DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION
IN
SCOTLAND
1985

Edited by
EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT

An annual survey of Scottish Archaeological discoveries, excavation and fieldwork

Published by
THE COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY
SCOTLAND

Contributions should be sent to Mrs E Proudfoot, Hon Editor, Discovery & Excavation in Scotland, St John's House, Medieval History Dept, The University, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AL

ISSN 0419-411X
NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1 Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken - not interim reports.

2 Each item of a contribution should be on a separate page, typed and double spaced.

3 Two copies of each entry are required, one for editing and one for NMRS to check and for their files.

4 The final date for receipt of contributions is OCTOBER 31, but contributions may be forwarded at any time before that date.

5 The Editor reserves the right to shorten contributions.

6 The Editor cannot normally enter into correspondence with Contributors and no proofs will be sent.

7 All enquiries related to published items should be sent directly to the Contributor and not to The Editor.

8 Contributions should be sent to Mrs E V W Proudfoot, Hon Editor, Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, St John's House, Medieval History Dept, The University, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AL.

Please use the following format

REGION

DISTRICT

SITE NAME (Parish) Name of Contributor

Type of site or find

NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) Report

Sponsor: HB & M, Society etc, where appropriate

Name and Address of Contributor
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EDITORIAL

This issue of *Discovery & Excavation in Scotland* is longer than ever in spite every effort on the Editor's part to ensure brevity. This has serious implications for the price of the journal as well as for the production methods, but shows that a great deal of archaeological work is still being carried out in Scotland in spite of the drop in excavations in areas of threat and the current financial constraints.

The extensive LATE ENTRIES Section and a number of contributions received so late they have had to be held back have caused problems, but a more serious difficulty arises from the number of excavations and surveys that have not been reported, even though they were carried out with public funds. Some of the sites at which work was carried out and not reported are Bowmont Valley, Inveresk House, Over Rig, Point of Cott, Ruillon Green, Templewood, Loch Tay Crannog, and no doubt there are others, both publicly and privately sponsored.

Unfortunately the Scottish Bibliography has had to be omitted this year, as the compilers were unable to prepare it in time. However, it is anticipated that a double issue of this valuable list of publications relevant to Scottish archaeology will appear in 1986.

Two name changes should be pointed out, to resolve what may seem to be inconsistencies in the text. During 1985 SOD AM became part of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Division, SOD (HB & M), while the National Museum (NMAS) became part of the Royal Museum of Scotland (RMS). Both organisations continue at the same addresses as before.

Finally, grateful thanks are again due to NMRS, especially to Ian Scott, who checked NGRs and provided missing locational information.

EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT – Editor
SITE AND MONUMENTS RECORD
Archaeological site, documentary, aerial photograph and listed building evidence has been compiled for Berwickshire and much of Ettrick and Lauderdale. Many of the sites are visited to confirm present state and form. A map record to 1:10000 is being compiled. Roxburgh and Tweeddale are being compiled.

Sponsors: Border Burghs Architecture Project (BBAP), Borders Archaeology Group (BAG), Manpower Services Commission (MSC)

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

FAST CASTLE (Coldingham p) K R Murdoch
NT 861 710 Excavations have been completed within the inner lower courtyard with bedrock being uncovered at a maximum depth of 6.2 metres below the original turf. Considerable progress was made in the excavation of the room designated the 'kitchen' to the north of the hall. A large hearth on the north side of the room yielded a jet bead in a higher grey ash layer and a coin, as yet unidentified, sealed below the well fired original clay floor. Removal of a baulk in the SW corner of the room has revealed a doorway with sandstone jambs and threshold still in situ.

Sponsor: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

ETTRICK & LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

BISHOPS HOUSE (Stow p) M Parker
Medieval Occupation
NT 459 445 Excavations at a manorial site of the Bishops of St. Andrews uncovered the remains of a 16th-17th Century building 6.5m by 16.0m externally. Associated goods, gateways and a probably 18th Century cambered cobbled road all post-dated a 4m wide shallow ditch which enclosed the house and neighbouring Church.

Sponsor: BBAP, BAG, MSC.

HILLSLAP TOWER (Melrose p) J Cannell
Late 16th Century Tower House
NT 513 393 During private renovation work, a number of door jamb stones were unearthed while digging foundations for a Garage. A brief excavation was carried out in the barmkin of this 'L' shaped tower of 1585.

Attached to the NW wing were the remains of a two storeyed forebuilding, 3.9m wide by at least 3m long internally. The floor of sandstone slabs packed around with cobbles, survived intact. The entrance was against the tower wall near its main door, and consisted of a raised threshold of worn sandstone slabs 0.9m wide. The outer wall of the building functioned as part of the barmkin, while a probably open forestair against the inner wall gave access to the upper storey.

A substantial cobbled surface with an open drain lay to the north of the tower, extending some 5m beyond the door-jambs find spot. It seems likely that the door-jambs marked the position of the barmkin entrance,
BORDERS

with a considerable metalled area or track outside the defences. The few unstratified finds were consistent with the recorded abandonment of the tower in 1759. RCAHMS Roxburgh, 1956, 292. 
Sponsors: Scottish Development Dept, Historic Buildings and Monuments (HB & M)

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

SPRINGWOOD (Kelso) R Grove
Late Medieval Settlement
NT 722 334 An area of 40m by 30m is under excavation on the possible site of a suburb of Roxburgh or a neighbouring village. Lower courses and foundations of stone walls have been revealed, probably belonging to 3 properties. Pottery indicates a 13th-14th Century date.
Sponsor: BBAP, BAG, MSC.

JEDBURGH FRIARY (Jedburgh) J Todd
Late Medieval Friary
NT 650 207 Excavations finished in July 1985 on the site of an Observantine Franciscan Friary, founded in c.1503. An area of 55m by 45m was opened allowing full excavation of the stone built N and E Ranges. The substantial Church was to the S of the cloister garth and much of it lies under modern buildings. The timber (possible) W Range had Post-Reformation occupation features. The stone-lined main drain runs past the east end of the Church to a possible reredorter. Further 4 refuse pits have been examined.
Sponsor: BBAP, BAG, MSC.

FLOORS CASTLE, Lodge Park (Kelso) J Clark
Medieval Settlement
NT 719 344 Excavation in the grounds of Floors Castle (by kind permission from the Duke of Roxburghe) on the site of the deserted medieval Burgh of Wester Kelso have exposed a stone-lined medieval well, 1.4m deep, a stone-lined Post-Medieval slurry pit and a medieval boundary ditch and wall.
Sponsor: BBAP, BAG, MSC.

ALLAN WATER (Teviothead) J S Rideout
Settlement and Enclosure
NT 467 055 Scheduled Monument Consent was granted to the landowner to permit limited land improvements. In advance of this work a trench 24m long and 1.5m wide was opened across the outer (earlier) enclosure in the NW corner of the site. The section showed an outer bank c 3m wide and c 0.4m high; and inner bank c 4m wide and c 0.35m high and a 'V' sectioned medial ditch c 5m wide and c 2.5m deep. The ditch has filled naturally with silts and clays to a depth of c 1.5m. Within the enclosure was a low bank c 3m wide and c 0.3m high, not recorded on earlier plans. Between this bank and the enclosure bank was a shallow 'V' sectioned ditch. No finds were recovered.
Sponsor: HB & M (CEU)

DUNION HILL (Bedrule) J S Rideout
Fort
NT 626 191 A second season was carried out in October 1985. The 3 areas opened last year (Discovery Excav Scot 1984 p2) were merged to form...
one large area and excavation of 4 of the 5 houses continued. House 1 had an internal post ring, evidence of a timber outer wall and a drainage ditch cut into the back slope of the platform scoop. House 2 also had a post ring but had a rough wall face built against the back slope, possibly with a timber wall in front of it. House 3 on a platform cut into the basalt plug had no internal postholes and no traces of a timber outer wall were found. House 4 had an internal post ring and a back wall similar to House 2 but projecting out of the hillside as free-standing walls. This outer wall continued around the front of the platform as a timber wall bedded in an arc of ring-groove. The back wall of the house survived to c 1.65m above the platform, probably its original height.

The evidence from all 4 houses suggests that the floors were in 3 tiers; a lower paved arc at the front, a higher made-up arc at the back, both in the space between the post ring and the outer wall, and an intermediate level within the post ring. The 'boundary' walls running around the platforms showed evidence of realignment. Fragments of other, earlier and later, house platforms were found at the limits of the area of excavation. Of the few finds recovered the most noteworthy is a blue and yellow glass bead.

Sponsor: HB & M (CEU)

TWEDDALE DISTRICT

BRIDGEGATE (Peebles p) M Parker
Foundations, pottery
NT 252 405 Excavations within the area of the medieval Burgh are beginning and have uncovered an 18th Century stone cottage and layers containing 16th-17th Century pottery.
Sponsor: BBAP, BAG, MSC.

KINGS MEADOWS (Peebles p) D Fine
Short Cist
NT 258 399 A rectangular gravel-floored stone cist 1.6m by 0.9m by 0.7m was excavated after its discovery during construction work. It contained teeth and bone fragments from a crouched inhumation, probably female aged 25-30, with 2 small flints. A pock marked ring was found on a side wall stone.
Sponsor: BBAP, BAG, MSC.

ROUGH SIDE (Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho p) P Hill
Hilltop settlement
NT 092 335 The western part of the 'unfinished hillfort' at Rough Side was damaged by forestry ploughing in the spring of 1985 and has since been repaired by the forestry company. A survey to record the damage revealed traces of a palisade bedding trench associated with the inner bank and the remains of two ring ditch houses within the enclosure. An insubstantial bank postdating the palisade represents a second phase of enclosure. A terraced trackway enters the site from the N. The original RCAHMS survey indicates that this predates the palisaded enclosure although the relationship has now been obscured by ploughing. The chronological relationship between the incomplete univallate defence and the structures on the inner part of the site is uncertain. A plan of the site showing the furrow damage has been lodged with the NMRS.
Sponsor: HB & M(CEU)
CRINGLETIE RIG (Eddleston p)
Stone Setting, Mound, Linear Ditch.
NT 222 443 Excavation revealed the remains of an unusual group of features damaged by a roadside quarry. The principal structure was a polygonal stone setting surrounding a concave surface containing post-holes and charcoal spreads. The hollow was subsequently filled with boulders and the entire structure was covered with a low mound of gravelly soil. A linear ditch running beside the setting was overlain by a small hearth. The purpose of these remains is uncertain although radiocarbon dating will indicate their period which may suggest a context for them.
Sponsor: HB & M (CEU)

CENTRAL REGION

CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT

CRAIGRIE (Clackmannan p)
Industrial Waste, etc. D Sloan
NS 902 920 Investigation of a site reported as a possible shell midden showed no evidence for midden deposits, however a large expanse of slag and industrial waste was noted.
Sponsor: Committee for Early Coastal Archaeology (CECA)

SAUCHIE TOWER (Alloa p) J Cannell
15th Century Tower
NS 896 957 Alterations planned during forthcoming private renovation work initiated two short excavations at this substantial rectangular tower on the outskirts of Alloa.

The basement, 8m NS by 5.5m EW internally, had a stone sided well build into its S wall. A stone capped culvert had been cut through the original tamped-clay floor, taking overflow from the well into a sump against the east wall. A stone and brick floor was added at the north end, with a stone path running alongside the east wall. Mixed deposits of coal, silts and clay containing late medieval pottery overlay much of the room. A mural chamber had a mortar floor overlain by a rough flagged surface, with a number of iron fittings in the wall.

An entresol level a mural chamber with a large fireplace had been re-fitted with stone domed oven and contemporary red brick floor.

A floor of dressed sandstone flags survived virtually intact at Hall level, with a private mural chamber showing considerable evidence of wall fittings.

A flagged surface lay immediately outside the basement level entrance in the west wall; in the north wall an arched garderobe exit led into a culvert overlain by a contemporary cobbled surface. A later cobbled floor overlay these features. Both surfaces are likely to be associated with two phases of outbuildings, shadows of which can be seen against the north tower wall. Two phases of stone revetting, the later associated with a drain, were examined at the edge of a steep gorge c 25m north of the tower.
Sponsor: HB & M
CENTRAL

FALKIRK DISTRICT

UNDERWOOD LOCK (Falkirk p) G B Bailey
Line of Antonine Wall, Loch 17, Forth & Clyde Canal.
NS 805 789 An average of 30cm of topsoil was removed from the area between the S lock wall and the B816 (Seabegs Road) as preparation for the construction of a car park. To the W and E the line of the Wall Ditch is clearly visible as a pronounced hollow, but no sign of it appeared in the redevelopment area due to earlier disturbance associated with the construction of the lock. Watching brief.
Sponsor: Falkirk Museum

VICAR STREET (Falkirk p)
Post-Medieval Urban Expansion
NS 888 800 Excavation at the junction of Vicar Street-Bank Street revealed that this part of the town had not been developed until the late 16th Century. Above the natural deposits of sand lay a 30cm deep cultivation soil containing 14th-15th Century pottery. The top of this layer had been truncated by later development and cut by the foundations of various stone structures. The earliest of these consisted of very massive dry, and clay bonded stone foundations. Only the SE corner of the building was found, the south wall extending westward under the modern Vicar Street. To the N the building had been terraced into the hill slope. Later, the building was extended southwards along Vicar Street, this time using mortared foundations containing large stone slabs. The extension was eventually connected to another building to the rear by clay bonded walls. The rear building clearly predated the Falkirk Union Bank building of 1805 and, like it, only had shallow foundations. It fronted on to Bank Street but was set well away from the present street frontage of 1784.
Amongst the finds was an almost complete bowl with stamped decoration and internal green glaze, probably 16th Century in date.
Sponsor: Falkirk Museum

KEMPER AVENUE (Falkirk p)
Possible line of Military Way, Antonine Wall.
NS 892 795 A watching brief was maintained on the gas pipeline installation from the Leishman Tower to Finistore Avenue. The line thus passes some 10m to the south of the trial excavation recorded by D F Devereux (Discovery Excav Scot 1984). Again, there was no sign of Roman activity in the area although a thin spread of burnt sandstone chippings overlying a natural bank of gravel some 25m to the south of the line of the Wall may represent the Military Way.
Sponsor: Falkirk Museum

MURBILLS ANNEXE (Falkirk p)
Pottery from Roman Fort Annexe, Antonine Wall.
NS 916 794 A number of sherds of Roman pottery found in Sandyloan Crescent were donated to Falkirk Museum. The pottery includes some Verulamian Region Ware as well as the more common second century material such as BB2.
Sponsor: Falkirk Museum

NETHER KINNEIL (Bo'ness and Carriden p) D Sloan
Shell Midden
CENTRAL

NS 958 800 Fieldwork has shown that there is an earlier midden behind the main site (Proc Prehist Soc 46, 364-365), and that the midden deposits continue a further 70m to the east of the area shown in the plan published in 1982 (Current Archaeology, 84, 13-15).
Sponsor: CECA

INVERAVON (Bo'ness and Carriden p)
Shell Midden
NS 953 798 Radiocarbon dates of 4820±60 BC (GU-1885), 5435±60 BC (GU-1886) and 5110±60 BC (GU-1887) were obtained following pipeline damage in 1983 (Discovery Excav Scot 1983).
Sponsor: CECA

POLMOUTHILL (Grangemouth p)
Shell Midden
NS 948 796 Fieldwork has suggested that there may be surviving in situ deposits from this site, thought to have been totally destroyed in 1940 (Proc Soc Antlia Scot 80, 135-139). Further apparently in situ midden deposits were noted at NS 949 796 and NS 9485 7965.
Sponsor: CECA

LITTLE KERSE (Grangemouth p)
Shell Midden
NS 940 794 Shell midden deposits noted at the foot of the fossil sea cliff at this point. A fairly major shell midden seems to be indicated.
Sponsor: CECA

MILLHALL (Grangemouth p)
Shell Midden
NS 939 794 On the opposite bank of the Millhall Burn from the Little Kerse site (NS 940 794), extensive midden deposits.
Sponsor: CECA

CADGER'S BRAE (Grangemouth p)
Shell Midden
NS 940 794 This shell midden, first suggested by a shell sample and unreferenced photograph in the archive of Falkirk Museum, was identified at the above point. A radiocarbon date of 5130±60 BC (GU-1884) was obtained by courtesy of SDD (AM).
Sponsor: CECA

MUHRILLS (Grangemouth p)
Shell Midden
NS 921 797 This shell midden, fleetingly referred to by R B K Stevenson (Proc Soc Antlia Scot 80, 1946, 137), was identified at this point. The midden spread is extensive (NS 923 796).
Sponsor: CECA

MUHRILLS (Grangemouth p)
Linear Soilmark
NS 921 799 To the north of the shell midden (NS 921 797), a linear soilmark running parallel to the fossil seacmill. A piece of 14th-15th Century AD pottery was recovered from this field.
Sponsor: CECA
MUMRILLS (Grangemouth p)
Broad Rig
NS 923 795 Traces of ploughed-out broad rig are visible in this field.
Sponsor: CECA

DEIL’S BURN (Bo'ness and Carriden p)
Probable shell midden
NS 978 806 Midden material was recovered from this area of woodland.
Possibly an extensive shell midden contiguous with Shell Bank site NS 976 805.
Sponsor: CECA

SHELL BANK (Bo'ness and Carriden p)
Natural Deposit, or possible Shell Midden
NS 976 805 Molluscan samples were recovered from the garden area of
this cottage. These suggest that the material is of natural origin,
although there may be an element of shell midden involved.
Sponsor: CECA

EAST KERSE (Bo'ness and Carriden p)
Shell Middens
NS 9696 8032 Extensive shell midden deposits, on an unusually steep
area of fossil cliff. The midden spread extends surprisingly far up the
cliff.
NS 9674 8025 A second shell midden, visible as a low mound c 2m high at
the base of the sea cliff.
NS 9666 8024 Further midden deposits visible at this point. Possibly
part of the above.
Sponsor: CECA

NORTH FOOT (Grangemouth p)
Probable Shell Midden
NS 944 795 Shell midden material observed in the section of a quarry,
confirming a verbal report received during the 1979 excavations at
Nether Kinneil. Further shell deposits are visible at NS 942 795,
although these may be natural in origin, or a mixture of man-made and
natural deposits.
Sponsor: CECA

KINNEIL (Bo'ness and Carriden p)
Undiagnosed Deposit
NS 960 801 A band of oyster shell is exposed in the south section of
the A904 road. It is not known whether this represents a natural deposit
or a shell midden.
Sponsor: CECA

INVERAVON (Bo'ness and Carriden p)
Undiagnosed Deposit
NS 955 799 A large quantity of oyster shell is exposed in the south
section of the B904 road. This cannot be interpreted as either shell
midden or natural deposit.
Sponsor: CECA

KERSE OF KINNEIL (Bo'ness and Carriden p)
Shell Midden
CENTRAL

NS 964 813. Research suggests that this site, noted by Callander (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 63, 1929, 314-5), cannot have been a shell midden, but must have formed part of a natural oyster bed.

Sponsor: CECA

ALLANDALE, DUNDAS COTTAGES (Falkirk p) L J F Keppie, J J Walker

Antonine Wall NS 793 785 A stretch of 17m of the stone base of the Antonine Wall was cleared, prior to housebuilding. The base proved to have been considerably damaged over the years, especially by two sewer pipes running along its length. Both kerbs had been robbed away. The base was crossed by a culvert, of which four capstones remained in situ. The turf superstructure survived to a height of 0.25m. Some 50 fragments of Roman pottery, from at least three vessels in Black-burnished fabric, were recovered. The S edge of the Antonine ditch was located at a distance of c 6.5m from the base. Wall and ditch lay on the alignment shown on current OS maps. A bungalow now stands on the site.

Sponsor: HB & M

BRIDGENESS TOWER (Bo’ness p) G B Bailey

Start of Antonine Wall, Roman Legionary Tablet.

NT 013 815 Excavation was carried out by Falkirk Museum on behalf of the HB & M along the OS line of the Antonine Wall in the vicinity of Bridgeness Tower, prior to the redevelopment of the area. Three trenches were cut perpendicular to the designated line with the aid of a mechanical excavator. The most southerly of these hit bedrock immediately underlying the tennis courts, demonstrating the recent terracing of the promontory. The second trench, to the N of the tennis courts, reached bedrock at a depth of 2.1m. Most of the overburden was derived from the recent industrial use of the area but a distinct and continuous cultivation soil, some 40cm thick, lay immediately above bedrock. This contained no Roman material or structures and the bedrock had not been cut into. The third trench lay some 5m to the S of the find spot of the Legionary tablet. The area had been heavily disturbed in modern times, and no other stratigraphy was encountered.

A hand-dug trench was excavated immediately behind the monument commemorating the discovery of the Bridgeness tablet, and adjacent to the find spot indicated on the OS maps. At a depth of 1.5m to 1.8m a layer of sandstone cobbles was bordered by a kerb of large squared stones and a length of drystone wall. Under the tumble from the wall 14th to 15th Century pottery was recovered. This would seem to indicate that the Legionary tablet had been brought to the site at a later date.

Sponsor: HB & M and Falkirk Museum.

STIRLING DISTRICT

BANNOCKBURN (St Ninians p) J S Rideout

Fort

NS 816 904 A second season of excavation was undertaken in April and May 1985 on the promontory fort in the field to the S of the 1982 excavation (Discovery Excav Scot 1982, p6). Aerial photographs show that at least 5 ditches lay to the S of the ditch discovered in 1982. A large area was opened over the defences and presumed entrance revealing 7 ditches, 5 trenches for palisades or rampart revetments and 2 post align-
ments belonging to several phases of defence construction. The nature of
the natural sand had caused rapid silting of the ditches and most showed
evidence of recutting. Finds from the ditches include many sherds of
large course vessels of Iron Age date. The main approach to the fort was
along the E shoulder of the promontory where erosion has resulted in
severe truncation and loss of entrance features. This erosion has caused
a very deep build-up of soil in the gully to the E burying ditches and
ramparts and forming a complex stratigraphy first noted in 1982.

A ring-groove house, replaced by a second one, was found to the S of the
defences, on the line of the main approach and 2 four-post structures lay
to the W of them. A possible third ring-groove house lay immediately to
the N of the outermost ditch. The houses and outer lines of defence have
been damaged by medieval ring and furrow cultivation.

Sponsor: HB & M - CEU

STIRLING BURGH AND PARISH
Flint Scraper, Back Walk.
NS 789 940 A 'D' shaped flint scraper from re-deposited scree material
below Stirling Castle; at present in the Stirling Smith Art Gallery and
Museum.

STIRLING BURGH - HAZELBANK GARDENS
Quartz Arrowhead
NS 794 949 An Early/Middle Bronze Age Arrowhead of veined Quartz was
found in a garden in Stirling. The object is in the possession of the
finder.

BLARNABOARD (Drymen p)
Cup and Ring Marked Stone
NS 508 977 One cup and four rings on a sandstone slab found in the
farmyard.

NETHER GLENNY (Port of Menteith p)
Cup and Ring Marked Stone
NN 568 027 One cup and four rings.

STRATHBLANE (Strathblane p)
Grave Slab
NS 563 793 During works to extend the chancel platform of the parish
Church part of a grave slab bearing the date 1604, and inscribed below
with the letter L was uncovered. The rest of the slab was not available
for inspection, being sealed by tiles.

DUNBLANE

HOLME HILL (Dunblane & Lecropt p)
Trial Excavation
NN 783 014 A trial excavation took place in advance of development by
Northern Retirement Homes Ltd. The site lay on the lower slopes of Holme
Hill, in open pasture. A machine trench 18m long was dug, and revealed
natural gravel under 0.5m by 0.8m of a natural soil profile. No
structures or man-made objects were found.
Sponsor: SUAT, HB & M.
CENTRAL/DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

SINCLAIR STREET

During site re-development works the outer wall face of a house, gable-end on to Sinclair Street was revealed. The wall was approximately 6.4m long with a maximum height of 2.08m. It contained two doorway entrances with chamfered jambs but showed no other architectural features. The NE end of the building was cut into the hill slope and seemed to be linked to a retaining wall at right angles which was unfortunately much disturbed by mechanical excavation. No small finds were made. The building probably dates to the 18th Century; the site was infilled to form a walled garden for Holmehill House which was built around 1826.

ROMAN ROAD SURVEY

DRUMQUHASSLE FORT - MALLING FORT (Drymen p)
Likeliest initial course that from NS 484 875 to NS 487 887 to NS 488 907 to NS 487 912. Course E of Gateside and Blarnaivaid a right-of-way. NE of Blarnaivaid barely-discernible mound, 7 paces wide, C 40 paces E of the West Highland Way. (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 3; Western Naturalist 1975, 4, 79).

NS 518 962 to NS 521 966 Recent ploughing of old road on shelf alongside field boundary has, for half its length, left dense and sharp-edged concentration of stones, 4 paces wide.

MALLING FORT (Port of Menteith p)
NN 559 002 to NN 5560 0025 High mound, then intermittent agger, pointing NW, then WNW, then NW again towards flat-topped eminence at NN 556 004, c 100 ft above lakeside fort.

MALLING FORT - BOCHASTLE FORT (Callander p)
NN 580 047 to NN 584 051 Intermittent signs suggestive of ruined Roman road. Course marked as path on some OS maps. (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 3).

BOCHASTLE FORT - DALGINROSS FORT (Callander p)
Roman Road Survey
NN 617 084 to NN 619 086 to NN 618 087 to NN 623 089 (Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 43)

NN 6200 0875 Forestry road exposure of compact mixture, surrounded by earth, of cobbles, stones, pebbles and clay, 30 ins high, 8 paces wide, and cambered.

NN 623 089 Agger, 6 paces wide, from dyke to summit of wood.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

WIGTOWN, STEWARTRY & NITHSDALE DISTRICTS

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

In 1984 some twenty-five sites, both earthworks and cropmarks, were photographed in the Wigtown and Stewartry and Nithsdale districts.
Approximately 30% of the sites were new and a catalogue is available from W S Hanson, or may be consulted in NMRS.

**Wigtown District**

**Barhobble (Mochrum p)**

Medieval and possible Dark Age Site

NX 310 494 Further excavations showed that the straight side of the 'D' shaped enclosure wall was erected during and over an early medieval settlement site with substantial paved areas. It may therefore have reduced in size an earlier circular enclosure. Additional finds include sherds believed to be 12th and 13th Century, a bronze crotal bell and evidence of iron working. The building within the enclosure is of at least three phases.

**Derrie (Mochrum p)**

Standing Stone and Flint Scatter

NX 325 497 Ploughing round the Carlin Stone (RCAHMS 1912 Wigtownshire, No 230) dislodged a greywacke stone 0.6m high, 1.2m of the Carlin stone, possibly a survivor of a circle round the latter, (OS Name Book and Trans Dumfriesshire Galloway Natur Hist Antiq Soc, Vol 56, 21). A scatter of 20 flints adjoined the postulated circle to the SW.

**Bladnoch (Kirkinner p)**

Mesolithic Site

NX 418 540 About 200 flints collected on the upper terrace on the south bank of the River Bladnoch adjacent to 'Croft Bank'.

**Portyerrock (Whithorn p)**

Mesolithic and Neolithic Site

NX 473 390 About 200 flints on a site adjoining the river Ket; mostly mesolithic, but some neolithic including a leaf-shaped and a possible top-sided arrowhead. With Mrs C Vance, Portyerrock.

**West Crosherie (Kirkcowan p)**

Cross Slab

NX 330 600 A sculptured stone mentioned in Rev G Wilson's manuscript notebook (Soc Antiq Scot MS 578 p428) as having been built into the gable wall of the barn at West Crosherie Farm before 1886, has been recognised as a cross slab of the Whithorn School, of possible 10th Century date. The slab is set on its side, 1.08m above ground level in the exterior of the north gable, and measures 0.93m by 0.30m. The edges have been cut down and the surface is partly worn, but the disc head and loose, medially incised interlace are clearly recognisable. Wilson stated that the stone had previously formed the lintel of a cottage in an adjacent field. A photograph has been lodged with the NMRS.

**Stewartry District**

**Loch Doon Starr 1 (Carsphairn p)**

Mesolithic Flint and Chert Lithics

NX 488 933 Lithic scatter, including in situ examples exposed in high water bank section. Environmental sample taken.
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY/FIFE

TOWNHEAD FARM (Kirkcudbright p)  R W B Morris
Cup-and-Ring Marked Outcrop
NX 697 470 Two-cups-and-three-rings, maximum diameter 8 ins, depth
quarter inch; connected by wide very shallow groove with deeper, narrow
groove from N figure to rock edge, on horizontal outcrop 40 yds E by S of
gate in temporary fence sub-dividing field, and 175 yds due E of Townhead
1 site. This must be very near Townhead 3 site, now covered over.

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

ANNAN HILL (Annan p)  L J F Keppie
Roman Temporary Camp
NY 192 654 A week long excavation has examined parts of the E and S
sides of a camp found from the air in 1958, prior to house building.
(Discovery Excav Scot 1966, 20). The camp was defended by a ditch 2.2m
wide and 0.7m deep; at one point a low counterscarp bank was located,
but no trace remained of a rampart, except that turfwork found in the
ditch may have derived from it. Particular attention was paid to the
likely site of the E gate of the camp, and the ditch terminal on the S
side of the gateway was located (the other terminal lay outwith the
threatened area). Numerous postholes were found near the gateway, but no
particular pattern was evident and a Roman date is not certain. A melon-
bead of greenish glass-paste was the only find.
Sponsor: HB & M

DOUGLEN (Westerkirk p)  J Cannell
Deserted Settlement
NY 339 891 Douglen is one of a large number of rectangular platform
settlements recently recorded in S Scotland. It was noted in 1654 and
abandoned before 1810. A short excavation was mounted in advance of land
improvement.

One platform was fully excavated. It contained the lower few courses of
a rectangular dry-stone building, 5.5m NS by 3.0m EW internally, at
right-angles to the slope, with walls 0.6m wide. The entrance, half way
down the east wall, was 0.7, wide with an outer porch and steps leading
down to the interior. A simple capped drain ran close to the west wall,
leading out under the S wall. A crescent-shape of 10 stakeholes inside
the SE corner may mark a feeding stall of some sort, while a contemporary
post-hole in the SW corner may indicate a timber element to the building.

Some 8m S, downhill, part of another platform was examined. The
fragmentary remains formed a building c 9m NS by c 5m EW, with walls
perhaps 0.8m wide and with a drain running obliquely across the bedrock
cut terrace. The interior seemed to have been re-used as an open yard.

Running EW between the two buildings, a pebbly trackway was overlain by
an abandoned field boundary.

There are at least 3 similar buildings, 4 other platforms, field systems
and evidence of man-made watercourses in the immediate vicinity. A few
fragments of bottle glass from topsoil were the only finds.
Sponsor HB & M

FIFE REGION
DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

TORYBURN (Torryburn p)  D Sloan
Shell Middens
NT 028 854 An extensive midden scatter was noted at this point, extending from the base of the fossil seacliff to the top. A fine retouched quartz scraper was recovered, together with many possibly worked pieces of quartz and flint.

NT 031 853 Further midden material was noted at this point.

NT 032 852 A few traces of midden material.

NT 028 855 Traces of shell midden material.
Sponsor: CECA

TULLIALLAN (Tulliallan p)
Possible Cist
NS 933 886 Investigation of a site reported as a possible shell midden showed no evidence for midden deposits, however a scatter of slabby stone and one massive slab may indicate a possible cist.
Sponsor: CECA

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

BALFARG (Markinch p)  G J Barclay, P N Tavener
Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Ceremonial Complex
NO 283 031 The excavation was completed. The whole area threatened by housing development was sampled. A concentration of Middle Neolithic activity was found to the W of the henge excavated by Mercer (Proc Soc Antiqu Scot 1981). The excavation of the ring cairn, cairns and ring enclosure found in 1984 was completed. The second timber structure was excavated. Grooved ware sherds were recovered from it. This structure was more complete than the first; both ends survived. It measured c 18.5m long by c 9.2m wide.

Medieval Mill Lade and Possible Settlement
NO 284 029 Immediately to the W of the A92 and crossing the ring cairn is a mill lade. Quantities of 13th Century pottery and metalwork were found in part of it, next to the remains, indicated by stone walls and iron nails, of a sluice mechanism. To the E of the A92 and to the S of the stone circle excavated by Ritchie (Archaeol J 1974), the sampling conducted close to the line of the proposed re-alignment of the road revealed the remains of structures apparently of the 13th Century. An interim report of the work of the fifth season will be available from the authors in the near future.
Sponsor: HB & M

WEMYSS FORESHORE  E Proudfoot
Midden
NT 348 974 Further erosion of the foreshore has resulted in considerable quantities of bone and several artifacts being exposed. Sections were excavated by E Mackie and W Hanson, as well as by Fife Archaeological Index.

NE FIFE DISTRICT
Excavations in advance of a housing development were carried out between February and April 1985. The area had been badly damaged by recent demolition of standing buildings. However some medieval features were located cut into the exposed natural sand. A possible corn dryer was located at the back of the plot 52m S of the Market Street frontage. The badly damaged remains of a stone floor and clay bonded walls were located in this feature. The other features included a possible well, a property boundary running S from Market Street and a pit. The possible corn dryer produced a piece of red painted Pingsdorf ware pottery of 12th Century date amongst a group of White Gritty wares. A small assemblage of White Gritty wares was recovered from the rest of the site coming in the main from truncated layers of garden soil similar to those encountered on the Wm Low site.

Sponsors: Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust (SUAT): HB & M

Excavations in advance of a supermarket extension by Wm Low & Co were undertaken between February and April 1985. Three trenches were excavated in the back garden of 134 Market Street. A sequence of medieval occupation from the 13th-15th Centuries was recovered. The back end of a possible timber structure was revealed 22m S of the Market Street frontage. Associated with this building were a corn dryer containing carbonised cereal grain and a possible well. The timber building was superseded by a large well 2.6m deep which produced pottery of 14th Century date. The well was replaced by two possible metal working hearths of late 14th Century date. These hearths were then replaced by a stone building with a clay floor of possible late 15th Century date. All the medieval deposits were sealed by a 1.5m deep dump of garden soil. The final sequence of use identified were a series of parallel cultivation slots of possible 18th-19th Century date similar to those recovered under the Cinema House in North Street. Finds from the site include a large assemblage of medieval pottery, mainly of White Gritty type, with some French and Scarborough wares. Other finds included two silver engraved cut pennies of late 12th-13th Centuries, a decorated clay spindle whorl and several other copper alloy objects.

Sponsors: SUAT, HB & M

Monitoring of construction work for a new music school in the playground of St Leonards School was carried out in July 1985. The cutting of foundation trenches by the developers revealed the foundations of the N and S walls of a large stone building. The two walls ran on an EW alignment and were 5.10m apart. The two walls were sealed under a large deposit of rubble and mortar some 1.6m below the playground. The fragmentary remains of a possible clay floor were revealed under the dump of rubble. The most interesting discovery was 271 pieces from at least two bell moulds. Many of the pieces retained the impression of a textile bandage used to reinforce the mould before it was fired. Unfortunately the pieces may be too small to attempt a reconstruction.

The location of the mould fragments within the building may suggest that
it had a bell tower as bells were normally made as close as possible to
where they would finally hang. Other finds recovered include medieval
window glass, window lead and a few sherds of medieval pottery. The
stone building recovered was almost certainly part of the Abbot's Guest
Hall of the Augustinian Priory.
Sponsors: HB & M

129 SOUTH STREET

Furrows, Burned Layer.
NO 508 166 During alterations to the street front of the property a
large hole was dug into the floor, revealing about 1m of deposit over
sand. Below the 40cm of upper dirty brown sandy soil was a dark soil
layer which appeared burned; at the base of this layer irregular cuts of
plough furrows could be seen.

15 CHURCH STREET

Foundations
NO 509 166 During rebuilding of the back premises of this property the
floor was removed, revealing a deposit of dark soil, at least 1m in
depth. Substantial stone foundations in the NE corner of the property
were not on the present building line.

1 CHURCH SQUARE

NO 509 166 Pottery, glass and other items were reported in a deep
deposit of black soil when this property was renovated. Human bone was
also reported, but not seen by FA1.
Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index

HALLOWHILL (St. Andrews & St. Leonards p)

C14 Dates
NO 4940 1565 C14 dates for the long cist cemetery at Hallowhill
(Discovery Excav Scot 1976, 33) have been received. 20 dates from bone
collagen range from 1490 ± 55 bp to 1155 ± 70 bp and 1 date from charcoal
gives 2000 ± 60 bp, uncalibrated.

UPPER KENLY FARM (Kingsbarns p)

Short Cist, Food Vessel.
NO 571 124 At the highest point on a natural knoll at 200 ft OD the
capstone of a short cist was dislodged during ploughing. This was
reported to the Fife Archaeological Index who excavated the cist. The
sandstone capstone measured 1.5m by 1.05m by 0.12m. The cist was well-
constructed, aligned EW, was built of sandstone and measured 1m by 0.6m
by 0.5m deep internally. The capstone had fitted tightly and little soil
had filtered into the cist though it became filled with ploughsoil when
the capstone was dislodged. Because of the acid soil conditions no
burial had survived. Lying against the S side of the cist was a finely
made cord-decorated bowl Food Vessel of pink-buff fabric. This has been
deposited in the St Andrews University Archaeological Museum. The cist
has been dismantled and the stones put in store for future reconstruction
and display.
Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index

CASSINDONALD FARM (Cameron p)

Rig and Furrow
NO 463 127 On a N facing slope at approximately 500 ft OD extensive rig
and furrow cultivation is preserved on two alignments. To the E the rigs
MASSENEY BRAES, Lundin Links (Largo p)
Cairn, Cists.
NO 413 025 The Masseney Braes Iron Age Cemetery has now been stabilised by planting grass, and fencing, though the N side of the site is outside the enclosure and is subject to considerable erosion. This is partly because a footpath runs along the coast here. A small cairn and two probable cists are eroding beside the path. The half mill stone (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 8) came from the edge of the eroding cairn. It is not known whether these features were recorded in the excavations (Discovery Excav Scot 1967, 26) or whether they are additional features.
Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index

CAIRNFIELD MUIR, Lower Melville Wood (Collessie p)
Enclosure
NO 302 114 An enclosure was reported in this area by D Turner of Ladybank several years ago, but tree cover obscured the site. When the area was stripped of trees prior to proposed gravel extraction in 1985 the site could be clearly seen, and has been preserved by the owner, Fife Sand and Gravel Company. The enclosure is an ovoid, flattened at the S-end approximately 110m by 40m; entrance obscured by a track, at SE corner; ditch approximately 1m deep by 2m wide; low internal bank; and 2 mounds, which are probably natural.
Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index

ST MONANCE (St Monance p) OH Lewis
Salt Pans
NO 533 018 Coastal erosion threatened the easternmost of a series of nine 18th Century salt pans, about 0.5km E of St. Monance. Excavation revealed a panhouse, approximately 9m square and surviving to a maximum height of about 1.5m. Within the building intense heat had necessitated numerous repairs to the masonry upon which the pans had stood. Coal, from a nearby mine, was introduced into the furnace via a narrow passage presumably leading from the forehouse which was outwith the area of excavation. There was no evidence of a chimney at the excavated level. Ancillary structures in the vicinity included bucket pots and a windmill for pumping sea water up to the level of the pans.
Sponsor: HB & M

GRAMPION REGION

BANFF & Buchan District

BANFF BURGH & PARISH
CARMELITE STREET D W Hall
Trial Excavation, Pottery.
NO 690 640 Monitoring of construction trenches for a new supermarket in the vicinity of the Carmelite Friary was carried out in June 1985. Natural gravel and sand was reached at 0.2m below modern ground level on Carmelite Street. At the back of the site a 2m thick deposit of garden soil containing occasional sherds of medieval pottery was revealed. No structures or features relating to the Friary were recovered.
OLD MARKET STREET/BRIDGE ROAD

Culverts
NJ 692 639 Two tunnels were found running c EW then diverging beneath the corner of the road and heading towards the river. Each was 0.61m by 1.52m high internally and had side walls of random rubble set in a gritty mortar. A deposit of 0.51m of dark clayey silt lay on the floor. The tunnels were linked by a cross chamber. A red sandstone slab with a rebate and two metal pins and other shaped stones were also found within the tunnels.

Sponsor: (GRC)

FYVIE CASTLE (Fyvie p)

Curtain Wall
NJ 764 393 Excavation 12m N of the Preston Tower has revealed the footings of a massive wall, 2.9m thick, of heathens set in grey mortar, which appears to have formed the east side of an early curtain wall. Its outer face has been repaired with a patch of flat slabs bound with yellow mortar. The footings of a wall, 0.7m thick, set in yellow clay and forming the west side of a range of buildings, c 3.8m wide, against the curtain wall were also found.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council (GRC)

WOODSIDE, DELGAY (Turriff p)

Ring Cairn, possible.
NJ 738 502 On gently rising ground a recently ploughed patch of field gathered stones c 25m in diameter with a very slight hollow c 2m in diameter in the centre. Overall the feature is c 0.2m in height and contains several lumps of quartzite up to 0.3m in diameter.

Sponsor: GRC

GORDON DISTRICT

CAIRNHEAD WOOD (Glass p)

Kerb Cairn
NJ 418 360 On a hill shoulder with wide views to S and W, a low cairn, c 5.5m in diameter and c 0.3m high, with a substantial kerb.

Sponsor: GRC

TILLYTARMONT (Cairnie p)

Pictish Stone
NJ 529 464 Tillytarmont No 1 ('goose stone' : Discovery Excav Scot, 1984, 11) has now been moved to the Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen.

Sponsor: GRC: University of Aberdeen

MAIN OF WATERTON (Ellon p)

Mesolithic Rockshelter, possible.
NJ 9888 3005 Master David Sneddon discovered what is apparently the entrance to a small cave on a south facing terrace on the north bank of the Ythan. The entrance has been blocked up by dry stonework (c 1750). Mesolithic flints (cores, tools, arrowheads and flakes) have been found in the vicinity. Cave is possibly the location of Flint Smithy supposed to exist near NJ 989 300. (Material with Sneddon family)
KINROSS & DEESIDE DISTRICT

DUNNOTTAR CASTLE (Dunottar p) L Alcock
Late Medieval Fortifications
NO 881 838 Excavation was undertaken to seek evidence for the historically documented Pictish Fort of Dun Foither. A trench was cut through the NW rampart of the Castle. Medieval tip deposits, incorporating pottery dating from the late 12th Century onwards, a coin lost about 1500 and a cannon breech block, lay directly on the bedrock. The implication is that any pre-existing soil covering must have been cleared away, and with it any possible early defences. Above this was a post-medieval artillery defence and an associated cannon fragment.

DUNNOTTAR 2
Small undated Settlement and Post-Medieval Siege Works
NO 879 839 A trench was cut across the bank and ditch of a small defensive earthwork overlooking the Castle. Cut into the sub-soil were several stone-packed post-holes, but no building plans could be determined. The only associated finds of iron and slag were undatable. A late medieval cultivation horizon had developed above, overlying which was a post-medieval revetted rampart and ditch, possibly related to the siege of 1651-52. At the bottom of the ditch were a stone-lined drain and several well-preserved timber planks.

Illustrated interim report on Dunnottar and Urquhart [p 23] available from the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, price £1. Sponsors: Hunter Archaeological Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and the University of Glasgow.

BEATTIES HILL (Fetteresso p) I A G Shepherd
Short Cists
NO 849 860 Two cists were destroyed during the removal for road material of a natural gravel hillock. Cist 1 collapsed on discovery: it contained a food vessel and a skeleton oriented N. Cist 2 had been previously disturbed: it was kite shaped, aligned NS, and composed of six slabs. Its internal dimensions were c 1.4m long, and from 0.38m to 0.70m wide. Food vessel fragments with Sponsor, bones with Anatomy Department, University of Aberdeen.
Sponsor: GRC

WATERSIDE, ABOYNE (Birse p)
Plot Boundaries
NO 536 977 Approximately 15 very low stony banks c 1m wide and from 0.2m to 0.3m high, spaced c 4m apart, running down a gentle slope.
Sponsor: GRC

BALNAGOWAN (Coul) p) I A G Shepherd, K Ray
Hut Platforms
NJ 490 007 On the fairly steep south shoulder of Craig Dhu, at least four platforms c 8m to 10m across.
Sponsor: GRC

MORAY DISTRICT
CHAPELTON [TOMNABRILACH] (Inveravon p)
Corn Drying Kiln
NJ 174 313  Within a small clachan between two burns, a well-preserved corn drying kiln set in its own barn.
Sponsor: GRC

ELGIN BURGH & PARISH
North College
NJ 220 631  Found in a gas trench, the footings of a substantial wall running parallel to the rear of North College, and half of the base and wall of a locally made flat bottomed medieval jar which has been presented to Elgin Museum.
Sponsor: GRC

PALACE OF SPYNIE (Drainie p)  D Sloan
Shell Midden and Flint Scatter
NJ 228 658  An extensive shell midden deposit, consisting mainly of winkle and oyster shell. A number of artefacts were recovered; the flint scatter continues some 150m to the east of the observed midden. The site is being seriously eroded by burrowing animals. Samples of shell and artefacts are in the possession of CECA.
Sponsor: CECA

DUFFUS CASTLE (Duffus p)  J Cannell
Motte and Bailey Castle
NJ 189 672  The reinstatement of a dangerously leaning section of c 14th curtain wall has been accompanied by two short seasons of excavation.

The wall itself was set on massive mortared foundations c 1m deep. The apartment attached to the wall at this point was the easternmost room in a much-altered 14th Century range of domestic buildings running along the N side of the bailey. The room probably functioned as a kitchen; there is a waste-chute through the N wall, and the remains of a circular oven were found, along with quantities of animal bone and pottery.

The SW walls of the room sat on a thick deposit of dumped clay. Beneath the clay deposits containing 12th Century pottery, perhaps associated with the original timber castle, are currently being excavated.
Sponsor: HB & M

EDINKILLIE p  I Keillar
Defended Site
NH 998 515  On west side of River Findhorn; badly damaged defended circular site. Only part of ditch overlooking the Findhorn survives, remainder destroyed by deep ploughing. Scattered rampart stones show signs of heat but no vitrification.

THOMSHILL (Birnie p)
NJ 210 573  Site reported in 1984 (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 13) excavated by C M Daniels and team from Newcastle University. Has every appearance of being Roman Fort, but badly eroded. No corner or gate found, but evidence that it is bi-vallate. No artifacts discovered.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE
COLLEGE OF ROSEISLE (Duffus p)  G D B Jones, I Keillar
NJ 137 666  On north side of B9013 road near Roseisle Cross Road, possible site of lost college, recorded during aerial reconnaissance.
GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

DYCE [Locality only] (Dyce p)
Flint Axe
NJ 88 12 An edge-polished axe in dark brown mottled flint, 115mm long, 46mm across the blade and c 24mm across the butt; 17mm thick. The finely polished blade bears traces of use-damage: there is heavy retouch towards the butt.
Sponsor: GRC

CLINTERTY HOME FARM (Newhills p)
Flints
NJ 843 104 Six unifacially edge-retouched secondary flakes found in gardening.
Sponsor: GRC

HIGHLAND REGION

LOCHABER DISTRICT

CANNA (Small Isles.p)
Potsherds and Flakes
NG 244 059 Several potsherds, including one undecorated and one decorated rim, were found in a rabbit scrape, along with a few flakes and a small scraper of (?) bloodstone. The decorated sherd has been identified as Unstan ware. Retained by finder.
See following entry.

Sherds, Scraper, Cremated Bone.
J Comrie
NG 246 059 Found on a rabbit scrape by members of the MacKinnon family, Change House, Canna, one decorated rim sherd and one decorated body sherd of Unstan ware and four body sherds probably from the same pot; one undecorated rim sherd, eight fragments of cremated bone and a Bloodstone scraper. All are in the possession of the finders.
See previous entry.

Bloodstone Flakes
NG 258 052 Two Bloodstone flakes found on the road to Tarbert by W MacKinnon, Change House, Canna; in the possession of the finder.

Artifact Scatter
NM 253 058 A collection of flaked lithic artifacts, pot sherds and one piece of slag were recovered from rabbit scrapes into a slight mound to the east of a patch of lazy beds. The pottery includes a variety of fabrics and both rim and body sherds. The lithics include one fine side scraper. Rhum Bloodstone, quartzite and possibly some flint were used.

PORTUAIRK (Ardnamurchan p)
Fish Trap
NM 439 682 Spanning an embayment in a grassy flat about HWM there are two clearly defined straight lines of angular to sub-angular boulders of gabbro up to 1m. These lines trend approximately E-W, and are approximately 25m apart. The northerly line is 8m in length and contains 6 boulders, the southerly, inshore, line is 20m in length, contains 11
boulders and has a central gap of 3m. No interstitial packing of smaller boulders is visible. They probably formed two fish traps, functioning at high tides.

RHUM (Small Isles p)  
C R Wickham-Jones, D Pollock

Kinloch, Farm Fields.

Microlithic Scatter and Neolithic Land Clearance
NM 403 998  The second season of excavations concentrated upon the area of prehistoric activity identified in 1984. A number of pits and some stake holes were excavated. All were truncated by agriculture but a rich lithic assemblage was recovered, together with some carbonised material.

To the eastern edge of the site an old stream bed had been infilled at a later date. The fill included pottery and flaked lithics, together with a variety of boulders and cobbles. It is presumed to date from early land clearance during the neolithic. To the uphill side of the site areas of slope wash were identified. In some places these sealed archaeological deposits, and they may be associated with localised environmental disturbance related to the introduction of farming.

C 14 dates of 8590 ± 95 (GU-1873) and 8515 ± 190 (GU-1874) were obtained from the 1984 excavations. These provide the earliest evidence so far for human settlement in Scotland. Activity on the site has therefore taken place over an extended period of time. Extensive environmental evidence associated with the site and its locality was recovered during the 1985 season. This will hopefully cover the period during which the site was in use.

Sponsor: HB & M

EIGG (Small Isles p)  
G Harden

Stray Finds
NM 474 835  A child's skull and large rim-shoulder, unglazed, potsherd (medieval, possible) were found whilst exploring the nooks and crannies of this cave. Deposited at Inverness Museum. [This site is recorded as Uamh Fhraing on OS 1 : 10 000 map 1976].

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

DINGWALL  
C Hunt

Bronze Hoard or Part-Hoard
Presented by Mrs Lyn Borchard of Natal to the Anthropological Museum, University of Aberdeen, bronzes including two socketed axes, bracelet, necklet, sunflower-pin-head. The putative hoard was discovered prior to 1851 by a farmer who emigrated to South Africa in that year. The precise location of the find is unknown, but must be assumed to have been within the area of the western end of the Moray Firth, and may have been in Dingwall district where the farmer was born and from where he sailed in 1851. The bronzes invite comparison with the contents of other Late Bronze Age hoards, especially Braes of Gight and Wester Ord, and help confirm links between Scotland and continental European Hallstatt cultures of the late 6th Century BC.

CO-OP SUPERSAVE STORE, HIGH STREET  
P E Holdsworth

Trial Excavation
NH 547 588 A 10m by 5m trench was excavated using a JCB 3C in advance of a
supermarket extension. Below c 1m of modern overburden an old ground surface was exposed. No features were recovered and no finds earlier than 19th Century.

**Sponsors:** SUAT, HB & M

**COULMORE (Killearnan p)**

Defense Site

NH 513 484 A defended site consisting of a morainic promontory cut off by a ditch on its western side and enclosed by a polygonal drystone wall. There is evidence for a sizable internal structure. A substantial outer enclosure, 88m by 72m, with a probably defended entrance, had been attached to the original site. The site is subject to heavy erosion from burrowing animals and natural weathering.

**KNOCKBAIN PARISH**

Earthworks

NH 635 503 A right-angled linear feature, together with other possible features, shown under growing crop.

**Sponsor:** CECA

**GARYVARY and BADVOON (Kincardine p, Edderton p)**

Pre-Afforestation Survey

NH 580 881 Oval platform 6m by 4m.
NH 580 881 Oval cairn 4.8m by 3.1m, roughly kerbed, large boulder on N edge.
NH 577 880 Small square stone walled enclosure.
NH 577 878 'L' shaped enclosure, 8.7m by 7m.
NH 576 878 Three small rectangular shielings beside burn.
NH 597 862 Recent bothy overlies rectangular foundation, 15.5m by 5.2m, small stock enclosure.
NH 603 867 Two hut circles lie within a well-preserved field system.

Further details with NMRS and Highland Region Archaeologist.

**Sponsor:** HB & M

**DALMORE FARM (Alness p)**

NH 664 691 The site is on the edge of a known Bronze Age burial ground. A resistivity survey produced a localisation of anomalies in an area threatened by work on the A9 Alness bypass. Trial excavation over the anomalies only produced 4 small pits with no artifacts or datable material recovered.

**Sponsor:** HB & M

**BALBLAIR CHAPEL (Resolts p)**

NH 709 670 Trial excavation took place in the area of a possible Chapel threatened by house building. A number of extended human burials in sand were revealed. The burials were in simple grave cuts, one N-S.

**Sponsor:** HB & M

**BY KILDARY, BALLCHRAGGAN WOOD (Logie Easter p)**

Enclosures

NH 766 755 Two oval enclosures have been found in this afforestation. The larger is approximately 13m (SW-NE) by 10m (SE-NW) maximum dimensions, with a possible entrance to the east and the wall remaining to a height of c 1m. The smaller was similar in shape with maximum dimensions 10m by 8m.
FODDERTY FARM (Fodderty p) R B Gourlay, G Harden

Short Cist

NH 511 596 In March 1980 a short cist was discovered during ploughing. The cist measured 1.1m W-E by 0.6m by 0.7m N-S internally. Inside was a crouched inhumation, with the head (face upwards) at the NW corner. Six flint flakes had been placed in the SE corner, but the original position of the Northern type beaker is not known as it was removed by the finder of the cist. The skeleton and other finds, along with the excavation archive, are in Inverness Museum, INVMG 980.11.
Sponsor: Inverness District Council

BALINTORE (Fearn p) C Millar, D Ross, G Harden

Extended Inhumations

NH 866 758 In May 1982 two extended inhumations were discovered whilst excavating a trench for a new sewer pipe. They appeared to have been laid out SW-NE with the head at the SW, and had been covered by a number of flat slabs laid across each body. There were no associated finds. The skeletal material is in Inverness Museum, INVMG 982.82 & 83.
Sponsor: Inverness District Council

CILLE BHREA (Kiltearn p) R B Gourlay, P Musgrove

Early Chapel Site G Harden

NH 576 614 Coastal erosion is resulting in the erosion of part of the medieval churchyard at Cille Bhrea. The arm of a decorated, possibly free-standing cross was found amongst the eroded material at the foot of the cliff. Human bones and iron coffin nails were also recovered from the eroding cliff face. The material has been deposited at Inverness Museum, INVMG 983.147-9.

ACHNAHAIRD BAY (Lochbroom p)

Eroding Settlement

NC 016 134 Occupation material is eroding from dune blow-outs in this area. Surface finds include burnt and unburnt bone, potsherds, a piece of decorated bronze, flint flakes and a retouched piece of flint. Finds deposited at Inverness Museum, INVMG 985.115-119.

BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

KNOCKGRANISH (Duthil & Rothiemurchus p) G Harden

Bronze Flat Axe

NH 91 15 A bronze flat axe was found in 1982 just beneath the ground surface beside a boulder. It measures 130mm in length, 58mm blade width, 35mm butt width and is at most 9mm thick. Donated to Inverness Museum, INVMG 982.87.

INVERNESS DISTRICT

URQUHART CASTLE (Urquhart & Glenmoriston p) L Alcock

Pictish and Medieval Settlement and Fortification

NH 530 286 Sections of the interior and exterior of the 'Motte' were investigated in order to examine the vitrified fort underlying the medieval castle. All pre-castle fortifications had been swept away by the walling of the 'Motte'. However, within the E wall-line the
irregular surface of the bedrock had been levelled to form a rubble floor with two hearth settings and associated post-holes. The only associated find was a slab of mica schist, probably a battered fragment from a rotary quern. Above this a charcoal layer marking the destruction of the original fort and buildings has yielded radio-carbon dates ranging from 1465 ± 50 BP (385-755 AD) to 1085 ± 100 BP (600-1260 AD), both dates calibrated to their two sigma bracket. It is reasonable to equate this settlement with that of Emchatu and his descendants' noble Pictish household at Airchartdan mentioned by Adomnan in his Life of Columba. The first castle layers, on the basis of pottery, can reasonably be associated with the Lordship of the Durward family (from 1229). Recognisable structural features were few. In addition to the pottery a wide range of medieval artefacts was recovered and an exceptionally large quantity of well-preserved animal bones.

(Illustrated interim report on Urquhart and Dunnottar [p 18] available from the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, price £1)

SURVEY OF PLOUGHED FIELDS

STONEFIELD (Inverness & Bona p) A Ross, G Harden
Flint Flakes, Cores, Pottery, Beads.
NH 694 455 to 695 458 A number of flakes, cores and a few retouched pieces of flint have been found, as well as a single piece of late/post medieval pottery and a couple of small spherical beads. INVMG 984.93; 984.102; 985.44.

BEECHWOOD (Inverness & Bona p)
Flint Flakes, Scrapers.
NH 692 450 A number of flakes and retouched pieces of flint, including two small scrapers, have been found. INVMG 984.103; 985.31; 985.110.

CULDUTHEL (Inverness & Bona p)
Flint Bead
NH 662 417 Two retouched pieces of flint and a blue glass bead were found. INVMG 985.45.

INVERNESS ROYAL ACADEMY (Inverness & Bona p)
Flint Flakes, Bronze.
NH 666 418 Two chunks and two flakes of flint, as well as a rivetted piece of bronze. INVMG 985.111.

RAIGHORE (Inverness & Bona p)
Flint Scrapers, Worked Flint.
NH 689 449 Two retouched pieces of flint were found, as well as a flint scraper. INVMG 984.92; 983.103.

MUIRTOWN (Inverness & Bona p)
Flint
NH 6508 4600 A finely retouched piece of flint was found whilst construction work was in progress at the Muirtown Motel. INVMG 984.91.

FRIARS BRIDGE (Inverness & Bona p)
Flint Flakes, Scraper.
NH 6635 4570 A couple of flint flakes and a finely retouched scraper were found during construction of the east end of this new bridge across the River Ness. INVMG 985.112.

SCORGUIE (Inverness & Bona p) G Harden
Flint Flake
NH 649 459 A finely retouched long, thin flake of flint was found in a garden. Retained by finder.

ASHIE MOOR (Dores p) A Ross
Flint Flake
NH 618 319 A retouched flint flake was found during forestry ploughing, and has been donated to Inverness Museum. INVMG 983.96.

URQUHART CASTLE (Urquhart & Glenmoriston p) Bone Die
NH 531 286 Part of a small bone die, 7mm², was found recently on the shores of Loch Ness by Urquhart Castle. It has been donated to Inverness Museum. INVMG 983.110.

BROALLAN (Kilmorack p) Polished Stone Axe
NH 493 450 A polished stone axe, measuring 10.5cm in length, 7cm width at the blade, and 4cm width at the butt ends, and at most 3cm thick, was found whilst ploughing. It has been donated to Inverness Museum. INVMG 981.323.

RAIGHMORE CAIRN (Inverness & Bona p) Kerbed Cairn
NH 688 455 The majority of the finds from the 1972-73 excavations at this site have now been deposited at Inverness Museum. The material includes grooved ware, food vessel and urn pottery, cremations and an inhumation, worked flint and quartz, a sherd of Roman Pottery and a Roman brooch. INVMG 979.45; 982.81; 984.97-100; 985.67-68.

INVERNESS (Inverness & Bona p) 13-21 CASTLE STREET Medieval Settlement and Mesolithic Site
NH 667 451 The finds from the 1979 excavation have now been deposited at Inverness Museum. The material includes a large mesolithic flint assemblage; medieval pottery, metalwork, animal bone and architectural stone fragments (Discovery Excav Scot 1979 p16; Proc Soc Antiq Scot 322-391; and forthcoming). INVMG 984.86-90.

20-22 INGLIS STREET Watching Brief
NH 6680 4535 The demolition of this Methodist Chapel, which was sited towards the edge of the medieval burgh, revealed an area of natural sands and gravels. No trace of any earlier activity on the site had survived. Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

17-33 FRIARS STREET Pits, Stone Fragments, Pottery, Coin.
NH 6635 4558 Two trial trenches were excavated in advance of demolition and redevelopment of this site, in the area of the Dominican Friary. The
northern trench revealed many 19th Century shallow pits. The southern trench revealed a pit c 1.2m by 1m and over 1m deep, which had been re-used as a dump for architectural stone fragments, the lower part of a medieval pot-quern decorated with a face mask, an incomplete 15th Century glazed jug and a Henry III short-cross coin. Several other small features were also excavated, containing a small number of medieval potsherds. A watching brief will be undertaken when redevelopment commences. INVMG 985.46-54.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council

HIGHLAND

MAINS OF BUNACHTON (Dores p) S Bates, G Harden
Bloomery Site
NH 652 357 Three distinct areas of Bloomery slag were uncovered whilst the area was being ploughed for forestry. Each spread was approximately 3m in diameter and up to 0.4m thick from the ground surface. A large area of charcoal burning was also noted to the north of this, centered on NH 653 360.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council

MILTON OF MOY (Moy & Dalarossie p) G Harden
Hut Circles
NH 800 320 Two hut circles have been noted in the garden ground attached to this house. That to the SW of the house is approximately 11m in external diameter, and 7m internal diameter, without any clear entrance, the wall remaining to a height of c 0.5m. That to the S of the house has been partly destroyed by the access drive, but appears to have been similar in size to the other.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council

LEANACH (Daviot & Dunlichity p) R Shockle, G Harden
Saddle Quern
NH 753 449 Included in the coping of the drystone dyke on the west side of this minor road is part of a saddle quern.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council

SMITHTON (Inverness & Bona p) G Harden
Medieval Bronze Belt Plaque
NH 71 45 An unusual blue enamelled bronze belt plaque, possibly medieval in date, was found in 1980. It is currently in Inverness Museum. INVMG 983.113.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council

CHAR'S STONE (Kiltarlitly & Convinth p)
Standing Stone
NH 398 310 This standing stone has now split and fallen, probably due to frost action.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council

BY DALMAGAVIE (Moy & Dalarossie p) C Millar, G Harden
Lime Kiln
NH 743 209 A circular stone-lined structure, internal diameter 1.2m, survives to a height of c 0.5m, and has been interpreted as a lime kiln rather than a corn-drying kiln as there is no flue. Beside it is a small rectangular stone structure c 4m N-S by 1.25m E-W surviving to a couple of courses high.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council

ARDERSIER (Petty p) G D B Jones, I Keillar
Hut Circles
NH 804 523 On south-east side of A96 road at least seven circular crop marks, some with concentric rings of post holes.
NAIRN DISTRICT

EASTER GALCANTRAY (Croy & Dalcross p)
NH 808 483 Site reported in 1984 (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 14), trial excavated by Professor Jones. Large Roman type ditch, circa 4m wide and 3m deep, uncovered. Part of gate with three post holes, circa 300mm square excavated. Small piece of Roman coarse ware found with burnt material at bottom of ditch. Carbon 14 dates awaited.

FOYNESFIELD (Auldearn p) G D B Jones, I Keillar Defended Site NH 893 533 On east side of B9101 and west of A939, 2km south of Nairn, small bi-vallate defended site, recorded during aerial reconnaissance.

SUTHERLAND DISTRICT

CREICH FARM (Creich p) Circular Crop Marks NH 645 888 Just north of Creich Mains, two circular crop marks.

UPPER SUISGILL (Kildonan p) G Harden Settlement NC 897 250 The finds from the 1980-81 excavations at this site have now been deposited at Inverness Museum. The material includes later 1st millennium pottery and several quernstones. (Discovery Excav Scot 1980, 19). INVMG 984.85 & 86; 985.87-96.

HILTON OF EMBO (Dornoch p) Short Cist NH 798 908 The objects from the excavation of this cist have been deposited at Inverness Museum. (Discovery Excav. Scot 1979, 18). INVMG 980.15-19.

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

CANISDAY PARISH SURVEY C E Batey Building Foundations, Mounds, Cairns. Continuing the programme of survey initiated in 1980, work has been undertaken on parts of the inland areas of Canisbay Parish. A major concentration of building foundations has been recorded at Brabstermire; it is possible that these may be of post-medieval date. Various other mound and cairn features were also recorded in the vicinity. Sponsor: Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS): Durham University Excavation Committee (DUEC).

LOTHIAN REGION

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

CRAFOND ROMAN FORT (Edinburgh p) N M McQ Holmes
LOTHIAN

Rampart and Road
NT 189 768 Foundation trenches dug for the construction of a house to the SSW of 49 Crammond Glebe Road exposed part of the surface of the W intervallum road of the Fort. Its position proved to be as on the published plan (Britannia V, 1974), and parts of its surface were covered by a layer of collapsed turf/clay from the adjacent rampart.
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council

Road C Hoy
NT 192 768 Excavations continue W of the road. Linear features and a pit were examined. The pit yielded several coins of 2nd and early 3rd Centuries date.
Sponsor: Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

HALLYARDS CASTLE (Kirkliston p) C’Aliaga-Kelly
Medieval Motte (possible)
NT 129 732 ‘Low gravel mound in marshy, wooded ground, partly cut by the yard of the 17th Century Hallyards Castle. Apparently 90m wide EW and 110m NS with a gravel bank 38m long by 1m wide reducing the N-S measurement to 60cms. Possibly the site of the Knights Templars Manor of 'Temple Liston'.

LAURISTON CASTLE (Edinburgh p) N M McQ Holmes
Well
NT 203 761 A well was located when part of the surface of the E courtyard of the Castle was removed. It was approximately 15m deep and contained water to a depth of c 8m. All but the top 2.5m was cut through natural rock, which in this area is carboniferous oil shale and sandstone. The well may originally have been associated with an early fortified tower, which was destroyed in the 1540s and replaced by the tower which forms the W end of the existing Castle. Its working life probably continued until a mains water supply was installed in the Edwardian period, and it contained the remains of a 'two-throw' type pump mechanism. This may have been installed in or soon after 1827, as all the buildings which now surround the courtyard were built in that year. The power source for the pump was housed in the building to the S of the well, and although a small gas engine may eventually have been used, the pump was probably operated initially by human or animal power.
Sponsor: City of Edinburgh District Council

E LOTHIAN DISTRICT

BRUNTONS WIREWORKS (Inveresk p) A Clarke, M Kemp
Roman Burials
NT 342 724 In July well preserved human and animal bones were found by workmen excavating a trench for machinery. Second Century sherds of black burnished ware, samian and mortaria were included in the spoil. A hasty examination of the trench suggested the existence of at least five possible graves spaced c 1.50m apart. Bone, pottery and oyster shell could be observed in the fills of the 'U' shaped graves.
Sponsor: Royal Museum of Scotland (RMS)

ELDBOTLE (Dirleton p) C’Aliaga-Kelly
Defensive Bank (possible)
NT 5017.8590 - 5023 8585 Bank across the north end of the ridge, just
south of Marine Villa and apparently disturbed by recorded wartime disturbance. Apparently 12m wide and 72.8m long, with a gap almost in the middle, approached on the north by an apparent ramp over a possible wide, broad ditch on the south. It might be a freak consequence of the known wartime building of an observation station or an old sand-dune.

From NT 5026 8580 to NT 500 856 in a curving line almost 380m long is a scarps bank on the SE facing slope of the hill, apparently 13m wide. This feature is particularly evident since it is covered by a thick growth of grass. The possible bank encloses an area of almost 3.5 hectares.

GALA LAW (Dirleton p) T G Cowie, L Barnetson

Human Remains
NT 475 815 In April 1984 human bones were found by some children playing by the erosion face of a sandy bank at the top of the old quarry at Gala Law. Inspection of the site revealed no traces of a cist or pit, nor were there any artifacts. The bones represent two incomplete male skeletons, one of them an adolescent. A copy of the full skeletal report has been deposited in the National Monuments Record of Scotland. The area has also produced a sherd of possible Iron Age pottery (NMAS:HR 1341) and midden deposits of indeterminate date (Discovery Excav Scot 1973, 25).

Sponsor: Royal Museum of Scotland

RAVENSHEUGH HEAD (Whitekirk & Tyninghame p) C Aliaga-Kelly

Enclosed Settlement (possible)
NT 629 813 Field-walking located a narrow soil-mark, like a ditch on the SW edge of the top of the hill and a bank of stone and earth 10m wide by around 130m long running in a south-south east direction. An area of 1 hectare lies within the line and scarp. The remains of a wartime observation station and a summer-house of the Earl of Haddington have disturbed any settlement remains. The hill seems to have also been cut by quarrying on the NE side, dividing the eminence into two mounts. A piece of drystone walling 1m wide is visible on the south side of the E mount, just S of the circular hollow of a wartime search-light emplacement.

WHITBERRY POINT (Whitekirk & Tyninghame p)

Enclosed Settlement (possible)
NT 636 813 Trapezoidal platform-like feature to the north of the Cairn W of 'St. Baldred's Cradle', approximately 150m by 150m. Apparently formed from banked sand, it is only slightly damaged by wartime trenches. The only visible features on the surface are some possible rigs following the alignment of the platform, south-west to north-east.

MIDLOTHIAN DISTRICT

OLD MANSE (Temple p)

Remains of Temple Preceptory Buildings
NT 515 587 With the permission of Dr C Philips, the present owner of the Old Manse, the author dug several small trenches in the garden, W of the former Parish Church. The 'foundation of walling and a buttress' noted by the Royal Commission (RCHAMS E Lothian, 1924, p178) was located 30m S of the Manse. These consisted of a room or building 3.8m wide by possibly 12m long, of clay-bonded stones, which cut the robbed
LOTHIAN

foundations of a buttressed building apparently aligned NS. Both buildings had clay floors with stone flags, though that north of the later building was covered by a layer of sand and gravel and a layer of cruder flagging. Another trench dug 'about 40 feet west of the west end of the Church' failed to locate the 'piece of 13th Century basement-course' also noted by the Royal Commission though a robber-trench of at least 0.5m width was located beneath 1.5m of rubble and midden deposit. Further trenching by the wall dividing the Old Manse garden from the churchyard located a clay platform apparently 14m in diameter, with a surrounding foundation trench around 2.3m wide. This might have been the foundation of a round nave Church though it has been cut by later foundation trenches and features. No reliable dating evidence was located though there was a significant number of fragmentary human bones in the homogeneous stony fill. Examination of the rebuilt west face of the old Parish Church revealed several carved stones from an earlier building.

CRICHTON CASTLE (Crichton p) J Cannell Castle

NT 380 617 The basement of the late 14th Century tower, the earliest extant building at Crichton, was excavated in advance of consolidation work. The mortared foundations of the tower were cut through the natural clay subsoil which probably formed the original basement floor. Two post-holes, each 0.4m diameter by 0.3m deep, lay 2.25m apart, 1.3m away from the south wall, post-dating its construction. A series of recent drains were the only other features.

West of the tower the area underneath the late 16th Century Italianate façade was cleared. The base of an EW running mortared wall, 1.5m wide, underlay the 16th Century work, and may be the remains of the 14th Century barmkin. The N range of cellars, perhaps 15th Century, the supposedly 14th Century well, and the by then ruinous W wall of the early tower, had all been extensively re-faced during 16th Century work. Traces of a kerb and bedding material for a 16th Century courtyard were also noted. Sponsor: HB & M

MONKTONHALL (Inveresk p) W S Hanson

Inhumations, Roman Temporary Camp, Ring Groove Houses, Enclosure, Linear Ditches.

NT 349 707 Area excavation (c 7000m²) was conducted in July and August 1984 ahead of the construction of the Musselburgh Bypass which cuts through an area of linear cropmarks, including parallel double and triple ditch systems and a Roman temporary camp. Sealed beneath medieval ploughing were traces of activity belonging to various periods, though, in the absence of finds, the dating of many discrete features must remain tentative until C 14 dates become available.

The only probable medieval feature was a multiple inhumation. Five bodies, three certainly male, were placed on top of each other in rather haphazard manner. The late dating is at present based on the relatively good preservation of the skeletons on a site which in general produced very little bone.

Parts of the W and S sides of the ditch of a large Roman temporary camp of perhaps 50 acres (20ha) were uncovered. Sections showed a sharp 'V' shaped profile (2m to 3m wide; 1m deep), but provided no dating
evidence. There was no sign of the second smaller temporary camp revealed on aerial photographs of the fields to the north, whose western and southern sides may have re-used part of the circuit of the larger camp. No internal features were certainly associated with the camp, though a series of dumb-bell shaped pits, which contained much charcoal and some carbonised grain, may have been field ovens.

Parts of three unenclosed circular timber houses were located, all of ring-groove construction, ranging in diameter from 11m to 13m. Two were provided with porches and showed signs of 2 phases of construction. One contained a small oven, which produced large quantities of carbonised grain, and a stone hearth. Coarse pottery of probable late Iron Age date was recovered from pits associated with a second, though one pit blocked the entrance and was unlikely, therefore, to have been directly contemporary with the house. Of probably similar date were a small penannular enclosure (4m diameter) with shallow 'V' shaped ditch, and two ring ditches (3.5m and 4.5m diameter) which probably marked the sites of cremation burials.

No dating evidence was recovered from either the double or parallel triple linear ditches, but the former had silted up almost completely before being cut by the Roman temporary camp. The northern continuation of these parallel ditch systems visible on aerial photographs indicated that they may have been connected by a broad cross ditch, as if to form a cursus. Circumstantial support for such an identification was provided by the discovery of two pits on the edge of one of the ditches which contained Neolithic-Bronze Age pottery and abundant burnt hazelnut shells. Several large elongated pits were revealed running in a line to the west and roughly parallel to the putative cursus. These varied considerably in size but were up to 3.5m wide and 2.8m deep. Again no dateable finds were recovered; the largest pit had a series of stone steps down one side.

A fuller interim report is available on request.

Sponsor: HB & M
ORKNEY ISLANDS/SHETLAND ISLANDS

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

BRECKNESS (Stromness p)  
B Smith  
Human Remains  
HY 224 092  Active sea erosion and cliff collapse has revealed further evidence of structures related to the broch and later chapel site. The partial remains of two individuals have been found.

EARL'S BU (Orphir p)  
C E Batey  
Middens, Souterrain.  
HY 334 045  Renewed excavation to the NE of the Guardianship area was undertaken to examine the course of a tunnel feature previously recorded. The sealing Norse middens continued to be extremely rich in economic indicators and the tunnel, probably part of a souterrain, is proceeding in a NW direction; at present the precise position of the chamber is not clear.  
Sponsor: Soc Ant Scot, DUEC.

SANDAY (Lady p)  
S J Dockrill  
TOFTS NESS  
Settlement  
HY 760 470  In 1985 excavation commenced upon a settlement mound, which forms part of a well preserved archaeological landscape on the peninsula of Tofts Ness, Sanday, Orkney.  
Geophysical survey has suggested that the mound extends beyond its apparent physical edges, to the S and E. Two trenches were excavated to indicate the extent and nature of the archaeological material which is threatened by mole ploughing on the southern and eastern flanks of the mound.  
Excavations revealed that the mound's edges are buried by wind blown sand reducing the visible physical extent of the site. Rich midden layers were encountered containing well preserved animal bone and mollusc remains. Evidence was also found of a structure some 4m in diameter, with a S facing entrance and flagged floor.  
Pottery recovered contains a number of incised decorated sherds suggesting a Bronze Age context for the site.  
Sponsor: HB & M

SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

HEILLA WATER (Sandsting p)  
J Müller  
Chambered Cairn  
HU 2703 5335  A peat covered cairn with a chamber on the slope westward of Heilla Water (altitude 55m), overlooking the Heila Water basin. The cairn has a diameter of about 9m; the peat covered edges are difficult to estimate. In the centre a chamber of 1.20m by 1.80m is visible, still with 4 courses of masonry remaining. On the SE site the passage is exposed (0.60m wide), roofed by a lintel of 1.20m length. At the NNE corner of the chamber stones have been robbed.

GIANT'S STONES (Northmavine p)
Possible Stone Row
HU 243 805 Several smaller standing stones (height between 30cm and 60cm) form one, probably three stone-rows in SN and SSW NNE direction northward of the Giant's Standing Stones near Hamna Voe. 17 stones are visible.

KEBISTER (Tingwall p) 0 Owen, C Lowe
Multi-Period Settlement Site
HU 457 455 Rescue excavations and survey work were undertaken in advance of the construction of an oil rig supply base. The interior of a substantial post-medieval structure of possibly 16th Century date was excavated. Well-built, of dry-stone construction with walls 1m thick, it was rectangular in shape, aligned EW on a slope, and had maximum internal dimensions of 15m by 5.25m. There was only one entrance to the building, in the centre of the W wall. The interior was partitioned into three units, and the remains of a wooden door sill were found in the entrance of the eastern unit. A complex drainage system was installed when the structure was built and subsequently improved. The clay floor in the eastern unit was re-laid, interspersed with the renewal of partially flagged areas, suggesting habitation of some duration. A possible hearth was located against the N wall. The large western unit almost certainly had a raised wooden floor, supported on a stone ledge protruding from the lower courses of the wall faces. Two corresponding post pads provided firm bases for timber posts to support the roof. The large quantity of tumbled building rubble in the building was used in the central unit to form a floor surface for a 17th to 18th Century, two-phase corn-drying kiln complex. This may be associated with a later group of croft buildings located on the other side of the Burn of Kebister.

A low, circular mound immediately north of the structure marked the disturbed top levels of a prehistoric settlement. Finds over the mound surface included coarse pottery, stone and steatite artefacts of probable Norse origin. Beneath the farming disturbance was a damaged oval house site. The external wall was mostly ruinous, surviving as a bank of pinkish soil mixed with squared stones. However, it was comparatively intact on the S side. No definite entrance was located. Orthostats punctuated the internal wall face within the building and formed alcoves. At least one raised alcove was also recessed into the wall itself. The interior had maximum dimensions of approximately 4m by 3m. Thick black occupation layers and a peat ash hearth filled the centre, and quantities of coarse pottery and stone implements were recovered. Two postholes were located. A complex series of drainage gullies, some contemporary with the building, ran below the walls and across the interior.

Another structure, comprised almost entirely of features in natural clay, underlay this one. The walls were marked by a double row of deep circular postholes, revealing a circular construction, about 8m in diameter. Many of the postholes were connected to each other by shallow slots and grooves. A substantial, rectangular, central hearth enclosed by upright stone slabs on three sides, and with a flagged base overlain by burnt clay, was the primary feature. Finds were scarce, but some coarse pot and stone implements were recovered. Other features were a large, oval water container, 0.45m deep, and a rectangular cooking trough, 0.4m deep, with burnt rubble in situ at the base. Evidence of a sandstone knapping industry overlay the primary occupation features of the structure.
Remains of another building were discovered to the E. The building was in two phases and of a differing character from those above. The original eastern wall consisted of an internal face of coursed dry-stone walling, with a central entrance. Straight sections of similar walling adjoined either end of the curve. Another entrance was located in the southern section of walling. The foundations of a pier were found connecting a standing orthostat to the northern wall. Another curving wall, 0.3m broad, ran parallel to the eastern end, enclosing a yard some 5m wide, where metal working took place. Later the entrance through the eastern house wall was blocked, and another wall erected, 1m to the E, faced internally by upright stone blocks. Two levels of rough paving filled the space between the two walls, forming an additional room or recess to the original building. The interior of the structure was filled with thick black occupation layers and a stone built hearth, rebuilt several times, was found. Much coarse pottery and many stone implements were recovered.

A massive stone built enclosure wall partially encircled the prehistoric settlement. Survey work in the area revealed traces of multi-period agricultural activity, including at least three sub-peat dykes. [This report has been considerably shortened, Ed.]

Sponsor: HB & M, Lerwick Harbour Trust.

AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE

In 1984 some forty sites, both earthworks and cropmarks, were photographed in the following districts: Cunninghame, Cumnock & Doon Valley, Inverclyde, Kyle & Carrick, Kilmarnock & Loudoun and Renfrew. Approximately 30% of the sites were new and a brief catalogue is available from W S Hanson or may be consulted in NMRS.

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

BALLACHUAN WOOD (Kilbrandon & Kilchattan p) M Kay Settlement

NM 762 148 area Exploration on behalf of the Scottish Wildlife Trust is revealing stone foundations of circular and sub-rectangular remains of a settlement, possibly medieval.

Sponsor: Lorn Archaeological & Historical Society (LAHS)

MINARD (Kilmore & Kilbride p) Huts

NM 828 244 area Below Creag Bhan are remains of two huts, each 2m to 3m in diameter.

LERAGS (Kilmore & Kilbride p) Huts

NM 833 249. Vestigial remains of 3 circular huts.

Sponsor: Lorn Archaeological & Historical Society

EILEAN AN DUIN (Craignish p) M R Nicke
In 1983 construction work led to the destruction of around a third of the island fort of Eilean an Duin. As a result of this, archaeological investigation was undertaken to record the extent of damage, and to salvage any useful data. Two sections cut through the stone built rampart were recorded, along with a long section through the interior deposits of the site. Rampart sections provided support for the hypothesis that it had originally included a timber element which had been burnt. In the interior of the site a well preserved occupation deposit was recorded. Several charcoal samples were recovered, of which two were sent for radio carbon age estimation. These provided dates of 2290 ± 65 (GU 1814) (Pinus) and 2160 ± 55 (GU 1815) (Alnus). When calibrated, after Klein et al. 1984, at a 2 sigma level of variation these give dates of 555 BC - 180 BC (GU 1814) and 395 BC - 20 BC (GU 1815). It is argued that these samples relate to a phase of activity immediately prior to construction of the rampart, the latter occurring between this period and the early 1st Millennium AD.

A final report on work at the site, which includes a palaeobotanical report by W E Boyd has been prepared and will be submitted to Glasgow Archaeological Journal for publication.

Sponsor: HB & M

ISLAY Claddach (Kilchoman p) A Dawson, K Edwards, C R Wickham-Jones

Flint Scatter
NR 163 538 A number of flint flakes and one nodule of unworked flint were collected from two drains cut through the peat overlying sandy clay. The site is exposed by the coast at the edge of a stream gully 15m above present sea level.

KILCHIARAN CHAPEL (Kilchoman p)
Flint Nodules
NR 203 601 A number of unworked flint nodules were collected from exposures of glacial till and underlying fluvioglacial gravels to either side of the stream bed downstream from the chapel site. One platform core of flint was recovered from the soil above the till at the chapel bluff.

MINARD (Kilmichael Glassary p) P Fane Gladwin

Hut Circles
NR 957 939 In early spring 1985 three circular markings were noticed on a grass-covered S facing terrace 150m S of the A83 road. The two outer circles are approximately 4m in diameter, the centre circle approximately 5m. All three separated by approximately 6m. There are indications of a compacted surface at a depth of 14cm to 16cm within all these circles. No visible indications of retaining walls or other stonework.
Sponsor: Natural History & Antiquarian Society of Mid Argyll

COWAL J M Bennett

DESEERTED SETTLEMENT SURVEY
The undernoted sites of deserted settlements in the parish of Inverchaoulain and the parish of Dunoon and Kilmun were recorded during research on the settlement pattern of Cowal, 1600 to 1800. The NG References are approximate and give only a general location of the settlements, none of which are marked on OS maps, though several are near other settlements of similar name. Details, and the historical
STRATHCLYDE

background to the sites included in the survey, are contained in my Dissertation for Certificate of Proficiency, University of Glasgow, 1984.

INVERCHAOULAIN PARISH

NS 095 734 Kilmarnock 55m OD - 3 rectangular drystone structures in separate enclosures.

NS 094 734 Brackliebeg 51m OD - 6 ruinous drystone structures built against steep slope.

NS 095 743 Old Knockdhu 51m OD - 6 foundations of various shapes on level terrace. Boulder with single cup mark, corn drying kiln at top of slope.

NS 082 793 'Leck a Ghail 164m OD - Drystone structure converted to sheepfold, other turf covered foundations, track and burn crossing.

NS 063 808 Bot-nan Creagan 45m OD - Rectangular drystone structure on narrow terrace facing Loch Striven. Drystone ruins converted to sheepfold at foot of slope. Corn drying kiln at water's edge.

NS 048 826 Stillagi beg 21m OD - 6 drystone structures on level ground near shore. One small building thatched in modern times for use as store. Corn drying kiln. Sheepfold near small inlet probably used for penning animals prior to transport by boat.

NS 061 785 & NS 060 786 Ardbeg & Corrie 21m OD - 5 drystone structures of varying shapes, and enclosures. One structure built into hillside with window aperture on upper ground level. Long rectangular building at Corrie used by army in World War II, partially re-roofed but still contains bed partitions and hooded fireplace.

NS 075 716 Strone 90m OD - 12 foundations of various shapes and state of preservation. Corn drying kiln on slope above settlement.

NS 075 906 Glaic 90m OD - Ruins, destroyed by target practice World War II.

NS 025 772 Auchingeon 106m OD - 1 rectangular drystone structure with possible square corn drying kiln attached. Barley husking mortar on natural boulder on south east of burn, 1 stone structure standing to gable height, 4 turf covered foundations. Well built corn drying kiln, boulder with depression, may be unfinished mortar.

NS 012 780 Cearadh 91m OD - This site has been cut through by new road A886 to Colintraive. 12 rectangular drystone structures and corn drying kiln still visible.

NS 021 815 Auchnabreck 60m OD - Ruins of watermill standing to almost original height, but in very dangerous condition. Foundations of one longhouse clearly visible, and probably others in dense undergrowth.
NS 065 829 Tayinstrone 91m OD - This settlement has been crossed by road built in 19th Century, but a well-built enclosure is clearly visible to north of road and a corn drying kiln and other foundations can be distinguished under plantation of conifers.

DUNOON & KILMUN PARISH

NS 090 835 Glenlean 137m OD - 1 drystone oval and 1 turf covered circular foundation with crossing place at burn, leading to key-hole shaped foundation, may be remains of corn drying kiln and flue.

NS 103 823 Cuilbuildh 106m OD - Drystone building known to have been part of 18th Century farmhouse, converted to sheepfold. Also visible are enclosure walls and turf covered foundations. Corn drying kiln built against natural boulder. Boulder with single cup mark.

NS 073 833 Egidoch and Lonyle - Sites known to have been submerged in Hydro Electric Dam known as Loch Tarsan.

Possible shieling sites of small oval structures were also noted at -

NS 119 736 Blairbuie, Glenfyne.

NS 016 765 To west of new road (A886) to Colintraive, adjoining strip of cultivation road.

NS 034 819 On N side of road (B836) at bridge.

NS 038 819 At W edge of plantation to W of Stillaigbeg.

DUNLOSKIH

Charcoal-Burning Platform, Hut Foundations.

NS 164 789 The complete excavation of the platform described in Discovery Excav Scot 1974, 16 and 1977, 6 was undertaken this summer. This excavation confirmed the previous findings - that there were three occupations of the platform. The third and latest floor was used by charcoal burners who made their hearth on the back arc against the back bank and left potsherds dating their work to the 13th and 14th Century AD. This floor overlay the floor of a round timber-framed hut of 5m diameter. It, in turn, overlay the floor of another timber-framed hut, 9.50m in diameter. On this the primary floor, a stone-built hearth, an entrance way and a bench against the back bank of the platform, were found. The flint scraper found and described in 1977 was taken from the edge of this hearth.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological Society

CARRICK CASTLE

Hall-House - Tower

NS 194 944 Carrick Castle is sited on a rocky outcrop on the W shore of Loch Goil. It probably began life as a Hall House in the 14th Century and was raised into a tower with an irregularly shaped barmkin on its seaward side during the 15th Century. Clear traces of a later, probably 16th Century phase of outbuilding were visible, so the barmkin was cleared in advance of a private restoration programme. All the features described below belonged to this latest phase.

The N part of the yard had been occupied by a two storeyed forebuilding, 7.5m EW by 4.5m NS internally, attached to the Castle and divided at ground level into two separately vaulted chambers. The E chamber had a large fireplace running the width of its N wall. Partially supported by
the S wall of the forebuilding, an external circular stair led to the
Castle's first floor entrance. A series of rough stepping stones ran
from the Castle, past the basement level entrances of the forebuilding,
to a narrow sea gate in the enclosing wall.

Most of the open area of the yard bottomed onto bedrock, though where it
dipped away patches of rough cobble, gravel and mortar surfaces had been
added. The footings of a stair onto the wall walk were uncovered in the
SE of the yard.

Large deposits of burnt material, especially in the basements, where a
coin of 1690 was found, were consistent with the recorded attack and
burning of the Castle in 1691.

Sponsor: HB & M

CLYDESDALE DISTRICT

SMAITES HILL (Pettinain p)  P Hill
Cairns, Field Banks, Lynchets, Platforms, Roundhouses, Trackways,
Cultivation Ridges.
NS 95 40, NS 95 41, NS 94 40, NS 94 41  Survey of the upland environs of
Blackshouse Burn ceremonial enclosure has revealed abundant evidence of
former cultivation, settlement and other activities. The remains include
four 'field-systems' comprising small cairns, field banks, lynchets and
trackway. Other features include isolated cairns, roundhouses of various
designs and patches of narrow and broad cultivation ridges. Two raised
curvilinear platforms with insubstantial stony rims may be the remains of
houses or ritual enclosures.
Sponsor: HB & M - CEU

BLACKSHOUSE BURN (Covington & Thankerton/Pettinain p)  P Hill
Ceremonial Enclosures, Cairns, Mounds, Trackways, former Lochan.
NS 952 404 Excavation and survey in response to proposed land
improvements within and around the 6.5ha enclosure at the headwaters of
the Blackshouse Burn have revealed much new information about this
remarkable monument and its surroundings. The interior of the enclosure
contains 19 mounds and small cairns and is traversed by a network of
trackways and drains of various dates. Four cairns and two small,
insubstantial circular enclosures lie within 50m of the enclosure; a
former lochan - now filled by silt and peat - lies immediately to the W.

Limited excavation of the bank revealed the following sequence:

Phase 1 - Turf stripping followed by activity represented by stakeholes,
a possible hearth and an extensive spread of charcoal and ash.
Phase 2 - The construction of a drystone bank contained by external and
transverse divisions of upright flagstones.
Phase 3 - The erection of large, upright posts on the inner and outer
margins of the Phase 2 bank.
Phase 4 - The decay of the Phase 3 posts followed by the construction of
low heaps of earth and stone against the inner and outer flanks of
the Phase 2 bank.
Phase 5 - The laying of flagstones to cap the flanks and, possibly the
crest of the bank.
Phase 6 - Extensive robbing of the centre of the bank possibly during the
18th Century AD.
A spread of charcoal and crude stone surface were exposed on the inner margin of the bank. The decayed stumps of the Phase 3 posts had survived and a radiocarbon date of 2085 ± 55 BC (GU 1983) from one post seems to confirm the late Neolithic period of the site which was suggested by the RCAHMS in the Lanarkshire Inventory.

A trench exposing two of the mounds on the interior showed these to be insubstantial stone settings. The mounds lay to either side of a recent rutted track while an unrutted gravel path to the N may be an earlier feature. A sherd of AOC Beaker pottery was found in the B horizon of the soil at the S end of the trench.

Sponsor: HB & M - CEU

CARNWATH MILL (Carnwath p)
Bastle House
NS 997 454 A survey was carried out on part of the farmhouse. It shows the plan of a bastle house. The building is aligned EW. The ground floor walls on the N, S and E sides are 1.1m thick; the west gable wall is 0.6m thick. On the upper floor the N and S walls reduce in thickness to 0.65m, but the E gable remains at 1.1m. Three small windows on the S wall upstairs may be original openings of 0.5m by 0.75m, while on the N wall a smaller window is probably original; it measures 0.4m wide by 0.65m high and has a hole cut in the sill for an iron bar. The stonework is visible on the inside of this window but due to harling, all the other doors and windows are obscured, with the exception of a doorway on the S wall with two re-used stones inserted for jambs, formerly from a window as they have rebates cut into them to accommodate leaded glass of a half shuttered window. Also in the middle of the N upper wall is a window which the owner states was formed from a doorway, reached via a stone stair outside the building. This was removed several years ago. Immediately below this window is an entrance widened from 1m to 1.2m. The platform at the upper door was supported by two pillars (now gone). The internal flooring is timber; no trace of a vault is evident. It now forms part of the farmhouse and is sandwiched between the later house and the farm steading. A carved stone inserted in an adjacent wall has the date 1611 and the letters HF - I or JV.

GLENDORCH (Crawfordjohn p)
Bastle House,
NS 870 188 This ruin is now interpreted as a bastle house. Excavation has so far revealed a typical plan of a bastle house with a room 5m wide by 3.7m long, separated from the main chamber by a wall 0.6m thick, having had a doorway in the centre. Only a doorstep and one in situ jamb stone survive of this doorway; both are dressed sandstone. The external walls measure 1m thick and stand to a height of 1m. The room is completely cobbled with large stones and a trough is apparent in the floor, suggesting this may have been a byre. One original wall exists to a height of 3.5m and the maximum height of extant vaulting is 2.2m, the springing starting at 1.2m. A small window survives in this wall built of sandstone with an opening of 300mm by 90mm which gave light and ventilation to the basement through the vaulting. The finds from the site have in general been unstratified, the ground being much disturbed but include green glaze sherds, early window and bottle glass, slates with peg holes, bone, iron objects and pieces of haematite and ochre, (used as keel), also items dating from the 18th to 20th Centuries.
WINDGATE HOUSE (Lamington & Wandel p)
Bridge House
NT 016 271 The ruins are now totally repaired and an interpretation plaque installed on the site. An excavation report has been submitted to all relevant organisations for research purposes and should be available on application.
Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeology Society; Biggar Museum Trust

WINTERCLEUCH (Crawford p)
Ruin/Foundations
NS 980 114 Preliminary investigation of this site suggests it may fit the category of bastle house. The ruin is seen as the turf covered remains of a rectangular building of mortared stone, the walls about 1m thick. A sherd of green glaze and a piece of sheet copper were found on the site. A piece of dressed sandstone from a doorway is noted in a nearby sheepfold.

CORRAMORE (Lesmahagow p) E Archer
Cist
NS 865 407 Further work has been done round the cist, but as yet little has been found apart from some more fragments of calcined bone. The scatter of calcined bone over the area of the site suggests that the Bronze Age pots had their contents scattered over the site. The cairn appears to be constructed directly onto the natural ground surface.

CASTLEDYKES (Carstairs p)
Prehistoric and Roman Finds
NS 928 441 Several pieces of Prehistoric pottery with dot decoration were found outside the southern defences of the fort.

In another area recently ploughed for the first time, a number of Roman sherds of coarse wares, amphorae and Samian ware were found, ascribed to the Antonine period. Other finds include a belt fastener decorated in red enamel and a very worn As of Domitian minted in the reign of Titus. All these finds were made in an area used as a rubbish dump by the garrison.

HALLBAR TOWER (Carluke p)
Latrine, Enclosure Wall
NS 839 471 Work has finished on the latrine area. Fragments of old window glass were found as well as a token and a halfpenny from Leith dating to 1797.

A new area has been opened up, measuring 5m by 3m. Victorian pottery has been found as well as worn fragments of Medieval Green glaze pottery, a Victorian knucklebone, and various items of glass, including a piece of 17th Century window glass.

COLLIELAW FARM (Lanark p)
NS 900 471 A section has been taken across the Roman road previously sectioned by J M Davidson. It is hoped to obtain a report on the flora and fauna by taking a soil sample. It was found that the road was as well preserved as the section examined by J M Davidson. The structure of the road showed that it was in fact wider than previously thought, being 4.7m to 4.8m wide, and that the stonework was not as regular as suggested in Davidson's report.
Sponsor: Lanark & District Archaeological Society
LANARK RACERCOURSE (Lanark p)
Chert Tool
NS 901 429 Small mesolithic chert tool found opposite the racecourse.

CORNHILL (Biggar p)
Chert Tools
NS 025 355 Mesolithic tools of green chert, possibly a knapping site.

NORMANGILL HENGE (Crawford p)
Chert tools
NS 972 221 Several chert tools found. Cairn noted within the henge (RCAMHS Lanarkshire Inventory 1978)

SHERIFFLATS FARM (Thankerton p)
Chert Tools
NS 973 373 Several chert tools.
Above in possession of finder

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

ARRAN, Auchareoch (Kilmory p) I L Affleck, A Clark, I Hughes
Mesolithic Settlement
NR 995 247 This site is on a kame terrace overlooking a former glacial dead-ice basin. Lithics of Mesolithic aspect have been found over past years (C Allen, Whiting Bay) in exposures created by Forestry Commission quarrying. The site is of significance because pitchstone, as well as flint, features in the collected material.

The site has been partially surveyed and environmental samples taken, and a pit feature excavated and recorded. A survey team has made a controlled surface collection from the site and planned several occupation features. From a statistical analysis of over 4000 lithics it has been ascertained that the pitchstone percentage of the industry, although small, is significant. Overall, the assemblage, on present evidence, is microlithic and largely of rhomboidal or sub-triangular morphology. Charred hazelnut shells occur in appreciable numbers. This site is badly disturbed, but there remain areas that would reward excavation.
Sponsor: University of Glasgow

ARRAN, Machrie Moor (Kilmory p) A Haggarty
Stone Circles
NR 912 324 Excavations at two of the stone circles on Machrie Moor, both approximately 13m in diameter, continued work begun by Aubrey Burl in 1978 and 1979 (not previously reported in Discovery Excav Scot).

Site I, also dug into by James Bryce in 1861, consisted of eleven stones, alternately granite boulders and small sandstone slabs, surviving from a probable original total of twelve. Of the six granite boulders, only one still stood erect; the others either leaned or had fallen over.

Site I had a complex stratigraphy duplicated in part by Site XI. At Site I after the stone circle had fallen into disuse and before peat covered the area, the ground was used as farm land evidenced by field clearance stone heaped against a fallen granite boulder and very slight remnants of field walls. At some time during the use of the stone circle, cremated
bone was inserted at the base of one of the orthostats and the cremated remains apparently of a male aged 25-30 were placed in an off-centre pit, with a bone needle and burnt flint knife and covered by an inverted Cordoned Urn.

An approximate circle of stakeholes was found to surround the stones and may have preceded them but the relationship was tenuous. More definite was the fact that prior to the erection of the stone circle, a timber monument had stood in the same place. Postholes for its uprights were located beneath the stoneholes, where investigated, and one produced a Grooved Ware rim sherd.

Before this two intersecting lines of small stakes, not necessarily contemporary, had spanned the site and may indicate the use of hurdle fences for land division. Both of these stake lines cut a dense series of ardmarks generally aligned NE SW but with occasional more widely spaced ardmarks at right angles to them. Further stake lines were located under this horizon.

In the centre of the site two phases of pits had been dug, some of which were stone filled. They formed an approximate circle of 6m diameter. Investigation of these will continue in 1986.

Site XI (continuing Burl’s numbering) largely hidden under the peat until 1978, comprised ten stones, all but one of sandstone, and was complete although one stone had fallen since Burl’s excavation.

At Site XI there was no evidence for field clearance after the abandonment of the circle. No sequence of timber phase to stone phase for the monument could be proved, as the ten postholes were spaced between the standing stones with no direct stratigraphical relationship.

During the use of the circle an approximately central pit was dug which contained the cremated remains apparently of a male aged about 30 and a flint core.

Similar pre-circle land division and agricultural phases to those of Site I were noted, as were various earlier pits which were not fully investigated.

Many finds of pitchstone, flint and pottery came from both sites.

**Sponsor:** HB & M

**MONTFODE MOUNT** (Ardrossan p)  
H F James  
Medieval Motte  
NS 226 437 Investigation of two arcing ditches 30m to 50m to the NW of the motte that were first seen as pasture marks on aerial photographs.  
Sponsor: HB & M

**GLEN BURN** (W Kilbride p)  
E M Patterson  
NS 222 522  A settlement and field system faces south on the R bank of the Glen Burn, 100m to 150m S of the minor road and c 600 ft OD. Boulder alignments define boundaries and a curving sunken 'dyke' crosses the site in a generally NS direction, possibly as a boundary marker.

**DUMBARTON DISTRICT**

**INVERBEG TO TARBET** (Arrochar p)  
G R Curtis  
Old Roads

42
In advance of reconstruction of the first section of the Loch Lomond Road (A82) the Military Road from Dumbarton to Inveraray (1744-50) was surveyed between Dumbarton and Tarbet, and 4 trenches were cut across it to determine its form of construction.

**EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT**

**RAEHEAD (Auldhouse p)**

*Earthen Banks*

At the head of an area of rough pasture and extending into an area of recent afforestation are two parallel earthen banks 10m apart and extending for 130m. The banks are 1m wide and 0.3m high.

These may be associated with the small post-medieval steading, whose kiln was recorded at NS 608 479 (Discovery Excav Scot, 1970). This steading has been surveyed as part of a field survey of abandoned marginal settlement in this area.

**LAIGH HUNTLAWRIE (E Kilbride p)**

*Post-Medieval Steading, Enclosures.*

This steading with kiln and extensive turf enclosures (Discovery Excav Scot, 1969) has been surveyed as part of the recording of abandoned settlement. A total of five enclosures from 180m by 200m to 20m by 20m are situated on both sides of a tributary burn of the White Cart.

**HALLBURN (Avondale p)**

*Enclosures and Field Bank*

A stone and vegetation covered field bank, 1.5m wide and c 5m high extends from the Hall Burn for 150m to the NE. At 37m it is cut by a causeway allowing access up the burn into an area of rough pasture reclaimed from Mossmulloch. At 58m a turf enclosure, 10m by 13m square, with an entrance at its SE corner, is attached to the N side of the bank. At 86m an access gap through the bank, is flanked by a square structure, 3.5m by 3.5m by 0.5m high, attached to the S side of the bank. Within the area enclosed by the bank, Mossmulloch and the Hall Burn are two sub-rectangular turf structures c 7m by 6m.

**SOUTH CATHKIN FARM (E Kilbride p)**

*Mound*

An elliptical stone and vegetation covered mound 10m by 4m lies on the W edge of a small plateau of outcrop. The base of the mound is bedrock, exposed to the N by an access track but the main mass appears artificial.

**HARESHAWHEAD (Avondale p)**

*Sub-Rectangular Structure and Turf Enclosure*

Immediately to the W of the access track to Kype Reservoir is a) a sub-rectangular stony mound 5m by 8m by 0.5m high and b) a sub-
rectangular turf enclosure 6.5m by 13m and 1.5m wide is 3m to the S of the above.
Sponsor: Strathclyde Field Survey Group and Dept of Adult Educ, Univ of Glasgow.

EASTWOOD DISTRICT

BECHGROVE PARK (Cathcart p) T C Welsh
Medieval Pottery
NS 576 585 The discovery of several hundred sherds of pottery in the roots of a fallen tree may have identified the site of Lee or Williamwood Castle, the remains of which were removed early in the 19th Century. The site, on the summit of a small, conical hill, which possibly served as a motte, lies 150m E of the site of the 17th and 18th Century mansion houses which succeeded it. The pottery mainly comprises the upper portions of vessels, including rims and strap-handles, and some decorated ware. Some of the pottery was examined by Norman McAskill of the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust, who reported dates varying from 13th Century to late medieval, but with the bulk of the sherds being 14th Century.

POLOK CASTLE ESTATE (Mearns p)
Possible Moated Site
NS 522 555 A low circular mound 36m to 38m across, with a ditch, 6m wide floor, 15m crest to crest on N for one third of circumference and marshland on S and E, approached by a causeway from W. The marshland has a narrow outlet which may have been dammed to enhance the defences.

18th Century Boundaries
A survey of the boundaries as shown on Roy's Military Map 1747-55 was carried out. These included the zig-zag boundary in the South Park, NS 521 565 to 524 576, formed of a double bank and ditch. Earlier ditch and bank boundaries flank the drystone walls of the east park, and there is a ha-ha ditch NS 519 577 to 521 578 in the policies to the north. The pond at NS 529 569 on Roy's map has been filled in.

WHITECRAIGS (Mearns)
Foundations
NS 549 573 Foundations of an 'L' plan building and other remains on a promontory; site adapted as a green on the golf course.

NEITHERPLACE (Mearns p)
Mill
NS 523 560 Foundation 18m by 12m over 2.7m wall and 30m of lade cut across by diverted stream. At NS 523 559, upstream, the E bank has been artificially raised for 50m to the level of the steep W bank, over 1m high, by an earth and rubble bank 4m to 5m thick. The resulting channel was dammed at the N end. A level area to E contains rubble and masonry and suggests an industrial site, possibly a precursor of the bleachworks at NS 521 557.

PATTERTON (Mearns & Eastwood Parishes)
Old Road
NS 534 580 to 530 575 A portion of the old Stewerton Road shown on Roy's Military Map 1747-55, replaced by the present road before 1789,
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will be destroyed by a proposed by-pass. It was traced on air photographs and on the ground. It traverses the hillside SW of Patterton Farm as a terrace with boundary banks, and after crossing marshy ground by a causeway turns sharply W to climb the steep ground at NS 530 578, in woodland. Here the road is 4m wide with flanking ditch, enlarged in places as a gully. It appears originally to have continued SW to Pollokstown at NS 520 562, but was diverted round Pollok Castle grounds early in the 18th Century.

DUNCARNOCK (Mearns p)
Platforms and Walls
NS 501 559 A terrace cut into the N summit of the hillfort is supported by a revetment, and is 17m long by up to 7m wide. Below the platform the remains of four successive walls, on tiers or narrow terraces, accentuate the steepness of the summit on SW approach. Only two of these are shown on RCAHMS plan. The uppermost is 1m high, 20m long. The next, only sparsely evident on the steep face, extends across the base of the slope as a line of large grounders. A third is evident only on SE, while the fourth is intermittent across the ridge between the summits. A second small paltform was found on E side of summit, and there is an enclosed area on slope to N.

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT

GLASGOW, QUEEN'S PARK (Cathcart p) G Bell
Roman Pottery
NS 579 620 From the eroding bank of the ringwork in the park were recovered sherd of samian ware.

BRIDGE GATE J B Kerr, J H McBrien
Foundations, Architectural Details.
NS 592 646 During conversion work on the former Fishmarket part of the floor adjacent to the surviving tower of the second Merchant's House (1659) was removed by the contractors. Below the basal level of 19th Century tile cladding the bottom of a blocked doorway was observed, reached by two steps. Removal of the steps by the contractors showed the steps had abutted a chamfered plinth at the base of the tower. One mason's mark was recorded, as was the line of the wall of the Merchant's House on the north side of the tower.
Sponsor: SUAT

BLACKFRIARS STREET
Soil Profile
NS 597 650 Excavation by building contractors of the basement stairwell of an 18th Century building on the north side of Blackfriars Street (Nos 16-18) revealed a 1.8m sequence of cultivated soil horizons above fluvial sands and silts. This is in marked contrast to the College Goods Yard (Discovery Excav Scot, 1984) only 100m SE.
Sponsor: SUAT, MSC.

GREYFRIARS, SHUTTLE STREET J H McBrien
Foundations, Service Trenches.
NS 597 652 Trial excavation on the presumed site of the Greyfriars Monastery has revealed fragmentary foundations apparently of late or immediately post medieval date, disturbed by recent service trenches and
STRAITHCLYDE

foundations.
Sponsor: SUAT, MSC.

172 HIGH STREET
Post-Medieval, Modern Pits.
NS 598 651 Trial excavation on the site of the 16th and 17th Century College Principal's house revealed early 20th Century truncation down to a marine clay subsoil. Cut into this are features dating from 18th to 20th Centuries.
Sponsor: SUAT, MSC.

WEAVER STREET-ROTTENROW
Foundations
NS 599 654 A week's rescue excavation in advance of development on behalf of Strathclyde University uncovered remains of the late 18th Century Incorporation of Weavers building, but erosion of the ridge along which the road runs had apparently removed any other deposits. A watching brief carried out during construction work allowed the recording of deposits in situ downslope to the north, but these all appeared to be of the early modern period.
Sponsor: SUAT, MSC.

ST. JAMES' ROAD
Defensive Ditch, Foundations.
NS 601 656 Further work on the site close to the north port of the burgh revealed little backland activity in the medieval period. Remains dating to the 16th Century were identified, comprising clay-bonded sandstone foundations with internal paving. Historical research associates this structure with Blacader's Hospital, founded outside the north port in 1524-5. Immediately to the south of this was the previous noted EW ditch (Discovery Excav Scot, 1984) which was steep sided and flat bottomed, some 5m wide and 1.8m deep. This ditch had remained open only a relatively short time before deliberate infilling from the south. The material used included large quantities of well-dressed stone, perhaps from a wall on the ditch edge. Organic preservation in the ditch-fill was excellent, and botanical samples were removed. Finds recovered suggest a 17th Century date for the ditch, linking it with the Covenanters' defence against Montrose in 1750.
Sponsor: SUAT, MSC.

BARRACK STREET
Possible Shell Midden
NS 604 651 Deposits of oyster shell were reported from approximately this location during housing development in 1982. Although reported too late for active investigation, a sample of shell was recovered from builder's spoil; remains in the possession of the CECA.
Sponsor: CECA

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

COPLIE BURN (Kilmacolm p)
NS 311 654 In the junction of the Coplie Burn and a minor tributary from the N - a roughly rectangular foundation 7.01m NS by 6.67m narrowing to 4.58m and sub-divided. The stream is revetted and boulder faced, and
the wall of the structure overlies the revetting along the stream side. Possibly a mill. Boulder revetting is traced for some distance along the stream side. Upstream NS 311 655 is a substantial trapezoidal foundation 6.67m narrowing to 4.88m over 1.5m wide wall footings.

NEWARK CASTLE (Port Glasgow p) J Cannell
Castle
NS 328 745 Newark Castle lies on the S shore of the Clyde at Port Glasgow, and consists of a tower with detached gatehouse, c 1484, linked by a large domestic building of 1597, all in excellent condition. The Guardianship area was trial-trenched.

The large rectangular barmkin, contemporary with the gatehouse and completely enclosing the tower, survived in fragmentary form throughout most of its perimeter. It appeared to have been lined with buildings, traces of which, notably a garderobe exist, a fine moulded fireplace, mortar floors and crosswalls appeared in every trench opened. The N barmkin also functioned as a seawall against the Clyde.

The 1597 New-Werk overlay parts of this wall and blocked a shot-hole flanking the gatehouse, and included at least some replacement of outbuildings. The SE corner of the barmkin lay outside the guardianship area, and was examined during a brief second season. All traces had been removed by a deep dock overlain by an open sewer.

Sponsor: HB & M

KYLE & CARRICK DISTRICT

AYR BURGH & PARISH R W Pollock

GARDEN STREET
Foundation Lines, Midden Pit, Cultivation Shots.
NS 338 222 Three trenches in the backlands of Newton revealed good stratified deposits from 14th to 19th Centuries and produced evidence of a 14th Century timber framed building, late medieval rubbish pits and cultivation slots and a 17th Century cobbled path.

KYLE STREET
NS 339 215 Excavation in District Council car park revealed natural sand a few centimetres below present street level.

CARRICK STREET
Fence Lines, Garden.
NS 337 217 One small trench with very deep soil deposits in backland of a High Street property, earliest levels being 13th Century. Late medieval fence lines and property boundaries, and evidence of continuous cultivation through to the modern period.

HIGH STREET
Drain, Stables, Property Boundary.
NS 338 216 Excavation in backlands west of High Street (Clydesdale Bank car park) revealed well-built Victorian drain, 18th Century stable foundations, early 18th Century cultivation slots, and 16th Century burgage plot division in form of a deep linear gulley.

KING STREET
Cultivation
NS 338 223 Excavation showed that deposits on the edge of the medieval burgh of Newton had been scarped in the 18th Century. Medieval pottery finds of mixed dates suggest continuous agricultural use of this area.

HARBOUR STREET
Klin, Midden Pit, Clay Lined Tank.
NS 336 221 Excavation south of river and close to medieval harbour area produced a sub-rectangular clay bonded stone kiln surviving at basal level, a medieval midden pit, a clay lined tank backfilled with kiln destruction rubble, and possible 17th Century wall foundation base.

AULD KIRK
Survey
NS 339 219 Record of inscription on each gravestone taken, complete plan of stone locations made, and a full photographic record of the graveyard completed.
Sponsor: SUAT, MSC.

TROON (Dundonald p) D Sloan
Flint Scraper
NS 316 306 A fine scraper, manufactured on a thick and heavy blade (slightly water-rolled) found together with much unworked flint. The scraper is of apparently palaeolithic affinities, and may be derived from the dumping of gravel ballast.
Sponsor: CECA

WARDLAW HILL (Dundonald p) E Halpin
Fort
NS 3592 3276 On the highest summit of the Dundonald range stands an oval plateau measuring some 110m by 70m. Parts of the rim of this are bordered by the remains of a stony grass covered rampart which stands to a height of 1.50m and as much as 7m wide in its best preserved part. A trench was dug through this rampart to investigate its form and mode of construction. The earthwork is two-phased, the earlier phase consisting of a much denuded, low spread bank. There was a significant chronological break between the two phases of construction. This was seen in the development of a horizon on top of the earlier bank, subsequently buried by the construction of the later stone and earth rampart.

Fort
NS 3600 3252 This fort, on the subsidiary summit of the Dundonald range, consists of an inner ring formed by a ruinous bank 100m in diameter with a second bank 110m outside it. Further work within the radar installation situated on the earthwork allowed an area 10m by 13m to be excavated. Although a number of linear features and stone concentrations were investigated no definite evidence for structures was discerned. Fragments of a pot, apparently broken in situ may be Iron Age in date; also found were pieces of at least two shale bracelets. The bank of the inner ring was also investigated and although disturbed appeared to be composed of stone faced bank with rubble core.
Sponsor: HB & M - CEU

KIRKMICHAEL PARISH F Newall
Roman Road Survey (Doon-Clyde Estuary)
The road has now been traced, a 7m wide cambered mound, from N of Barshean Loch NS 379 117, S of Fardenwil, NS 374 109, to pass along the S flank of Dyrock Hill NS 369 105 - 366 098. At fullest extent the road mound is 9m wide on a 16m terrace. The probable line W is by Orchard and along the Drumore ridge.

LOCH DOON STARR 1 (Straiton p) T L Affleck Mesolithic Site
NX 483 939 Following the promising 1984 trial excavation (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 33), a more extensive investigation was carried out, at the east end of the site ridge overlooking the loch where a previous trial trench had shown knapping spots and heavy lithic concentration. A working area, occupying a hollow, with dark organic occupation soil and a high density of lithic material (chert and flint) was recorded; several stake holes and small gullies also occurred here. In this trench, three distinct levels of occupation were indicated. Although work was abruptly halted by flooding, it appears that this area of occupation activity is oval, with dimensions of approximately 4m by 7m.

Another five smaller trenches were excavated on the ridge, but only slight evidence of occupation was found. Environmental samples were taken from all the trenches.

Two trenches were also opened above a small granite bluff south of Starr 1. Lithics were recorded at two levels under the peat cover and environmental samples taken.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Glasgow Archaeological Society.

LOCH DOON STARR 1 (Straiton p) Mesolithic Flint and Chert Artifacts
NS 483 929 Significant scatter of lithics, including retouched blades and flakes, at south end of loch near mouth of inflowing river (Gala Lane).

RENFREW DISTRICT

BAROCHAN HILL (Houston p) L J F Keppie, F Newall
Roman Fort
NS 413 690 A second season of excavation examined the W defences of this Flavian Fort, on either side of the W gate located in 1984 (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 34), and also explored a small area of the interior behind the gateway. The W side of the fort proved to be defended by a rampart of laid turf 4m broad, and by two ditches which came together on either side of the gate. To the rear of the rampart was a spread of small cobbles, presumably the intervallum street, but no well-defined edges were established. Overlying the 'street' was a thick spread of burning, in two distinct layers separated by cobbling; the origin of the burning, which did not affect the rampart or the internal buildings, (below) was not determined. Behind the intervallum street lay a timber-framed building whose W wall was marked by a construction trench 35cms wide and 15cms deep, flanked by a drainage gully. A lightly metalled roadway seemed to extend into the fort from the gateway, but at some point in the lifetime of the fort the timber building was extended across the line of this road, which thus passed out of use.

Sponsors: Huntarian Museum, Univ of Glasgow; Society of Antiquaries of
ERSKINE (Erskine p) W S Hanson, J Macdonald
Crannog
NS 4554 7288 The existence of a well-preserved oval shaped crannog, approximately 30m by 40m was confirmed. The site was planned photo-
grammetrically from vertical photographs kindly provided by 819 Naval Air
Squadron, HMS Gannet. Ground checking of the plan revealed several
examples of jointing in the timber sub-structure and the broken topstone
of a rotary query. Seventeen timber samples were removed for den-
drochronological analysis. Unfortunately, most proved to be alder and
the oak samples failed to provide a date.
Sponsor: Soc Ant Scot

TAYSIDE REGION

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

STRAGEATH (Muthill p) J Wilkes
Roman Fort
NN 898 180 Excavation under the auspices of the Scottish Field School
of Archaeology was carried out as usual during September and because of
the wet season the programme has to be adapted. Three trenches were dug
in the praetentura and two in the retentura.

Praetentura
In the praetentura the main objectives were to discover the building
lines of the three forts at the north and south sides, and to determine
whether the remains of Flavian granaries found in each half of this part
of the fort each represented one or two buildings. The granaries had
been constructed in the usual foundation trenches, c 5ft apart.

Flavian
The building in the south praetentura turned out to be a single very
large granary, extending from close to the via praetoria to the via sagu-
laris. It was 128ft 9in (39.24m) long and between 31ft and 33ft (9.45m
and 10m) wide (some of the trenches at the south end of the building were
longer than those at the north end); there were 27 trenches. In the
north praetentura the granary (first located in 1977 and 1978) was
smaller, being 107ft 3in (32.69m) long and 29ft (8.84m) wide; there were
23 trenches. The Flavian intervallum street was found at each side of
the fort.

Antonine I
The building line on the south side of the south praetentura was found on
the predicted line, and only minor adjustments were necessary to the plan
of the contubernia of Building XVII as previously restored. One room in
the centurion's quarters contained at least 2 successive furnaces,
presumably for metallurgical work, although no diagnostic finds were
made. In the north praetentura the intervallum street, a drain and the
northern building line were located; the drain partly coincided with the
most northerly trench of the Flavian granary, which fortunately had been
cut to a greater depth. One of the rooms in the centurion's quarters of
Building VIII most unusually yielded a finely preserved floor of pebbles
set in stiff clay. Building VIII was 141ft 6in (43.13m) long.

Antonine II

In the south praetentura the conjectural plan was confirmed; the via sagularis was accompanied by a deep drain which had cut away the top of the most southerly trench of the Flavian granary. In the north praetentura Building VII was longer than the underlying Antonine I barrack; it extended across the filled-in Antonine I drain to the edge of the contemporary via sagularis, the overall length being 154ft (49.94m).

Retentura

Here the three successive intervallum streets were located on the north side of the fort, the two Antonine roads lying south of their Flavian predecessor. The surface of the Antonine II street was penetrated by two rows of substantial post-holes, taken to be part of an intervallum building. As in the praetentura, this street was unaccompanied by a drain, at least on its southerly side; but there was an Antonine I drain in this position, lined with large stones. All three building lines were successfully located. In the end block of Flavian Building II a latrine pit was found in the corner of the room. It measured 5ft by 3ft 6in (1.52m by 1.07m) and was cut 3ft (0.9m) into the natural sand.

In a second trench the Antonine II via sagularis on the east side of the fort was located with its accompanying drain, together with the north-south walls of two successive Antonine I buildings: beneath these the intersection of two internal partitions in the officer's quarters of Flavian Building I was located.

Sponsors: Scottish Field School of Archaeology, HB & M, British Academy.

ROMAN ROAD SURVEY

BOCHASTLE FORT : DALGINROSS FORT (Comrie p)  T M Allan

Mili Antiq 1793, pl XI; Roman Scotland 1943, p43; Discovery Excav Scot 1979, 43.

NN 681 146 to NN 693 154 Upper Glen Artney. Estate road descends by isolated ridge, with a Roman road most likely to have been on its left alongside first and third fields to SE, and on its right alongside the second field.

NN 722 174 Agger, 5 paces wide, runs up E bank of burn.

NN 744 188 Estate road, from being solid and well-built terrace-way, cambered on a level stretch, suddenly changes to terraced track.

NN 744 189 to NN 757 194 Frequent signs suggestive of ruined Roman road, on gently zig-zag course on rim of glen.

NN 758 194 to NN 764 198 to NN 773 211 From bend in Dalrannoch road broad mound, then hollow with possible ruined shelf on NW side, run down to Ruchill Watter in direction of Dalginross fort.

DALGINROSS FORT : STRAGEATH FORT AND/OR KAIMS CASTLE FORTLET

(Comrie & Muthill p)

Mili Antiq 1793, pi XI; Roman Scotland 1943, 43; JRS 1951, 41, 64.

NN 773 211 to NN 781 203 Broad mound at NN 778 205, on approach to Ruchill-Earn watershed, and broad agger at 780 204, on the ascent of it.

NN 783 199 to NN 787 199 to NN 787 198 to NN 788 198 to NN 789 196 Probable zig-zag course, initially via shallow, streamless EW gorge, to cutting at NN 789 196.
TAYSIDE

NN 788 196 to NN 791 191 to NN 797 185 Ruined agger makes zig-zag descent from broad platform (in sight of Dalginross) at NN 791 192. Thereafter signs suggestive of ascent from burn along broadening belt of dry ground.

NN 798 182 to NN 799 179 to NN 801 178 Broad shelf, with intermittent low agger from NN 799 179.

NN 801 178 to NN 802 176 Prominent agger, 6 paces wide, almost everywhere stony and gravelly to the probe.

NN 818 168 to NN 820 168 Slight shelf across bend of Comrie-Muthill road.

DALGINROSS FORT : FENDOCH FORT AND/OR BERTHA FORT (Comrie, Monzievaird & Straven p & Muthill p)
Likeliest course to Crieff that from NN 773 211 to NN 784 210 to NN 809 214 to NN 827 208 to NN 856 209.

NN 809 214 River Earn hard up against steep, long hill. Ruined terrace ascends eastwards to lowest available ledge, whence descends eastwards a very narrow but regular outcrop of rock around which a Roman road could have been built.

FENDOCH FORT : BERTHA FORT (Fowllis W p) AND/OR INCHTUTHILL FORTRESS (Methven p)

NN 931 283 to NO 005 290 Buchanty-Ardittie road (5 miles) a succession of straight lengths with wide views northwards across Glenalmond.

NO 023 292 Potential fort or fortlet site 1 mile further E, where the Almond bends SE, 7 miles from Fendoch, 5 from Bertha and 9 from Inchtuthil.

BERTHA FORT : CARDEAN FORT (Meigle p)

NO 269 445 Mil Antiq 1793, p108. Tractor ploughing c 1970 exposed belt of large stones. Now scatter of large stones, partly unearthed, for 60 paces NE from fence of Kinloch Hotel.

GLEN BRERACHAN (Moulin p)

M van Hoek
Cupmarked Stone

NN 996 625 Some 30 yards SE of the road and immediately SW of a small streamlet is a large stone (190cm by 170cm) sloping 6 degrees NW where carved with two clear cupmarks some 35cm apart. The site is at an altitude of approximately 320m.

PITLOCHRY (Moulin p)

A G Reid
Flint Scraper

NN 947 584 A grey flint scraper 5cm long was found in a garden at Tomcroy. The flint is in the possession of the finder.

ABERFELDY (Dull p)
Stone Lamp, Stone 'Pick'.

NN 85 49 The base of a stone lamp, and a possible stone 'pick' with no specific provenance from the late Miss Clark have been donated to Perth Museum by the Breadalbane Heritage Society. Acc No 1985.107 and 106 respectively.
Stone Axes, Carved Ball
TN 74 SE - 84 SW Two stone axes and a carved stone ball found many years ago in the Aberfeldy-Kenmore area have been reported to Perth Museum. One axe is of a highly polished black fine grained stone 17cm in length, and with clear faceting, the other is of a grey fine grained stone 22cm long and with a smooth oval section.

The carved stone ball has six prominent undecorated knobs of differing sizes and is fairly worn. It is some 7cm in each dimension and is made of a light grey-white stone with occasional gritty inclusions. The owner, in whose possession these items remain, believes that it could have come from the same area as the axes, but is not certain.

Bronze Spearhead
TN 858 487 The bronze leaf shaped spearhead, (Discovery Excav Scot, 1971, 33) has been donated to Perth Museum by the Breadalbane Heritage Society. Acc No 1985.152.

CHERRYBANK (Perth p)
NO 098 226 A stone spindle whorl was found in the upcast from a trench on the Glasgow Road. The whorl has incised line decoration on one face; the finder has donated it to Perth Museum. Acc No 1985.295.

BLAIR ATHOLL (Blair Atholl p)
Long Cist
TN 877 651 A single long cist was uncovered during building work to a house in Golf Course Road, with the top layer of capstones only 50cm below ground level. Some twenty stones in four layers covered the cist, which was oriented EW and initially identified as a male in his early thirties, contained an almost complete fully extended skeleton with the skull to the west. The cist was built of ten slabs, the sides narrowing and angling in towards the feet. The only floor slabs were under the feet, the rest of the skeleton lying in a thin layer of soil spread on top of natural sandy gravel. This soil was loose, not packed, and covered the floor slab as well. No artefacts were recovered when the soil was sieved. A number of large river boulders were packed around the cist, but as the site is on a gravel river terrace, no clear cut was detected. The terrace falls steeply away from 7m SSW of the cist to the former course of the River Garry which was diverted last century.

No evidence of further long cists was discovered, although there is a short cist cemetery nearby, and a possible place name association with an early Christian cell.

COUPAR ANGUS (Coupar Angus p)
Flint Arrowhead
NO 219 403 A barbed and tanged grey flint arrowhead was found on the surface of a field at Beechhill. Arrowhead is in the possession of the finder.

BALVAIRD (Abernethy p)
NO 174 125 A bronze flat axe was found on the surface of the ploughsoil in the 1930's and kept by the finder. The axe has been lost in subsequent removals.

TULLIBARDINE (Blackford p)
Bronze Chisel
TAYSIDE

NN 911 138 A small bronzesmith's flanged chisel was found near the former site of Tullibardine Castle with other fragments of metal including two pieces of medieval cooking pot. The flanged chisel was declared Treasure Trove and is now in Perth Museum. Acc No 1985.258.

GLENALMOND (Methven p)
Roman Material
NN 978 289 Held at Trinity College, Glenalmond, is a collection of Roman pottery sherds, tile and stone fragments for teaching purposes, collected by a former teacher who took part in excavations at Inchuthil and Fendoch. The College kindly allowed Perth Museum to list and photograph the material.

NEWMILL FARM (Auchtergaven p)
Quernstone
NO 085 324 A domed quernstone found close to the site of the excavated souterrain some years ago, has been donated to Perth Museum. Acc No 1985.255.

GLENLEDNOCK (Comrie p)
Deserted Settlements
NN 72 NE & SE A copy of Miss Bain's survey of Deserted Settlements in Glenlednock has been donated to Perth Museum. Acc No 1985.166

LUNDIN FARM (Logierait p)
Stone Circle
NN 882 505 The finds from the above excavation have been donated to Perth Museum by Dr Margaret Stewart and the Breadalbane Heritage Society. Acc No 1985.141-151

CHANNEL FARM (Portmoak p)
Stone Axe
NO 10 SE A stone axe of metamorphic schist was found on Channel Farm, NO 16 04, by Loch Leven, but the exact provenance is not known. The axe has been donated to Perth Museum. Acc No K2985.110.

SHENAVAIL (Dull p)
Cup Mark Stone
NN 833 508 A cup and ring mark stone, with a cross in relief on the reverse from Shenavail Farm, and formerly in the possession of the late Miss Clark, has been donated to Perth Museum by the Breadalbane Heritage Society. Acc No 1985.105.

DUPPLIN (Forteviot p)
Stone Axe
NO 039 199 A polished stone axe 12.4cm in length of volcanic green ash was recovered from a drainage ditch being dug opposite Burnside Lodge in connection with the A9 improvements. The axe was donated by KPC Contractors Ltd to Perth Museum. Acc No 1985.104.

STORMONTFIELD (Scone p)
Flint Arrowhead
NO 109 298 The leaf shaped arrowhead, (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 39) has been donated to Perth Museum Acc No 1985.22.
GLASGOW ROAD
Roman Coin
NO 107 235 A follis of Constantine the Great struck c 307-312 was probably recovered from a garden on the Glasgow Road, but may have come from the finder's previous home at Burghmuir. The coin was donated to Perth Museum, Acc No 1985.1.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE
Bones
NO 119 235 Human bone fragments including parts of two skulls, ribs, clavicles and femurs were recovered from a watermain trench close to the north transept of St. John's Kirk. Finds were donated to Perth Museum. Acc No. 1985.229.

BRIDGEND (Kinnoull p)
Worked-Stone
NO 123 244 A large quantity of worked stone has been uncovered in a garden in Strathmore Street, Bridgend apparently collected by a previous occupant at the end of the last century. The material includes stone troughs, querns, pillar sections, curling and stackle stones and a large quantity of glass waste. Individual objects of note are:

1. The top part of an 18th Century gravestone with a worn inscription and plan view of a small boat with two fish in it.
2. A square pillar top of uncertain date with faces carved in romanesque style across each corner and an incised initial on two of the four faces.
3. Fragment of a moulded rybart probably from an ecclesiastical structure.

NO 118 234 Canal Street II
NO 117 236 Kirk Close
NO 116 237 Methven Street
NO 121 237 Watching Brief 15
Finds from the above excavations have been transferred to Perth Museum. Sponsor: SUAT; HB & m

ST. JOHN'S SQUARE SHOPPING MALL
Waterlogged and Organic Deposits, Pits
NO 118 235 A watching brief was begun in August 1985, to monitor the disturbance of archaeological deposits caused by deep piling with a continuous flight auger, to determine contours of deposits and their characters, and specifically to look for an earlier alignment of Meal Vennel itself and a possible early burgh boundary ditch as postulated from earlier excavation.

The development area covers c 1.1 hectares. The total depth of archaeological deposits is c 4m to 5m throughout the site and includes well-preserved peaty organic deposits with a maximum thickness of c 3.4m. Occasional traces of indeterminate deep features occur in some of the trenches, but no trace of either an earlier medieval street or a boundary ditch along the line of Meal Vennel was visible.

A wide range of Perth Local and White Gritty pottery wares, leather
fragments and wattling fragments have been recovered. Sponsor: HB & M, MSC.

**145-159 HIGH STREET**

Waterlogged and Organic Deposits, Post-Medieval Culvert, Possible Well, Pits.

NO 118-236 centre A watching brief was carried out during July and August 1985 in advance of an extension to Boots the Chemists Ltd. Among features observed were a well c 3.90m deep, and probably stone and timber revetted; a sandstone post-medieval slabbcd culvert running NS through the site; traces of possible pits; and a depth of well preserved organic deposits starting c 0.90m to 1.20m below ground surface. All archaeological deposits stopped between 3.00m and 4.5m below ground surface. A range of Perth Local and White Gritty pottery wares was recovered along with fragments of leather, timber and wattle. Sponsor: SUAT, HB & M, MSC.

**CANAL STREET III**

Burgage Plot Backlands, Property Boundaries, Pits, Kilns, Burgh Defences-Boundaries.

NO 118 233 A 15m by 15m excavation began in July 1985 in advance of a multi-storey car park development. The objectives are to determine the relationships of the backlands to the burgh ditch (under Canal Street) and to the earlier medieval burgh defences (bordering Canal Street). There are three NS property boundaries within the site which are static from the 15th to the mid-19th Century. An amalgamation of two properties to accommodate a multi-phase kiln occurs briefly in the mid-late 17th Century. This is probably a malting kiln, suggested by evidence of very low burning temperatures and carbonised germinated barley grains from within the kiln and a contemporary pit. This pit was originally clay and plank lined and possibly associated with malting. Patchy spreads of cultivation soil slumped into and sealed many large pits across the site, most reused as rubbish pits. A gravel spread over the western property seals apparently very deep cut features cut into what may be the remnants of the bank of the burgh defences. Some residual sherds of 13th-14th Century London wares and a broad spectrum of later Perth Local wares have been recovered. However, there seems to be a hiatus of pottery from the 14th Century which may coincide with the active presence of the Edwardian burgh wall, bank and ditch. Sponsor: SUAT, HB & M, MSC.

**OLD PERTH ACADEMY, ROSE TERRACE**

Two Stone revetted Wells

NO 116 239 A watching brief recorded two sandstone revetted wells uncovered during demolition in the backlands of Rose Terrace in May 1985. Both occurred c 1.0m below the present ground surface under previous demolition rubble. Both were capped with sandstone slabs and backfilled or silted up to depths of c 1.3m and 1.4m with outer diameters of 1.86m and 1.73m respectively. They were some 12m apart. At c 0.3m below the top course of each well, were integral drains which may have acted to catch drain-off from adjacent buildings. The earliest likely date is late 18th early 19th Century. Sponsor: SUAT, HB & M, MSC.

**MURRAY STREET**

Pottery, Clay Pipe, Slag, Beam Slot. D Bowler
TAYSIDE

NO 116 238 Trial excavation was carried out on 14th August, 1985, on a former scrap metal yard between 9 Murray Street and the Playhouse Cinema, extending from Murray Street north to Foundry Lane. Permission was given by the owners of the site, the Stagecoach Bus Company. A series of long trenches was dug north from Murray Street to Foundry Lane, extending 58.5m, and 1.2m to 3m deep. Natural sand and clay was seen at c 2.3m depth. Above this was a cultivated soil layer with abraded medieval pot, and tobacco pipe. This was sealed by dumped clay layers containing china teacups, etc., presumably to raise the ground level for building. This was followed by slag, clinker and other debris, presumably from the foundry in Foundry Lane. Only one structure was found, a modern beam slot. The depth (2m) of man-made deposits above the cultivated soil was unexpected outside the medieval town, but appears to be entirely post-medieval.

Sponsors: SUAT, HB & M.

191 HIGH STREET
Midden, Shingle.
NO 117 236 A gas main pipe trench was observed in the High Street on 25th February, 1985. It ran along the street, near the northern kerb, from the junction with Kinnoull Street, c 27m eastwards. Organic midden and shingle were seen at 0.85m below street level.

Sponsors: SUAT, HB & M.

56/63 HIGH STREET
Wooden Stakes
NO 119 236 A line of four wooden stakes was seen on 15th March, 1985, in contractor's excavation after demolition of a shop. This lay just east of the Perth High Street excavation. The stakes formed a line along the western boundary of the property c 1.4m below modern street level, and c 10m back from the High Street frontage.

Sponsors: SUAT, HB & M.

NORTH PORT

D Bowler, D W Hall
Well, Lintel
NO 118 238 Piling work for a new office extension for the Hydro Board revealed a stone lined well under the car park, noted during a watching brief. The well lay 5m S of the area investigated by SUAT in 1984, and was probably of 18th-19th Century date.

Demolition of a boundary wall for the above development revealed during a watching brief a re-used decorated lintel. This stone may have come from Lord John Murray's house which stood adjacent to the site.

Sponsors: SUAT, HB & M.

ANGUS DISTRICT

CULHAWK HILL (Kirriemuir p)

J R Sherriff, O Macknight
Barrow
NO 346 558 A round barrow measuring 15m to 16m diameter and 1.5m high lies at the foot of the SW flank of Culhawk Hill 400m NW of Culhawk steading. The mound which has had its centre disturbed appears to consist mainly of gravel and earth.

Stone Setting
TAYSIDE

NO 353 562 A stone setting representing the remains of either a denuded cairn or a stone circle lies in the saddle between Culhawk Hill and Castle Hill. One erect and 4 prone boulders describe a portion of a roughly circular site some 10m in diameter.

CULHAWK HILL (Kirriemuir p)
Round House
NO 349 560 500m N of Culhawk steading is a 20m diameter ring ditch house defined by an outer stone wall up to 3m thick and an inner ditch up to 4m wide and 0.5m deep. The entrance is on the SSE and is defined by a gap in the stone wall and a causeway across the ditch. The site lies below the summit on the S side of the hill.

MEAMS FARM (Kirriemuir p)
Cairn
NO 374 575 Situated on a slight rise 200m NNE of the recorded ring cairn are the remains of a large cairn measuring 18m EW by 17m. The mound is 0.7m high and a kerb of large boulders is particularly evident on the E side.

Deserted Settlement
NO 371 575 A deserted settlement lies about 500m SE of Newmill and the remains comprise two buildings measuring 11.1m by 3.5m and 6.4m by 3.7m which lie on the NW and NE sides of two small enclosures.

CASTLE HILL (Kirriemuir p)
Deserted Settlement
NO 362 569 The remains of a deserted settlement lie near the NE corner of the field NE of the hillfort on Castle Hill. The remains comprise a single building measuring 6.7m NE-SW by 3.5m over low, turf-covered wall footings. An outhouse at the W end measures 4.2m by 3.4m.

MANSWORN RIG (Menmuir p)
Small Cairns and Linear Banks
NO 504 648 28 small cairns measuring between 1.5m and 4m in diameter are stretched out along 300m of the summit of the ridge E of the settlement at NO 502 647. Within the area are the remains of 5 linear stone banks representing at least 4 fields of probably prehistoric date.

BALHALL (Menmuir p)
Settlement, Field-System and Small Cairns
NO 502 647 1100m NW of Balhall Lodge on a section of Mansworn Rig are the remains of several prehistoric monuments including an 11m diameter round house set on a platform, 17 small cairns measuring between 1.5m and 4m in diameter and several linear stone banks which represent at least two phases of building.

CORNESCORN (Edzell p)
Small Cairns
NO 576 740 A group of at least 16 small cairns measuring up to 3.5m diameter has been recorded 270m E of Cornescorn.

KINNANEIL (Airlie p)
Stone Axe Fragment
NO 315 528 About 1978-79 the blade end of a polished stone axe measuring 72mm long by 60mm by 32mm was found close to the site of a
short cist cemetery.

STRONE HILL (Lintrathen p)
Megalithic Monument
N0 292 564  200m S of the monument known as the Abbot's Cross is a monument of similar build but of different shape. Measuring 19m EW a 2m wide bank of stones is held in place by a kerb of large boulders. From the centre of this wall a 5.5m length of similar walling is aligned NS on the N side whilst on the S side there are two lengths of similar walling measuring 8m and 6.5m.

HILL OF MENMUIR (Menmuir p)
Stone Axe Fragment
N0 529 660  The butt end of a stone axe made of Gabbro and measuring 67mm by 51mm by 34mm was found within the field system and group of small cairns.

Circular Structure
N0 532 662  Situated towards the NE end of the field system and group of small cairns is a circular structure defined by a low stone wall 1m thick and 8m in total diameter. No entrance is apparent.

LEDMORE (Menmuir p)
Carved Stone
N0 533 647  At the entrance to the farmhouse at Ledmore there is a block of sandstone conglomerate measuring 0.61m by 0.55m by 0.17m thick. On one side there are several carved depressions including a possible EBA flat axe mould measuring 140mm long by 70mm wide at the blade end by 20mm deep and another mould measuring 160mm long by 55mm wide and 20mm deep. Later carvings are two cup-shaped depressions measuring up to 220mm diameter and 65mm deep and a vertical sided circular depression measuring 200mm diameter and 50mm deep.

BALGAVIES AREA (Guthrie, Aberlemno & Rescobie p)
Flint Industry
N0 54 51  Discoveries by Mr David Henry of Mains of Balgavies in 1985 have supplemented and expanded the information reported last year (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 36).

N0 530 515  2 scrapers, 23 waste fragments.
N0 535 515  2 scrapers, 19 waste fragments.
N0 537 517  Thumb-nail scraper and 6 waste fragments.
N0 530 515  Thumb-nail scraper, 4 other scrapers, fabricator, arrowhead fragment and 30 waste fragments.
N0 544 515  Thumb-nail scraper, side scraper, core and 2 waste fragments.
N0 547 515  Blade, broken blade, core and 20 waste fragments.
N0 531 521  Scraper and waste fragment.
N0 531 515  2 scrapers, broken arrowhead and 2 waste fragments.
N0 542 506  Blade and waste flake.
N0 551 514  12 waste fragments.
Waste fragments only from NO 525 530, NO 532 518, NO 533 517, NO 533 513 and NO 530 518.

STRONE HILL (Lintrathen p)
Unenclosed Settlement & Rectangular Buildings.
NO 291 563 A series of prehistoric and later monuments are spread along about 150m of the S face of Strone Hill immediately N of the present limit of cultivation. They are described from W to E.

Circular round house set into the slope and measuring 16.2m external diameter and 12m internal. The S side has been disturbed by a later bank.

Circular round house set into the slope and measuring 19m external diameter and 14.2 internal. The S side has been disturbed by a later bank.

Circular round house set into the slope and measuring 16.3m external diameter and about 12m internal. The S side is overlain by a rectangular building measuring 21.3m EW by 3.6m and comprising 3 compartments.

Circular round house set into the slope and measuring 15.5m external diameter and 11.5m internally with an entrance on the S side.

Circular round house set into the slope and measuring 16.8m external diameter and 12.4m internally with a rectangular building measuring 7m by 3.5m overlying the SW side.

Remains of a rectangular building measuring 7.3m EW by 4m.

Remains of a rectangular building measuring 13m by 5.2m.

Ring Cairns, Enclosures, Building Remains, Kiln.
Detailed recording of the group of small cairns, field system and unenclosed settlement, *Discovery Excav Scot* 1982, 32, has resulted in the discovery and recording of several previously unreported monuments. Details and plans of the surveyed monuments have been deposited with NMRS.

NO 289 567 Probably ring cairn 5.2m diameter with a central area 2m diameter. Both kerbs are defined by small boulders though the outer is robbed.

NO 289 567 Ring cairn measuring 6m - 6.5m diameter with an outer kerb particularly well defined on the S and SE. The central area is 2m diameter and defined by small boulders.

NO 288 567 Probable four-poster monument comprising one erect stone, (0.35m) though it is leaning and three fallen stones giving an original diameter of about 2.5m.

NO 291 567 Possible ring cairn variant comprising a mass of waterworn boulders 6m diameter and 0.5m high. A central depression in the mound measures 4m diameter and appears not to be the result of robbing. Several outer kerb stones are visible on the E side.

NO 290 565 Farmstead comprising a polygonal enclosure measuring 34m by 20m with a rectangular building in its NE corner. A long building measuring 22m by 6m partly overlies the E side of the enclosure.

NO 290 565 Enclosure measuring 26m by 22m with a small rectangular building, 10m by 6m at its W end.
NO 287 566 Three compartmented building measuring 14.5m NW-SE by 4.5m over turf covered wall footings.

NO 288 567 Two compartmented building measuring 8.5m EW by 3.3m set into the N side of an enclosure measuring 7m NS by 11m.

NO 288 566 A small rectangular building 9m EW by 4.5m over low wall footings is situated on the N side of an enclosure measuring 9m EW by 10m.

NO 290 566 An enclosure of probably 19th Century date measures 19m EW by 18m and has an entrance on the E side.

NO 289 566 The remains of two rectangular buildings measuring 4m by 4m and 8m by 4m have been disturbed by a track.

NO 288 566 Two rectangular buildings measuring 10m by 5m and 8m by 5m lie on the N and S sides respectively of an enclosure measuring 9m NS by 13m.

NO 288 566 Three compartmented rectangular building measuring 17m EW by 7m. The W compartment is probably a kiln.

NO 289 565 A rectangular building measuring 25m EW by 6m over low wall footings is situated on the N side of an enclosure measuring at least 20m by 20m.

NO 288 566 Adjacent to a modern field wall are the remains of an enclosure measuring at least 38m EW by 10m, the S side being destroyed. Within the enclosure and joined to its N side is a small building measuring about 5m by 3m.

NO 287 566 Remains of a kiln measuring 8.5m in external diameter (3.5m internal), by 0.5m high set into the S side of a glacial knoll.

NO 291 565 Remains of a rectangular building measuring 6m NS by 3.3m.

NO 291 564 Remains of a rectangular building measuring 10m NW-SE by 3.5m.

NO 290 565 Remains of an irregularly shaped enclosure measuring 7m NW-SE by 6.5m over low wall footings 0.3m high and up to 1m thick.

NO 288 565 Remains of a small rectangular building measuring 7m E-W by 5m.

HATTON CASTLE (Newtyle p)

Hatton Castle is currently being renovated, and Angus District Museums are providing archaeological advice. Pottery sherds ranging in date from the 16th Century to modern have been found immediately east of the Castle, together with roofing tiles and fallen masonry. Inside the Castle the old floor levels have been established.

ARBROATH BURGH (Arbroath & St. Vigeans p)

Medieval Pottery

Sherds of medieval pottery were found at the site of the new sewage pumping station on the foreshore. A long cist burial was found nearby last year. (Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 37)

Well

Workmen uncovered a domestic draw well of probable 19th Century date in the grounds of Bellvue Nursey. Constructed of sandstone
blocks, the shaft measured 5.5m deep and was 0.7m in diameter. The well was subsequently infilled and covered over.

LETHAM GRANGE (Arbroath & St Vigeans p)
Short Cist
NO 624 458  Earthmoving operations on the new golf course resulted in the discovery and immediate mutilation of a short cist burial 200m NWN of Letham Grange Hotel. The inhumation was removed by Arbroath CID before the archaeologist was informed, and no grave goods were reported or found.

LUNAN VALLEY PROJECT
Reports, finds, and samples from the Lunan Valley Project during 1982 and 1983 (a total of 11 sites) are now being accessioned by Angus District Museums. The material ranges from Iron Age to Modern.

MONIFIETH GOLF COURSE (Monikie p)
Polished Stone Axe
NO 512 332  A polished schist axe measuring 19cm by 8cm by 4cm was found in a natural sand deposit on Monifieth golf course. It was donated to Angus District Museums.

NEWTYTE AREA (Newtyle p)
Polished Stone Axehead
This neolithic polished stone axehead of basalt from Wharncliffe Hall, Newtyle, was accessioned by Angus District Museums in March 1985, and had, apart from its primary function, been used by a Newtyle cobbler as a last. It measures 10cm by 7cm by 3m.

SOUTHMIUR (Kirriemuir p)
Stone Axe
NO 384 532  A neolithic hand axe was found in a garden in South Street, Southmuir, in November 1984. It measures 11cm by 6cm by 3.5cm.

UILLANYARDS (Kinnell p)
Stone Axe
NO 62 53  A stone axehead was found in a field on Willanyards farm in April 1985. It is in the farmer's possession.

ROMAN ROAD SURVEY
CARDEN FORT : INVERQUHARITY FORT (Airlie & Kirriemuir p)
Mil Antiq 1793, p108; Roman Scotland 1943, p91; Discovery Excav Scot 1963, 3; 1965, 2.
NO 348 504 to NO 404 582  No obstacle for 6 miles to virtually dead-straight course consistent with directional observation by Roy (supra).
TAYSIDE/WESTERN ISLES

NO 362 523  Den of Reedie. Sides of den steep and unbroken to as far N
as signs of old crossing at this point.

NO 378 547  Hillhead. Short length of low mound, 6 paces wide.

NO 387 558 to NO 389 561  Kirriemuir Golf Course. Ridge across the 17th
green continues as low agger in slight hollow, then as broad mound.
Course marked as road on Ainslie's Map of the County of Forfar (1794),
unlike the nearby Caidhame Wood road.

NO 400 577  Auchlishie Burn. Slight hollow descends to burn on S side
of mini-valley, and well marked one on N side.

WESTERN ISLES AREA

LEWIS

TRAIGH NA BERIE (Uig p)  D W Harding, P G Topping
Broch  I Armit
NB 103 351  The site is recorded as a probable broch (RCAHMS Outer Hebrides,
Skye and the Small Isles, 1928, No 69, misplaced on map). Preliminary
excavation indicates that the site has undergone several phases
of building and alteration, with much subsequent stone robbing. In one of
the later phases the interior was reused with the erection of slab facing
stones and a soil and rubble infill revetted against the original broch
inner wall. Artefacts recovered included bone, pottery, a fired clay
spindle whorl and a hammerstone.

DUN BHARABHAT (Uig p)  D W Harding, P G Topping
Island Brock & Underwater Midden  T N Dixon
NB 098 353  The site is recorded (RCAHMS Outer Hebrides, Skye and the
Small Isles, 1928, No 72) as a dun with a causeway located in Loch
Bharabhat, Cnip; it was noted to have been much reduced in c 1911 for
the construction of a nearby sheep fank. Excavation of the S quadrant
demonstrated the presence of broch like features including an entrance
complete with a door check and barhole, an intra-mural gallery and the
first seven steps of an intra-mural staircase. In the interior, a hearth
with flagged surround and the remains of an internal partition comprised
of a row of cobbles were recovered. At least three major phases of
occupation are represented: the pre-broch consists of a clay covered
living floor, later cut through by the broch foundation trench, the broch
itself and a later period of settlement within the broch walls. The
primary broch settlement may have been of relatively short duration;
excavation revealed the broch walls are tipping at a sharp angle, hinting
that a lack of solid foundations could have led to early collapse.
Investigation of the pre-broch levels on land was hindered by the high
loch water level in the summer of 1985.

Underwater excavation of midden material deposited in the loch around the
site, established the potential for recovering information on the
environment and economy of the later prehistoric inhabitants. Artefacts
recovered from the combined excavations included pottery with typical
Hebridean later prehistoric decoration, probable small metal or glass
working crucibles, animal bones, shells of several marine species and
fragments of cut wood.

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WESTERN ISLES

SOUTH DELL (Barvas p) A Clarke, M Kemp
Flint Arrowhead
NB 494 604 In April 1985 during manual peat cutting a lozenge-shaped, white flint arrowhead was found. The find spot was visited by the writers on behalf of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland but no features or other traces of an anthropogenic nature were detected. The arrowhead came from an area c 600mm below the top of the second peat run; the base of the peat is at least another 500mm deeper. The arrowhead is very finely made, 64mm long and 23mm wide, and quite unlike any other known from the Outer Hebrides. The finder has donated the arrowhead to the Royal Museum of Scotland.
Sponsor: Royal Museum of Scotland

BERNERA BRIDGE (Uig p) M R Ponting, G R Curtis
Standing Stones
NB 164 342 The site, known also as Tursachan Barraglom and Cleiter, has been damaged in recent decades by the erection of power poles, blasting for a water main, and fencing. A fallen megalith was re-erected by mechanical excavator in summer 1985 and several holes were dug through the peat. A rescue excavation was therefore undertaken at the request of HB & M which has revealed the original socket hole for this standing stone, and other megalithic structures including a stone setting, a paved area and a built-up retaining wall. Finds included worked quartz and other stone, a small polished stone axhead and an arrowhead.
(cf Discovery Excav Scot 1976, 57, and RCAHMS (Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles 1928, No 86)
Sponsors: Comte-de la Lanne Mirrlees; HB & M.

GALSON (Barvas p) M & R Ponting, G R Curtis
Grave, Skeleton
NB 437 594 Further coastal erosion exposed a stone grave with complete male skeleton, 16m SW of graves exposed last year (cf Discovery Excav Scot 1984, 43). The sites have been surveyed by theodolite.
Erosion also revealed Iron Age pottery, antler, midden material and a decorated Viking comb (12cm by 3.5cm by 1.8cm) of bone and 5 metal rivets virtually complete.

ARNISH (Lochs p) M Ponting
Stone Object, Perforated
NB 425 304 Mr Donald Morrison found a stone object (9cm by 14.75cm by 4.5cm) with a biconical hole (1.5cm) drilled through. Possibly a loom or fishing weight.

CREED LODGE (Stornoway p) Saddle Quern
NB 4044 3272 Saddle quern (45cm by 45cm by 14cm) found on hillside near Creed Lodge.

DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION 1984 CORRIGENDA
MacFadzean H,1984 p3 For reasons of space the report submitted was greatly curtailed, as stated, p3. This resulted in changes in certain details. Therefore Mr. MacFadzean has prepared a list of corrections. These have been filed with NMRS where they are available for consultation, along with the full report originally submitted.
LATE ENTRIES

The contributions below were received too late to include in the main text, but have been added here so that the 1985 list of work will be as complete as reasonably possible. NGRS have not been checked by NMRS.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

KINTRARW

Ring-Cairn

NM 830 050 On a tour of megalithic sites in Scotland, in 1984, with an extra-mural study group I noted what appeared to be a large circular ring-cairn or platform beyond the cairn standing stone kerb cairn usually depicted and studied at the site.

Details of the site and a sketch were sent to David Breeze, who passed it on to the RCAHMS and Graham Ritchie has now confirmed it. David Breeze sent plan by Edward Lhuyd, which I had not seen when I made my sketch, but which appears to be the same feature, not shown in any more recent plans as far as we have been able to ascertain.

In view of the interest in Kintraw's possible astronomical line-up the existence of a larger prehistoric feature close by obviously influences further assessment of the use of the site.

Details, sketch and Lhuyd's plan have been lodged with NMRS [Space does not allow us to produce illustration here. Ed]

ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

GARSON (Stromness p)

Settlement

HY 268 092 Various structural remains are visible in the eroding cliff face at Garson. 5 single faced walls and a midden deposit are the most obvious features but no overall stratigraphy can be established. Finds, including a number of potsherds, are deposited in Tankerness House Museum (Accession Nos THM 1985.82-94) along with a full report on the site.

Sponsor: North of Scotland Archaeological Services

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

HIGH KNOCKRIOCH (Campbeltown p)

Fallen Standing Stone

NR 699 198 The stone, which was in two pieces, lay on a sub-rectangular cairn of stones (2.5m by 1.5m by 0.5m). Glass and china were found associated with this cairn and this is thought to represent later field clearance. The socket of the stone was identified in the cairn and a pit (1.2m by 0.6m) found beneath it is thought to have been the stone hole.

Sponsor: HB & M - CEU

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CAIRN OF GET (Wick p)
ND 313 411 As a preliminary to consolidating this short horned cairn
the chamber and passage, which were excavated in Victorian times, were
re-excavated. No in situ prehistoric remains were found though several
sherds of prehistoric pottery including grooved ware were found. The
debris from the passage and chambers was used to consolidate several
robbert holes in the body of the cairn.
Sponsor: SDD-HBM

ORkney Islands Area

STONES OF STENNESS (Stenness p)
Bank Consolidation
HY 306 126 Previous reports on Stenness (Ritchie Proc Soc Antiq Scot,
1975-6) have indicated the partial survival of a bank around
approximately two thirds of the outer perimeter of the bank. Following a
detailed contour survey a protective capping of topsoil was placed on the
residual bank.

Following Ritchie's excavation plan concrete markers were put in the
positions of now absent stones.
Sponsor: SDD - HB & M

SANDAY - POOL (Cross & Burness p)
Broch, Symbol Stone, Grooved Ware, Settlement, Stone Objects.
HY 619 379 A third season of excavation during July and August 1985 was
concerned with the structural analysis and removal of a complex of Iron
Age structures dating from the Broch period to the 8th or 9th Centuries
AD. A particularly important discovery was that of a worn symbol stone,
probably of Class I type. In general the structures were well preserved
with several of the walls standing to a height of c 1m. Structural
remains from the earlier Iron Age had been extensively damaged by this
later activity, nevertheless excavation was able to demonstrate
substantial occupation throughout the period.

Removal of these features produced a complete change in the soil matrix
and revealed a settlement site with associated Grooved ware pottery.
This lay at the top of a sequence of tip deposits within which were
located at least two neolithic structural forms. Experimental work was
initiated to identify the nature and causes of the tip deposition and
this is being continued in the laboratory with respect to particle size
analysis, phosphate analysis and accelerator dating. These tip deposits
contained stratified ceramic sequences which are potentially of the
utmost importance for the Orcadian Neolithic. Other artefacts included
Skaill knives and objects of worked stone with broad parallels from Skara
Brae.

Excavation has so far shown a settlement site with virtually continuous
occupation from the neolithic to the late Norse periods and is therefore
of exceptional interest. Work will continue next summer with the
investigation of the neolithic deposits.
Sponsors: SDD - HB & M, University of Bradford.
CENTRAL REGION

STIRLING DISTRICT

BANNOCBURN (St. Ninian's p) N Taverner
Palisaded Homestead
NS 817 904 In October and November 1984, excavation work was carried out on the westernmost of the two palisaded homesteads located some 150m to the south-east of the fort (Discovery Excav Scot 1982, 8). The site was threatened by road construction. Excavation was limited to the road line; nearly half of the palisaded enclosure and house were available for excavation.

The palisade slot was nearly circular, 45m in diameter, and produced evidence for a closely-set wall of posts circa 0.3m - 0.4m in diameter, with traces of an earlier wall in the base of the slot. Placed centrally within the enclosure was a large round house (c 18.5m diameter) consisting of an inner post ring, two wall slots of different phases, one of which produced evidence of plank walling, and an external post ring. Both wall lines were cut by a dumb-bell shaped pit.

Elsewhere in the enclosure, the only other features were a small pit of unknown date, and a possible cooking pit. No features were found outside the palisade. The enclosure had been damaged by medieval rig and furrow cultivation.

Pit Enclosure, Post Enclosure.
NS 816 902 Excavation took place in October and November 1984 and April and May 1985 on two cropmark sites along a low ridge to the south of the Cowie Road, threatened by road construction and housing development.

The 'U' shaped end of an enclosure 33m across was formed by fifty closely spaced pits. Most of these produced evidence for two or three phases of construction, including the insertion of a stone lining associated with burning activity in the second phase. There was often further burning activity in the third phase. This enclosure had been damaged by medieval rig and furrow cultivation. Apart from surface finds of medieval pottery, several sherds of Neolithic pottery and chert flakes were recovered from the pits. A scatter of small post-holes was found in the south-west corner of the enclosure, and three shallow scoops and two outlying pits outside the enclosure on the south side.

About 15m to the west lay the slightly curved end of another enclosure symmetrically opposing the curved end of the pit enclosure described above. The second enclosure was about 26m across and was formed by posts spaced at c 1m intervals. The south side extended westwards for c 95m before it was destroyed by ploughing, whilst the north side survived for 30m. A series of 5m squares placed inside the enclosure located only a few features, some of medieval date. A pollen column was obtained from a filled-in stream bed c 20m south of the post enclosure.

Sponsor: HB & M - CEU

LOTHIAN REGION

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT

HOLYROOD PARK G J Ewart
Garden
NT 268 737 Three exploratory trenches were dug in the region of the
'Holyrood Triangle' road junction in order to assess the archaeological potential on either side of Queen's Drive. The Southern limits of 18th and 19th Century gardens as well as part of the original 18th Century Horse Wynd were uncovered. The alignment of the original Horse Wynd was also found to reflect the course of a wide, shallow ditch, backfilled by 1600 AD.
Sponsor: HB & M

STRATHCLYDE REGION

KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN DISTRICT

DUNDONALD

Castle

NS 364 345 Limited excavation was carried out immediately E of the late 14th Century range which was built on the S side of the main tower. This range was ultimately found to form the SE corner of a contemporary and previously unknown barmkin wall, predating the existing enclosure.
Sponsor: HB & M

CUNNINGHAME DISTRICT

KILWINNING

Abbey

NS 303 433 Limited excavation in advance of a programme of consolidation was carried out at the W end of the Church, concentrating on the original W door.
Sponsor: HB & M

BORDERS REGION

BERWICKSHIRE DISTRICT

EYEMOUTH

D H Caldwell, G J Ewart

16th Century Artillery Fortification

NT 943 649 After limited excavation on the N 'French' bastion, new evidence was found for the overall construction of the earthwork as well as locating one of the upper gun positions.
Sponsors: Russell Trust, Soc Ant Scot

CORRIGENDA (Contd from p64)

DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND 1984

p43 For GALSTON read GALSON. Skeleton now identified as female not male.

p35 BALHALL (Menmuir p) NO 503 640 - NO 506 640. The barrow is of modern origin.

P29 Line 12 - World World II should read World War II.
ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND
(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

National Archaeological Survey

1. Ground Survey

Lists of Archaeological Sites and Monuments were issued for Eday and Stronsay (Orkney Islands) and West Rhins (Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway). Lists for North Kyle (Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde) and East Rhins (Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway) are in preparation.

In addition to routine surveys carried out in list areas for OS mapping purposes, fieldwork was carried out on 18 1:10,000 sheets.

Surveys were made: for HBM (SDH), of the pre-improvement field-system at Wee Hill of Glenmount (Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde); for the Orkney Archaeologist, of the chambered cairn, Vingay Hill, Eday, Orkney, prior to consolidation.

2. Aerial Survey

Exceptionally poor weather severely reduced the summer flying season, but there was limited success from upland reconnaissance. Ground survey confirmed the existence of several important new sites identified during 1984, including a Roman fort at Drumlanrig (Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway) and three forts at Sanquhar (Nithsdale), Caerlaverock (Nithsdale) and Carnwath (Clydesdale District, Strathclyde).

A catalogue of sites recorded in 1983 was issued and preparation of 1984 material for publication has begun.

3. Industrial Monuments Survey

The Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey Unit, formerly based at the University of Strathclyde, was transferred to the Commission in April and its work is currently being integrated within an enhanced programme of industrial recording, some of the results of which will be made available in published form. The monograph Monuments of Industry is now complete and is expected to appear in 1986.

Systematic Topographic Survey

Volume 5 (Islay, Jura and Colonsay) of the Inventory of Argyll appeared at the end of 1984. Field survey for the two remaining volumes in the series continued and work on prehistoric sites in Mid Argyll and Knapdale was virtually completed.

Regional Guides: Exploring Scotland's Heritage

The first two volumes in a new series of eight regional guides were published in June, namely Argyll and the Western Isles, by Graham Ritchie and Mary Harman, and Lothian and the Borders by John Baldwin.

Threatened Buildings etc.
During the period October 1984-September 1985 130 notifications to demolish listed buildings (excluding those in Category C) and 17 notifications of applications to demolish unlisted buildings in Conservation Areas were received. During the same period 62 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 189 (including some covering groups of buildings), the more important of which were as follows:

**Borders**

Fluthers Cottage, Earlston
81-83 High Street, Galashiels
New Gala House, Galashiels
Bowmont House, Kelso
47-49 Shedden Park Road, Kelso
Liddelbank House, Kershopefoot
Yarrow Mill, Selkirk
Bishop's Palace, Stow (supplementary)

**Central**

Airth Castle Stables
34-36 High Street, Dollar
West Church, Grangemouth
Gribloch House, Kippen
4 Irvine Place, Stirling
Stirling Station

**Dumfries and Galloway**

Balsarroch
6-8 Assembly Street, Dumfries
Durisdeer Church
Eastriggs Village
Gretina Village
St Mary's Church, Kirkcudbright
Burnfoot Steading, Langholm
Southernness Lighthouse
Tongland Abbey
Arbrack Farm, Whithorn

**Fife**

13-41 High Street, Burntisland (4 items)
Royal Hotel, Burntisland
Cupar Station
Fingask Doocot, Dairsie
Normand Hall, Dysart
3 West Quality Street, Dysart
Inverkeithing Station
Primary School, Kinghorn
Town Hall, Kinghorn
St Brycedale Church, Kirkcaldy

**Leuchars Station**

Braeside Cottages, Peat Inn
Scotscraig House
Tay Bridge South Signal Box, Wormit

**Grampian**

21-22 Adelphi, Aberdeen
11-16 Castle Street, Aberdeen (4 items)
14, 18 Castle Street, Aberdeen
17-18 Castle Street, Aberdeen
19-23 Castle Street, Aberdeen
51-52 Castle Street, 5-9 Marischal Street, Aberdeen
Jasmine Terrace, Aberdeen
Warehouse, Loch Street/Spring Garden, Aberdeen
Seaton House (Garden Walls), Aberdeen
42 Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen
1-7 Carmelite Street, Banff
Dovecot, Dairy Cottages, Dunbeath
Queens Hotel, 52-54 High Street, Forres
56 High Street, Forres
7 Granary Street, Huntly
26 Shore Street, Inverlochy
Kintore Bridge
Aden House, Old Deer
Portlethen Station
Mayen House, Rothiemay

**Highland**

Achnashellach Lodge
Ardvreck Castle (Sutherland)
Caldha House (Sutherland)
29 High Street, 1-2 Nicoll's Court, Dingwall
Ice House, Sandside Bay, Dounreay
Greig Street Footbridge, Inverness
20-28 Inglis Street, Inverness
36 Island Bank Road, Inverness
Cruck Framed Cottage, Kinlochard
Kinlochewe Bridge
Kinlochmoidart House
Lealt House
Nigg Mains
Lothian

The Binns
Carrington Church
Playhouse Cinema, Dunbar
Royal Naval Air Station, East Fortune
19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh
Corstorphine Parish Church, Edinburgh
Echline Steading, Edinburgh
14-16 George Street, Edinburgh
125 George Street, Edinburgh
Milne's Bar, 35 Hanover Street, Edinburgh
32 High Street, Edinburgh
Lauriston Castle (well), Edinburgh
North Morningside Church, Edinburgh
22-24 Promenade, Portobello, Edinburgh
British Home Stores, Princes Street, Edinburgh
DHSS Office, Ricgo Street, Edinburgh
15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh
Caledonian Brewery, Slateford Road, Edinburgh
Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh (supplementary)
Rosehall Foundry, Haddington
Duness House, Lasswade
107-109 High Street, Linlithgow
St Magdalene Distillery, Linlithgow (supplementary)
Longmiddy Station
Luffness Friary-church
Esk Net Mills, Musselburgh
Summerhouse, Polton House
Prestonpans Station
172-194 Carnethy Street, Rosewell
207-216 Carnethy Street, Rosewell
Temple Mains Farm (East Lothian)
Broomparkwell Cottages, Torphichen
Auldcaithy Bridge, Winchburgh

Strathclyde

Cairnhill House Hotel, Airdrie
9 Alloway Place, Ayr
Kippenhill Hall, Cross Street, Ayr
101 High Street, Ayr
203-217 High Street, Ayr
239-291 High Street, Ayr
32-36 Kyle Street, Ayr
43-61 Sandgate, Ayr
Signal Boxes, Ayr (6 items)
35-41 Main Street, Beith
Bemore Gardens, Argyll
Hall Street, Clydebank - Baths and Fire Station Tenement
Central Station, Coatbridge
Shiloh Hill, Lugar Street, Coatbridge
Dalzell House (supplementary)
Dundonald Castle
Fear-an-Coille, Dunoon
11-15 Main Street, East Kilbride
St Bride's Church, East Kilbride
Signal Boxes, Elderslie (2 items)
'Canadian Timber Houses', Forth
Albany Terrace (rear of Sauchiehall Street), Glasgow
78-90 Argyle Street, 5-9 Queen Street, Glasgow
1103 Argyle Street, Glasgow
Moss Heights, Berryknowes Road, Glasgow
1 Blythswood Square, Glasgow
25 Blythswood Square, Glasgow
26 Blythswood Square, Glasgow
Kiosks, Central Station, Glasgow
Crathie Court, Crathie Drive, Glasgow
St Francis Church and Friary, Cumberland Street, Glasgow
City Information Bureau, George Square, Glasgow
129-132 Hope Street, 130-136 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
Watt Bros. Store, Hope Street/Bath Street/Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Flats, Hutchesontown-Gorbals, Glasgow
115-137 Ingram Street, Glasgow
Vogue Cinema, Langlands Road, Glasgow
Rutherglen Road Church, Old Rutherglen Road, Glasgow
178-186 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
200 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
65 Saltoun Street, Glasgow
41 Sussex Street, 94-96 Milpark Street, Glasgow

169-179 West George Street, Glasgow
179 West George Street, Glasgow
181-195 West George Street, Glasgow
281-293 West George Street, Glasgow
126-128 West Regent Street, Glasgow
134-138 West Regent Street, Glasgow
Gourock Station
Hunterston Castle
Newton House, Inveraray
77-83 High Street, Irvine
49 Kirkcaldy, Irvine
77 London Road, Kilmarnock
Old Orange Hall, Kilwin
Culag Bridge, Luss
Summerhouse, Springfield, Mauchline
Oban Station
During the period October 1984-September 1985 the number of personal users totalled 2,394 and there were 3,412 written and telephone enquiries. 1,470 items were issued on loan from the photographic library and 22,464 photocopies were supplied. Receipts from the sale of photographs and from reproduction fees amounted to £4,511.

Work continued on the amalgamation of NMRS and ex-OS records and all map squares but one have now been combined manually. Most of the equipment for the computer-assisted information and retrieval system has been delivered and user training has begun.

Map Revision

Work included the provision of the following information to the OS:

(a) Large Scale Maps: 116 Antiquity Models issued.

(b) Small Scale Maps:
   - 61 Pathfinder maps (1:25,000) updated.
   - 21 Landranger maps (1:50,000) prepared for OS fieldwork.
   - 13 Landranger maps updated following OS fieldwork, including the addition of 403 sites and the deletion of 159 sites.
   - Tourist information on ancient monuments supplied for 34 maps.

Accessions

These comprised 25,433 photographs, 3,279 prints and drawings, 391 reports and MSS and 517 books and periodicals. A hand-list of the collection of maps and vertical aerial photographs has been prepared.

The principal collections were as follows:

REPORTS, MANUSCRIPTS ETC.

Prehistoric and Roman

2. Drawings register from the excavations at Quanterness, Orkney, 1972-74. (Professor C Renfrew).


9. Foreman's notebook, plan of the church, and photographs relating to the excavations of the Pictish settlement, chapel and monastic site at Brough of Birsay, Orkney, from 1935. A plan and report on the site by Mrs C Curle, 1961, and a photograph album, notes and correspondence of the excavations by Mr D S Wallace, 1938. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr P J Ashmore).

10. Report and photographs of a stone head found at Port Appin, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1984. (Mr T Cowie).

11. Finds catalogue from the survey at Lavacroon, Orphir, Orkney, 1979-80, and a report on the flint, chert and quartz from the Birsay 'Small Sites', Orkney, 1985. (VESAR project per Dr C Batey).


15. Notebooks, context sheets and colour slides from the excavations of a stone circle at Moncrieffe, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Dr M E C Stewart, 1974. (Dr M E C Stewart).
16. Two folios of notes compiled by Mr N D Mackay, 1918, in preparation for his publication *Aberfeldy Past and Present* 1954. (Mrs S Yellowlees).


18. Notebooks, specialist report, plans, negatives, colour slides, and drawings prepared for publication, of a chambered cairn and settlement at Pierowall Quarry, Orkney, by N Sharples, 1981. (Mr N Sharples).

19. Notebooks, specialists’ reports, correspondence, photographs and colour slides of excavations at the settlement of Rispain Camp, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by A and G Haggarty, 1978-81. (Mr G Haggarty).

**Medieval and Later**

20. Notebooks, negatives and colour slides from the survey of Cava, Rysa Little and Switha, Orkney, 1983. (Mr S J Dockrill).

21. Interim report on the excavations at Bruce Street, Whithorn, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1984. (CEU per Mr P Hill).


23. Notebooks, diaries, files, articles and photographs relating to the work of James Shearer, architect in Dunfermline, who died in 1962. (Mrs M Shearer).


*The following items were copied while on temporary deposit*

29. Various publications associated with the International Exhibitions of 1888, 1901 and 1911, held in various locations in Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region. Newspaper reports and ephemeral publications. (Per Mr J N Baxter).

30. Specifications of the manner of executing Dunphail House, Moray District, Grampian Region, by William H Playfair, 1827-33, and correspondence between


33. J R Findlay's grangerized copy of his publication on Hatton House, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1875, including additional photographs, press cuttings, and the original drawings by James Drummond, RSA. (Purchased).

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Prehistoric and Roman

34. Plan of the Roman fort at Rough Castle, Falkirk District, Central Region, 1957. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D J Breeze).

35. Plan and photographs from the excavations at the Iron Age site at Camelon, Falkirk District, Central Region, by Mrs E Proudfoot. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D J Breeze).

36. Plans, photographs and notes of the excavations of the settlement at Point of Buckquoy, Orkney, by F T Wainwright, 1960. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr P J Ashmore).

37. Plans and card index relating to surveys of Stone Circles, Stone Alignments and Standing Stones in Britain and Western Europe, by Professor A Thom. (Dr A S Thom).

38. Plans of various sites in the Coldingham area, Berwick District, Borders Region, 1984. (Mr P Dixon).


40. Plans and reports relating to the survey and excavations at Freswick Links, Caithness District, Highland Region, 1979-82. (VESAR project per Dr C Batey).

41. Plan of the excavation of the western entrance to the fort at Traprain Law, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by S Cruden, 1939. (Dr N Fojut).

42. Drawings prepared to illustrate publications of surveys in Caithness District, Highland Region, by R J Mercer, 1983-85. (Mr R J Mercer).

43. Plans, negatives, photographs, colour slides and notebooks of the excavation of a settlement at Upper Suisgill, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by G J Barclay, 1980-81. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr G J Barclay).

Medieval and Later

44. Plans, negatives, publication drawings and a report on the survey and excavations at Freswick Castle, Caithness District, Highland Region, 1979-82. (VESAR project per Dr C Batey).

45. Plan of an eroding structure near Earls' Bu, Orphir, Orkney. (Dr C Batey).
46. Plans of the excavations at Brough of Deerness, Orkney, 1975-79. (Dr C Batey).

47. Photograph of a painting of the drawing-room at 9 Dick Place, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by C O'Grady, 1861. (Spinks).


49. Plans for tenements at Forth Street, Stirling, Stirling District, Central Region, by John W Small, 1898. (Per Miss J Kinchin).

50. Two designs for a porte-cochere for Aldbar Castle, Angus District, Tayside Region, attributed to Alexander Roos, 1840s. (Purchased).

51. Photographic copy of an ink sketch showing a proposed restoration of Kelso Abbey, Kelso, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by J F Morse, 1923. (Mr M Smith per Dr D J Breeze).

52. Designs, exhibition drawings, photographs and specifications, relating to the work of J and J A Carrick, architects in Ayr, including Rothesay Pavilion, Rothesay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, and Gourock Municipal Pavilion, Gourock, Inverclyde District, Strathclyde Region, 1930s. (RIAS).

53. Student measured drawings, and a bird's-eye view of Durham Cathedral, County Durham, 1933, by Colin C Frazer. (RIAS).

54. Plans of the survey and excavations at the chapel and early Christian settlement at Brough of Birsay, Orkney, 1974-82. (Mr C D Morris).

55. Photocopies of plans and sections, and a report of excavations at Deer Abbey, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, by J Stones, 1985. (Dr N J Fojut).


57. Late 19th-century watercolour of a sundial at Inch House, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Arthur Wall. (Purchased).

58. Dyeline copy of the elevation for the reconstruction of The Lees, Coldstream, Berwick District, Borders Region, by Johnston and Grove-Raines, 1977. (Mr N Grove-Raines).

59. Collection of plans for additions to Brocklehurst, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by James Tweedie, 1910, and Barbour and Bowie, 1918-19, and sketch designs for the garden layout and planting, 1920s. (Mr Singer).

60. Portfolio of designs for Townley Hall, Co Louth, Ireland, by James Playfair, 1792. (Professor G F Mitchell).

61. Four colour slides of the designs for Corehouse, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, by Edward Blore, c. 1824. (Purchased).

62. Exhibition drawing of a design for a memorial obelisk with highlanders in
the foreground, c. 1830. (Mr D J Black).

63. Late 18th- and 19th-century drawings for public and private developments in Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, including works by Robert Adam, James Craig, Thomas Hamilton and William Playfair. Formerly held by the City Architect's Department. (Technical Services Department, City of Edinburgh Council).

64. The plan collection of the firm of Haxton and Watson, Architects, Leven, Fife, dating from 1900-64, including drawings for additions to farm houses and associated buildings, Council housing developments, and cinemas in Fife Region. (Mr D G Moir).

65. Collection of 18th- and 19th-century drawings relating to the Lands, Property and Buildings belonging to George Heriot's Trust, one of the four important superiors in the development of the lands immediately north and west of the New Town of Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region (Heriot Trust).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit


67. Portfolio of bound and mounted plans for additions to Abbotsford, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by William Burn, 1834-55. (Mrs P Maxwell-Scott).


69. Designs for Dunphail House, Moray District, Grampian Region, by John Paterson, 1820, and unsigned designs 1820-26. Plans for Edinkillie Manse, Moray District, Grampian Region, by John Paterson, 1814, and a late 18th-century plan of the second floor of Kinnaird House, Falkirk District, Central Region, showing the arrangement of furniture. (Miss V Bruce).

70. Plan of the ground floor of The Binns, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1920. (Mr and Mrs Tam Dalyell).

71. Mid 19th-century watercolour of an unidentified house. (Dr B L H Horn).

72. Plan and elevation showing an addition to Kilduff House, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by William Black, 1883. (per SRO).

73. Pen and colour wash drawing of a design for a thatched rustic lodge, by Robert Adam, 1787. (Mr D J Black).

74. Two framed contract drawings for St John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by William Burn, 1815. (St John's Vestry per Gray Marshall Associates).

75. Six sepia drawings of Trinity Church and Hospital, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by William Douglas, 1847. (Merchant Company of Edinburgh).

76. Folio of drawings by David Ramsay, chief designer for Scott Morton and Co,
including designs for Greyfriars Church, Elgin, Moray District, Grampian Region, and studies for furniture and woodwork. (Whytock and Reid).

77. Early 20th-century drawings for interior woodwork in St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, Orkney, and Ardtornish House, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Scott Morton and Co, and garden seats for Donibristle House, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, by F W Deas. (Whytock and Reid).

78. Plans for the layout of the grounds of The Grange (Lamancha House), Tweeddale District, Borders Region, by William Boutcher, and a scheme for the garden by William Adam, 1733. (Per SRO).

79. Photographs of late 19th-century watercolours of Kilchurn Castle, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Myles Birket Foster, and Elibank Tower, Ettrick and Lauderdale District, Borders Region, by Thomas Miles Richardson. (Sothebys).

80. Perspective watercolour of a design for a castle on Castlelaw Hill, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, by James Elliot, c. 1805, and a pen and colour wash drawing of an elevation for The Bush, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, by Robert Adam, 1791. (Trotter of Bush per SRO).

81. Feuing plans for Alloway Park, Ayr, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, by Clarke and Bell, 1857, and for land in the centre of Ayr, by James Milne, 1815. (Carnegie Library, Ayr).


83. Dyeline copies of plans of Gourock Railway Station, Inverclyde District, Strathclyde Region, 1958, and Stirling Railway Station, Stirling District, Central Region, 1974. (Scottish Region, British Rail).

PHOTOGRAPHS

Prehistoric and Roman

84. Aerial photographs of sites in Berwick District, Borders Region, 1982. (Mr T Gates).

85. Photograph of the excavation of the Roman fort at Birren Hill, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1958. (Mr W F Cormack).

86. Slides of the Roman fort at Newstead, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, copied from J Curle's A Roman Frontier Post and its People, 1911. (Dr D J Breeze).


88. Negatives and photographs of the excavation of the cairn at The Ord, Laird, Sutherland District, Highland Region, excavated by Dr J X W P Corcoran in 1967. (Mr N Sharples).
89. Negatives of various sites in Highland Region, 1985. (Dr J Close-Brooks).

90. Negatives of sites in the Shetland Islands, 1984. (Dr A Ritchie).

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit.


Medieval and Later

93. Collection of photographs including views of Inchnamhome Priory, and Roman Camp, Callander, Stirling District, Central Region, 1860s. (Brodies WS per Mr M Atkinson).

94. Late 19th-century album of photographs of subjects on the Isle of Arran, Cunningham District, Strathclyde Region. (Purchased).

95. Album of photographs of subjects in Ayrshire, including views of the villages of Colmonel and Lendalfoot, and Kirkhill House, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, 1880s. (Purchased).

96. Presentation album of 19th-century photographs of buildings and sites associated with Sir Walter Scott, including Abbotsford, Selkirk District, Borders Region, and Stirling Castle, Stirling, Stirling District, Central Region. (Purchased).

97. Photograph of a view of Pitlochry, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1880s. (Mr G B Quick).

98. Two postcards of Gordon Castle, Moray District, Grampian Region, postmarked 1917. (Mr P M Reid).


100. Photograph of Old Drummond House, Inverness, Inverness District, Highland Region, 1880s. (Per SRO).

101. Studio photographs of various completed metalwork designs, c. 1900. (Mr J Sharples).

102. Collection of postcards including views of Boquhan House, Deanston House and Inverardoch House, Stirling District, Central Region, c. 1900, and the interior of Netherhall House, Largs, Cunningham District, Strathclyde Region, 1930s. (Mr P M Reid).

103. Three late 19th-century photographs of Iona Abbey, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region. (Mr W D H Sellar).

104. Eleven late 19th-century mounted photographs of the house and garden of Falcon Hall, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (Merchant
105. Photographs of the districts of Pollokshaws, 1956, and Townhead, 1962, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, taken before redevelopment. (Air Photographs Unit, SDD).

106. Photograph of Hendersyde Park, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, c. 1905. (The Irish Architectural Archive).

107. Two late 19th-century photographs of the Dining-room and Sitting-room, Station Hotel, Perth, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, arranged for the use of Queen Victoria. (Purchased).

108. Five negatives of the exterior and interior of Slains Castle, Gordon District, Grampian Region, 1890. (Mrs S R Fyfe per Mr P M Reid).


110. Late 19th- and early 20th-century postcards of Skelmorlie Castle, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, Glenbank House, Kincardine District, Grampian Region, Gartmore House, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, and Invergordon Castle, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region. (Mr Derek Sherborn per Mr P M Reid).

111. Photograph of Craignish Castle, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1865. (The Irish Architectural Archive).

112. Photographs of the stables at Benmore Castle, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, taken prior to restoration, 1984. (PSA).

113. Postcard by Valentine of Dundee of Tulchan Lodge, Badenoch and Strathspey District, Highland Region, 1981. (Mr P M Reid).


The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

116. Photograph of Old Newton, Doune, Stirling District, Central Region, 1862. (Mr M Atkinson).

117. Postcard of Wester Elchies House, Moray District, Grampian Region, 1905. (Mr P M Reid).

118. Album of souvenir views of Alness, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, 1920s. (Mrs A Pozypisry).

119. Two albums of photographs covering the work of T Harold Hughes, (1887-1949), in Glasgow and Oxford. (Thirties Study Group per RIAS).

120. Late 19th-century photographs of the Drawing-room and a photograph of the Black Lodge, c. 1960, at The Binns, West Lothian District, Lothian Region.
Stereoscopic photographs including views of The Binns and Abercorn Church, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1862. (Mr and Mrs Tam Dalyell).

121. Collection of postcards including views of Ochiltree, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, 1905, Girvan, Kyle and Carrick District, 1904, and Beithfield House, Kilmarnock and Loudon District, 1904, Strathclyde Region. (Mr T Harrison per Carnegie Library, Ayr).

122. Photographic reproductions of the interior of the Old Parish Church, 1877, Bell Yett House, 1874, Cloister Green, 1874, and Kindar Mill, 1866, New Abbey, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region. (Mr William Holland).

123. Mounted photographs by George Washington Wilson and Valentine of Dundee in a privately printed Account of a Trip From Stirling to St Kilda by David W Logie, 1889, including views of Stirling, Stirling District, Central Region, Oban, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, and St Kilda, Western Isles. (Stirling Public Library).

124. Photographs of Barnbarroch House, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1920s. (Mr P M Reid).

125. Postcard of Castlewiggs, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1920s. (Mr D Sherborn per Mr P M Reid).

126. Photograph of Back Templehill, Troon, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, c. 1905. (Mr W W Cleary).

127. Three photographs of Workers' houses in Wanlockhead, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, photographed as evidence in a lawsuit over a water course. (Duke of Buccleuch per SRO).

128. Photographs of the buildings, owners and employees of distilleries on Islay, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1886. (Long John Distillers Ltd per Mr N Wilson).

129. Early 20th-century postcards and photographs of Dunoon, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region. (Mr Robert Kirk per Carnegie Library, Ayr).


131. Three photographs of the conservatory and garden terraces at 14 Jordan Lane, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1920s. (Dr and Mrs W Taylor).

132. Two late 19th-century photographs of the Merchant Company Hall, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (Merchant Company of Edinburgh).

133. Photo-montages showing a proposal to remove the north flight of steps from the Royal Scottish Academy, Princes Street, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, c. 1900. (Scottish National Portrait Gallery).
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