dyeline copies of survey plans of Millhill House, Rossie, Angus,
61. Designs for refitting the interior, and supplying furniture to J B Watson Ltd., Opticians, for their premises at 3 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, by Taylor and Co., 1926; and an undated watercolour of a design for the consulting room at 13-15 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh. (J B Watson Ltd.).

62. Design and sketches for the proposed Forsyth Memorial, Parish Churchyard, North Berwick, East Lothian, by Sir John Barret Tait and Lorne, 1934. (Mr R Emerson).

63. Annotated dyeline copies of two working drawings for 2 Campbell's Close, Canongate, Edinburgh, by T Waller Marwick, 1949. (Planning Department, City of Edinburgh District Council).

64. Project drawings by W Schomberg Scott, including plans for alterations to reduce the size of, and reconstruct Monteviot House, Roxburghshire, 1960s, including cartoons for heraldic decoration by Mr D Pottinger; Membland House, East Lothian, 1955; and the Clan Donnachaidh Museum, Bruar, Inverness-shire, c. 1967. (Mr W Schomberg-Scott).

65. Undated pencil sketch of Iona Abbey by Charles Hope. (Professor A Rowan).

66. Undated presentation drawings by Sir R S Lorimer, including watercolour perspectives of the Thistle Chapel, Edinburgh; Portsmouth War Memorial, Hampshire; and King's Buildings, Edinburgh; framed presentation designs for the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh, and the War Memorial, Galashiels, Selkirkshire, 1923. (Purchased).

67. Two dyeline prints of a measured survey of Crinan Ferry House, Argyll, as existing. (Mrs D B Maclaurin).

68. Plan on linen of the proposed tower for All Saints Episcopal Church, Inveraray, Argyll, by E B Hoare, 1923, for repair after the original tower had been struck by lightning. (Miss K Lindsay-MacDougall).

69. Photograph of the model of the design for the Edward VII Memorial, Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, by Sir R S Lorimer, 1911. (Mr Stuart Matthew).

70. Dyeline print of a measured elevation of the 17th-century weathercock on St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, 1980. (Fielden and Mawson).


72. Photocopies of the site plan, and plan and section of cellars at Ardrossan Castle, Ayrshire, 1910 and 1912. (Cunningham District Council per Historic Buildings Branch, SDD).


74. Miscellaneous collection of drawings including the presentation copy of the design for Balbardie House, West Lothian, by Robert Adam, 1792, and designs for Hangingshaw, Selkirkshire, by James Adam, 1768. Designs for the addition of a conservatory to the new house of Murthly, Perthshire, 1840, and for an addition to the old house, 1822, by James Gillespie Graham. An important series of drawings by William Playfair, including his pupillage drawings and many of his later schemes. Designs for the Scott Monument, Edinburgh, by George Maikle Kemp, c. 1835. (Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland).

burgh, a pupil of William Playfair. These include the Star Inn, Moffat, Dumfriesshire, 1860, The Elms, Whitehouse Loan, Edinburgh, 1858, and alterations to Middleton Hall, Midlothian, 1843. Drawings by other architects include a number of designs by William Playfair, and plans by George Angus, Archibald Elliot and James Milne. Drawings by John Notman, father of William, include works for the Duke of Atholl at Blair and Dunkeld, Perthshire. (Mr and Mrs J W Notman).

76. Plans as existing, and proposed alterations to Doonholm House, Ayr, Ayrshire, c. 1979. (Mr R W Alexander).

77. Eighteen sketches and moulding details of Scottish medieval architecture including Cowie Chapel and Arbuthnott Chapel, Kincardineshire, and the Priory Church, Beauly, Inverness-shire, by Dr Francis Eeles, 1890-1900. (Miss Judith Scott).

78. Dyeline copies of plans of Aikenhead House, Glasgow, 1975-78, prior to conversion to a costume museum. (City of Glasgow District Council).


80. Watercolour perspective view of the Franciscan Church, Tullidelph Road, Dundee, Angus, by Reginald Fairlie and Partners, 1955. (Purchased).

81. Photograph of an undated watercolour of Lochranza Castle, Arran, Bute, c. 1810. (National Gallery of Scotland per Mr James Holloway).


83. Watercolour of Banff, Banffshire, by E Wilson, c. 1800, and a sepia-wash drawing of Kelso, Roxburghshire, by William Cockburn, c. 1850. (Purchased).

84. A roundel, oil on paper mounted on canvas, originally one of a set dating from the 1790s, which decorated the cupola over the staircase at Pitfour Castle, Perthshire. (Dr Margaret Addly).

85. Sketches of Scottish houses and castles, including a view of an English villa signed K Lamm, c. 1850. (Mr I R Gow).


The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

88. Drawings for unexecuted additions to an existing tower house at Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, by John Baxter, 1775. (Per Mr A Wishart).


90. Plans for Motherwell Public Library, Lanarkshire, by Greig Fairbairn and Macniven, 1903, and Wishaw Public Library, Lanarkshire, 1931. (Chief Librarian, Motherwell Public Library).

91. A collection of drawings, including designs for a large addition to Bield House, East Lothian, by William Atkinson, 1806-10, and for a new conservatory, c. 1805. Dimensioned plans for rooms at Bield House and Archerfield House, East Lothian, c. 1830. (Mr G G Spence).

92. Folio of plans including a late 17th-century estate plan of Bield House, East Lothian, indicating a formal garden, canal and ponds, and survey plans of Bield and Beesknoe, by John Mason, 1823-4. (Vice-Admiral
B C B Brooke).

93. Folio of farm surveys in Peeblesshire by William Blackadder, 1821, which include archaeological sites, milestones and stells. Drawings of details for the Gateway at Gosford House, East Lothian, by the Adam Office, 1791. (The Earl of Wemyss and March).

94. Measured survey of the interior of Strathleven House, Dunbartonshire, by the Department of Architecture, Heriot-Watt University. (Heriot-Watt University).

95. Miscellaneous collection of drawings, including a view of Donovan Mill, Stirlingshire, by Jane Hope, c. 1800; floor-plans for additions to Raehills House, Dumfriesshire, by William Burn, 1831; and plans for proposed harbours at Port Nessock, Wigtownshire, and Donaghadee,County Down, Northern Ireland, by Thomas Telford and John McKerlie, 1806. (Mr P A W Hope Johnstone of Annandale).


97. Plan and elevation showing the addition of shops to 1-3 Baxter's Place, Edinburgh, by R and R Dickson, 1835. (Mr R Q C Stevenson).

98. Undated design for stained glass in the Parish Church, St Andrews, Fife. (Miss R Barker).


100. Designs for the Daily Record Building, Renfield Lane, Glasgow, by C R Mackintosh, 1900, and for the R S Lorimer Memorial tablet in St Giles' Church, Edinburgh, c. 1930. (Watson Salmond and Gray).

101. Two water colours of a view of Kirkwall, Orkney, c. 1830, and of Kilmours, Ayrshire, 1895. (Mr I R Gow).

102. Collection of plans found in Hal-of-the Wynds House, Perth, including contract drawings for the City of Perth Poor House,Perthshire, c. 1858, and for Canal Street Public Wash House, Perth, 1903. (Per Miss Linda Blanchard).

103. Competition design for New College, The Mound, Edinburgh, 1844-5; a design for a stained-glass window in the UP Church, Stow, Midlothian, by John Paterson, 1871; and 19th-century vignettes of Balmoral Castle, Aberdeenshire, and of Symington Church, Lanarkshire. (Mr R Emerson).


105. Drawing for a glass mahogany showcase for displaying cups etc., by Taylor and Co., 1926, formerly in the premises of J B Watson Ltd., 3 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, now in St George's School for Girls, Edinburgh. (The Headmistress, St George's School for Girls).

106. Two photocopies of perspectives of designs for Oban Cathedral, Argyll, by Dr Thomas Ross and James Chalmers, c. 1908. A manuscript letter from
Plates and elevations for a house in Baxters Place, Edinburgh, by R & R Dickson, 1828-35, and specifications by James Brebner, 1843. (Mr H Q C Stevenson).

109. Plan and elevation of a design for a garden-house, 1749. (Dr A Tait).

110. Watercolour of the Weigh House, Edinburgh, from the East Entry to James Court, Lawnmarket, by D Somerville, 1817. (Mr David Black).


113. Working drawings for Gosford House, East Lothian, by the Adam Office, 1791, and designs for sphinxes and a cartouche sent to Coade and Seeley, the ornamental stone manufacturers. (The Earl of Wemyss and March).

114. Plans for the new house at Mount Stuart, Bute, 1876-1883, for the reconstruction of the North wing, 1905-08, and for the reconstruction and additions to Pollok House, Glasgow, 1902, by Sir R Rowand Anderson. (Department of Manuscripts, University of Edinburgh Library).

115. Sketch book with pencil drawings, by J R Prentice, 1835, including a view of Lothian Road, from Princes Street, Edinburgh, and of Kincaid House, Stirlingshire. (Mr Daniel Shackleton).

116. Plans from Glasgow Dean of Guild, including extensions to the Templeton Carpet factories at Glasgow Green, and Bridgeton, by George A Boswell, 1927-36, plans for Kingston Public Library and Police Office, 1901, by the Office of Works, Glasgow, 1901, and for tenements in Hyndland Drive, by John Short, 1896. (Strathclyde Regional Archives).

117. Engravings, including a view of Freswick Castle, Caithness, by Earlstane, the Basin of the Caledonian Canal at Muirtown, Inverness, Inverness-shire, by S L Duff, engraved by J Swaine, and the Aqueduct Bridge over the River Kelvin, Glasgow, by H H Williams engraved by R Scott. (Mr A McKechnie).

118. Measured surveys of Bothkennar Parish Church and Kinnaid House, Stirlingshire; Scotland Street School, Cathcart Castle and 41 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow; Strathaven East Church, Lanarkshire, 1975-79. (Department of Architecture, University of Strathclyde).

119. Pen and wash drawing of the Dean Valley and villas to the north of Edinburgh, by Francis Grose, c. 1788; pen and ink drawing of the Magdalen Chapel, Edinburgh, by Mentslip Fletcher, c. 1910. (Mr R Emerson).

120. Two pen and ink drawings of a room in Moray House, Canongate, and
Castlehill from Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, by Henslip Fletcher, 1910. (Miss R Barker).

121. Student drawings by A K Robertson of Robertson and Swan, architects in Edinburgh, c. 1905. (Mrs MacQueen).

PHOTOGRAPHS

Prehistoric and Roman


123. Photographs of archaeological sites in Orkney by Thomas Kent. (Kirkwall Public Library).

124. Slides of Kilpatrick, Arran, Bute, 1978; of illustrations for Roman Scotland, 1979; and of the Antonine Wall. (Dr D J Breeze).

125. Photograph of the Rune stone found at Papil, Burra, Shetland, taken by J Stewart. (Per Ancient Monuments, SDD).

126. Glass negatives of excavations at various Roman sites in Scotland by Professor I A Richmond. (Professor Frere).

127. Colour slides of the excavation at the Cat Stane, Midlothian, 1979. (Mr T Cowie).

128. Photographs of brochs in Inverness-shire, taken by James L Evatt. (Dr J Close-Brooks).


130. Aerial photographs and survey catalogue of Dumfries and Galloway by Professor Barri Jones, University of Manchester. (Purchased).

Medieval and Later


133. Colour print of a wall-painting found in Cramond Tower, Edinburgh, 1979, now destroyed. (Robert Hurd and Partners).

134. Photographs illustrating the erection of tenements at Balshafrey Street and George Street, Whiteinch, Glasgow, 1915-17. (Mrs E Galbraith).

135. Photographs of views of the Crinan Canal, Argyll, c. 1900. (Mr Robin J Findlay).

136. Postcard of the Scottish National War Memorial, c. 1929. (Dr P D Savage).

137. Collection of photographs, including the Garrison, Millport, Great Cumbrae, 1930s. (Watson Salmon and Gray).

138. 19th-century photographs of Portrose Cathedral, Ross and Cromarty, and High Street, Elgin, Moray. (Mrs Jane Durham).

139. Postcards of Milton Village, Ross and Cromarty. (Mrs Jane Durham).

140. Glass negatives of wrought-iron work designed by Sir R S Lorimer, and made by Thomas Hadden. (Mr Robert Hadden).

141. Montage of photographs of Princes Street, Edinburgh, c. 1936, produced

142. Negatives of the premises of Duncan Logan, Mair of Ord and Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty, and dams under construction, 1930s. (Mrs Jane Durham per Mr M Horsey).

143. Negatives of Edinburgh buildings demolished 1970-74, including St James's Square and Colinton Farm. (Mrs Gay).

144. Early 20th-century postcards, including views of Main Street, Pitlochry, Perthshire, Inverugie House, Moray, and Hopeman, Banffshire. (Mr J Gifford).

145. Photograph of Borthwick Castle, Midlothian, 1894, showing recent improvements on the south front. (Purchased).

146. Slides and lecture notes by C C MacLaren c. 1890. (Mr C Petrie).

147. Photograph of a postcard stamped 8 July 1918, of Drainie Church, Moray. (Mrs E Beaton).

148. Small album of photographs, c. 1900, including views of Dunduff House, Perthshire. (Mr I R Cow).

149. Photograph of the interior of Ruthwell Church, Dumfriesshire, showing the Cross in its original position. (Mrs S Maxwell).

150. Negatives and prints of the summerhouse at St Andrews College, Drygrange, Berwickshire, which incorporates stones from the pit in the principia at Newstead, and other medieval pieces. (Mr J Close-Brooks).

151. Large collection of colour slides of Scottish castles, mansion houses and gardens, 1950-75. (Miss N Pattullo).

152. Three photographs of Cupar, Fife, 1880s. (Purchased).

153. Photographs of Aden House Stables, Aberdeenshire, before the restoration of the stables as part of a country park, 1978. (Banff and Buchan District Council).


The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

155. Late 19th-century photographs of views in Ross and Cromarty. (Mr Rudge per Mrs Jane Durham).

156. Two photographs of the premises of John Turner & Co., Engravers, 54 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, c. 1860. (Mr J D Fairbairn).


158. Colour negatives of rooms and furnishings in 18 Queen's Terrace, Ayr, 1979; two photographs of the Fort, Ayr, c. 1900; and a sampler embroidered with a view of Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, c. 1825. (Mrs Dean).

159. Negatives of plans for the Opera House, Dunfermline, Fife, by Roy Jackson, 1900. (Dunfermline Dean of Guild and Mr Fernando Depardon).

160. Photograph of George Gordon MacLaren, architect, c. 1888, and a photograph of his family home at Blalowan, Cupar, Fife, c. 1880. (Mr
161. Postcard of the Old Quarries, Toberonachy, Isle of Luing, Argyll, 1930s. (Per Mr J Simpson).

162. Photographs of Seton Garden Cottage, Longniddry, East Lothian, c. 1936, and of the reconstruction of the roundel and sundial, part of the 17th-century wall of Seton Palace. (Mr R Bathgate per the Earl of Wemyss and March).

163. Two photographs of Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire, c. 1910. (Lord Ormathwaite per Mr P M Reid).

164. Exterior and interior photographs of the stables at Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, 1979. (Dr Margaret Addly).

165. Album of photographs belonging to Miss Pearson, including views of the Japanese garden at Cowden Castle, Clackmannanshire, and of the Merchiston district, Edinburgh, c. 1910. (Mr I R Gow).

166. Negatives of buildings relating to industrial sites in Clackmannanshire, Perthshire and Renfrewshire. (Mr John Hume).

ORDNANCE SURVEY, ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH

Revision and survey of antiquities were carried out in Borders, Highland, Strathclyde and Tayside Regions. Overhaul of the District of Sutherland is nearing completion, and work has been resumed in the Ayrshire Districts of Strathclyde.

The RCAHM Inventory of Sutherland, published in 1911, records 550 monuments in the county, and about the same number was noted on OS 1st edition maps. During the course of the resurvey of OS basic scales mapping from 1959 to 1973 about 800 new sites were recorded, and since 1974 over 1000 further sites have been discovered during the overhaul programme.

A special revision of the Antonine Wall is in progress. It is being carried out at the OS basic scales of 1:1250 and 1:2500, and will be presented in a folio. The information is to be continuously revised, and will be available for consultation by bona fide research students.

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LATE ENTRIES

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

BROUGH OF BIRSA\Y (Birsay & Harray p) J Hunter

E Christian, L Norse Settlement

HY 2428 Excavations or the second area of coastal erosion on the island were completed. Some 200 sq m were investigated and four main phases of use were interpreted. Originally this part of the site had been used as a place of external working in the pre-Norse era. It had been protected from flooding from the landward side by a substantial drainage gully and consisted of a series of open hearths and post-holes. There was considerable evidence for the presence of wattle fencing, perhaps used as windbreaks, and minor gully systems. There was no evidence of stone-built structures or of the type of activity that was taking place. Fragments of pottery were discovered. These were hand-fashioned, poorly fired and in the Iron Age tradition of pottery encountered elsewhere on the site.

The first stone structure, interpreted as being Norse, lay superimposed on these remains and was approximately 12m in length with a central doorway 2m wide. The long W wall survived but the E wall had already fallen to the sea. The width of the entrance may suggest a structure of agricultural rather than of domestic function. The pre-Norse gully had been filled in and a platform of stones constructed across the filling to provide easier access. The building was protected from flooding by the construction of a wider and deeper gully as replacement. Slightly further N remains of an additional structure were encountered, also contained within the protective gully. Erosion, slumping and presumably robbing of stones had removed any hope of interpreting size or layout.

It seems reasonably clear that problems of changing climate, prevailing wind direction and drainage were becoming intolerable. The effects of this had already been observed in a previous area of excavation and the solutions adopted here were no different. The supposed agricultural building was divided into two with the long axes now orientated EW as opposed to the NS long axis of the original component. As observed elsewhere on the site these alterations were of inferior quality and contrasted sharply with the original constructions. The two derived structures both appeared to have been fitted with benches and this suggests a positive change of function. The main protective drainage gully appeared to have gone out of use by this time and had presumably been replaced higher up the slope away from the excavated area.

A further structure had been established slightly to the N. This too had its long axis aligned EW and was an estimated 12m in length, although approximately half had been eroded completely. The foundation courses of the W end had been set on the silt and infill of the earlier Norse drainage gully and had led to gradual collapse. The structure contained evidence of benches but no observable traces of a central hearth. Steatite was discovered throughout this phase in relative profusion.

The site appears to have been abandoned in the 12th or 13th century and was finally used again in the 18th or 19th centuries for kelp burning - an important early industrial facet of the Orcadian economy. Evidence survived in the form of stone-lined pits, approximately 2m in diameter and surrounded by areas of burning. Sponsor: SDD (AM); University of Bradford.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT
BUCHLEY (Gadder p) W S Hanson, G S Maxwell

Enclosure, Antonine Wall

NS 595720 This is the central member of a group of three apparently identical enclosures on the Antonine Wall which were identified on air photographs (RCAHMS, Inventory of Lanarkshire, 113, 159). It is situated some 285m W of the fortlet at Wilderness Plantation and about one Roman mile E of the fort of Balmuildy. Excavation revealed that it had abutted the S face of the Wall, measured c 6m square internally and had been defended by a single bank and ditch. The bank, measuring about 2.5m thick, was probably composed mainly of upcast from the ditch revetted internally and externally with turf; it had been built directly on the old land surface and unlike the Antonine Rampart, had not been provided with a stone base. The ditch was about 3m wide and 1.05m in maximum depth and was not interrupted for an entrance, the terminals in either side of the enclosure approaching to within 1.1m of the rear face of the Wall. The interior appeared to have been levelled with layers of turf, thus blocking a culvert in the Wall-base, but there were no signs that it had contained any buildings, nor were there traces of associated structures in the adjacent stretch of the wall; the only datable artefacts were a handful of sherds of black burnished ware. The purpose of the enclosure and its companions therefore remains obscure. Even the question of its physical relationship to the Wall was complicated by the fact that the rear face of the Rampart had been repaired at its junction with the enclosure - the repair probably being necessitated by flood-damage resulting from the blocking of the culvert.

It was, however, possible to determine the approximate date of its construction, for there was evidence to suggest that, although the cutting of the enclosure ditch was secondary to the laying of the Antonine Wall-base, by the time the turf for the fabric of the Wall was being cut, the existence of an enclosure at this point was already anticipated; the actual building of the structure evidently soon followed.

Sponsor: SDD(AM)

TAYSIDE REGION

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

ALDECLUNE (Blair Atholl p) J Triscott

Defended enclosures

NN 894642 Two circular sites, previously classified as a dun and a motte respectively (RCAHMS 1958 were shown by excavation to have been small fortified hilltops of like design, the apparent visible differences being caused by the utilisation of natural topography in the defensive outworks.

The sites lie c 50m apart on the 150m contour of a low fluvio-glacial ridge, running roughly NS along the valley of the river Garry between Killiecrankie and Blair Atholl, the northernmost looking to the S and the southern to the N. Both sites were defended by ditches and upcast banks where necessary, enclosing a dry stone wall, largely robbed in both instances, some 3.5m wide at the base. Facing stone had been imported onto the site, but core material was derived from the ditches. To the rear of this wall, and apparently contemporary with it, a trench c 50cm wide and 700mm deep was designed to carry upright, free-standing timbers. A narrow (c 800mm) entrance through this coincided with that through the wall.

The interiors (15 to 17m diameter) consisted of a perimeter pavement over which a later, rough, wall had been raised against the timbers, within which circles of post-holes represent successive rebuildings of single structures. Rectangular and circular hearths were associated with these,
together with superimposed floor levels.

A number of rotary querns, complete and fragmentary, had been re-used in paving, and a small quantity of spindle whorls and loom weights were recovered. Only four pieces of pre-nineteenth century pottery were found; one small fragment of samian ware, one fragment of wheel turned and two fragments of coarse, hand built pottery. Metal work was only slightly better represented.

Post-occupation detritus, incorporating metal working debris, on the southern site, produced a silver-gilt, penannular, brooch of probable late eighth to early nineteenth century date.

Sponsor: SDD (AM)
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