1989

DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork with a Scottish Bibliography

EDITED BY
EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT AND MARY INNES

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NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

1 Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken.

2 Each contribution should be on a separate page, typed or clearly hand-written and double spaced. Surveys should be submitted in summary form.

3 Two copies of each contribution are required, one for editing and one for NMRS.

4 The Editors reserve the right to shorten published contributions. The unabridged copy will be lodged with NMRS.

5 No proofs will be sent to Contributors because of the tight timetable and the cost.

6 Illustrations should be forwarded only by agreement with the Editors (and HBM, where applicable). Line drawings should be supplied camera ready to suit page layout as in this volume.

7 Enquiries relating to published items should normally be directed to the Contributor, not the Editors.

8 The final date for receipt of contributions each year is 31 October, for publication on the last Saturday of February following. Contributions from current or earlier years may be forwarded at any time.

9 Contributions should be sent to Hon Editors, Discovery & Excavation in Scotland, CSA, c/o Royal Museum of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD.

Please use the following format:--

REGION

DISTRICT

Site Name ( parish) Contributor

Type of Site/Find

NGR (2 letters, 6 figures) Report

Sponsor: SDD HBM, Society, Institution, etc, as appropriate.

Name of Contributor: (where more than one, please indicate which name should appear in the list of contributors)

Address of main contributor.
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EDITORIAL

*Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* has proved to be more than usually challenging to the Editors this year; it has nearly doubled in size, illustrations are included for the first time and the numbers of detailed field surveys has grown significantly — all of which have taken much more editorial time to prepare for the printer.

It is hoped that more line drawings from other Contributors can be included in future but most in this issue relate to a change of style for SDD Historic Buildings and Monuments reports, previously published only as brief gazetteer entries. Now they are published as longer summaries, or interims, with line drawings as appropriate. RCAHMS has also provided illustrations of some of its recent work, indicating the wide-ranging nature of their recording. We are most grateful to both organisations for helping with these changes and we hope that these developments will prove valuable to HBM and to RCAHMS, setting the summaries of publicly funded fieldwork in the wider context of other archaeological work in Scotland. We also hope that readers will find the changes stimulating, particularly since it will make available much fieldwork information well in advance of formal publication.

Field survey has long been promoted as an integral element of archaeological study, and in recent years *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* has published several such surveys, but there is a significant increase this year, both in their range and extent. As will be clear from the text, however, the Editors have not yet established a suitable format for publication of survey data, because the originals vary so considerably, and comments will be welcome.

Clearly there must be a balance between detail and summary, but difficulties seem to arise in relation to previously recorded sites, though these may well be the starting point for a survey. We would encourage anyone undertaking a field survey to include the local SMR or NMRS number for such sites, for various reasons, but particularly to avoid duplication.

Another aspect of surveys that gives rise to difficulty is place names. By definition many sites are abandoned or little known, not named on maps or known from documentary sources. Great care should be taken before using a name that will not be readily located by future fieldworkers or researchers.

As in previous years there are omissions from the record and the Editors urge anyone who has carried out fieldwork to send in details at any time, for inclusion in the next issue.

Finally, the Editors wish to thank RCAHMS for permission to reproduce the District and Regions Map and we wish to thank Ian Fleming of NMRS for his speedy checking of information concerning grid references and parishes. Thanks are also due to the printers, who coped so commendably and within a very tight timetable, with what must be a most difficult manuscript.

Edwina V W Proudfoot
Mary Innes
Hon Editors
BORDERS REGION

ETTRICK—LAUDERDALE DISTRICT

Craighill (Ettrick parish) W Lonie
Hut-bases
NT 256 146 At 320m, in a shallow hollow sloping down NE, two turf hut-bases aligned with the hollow. From the NE end of the site: a round-ended hut-base 9m by 5m over 1.5m by 0.4m in high grassy banks. Immediately to the SW, upslope, a large rectangular annexe, 7m by 4m over 1.0m by 0.4m turf banks. The only entrance to both structures at the NE end of the annexe on its SE side. The entrance is 1.5m wide, flanked by a large stone.
10m upslope to the SW is a second round-ended turf hut-base 7m by 5m overall with a 4m by 4m rectangular annexe adjacent to its SE end. The annexe is fully open to the SE.

Fauldshope Hill (Selkirk parish) Woll Rig
Turf Hut-base (Selkirk parish) Fauldshope West Hill
NT 435 242 At 340m in a shallow hollow facing N a round-ended turf hut-base 7.0m by 5.0m over 1.8m banks aligned NS with a 1m expansion to the N end.

Hartside Hill (Channelkirk parish)
Turf Hut-bases
NT 449 538 At 390m on a gentle SW slope is a group of three round-ended turf hut-bases, one 9.4m by 5.5m over 1.3m turf banks, aligned NS, with a 3.0m overall annexe or porch to the S end, disturbed so as to conceal any entrance; one 5.1m by 4.7m overall, much disturbed by being overbuilt by a dry-stane dyke; one 6.0m by 4.3m over 1.3m turf banks, aligned NS, with a 1.7m overall curved porch to the S end, entrance facing E.

Fauldshope West Hill (Kirkhope parish)
Group of Turf Hut-bases
NT 396 258 At 350m on a broad terrace a group of round-ended turf hut-bases.

Stagehall Hill (Stow parish) W & B Lonie
Circular Structure
NT 435 454 A circular structure 17m in diameter comprises a circular platform 8m across moulded to its centre and enclosed by a 2m wide shallow ditch and an outer low bank 2.5m wide. Ditch and bank are gapped to form an entrance to the NE. The entrance is obstructed by an EW earth bank 2.0m wide apparently integral with the circular bank of the structure.

Blackgrain Rig (Yarrow parish)
Turf Hut-bases
NT 340 282 At 320m on a broad terrace a group of round-ended turf hut-bases associated with a complex of turf banked enclosures.

Caddon Water (Caddonfoot parish) W & B Lonie, F Newall
Roman Road
NT 403 428 The section profile of a 10m wide road terrace exposed at the top of the 2.5m high west bank of the Caddon Water flood plain marks the continuation of the Scoof River Roman road previously reported (Discovery Excav Scot 1988). The 250m length of roadway across the flood-plain from Scoof has been completely washed out.

The roadway terrace curves to run southward over the lower slopes of Broomylees Rig to a crossing of Cauld Cleuch at NT 401 420, then over Hersie Rig to Hersie Cleuch at NT 399 417. The road terrace then rises to cross the east slope of Maiden Laun, and dips to the Maiden Burn at NT 397 412. Over Maiden Rig the roadway curves westward on the 405m contour and descends to the Oak Burn at NT 393 406, turning sharply southwards at the crossing to rise along the east slope of Seathope Law to the col with Stoney Knowe at NT 391 399. From the col the roadway descends by the west face of Stoney Knowe to NT 390 394 where the last obvious trace of the road-mound is lost in pasture-land, but is clearly directed downhill towards a point near the junction of the Gatehopeknowe Burn with the River Tweed.

The heavy overgrowth of peat on road-lengths undisturbed by agriculture or heather-burning, the severe erosion at the Caddon Water and the major burn crossings, and the obviously secondary nature of the old narrow tracks and early cultivation ruts running on or across the road-line, all attest to the antiquity of the roadway. The uniform 9 to 11m width of the roadway on terrace, cleared-way or embankment, the central road-mound visible on many lengths, and the road sections exposed at burn crossings identify the structure as a Roman road, and confirm the same identification of the ancient road from the Lugate Water to Scoof previously reported (Discovery Excav Scot 1988).

The road is probably part of a link route between the Tweed valley and Dere Street at the head of the Leader valley. A fort near Holylee at a junction of the Caddon Water and Tweed valley Roman roads seems highly probable. A fort here would be 19km equidistant from all of Lyne, Newstead and Oxton Roman forts.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT

Tower Hotel Site (Hawick parish) P Dixon
Medieval Moated Site, Tower House
NT 502 144 In March 1989 trial trenching was carried out during demolition at the above site as part of Phase I of the redevelopment of the site. A ditch system was identified, part of which predated the Tower (16C). In addition a post-hole was located adjacent to the Tower on one side and the ditch on the other which contained the larger part of a white Gritty Ware jug of later 12th or 13th century date. Sponsor: SDA.

Braemoor Knowe (Hownam parish) W & B Lonie
Turf Hut-base
NT 793 209 At 270m in open ground a round-ended turf hut-base 4.5m by 3.0m over 1.3m banks aligned EW, with a curved porch 1.5m by 2.0m to the W end, open to the S, and a semi-circular expansion 1.0m by 2.0m to the E end. A turf field-dyke runs EW close to the N side of the hut-base and there are old field enclosures in the area.

Berry Hills (Hownam parish)
Turf and Stone Hut-base
NT 808 191 At 360m on a narrow terrace open to the NW a round-ended turf and stone hut-base 7.0m by 5.0m over 1.5m banks aligned NWSE with an annexe 2.5m by 2.5m open to the NE at its NW end. Large stones show along the NE side of the hut-base. There are other turf-banked structures in the vicinity.

TWEEDDALE DISTRICT

Ladyurd Burn (Kirkurd parish) GJ Barclay
Enclosures
NT 144 419 The attention of HBM was drawn by Mr A Milne of the Lothian and Tweed Forest District to two enclosures in the
Glentress forest at a height of c300m. The N measures c43m NS by 37m and encloses a S facing hollow. It is defined by a turf covered bank spread up to 5m across and standing a maximum of 0.8m high. There is a possible entrance on the SSE. There are no clear internal features. The enclosure is marked on the 1955 edition of the 1:25,000 map but not as an antiquity; its date and function are obscure.

Immediately to the S the second enclosure measures c112m NS by 40 to 45m across, surrounding a low ridge. It is likely that this feature is a plantation bank.

Sponsors: SDD HBM; Forestry Commission.

**Middle Rig (Traquair parish)**

Field Clearance

NT 371 337 The attention of HBM was drawn, by Messrs A Milne and T Radford of the Lothian and Tweed Forest District, to a large stony area in a mature Scots Pine plantation within the Elibank and Traquair forest at a height of over 300m. The turf and moss-covered mass of stones, measuring at least 20m by 50m, lay on a steep slope just off a relatively flat area known as Middle Rig. Loose stones could be detected for some considerable distance downhill of the main mass. It seems likely that the stones are the result of field clearance on Middle Rig which is now under young conifers. A structure noted at the lower edge of the stony mass is probably a shepherd’s shelter.

Sponsors: SDD HBM; Forestry Commission.

**Janet’s Brae (Peebles parish)**

Forts

NT 267 404 and NT 265 403 These two scheduled forts were cleared by the Forestry Commission (Lothian and Tweed Forest District) of mature hand planted trees during 1987/8, with the consent of the Secretary of State.

Sponsor: SDD HBM; Forestry Commission.

**Thornylee Forest (Innerleithen parish)**

Stone House-base

NT 401 367 At 160m open to the SW a square-ended stone house-base some 10m by 5m over 0.5m walls.

**Cauld Face (Innerleithen parish)**

Round Hut-base

NT 414 372 At 280m on a SE ridge a round hut-base 8.8m in diameter over an 0.8m stone and turf bank. A central area 2.8m in diameter is slightly mounded. To the SSE is an entrance gap 0.8m wide.

**Cuddyside (Peebles parish)**

Tolbooth

NT 252 405 This watching brief was conducted in consultation with Dr Piers Dixon who was responsible for the excavation of the Cuddyside (Peebles parish) Ray Cachart wide.

**Clashpock Rig (Stobo parish)**

NT 131 NT 409 This site is approximately 1/2 mile north west of similar site at Flint Hill and was found by the contributors when in the area looking for such sites. Worked and unworked pieces of chert can be found in the right bank of Hopehead Bum, where water and weather have laid the bank bare. On a second visit R D Knox found a chert tool approximately 14cm long by 5m wide and worked on nearly all its edges.

**Wide Hope Shank (Newlands parish)**

NT 188 499 to NT 189 499 Chert outcrops, screes and possible pits for approximately 100 yards on sloping ground on hill top at Wide Hope Shank at 1400ft. Artifactual flakes found.

**Wood Hill (Newlands parish)**

NT 167 440 Chert outcrop and screes on south west slope of Wood Hill discovered by contributor, and on 900ft contour. Artifactual flakes and possible pressure flaker sharpening stone found. The latter being a roughly triangular stone approximately 12cm long with a 6cm long and 5mm wide groove.

**Stevenson Hill (Newlands parish)**

NT 177 442 Chert screes in a gully on north west slopes of Stevenson Hill discovered by contributor. Artifactual flakes found.

**CENTRAL REGION**

**CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT**

**Garthfinnan (Clackmannan parish)**

Lorna Main Ditch

NS 9390 9228 to NS 9409 9222 Gently curving length of ditch follows the contour of the hill at the foot of the slope. The ditch is a maximum of 4m wide and 1.1m deep, being best preserved in the east. A gap of 3.3m is located towards this eastern end. There seems to be some upcast material on the lower (southern) edge.

Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

**FALKIRK DISTRICT**

**West Burn (Falkirk parish)**

G Bailey Antonine Wall

NS 8848 7981 The point at which the West Burn of Falkirk passed through the Antonine Wall was examined. The wide, shallow burn was first canalised and then culverted by the Wall builders. The culvert was of larger than usual construction with capping stones measuring up to 90cm by 70cm in size. Two culverts of the size normally associated with the Wall lay 1.5m and 3.6m to the W. The S half of the Wall base and the main culvert were sealed with puddled clay to keep the Wall foundation watertight. The S part of the Wall was also given an extra foundation of rounded cobbles. The burn itself was canalised for some distance to the N of the Wall. A shallow depression set hard up against the N kerb of the Wall base may represent the butt end of the frontier Ditch. This section of the Wall appears to have been dismantled upon abandonment with the large capping stones placed in stacks of two to three to the N of the Wall, adjacent to the burn. The whole area was subsequently covered with sand and gravel brought in by the flooding burn.

**Seabegs Place (Bonnybridge parish)**

G Bailey Military Way

NS 8185 7950 The field to the S of Seabegs Place was trenched with the aid of a machine in advance of housing development. No
features were located except at the N margin of the field. Here, hand
dug trenches uncovered stone foundation material which may
represent the S edge of the Military Way which would then have
underlain the present track known as Seabegs Place. It is possible
that the foundations belonged to a Medieval settlement here.

Airth Burgh (Airth parish)
Warping
NS 8992 8755 Excavations to the W of the Elphinstone Inn
showed that most of the land to the N of the High Street had been
"reclaimed" by warping since the 16th century. An early property
boundary suggested that the burgh had started life to the NW of the
square containing the late 17th century mercat cross. In the early 18th
century this square had been formalised to create a public open space.

Callendar House (Falkirk parish)
Peep Hole or Pistol Hole
NS 8969 7953 During renovations to the Factor's House in
Callendar Park a pistol hole of a similar type to that at Old Sauchie
was noted re-used in the masonry adjacent to the eastern doorway.
This may be of 16th or 17th century in date and presumably derived
from Callendar House.

Callendar Park College (Falkirk parish)
Romen Building
NS 9040 7950 A search for the Military Way located an area of
cobbling similar to that found in 1981 (Discovery Excav Scot 1981,
6; 1982, 5). This lay adjacent to an area of stone paving which
evidently represented the floor of a building and included a hearth
with kerb stones. The paved area was bordered N and S by shallow
gullies, 7.8m apart. These, together with four post-holes within the
paved area suggest an appropriate EW alignment for the building.
The westernmost post-hole was excavated and found to be 70cm
depth below "natural" with a post pipe 25cm across, surrounded by
packing stones. An early 19th century estate road lay 40cm above
the levels associated with the building. No finds were associated with
the building, but a piece of Samian, five pieces of green-glazed ware
and a musket shot (possible), were found in the overburden.
Sponsor: Falkirk Museum, HBM

Laurieston (Falkirk parish)
Antonine Wall Ditch
NS 9078 7955 The fill of the Ditch was noted during the laying of
a sewer pipe under the N carriageway of the A903. The fill was a grey
silty clay and had been much disturbed by service trenches. The
location places the Ditch slightly further S than previously
conjectured.
Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

Bo'ness (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)
Antonine Wall
NS 9966 8092 Excavation in advance of building work located the
localised remnants of the Antonine wall base adjacent to Dean
Road. The remaining section included a culvert, much disturbed
where cultivation had begun in the field to the E. 7.8m to the N was
the Ditch which lies largely under the S pavement of Dean Road.
1.8m S of the S lip of the Ditch a small U-shaped channel, 35cm
wide, was located.
Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

Bo'ness Pottery (Bo'ness & Carriden parish)
Bo'ness Pottery
NT 0014 8172 Kiln furniture, wasters and unfired pottery sherds
were recovered from the site of the former Bo'ness Iron Foundry
where the Bo'ness Pottery had previously stood.
Sponsor: Falkirk Museum.

STIRLING DISTRICT

Anie (Callander parish) L. Main & W Anderson
Lime Kiln
NN 5906 1055 A small circular kiln, some 3.5m in internal
 diameter, is set into the hill slope near a large sheep fold in Anie farm.
There is a gap on the downhill (west) side.
Sponsor: Central Regional Council

Cowden (Kincardine parish)
A series of crop and soil marks were visible in the late summer from
the top of Craigforth both before and after harvesting. All lie close to
the River Forth.
NS 768 947 An enclosure, some 25m square.
NS 768 948 A broad linear feature, probably a road.
NS 767 941 A series of linear features.
Sponsor: Central Regional Council

Allt Breac-nic (Callander parish)
Building
NN 603 127 A rectangular drystone building, measuring 8.4m by
4.5m with an entrance 1.5m wide lies just above the Allt Breac-nic.
Limekiln
NN 605 125 A small, well preserved, lime kiln, 2.9m internal
diameter, lies just above the burn. The entrance, 55cm wide, is
located on the downhill (west) slope.
Both structures have been avoided by recent forestry ploughing.
Sponsor: Central Regional Council

Easternon of Argaty (Kilmadock parish)
Palisaded Enclosure
NN 7513 0194 The rescue excavation of a crop mark enclosure
was undertaken in advance of quarrying. Within the restricted time
and manpower available only a limited length of the palisade and part
of the enclosed area was investigated. The nearly circular enclosure
measured approximately 47m across and was defined by a substantial
palisade trench with an average depth of 0.6m. The entrance gap, 3.5m wide, which was flanked by two massive posts was located in
the south-east. A number of smaller post-holes was also excavated in
the palisade trench. Although the enclosure had been severely
damaged by ploughing the truncated remains of a number of features
survived towards the centre, including a group which seemed to represent a fence line. No occupation material survived.
A number of sherd of coarse pottery, including several rim
sherd, were recovered from the palisade trench. Some charcoal and
burnt bone were also collected from the palisade.
Sponsor: Central Regional Council

Ballag (Balleich) (Aberfoyle parish)
Turf Enclosure
NN 5198 9975 Identified during forestry operations. Left
unploughed and unplanted. A rectangular turf enclosure up to 26m
long and 16.2m wide. The turf bank is up to 1.5m high. Entrances in
both north, (3.1m wide) and south (0.9m wide). No internal
features. An additional length of bank stretches for a distance of
23.5m from the NE corner continuing the line of E side of enclosure.
SW corner rounded and west side bowed slightly outwards.
Sponsor: Central Regional Council

Doune Castle (Kilmadock parish)
Watching Brief
NN 728 010 A watching brief was undertaken during the
resurfacing of the access road at Doune Castle. An overall length of
18m of drainage trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.35m.
The road surface was scraped to a depth of 30cm. No finds or features of archaeological interest were made.
Sponsor: Central Regional Council

9
Menteith in this survey. Between brackets it is indicated whether it
Menteith parish is introduced here and all sites have been named
(RCAHMS, 1963 vol II no 523) “Old Road
Inventory about 5 metres west of present stream marked F); NN 383 095 (F);
approximate.

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sometimes followed by a reference to Discovery and Excavation in
before. In the latter case the locality number (CRC No), kindly

rock art in the area known as Nether Glenny. Since existing names

The culverts have vertical sides and horizontal lintel stones. They

undisturbed red soil (Balrownie series) similar to the soil used in
making the road itself. The maximum thickness of the road was
0.9m, tapering at the southern upper edge to approximately 20cm
and rather thicker at the lower edge.

This road appears to be the main route from the Fords of Frew
used by the army of Charles Edward Stuart on its march south in
1745. Its alignment and massive construction justifies a tentative
conclusion of probable Roman origin.

Glen Ardkelt Military Road (Buchanan parish)
Culverts

Between the Garrison ruins at Inversnaid and the reservoir at
Bruch fifteen culverts can be identified. Some of these are marked
in the 1:25000 OS Sheet NN 20/30 as “Fords” (“F” in list below).
The culverts have vertical sides and horizontal lintel stones. They
average 5 to 6 metres width across the road. Several have collapsed
marked “C” below).

Map references are:

NN 348 095 (C); NN 349 095 (C); NN 350 095 (C); NN 351 095 (F);
NN 365 094 (C); NN 366 094 (C); NN 367 094 (C); NN 369 094;
NN 372 095 (F); NN 373 095 (F); NN 374 095 (C); NN 375 096 (C
about 5 metres west of present stream marked F); NN 383 095 (F);
(NN 385 095 (F); NN 389 095 (C, F); NN 341 091 (C); NN 342 092
(C, possible).

The culvert at NN 385 095 is the only one referred to in the
Stirlingshire Inventory (RCAHMS, 1963 vol II no 523) “Old Road
from the Garrison of Inversnaid to Stronachlacher”.
At NN 376 096 the stream must have been bridged.

Survey
Menteith (Port of Menteith parish)   M van Hoek
Rock Art Sites

A three-day survey resulted in at least 23 new sites with prehistoric
rock art in the area known as Nether Glenny. Since existing names
are very confusing a total re-numbering of all the sites in the Port
of Menteith parish is introduced here and all sites have been named
Menteith in this survey. Between brackets it is indicated whether it
concerns a site newly found by the contributor or a site reported
before. In the latter case the locality number (CRC No), kindly
supplied by Mrs L Main of the Central Regional Council, is given,
sometimes followed by a reference to Discovery and Excavation in
Scotland. Many of the existing sites proved to have more engravings
than reported earlier. All grid references and altitudes are
approximate.

CENTRAL

Buchlyvie (Kippen parish) R & C Page
Military Road, Roman Road (probable)

From NS 594 941 to NS 579 938 the straight line of the A811 from
Amphort is continued by a hedge line, a raised mound,
(from NS 591 940 to NS 588 939), a stone scatter in the field, a short
length of modern minor road, a farm road, a massive culvert or small
bridge (at NS 584 938), a footpath, and another farm road.
An excavation was carried out in the mound at NS 589 940.

Stripping the turf revealed a road approximately 4m wide with
stones roughly knapped into cubes with sides seldom exceeding
10cm. The sharply cambered road surface was not more than 20cm
thick, and rutted. It was bedded on a yellowish sandy soil with a
maximum thickness of 7cm in the centre. This would appear to be
the military road from Stirling to Dumbarton built between 1770 and
1784. (Oxhill Farm, NS 580 938, according to an inscribed lintel
over the front door, was built facing onto this road in 1787.)

Below the yellowish sandy soil was a very compacted sloping road
surface of hard red clay and gravel, 7m wide and very smooth. This
road had a massive spine comprised of large stones, some exceeding
0.5m in diameter and up to 0.3m thick, piled to a thickness of up to
0.6m. Less clearly defined ribs of smaller stones ran parallel with
the spine. The lower layers of the road consisted of large stones laid on
undisturbed red soil (Balrownie series) similar to the soil used in
making the road itself. The maximum thickness of the road was
0.9m, tapering at the southern upper edge to approximately 20cm
and rather thicker at the lower edge.

The culverts have vertical sides and horizontal lintel stones. They

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than reported earlier. All grid references and altitudes are
approximate.
Menteith 28. NY 5653 0223; 165m OD. Large smooth outcrop with several very large and smaller natural basins with at least 39 single cups; 1 cup with 1 ring; 1 U-shaped groove enclosing a cup with 4 rings and tail; 1 cup with an arc of 4 midget cups; 1 ring-mark enclosing an area deepened by large pockmarks. The largest basin has a small circle of 5 midget cups. (new)

Menteith 29. NY 5659 0231; 162m OD. Outcrop with 3 cups. (new)

Menteith 30. NY 5665 0235; 159m OD. Outcrop with 2 cups. (new)

Menteith 31. NY 5665 0246; 168m OD. Outcrop with 1 cup. (new)

Menteith 32. NY 5673 0246; 160m OD. Extensive outcrop area just north of the wall bears 4 single cups plus 1 possible one; 1 cup with a large crudely pocked ring; 1 horse-shoe oval enclosing a small cup placed quite eccentrically. (CRC No 1960)

Menteith 33. NY 5674 0263; 172m OD. Smooth outcrop sheet with 1 cup with 2 lightly pecked rings. (new)

Menteith 34. NY 5687 0275; 169m OD. Small outcrop with 1 cup with 3 rings and a much larger 4th ring and two grooves, one partially encircling the nearby cup with 1 ring. (CRC No 1961)

Menteith 35. NY 5691 0273; 166m OD. Rough outcrop with 6 single cups and 2 cups with 1 ring. (CRC No 1971; Discovery Excav Scot 1987, 3.)

Menteith 36. NY 5704 0228; 146m OD. Rough outcrop with at least 22 single cups; 12 cups with 1 ring, 1 cup with 2 rings. An outcrop just E of it bears 1 single cup. (CRC No 1967; Discovery Excav Scot 1987, 3.)

**Spittal (Drymen parish)**

Cupmarked Rock

NS 508 973 On horizontal outcrop about 150m NE of the “footprint” reported in 1986 (Discovery Excav Scot, 4) are 11 cups, 7 of which are rather large but shallow.

**DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION**

**ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT**

**Annan, 3 Bridgend** (Annan parish)  D P Bowler

River Crossing

NY 1912 6655 Trial excavation beside the bridge showed an extensive 19th century disturbance above natural. Evidence of the medieval river crossing did not survive. Sponsor: SDA, SDD HBM, SUAT.

**Albliegg and Barrascrofts** (Cenonbie parish)  Jane Page

Ring-enclosures

NY 41 81 A series of ring enclosures was encountered during pre-afforestation ground checking. These circular, sometimes platform-like banked features ranged from 8 to 12m in diameter:-

NY 4173 8015 - ring-enclosure

NY 4178 8024 - ring-enclosure

NY 4244 8047 - ring-enclosure

NY 4238 8062 - two ring-enclosures adjacent to an earth and stone bank

NY 4227 8042 - ring-enclosure

NY 4102 8222 - ring-enclosure associated with rectangular enclosure

NY 4083 8200 - two ring-enclosures

A sample of these features was recommended for preservation. Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.

**NITHSDALE DISTRICT**

**East Skelston** (Dunscore and Glencimm parishes)

Stone Heaps

NX 81 86 Across the track of land running NW from East Skelston Farm to Dalmacallyn Forest there is a series of unturfed stone clearance heaps of varying size and shape. These are set amidst the present landscape of large rectangular stone dyke defined fields, sheep folds and occasional small, irregular oval dyked enclosures which appear to have housed, or still house small plantations.

Rectangular Cairn

NX 8112 8649 These features comprise the most recent phase of land use history. A rectangular cairn at NX 8112 8649, is probably part of this relatively recent phase of activity.

The remaining features are of greater antiquity.

Enclosure and Cairn

NX 8169 8626 Situated in a sheltered hollow on a NE facing hillside there is a roughly square, round-cornered enclosure measuring approximately 19m by 19m, ESE WNW by NNE SSW, overall. It comprises a broad stone bank 3.5m wide with a 5m break on the NE side. In places there is a distinct gap in the middle of the broad stone spread suggesting a possible turf core to the rubble. Within the enclosure, towards the N side there is a cairn, 4.5m in diameter and 0.5m high.

Low Field Banks, Rectangular Structure

NX 813 865 There is a system of low stone and turf dykes, forming small irregular fields in the area NX 813 865. This area was not thoroughly investigated but the turf-covered foundations of a rectangular structure were noted at approximately NX 8136 8650.

Clearance Cairns, Enclosures

NX 814 870, centred. Situated on the flat top of a NW SE running ridge there are at least 60 turf covered clearance cairns.

At NX 8145 8701 there is an oval enclosure measuring 33m NW SE overall. The 3m wide turf-covered stone bank stands 0.7m high. On the NW side a pair of large edge-set boulders suggest an entrance 1.3m wide.

The interior of the enclosure is soft and waterlogged, at a higher level than the external ground. Adjoining the SW side there is a turf banked annex, measuring 12m NW SE by 8m NE SW.

Approximately 50m to the NW there is a circular feature measuring 13m in diameter overall. This appears to be a 3m wide turf-covered stone bank, standing 0.7m high. The interior of this feature is completely stone filled.

On the ridge to the S, centred NX 818 867, there are also numerous clearance cairns.

Clearance Cairns, Ring Enclosure

NX 819 8665 A circular stone banked feature, 8m in diameter and filled with stone lies amidst a series of turf-covered clearance cairns on level and gently sloping ground.

Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.

**Speddoch Hill** (Dunscore parish)

Clearance Cairns

NX 840 802, centre A series of clearance cairns was noted during the course of forestry operations. Two, situated on a level terrace have been left in an unploughed clearing.

Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.
Cropmark Site
NX 869 977 Three ditched enclosures were recognised from air photographs:
A: A square, Iron-Age, double-ditched enclosure.
B: A Roman marching camp, located NW of the square enclosure.
C: A subrectangular enclosure adjoining the camp to the East.

Other cropmarks were thought to represent quarry pits marking the line of a Roman road.

Enclosure A: The two ditches represent different phases of the enclosure, the inner probably being the later. Features cut by the inner ditch may be a palisade forming another enclosure phase, or internal divisions of the outer ditched enclosure. Between two and four intersecting round houses, with E-facing doors, were present in the NE quadrant of the inner enclosure.

A group of hollows, one of which cut the southern house, was, in turn, cut by the ditch of a round enclosure, 14m in internal diameter, in the SE quadrant of enclosure A. The ditch was 2.5m wide by 1.5m deep at the N-facing entrance, and 1m by 50cm at the S side. A large round structure stood in the interior, represented by a post-trench, nearly 1m deep, with an in-turned N-facing entrance. Closely-spaced post-pipes were present in this trench.

Part of a probable Roman road was found in the SE corner of the field.

Enclosure B: About half of this enclosure was excavated, to ascertain its function and date. The ditch was V-shaped, with a square-sectioned 'ankle breaker' running along the bottom. The sides of the enclosure were straight, and the SE angle curved. The entrance faced S, and was formed by a simple break in the ditch, contrasting with the entrances to B, which have tituli.

Only three internal features were recognised. i) A small pit. ii) A post-trench parallel to the ditch on the E and S sides, supporting a palisade or a revetment for an internal bank. iii) A sunken bread-oven, built on the inner lip of the ditch, near the entrance, staked from a position in the ditch itself.

The shape of the ditch and of the enclosure suggest that C is a Roman military enclosure. The virtually empty interior, the lack of other entrances and its position, adjoining the marching camp, suggest that it is an annexe to enclosure B rather than a camp or fort in its own right.

The unenclosed area: The 'quarry pits' are of recent date. Two cists with urned cremations were found on a slight rise between A and C. An unaccompanied cremation was found two metres N of enclosure A.

Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

DUMFRIES, burgh and parish
British Legion Building, Irish Street

Medieval Sherds, Flint Flakes
NX 971 759 Two trenches were excavated and a large amount of medieval sherds were recovered. The sherds were mainly local ware and dated from the 14th and 15th centuries.

Four chert debitage flakes of probably mesolithic origin were also recovered.

High Street/Irish Street
Trial Trenching prior to Development
NX 972 758 Seven trenches excavated. Only two sherds of medieval pottery recovered. Very little archaeological survival was evident.

Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

Sanquhar (Sanquhar parish) F Newall, W Lonie
Roman Road, Survey

From the Eliburn Burn the road is traceable with extreme difficulty to a ford on the Back Burn, NS 7809 0709. Along this length stone bottoming appears at a stream SE of the Deil's Dyke, NS 7867 0648, and along the east side of the Dyke to NS 7855 0659 a low rough mound runs. Further stones show at a stream NS 7843 0693, but beyond a faint terrace only approaches the boundary dyke, NS 7823 0692. The road mound is apparent NS 7810 0702 to the ford NS 7809 0709. A diagonal, almost disintegrated terrace mounts the north bank and flexes the road from a persistent NW to a due N course. The road fades and only at the head of a stream, NS 7811 0727, is it betrayed, where the water has cut back into the edge of the cement-like layer of small metal rammed in clay, 0.3m thick on a cobbled base. This is 6.8m wide on a low 11.2m wide terrace. To the north the road was traced with certainty only to NS 7810 0730, whence it was aligned to pass just to the east of a mapped farm, and to the west of the mapped earthwork, NS 7810 0755.

Two parallel broad terraces cross this last field, and, over 7m wide can be mistaken for the road. They are probably estate features. No connection could be established with the major ford on the Nith, NS 7880 0860, SSW of Sanquhar Castle. Here the N bank is scarred by traffic for fully 80m, but from the S bank N of Old Mains a 10m wide mound curves from the ford to pass under the track which runs to join the modern road E of South Mains. No trace of road could be located on either side of this track, nor beyond towards the Roman road.

The Nith was scanned closely as far as the junction with the Euchan. No other fording point was located.
STEWARTRY DISTRICT

Sundaywell Moor (Dunscore & Glencairn parish)  
H W Gough-Cooper

Longhouse Complex  
NX 792 845 Stone foundations of three buildings associated enclosures and yard, covering some 50m by 20m surveyed 1988. Trench 10m by 6m excavated July 1989 including eastern half of one building. Quantities of charcoal, clenched nails and hazelnuts recovered. Principal finds were an iron buckle, a stone spindle-whorl and a shard of pottery of 14th/15th century type. Site is adjacent to series of dammed pools and further enclosures, which may be associated. Survey and excavation supervised by C J Crowe.

Bran Burn (Closeburn parish)  
W & B Lonie

Stone House-bases  
NX 976 974, NX 978 974 At 320m on the burn bank two square-ended stone house-bases 5.4m by 3.6m over 0.7m walls. (NX 978 974) At 310m on the burn bank two square-ended stone house-bases 10.8m by 4.0m and 7.6m by 3.6m. The larger hut has 1.3m thick walls and an entrance 0.9m wide in its S side. The burn bed in the vicinity of the house-bases had been re-channelled but there was no evidence of industrial activity.

Bran Burn (Dairy parish)  
F Newall, W Lonie

Series of dammed pools and further enclosures, which may be associated. Survey and excavation supervised by C J Crowe.

Bran Burn (Closeburn parish)  
W & B Lonie

To gain height above the subject for the purposes of photographic recording the camera was strapped to an extending staff and the self-timer facility used. (See Wolliscroft, D, May/June 1989 British Archaeology, p 18-21). Report in SMR.

Breconside (Kirkgunzeon parish)  
H Cameron

Sub-rectangular Structure  
NX 8960 6657 Adjacent to previously recorded turf-covered clearance cairns and a circular turf-banked enclosure. (NMRS NX 86 NE 14), a sub-rectangular stone feature survives. It measures 11m WSW ENE by 7.8m overall. Irregular piles of stone heaped within the turf-covered stone bank, spread up to 2.3m wide, have obscured the overall character.

Hut Circles and Clearance Cairns  
NX 895 661, centred At least 40 partially turf-covered clearance cairns occupy gently sloping SW facing ground around 190m OD. Amongst the cairns the footings of two hut circles survive. The first, at NX 8948 6610 measures 16.5m in diameter overall. The turf-covered stone bank is spread to 2m wide and stands to a maximum height of 0.5m. The suggestion of an entrance on the SE side is obscured by a clump 7.5m in diameter.

The second hut circle situated at NX 8950 6615 is slightly oval, measuring 14.5m NE SW by 13.5m SE NW overall. There is an entrance on the SE side of the turf-covered stone bank. The bank stands to a maximum height of 0.5m.

At NX 8942 6609 there are the remains of a possible third hut circle.

Survey  
Edinburgh University carried out a detailed mapping survey of all the remains on Breconside Hill which fell within the bounds of an area outlined for afforestation. Copies of the plan are lodged with HBM and Dumfries & Galloway SMR.

Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.

Dalry parish  
F Newall, W Lonie

From NS 6570 0272 the ancient road descends rapidly the east flank of the Long Burn to pass across the outer enclosure of Long Farm to NS 6669 0090, where the road from Polskeoch, formerly classed as Roman, curves to join it along an unmapped length. (E from Polskeoch, Dumfries and Galloway, this is mapped as a drove road.) Throughout its length the road, at maximum 8-9m wide on a terrace 11-14m wide, is dissected, eroded, and slipped, in places reduced to some 4m in width. Sheep scrapes show that the terrace was cut in peat. Over this, at least along the west side of the road at the head of the Long Valley, a bedding of clay, possibly decayed turf, supports a road of compacted small gravel 15cm thick under a like thickness of peat, the overburden, however, reduced by later traffic.

The place names Greenlorg, Blacklorg, Lorg, along the line, and possibly Sandyhoole (Heol - Welsh for road) would indicate some antiquity. The road has certainly Roman characteristics.

Survey: Cup and Ring Marked Rocks  
M van Hoek

The following is a summary of a detailed survey of cup and ring marked rocks. Several sites were reported previously in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. The complete survey has been deposited at NMRS.

Kirkcudbright Parish  
Townhead4 NX 699 711

Galway 5 NX 712 488

Galway 7 NX 710 485

Galway 9 NX 712 487

Galway 10-12 NX 708 486

Galway 13 NX 707 483

Galway 14 NX 707 485
WIGTOWN DISTRICT

**Survey: Cup and Ring Marked Rocks**

K Naddair, L Lees, R Morris

The following is a summary of a detailed survey of cup and ring marked rocks in Stranraer District. Many of the references are to newly discovered carvings, while others are to known sites. Publication details are given in the report for known sites.

Included with the survey are detailed drawings of many groups of carvings and all the records are documented with photographs and record sheets, available through the contributor. The survey has been lodged with NMRS.

**Kirkcudbright parish**

Bombie 1  NX 722 499
Bombie 2(a–f)  NX 725 499
Bombie 3  NX 724 499
The Grange  ‘g’  NX 687 471
Townhead 1(a–h)  NX 699 471
Townhead 2(a–c), 3(a–b), 4, 5, 6(a–c)  NX 699 472
Townhead 7(a–h)  NX 698 471
Townhead 8a, 9a  NX 697 471
Townhead 10a, 11a  NX 696 471
Townhead 12a
Milton 4, 5  NX 705 472
Milton 6, 19  NX 703 467
Milton 20  NX 702 471
Milton 21–23  NX 700 459

**DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY**

Market Garden Well-pit  Andrew Nicholson
NX 444 401 A 20th century well-pit has been excavated on behalf of HBM to record disturbed stragigraphy.
Sponsor: HBM.

Crypts
NX 444 403 Trial excavation on behalf of HBM has revealed late medieval children’s burials to the SE of the Priory crypts. The graves were disturbed by the foundations of a possible winch used during the refurbishment of the crypts in the late 19th century.
Sponsor: HBM.

Priory Stairwell
Re-examination of the stairs leading from the crypts to the Priory on behalf of HBM has continued the excavation of 16th to 17th century demolition deposits and revealed new structural evidence. Sponsor: HBM.

**Whithorn, 117 George Street**

Living Room  David Murray
NX 444 339 Trial excavation in the living room at 117 George Street shows the house to be built directly upon natural boulder clay. A noisome pit or trench produced 18th, 19th century bottle glass.
Sponsor: Whithorn Board of Management Ltd.

**Isle of Whithorn**

Karina Kucharski, Jane Clarke
Cultivation Remains, Rectangular Building, Steps
NX 479 372 Survey by CP and ET staff of the ground between the village and St Ninian’s chapel at the request of Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council has revealed clearance mounds and cultivation furrows. The remains of a rectangular or sub-rectangular building occupy the crest of a low hill immediately to the W of the chapel. Possible steps lead downhill towards the E.
Sponsors: Community Programme, Wigtown District Skill Development Centre.

**Survey: Cup and Ring Marked Rocks**

**Sorbie parish**

Eggersess 1–7

**Rerrick parish**

Newlaw Hill 2a  NX 732 489
Newlaw Hill 4a–c  NX 735 480

**Stranraer (Stranraer parish)**

Disturbed Burials
NX 059 608 A watching brief took place during alteration work in the ground floor area of the former Old Town Hall building, which was at one time part of Stranraer Parish Graveyard. Excavation of two adult skeletons from two areas of the site. One skeleton taken to Edinburgh by the police for medical examination and report. One


**Survey: Cup and Ring Marked Rocks**

**Stranraer Museum**

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DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY/FIFE

retained in museum store for re-burial in adjacent cemetery. Medical report pending.
Excavation photographs held in museum.
Sponsor: Wigtown District Council.

**Stranraer Castle** (Stranraer parish)
Castle
NX 060 608 Three areas were excavated prior to the refurbishment of the Castle into a Heritage Centre. In the main hall a small inner chamber at the rear of the fireplace was cleared of about 90cm of earth and bird droppings to reveal two stone steps. The wooden floor in front of the chamber was removed and after clearing about 30cm of debris and a modern cement step the original stone slabbing was revealed.
In the main hall a small section (71 by 51cm) of flooring from the centre of the room was cleared and the area below excavated. Pieces of oyster shell and a bird bone were recovered.
In the ground floor entrance area a section (116 by 170cm) was excavated to reveal at a depth of 21cm a floor level and a section of a drainage channel. No finds were recorded.
Excavation record and photographs held in Stranraer Museum.
Sponsor: Wigtown District Council.

**HALFWAY HOUSE,** by KIRKCOWAN, WIGTOWN DISTRICT, DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY.

Fig 2.

**Halfway House** (Kirkcowan parish) O Owen
Post-Medieval Structure and Bank
NX 305 617 Scant remains of a rectilinear structure partially enclosed by a crescentic bank were excavated in advance of road building. The monument was situated on a slight knoll in a field behind Halfway House, a 19th century coaching station.
The structure was poorly preserved, its walls surviving in fragments only. They were 80cm wide and clay-bonded with a rubble and clay core. The building, aligned N to S, measured 9.2m by 3.2m internally. The S part of the interior was overlain with large slabs while the N part had a clay floor into which a paved hearth-base was set. A drainage gulley ran across the centre of the building, a circular pit of unknown function lay in the NE angle and at least two post-holes were identified. Artefacts recovered included glass vessel sherds, Post-Medieval pottery sherds, clay pipe fragments, metalwork, industrial waste and stone objects. The crescentic bank appears to have been contemporary with the building. The building was a domestic dwelling, and probably represents an early Post-Medieval farm/house.
Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

**Barhobble** (Mochrum parish) W F Cormack
Church, Cross Fragments, Green Porphyry
NX 310 494 Further excavations in the south-east quadrant of the church/chapel show that there are deposits extending some 0.7m below the floor level. Evidence was obtained from the upper levels that the chapel remained in use, or at least open, until the end of the 13th century; below this was a deposit of sandy clay containing two fragments of a disc headed cross with plain plait on the shaft. This level overlay a thin layer of burning. At the base of the deposits were several seeming coffined burials oriented 70° and earlier than the stone built church which is oriented 90°. At the head of a child's burial was a fragment of *porfido verde antico*. To the E of the church, inserted in the wall foundations of a recent building was a fragment of a hammer-headed cross originally c20cm across and of fine workmanship. Interim report in preparation.

**Survey: Cup and Ring Marked Rocks** (see p 14)
Sorbie parish M van Hoek
Eggerness 7 NX 487 473
Penkiln 3 NX 474 472
Penkiln 4a, b, c NX 473 481

**Glasserton parish**
Blairbuy 1a, b NX 373 416
Blairbuy 4a NX 368 420
Knock 3c, e NX 366 405

**FIFE REGION**

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

**Inverkeithing, Queen Street** (Inverkeithing parish) D Bowler Friary
NT 129 827 Trial excavation beside ruins of Franciscan friary demonstrated area not built up during medieval period.

**Dunfermline, Wilson's Close** (Dunfermline parish)
Wall Foundations, Medieval Pottery
NT 090 874 Trial excavation in backlands S of High Street produced 2m of hill-wash deposits with wall foundations and medieval pottery.
Sponsor: SUAT, HBM.
Canmore's Tower, Pittencrieff Park  D Perry, D Bowler
Medieval Tower
NT 0377 8731 Excavations around the ruins showed they probably date from the 14th century. The site has been quarried, apparently before construction. The site was extensively disturbed in the 19th and 20th centuries. Sponsor: Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, SUAT.

Abbot's House, Maygate  E Proudfoot, A Hutchinson
Medieval Cemetery
NT 0903 8738 Trial excavation in the gardens of the Abbot's House found human bones, probably part of the Abbey Cemetery. Sponsor: Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, SUAT.

Aberdour, Livingstone Lane  R Cachart
Glass, Pottery
NT 197 855 Two small trenches excavated within grounds of Aberdour House to ascertain archaeological value of north and west perimeters of estate. Cottages and rig incorporated in late 17th century. Trench A located along west wall produced only 19th century glass and pottery.
Trench B located along north wall 19th century pottery and iron nails.
Nothing pre-dating 19th century observed within trenches. Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

Keir Brae (Auchterderran parish)  E Proudfoot, A Hutchinson
Burying Ground
NT 239 945 Work has continued at the burial ground. The site has been cleared of trees and undergrowth. The N wall has been partially uncovered and the gateway revealed. A small area in the interior of the grave-yard has been excavated, but no features have been uncovered to date. The grave-yard wall was constructed of whinstone and was mortared. The corners of the yard and the gate posts were of white ashlar sandstone, with chamfered corners and the gate posts were rebated to take a gate or door. Excavation continues.
Sponsors: Corrie Centre Local History Group, Fife Archaeological Index, University of St Andrews Student Archaeology Society.

Carden Tower (Auchterderran parish)  E Proudfoot, A Hutchinson
Tower House
NT 226 937 Work continued at the ruins of Carden Tower. Foundations of the ground floor levels have been uncovered, revealing traces of a fireplace, entrance, dividing wall and the lower courses of the vaulted roof on the west wall. No floor levels have been recovered. All the surviving wall remains have now been uncovered and are ready for repointing. The site has been fenced.
Sponsors: Workers Educational Association, Corrie Centre Local History Group, Fife Archaeological Index.

East Wemyss, Foreshore  A Duffy
Middens
NT 345 972 Two excavations were undertaken at the site. The first, in February, was concerned with the investigation of the eroding foreshore deposits in front of Johnathan's Cave (NT 345 972) and the Sliding Cave (NT 346 972). A narrow strip along the exposed face was excavated revealing a series of midden deposits. These were rich in sea-shells, animal bone and stone and also produced small quantities of pottery, flint and worked stone. The section in front of the Sliding Cave revealed features including a ditch and bank and a series of metalised surfaces. Most of the layers were rich in midden material and the finds included a crucible fragment. The second excavation, in April, was in response to a report that wave action had exposed a wall a few metres south of Johnathan's Cave. The wall appeared to have been faced on both sides and consisted of a single course of sandstone blocks laid directly on top of bedrock. The wall extended in a westerly direction into the deposits. Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

NORTH EAST FIFE DISTRICT

St Andrews (St Andrews and St Leonards parish)  John Lewis
NT 512 169 At the time of writing, excavation is still in progress in the garden to the west of the castle's modern boundary, in an area thought to have been formerly within the outer court of the castle.
The foundations of two masonry buildings have been uncovered, both aligned EW and of probable two-storeyed construction. Associated with at least one of these buildings was a metalled road, a likely precursor of the nearby thoroughfare, now known as The Scores. Removal of some of the stone walls has revealed evidence of earlier, timber buildings, whose alignments are apparently identical to those above.
Cut into the sandy subsoil, to the north of the site, were several deep pits, at least some of which may have been associated with tanneries.
Very large quantities of pottery, retrieved from all parts of the site, attest to occupation between the 13th and 15th centuries.
A fuller report will be published in the next edition of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland.
Sponsor: SDD HBM.

5 and 9 South Castle Street  Adrian Cox
Occupation, Medieval Pottery, Beam Slot
NT 512 167 Evidence was found of continuous occupation in the later post medieval period, but earlier features sparse and greatly disturbed by modern pipe-laying etc. Some medieval pottery and a decorated spindle-whorl found, and a possibly early beam slot survived in the lowest levels.
Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

Market Street  E Proudfoot
Turner
NT 510 167 Charles II copper turner, found near the Market Street gate of St John's House, probably 3rd issue, 1642/44 or 50. In possession of Dr V Smart, St John's House.

Holy Trinity Church, Logies Lane  P Holdsworth, D Bowler
Medieval Cemetery, Wall Foundation
NT 5088 1666 Trial/rescue excavation in advance of pedestrianisation uncovered human skeletons belonging to the parish church cemetery, and a wall foundation probably predating the foundation of the church in 1412. The pedestrianisation scheme has been redesigned to avoid further disturbance.
Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

89 South Street  E Proudfoot
Foundations
NT 512 169 The structures at the rear of above premises have been demolished and rebuilt. The demolition was observed (as often as possible) and numerous blocked doors and other features were seen. Stone foundations could be seen, approximately on the same lines as the W and N of the standing buildings, facing on to S Street. An area of burning was noted at the SE corner, directly on the sand subsoil. No traces of earlier occupation were noted in the subsoil, but this could be because of limited observation.
Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.
St Nicholas Farm (St Andrews and St Leonards parish)

Sherds

NO 518 159 A number of medieval pottery fragments were found by a visitor to the Leisure Centre, in the vicinity of the car park, but precise find spot not known. In the possession of the Fife Archaeological Index.

Leisure Centre, East Sands

Medieval Pottery

NO 517 159 Pipe trench close to excavated 12th century hospital. A few sherds of medieval pottery but no well defined archaeological horizons.

Ceres Inn (Ceres parish)

Passageway

NO 400 116 During renovation work at Ceres Inn part of a passageway was located below the building. A sewer pipe had blocked access to the structure and its dimensions and purpose are unknown, but the surviving four feet of passage measured 6ft wide and 6ft high. Information from Ian Hutton, owner, Ceres Inn.

M Lines

Halhill Farm (Collessie parish)

Sculptured Stone

NO 2927 1324 The standing stone of Newton, recognised in 1925 (RCAHMS) to have "sculpturings of an incised man and a narrow arch, now almost indecipherable", has been identified through an art impression process by the contributor, to reveal a figure of a Pictish warrior measuring 113.5cm (3ft 8ins) high, 27cm (11ins) wide on the topmost portion of the 9ft tall stone. The figure is in a striding position facing left in profile, and carries a spear with pommel end in the right hand and an oblong square shield in the left. To the lower right, 10cm (4in) from the figure, is the Pictish symbol called the arch or horseshoe. The inclusion of a Pictish symbol together with a characteristic Pictish male figure makes this stone unique in the Pictish repertory of symbol stones with incised figures.

Cupar (Cupar parish)

Flint Arrowhead

NO 383 148 Small barbed-and-tanged arrowhead of brown flint found in garden. Item in possession of finder.

Clatto Farm (Kettle parish)

Flint Axe

NO 361 077 An edge-ground axe of mottled brown flint was found by the farmer near Clatto Reservoir. The axe measures 87mm by 46mm by 18mm maximum thickness. There are traces of wear on the edges and minute edge scars at the butt end.

To be returned to the owner. Now with FAI.

Auchtermuchty (Auchtermuchty parish)

Roman Temporary Camp

NO 242 118 Cropmarks in the SE of the Roman camp, interpreted as an unenclosed settlement with souterrains, were threatened by the proposed installation of a storm-water drain to service the housing development.

An area, 4m by 40m, was stripped and four features were revealed. These consisted of a modern stone field drain, a large amorphous feature, probably natural, and two interconnecting pits. The field drain and amorphous feature were not excavated; the latter yielded modern pottery in the top of its fill. Medieval pottery and fragments of clay pipes were retrieved from one of the excavated pits.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council, SDD HBM-AOC.

Elie High Street/Hycroft (Elie parish)

Foundations, Sherd

NO 494 001 Two small trenches excavated. Waterlogged peat found under wind-blowen sand towards rear of site. Near High Street, one sherd of residual post medieval pottery and foundations of late building.

Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

Easter Kinnear (Kilmany parish)

Settlement

NO 406 235 1989 saw the third season of excavation on elements of the Leuchars cropmark complex by the Scottish Field School for Archaeology. Following two seasons' work at North Straiton the Field School moved to the neighbouring farm to the northeast. The excavated site was selected because its square plan suggested that it would date to a different period from those examined in the previous seasons.

The site showed on aerial photographs as a dark, solid, round-cornered hollow or depression which appeared to be defined by a ditch on the north side. It was located just off the crest of a pronounced gravel ridge in the centre of the valley of the Motray Water. The square feature is one of a number of cropmarks on the ridge which also include ring-ditches and possible field boundaries.

The selection of this particular cropmark proved fortunate, because it produced a hitherto unknown type of structure. Upon stripping the top soil it was revealed that the cropmark consisted of a central ovoid feature and at least two superimposed ditches. Broadly speaking two phases of building were detected.

The first phase consisted of a massive scoop cut into the soft sands and gravel to a depth of 1.1m and which extended approximately 12m EW by 10.5m. Within this scoop a stone revetting wall had been constructed of water-worn boulders and large cobbles. This wall was perfectly straight on its E side with what seemed to be right-angled corners. The N and S walls were heavily robbed and disturbed by later building, but they appear to have run approximately parallel before tapering to a round W end.

The overall dimensions of the
stone wall were: 7m by 10m by 1m. The wall was certainly constructed to retain the soft sand. There was no interior surface or sign of wear on base of the scoop, nor were there any internal post-holes. It is suggested that the wall served as the base of a timber structure: the hollow may have been used for storage or it may simply have been to provide ventilation.

The demolition of this putative timber structure was followed by a slight siting, before a substantial soil heath was built in the NW of the stone lined depression. After what appears to have been a period of intensive use the depression was deliberately filled in and simultaneously the stone was slighted - the quantity and size of stone suggests that it may have projected above ground level.

The second phase of building followed hard on the infilling, because the subsequent structure occupies virtually the same space as the scooped structure. The only structural elements associated with this phase are ditches approximately 0.7 to 1m deep and appear to have held wattle walls. There appear to have been at least 4 different builds in virtually the same location. For most of their course the ditches are superimposed, but where they do not blur each other they seem to have had rounded, square corners. No interior post-holes were recognised in the deep fill of the scoop nor was there a hearth, but the top of the features was certainly truncated by later ploughing. Nevertheless it is presumed that these ditches represent the walls of a roofed structure. One of these structures appears to have burnt down to judge from the quantity of charcoal found in one of the ditches.

In advance of radiocarbon dates evidence for dating these features is slight. Both saddle and rotary quern fragments were discovered reused as building material in the primary phase. Aside from a single sherd of Neolithic(?), pottery and a few sherds of medieval pottery in the plough zone, there was no pottery. The Iron Age house excavated at North Straton in 1987 produced quite a few sherds, so their absence at Easter Kinnear and the presence of the rotary quern would seem to point to an aceramic phase. A mid-first millennium AD date seems most likely, but there is ample material to provide radiocarbon dates to confirm this.

Sponsors: Historic Buildings and Monuments, Edinburgh Archaeological Services, Russell Trust, British Academy, Scottish Field School of Archaeology.

**GRAMPIAN REGION**

**CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT**

Aberdeen City & Parish

J A Stones, A S Cameron

Toibooch, Old Town House

NJ 944 063 During consolidation work, mortar-bonded walls were discovered below the floor of the Old Town House, in the area in which the 17th-century Toibooch is incorporated. The area uncovered seemed to include a small chamber or cell 2.7 by 1.4m with part of a narrow entrance passage. The chamber had the remnants of a brick vaulted roof which may not have been part of the original structure.

King’s College, Old Aberdeen

Drainage Channel and Cobbled Area

NJ 939 081 Several small trenches were opened up during the installation of floodlights on the W front. The foundations of the 1832 frontage were exposed. A drainage channel was discovered running parallel to this frontage and was thought to be associated with its construction. At the front of the site was a cobbled area which may be of fairly recent date.

**BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT**

Thorax (Marnoch parish)

I A G Shepherd

Stone Clearance Heaps

NJ 582 547 On a slight shelf of east-facing slope, in old wood, an area of c8 stone clearance heaps in north-east corner, c4m in diameter by 1m high.

**Hillside (Fyvie parish)**

Possible Cairn

NJ 572 634 On the east-facing lower slopes of Durn Hill, a possible round cairn 13m diameter by 1.5m high. Stones showing through turf covering.

**Hillside (Fyvie parish)**

Earthworks

NJ 573 634 On a slight shelf on the east-facing lower slopes of Durn Hill, two small earthwork features c8m apart. The upper one consists of an arc of bank upslope detached from another straighter bank running across the slope c10m long. The lower feature is sub-triangular, the wider end upslope, immediately below the first feature.

**Beaver Craig (King Edward parish)**

Moated Homestead

NJ 726 563 On a south-facing local promontory, a moated homestead, visible on AP as a sub-square platform surrounded by a square ditch with a gap at the south-east corner. Lies to the east of King Edward Castle.

**Little Gight (Fyvie parish)**

Spindle Whorl

NJ 838 398 Found in vicinity of souterrain. Curved profile, 37mm by 10mm, central perforation 7mm. Retained by farmer.

**Little Gight (Fyvie parish)**

Mesolithic Site

NJ 839 396 On a south-facing slope of a field, a large number of flints, including microliths and thumbnail scrapers have been found, with microliths particularly concentrated in one area to the south-east.
**Stoneyhull (Cruden parish)**

Cropmarks

NJ 075 408 On the south-west facing slope of a ridge, near the crest, at least five substantial stone clearance heaps, c5m in diameter by 0.7m high, possibly the survivors of a more extensive system running downslope.

**Stoneyhull (Cruden parish)**

Stone Clearance Heaps

NK 080 413 A sub-rectangular block of sandstone with, on each end, 3 or 4 peck-out hollows. A great quantity of flint flakes were found in the vicinity, some of which are seen when the field is ploughed. Found while erecting a fence across a SW-facing slope.

**Hills of Boyndie (Banff parish)**

Cropmarks

NJ 657 638 On shelf of north-east facing slope, in same field as square barrow cemetery a possible double-curved linear marking showing in north-west corner of field.

**Hills of Boyndie (Banff parish)**

Possible Barrow

NJ 659 633 South-east of Ladiesbridge Hospital, in a slight hollow, a cropmark of a small square feature surrounded by two concentric circular traces.

**Mains of Lalthers (Turriff parish)**

Cropmark

NJ 679 490 On slight shelf of north-east facing slope, part of a large angular enclosure showing as a thin trace. Possible hall site.

**Inverthnie (Alvah parish)**

Ring Ditch

NJ 696 610 On south-west facing slope in the valley of the River Deveron, a ring ditch showing as a broad trace on air photograph. Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Hills of Boyndie (Boyndie parish)**

Cropmarks

NJ 661 633 South-east of Ladiesbridge Hospital in a slight north-west facing hollow, two possible square enclosures and possible pits showing as cropmarks.

**Mill of Dum (Fordyce parish)**

Cropmark

NJ 582 638 On a slight slope north-west of Mill of Dum, a possible ring ditch showing as a light trace. A second possible circular feature lies to the north-west of it.

**Auchingnab (Inverkeithny parish)**

Site Survey

NJ 613 485 A pre-forestation survey was carried out on the site of a Bronze Age halberd hoard. Nil results produced. Sponsor: Royal Museum of Scotland, Grampian Regional Council.

**Little Gight (Fyvie parish)**

Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**White Cow Wood (Old Deer parish)**

Sponsor: SDD HBM, Grampian Regional Council.

**Bogdavie (Fyvie parish)**

Cropmarks

NJ 777 366 On summit of bluff above the River Ythan, an enclosure, approximately periform with slight indication of an annex, showing as a cropmark. Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Pennant's Mount (Banff parish)**

Mound

1. NJ 690 638 The mound, situated in the rear of the Carmelite House Hotel, was roughly oval in shape and measured 12.00m across 15.00m in length and stood 2.30m high. A trench cut into the west central side revealed a revetted sandy core covered with top soil over a base of silty loam. A sondage through the base revealed part of a cut feature with at least two fills. Pottery from the sondage and mound core dated the construction to the late medieval period. The mound was probably built as a garden feature. It was levelled in October of this year.

2. A watching brief was conducted during the removal of a mound called Pennant's Mount in the garden of Carmelite House Hotel, Low Street, Banff.
A trial trench had previously been dug by the Scottish Urban Archaeological Trust on behalf of Grampian Regional Council. The mound, oriented NS, was 15.80m long by 12.30m EW and approximately 2.30m high. It consisted of topsoil overlying layers of sand and earth on the west side. A basal layer produced a few sherds of late medieval pottery. The east side had been cut into to form a small explosive dump.

Levelling was stopped just above the old ground surface. The conclusion reached by both SUAT and the contributor is that the mound was a possible garden feature built sometime between the late medieval period and the 17th and 18th centuries.

A full photographic record was made during removal of the mound and it, and SUAT's report are in Grampian Regional Council's SMR. Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT, Grampian Regional Council.

**BANFF, burgh and parish**

**High Street/Walker Avenue**

*Medieval Pottery*

NJ 688 639 Three trenches excavated, no archaeological strata or features revealed. Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds recovered.

Interesting find of Scarborough ware sherd which formed part of a vessel used for watering, dating from early 13th century, a type of vessel not normally found in Scotland. Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

**Old Rattray** (Crnimond parish)

*Deserted Medieval Burgh and Castle*

NK 088 579 A fifth season of excavation completed work on the castle site and investigated two new areas of the burgh.

The castle mound: Excavation over the past few years revealed that the 14th-century stone foundations had been built on a deposit of c5m of sand. In 1989, this was removed over an area c12 by 20m. Below it, cut into the natural dune top was an annular gully, enclosing an area 4-5m in diameter. Several post-pits and post-holes were associated. These features can be positively dated to the 13th century and must represent the earliest, short-lived, and possibly defensive use of the mound.

The burgh: An area opposite the 13th-century burgh church revealed 14-15th-century occupation. This area appears to have been a later extension of the built-up part of the burgh and it is unlikely that the church was the initial focus of the settlement.

A series of three large areas was excavated in the field opposite the 13th-century burgh church showing as a double trace with entrance to the south-east. A faint trace of pits on interior. Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council, RCAHMS.

**Jericho** (Culsalmond parish)

*Rig and Furrow*

NJ 636 333 On the south facing, lower slopes of Hill of Skernes, broad rig and furrow.

**Jericho** (Culsalmond parish)

*Hut Circle*

NJ 637 334 On edge of a fairly level shelf above a steeper slope, a hut circle with interior diameter c7m, walls turf-covered c1.9m wide by 0.7m high. A field bank and enclosure run downslope from the south-east arc of the hut; several stone clearance heaps visible. Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Braehead** (Monymusk parish)

*Circular House*

NJ 683 174 On slight shelf of south facing slope, a circular house showing as a double trace with entrance to the south-east. A faint trace of pits on interior. Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council, RCAHMS.

**Wardes** (Kintore parish)

*Rig and Furrow*

NJ 764 125 On a wide, north-west facing shelf of Drum Hill, south-west of Kintore, sinuous rig and furrow.

**Burnside** (Kintore parish)

*Possible Enclosure and Hut Circle*

NJ 777 125 Lying on a ridge crest, an enclosure, rather irregular in plan, with a bank of massive stones enclosing an undulating interior c13m in diameter. To the west are the possible turf-covered footings of a small hut c7m in diameter. Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Drumstone** (Skene parish)

*Ring Ditch*

NJ 800 096 On shelf of gentle slope, north-east of Loch of Skene, a cropmark of a ring ditch. Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Wood of Caimie** (Skene parish)

*Consumption Dykes*

NJ 805 051 Near top of gentle south-facing slope, very regular broad, low dykes forming three rectangular enclosures. Dykes c3m broad by c1m high. Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Manar** (Inverurie parish)

*Short Cist*

NJ 748 201 On the summit of a low knoll above the River Don, a short cist was discovered during ploughing, the capstone being
removed by the plough. Excavation revealed a well-preserved skeleton lying head to west and facing south, with a complete beaker and eleven flints.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Aswanley Wood** (Glass parish)  
A E Woodward, I A G Shepherd  
Hut Footings  
NJ 449 397 On a north-west facing slope above the River Deveron, the turf-covered footings of a small, rectangular hut c3m by 1.5m, walls c0.4m high by 1m wide.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Lauchintilly Wood** (Kemnay parish)  
Rig and Furrow  
NJ 735 121 In north-west facing saddle, sinuous rig and furrow in separate plots. L-shaped field bank to north.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Wood of Cairnie** (Skene parish)  
Barrow  
NJ 801 052 A prominent, steep-sided round barrow with no evident stone content. Slightly irregular perimeter c10m in diameter by c1.5m high. Trees growing on mound.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Wood of Cairnie** (Skene parish)  
Barrow  
NJ 804 051 A prominent, steep-sided round barrow lying on the crown of a low ridge. No stone visible. Trees growing on mound, c12m in diameter, c1.7m high.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Pitcaple Castle** (Chapel of Garioch parish) I Shepherd & M Greig  
Cropmark  
NJ 725 260 East of Pitcaple Castle, a possible circular cropmark with trace of rectangular feature within it.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Tolquhon Castle** (Tarves parish) M K Greig  
Possible Foundations  
NJ 871 287 A watching brief was maintained in the grounds of Tolquhon Castle during the removal and replanting of a tree. A 70m below the surface large stones were uncovered plus a sherd of 16th century pottery. Observations made are in Grampian Regional Council SMR and NMRS.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Leith Hall** (Kennethmont parish)  
Castle  
NJ 540 297 A watching brief was maintained during the laying of pipes to install an oil-fired central heating system. No archaeological deposits were evident. Observations made are in Grampian Regional Council SMR.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Wheedlemont Hill** (Auchindoir and Keam parish)  
Hut Circles  
NJ 469 261. Lying in saddle west of Cnoc Caileach Fort, two adjoining hut circles visible in snow on air photographs.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Butterwards** (Glass parish) M K Greig, I B M Ralston  
Hut Circle  
NJ 408 359 On north-east slope, north of Craig Dorney Hill Fort, a hut circle visible in snow on air photograph.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Deskry Hill** (Towrie parish) Ian Ralston  
Rig and Furrow  
NJ 396 128 - 398 129 On the north-west facing slopes of a ridge, rig and furrow plots and possible enclosures. A rickle of stones runs diagonally across slope south-west of the hut circle.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Butterwards** (Glass parish)  
Hut Circles  
NJ 407 360, NJ 407 357 On slopes north of Craig Dorney Hill fort, two hut circles visible in snow on air photographs.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Invermarkie** (Glass parish)  
Enclosures  
NJ 398 418 On summit of hill east of Invermarkie, a possible enclosure or hut circle.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Ord Hill** (Auchindoir and Keam parish)  
Earthworks  
NJ 488 275 At the north-east end of a ridge, a polygonal, almost circular enclosure with possible indications of ditching. Bisected by present field system.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Stonedilke** (Auchindoir and Keam parish)  
Hut Circles  
NJ 509 246 On the north-east facing slopes of an interfluve, north of the Correen Hills, in an area of heath and scrub, a hut circle with possible porch. A second possible hut circle lies to the south-east. Feed bin stances also noted in the area.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Culdrain** (Gartly parish)  
Cultivation Terraces  
NJ 522 337 On steep slope above river terrace, a suite of at least five cultivation terraces.

**East Haybogs** (Tough parish)  
Hut Circle  
NJ 609 117 On shelf of north-facing slope, in an area of scrub, a possible hut circle.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Potterton** (Belhelvie parish)  
Cropmarks  
NJ 937 158 On wide shelf north-west of Potterton, cropmarks of ring ditches, field boundaries and various others.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT**

**Lynhort** (Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn parish) A G Shepherd  
Enclosure  
NO 322 937 On a west-facing slope of Glen Gimock, a large oval enclosure constructed of massive boulders, 60m north/south by 25m east/west. Wall is 1m wide by 0.3m high. A possible small stone structure lies in the south-east quadrant.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Mid Culsten** (Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn parish)  
Shielings  
NO 392 990 On the east-facing slope near the foot of Glen Culsten, the turf-covered remains of shielings.
**GRAMPIAN**

**Netherton** (Aboyne and Glentanar parish)

Trackways, Banks

NO 461 975 On north-facing slope near top of spur, trackways. Modern field clearance obscures parts of the features. Approximately eleven parallel stony banks of field plots survive. Modern field to south has removed other features.

**Tomachallach** (Aboyne and Glentanar parish)

Depopulated Settlement

NO 479 997 On gentle, south-facing slope above River Dee, the turf-covered footings of several longhouses and enclosures.

**Ferrar** (Aboyne and Glentanar parish)

Parallel Banks

NO 483 988 On a river terrace on the north bank of the River Dee, in an area of windblow, two parallel banks running from a low ha ha into windblow. Banks 3m across by 0.50m high.

**Lower Belrorie** (Aboyne and Glentanar parish)

Depopulated Settlement

NO 501 978 On a NE-facing river terrace above haugh of River Dee, a longhouse c6m by 1.5m internally, and an adjacent square enclosure, shown by low, turf-covered footings. One or two stone clearance heaps to west and south.

**Dalwhing** (Aboyne and Glentanar parish)

Longhouses

NO 505 983 On river haugh, west of Aboyne, three longhouse footings, turf-covered, in an open square.

**Craigwell Wood** (Aboyne and Glentanar parish)

Hut Circle

NO 550 993. Lying on a gentle slope, south-east of a field system, the footings of a hut circle visible on air photographs. Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Mains of Balfour** (Birsie parish)

Souterrains and House

NO 555 964 On a north-facing shelf of a slope, three souterrains and two concentric post rings.

**Calurg Wood** (Birsie parish)

Rig and Furrow

NO 601 928 On south-east facing shoulder of hill, an area of rig and furrow. Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Balfiddy** (Birsie parish)

Field System

NO 616 937 Over crown of hill on north facing slope, a system of linear plots running down slope between 5m, 6m apart, very low (c.20cm high) by 75m long.

**Mains of Tilleygarmond** (Birsie parish)

Field System

NO 633 941 A large area of substantial stone clearance heaps lying on an east-facing shoulder of a spur, with a low irregular dyke and a substantial lynchet faced with stones. Upland to north is a square enclosure with square hut on its south-west corner. Enclosure is bounded by substantial stone dykes. A smaller enclosure lies to the south-east.

**Spital Burn** (Strachan parish)

Two Possible Hut Platforms

NO 662 825 On the south-west facing slope above the Spital Burn, two possible hut platform sites c7m in diameter. Also nearby, in bracken, is an area of small depressions or scoops which are difficult to interpret.

**Boulg Road, Glen Dye** (Strachan parish)

Hut Footings

NO 691 862 On a SE facing slope below saddle, the footings of a small, rectangular stone-walled hut lying just south of the old Boulg road.

**Stone of Morphie** (St Cyrus parish)

Souterrain

NO 717 628 On gentle south-west facing slope, a possible souterrain showing as a cropmark. Also showing is a solid square trace, possibly a sunken hut. Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Balbridie** (Banchory-Ternan parish)

Enclosure

NO 732 958 On a north-facing river terrace, a possible rectilinear enclosure with a linear cropmark to the south-east.

**Bradesdale, Auchenblae** (Fordoun parish)

Cropmarks

NO 738 792 On wide shelf of south-east facing slope, two parallel lines showing as dark trace.

**Lochton Quarry** (Durris parish)

Possible Cairn and Possible Stone Circle

NO 752 927 On shelf of north-facing slope, found during sand quarrying, the remains of a possible cairn, stone paving and possible stone settings of a stone circle, also post-holes. (Subsequently investigated by HBM-AOC.)

**Hill of Coy** (Banchory-Ternan parish)

Stone Clearance Heaps

NO 752 981 On a south-facing slope, an area of small clearance heaps damaged by forestry ploughing.

**Mains of Brotherton** (Benholm parish)

Souterrain

NO 792 672 On south-east facing slope, north of Johnshaven, a cropmark of a possible souterrain. Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

**Hallgreen Mains** (Bervie parish)

Cropmark

NO 821 714 On north-east facing slope of Shalki Hill, a rectilinear cropmark enclosing a possible open square cropmark.

**Park Quarry** (Durris parish)

I A G Shepherd, M K Greig

Short Cist

NO 803 976 On a gravel knoll, south of the River Dee, while extracting gravel from a quarry, a short cist was uncovered. Excavation revealed fragmentary remains of a skeleton, head to east, facing south, with a broken beaker lying behind the hips. In the south-east, where the hands would have been, lay seven flints and a unique perforated, decorated stone disc. The oval-shaped cist measured c.1.3m by 0.62m. Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Park Quarry 2** (Durris parish)

I A G Shepherd

Short Cist

NO 803 976 On a gravel knoll south of the River Dee, during gravel extraction from quarry, a short cist was uncovered and part destroyed by machine. Remainder lay on edge of quarry face c6m above quarry floor making excavation difficult. Fragmentary
remains of a skeleton were recovered along with a smashed beaker and one flint flake. The skeleton lay head to the west and facing south. Cist 2 lay c6m north-west of Park Quarry 1. Ground evidence suggested that a third cist had been destroyed earlier but only a few slabs could be seen on the quarry floor.

**Dalmaik** (Drumoak parish)
Rig and Furrow
NO 802 988 On a gentle, south-west facing slope above the River Dee, the remnants of rig and furrow.

**Rumbleyond** (Fetteresso parish)
Possible Cairn
NO 820 902 On the crest of a hill, a possible cairn consisting of an approximate wedge-shaped bank containing substantial boulders. The north end is wider and contains particularly large stones. 1m north of the edge of the cairn is a large earthfast stone c1m in height.

**South Brachmont** (Fetteresso parish)
Platform
NO 826 943 On a north-east facing shelf of a sloping shoulder, a low oval stony platform with possible interior space 1–2m wide with possible sub-division in south half. Long axis north/south, c12m long by 6m across, c0.50m high.

**Nether Aughillie** (Fetteresso parish)
Hut and Terraces
NO 830 906 On a south-west facing slope, the footings of a small stone-walled hut, 3m by 3m orientated north/south with an annexe to the south. Up slope there are the remains of a stone wall and enclosure. Series of cultivation terraces run north/south across the slope becoming irregular towards the top of the slope. These terraces are c20m long and c8m apart.

**Gallowhill** (Banchory Devenick parish)
Small Cist
NO 934 993 A small cist of indeterminate age was found on the slope of a small hillock. Sides consisted of the straighter edge of four large boulders forming a c45cm square. This lay c1.21m below the surface. It was covered with yellow sand over ash which contained a white gritty substance.

**Easter Morven** (Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengaim parish)
Depopulated Settlement
NJ 373 011 On shelf of south-east facing slope, a depopulated settlement with turf-covered footings of longhouses and enclosures.

**Tullich Glen** (Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengaim parish)
Depopulated Settlement
NJ 374 003 On slight shelf of east facing slope, a depopulated settlement with turf-covered footings of longhouses and a square enclosure.

**Rashy Burn, Roar Moss** (Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengaim parish)
Depopulated Settlement
NJ 387 019 On the south-facing shelf of a slope, a depopulated settlement, with the grass-covered footings of several longhouses and enclosures showing. Several building phases evident.

**Long Hill** (Tarland parish)
Hut Platform
NJ 519 066 On a south-facing slope, steep in places, a hut platform c10 by 20m lying immediately to west of large enclosure. A line of three possible hut platforms runs downslope from it.

**Long Hill (Tarland parish)**
Enclosure
NJ 522 065 On a S-facing hill slope, steep in places, part of a large stone-walled enclosure. North wall c290m long, east wall c60m and west wall c160m, walls 0.90 to 0.40m high. One platform site, c5m diameter, lies against the wall at the north-west end.

**Long Hill (Tarland parish)**
Quarry Platforms
NJ 523 064 Series of shallow scoops c1m deep by c8m diameter, extending over hillside.

**Meikle Maldron** (Kincardine O'Neil parish)
Lynchet
NJ 645 030 On a south-facing slope, a lynchet with downhill side stone-faced. Part of an improved field pattern but of indeterminate age.

**Meikle Maldron** (Kincardine O'Neil parish)
Shieling
NJ 648 033 Near top of south-west facing slope, a stone-walled hut, sub-square in plan with a substantial stony, turf-covered wall. Apparent entrance to west end of south side, 5.5m by 6.5m, wall 0.4m high by 1m wide.

**Candygllrach** (Drumoak parish)
Rig and Furrow
NJ 756 004 On a south-facing slope, an area of rig and furrow. Rigs 1m wide, 1m apart. Also corn drying kiln in rocky hollow, turf-covered, 1.5m by 1m.

**Balhennie** (Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengaim parish)
Field Boundaries
NJ 405 042 Field boundaries above present cultivation margin, on east slopes of Morven Hill.

**Capo** (Fettercaim parish)
G J Barclay, Ian Ralston & Ian Shepherd
Earthwork
NO 637 668 In wood, to north-east of Capo long barrow, a long V-shaped ditch, straight, running parallel to road. Also at right angles to road a pair of ditches and banks running through wood to field, c9m to 10m across between bank faces. May be remains of an old shelter belt.

**Glen Gimock** (Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengaim parish)
Ian Shepherd & A E Woodward
Depopulated Settlement
NO 322 935 In Glen Gimock, E of the River Dee, a depopulated settlement of longhouses, kailyard, corn-drying kilns and enclosures. Several phases of building are evident. Downslope to the west is a circular stell with a possible earlier feature within and a later feature abutting it. A revetted track and several low field banks are also visible as well as traces of field plots amongst the heather.

**Holland Burn, Feugh Side** (Birse parish)
Ian Ralston & Ian Shepherd
Depopulated Settlement
NO 557 907 In the valley of the Feugh, on the lower slopes of Holland Hill, two longhouses and two enclosures. A third longhouse lies to the north-west across the river.
GRAMPIAN

Barns Farm (Durrus parish) Ian Ralston
Cropmark
NO 741 947 On north-east facing slope, south of Balbridie, a circular enclosure with indications of a palisade line inside ditch.
Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.

Auchenblae (Fordoun parish)
Ring Ditches
NO 728 790 On slight bluff, north-east of Auchenblae, two, possible ring ditches, one of which is lunate.

Cluseburn (Arbuthnott parish)
Cropmarks
NO 818 762 On slight shelf of SW-facing slope, cropmarks of a possible hut circle or possible windmill base.

Cochran, Kincardine O'Neil (Kincardine O'Neil parish) Karen Sutherland
Cropmark
NO 597 995 On river terrace of the Dee, east of Kincardine O'Neil, a circular cropmark with possible internal features.

Knock Hill (Logie Coldstone parish)
Platform Site
NJ 450 035 On west-facing slope of hill, a possible scooped platform site of two huts within an enclosure.

Auchenhove (Lumphanan parish)
Possible Trackway
NJ 552 031 In low lying basin of an old loch bed, a possible trackway showing as parallel banks along the foot of a slope. A possible rectilinear feature lies to the west.

Newton of Drumgesk (Aboyne and Glentaner parish)
Cropmarks
NO 561 995 On a gentle north-east facing slope, east of Aboyne, near Dess House, three adjoining squares showing as cropmarks.

MORAY DISTRICT

Kirkton (Alves parish) Ian Shepherd
Ring Ditch, Enclosure
NJ 132 634 Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch or enclosure and other blobs.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council, RCAHMS.

Standingstones (Duffus parish)
Enclosure and Pits
NJ 137 645 Cropmarks of part of an angular polygonal enclosure with pits.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council, RCAHMS.

Standingstone Farm (Duffus parish)
Enclosure
NJ 139 648 Cropmarks of a possible long narrow rectangular enclosure with two linear marks to the west of it.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council, RCAHMS.

Easterton (Duffus parish)
Sub-rectangular Enclosure
NJ 141 650 Cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure with a possible second enclosure to the north-west.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council, RCAHMS.

ELGIN, St Giles (Elgin parish)
Wooden Planks
NJ 216 629 Found during redevelopment, two planks 7m west of Forsyth Close. Two samples taken, 30 by 90cm by 2cm thick, to Elgin Museum. The remainder were covered over again.

109 and 121 High Street D W Hall
Excavations took place on these sites on the N side of the High Street between 14th January–25th February 1988. They were excavated in advance of the building of a new shopping centre by Caltrust Ltd. The excavations behind 109 High Street located a series of truncated pits and post-holes producing medieval pottery. The part of the excavation area that crossed the line of a close leading to the High Street produced a succession of earlier closes and produced some sherds of French Saintonge ware pottery.
NJ 215 629 The excavations behind 121 High Street discovered the remains of a medieval building and several earlier rubbish pits which produced a small group of sherd from East Anglian cooking pots of late 12th to early 13th century date.
Sponsor: Caltrust, Moray District Council, Grampian Regional Council, SUAT Ltd.

High Street, Glover Street, Greyfriars Street Ray Cachart
Medieval Pottery, 19th Century Wall, Pottery
NJ 218 627 Seven trenches excavated on site of 13th century Franciscan friary. Limited amount of medieval activity indicated by some shallow features and relatively small amount of medieval pottery.
Base of 19th century wall uncovered and large amount of 19th century pottery. No evidence of friary building.
Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

Harrow Inn G MacKenzie, I A G Shepherd
Site of Inn
NJ 215 628 A trench, 6ft by 6ft, was cut by Mr MacKenzie on the site of the Harrow Inn before redevelopment. This revealed an outside stair of the Inn to the south and a building joint to the north of the east wall. Also found was a 1776 skewput.

Little Corsellach (Edinkillie parish) I A G Shepherd
Hut Footings
NJ 039 467 On a slight shelf of a south-facing slope, the heather-covered footings of a rectangular hut 6m by 3m. Stone walls 1m wide by c20cm high with possible entry on south side. A possible field system lies to the north of track.
Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

Little Corsellach (Edinkillie parish)
Possible Kerb Cairn
NJ 040 467 On a south-facing slope, the remains of a robbed cairn or stone clearance heap. The heather-covered cairn is 4m by 3m and stands 0.34m high.

Little Corsellach (Edinkillie parish)
Turf Dyke
NJ 040 468 to NJ 043 469 On south-facing slope, the remains of a turf dyke with stones visible in base. Dyke c1m wide at base, narrowing towards the top, 0.70m high.

Rochuln Rocks (Edinkillie parish)
Hut Circle and Field System
NJ 068 462 An extensive field system of substantial stone clearance heaps 3–6m in diameter by 1.2m high, covering 4 hectares. Hut circle lies to the south-west of the system on a plateau. Internal diameter 9m. Revealed during heather burning.
Hill of Edlinvale (Rafford parish)
Field System and Possible Cairn
NJ 124 548 On a north-west facing slope, an area of stone clearance heaps and field banks. Clearance heaps 3m in diameter by c.40m high, banks 3m wide by 0.50m high. An oval mound within the system may be a robbed cairn, 9m EW by 7m NS.

Covesea (Duffus parish)
Bank and Ditch
NJ 168 704 On clifftop, a straight length of ditch with an outer bank and, to north, a prominent conical mound. Possible military command post or observation post.

Craghead (Inveravon parish)
Shieling
NJ 238 310 Small rectangular hut cut into scarp, 2m by 3m. Stones around top of scarp on three sides, open to east.

Maverston Wood (Urquhart parish)
Bank
NJ 302 644 On an east-facing gentle slope, a turf-covered bank 200m long by 0.70m high. A drainage ditch runs to the east of it.

102 Findhorn (Kinloss parish)
IAG Shepherd, AN Shepherd
Cordoned Urn, Faience Beads
NJ 039 644 On an east-facing sand ridge in the village of Findhorn, discovered during building operations, a cremation pit containing pyre debris and an inverted cordoned urn, 42cm tall, with a base diameter of 15cm, and a shoulder diameter of c.28cm. The urn contained the cremated remains of a female, aged between 18 and 25 at death, and an infant between the third trimester and birth. They were accompanied by one star-shaped faience bead, twelve complete and eighteen fragmentary cylindrical segmented faience beads. A secondary cremation deposit lay in the upper fill of the pit and contained a part of a star-shaped faience bead and a complete quoit-shaped faience bead, both unburnt, as well as a chunk of grey flint.

The objects are at present in Forres Museum.

Balnagelth (Forres parish)
GB Jones, I Keillar
Ditch with Curved Corner
NJ 024 579 On the gravel flood plain of the Findhorn and on the wartime airfield, a linear cropmark was investigated. A triangular ditch, 4m wide and 2.5m deep was uncovered. An adjacent smaller ditch, 2.5m by 1.5m was also examined.

Lochyhill (Rafford parish)
Ian Ralston
Ring Ditch
NJ 056 593 On a wide shelf of a north-facing, gentle slope, a cropmark, of a ring ditch with a possible central pit showing as a dark trace.

Midtown (Spynie parish)
Ring Ditch
NJ 198 656 On north-facing gentle slope on Laigh of Moray, a ring ditch with central pit showing as a cropmark.

Spynie Palace (Spynie parish)
John Lewis
Building Remains, Pits, Post-holes, Well, Leather, 17th Century Jug
NJ 230 658 Spynie Palace was the principal residence of the Bishops of Moray from the 13th century until the abolition of episcopacy in the late 17th century. Its ruins are situated 3km north of Elgin and 5km from the sea, which formerly extended as far as the palace via the now partially-drained Spynie Loch.

The 1989 Excavation
The South Area
Only 5cm of the curtain wall (partially excavated in 1988) survived beyond the E face of 'Davy's Tower'. Its 1.80m wide foundations comprised a further area, 80m wide, of large, angular rubble, separated by a layer of coarse sand.

The curved face of the masonry at the base of the tower's E wall did not extend into the S side of the building and is unlikely to have belonged to an earlier structure, as had been suggested.

There were numerous features cut into the sandy subsoil to the E of the tower, including sub-rectangular pits, backfilled with rubble, and several circular post-holes, typically 200mm in diameter. Thus far, these pits and post-holes have presented no obvious pattern but the proposed northern extension of the excavation area may help resolve the problem. The recent installation of large concrete bases to the E of the tower may have been responsible for the lack of such features further S.

North-west Area
Although excavation was far from complete, several masonry structures were uncovered after the extensive, and often deep, overburden was removed from this area. Much of the 2m wide W curtain survived only as rubble foundations or, in places, merely as a spread of mortar and clay. It was also apparent that at least some of the wall's standing masonry was a recent fabrication.

The relationship between the N and W ranges is not yet clear although limited investigation suggested that they were two chambers, perhaps separated by a corridor or pend, within the excavated area.

Sponsor: RCAHMS, Grampian Regional Council.
To the south, and undoubtedly part of the W range, was a vaulted basement wherein little evidence of occupation survived. On the N side of the area, between the W curtain and the W watergate chamber, was a room measuring 9.0m WE by at least 6.0m wide. Within this basement chamber were remnants of a flagged floor and a stone-sided structure which, although only partially excavated, resembled the base of a kiln. However, it is difficult to envisage how such a kiln could have functioned, given that its 2.0m long ‘flue’ terminated against the inside face of the N curtain wall.

The North Range (The Well)
The surface of a rock-cut pit was exposed at the E end of the N range in 1987 but further investigation had to await the consolidation of the stonework within the building’s adjacent, somewhat unsafe E gable. Work was resumed in 1989 when the pit was shown to be a 1.1m to 1.5m diameter well, cut to a depth of 8.0m into the bedrock. Only the bottom 0.5m of the shaft was under water in the rather dry weather experienced during the excavation. At a depth of 1.8m there were four courses (1.2m high) of a tightly-jointed curved ashlar lining, supported on two massive sandstone lintels that spanned faults in the rock. Numerous carved stone blocks, similar to those used in the well’s lining, were found within the lower levels of infill, suggesting that the shaft was originally lined as far as (and probably beyond) the present ground surface. There was no indication that the well had been lined below the level of the lintels.

The infill comprised voided rubble, much of it worked sandstone, and dark slits which contained several large fragments of leather but few other artefacts. The notable exception, at the base of the shaft, was an almost complete ceramic jug, of probable 17th century date, suggesting that the well had been in use towards the end of Spynie’s occupation.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

GRAMPIAN/HIGHLAND

NJ 26: Four compartment longhouse with annexe and

NJ 098 330: A hut circle with an internal diameter of 8.0m within a rubble wall up to 2m wide and 0.5m high, with an entrance on the SE. The extensive field system contains several ‘field’ banks and many clearance cairns.

NJ 096 328: (centred): An extensive group of field clearance cairns with several stony banks.

NJ 101 332: Several scattered field clearance cairns on the upper edge of a forest plantation.

NJ 105 323: On a low, dry terrace is a rectangular foundation levellied into the slope and measuring 8m by 4m. It is in similar condition to a nearby reputed dyke.

NJ 108 330: Tom na Laimh. An extensive field system comprising approximately sixty field clearance cairns from 3m to 7m in diameter, some joined by short stony banks. Near a long clearance cairn is a possible hut circle, 10m in diameter overall, but too disturbed to positively identify.

NJ 108 363: Culdoenichmore. Farmstead of several constructional phases with four rectangular building foundations (one with rounded corners), a corn drying kiln and other enclosures. A group of grass covered stone mounds on the hill to the south possibly represent denuded clearance cairns.

NJ 108 366: Two compartment longhouse and another rectangular foundation with other features obscured by field clearance. Oblong pile of stones with interior robbed. Modern field clearance has been added to E end.

NJ 104 366: Two small rectangular building foundations.

NJ 138 359: In cleared woodland on a terrace below a boulder field are approximately thirty field clearance cairns and several stony banks.

NJ 136 363: An oval hut circle measuring internally 13m EW by 10m within a rubble wall up to 2.5m wide and 0.5m high. The entrance lies on the ESE. The extensive field system consists of approximately forty five field clearance cairns, up to 7m in diameter with faint traces of irregular cultivation areas bounded by stone rickles and banks.

NJ 145 367: Two small rectangular building foundations on W side of road associated with abandoned farmstead on E side of road.

NJ 111 313: (centre): Two small sub-rectangular building foundations. The land to the S and E has been partially cleared of stone with several field clearance heaps close to the remains of an irregular shaped stock enclosure.

NJ 106 316: An apparently undisturbed cairn, 10m in diameter and 1.2m high with occasional kerb stones visible.

NJ 114 315: A hut circle with an internal diameter of 12m within a spread rubble wall (disturbed on its N side) up to 3m wide and 0.5m high. Outer facing stones flank the entrance on the E. The entrance opens onto an enclosure which leads into a ‘trackway’ passing through the cultivated area marked by field clearance cairns.

NJ 112 316: The summit of a sandy knoll has been scarped into a burial mound-like shape. It measures 12m in diameter and 1.2m high with a faint ditch and platform around its southern quadrant. The interior has been disturbed.

NJ 106 315: A large D-shaped enclosure on sloping ground measuring approximately 31m NE SW by 29m. The enclosing earth and stone bank varies from 1m to 4m in width and up to 1m high. There is a small break in the bank on the uphill west side and a large gap on the NE. Date and purpose uncertain but there are several field clearance cairns on the slope to the W and N.

HIGHLAND REGION

BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT

Survey: Cromdale, Inverallan and Advie parish

NJ 077 317: A small group of field clearance cairns.

NJ 077 320: A group of approximately twenty five field clearance cairns, up to 5m in diameter and 1m high, some in rows with occasional short stone banks.

NJ 077 324: Hut circle measures 10m in internal diameter within a rubble wall up to 2m wide and 0.4m high. The wall has been mutilated on its N side and the entrance lies on the SW. The field system consists of thirty to forty large field clearance cairns and several stony banks.

NJ 076 325: Knockanakest. Two small rectangular building foundations (part of larger farmstead 100m to the W).

NJ 079 323: A small group of field clearance cairns.

NJ 090 327: Short straight length of unfinished dyke footings.

NJ 096 332: (centre): The remains of an unfinished farmstead consisting of two, compartment longhouses, smaller rectangular buildings, stock enclosures, kail-yard, incomplete ‘field’ dykes and probably contemporary field clearance cairns.

NJ 100 333: Four compartment longhouse with annexe and enclosure ‘yard’.

NJ 098 330: A hut circle with an internal diameter of 8.0m within a rubble wall up to 2m wide and 0.5m high, with an entrance on the SE. The extensive field system contains several ‘field’ banks and many clearance cairns.
CAITHNESS DISTRICT

Backlass (Halkirk parish) L J Myatt
Fallen Standing Stone
ND 078 423 At a distance of 61.7m and a bearing of 221° (true)
from the centre of the stone circle of Backlass is a fallen standing
stone. Dimensions 1.0m by 0.34m by 1.92m high. The socket and
paving stones are clearly visible.

Achnagoul (Latheron parish) Stone Setting
ND 160 325 In the vicinity of the single standing stone shown on
the large scale OS map are a further seven fallen stones. A survey of
the site shows all eight stones to lie on an ellipse of dimensions 63m
by 88m.

John o' Groats (Canisbay parish) Stephen Driscoll
Human Bones, Pottery, Flints, Animal Bones
Construction work on the site of the Highland and Island
Development Board industrial estate led to the discovery of a large
quantity of human bone in late February. In April a two week
excavation of an area approximately 7m by 5m was conducted by
Archaeology Projects Glasgow under the sponsorship of Historic
Buildings and Monuments.

Two broad phases of activity were revealed. The first consisted of
a massive slab pavement overlying approximately 0.5m of made-up
ground. Aside from the paving and a few post-holes no structural
remains were discovered. The limited area examined could have
been either an interior surface or an exterior paving.

The second phase consisted of a burial ground. Six intact skeletons
were discovered as well as a mass of scattered disarticulated human
bone (2242 identifiable fragments). Two burial rites were
represented. Two extended inhumations were oriented with their
heads to the NE and are probably earlier than the four extended
inhumations with their heads to the W. In places it was clear that the
disarticulated bones had been collected and stacked together.

Pottery, worked flints and animal bones were recovered from both
phases. The pottery included sherds of Late Bronze Age, Late Iron
Age (Broch type), Late Iron Age (Pictish) and Norse vessels. Few
Norse sherd were found in the settlement contexts, so it may be
assumed that burial began in the Pictish or Norse period. The
Norse sherds were found in the settlement contexts, so it may be
assumed that burial began in the Pictish or Norse period. The

incised line being 10mm wide and c5mm deep. Each terminal has an
expanded triangular shape. The cross is centrally placed, high on the
preparative face of the boulder, which measures 0.55m by 0.42m and
0.15m thick.

Retained by finders.

Crommolly (Urrquhart and Glenmoriston parish) G Harden
Burial Mound
NH 383 303 There is a circular mound with a regular profile
c25m in diameter and c1.5m high in an arable field, 30m NE of the
Clava Cairn at NH 3830 3030 on the flood plain of the River Enrick.
The regularity of the mound suggests that it is man-made.

Eskadale Forest (Kiltarlinny and Convintw parish) R Polson, G Harden
Round Houses
NH 436 374 In an area of heather moor lie two round houses.
That at NH 4357 3746 is c11m in diameter with the wall constructed
from boulders which are particularly large in the S arc. The entrance
is in the SE arc. The round house at NH 4374 3749 is not as
complete as that already described, but is again constructed of large
boulders. It is c8m in diameter with the entrance in the SW arc.
Neither stands to more than 0.3m in height. No evidence of field
clearance or dykes could be seen in the tall heather.

Deanie (Kilmorack parish) F Spencer-Nairn, G Harden
Round House
NH 323 396 On a terrace above East Deanie Burn is a turf-
covered round house that measures some 10m in diameter from wall
top to wall top. The wall is spread to 2.5m and has a height of c0.8m.
The entrance, which is 1−1.5m wide is in the SE arc. The area
has been improved and there are no surviving traces of clearance
cairns or field dykes.

Culligran Cottage (Kilmorack parish) G Harden
Round House
NH 382 407 At a flat topped, circular, low mound some 10m in
diameter is surrounded by boggy land. It may be the site of a round
house although there are no traces of the wall. A trackway, field
boundaries and associated features may be contemporary with this
and/or the nearby dun.

Culligfan Farm (Kilmorack parish) F Spencer-Nairn, G Harden
Round Houses and Cultivation Terraces
NH 387 418 On the hill to the N of Culligfan Farm, at an altitude of
c190m, are two round houses some 25m apart. That to the W,
NH 387 417, is c10m in diameter from wall top to wall top. The wall
of large boulders is spread to c2m and has a height of c0.4 to 0.6m.
The entrance is in the SE and is c2m wide. The round house to the E,
NH 3879 4181, is mutilated but is c8m in diameter with wall spread
to 1 to 1.5m and 0.4 to 0.6m in height. The entrance seems to be to
the SE. There are probable cultivation terraces around these two
sites, as well as an area of 'lazy beds' aligned SW NE to the E.

NH 385 417 To the W of the above sites, at an altitude of c185m,
are two round houses some 100m apart. That to the N, NH 3855
4176, is c12m in diameter between wall tops. The wall survives to a
height of 0.4 to 0.5m and is spread to c1m. The entrance in the SE is
c1.5m wide. There is a possible cultivation terrace nearby. The
round house to the S, NH 3857 4167, has been set back into the
slope. It is c12m in diameter with a wall spread of c1.5m and a height
of 0.3 to 0.4m. The entrance is in the ESE.

Milton Cottage (Kilmorack parish) F Spencer-Nairn, G Harden
Round Houses
NH 391 407 Within an improved grass field at NH 3915 4076 is a
large round house situated on a low mound. It is c16m in diameter
HIGHLAND

from wall top to wall top, with a wall spread of 2m and a height of 1m. The entrance is 1.5 to 2m wide and is in the SE quadrant. To the NE at NH 3917 4077 is a second large round house. It is 15m in diameter between wall tops, with wall thickness of 1.2m, with both inner and outer faces being particularly obvious and a height of 0.5m. The 1.2m wide entrance is in the S. No associated features were noted.

Garbeg Farm (Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish) Mr & Mrs Young, G. Harden

Stone Axeheads
NH 507 313 Over several years of agricultural work two polished stone axeheads have been recovered. A grey coloured axehead is broken across the butt and now measures 66mm in length, 50mm wide at the blade and 20mm maximum thickness.

A white-buff axehead is complete and in good condition. It measures 132mm in length, 72mm wide at the blade, 40mm wide at the butt and 40mm maximum thickness.

Fair Free Church (Daviot and Dunlichity parish) G. Harden

Round House Excavation
NH 5813 3315 A trench 1m wide and 10m long was dug across one quadrant of the remains of a partially destroyed round house, in advance of the construction of a carpark.

Ballagan (Croy and Dalcross parish) G. Barclay

Burial Mound
NH 751 438 There is a circular mound with a regular profile 25m in diameter and a maximum of 0.7m high in an arable field, some 38m to the SW of the chapel and graveyard at Ballochan, between the Clava ring cairns at NH 751 437 and NH 752 439, on a terrace of the River Nairn. On the summit of the mound some stones are visible in the grass. The regularity of the mound suggests that it is man-made. Sponsor: EHBMD (SDD)

Survey
A survey carried out by the contributor and a field group, members of Inverness Field Club, revealed a number of previously unrecorded sites, mainly on forested land or areas due to be planted. The present condition of other, known sites was also recorded. A list of sites included in the Survey is available, Coghill, D 1989 and the complete record, with sketch plans and photographs has been lodged with NMRS. Additional to the published sites are the following:

Phe’neas Folly (Kiltarlity and Convinth parish)
Rectangular Building
NS 524 426 Rectangular building 9.5 yards by 7 yards, round tower at NW corner, roof in situ. Two windows originally in S wall. Two lancet windows and central chimney in E gable. Two ogee windows and ogee doorway in tower.

Millsfach (Kilmorach parish)
Enclosures, Gravestones
NH 548 433 Two stone-walled rectangular enclosures in dense scrub, beside arable field. Local record of gravestones removed from burial ground in area.

Cabrach Wood (Kiltarlity and Convinth parish)
Ditches, Rampart
NH 537 433 Running from S to N, disjointed sections of ditches and rampart.

Caipich (Kiltarlity and Convinth parish)
Earthwork
NH 549 393 Eroded linear rampart or turf wall, NW to SE.

Mam Mor (Kirkhill parish)
Foundations
NH 572 425 Stone foundations of rectangular building, 12 yards by 5 yards.

Cromal Mount (Ardersier parish) S Carter

Motte, Probable
NH 782 555 Cromal Mount, Ardersier, a probable motte, was surveyed and three trenches cut to assess nature of any archaeological deposits present. No archaeological features were found in the excavated trenches and it was concluded that the present appearance of the site, a well defined mound and bank, is the product of quarrying for sand. The remains of a low bank which encloses the summit of the mound are on two sides pre-dates the quarry but is of unknown date or purpose. The identification of the site as a motte cannot be confirmed. Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

LOCHABER DISTRICT

Inverlochy Castle (Kilmonivaig parish) John Lewis

Introduction
NN 120 754 The late 13th century castle (Cruden, S, The Scottish Castle 1960, 61) comprises a rectangular stone-walled enclosure with round towers projecting from each corner and, beyond the curtain wall, a wide ditch feeding from the River Lochy, to the N.

The large NW tower was, almost certainly, the donjon whilst the three smaller towers and timber ranges, against the E and perhaps the W curtain walls, provided subsidiary accommodation. Entry to the enclosure was through simple doorways piercing the S and N curtains.

Excavation
In 1983 the interior of the NE tower, part of the adjacent courtyard and an area outwith the north curtain were investigated (Discovery Excav Scot, 1984).
The principal area of excavation in 1989 consisted of the interior of the SW tower and a 3m-wide trench between the tower and the castle's S entrance. In addition, the removal of vegetation and loose debris provided an opportunity to examine the wall-head of the somewhat complex W curtain wall.

South West Tower and Courtyard

Both areas were covered with humic soils and rubble, up to 1.4m deep, derived from masonry collapse and, on the evidence of very modern artefacts, perhaps also from recent, unauthorised activities within the monument. In many places these deposits lay directly upon tightly-folded and fractured schistose bedrock, there being no surviving trace of a floor surface or any other occupation horizon.

Where the outcrops of bedrock were high, the castle walls were built directly upon it; otherwise the masonry was laid on foundations of mortar-bonded granite rubble or, particularly within the SW tower, simply upon buried topsoil.

Prior to excavation, the ground level adjacent to the S curtain was considerably higher than at any other within the courtyard, giving rise to speculation of an internal timber range, similar to that against the E curtain. Excavation, however, demonstrated that the raised platform was simply the result of high outcropping of bedrock.

West Curtain Wall

At wall-head level, the 3m-wide curtain comprised three main elements:

1. an inner skin of rubble masonry, 0.55m to 0.6m wide and 0.8m high;
2. a 0.55m to 0.6m outer parapet, which had been remodelled by the addition of battlements in the 19th century;
3. the intervening walk-walk.

There were neither paving slabs over the walk-way’s mortared rubble surface nor were there any drains to remove surface water from it, suggesting the wall-head may have been roofed.

Four steps descended from the level of the SW tower’s upper storey to that of the main section of the wall-head. Three further steps led down to the top floor (possible guard chamber) of the NW tower and, independently, to the wall-walk atop the N curtain.

Two deep beam sockets and a single projecting corbel, adjacent to the donjon, may have been associated with a garderobe overhanging the ditch to the W of the castle (Cruden 1960, 59). Another socket, further S, was for a beam projecting into the courtyard. Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Glen Nevis (Kilmallie parish) E Rennie

Recessed Platforms

NN 167 691 to NN 154 680. As recessed platforms had been located by Mr J Henderson, the Countryside Ranger of the area, a survey was undertaken of the group, assisted by members of ACFA. 49 platforms were recorded, 20 on the S side, 29 on the N side, mostly above the car park. They were largely stone built but very denuded. The size range was from less than 18ft (5.5m) to 36ft (10.9m). A few were close to the road at 100m but the highest were over 400m on the lower slope of Ben Nevis.

NAIRN DISTRICT

Easter Galcantran (Croy and Dalcross parish) G D B Jones, I Keiller

Ditch, Post-holes

NH 810 483 (Discovery Excav Scot 1988, 15.) The fifth season’s work uncovered a cobbled road-like surface behind the southern ditch. The post-hole pattern outlined a building some 21m long. A final season’s work is planned for next year.

Nairn, burgh and parish Church Road

D Bowler

Trial Excavations

NH 884 563. Trial excavations near ruins of old Parish Church revealed modern topsoil and undatable small cut features. Sponsor: SUAT, SDD (HBMD).

SURVEY

Tordarroch (Daviot and Dunlichity parish) S Driscoll

In July 1989 an archaeological survey of the lands around, Tordarroch, Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness District was undertaken to identify and map archaeological monuments threatened by the proposed afforestation scheme. This work was commissioned by Historic Buildings and Monuments, Scottish Development Department at the request of the Highland Regional archaeologist, Robert Gourlay. The survey area included land on both sides of the river Nairn around the castle of Tordarroch.

Summary of Results

A number of sites had already been recorded in the survey area and their description follows that in the Highland Region Sites and Monuments record, unless otherwise stated. In addition to the known sites a number of other features were recorded. Among these new sites are a barrow and two possible cairns which may be outliers of the ring-caim (NH 63 SE 3). In addition to the prehistoric burial mounds one definite and two probable square cairn cemeteries were located, and these are presumed to be of Pictish date. Two additional hut circles were added to the previously known group (NH 63 SE 27) as well as a burnt mound and clearance heaps and field boundary. Considerable detail was added to previously recorded depopulation settlement (NH 63 SE 22) and two new groups of depopulated settlement remains were located. A rectangular enclosure which is not closely associated with any of these settlements was also noted.

Catalogue of Sites

The monuments are grouped approximately by period and site type. When it has been convenient the SMR/OS code for designating the sites has been used.

Prehistoric Ritual Monuments

Tordarroch Ring Cairn

NH 63 SE 3, NH 6801 3350. This consists of the kerb of a heavily robbed ring-caim surrounded by a stone circle. Many of the stones of the kerb of the cairn (21.5m in diameter) have collapsed both inwards and outwards, but most of the kerb survives and there is only one large gap. A stone with 33 cup marks has been incorporated into the SW portion of the kerb. The chambered tomb is surrounded by a stone circle 35.4m in diameter, 7 of the original 9 stones still stand, one has fallen and the other is missing.

Cupmarked Stone

NH 63 SE 16, NH 6790 3363. A block of grey gneiss 1.7m by 1.7m by 0.6m embedded in a rocky knoll 150m NE of the ring-caim, bears 58 cup marks, some with connecting or radiating grooves.

Earthen Barrow - New

NH 6800 3360. A massive earthen mound to the N of the ring-caim (NH 63 SE 3) and E of the cup-marked stone (NH 63 SE 16). The mound is marked on the 1:2500 OS map, but is treated as a natural feature. It is oval in plan, c35m NS by c20m EW, and stands c3.5m high. Where the body of the mound has been exposed by animal erosion, it can be seen to be made up of earth and very little stone.

HIGHLAND
Possible Cairn 1 – New
NH 6808 3341 One of two possible cairns SE of the ring cairn (NH 63 SE 3). Low oval mound c14.0m NE SW by c8.5m standing no more than 0.5m high. Where the cairn material is not covered by grass or heather it can be seen to be composed of stones which look too small (fist-sized to 0.35m in diameter) to be the result of agricultural clearance. Its edges are very poorly defined especially to the E where the adjacent ground is actually higher.

Possible Cairn 2 – New
NH 6804 3338 This is located 40m W of the other possible cairn. It is a low oval mound c17.5m NS by c10.5m, which stands up to 2.0m higher than the surrounding ground. It does not have very well defined edges and has been extensively robbed. It is composed of material similar in character to that in the other possible cairn.

Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture
Hut Circle
NH 63 SE 27 A, NH 6840 3305 The hut is located on a rise slight rise and measures c13.0m NW SE by c11.0m transversely between the centre of a denuded wall spread to 3.0m. Several blocks, some displaced, occur around the S arc. A gap, c2.2m wide in the E arc, is the mutilated entrance.

Hut Circle
NH 63 SE 27 B, NH 6800 3306 The hut is set into the base of a slope (occupied by hut D) and is circular, c8.5m in diameter. The walls are low spreads of grassy rubble c2.0m wide. The entrance may be located in the W arc.

Hut Circle
NH 63 SE 27 C, NH 6813 3313 This large hut is situated on level ground. It is defined by stone walls c4.0m broad and measures c18.0m NE SW between wall centres. It has been destroyed in the SE. No entrance is evident. At the time of the visit the N half of the circle was due to be destroyed by the construction of the church car park. This area was being excavated by the Inverness Museum archaeologist, Jill Harden. Given the large diameter of this site it may not be contemporary with the other huts.

Hut Circle – New
NH 63 SE 27 D, NH 6801 3306 The hut occupies a slight rise to the NE of hut B. The low grass covered walls spread over c2.0m. It measures c12.5m NW SE by 11.0m. The mutilated entrance may be in the NW arc.

Hut Circle – New
NH 63 SE 27 E, NH 6776 3310 The hut is separated from the other huts in the group by an overgrown burn and is located on a level shoulder of a hill. It measures c10.0m NW SE by c8.5m. The entrance may have been in the SE.

Burnt Mound – New
NH 6781 3325 This crescentic low mound is 0.5m high c4.5m in diameter, with a hollow on the SE side.

Clearance Heaps – New
NH 6809 3305 A group of six clearance heaps adjacent to hut D of group NH 63 SE 27. The heaps range in size from c4.0m in diameter to c6.0m.

Field Bank – New
NH 6792 3311 to 6803 3311 A short stretch of ragged walling preserved as a low stone spread covered with grass c2.0m wide. Traces of rig cultivation reported in the area S of the field bank could not be confirmed due to the high growth of vegetation.
outside the long field boundary 1h and across a boggy area. It measures c10.5m SW NE by 5.2m. The location of its entrance is unclear. 1h) a long meandering stretch of walling. It cannot be traced in the improved fields to the W of the settlement. It is interrupted at NH 6817 3352 by a gravel pit.

Depopulated Settlement – 2

NH 6773 3340 These represent earlier dwellings and outbuildings of the Tordarroch estate. The state of decay varies from building to building. The best preserved are 2a and 2b which are recorded on the 1:2500 map so were presumably occupied within the last 150 years.

2a) set in a hollow formed by two hills. Most of the masonry is still visible and it appears that it had been built into the hill on the W side. Its walls stand over 2.0m high. Its walls are very regularly built with crisp right angles. It appears to have been built in two phases. First the house portion (the S end) which is 11.0m NS by 6.0m, to which was added a two cellled byre, which is 7.0m NS by 6.0m. The original entrance to the byre portion occupied approximately half of the E wall; the entrance to the house portion was not located. The walls are 0.6m throughout.

2b) was described by a local informant as the former ‘Estate Office’ where rents had been paid. Only the larger foundation stones of this building remain. Overall it is 12.0m by 5.3m and has a projecting rectangular porch in the middle on its SE side, which measures 2.2m by 3.1m. The foundations of the porch are made from massive orthostats.

2c) survives only as the grassed-over footings of a long house. It measures 18.0m NS by 5.75m. No entrance was seen.

2d) survives as grassed-over foundations except in the NE corner where the orthostatic foundation boulders still stand over 1.0m high. It measures 18.0m EW by 4.75m and the original wall thickness appears to have been 0.9m. No clear entrances.

2e) located in the gully between the hills occupied by the fort end by 2c and 2d. It is set into the hillside and has a flat façade. The interior wall stands 1.5m. Its interior is c3.3m diameter, its exterior c6.0m EW by 7.0m. The only opening is a narrow gap in the W side; the facing stones still survive showing that its original width was 0.6m. This is a well-built structure with signs of a corbelled roof. Its state of preservation is comparable to that of house 2a. It is probably best interpreted as a grain or malting kiln.

Depopulated Settlement 3 – New

NH 6790 3300 This settlement consists of two badly decayed buildings in an area of rough grazing just S of the prehistoric settlement. Strictly in terms of degree of decay this looks the oldest of the three historic settlements. Only two buildings were located.

3a) is an unusual structure. It consists of two or three cells linked together in a line. Overall the building measures c14.5m EW by c5m. The largest cell to the SE has an internal area of approximately 4m square, the middle chamber is close to 3m square and the possible third chamber is incomplete, but it too may have been about 3m square. The entrance seems to have been in the SE side of the middle chamber. This is not a typical pre-improvement long house. It may be a medieval long house or, more tentatively, a cellular house of the Pictish period.

3b) is a very ruinous long house which survives only as grassed over rubble spreads except at the gable ends where the foundation boulders are visible. It measures 12.5m NS by 4.2m and apparently has two opposed entrances on the long sides c4.0m from the S end. Its proximity to 3a suggests they may be related.

Rectangular Enclosure – New

NH 6765 3315 This enclosure is the closest monument to the location given for antiquity NH 63 SE 22, which is described only as ‘traces of depopulation and rock outcrop’.

It is a simple enclosure with no sign of settlement nearby. The rubble and boulder walls of the enclosure follow the contours of the hill. Although basically rectangular in design the walls deviate to incorporate rock outcrops into the circuit. The effect on the ground is much more rectangular than it looks in plan. Overall its size is c40m by 35m, with an entrance which is at least 15m, if not 20m, wide. The entrance is on the SW side, the side on which there is no hill. Its form suggests that it is a stock enclosure, but its location away from the known areas of settlement is peculiar.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

SURVEY

Milton of Leys

In April 1989 Archaeology Projects Glasgow conducted a detailed survey of the prehistoric monuments on the Milton of Leys farm, south of Inverness. The purpose of the survey was to provide the sponsoring architectural planners (TRIAD Architects, Planners, London) with the level of information necessary to design the proposed recreational development with the minimum of disturbance of the archaeological monuments.

The survey focused on the area of the farm known as Bogbain Wood (NH 700 410), where hut circles and clearance cairns had previously been recorded by the Ordnance Survey (National Monument Record numbers NH 74 SW 13 and SW 15). In addition to planning the known settlement features at 1:500 and defining the extent of the clearance cairns, several new hut circles were located at the following points: NH 7083 4171, NH 7007 4106, NH 693 409 (2 examples). None of these hut circles is well preserved, but all seem to be surrounded by a roughly contemporaneous landscape of fields composed of clearance cairns. In addition to the hut circles an oval enclosure (70m by 45m) was located at NH 702 407. This settlement had originally been discovered by aerial reconnaissance carried out by Robert Gourlay. A copy of the report including plans has been deposited in the National Monuments record and copies may be obtained from Archaeology Projects Glasgow c/o the Archaeology Department, The University, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

SURVEY

Strath Sgitheach

The survey report has been abbreviated here, but a complete version, with maps has been deposited at NMRS.

This survey was undertaken to assess what archaeological monuments would be damaged by the proposed afforestation scheme in Strath Sgitheach.

Seven discrete blocks of forest are proposed. Each area was examined for archaeological monuments by field walking. In total approximately 125ha were walked. In areas where archaeological monuments were dense surrounding areas were also walked.

1.1 Area 1 Block centred on NH 515 625 (Fodderty parish)

This was the most extensive area examined and the most intensively surveyed. It contained a known settlement (NH 56 SW 11) consisting of 6 hut circles within which was a collection of 6 cup-marked stones (NH 56 SW 5). This survey identified another hut circle and a possible hut circle, 5 new cup-marked stones, field banks and the site of a mill.

1.2 Settlement NH 56 SW 11

All of the six hut circles (A–E) were as described in the Highland Region SMR. However the 1:2500 survey has provided more accurate grid references. They are grouped in small clusters on a SE facing slope. The ground they occupy has a marked eroded character, the soil is very shallow and boulders frequently protrude
through the turf and heather. This degradation may explain why there is no sign of anything other than prehistoric settlement.

1.3 Cup-marked Stones NH 56 SW 5
Stones A–D were not located. Stones E and F were as described in the Highland Region SMR but the grid references should be adjusted. Several cup-marked stones were discovered in group NH 56 SW 5.

1.4 Field Boundaries
The various field boundaries all consist of collapsed turf-covered stone walls which spread between 1.0–2.0m and follow wandering lines dictated by the topography.

1.5 Mill Site NH 5168 6219
The natural knoll north of the river is named Cnoc a’ Mhuilinn, ‘hill of the mill’ and contains evidence of milling. The hill has been shaped by the river and a meander (presently dry) on its north side. Presumably during much of the year it is a virtual island. (The 1:10560 OS survey of 1875–6 shows it as an island.) The hill consists of two parts, a rounded upper area on the west and a lower area to the east. The mill lade approaches the hill from the south and runs alongside the level end at. At its widest point the lade is 3.25m wide by 1.25m deep. It has been constructed by throwing up a bank of earth and stone which varies between 1.5–2.5m in width and stands up to 2.0m high. At a point near the extreme SE tip of the hill the lade bank widens to 4.5m. If this mill was a horizontal mill, and this seems very likely, then it was here that the mill itself spanned the lade.

In addition to the lade, there is a small circular structure on the upper western part of the hill. It is 7.0m in diameter with walls 2.0m thick and 1.0m high. It has no apparent entrance and its interior is lower than the surrounding ground surface outside. It does not appear to be a hut circle and in view of its location it is tentatively interpreted as a grain drying kiln.

Horizontal mills are known to have been in common use in the early middle ages and in some remote districts of Scotland they remained in use until the 19th century. There is therefore no way of dating this site apart from excavation.

2.0 Area 2 Block centred on NH 524 635
This area contained both heather and deep grass. All of the discovered monuments seem to be agricultural in nature and consist of enclosures and field boundaries. All survive as grass or heather covered collapsed stone walls, generally 2.0m wide.

3.1 Area 3 Block centred on NH 529 633
This area occupies a relatively level plateau, which is entirely covered in deep heather. An interesting pre-Improvement settlement was located beyond the east end of the proposed plantation.

It is centred on a long house which is on the OS map (NH 531 635), but unmapped elements of the settlement extend up the slope of the plateau which is to be afforested.

4.1 Area 4 Block centred on NH 537 640
This area along the river side is very low-lying and consequently very boggy. A pre-Improvement settlement was discovered to the north of the area to be planted.

The settlement is centred at NH 535 641 and survives as low stone wall spreads (1.0–2.0m wide), which are completely grassed over. The settlement is focused on a long house (33.0m by 5.0m) oriented NE SW with two internal partitions. At its SW end is a smaller house or byre (14.0m by 5.0m), which was oriented NW SE. Nearby, to the SW, is a probable grain drying kiln and to the NE a substantial stone enclosure which measures 24.0 by 14.0m and is oriented NW SE. A number of less prominent field walls extend from the settlement away from the river.

5.1 Area 5 Block centred on NH 528 637
The only archaeological monument was a rectangular enclosure (NH 5274 6366) which was part of a previously unknown pre-Improvement settlement, the rest of which lay outside the proposed plantation to the North. All the walls of the settlement were completely turf-covered spreads of stone which varied between 1.0–2.0m wide. The settlement consisted of a house 18.0 by 5.0m, with an attached yard to the north. The enclosure runs down the hill to the south and is c20.0 by 20.0m.

6.1 Area 6 Block centred on NH 529 639
This area is rough pasture and is mostly covered in hummocky grass and unburnt heather. One prehistoric monument was discovered.

A single hut circle (NH 5288 6402) is located on a slight hillock adjacent to a steep gully made by a burn. It is c12.0m in diameter between walls of uncertain thickness. The E wall is poorly preserved, but a few facing stones survive. The ill-defined entrance is to the W. No associated features were observed.

7.1 Area 7 Block centred on NH 521 639
This area is unimproved heather moorland. Two prehistoric monuments were discovered.

A single hut circle (NH 5223 6383) is located on a bluff above a burn, NW of pre-Improvement Settlement NH 56 SW 19. This poorly preserved circle measures c9.5m in diameter between walls of indeterminate width. It has no obvious entrance.

A substantial kerbed cairn (NH 5236 6397) is located on slightly sloping ground. This large mound of stones is approximately circular c15.5m in diameter. Along most of the perimeter large boulders retain the smaller stones of the body of the cairn. The cairn has been heavily robbed and now stands no more than 1.5m high. Projecting from the E side is a line of several boulders 2.0m long, which may simply be the result of modern disturbances. It is apparently unexcavated and has no immediate neighbours.

8.1 Finds outwith the Survey Areas
In addition to the pre-Improvement settlements previously noted at (NH 5269 6360, NH 531 636, NH 535 641) a cup-marked stone was found. The rock outcrop (NH 5320 6381) has 7 good cups and presumably others are obscured by the large modern clearance heap which covers much of the outcrop.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Tanera More (Lochbroom parish) S Hubbard, G Harden Steatite Bowl
NB 994 081 A large steatite flat bottomed bowl was unearthed whilst working with a JCB several years ago. It is 0.5m in diameter, with a rim up to 40mm wide. It has an overall height of 0.15m with an internal depth of 90mm. The bowl has been retained by the owner. A scale drawing is available at Inverness Museum.

Heights of Achterneed (Fodderty parish) Mr Stewart, G Harden Cists
NH 4928 6042 During the removal of gravel from a ridge and mound at an altitude of 180m, two or three cists were revealed and destroyed. Salvage work was confined to the damaged remains of one of these cists, situated at the S edge of a much altered area of land at Heights of Achterneed. The cist was aligned SW NE and largely destroyed in its length, although its width was preserved, some 0.55m Internally. The majority of the capstone remained in situ, but no floor slab was evident. Two separate cremation deposits were recovered at the SW, intact, end of the cist, apparently without any gravegoods.
Further work failed to reveal any other features, but the SN alignment of the ridge could contain further cists or deposits. The area to the W, E and S has been landscaped in the past, and any archaeological remains in this area will have been destroyed.

Sponsor: Inverness District Council.

**SURVEY**

**Stittenham Wood** (Rosseken parish)

Stones, Possible Cairn

NH 646 746 Two earthfast stones, measuring 0.9m by 0.7m by 1.0m high and 0.9m by 0.3m by 0.9m high, stand on a low knoll amongst recently windblown conifers. Another small stone lies 8.4m to the south. The area between the stones has a high stone content, and the site may represent all that remains of a cairn; the two larger stones possibly being portal stones of a chambered cairn.

Stittenham chambered cairn, NH 67 SW 1, is visible 475m to the SE and 150m to the NW are several field clearance cairns and two parallel lengths of denuded ditches.

The knoll has been cleared of trees and brush by the Forestry Commission.

**Breachloch Hill** (Urquhart and Logie Wester parish)

Cairn

NH 637 583 The probable remains of a cairn much mutilated by ploughing. It measures 10m EW by 6m and stands up to 1m high. A large rolling hollow near its north edge indicates an earth and stone content. The site was located by the Forestry Commission.

**Agnesmill Crofts** (Resolus parish)

NH 677 624 A two compartment longhouse with stock enclosure at the south end and well-preserved annexe at the north end.

NH 677 625 A rectangular house with part-rendered gables. There is a small unroofed alcove in the wall beside the fireplace. There is also a bothy within an enclosing dyke.

**Strath Rory** (Kilmuir Easter parish)

Enclosures

NH 671 774 The remains of 19th–20th century stock enclosures, and a building foundation, partially destroyed by a forest road.

Platform

NH 678 777 On top of a prominent terrace is an oval platform measuring 15m by 10m. It has been ploughed and planted for forestry, but possible traces of walling are visible in plough upcast on the edge of the platform to the SW and E.

Building (remains)

NH 678 775 Only one mortared building foundation remains of this 19th–20th century group of buildings, enclosures and dykes.

Walling

NH 679 772 A short length of stone walling on the edge of a river terrace. Possibly an old stock enclosure.

Enclosure

NH 680 773 The remains of a stone walled enclosure measuring internally 20m NW SE by 14m, but much obscured and mutilated by forestry ploughing. The 2m wide entrance lies on the NW, and here the wall is up to 2.5m wide. Another possible entrance lies on the SE.

Farmstead

NH 687 770 Two longhouses each 14.5 m long by 3.0m wide internally with a single subdivision. One is set into the slope with a porch at its west end. Also a sub-rectangular building foundation and other small enclosures and dykes.

Shielings

NH 674 771 One sub-rectangular building foundation with annexes, and L-shaped building foundation and a small sub rectangular foundation lie on the east bank of Coire-na-h-lolaire. A small stock enclosure lies to the south.

**SURVEY**

**Auchtercaim Farm**

Hut Circle

NG 804 766 A hut circle, elevation c35m OD, diameter 9m by 8m, stoned walled; no doorway visible, lies in the fenced grassy park at a Cachaleath Dearg, about 120m to the N of the modern sheepfold of Auchtercaim Farm, and 20m to the S of the gate in the park fence. A Seann-rathod, the pre-1840s road, runs just to the E, between the hut circle and the wire fence. Vegetation - grass.

The remains of a sub-rectangular bothy, 3m by 2m, are visible inside the hut circle. Another of the same size and shape lies on the slope below.

**Torr na h-Ulaidhe**

Hut Circle

NG 8055 7711 Hut circle, 12m in diameter, stone. Small, 2m by 1m, building inside and another adjacent to the circle.

**A' Chilb** (Craig an Fhirlich parish)

Hut Circles, Field Wall, Enclosures

NG 804 779 Hut circle, 7.4m by 7.9m, walls 1.7m to 2.3m spread, stone and peaty turf. S of circle, isolated stone setting 75m in length, possible field wall. Another hut circle c100m NE.

NG 8058 7785 Hut circle, diameter 6.1m by 6.3m internally, stone walling spread 1.6m to 2.6m. c25m S is a small cell, c1m across, beside boulder. Near the boulder is an isolated stone enclosure 15m to 20m across.

NG 8047 7799 Hut circle, 9m to 9.4m across, spread stone walls from 1.8m to 2.8m, with a second structure extending 2m from the doorway. Another hut circle to the SW and a stone walled enclosure to 1.8m, c60m by 30m.

**Achadh an Fhreoch**

Hut Circle

NG 8143 7776 A possible hut circle, c7m in diameter, sub-rectangular bothy 6m by 3m, built inside. Stone walls, disturbed.

**Achadh Alrich na Eun** (Gairloch parish)

Hut Circle

NG 8106 7741 Hut circle, c9m diameter of stone with soil on top. Another structure adjacent to possible doorway.

**Alt anrich na Cloiche**

Hut Circle

NG 8203 7131 Hut circle, 9m in diameter, stone walled incorporating some large stones. Remains of bothy beside.

**Alt Loch an Druim Fearn**

Hut Circle

NG 8208 7155 Hut circle, of stone covered with peaty turf, 8m in diameter.


Achadh na Clais
Hut Circle
NG 8237 7296 Hut circle, 7m in diameter, of grass-covered stone.

Loch Chorcasarigh
Hut Circle
NG 8044 7859 Hut circle, c7m in diameter, with an external structure beside door, of stone and peaty turf. Two small pens inside circle. Nearby, remains of sheltered bothy. Enclosure to W. Another hut circle to N.

Meall na Dubh-chlais
Hut Circle
NG 8044 7869 Hut circle, 9m by 7m, stone walled. A number of settings of isolated stones associated; an enclosure to the N, 130m by 70m and two other enclosures 30m, 40m in diameter to SSE. An isolated line of stones associated with another hut circle to S.

Achadh Lochan nam Breac
Hut Circle
NG 8119 7825 Hut circle, c10m diameter on a small dry knoll, stone walled. A line of stones, c20m in length 100m to W.

Creagan Doire na Suaine
Hut Circle
NG 8180 7805 Hut circle NG 87 NW 11 c8m diameter, of stone. Setting of isolated stones 40m long and other shorter lengths of wailing, to W and SW.

NG 8186 7811 Possible hut circle, with 3.5m diameter circular end structure. Irregular pen at end. Isolated setting of stones runs from this structure to 25m N, to join 45m diameter setting of stones. Another setting of isolated stones lies to E.

NG 8201 7820 Hut circle, 8m in diameter (NG 87 NW 11). Length of wailing beside entrance. Wall of peaty turf covered stone.

NG 8203 7815 Hut circle, 7m in diameter, stone walled. Stone setting runs from circle to enclosure, c40m in extent.

Achadh Meall na Meain
Hut Circles
NG 8102 7878 Hut circle NG 87 NW 12, 10m in diameter, stone walls. 100m to SE a 4.5m diameter circular stone structure with pen built inside.

NG 8085 7903 to NG 8118 7858 600m of stone and turf dyke, to W of hut circle. Several other nearby walls.

NG 8101 7893 Possible hut circle, c6m diameter, with sub-rectangular pen built inside; walls of stone and turf.

Alit Meall na Corraig
Hut Circle
NG 7837 7240 Hut circle (NG 77 SE 4), 11m diameter, high peat covered stone walls. Small structure on W of entrance. Bothy, 5m by 2.5m, inside circle.

Alit an Chamasaidh
Hut Circles, Lazy Beds
NG 7973 7258 Hut circle, 6m diameter, stone wall. NG 7983 7268 Hut circle, 8m in diameter, stone wall. Lazy beds to N and NE.

NG 7997 7276 Hut circle. 6m diameter, substantial stone wall, dug into hillside opposite entrance. Stone clearance cairn 10m NW.

An Torr
Hut Circles
NG 7828 7343 Hut circle (NG 77 SE 5), diameter 7m, stone and peaty turf walls.

NG 7869 7312 Hut circle, 8m diameter; dug into rising ground on N, where wall appears as two separate walls, 2m apart. Three small structures built inside the largest 4m by 2m is possibly a bothy.

NG 7867 7311 Hut circle c10m in diameter, stone walls; N part dug into rising ground; stone structures outside entrance and small pen constructed outside circle, opposite entrance.

NG 7866 7309 Hut circle, c7m diameter, stone walled. Facing stones visible inside and outside. Wall 1.5m wide. Several small stone structures built inside circle.

NG 7872 7314 Hut circle, c5m diameter, stone walled; some internal facing stones visible, wall 1.25m wide.

Camas na h-Eirboe
Hut Circles
NG 7922 7346 Hut circle, c9m diameter, stone, with some large stones visible through turf.

NG 7928 7327 Hut circle, c11m diameter, peaty turf walling over stones.

Giac Shiledaig
Hut Circles
NG 8038 7180 Hut circle c10m diameter, substantial walls of stone, thickened at entrance. Setting of isolated stone, 30m in length extends from entrance.

NG 8038 7235 Hut circle c7m diameter, peaty turf covered walls. Associated stone settings.

Shiledaig
Hut Circles
NG 8061 7237 Hut circle, diameter 12m by 11m, stone walls. NG 8057 7238 Hut circle, diameter 9m by 10m, moss covered stone walls, some internal facing stones visible.

NG 8118 7277 Hut circle c7m diameter, stone walled.

NG 8079 7300 Hut circle c5m diameter. Moss covered stone walls, partly dug into rising ground.

Mial
NG 7989 7326 Hut circle, 6m diameter, low stone walls, part turf covered. Remains of sub-rectangular possible bothy outside. A retaining wall below terrace on which circle stands. Low dyke, 70m, runs from circle to enclose oval area to W.

Am Fasach
NG 7799 7749 Hut circle, 6m in diameter, peaty turf covered stone walls. This circle is in an area being developed for housing.

NG 7792 7755 Possible hut circle, 9m to 11m in diameter, stone walls. Rectangular structure c9m by 4m built inside.

An Creagan Reamhar
Hut Circle
NG 7941 7963 Hut circle, c7m in diameter, part heather covered stone walls. Setting of isolated stones runs from 20m SE for 75m to W.
SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

Dun Colbost (Duirinish parish)  Ann MacSween & Dave Reed

NG 205 494  Dun Colbost broch is sited on the east end of a rocky knoll in moorland above Loch Dunvegan. The broch is surrounded by an outer wall, which cuts across the knoll, leaving the western half of the plateau unenclosed. The enclosing wall is broadest in front of the broch entrance which faces west.

Exploratory excavations were carried out to assess the potential of the site for investigation of settlement around the broch.

Three areas were opened—

area 1 crossed from the broch entrance to the exterior of the surrounding wall. The broch entrance was exposed, with the outer lintel still in place. On excavation, the surrounding wall proved to be more massive than was first thought and possibly had a revetted outer face. The loose rubble was cleared from the area between the broch entrance and the outer wall, exposing the outlines of potential structures in the remaining tumble.

area 2 was at the opposite end of the knoll to the broch. Removal of the peat revealed that the bedrock had been levelled with stone cobbles. An arc and a line of boulders of unknown function were uncovered, along with traces of burning.

area 3, below the knoll to the south of the broch, was examined to establish whether 'structures' identified during fieldwalking were the result of random tumble from the broch. Two wall lines were exposed in the excavated area.

Sponsors: Russell Trust, Redland Aggregates Ltd, Nicolson Construction and Borealis Products.

SURVEY  R Miket, M Wildgoose

Total of 189 new sites recorded by the Association of Certified Field Archaeologists. Summary provided below. Full details deposited with Skye and Lochalsh District Council Sites & Monuments Record and with NMRS.

DUIRNISH PARISH

NG 178 561 Shielings

Lying on the north bank of the Alt na Hartaig at a height of 80m OD is a fine group of 14 shielings. All are twin cell structures on grassy mounds.

NG 174 556

On a north east facing platform on Dunvegan Head at a height of 100m OD is a patch of light coloured vegetation with indications of underlying stonework.

NG 178 554

Lying 10m north of the Alt an Tora Mhoir on a narrow ledge and at a height of 105m OD in the remains of a badly degraded platform.

NG 179 553

On the north bank of a burn at a height of 80m OD is a twin celled shieling type structure. A turf dyke runs down to the burn a short distance to the east.

NG 142 502

By an upper tributary of the Alt an Ris at a height of 85m OD is a loose group of shieling mounds surrounded by rig cultivation, the hole surrounded by an earth and stone dyke.

NG 193 397 Enclosure

On the east bank of a small burn running out of the south side of Loch an Fhridein at a height of 99m OD a 'C' shaped enclosure has been constructed against a rocky slope. The enclosure wall which is built out of earth and stone is 1.5 to 2m wide. The enclosure measuring 6.1m by 6.5m overall. A poorly defined entrance 0.7m wide lies in its south west side.

NG 188 398 Rectangular Structure

Lying to the south east of a well defined length of walling shown on the 1:25,000 OS map at a height of 69m OD is a two compartment rectangular structure which measures 3.9m north west to south east by 6m north east to south west overall with a wall 0.9m wide. Two well defined entrances lie in the south west side. A small walled enclosure abuts onto the north west corner of the structure.

NG 252 391 Depopulated Settlement

Lying on east facing grassy slopes above Brandarsaig Bay is the deserted township of Brandarsaig, comprising about 11 ruined houses. There are several ruined out-buildings with associated enclosures. Rig cultivation is much in evidence all around.

NG 257 369 Enclosure

On level ground to the south west of Ard Beag is a well built stone walled enclosure, containing two smaller enclosures in its north and west corners. An entrance survives on the south east side.

NG 254 367 D-shaped Structure

Lying on the south west slope of Ard Beag at a height of 45m OD, and amongst rock tumble are the foundations of a 'D' shaped stone structure, which measures 5m along its flat side and has a diameter of 4m. No door opening is visible.

NG 185 504 Rectangular Structure

To the north of the road to Glashein, and immediately north of the sheep fank at a height of 112m OD is a ruinous rectangular structure which measures 5m by 3m internally. An antroom which measures 5m by 1.7m overall has been added to the north east side.

NG 193 512 Shielings

Lying on the north facing slope of Beinn Bheag at a height of 130m OD is a group of at least 6 shielings, mostly of the two and three cell type. A number of the shielings are associated with small circular stone settings 1m in diameter.

A sheep fold measuring 9.1m by 7.5m overall lies to one end of the shieling group.

NG 185 506 Shielings, Cultivation

Lying to the east of the road to Glashein, between Scoval and Beinn Bheag and at a height of 130m OD is a large earth and stone banked enclosure containing rig cultivation. A number of possible shielings lie within the enclosure, one in the centre and two on the western boundary. Clearance Cairns lie in the corners of the enclosure.

NG 170 519 Shielings

On the south west facing slope of Beinn Ettow at a height of 180m OD are two conjoined groups of shielings, a large group consisting of 11 structures and a group of 3. All are one or two celled.

NG 166 522 Circular Stone Setting

Attached to the end of an earth and stone boundary which lies on the south west flank of Beinn Ettow at a height of 152m OD is a small setting of stones 1.0m in diameter.

NG 165 521 Shielings

On the south western slope of Beinn Ettow at a height of 140m OD is a group of 4 shielings arranged on each side of a small burn. The most easterly of the group may be a two cell structure, it also had a latter twin wall pen built within it.
NG 165.523
Arranged on both banks of the Allt Mios an Airigh, on the west flank of Beinn Ettow and at a height of 140m OD is a fine group of shieling mounds. Many are totally grass covered but one or two show traces of stone work on surface. One is a well defined twin celled structure with up to five courses of stone still standing on inner face.

NG 165.525
Midway between Allt Mios an Airigh and Allt Lags Bioda Dhuibh on the west flank of Beinn Ettow and at a height of 140m OD the remains of at least two shielings on grassy mounds. One is possibly 5m in diameter the other 2.5m in diameter.

NG 164.525
On the southern bank of the Allt Lags Bioda Dhuibh at a height of 140m OD is a single sub-rectangular shieling type structure, which measures 3m by 2m overall. An entrance survives on the uphill side.

NG 161.525 Rectangular Structure, Enclosure
Laid out on both banks of the Allt Lags Bioda Dhuibh at a height of 120m OD is a group of rectangular stone structures, one of which is a house which measures 8.4m by 2m internally. The remaining three structures being considerably smaller, 3m by 1.5m internally.

A large area of rig cultivation lies to the west of the buildings within an earth dyke. One is a well defined twin celled structure with up to five courses of stone still standing on inner face.

NG 167.523 Enclosure
On the north side of the Allt Mios an Airigh at a height of 100m OD lies a small stone walled enclosure 2m in diameter. An entrance 0.7m wide is visible.

NG 161.519 Boundary Dyke
On the north bank of a small burn at a height of 100m OD is a short length of earth and stone dyke. 22m long and 1m wide.

NG 158.517 Enclosure
Lying on a west facing slope below cliffs and at a height of 80m OD is an earth banked enclosure which measures 85m by 30m.

NG 156.516 Deserted Township
On a south west facing slope above sea cliffs and at a height of 60m OD are the extensive remains of Eas Aboist township. Rig cultivation is visible on every cultivatable piece of land.

NG 172.503 Enclosure
Lying on level ground to the west of Feriniquarrie and cut by the road to the sea is an enclosure which measures 30m in diameter. The wall, formed of single boulders is 2m wide.

NG 170.505 Rectangular Structure, Cultivation
Lying on an artificially raised platform on the south side of a small burn and at a height of 30m OD are the remains of two rectangular stone buildings. The largest being 13m by 4.2m overall with walls 1m thick. The second structure 4.5m by 3.6m overall with walls 0.9m thick. A small circular structure lies behind the larger building. Extensive rig cultivation within enclosures lies to the north.

NG 169.507
On a flat terrace on the north bank of a small burn at a height of 55m OD is a large enclosure which measures 40m by 40m. On the north west corner of the enclosure are the remains of two structures one 12m by 5m overall is incorporated in the enclosure wall, the other 9m by 2.5m overall lies to the north of the enclosure. A third partially destroyed structure lies in the bed of the burn. An extensive area of rig cultivation lies to the west of the buildings within an earth dyke.

NG 161.511 Enclosure
Close to a track on a west facing track and at a height of 60m OD is a large turf and stone dyked enclosure which measures 70m by 30m overall. Rig cultivation lies within the enclosure.

NG 163.513 Deserted Township
On a south west facing slope at a height of 60m OD lie the remains of Geodh' a' Ghainhe township.

NG 164.515 Longhouse, Enclosures, Cultivation
Lying on a south facing slope at a height of 80m OD are the remains of two substantial long houses, one a four compartment structure measuring 16m by 3.8m overall with an enclosure attached to its east end which measures 11.7m by 3.8m overall.

The second structure is a two compartment house which measures 12m by 6.2m overall, with a sub-rectangular enclosure at the north end 5.2m by 2.4m internally, and a half circular enclosure 4.1m in diameter attached to the south end. A large area of enclosed rig cultivation with a possible stack stand in its north west corner lies to the south.

NG 162.517 Sub-rectangular Structures
On a south facing slope below crags and above nearby rig cultivation, and at a height of 90m OD are three sub-rectangular structures. Two of these, which measure 4.9m by 3.1m internally and 4.1m by 1.8m internally would appear to be overlain by the third which measures 5.6m by 1.6m.

NG 165.509 Deserted Township
Lying on a west facing slope on the East side of Loch Pooltie and at a height of 55m OD are the extensive remains of the deserted township of Scornandeboine.

NG 172.539 Rectangular Structure
Situated on the north east slope of Ben Skriaig at a height of 190m OD are the ruinous remains of a rectangular house. The house measures 3.5m by 2m internally with walls 0.7m to 1m wide. A door opening survives at the east end of the south wall. A half circular platform is visible attached to the east end.

NG 172.538 Rectangular Structure, Oval Structure
Lying on the north east slope of Ben Skriaig at a height of 190m OD is a stone built rectangular structure 4.1m by 2.8m internally with walls 1m thick. A door opening is visible in the middle of the south east wall. There is much tumbled stone work within the structure. A much degraded oval structure which measures 5.0m by 3.0m overall lies 2m south of the rectangular feature.

NG 176.544 Rectangular Structure, Enclosures, Cultivation
On the north east flank of Ben Skriaig, just beyond the enclosures of Galtrigill and at a height of 92m OD is a large rectangular longhouse which measures 13.5m by 4.2m overall with walls 1.2m thick.

Abutting to the east is a large enclosure, with an entrance in its north wall, which measures 24m by 16m. Along the south side of this enclosure are four small enclosures, the largest of which abuts the south wall of the house.

A small area of rig cultivation lies on the steep slope to the north of the house.

NG 177.545
On the north east flank of Ben Skriaig at a height of 84m OD is an area of rig cultivation.

NG 185.535 Cairns
On a gentle north east facing slope, 50m above the Township
boundary and at a height of 84m OD is a group of three grass covered stone mounds 5m, 5m, and 4m in diameter, and 0.5m high.

NG 168 539 Shieling Mounds
On the north flank of Ben Skriaig close to the fence boundary and at a height of 213m OD is a well defined group of seven shieling mounds. One and two cell structures are visible, mainly as hollows in the tops of the mounds.

NG 168 537
On the north flank of Ben Skriaig close to NG 15 SE 33 is a second group of shieling mounds, two of the eight visible being very large examples, 14m by 13m, and 10.4m by 6.4m overall. One and two cell structures are visible as grassy hollows in the tops of the mounds.

NG 184 534 Rectangular Structures
On the north bank of the Alt Cnoc a Chamaich at a height of 92m OD are the much degraded remains of two structures. 1. surviving only as a base course of stones measures 3m east to west by 2.5m north to south, and appears to have been built on an artificial platform. 2. 35m to the north of 1. measures 4m north to south by 3m east to west, with a wall 1m thick. Much tumbled stone lies around.

An area of rig cultivation lies between 1. and 2. The small burn to the north east has been damned.

NG 183 533
Lying 135m south of Boreraig burn at a height of 137m OD is a sub-rectangular structure 2.5m in diameter with walls 1m thick. An entrance is visible in the southeast. A small rectangular chamber 0.75m internally has been added to the outside of the southern side of the entrance.

A small square structure 2.8m by 2.8m lies close by.

NG 183 526 Rectangular Stone Setting
To the south of Allt Toraig at a height of 122m OD is a rectangular setting of stones 6.5m east to west by 1.5m north to south. An area of rig cultivation lies close by.

NG 183 536 Shielings
Grouped on both sides of the Boreraig burn at a height of 91m OD are six grass and stone mounds. All are of single cell type, some with much stone visible.

NG 181 531
On a large natural terrace, to the north east of Ben Ettow and at a height of 137m OD there is a dense concentration of stone built structures. Within the group, which measures roughly 45m by 25m single and twin cell structures can be identified as well as a number of rectangular and square structures, numbering at least 12 in all.

NG 183 537 Mounds
Lying 15m upslope of the present township fence at a height of 61m OD are five grass covered mounds, two 4m in diameter and three 5m in diameter. All have slightly dished centres.

NG 182 538 Shielings
Lying 190m to the north of Boreraig burn at a height of 107m OD are two large grassy mounds. There is evidence for structures on both mounds, one has an oval depression on its summit 3m by 2m with traces of a stone wall around, the second has a circular depression 2m in diameter surrounded by a low stone wall on its top.

NG 182 533
On both banks of the Alt Cnoc a Chamaich as it issues from a gorge and at a height of 122m OD is a group of seven shieling type structures. Both single and double cell structures are represented plus a single square structure.

NG 177 541 Cultivation
On the north bank of the Alt na Ghille at a height of 107m OD is an area of rig cultivation which measures 60m by 40m overall.

NG 182 527 Shielings
100m to the north of Alt Toraig at a height of 152m OD are the degraded remains of at least nine stone structures, some of which lie on grass covered mounds.

NG 180 548 Stony Mound
On the side of a small burn with a south west facing aspect and at a height of 52m OD is a stony mound which measures 3.2m in diameter. A short length of curving stone revetment is attached to the north side of the mound.

NG 181 549 Enclosure
Lying on a natural terrace with a north east aspect and at a height of 54m OD is a small enclosure measuring 11.5m by 13.1m enclosed on two sides by a turf covered wall, a third side formed by a rock outcrop and the fourth side open.

NG 169 543 Rectangular Structure
On the north facing slope of Ben Skriaig at a height of 168m OD is a small ruined rectangular structure which measures 3m by 4m overall. A possible entrance faces to the north.

NG 169 543 Circular Structures
On the north facing slope of Ben Skriaig at a height of 168m OD is a small grass covered circle of stones 4m in diameter. A semi-circle of stones lies 1m to the north.

NG 157 540 Boundary Dyke
Lying between the above grid references is a length of earth and stone dyke.

NG 165 544 Shieling
On a north east facing slope to the north of Galtrigill burn at a height of 183m OD is single grassy mound 5m in diameter. A small depression is visible in the top and a number of stones protrude from the surface.

NG 165 545 Circular Structure, Cultivation
On the north side of the Galtrigill burn at a height of 183m OD is a circular stone structure 3m in diameter. An area of rig cultivation lies to the north east.

NG 166 545 Rig Cultivation
On the north side of the Galtrigill burn at a height of 180m OD is a large area of rig cultivation 350m by 100m enclosed within a dyke.

NG 166 546 Rectangular Stone Structure
Lying on the northern edge of the rig cultivation within the boundary dyke mentioned in NG 15 SE 52, is a stone structure which measures 6.5m by 4.5m. No entrance is visible.

Lying on the northern edge of the rig cultivation mentioned in NG 15 SE 52 is a ruined sub-rectangular structure 7m by 2m. A twinning pen has been added at its north end.

Turf and Stone Structure
To the east of Risadal at a height of 61m OD is a turf and stone foundation 7m by 5m overall. 17m to the east a second turf and stone structure is visible 3m by 2m overall, with an opening to the south west.
NG 173 508
To the north of Feriniquarrie on the lower slopes of Ben Scoval and at a height of 90m OD is a longhouse 12.4m by 5.7m overall, with a small annexe abutting the north west side 3.4m by 3m overall. An entrance has been made in the north end which gives access to a small enclosure which has been built within the north east end.

NG 172 509 Longhouse, Rig Cultivation
On the lower slopes of Ben Scoval at a height of 90m OD are the remains of two stone built long-houses, 13m by 6m, and 11.3m by 5m overall. The larger house has now been converted to a sheep dipping complex.

On the lower slopes of Ben Scoval at 91m OD and around NG 15 SE 57 is a large area of rig cultivation.

NG 175 512
On the west flank of Ben Scoval around and in some cases attached to the boundary dyke shown on the OS map, at a height of 150m OD is a loose grouping of at least five single and double celled structures. An area of rig cultivation lies to the east of the group.

NG 186 520 Shielings
Below the cliffs on the east side of Ben Scoval and to the north west of the road that runs from Uig to Feriniquarrie at a height of 85m OD are two closely related groups of shielings.

The more northerly of the two groups lies below the power line, and consists of 14 grassy mounds with one or two depressions visible in the top.

The southerly group consists of 5 grassy mounds with one or two cells visible in their tops.

NG 187 523 Longhouse, Cultivation
On the east flank of Ben Scoval and west of the Allt a Chro at a height of 76m OD lies the ruinous remains of a stone built longhouse 16m by 10m overall. A door opening is visible in the south west wall. A large oval enclosure lies to the south west of the house, the dyke joining on to the end walls of the house. Rig cultivation lies within the enclosure.

NG 178 408 Rectangular Structures
On a small shelf below the scarp called Cnoc Fuar are the ruinous remains of two rectangular structures. The larger measures 8.2m by 5.9m overall with a wall 1.5m wide. The smaller structure is too badly ruined to make any sense of, but may be a twin celled structure.

NG 187 404 Rectangular Structures, Rig Cultivation
Lying to the east of the Scaladal burn at a height of 76m OD is a ruined long house which has been converted into a sheep fank, the original doorway in the east side has been blocked and a new entrance has been broken through the south end. Two funnelling walls have been added to the south end to direct sheep through the new entrance. The long house/fank measures 15.6m by 6.6m overall with a wall 1.4m wide.

A smaller rectangular structure lies 37m to the north, which measures 5.3m by 3.9m overall with a wall 1.1m wide. A well cut channel leads from the burn past this structure. Rig cultivation lies all around.

NG 185 405 Stone Mound
To the west of the Scaladal burn at a height of 76m OD is a large grass covered mound with stone protruding through its surface, it measures 15.3m east to west by 11.1m north to south.

NG 184 406 Sub-rectangular Structures
By a small burn 500m to the west of Scaladal burn and at a height of 84m OD is a group of five very ruinous sub-rectangular structures.

The largest structure is the best preserved and consists of a single compartment aligned north to south and measuring 9m by 5.9m overall with a wall 1.3m wide, a second compartment abuts the west side and measures 8.3m east to west by 6.5m north to south. A large area of rig cultivation lies to the south east of the group.

NG 185 429 Shielings
On the west bank of the Allt Dorch at a height of 150m OD and 100m downstream from NG 14 SE 2 is a second large group of 20 double celled shielings. All are entirely covered by heather and are therefore hard to see.

NG 169 435 Rectangular Structures
To the east of the track that runs from Ramasaig to Lorgill and at a height of 84m OD are the remains of two houses. The larger of the two measures 15.6m by 5.6m overall, has at least two compartments within it and two door openings, both in the north east side. A twinning pen has been built in the north west corner.

The smaller building lies 120m to the north west and is now a very ruinous structure measuring 12.5m by 6.5m overall. A door opening is visible in the south east side.

Extensive rig cultivation runs downslope and is cut by the track.

NG 138 491
Situated on the south side of the Osgill burn at a height of 70m OD are a close group of three ruined structures forming a right angle, a small enclosed grassy area is retained within the arms of this right-angle.

NG 139 492
To the north of the Osgill burn below Druim nan Sgarbh and at a height of 70m OD is a group of rectangular structures with enclosure banks and rig cultivation all round.

NG 139 494 Enclosures, Rig Cultivation
On the north side of the Osgill burn below Druim nan Sgarbh and at a height of 90m OD are two large enclosures containing rig cultivation.

NG 147 492 Shielings
On the south eastern end of Drium nan Sgarbh at a height of 140m OD are the ruinous remains of two multi cell structures, one a three cell structure measures 10.5m by 2m overall the second 9m by 1m overall.

NG 146 488 Rectangular Structures, Enclosures
On the north west shore of Loch Mor at a height of 76m OD are the ruinous remains of a long house aligned north south and measuring 12.0m by 3.5m internally with walls 1.5m high. An entrance 1.0m wide lies in the south west corner.

A smaller rectangular structure abuts the north end of the east wall and measures 4m by 3m overall. An enclosure 15m square abuts the east side.

15m from north east shore of Loch Mor at a height of 76m OD is a ruined long house which measures 12.0m by 4.0m internally with a wall 1.0m wide. A doorway survives in the south east corner.

NG 147 483 Cultivation Clearance, Cairns, Longhouse
Lying on the east shore of Loch Mor at a height of 76m OD and surrounded by rig cultivation are two large stony mounds measuring 14m by 10m and 10m by 8m.

Close to the shore of Loch Mor and at a height of 61m OD are the substantial remains of a large long house which measures 21.9m east to west by 5m north to south overall with walls 0.9m thick. A 1.0m wide doorway survives at the east end of the south wall. A twinning pen which measures 1.9m by 3.0m has been attached to the south west corner.
A second stone structure stands 10.5m to the north, which measures 10.6 north to south by 6.8m east to west overall, with walls 1m thick. The southern end of the structure has been filled with stone to a depth of 0.6m.

A third structure stands 10m to the south, comprising a turf bank which measures 10.4m by 4.6m overall.

The whole complex stands within a turf banked enclosure and numerous clearance heaps are visible around the structures.

NG 127 470 Stone Structure

To the south of Neist lighthouse at 6m OD is a pile of fallen stone work within which an arc of walling 1.0m in diameter is visible. The surviving wall stands to a height of about 1m and is from 1m to 1.5m thick.

NG 131 474 Enclosure

To the east of the path to Neist lighthouse at a height of 30m OD is a small ring enclosure which measures 4m overall with a bank 1m to 1.5m thick.

NG 147 482 Enclosure, Rig Cultivation

Close to the southern shore of Loch Mor at 61m OD is a large enclosure containing rig cultivation. A stone platform close to the southern boundary of the enclosure may be the base for a structure.

NG 131 475 Structures

On a small terrace at the rear of Camas na h-Annait are the remains of two twin celled structures. The easterly structure has a rectangular cell aligned north south which measures 11.6m by 3.5m overall with walls 1.2m thick. A doorway is visible in its south end. Attached to the north end is a circular cell which measures 4m by 3m and has walls 1.2m thick.

The second structure which lies 10m to the west of the first consists of two circular cells the largest being 3.3m in diameter the smaller 1.8m in diameter. The walls of both cells are 0.7m wide. An entrance lies to the south west.

NG 132 481 Circular Structure

To the rear of the plateau called Neist Fhaidbaich against the rocky slope and at a height of 25m OD is a small circular structure 2.4m in diameter. The surviving wall is 0.7m thick. An arcing turf and stone bank lies to the seaward side of the structure.

NG 148 488 Rectangular Structure

To the south of the track to Waterstein below a rocky outcrop and at a height of 122m OD are the ruinous remains of a rectangular structure which measures 7m south west to north east by 4.0m north west to south east overall. No doorway is visible.

NG 129 473 Enclosure, Rig Cultivation

Lying in a hollow to the north east of Neist lighthouse at a height of 15m OD is a stone walled and wire fenced enclosure containing rig cultivation. A number of clearance cairns are visible in the area.

NG 195 500 Rectangular Stone Setting, Shieling

On the east flank of Ben Totaig at a height of 180m OD is a setting of stone which measures 1m by 1m with a possible entrance 0.2m wide.

On the east flank of Ben Totaig at a height of 180m OD is a small two celled structure with stone work facing the interior of the cells, which measures 4m east to west by 2m north to south overall.

NG 188 498 Sub-rectangular Structures

Lying on a natural plateau on the south west flank of Ben Totaig at a height of 130m OD are two conjoined sub-rectangular structures which measure 4m by 2m internally.

NG 160 458 Stone Cairn, Structure

To the south of Moonen burn, c80m from where it runs out of Loch Eishort and at a height of 168m OD there is a large oval mound which measures 12m north east to south west by 10m north west to south east. A small stony mound sits centrally on the mound out of which protrude two small upright slabs.

To the south of Moonen burn and 20m south west of 14NE 13 there is a low earth mound within which are two small circular structures c2m in diameter.

NG 162 460 Shielings

At the north end of Loch Eishort about 30m from the waters edge are two low green mounds with some stone work visible in surface.

Close to the north east end of Loch Eishort and at a height of 183m OD are the remains of four shieling mounds one of which is of the twin celled type.

NG 159 477

In the bend of a small burn on the west side of the track to Ramasaig and at a height of 66m OD is a group of shieling mounds, consisting of one three celled structure and two two celled structures.

A fourth mound lies by the track and has been part sectioned by the same.

NG 184 476 Rectangular Structure

Lying above and to the west of the Holmisdale road at 91m OD are the ruinous remains of two rectangular structures, which measure 8m by 6m and 6m by 4m. Both have walls 0.8m thick with door openings on the east side.

NG 185 473 Wedge-shaped Structure

Lying midway between Alt Dearg and the shieling group marked on the OS map and at a height of 91m OD is a small wedge-shaped stone structure. No entrance is visible.

NG 193 468 Shielings

On the west bank of the Hamera River at a height of 120m OD is a group of ruinous shielings numbering 8 in all. All appear to be of the twin cell type.

NG 196 459 Rectangular Stone Structure

Lying on the north bank of the Alt an Bannachaig at a height of 106m OD is a three sided rectangular structure, the fourth side was either formed by the burn or has been washed away by the burn. The structure measures 4m by 3m and an entrance survives in the north east corner.

NG 196 458 Shielings

On the north bank of the Alt an Bannachaig at a height of 110m OD are two grassy mounds. One showing indications of a double celled structure the other a square structure in the top. A third mound may lie on the south side of the burn.

NG 196 455

Lying in the bed of the Alt an Bannachaig at a height of 120m OD is a grassy mound 12m long. A twin celled structure is visible in the top of the mound. It is likely that when the burn is in flood the mound will become an island.

NG 191 477 Rectangular Structures, Rig Cultivation

On the east bank of the Hamara River, 100m beyond present cultivation, and on either side of the track running into Glendale is a raised stone edged platform with a dyke around it. On the platform are the remains of three small and one large houses. Two more ruinous houses lie 20m upslope. A large area of rig cultivation which lies within a boundary dyke surrounds the group of houses.
NG 196 468 Longhouse, Sheep Bank
At the point here the track from Glendale becomes a footpath and at a height of 60m OD is a ruinous stone built house 13m by 5m overall. The south end of the building has been demolished to allow access to a sheep collecting and dipping complex, which has itself now gone out of use.

NG 197 468 Rectangular Structure, Oval Structure, Cultivation
At a point 100m further south along the footpath from 14NE 25 is a large area of rig cultivation. In the south west corner of the rig is a rectangular stone structure 4.5m square with a possible entrance in the south east.
35m further south along the path, on the right hand side, is an oval turf structure, with two internal cells, which measures 7m by 4m overall.

NG 199 465 Shielings
By the track that leads to Glendale at about 75m OD, there is a group of 22 shielings of both single and double celled type. All are on grassy mounds and range in size from 5m to 11m in length.

NG 203 396 Rectangular Structure
On the west bank of the Dibidal River at a height of 50m OD is a ruined rectangular structure.
Not visited, seen from a distance.

NG 212 392
On the west side of the River Ollisdal at a height of 69m OD is the ruinous remains of a rectangular long house.
Not visited, seen from across valley.

NG 213 392
Lying on the east bank of the River Ollisdal at a height of 84m OD is the remains of a two compartment long house which measures 15.6m east to west by 6.6m north to south overall with a wall 2m wide. The entrance lies in the centre of the north side. A number of clearance cairns lie around.
On the east side of the River Ollisdal at a height of 76m OD are the remains of a very ruined long house. A number of clearance cairns lie close by.

NG 216 396 Circular Structure
On the west side of the River Ollisdal at a height of 91m OD is a circular structure 6.2m in diameter with a depression 1.2m in diameter in its centre. Traces of a possible flue survive in the west arc.

NG 212 394 Longhouse (mountain bothy)
On the east bank of the River Ollisdal at a height of 91m OD is a well maintained two compartment long house which has recently been converted into a mountain bothy. Rig cultivation and clearance cairns are visible all around.

NG 213 394 Rectangular Structures
On the east side of the River Ollisdal at a height of 85m OD is a ruined rectangular structure. Extensive rig cultivation lies all around.
Lying close to NG 23 NW 10/11 is a ruined rectangular structure.
Lying on the east side of the River Ollisdal close to 23 NW 10/11/12 and at a height of 84m OD is a ruined rectangular structure with a rounded north west end within which a small circular cell has been constructed.

NG 221 396 Shielings
On a natural shelf overlooking Glen Ollisdal at a height of 160m OD is a group of at least 6 shieling type structures.

NG 232 394
At the head of the Lorgasdal Glen, 50m to the west of the Lorgasdal River, and at a height of 250m OD lie the remains of two fine shielings on green mounds. The larger of the two measures 2.5m in diameter internally with walls 0.5m thick, an entrance gap lies in the south east corner. The smaller measures 2m north west to south east by 3m north east to south west, with walls 0.5m thick, an entrance gap lies in the south west wall. Both lie in shallow scoops in the hill-slope.

NG 231 386
On the west bank of the Lorgasdal River, at the foot of a rocky slope and at a height of 170m OD is a fine group of shieling mounds. One, two and three cell structures can be identified. The whole group is enclosed within an earth and stone dyke which abuts onto the river.

NG 234 233 Stone Dyke
Revetting the east bank of the Lorgasdal River, near its headwaters, and at a height of 230m OD are the remains of a well-built wall.

NG 233 382 Settlement, Shielings
On the west side of the Lorgasdal River, at the foot of Ben Cuidad, and at a height of 225m OD is a linear group of three small shieling mounds. Slight traces of internal cells survive.

NG 225 388 Sub-rectangular Structure
In a slight hollow on a plateau below Ben Cuidad, overlooking the Lorgasdal River, is a small structure. It sits just below 200m OD and aligned with its long axis NS. It survives as a low stone-founded structure, with entrance at the south.

NG 255 460 Stone Dyke
500m of earth and stone dyke lying between grid references NG 255 460 and NG 258 458.

NG 253 457 Oval Enclosure, Rig Cultivation
Lying 250m to the south of the road to Colbost by the track that leads to Cnoc a Sga at a height of 23m OD is a large oval earth and stone banked enclosure which measures 140m north to south by 140m east to west. Rig cultivation is visible within the enclosure.

NG 254 458 Oval Setting of Stones
200m to the south of the road to Colbost at a height of 25m OD is an oval setting of stones which measures 5m north to south by 4.5m east to west. A smaller setting of stones which measures 1m east to west by 0.7m north to south abuts the west side. The whole lies on a low green mound.

NG 253 460 Rig Cultivation
By a small burn to the south of the road to Colbost is a small area of rig cultivation.

NG 251 439 Oval Structure
To the west of the field wall which lies on the NE flank of Beinn Bhuidhe, and at a height of 107m OD is an oval structure which
measures 4.1m N to S by 2.7m E to W internal, with a wall 0.6m wide and standing 0.4m high.

**NG 252 428 Sub-rectangular Structures**

On the steep east flank of Ceall Bhuidehe facing Orbost House, and at a height of 90m OD are three abutting sub-rectangular structures measuring 11m by 2m, 9m by 2m and 8m by 2m internally. All have walls which consist of earth banks with internal stone facings.

Attached to their east side is an earth and stone banked enclosure which measures 30m EW by 20m NS. Extensive rig cultivation lies to the north and south. A single sub-rectangular structure which measures 6m by 3m internally lies 40m to the south.

**NG 254 444 Circular Structure**

Lying in a narrow gorge to the west of the road to Orbost House and at a height of 61m OD is a small circular hollow with stones set around its edge, which measures 2m in diameter. No entrance is visible.

**NG 258 447 Shielings**

Lying to the NE of Cnoc a Sga at a height of 63m OD is a group of green shieling mounds with no stonework visible.

**NG 251 438 Rectangular Structure**

On the east flank of Beinn Bhuidhe at a height of 99m OD is a rectangular structure with rounded internal corners which measures 4.3m north to south by 1.7m east to west, with a wall 0.7m wide and up to 0.5m high. There is a possible entrance in the east side. A possible clearance heap lies 7m to the east.

**NG 256 425**

Lying close to shore of Loch Varkasaig at a height of 10m OD are the substantial remains of what the 1st Ed OS map of 1877 shows to be the settlement of Biggeary, and which now consists of 8 minuscule rectangular structures with associated enclosures.

**NG 252 432**

By Orbost burn on the north-east side of Ceall Bhuidhe and at a height of 68m OD is the remains of a rectangular structure built of stone and aligned ESE to WNW, it measures 8.3m by 4.2m overall. A small area of rig cultivation lies to the east and to the north.

**NG 251 427**

At a height of 106m OD and close to a burn which runs into Loch Varkasaig is the remains of a stone founded rectangular structure which measures 5m by 2m overall with a wall 0.75m wide and 0.5m high. Rig cultivation lies on both sides of the burn.

**NG 252 437 Oval Mound**

To the NW of Orbost Farm and 50m beyond the Dyke at a height of 106m OD is an oval grassy mound with a ruinous wall visible on the top. Mound measures 9m NW to SE by 4m NE to SW.

**NG 255 447 Rectangular Structures, Enclosures, Rig Cultivation**

Lying in the hollow between Cnoc a Ska and Creagan Ban at a height of 61m OD are the substantial remains of two stone longhouses and their associated enclosures and rig cultivation.

The 1st Ed OS sheet XXI of 1877 shows all the structures still roofed.

**NG 252 449 Oval Structure, Annexe**

Lying on the north-east flank of Creagan Ban at a height of 60m OD is an oval structure which measures 7m by 6.3m overall with an 'L' shaped structure abutting its downslope side which measures 6.3m by 4.9m overall. The width of the walls was not definable.

**NG 250 448 Circular Structure**

On the north facing slope of Creagan Ban at a height of 80m OD is the ruinous remains of a circular stone structure measuring 7.5m overall.

**NG 255 429 Rectangular Structure**

Lying within the head dyke behind Orbost Farm at a height of 60m OD is the remains of a stone built rectangular structure measuring 7m by 5m overall with a wall width of 0.9m. No entrance is visible.

**NG 254 430 Enclosure, Rectangular Structure**

Within the head dyke to the west of Orbost Farm and at a height of 80m OD is the remains of a two compartment longhouse which measures 12.6m NW to SE by 5m NE to SW. An entrance is visible in the SE corner. A rectangular yard abuts the west side of the structure and measures 19.9m by 12.5m.

**NG 250 407 Circular Structures**

On a north east facing slope about 50m south of the ford over the Forse burn and at a height of 46m OD are three small circular structures measuring 2m, 3m and 1.5m internal diameter, all have walls 1m thick.

Forestry ploughing has destroyed much of the surrounding area.

**NG 225 417 Cairns (possible)**

A collection of small mounds at the head of Gleann Bharasaig reported by David Grant, very possibly represent a caimfield. Further investigation is required.

**NG 233 419 Shielings**

Lying on a shelf on the south side of Gleann Bharasaig and at a height of 190m OD is a group of single and double celled structures on green mounds, numbering perhaps 15 in all, most are in a poor condition.

**NG 229 414**

Lying on the north side of the Abhainn Bharasaig burn at a height of 91m OD is a group of single and double celled structures on green mounds, numbering perhaps 8 in all, very little stone work is visible and most are in poor condition.

**NG 212 414**

Lying on the north side of the Allt Mhichell at a height of 186m OD is a group of double celled structures on grassy mounds, numbering at least 12 in all, most are in a very poor condition but two retain internal walling. One is being washed away by the burn.

**NG 208 413 Oval Structure**

Lying on a shelf at the head of the Dibidal River and at a height of 122m OD is an oval structure which measures 5.5m north to south by 4.7m east to west overall with a wall 1m wide, a homed entrance lies at the west end.

**NG 207 412 U-shaped Mound**

Lying on the north side of the Dibidal River at a height of 91m OD is a U shaped grass covered bank which at most stands 0.3m high and measures 6.3m east to west by 5.5m north to south. A single inner facing stone is visible in the south west quadrant. A 3m square pile of stones lies 20m to the south.

**NG 207 411 Rectangular Structure**

Lying at the confluence of the Dibidal River and the Eas Mor burn and at a height of 86m OD is a ruinous rectangular building which measures 13.9m north to south by 6.5m east to west overall. An entrance 0.8m wide lies in the south end. Two small sub-circular cells abutt the east side.
NG 207 410 Rig Cultivation, Clearance Heaps
Lying on the east bank of the Dibidal River around 76m OD are a number of enclosures containing rig cultivation. Numerous clearance heaps lie around, some overlying earlier structures.

NG 206 411
Lying on the west bank of the Dibidal River around 84m OD are a number of enclosures containing rig cultivation. Numerous clearance heaps lie around some overlying possible earlier structures.

NG 207 405 Rectangular Structure
Lying on a levelled shelf on the east side of Dibidal River at a height of 62m OD is a ruinous rectangular building. Rig cultivation lies all around.

NG 206 405 Enclosure
Lying on the east bank of the River Dibidal at a height of 50m OD is a stone walled enclosure.

NG 206 404 Enclosure, Rectangular Structure
Lying on the east bank of the Dibidal River at a height of 50m OD is a small stone walled enclosure.

NG 206 407 Sheep Fank
At the above grid reference and at a height of 50m OD is a sheep fank.

NG 205 406 Rectangular Structure, Rig Cultivation
Lying on the west side of the Dibidal River at a height of 90m is a ruinous rectangular structure, rig cultivation lies all around.

NG 203 403
Lying on the west side of the Dibidal River at a height of 95m OD is a ruinous rectangular structure, rig cultivation lies all around.

NG 239 424
Lying on the steeply sloping southern flank of An Cruachan at a height of 175m OD is an earth and stone banked rectangular structure which measures 9.2m NW to SE by 4.9m NE to SW externally with a wall 0.5m to 1m wide and standing up to 1m high.

NG 238 423 Shielings
Lying on the southern flank of An Cruachan at a height of 200m OD are two double celled structures on green mounds. Both are ruinous.

NG 237 422
Lying on a small plateau on the southern flank of An Cruachan at a height of 200m OD are the remains of two double celled structures.

Beinn Bhuidhe Structures, Cultivation
Lying on the south western flank of Beinn Bhuidhe at a height of 152m OD are the remains of two small stone structures surrounded by rig cultivation.
Site not visited, only seen from a distance.

NG 219 408 Shielings, Grave
On the east bank of the River Ollisdal at a height of 190m OD is a small earth and stone dyked enclosure which uses the river as one side, containing three shieling mounds one at least of which is a twin celled structure.

On the east bank of the River Ollisdal and within the enclosure noted on 24SW 28 is a low mound orientated east west which measures 2m by 0.8m. A single row of small stones forms a low kerb around the mound. A small slab lying on the west end of the mound has "ANGUS MacDERMIT found dead in this ravine 1905", carved on it.

NG 233 434
Below the crag line to the south of the Osdale River at a height of 160m OD are the remains of about 12 single and double cell structures on grassy mounds.

NG 232 434
To the south of the Osdale River, close to a small waterfall, at a height of 160m OD, are the degraded remains of 3/4 multi-celled structures.

NG 245 440 Settlement, possible
Below the lower crag line on the north west flank of Beinn Bhuidhe, at a height of 112m OD, is an area of greener vegetation with suggestions of buried structural remains.

NG 229 440 Boundary Dyke
On the north west flank of Beinn Bhuidhe, at the foot of a small crag outcrop, and at a height of 90m OD, is an oval setting of boulders, enclosing an area 6m east to west by 2m north to south. There is a suggestion of a partition running north to south across the centre.

NG 229 433 Sub-rectangular Structure
Below the crag line to the south of the River Osdale, at a height of 160m OD, is a sub-rectangular structure 3m by 2.5m overall, with walls 0.5m thick. There are indications of a second structure 6m by 2.5m to the north.

NG 224 433 Shieling
To the south of the Osdale River, on the slope below the crags and at a height of 175m OD, is a single celled structure on a mound. A small cell 1.5m in diameter is attached to its southern side.

NG 223 436
To the north east of a tributary of the Osdale River, at a height of 180m OD, is a single cell type structure on a mound.

NG 222 436
On both banks of a small stream that runs into the north side of the Osdale River, at a height of 140m OD, is a group of cell type structures. There are c4 on the north bank and 2 on the south bank.

NG 229 440 Boundary Dyle
By a boundary bank which runs up the south side of the burn, at a height of 100m OD, are faint traces of a number of undefined structures.

NG 243 425 Shielings
On the south east slope of An Cruachan, at a height of 170m OD is a group of at least six shieling mounds.

NG 240 403
Lying to the south of the Forse burn on the north east flank of Beinn na Boineid, and at a height of 180m OD is a fine group of at least 10 shieling mounds. Two cell structures predominate but some one cell structures are represented. Many are in an excellent state of preservation.

NG 233 491 Fort
Small tidal island south of Fiadhait with traces of enclosing wall and entrance on the east, rear wall at west end. Wall measures about 3.5-4m in thickness at eastern end.
NG 248 460 Field System
Situated to the south of the B884, along both banks of the River Osdale and at a height of 10m OD are extensive remains of field dykes and rig cultivation.

NG 208 465 Enclosure
Situated on the east side of Beinn Ghille Choilmich at a height of 170m OD and built against a small rocky outcrop, is a small stone built enclosure which measures 30m NS by 40m EW.

NG 205 496 Boulder Foundations
Situated 300m NNW of Dun Colbost and lying at a height of 83m OD on a west facing slope, are two settings of boulders. One is circular with an external diameter of 4m and a wall 0.7m wide, the other square measuring 2.5m overall with a wall 0.5m wide.

NG 225 467 Settlement
Lying to the west of Brunigill burn on a north facing slope and at a height of 40m OD are the extensive remains of a large settlement consisting of rectangular and sub-rectangular structures, platforms and clearance cairns. (See site survey sheet for details.)

NG 222 463 Circular Structure
Situated 500m to the SW of the Brunigill settlement, on the east bank of the Brunigill burn and at a height of 65m OD are the remains of a small circular stone built enclosure measuring 1.5m in diameter, a short length of turf bank 0.5m high lies immediately to the west.

NG 225 455 Shielings
By the Allt Airigh Dhonachaidh on the north flank of Healabhal Mhor and at a height of 180m OD is a fine group of 8 turf covered shieling mounds. All appear to be single cell structures with very little stone visible.

NG 243 463 U-shaped Mound
Lying 150m due north of the 'B' road to Colbost at a height of 15m OD is a green 'U' shaped mound, c1m to 1.5m high.

NG 247 464 Settlement, Cultivation
Lying by the shore, 60m east of the feature named Toachean-dubha at a height of 7m OD is an settlement of four long houses, some with byres and enclosures. Rig and furrow cultivation lies all around.

NG 237 479 Rectangular Structure, Cultivation
Lying on the west side of the trackway that runs between Carn Mor and Beinn a Ghuail, and only 50m north west of Dun Totaig, is a large area of rig cultivation with a small rectangular building associated.

NG 236 480 Rectangular, Circular Structures
On a slight terrace to the east of the track to Ob-Dubh and at a height of 12m OD is a group of degraded circular structures.
A group of rectangular structures and 'Kale yards lies 30m to the north.

NG 213 460 Shielings
On the north flank of Ben Chreagach, at a height of 183m OD is a group of 5 shielings. One and two celled types are represented, and all are on grassy mounds, some with considerable stone visible.

NG 214 466 Enclosure
North of the track that runs from Glendale to Skinidin at a height of 60m OD, is a sub-rectangular enclosure which measures 13m by 12m over a wall 1m thick. The north wall of the enclosure is formed by a natural rocky scarp. An entrance survives in the south wall.

NG 255 555 Boat-shaped Stone Setting
Boat-shaped setting of upright stones. Close to shore. 6m EW by 3m NS.

NG 228 552 Boat-shaped Stone Structure
Boat-shaped stone house. Set amongst dykes of field system 6m long by 3m wide. Door in north end. Sponsor: Skye & Lochalsh District Council.

SURVEY: A survey of Strath parish in advance of afforestation revealed 17 new sites.

Strath parish R Miket, M Wildgoose
NG 610 188 Settlement
In a hollow amidst broken limestone outcrops and at a height of c120m is a small cluster of cell-structures and sub-rectangular buildings. A single doubled-celled structure lies amidst single-cell types. One group in particular comprises of two separate cells lined by an enclosure, or yard. 8 structures were identified, although a further search might reveal more. The whole area appears to have been defined, if not enclosed within a small boundary, part artificial and part utilizing natural linear outcrops.

NG 616 191 Settlement
On the southern slope of an east-west ridge, and immediately below the crest, is a hut circle and enclosure. The settlement lies at a height of c160m on the thin calcareous soil and peat overlying the dissected limestones.
The hut circle is oval, measuring 6.2m internally east west and 5.5m internally north south. The wall thickness varies between 1m and 1.4m and is made up of large and medium sized stones laid randomly throughout its thickness; no clear facing is evident, and it seems doubtful whether one was ever intended. As such the 'wall' may have formed simply the base for a turf or timber superstructure. The position of the entrance is unclear.
The enclosure wall runs from the eastern side of the structure, and utilizing natural limestone outcrops encloses an area 19m east west by 23m north south (437sqm). The boundary wall is made up of random stone.

NG 552 169 Burial Cairn
Situated to the south of Kilmarie House and at a height of 30m OD is a large stone cairn 10m in diameter and 1.5m high.
A large hole has been excavated in the top in which a stone-lined cist is visible. The cap stone lies to one side.

NG 540 135 Burial Cairn
Immediately on right side of road, small stone cairn 8–10m diameter, 1.5m high. Small rectangular stone-sided cist exposed in top centre.
Found and reported by Mr Tony Cousins of Glasnakille.

NG 537 142 Souterrain, possible
250m to the south of the Allt na Cille burn and 600m from the east coast of Strathaird lies a possible souterrain. It lies 300m west of the souterrain at Allt na Cille (1) and at a height of c110m OD on ground gently sloping north-east. It lies amidst bog and heather vegetation.
A linear depression 8m in length runs along the contour, and contains four flat slabs (?displaced). Not a natural feature and most closely akin to souterrains.
NG 561 173 Circular Enclosure
On the south-east facing slope and on a line projected from Dun Ringill to a col in the crest of the hill, is a circular stone-walled enclosure.

The enclosure is situated at a height of 245m OD and consists of a substantial stone and earth wall, some 3m in thickness and 0.45m in height, enclosing a perfectly circular area 8m in diameter.

A well defined passageway 1.25m in width lies in the SE arc where a single tall pillar/slab remains upright in situ.

This structure has been circumvented by a later stone and earth dyke which sweeps around its northern and western side.

NG 551 171 Circular Structures
Situated on the hillside to the SW of Kilmarie House at a height of 36m OD are three circular structures. The largest of which is 7m internal diameter with a wall 1.5m in thickness.

The other two are contiguous pair set one above the other and constructed on artificial platforms cut out of the hillside both are 3m internal diameter with walls 1m in thickness.

NG 551 168 Enclosures, Rig Cultivation
Situated on the hillside to the south of Kilmarie House at a height of 50m OD is approximately 4ha of rig and furrow and lazy-bed cultivation, amongst which is a stone-dyked enclosure 50m long NS by 2m wide EW now much collapsed.

NG 690 239 Rectangular Structures, Enclosures
Situated to the north of the A850 and at a height of 23m OD is a large enclosure. It measures internally 30m NE SW by 28m NW SE, with a wall 1.25m in thickness. The interior is covered in lazy beds and attached to the SW side are two structures. The southern measures 8m NW SE by 3m NE SW internally, within a wall 1m in thickness. The northern measures 4m NW SE by 2m NE SW, within a wall 1m in thickness. There are traces of two further structures lying on the NE side.

NG 691 241 Burnt Mound
Situated to the north of the A850 at a height of 20m OD is a horse-shoe mound of burnt and broken pebbles and stones. The bank measures 9m NW SE by 8m NE SW externally. The interior measures 3m by 3m. The open horns face onto a small burn.

NG 690 239 Enclosures, Rectangular Structures
Situated to the north of the A850 at a height of 23m OD is a large sub-rectangular enclosure, measuring 26m NW SE by 20m NE SW, and containing lazy-bedding. A small collapsed structure lies within its east corner, measuring 3.5m by 3.5m internally. Both enclosure and structure have walls 1.5m in thickness. Two further structures are attached to the SW side of the enclosure. The southern measures 9m by 5m internally with a wall 1m thick. The northern, 7m by 6m internally, with a wall 1m thick.

NG 690 240 Enclosures
Situated to the north of the A850 at a height of 23m OD are remnants of a number of walled enclosures. Now much eroded by rig and furrow ploughing.

NG 690 240 Rectangular Structure, Annexe
Situated to the north of the A850 and at a height of 23m OD is a rectangular structure measuring 6m NE SW by 3.5m NW SE internally, within a wall 1m in thickness.

Attached to its NE end is an annexe which measures 6m NE SW by 3.5m NW SE internally, within a wall 1m in thickness. The east wall of this annexe only partially closes off the east side, there being a 3m entrance adjacent to the structure.

NG 689 239 Rectangular Structure
Situated to the north of the A850 at a height of 23m OD is an isolated rectangular structure measuring 5m NW SE by 2.25m NE SW internally, within walls 1m thick.

NG 690 239 Rectangular Structure
At a height of 18m OD and just to the north of where the A850 bridges a burn, lies a rectangular structure. It measures 8m NW SE by 3m NE SW, within walls 1m in thickness. The doorway lies at the mid-point of the east wall.

Sleat parish
NG 732 217 Circular Turf Setting
Situated by a small burn on the southern side of the Kylerhea road and at a height of 195m OD is a circular turf-built structure of 3m internal diameter, with a wall 1m thick.

NG 739 214 Rectangular Structures
Situated by a small burn on the southern side of the Kylerhea road and at a height of 225m OD are two rectangular structures, both measure 4m by 2m internally and have walls 1m thick.

NG 741 212 Circular Structures
Situated on the southern side of the Kylerhea road at a height of 213m OD are two abutting circular structures, measuring 2m internally, with walls 1m thick.

NG 746 211 Rectangular Structures
Situated on the southern side of the Kylerhea road at a height of 257m OD are three rectangular structures. All three structures are built into the hillside on the southern bank of a small burn. The largest measures 3m NW SE by 2m NE SW internally, with a wall 1m thick. The other two measure 2m by 2m and 2m by 1m internally, both with walls 1m thick.

NG 740 214 Rectangular Structure
Immediately by the north side of the Kylerhea road at 244m OD is...
a rectangular stone-built structure measuring 3m by 2.5m internally, wall 0.75m wide and 0.5m high.

NG 746 211 Circular Structure
Situated immediately by the north side of the Kylerhea road at 244m OD lies a circular structure, partly robbed, with internal upright slab facing. Measures 4m internally with a 1m wide wall.

NG 746 210 Stone Mound
Situated on the south side of the Kylerhea road at a height of 251m OD. The remains of an enigmatic stone structure connected by a rubble stone wall to a large irregular earth and stone mound, measuring approximately 5m by 5m by 1m high.

NG 746 209 Square Stone Setting
Situated on the north side of the burn at a height of 240m OD. A square setting of large boulders enclosing an area 2m by 2m internally. On the hillside above, and to the east, is a large depression on a natural platform. Reminiscent of a filled-in mine shaft.

NG 748 210 Rectangular Structures
To the south of the Kylerhea road, at a height of 246m OD by a burn is a rectangular structure measuring 8m NS by 3.5m EW internally, the walls are 0.75m thick. The door is in the east wall and facing the burn.

A second rectangular structure lies 25m to the west, built into the hillside. Measuring 4m EW by 2m NS internally with walls 0.75m thick. The door lies at the east end of the south wall.

NG 731 216 Sub-rectangular Structure
Situated between the Kylerhea road and the burn, and on a gently sloping, grassed area, at a height of 185m OD.

A stone structure with rounded ends. It measures 6m by 3m externally with walls 0.75m thick. The door is in the centre of the NW side.

NG 731 215 Stone Chute
On the south bank of the burn at a height of 185m OD. A cutting has been made into the 45° slope of the hillside. The sides of this cutting have been revetted with stone, forming a chute which drops directly into the burn: much tumble stone lies around.

NG 735 213 Sub-rectangular Structure
On the south bank of the burn at a height of 200m OD is a sub-rectangular stone-built house of two compartments and with rounded ends. The door lies on the north side of the west compartment. The house measures 7m by 3.5m externally with walls 1m thick.

A possible turf structure lies 5m to the north measuring 3m by 2m externally.

NG 736 212 Turf Structures
On the south bank of the burn at a height of 200m OD are two sub-rectangular turf-built structures. The largest is built into the north side of a natural mound and measures 5m by 4m externally with walls 1m thick.

The second lies 10m to the NW and is 4m by 3m externally.

NG 739 212
On the north bank of the burn, at a height of 207m OD are two sub-rectangular turf-built structures. One being 5m by 4m externally with walls 1m thick. The second being 60% washed away by a burn but having walls 0.75m wide.

NG 737 213
On the north bank of a burn, near where a tributary burn joins from the north, and at a height of 200m OD is a group of five sub-rectangular turf-built structures. Varying in size from 5m by 4m down to 4m by 3m externally with walls 0.75m–1m thick.

NG 736 213
On the north bank of the burn at a height of 200m OD is a group of five sub-rectangular turf-built structures varying in size from 5m by 4m down to 3m by 2m externally with walls 0.75m–1m thick.

NG 730 216 Circular Structures
Situated on the north bank of the burn at a height of 185m OD. A circular building 4m internal diameter with walls of stone and turf construction 1m in thickness. Half washed away by the burn.

NG 726 201 Settlement
On the eastern bank of the stream and adjacent to the modern fence-line, at a height of 244m OD is a group of five small stone structures on small mounds, ave 3m by 1.5m internally with walls 1m in thickness.

Two stackstanes lie adjacent.
A larger building (internally 4m NW SE by 2.5m NE SW) has walls 1m in width and entrance at the mid-point of the NE long wall. From this side low walls enclose a small yard.

NG 733 203 Structure, Annex
A slight elevation surrounded by bog on the south slopes of Alt Coire Nan Cuilean and between two burns at a height of 274m OD. An ovoid structure with an internal diameter of 4m, and a drystone wall. 1m thickness, 0.5m in height. Entrance is from the SE.

Abutting to the SW is a sub-rectangular structure with internal dimensions of 3m within a wall 1m thickness, 0.3m in height. Entrance is from the west.

NG 759 172 Hut Circles
1000m SW of Port Aslaig on a sheltered shelf 100m E of Alt Caillie at a height of 450ft OD there is a well-preserved hut circle. It measures 5.5m in internal diameter with walling 1.0m wide faced both inside and outside with large stones. The entrance is to the SE.

Sits at height of 135m OD. Internal diameter measured out at only 5m.

A second circle was noted 25m to the south with an internal diameter of 4m, within a 1m thick wall. A third circle measuring 3m internal diameter within a wall 1m thick lay on the lower of 3 cultivation terraces lying downslope and to SE of the above two hut circles.

NG 785 193 Linear Mound
On the SE side of the path from Kylerhea to Kinloch, and at a height of 600m OD lies a mound a little over 6.10m in length and aligned 11° W of N. It lies amidst bracken, tucked into the side of the slope below the track, with its southern terminal marked by an upright stone. A similar stone, now fallen appears to have sat at the N end. The sides of the mound are revetted with flat inclined slabs, of which nine (ave 0.7m in width) lie along the W side.

The top is capped with flat slabs. This monument lies on a steep rocky slope, below, a field boundary runs downs to Dunan Ruadh with an enclosure on its NE side, field systems of rig and furrow lie across the terrace to the SE.

Excavated by Siege & Lochalsh Museums Service in 1989, and shown to have been either a very disturbed grave, or a revetment to the nearby path.

NG 767 178 Settlement
Situates in a sheltered coire, facing the sea to SE many at a height
HIGHLAND

of between 30–85m OD small lazy bed plots with adjacent houses, field boundaries and numerous pathways.

The houses range from 8m by 3m internally down to 3m by 2m internally with walls mainly 1m thick.

NG 755 176 Circular Structures

By a burn called Allt Caillit (Stream of Ruins) at 180m OD. Three circular structures, 3m internal diameter.

NG 758 174

Situated by a burn called Allt Caillit (Stream of the Ruins) at 152m OD are several circular structures over an area of 2ha. Internal diameters are 3m with walls 1m in thickness.

NG 756 184

Situated in a sheltered coire at 75m OD. 4.5–5ha of clearance containing clearance cairns. At the base of this is a circular structure, 6–7m internal diameter, with a wall varying in width from 2m to 1m. At the head of the clearance are a number of 'Kilda type' 'cleats'.

NG 750 169 Rectangular Structure, Lazy Beds

Situated on the east bank and upper part of Allt Thuill at 130m OD. Rectangular structure with three annexes. Two lie to the west, one to the north. The main structure measures 4m by 4m, within a wall of 0.75m. Room to north is 3m by 3m thick. The annex to the north is 3m by 3m internally within a wall 0.75m in thickness. The two annexes contiguous to the west are open ended to the west and measure internally 4m by 3m and 4m by 2m respectively with walls 0.75m thick. Lazy beds lie by the burn.

A second structure lies 100m to the SE; 3m by 3m internally with walls 0.75m thick. It lies within an enclosing yard wall containing lazy bedding.

NG 751 175

Small sub-circular shieling-type building, at 244m OD. 1.5 by 1.5m internally with walls 0.75m thick. It lies at the rear of a grassy plateau cut by a burn.

NG 758 179

Lying at the entrance to a gorge, from which Allt an Doire-Daraich emerges at c228m OD.

Five small sub-circular 'shieling'-type structures, 1.5 by 1.5m internally, with walls 0.75m thick.

Four lie on the north bank and one on S bank.

NG 760 181

Sheep pen at entrance to a gorge, at 244m OD. 18m NW SE by 5m NE SW, stone built wall 0.5m in width with entrance in the SE end. A twinning pen has been built into the SE corner.

A rectangular turf structure lies 0.75m to the SE, measuring 4m by 2m internally, within a wall 1m in thickness.

NG 764 181

On a hillside overlooking Port Aslaig at 180m OD lies a circular structure, 2.5m internally with walls 1m thick. The door is situated at the SE.

Two annexes (1m internally) lie on the NE side.

NG 764 181

On a hillside above Port Aslaig at 180m OD lie two circular structures, 2m internal diameter with a wall 1m wide. The doors open to the north.

NG 765 182

On a hillside above Port Aslaig at 180m OD. A group of four sub-circular structures, the largest of which measures 4m by 3.5m internally. The smallest measures 2m by 2m internally. The walls are 1m in thickness.

NG 766 182

On a hillside above Port Aslaig at 175m OD. Stone-built circular structure set into the hillside and measuring 4m internally with a wall of 1m thickness.

NG 767 183

Group of two (possibly three) circular structures on the hillside and by the burn above Port Aslaig at 180m OD measuring 3–4m internally with walls 0.75m thick.

NG 779 189

Sited below the path from Kylerhea to Kinloch at 82m OD are four small cleared areas. Each contains a circular structure (3m internal diameter) with walls 1m in thickness, and clearance cairns nearby. No cultivation rigging is visible.

NG 777 188

Field clearance with cairns at 90m OD. Each clearance contains a circular structure, 3m internal diameter with wall 1m wide. One contains a sub-rectangular structure 6m long by 2m wide with an annex 2m by 2m on its SW end. The walls are 1m wide. The door lies at the mid-point of the SE long wall.

NG 774 184 Boat-shaped Structures

Below path to Kylerhea to Kinloch at 90m OD are three boat-shaped structures, 6m SE NW by 3m NE SW. All have stone walls 1m wide, are all end-on to the sea, and face SW. Field boundaries and level platforms lie adjacent.

NG 769 184

Above the path between Kylerhea and Kinloch at 180m OD, and lying in a saddle between rock outcrops is a rectangular structure with rounded corners. It measures 6m NS by 3m EW and is set within a large circular walled enclosure of approximately 1ha.

NG 769 179

On the high tide line in Port Aslaig at 1m OD is a rectangular structure built of dressed stone. It measures 6m NE SW by 3m NW SE internally, and has its door at the mid-point of its SE long wall.

The walls are 1m thick.

NG 779 196 Ovoid Stone Structure

Situated at a height of 190m OD overlooking Kylerhea is a large and ruinous ovoid stone structure. It measures 14m NS along contour by 10m EW and sits on a platform cut back into the hillslope. The wall is 2m in thickness, constructed of orthostat boulders along the front half of the platform with tumbled stone to the rear.

NG 782 197 Settlement, Field Systems

Situated on the hillside overlooking Kylerhea and at a height of between 183m OD and 40m OD.

Numerous sub-rectangular structures, together with some circular structures, stone dykes, earth dykes, and lazy bedding.

NG 784 191 Lazy Beds

Situated all round inland side of Dunan Ruadh, and at a height of 25m OD are approximately 3ha of lazy bedding, contained within a stone dyke. No sign of associated structures.

NG 784 191 Enclosures, Lazy Beds

Situated to the north of Dunan Ruadh, and at a height of 15m OD is a rectangular stone-built enclosure set against an outcrop. It measures 12m NW SE, 6m NE SW internally, within a wall 1m wide. A small plot of lazy bedding lies adjacent to the north.

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NG 784 194
Situated to the north of Dunan Ruadh at a height of 150m OD lies a fragment of lazy bedding covering approximately 0.2ha.

NG 785 196
Situated to the north of Dunan Ruadh at a height of 30m OD are several small patches of lazy bedding. Also a small dyked enclosure containing lazy beds and remains of two subrectangular structures.

NG 787 205 Cairn
Kyleshea At the published site, immediately to the rear of a cottage, there are the remains of a large cairn. The original diameter of the cairn was about 25.0m, but it has been mutilated on the SW side of a cottage, there are the remains of a large cairn. The original diameter of the cairn was about 25.0m, but it has been mutilated on the SW side of the cottage. Also a small dyked enclosure containing lazy beds and remains of two subrectangular structures.

NG 791 231 Settlement
Runcaleach, a depopulated township, overlooking the Kyle of Lochalsh, at about 200 feet OD, consists of about 30 ruined houses, 6 small enclosures or garths.

There are large areas of lazy-bed cultivation along the hill slopes.

NG 780 200 Stone Bowl, Rotary Quern
Excavation work at Kyle-rha-Glenelg revealed a bowl of grey schist, flat bottomed, c7 1/2" diameter, and 3/4" high with rounded sides. It bore grooving similar to some Viking bowls. No other finds were made. The bowl was retained by the finder.

Also upper stone from rotary quern. Found at Kylerhea. Now in Inverness Museum. 985.42.

NG 766 209 Boat-shaped Structure
Situated adjacent to the north side of the Kyleyhea road and at a height of 160m OD.

Boat-shaped building, internally 2m NE SW by 6m NW SE with walls of turf construction, 1m thick.

Adjacent are a number of other turf walls with no coherent pattern.

NG 765 210 Cultivation, Field Clearance Cairns
Situated on the north side of the Kyleyhea road and at a height of 213-244m OD, centred on the above grid reference.

2ha of field clearance with clearance cairns and stone revetted terracing.

NG 767 211 Cairn
On the hillside on the north side of the Kyleyhea road at a height of 220m OD lies a stone cairn, 6m EW by 4m NS and 1 1/2m high with long axis along the contour, built on a natural platform.

NG 767 210 Circular Structure
On the hillside on the north side of the Kyleyhea road at a height of 185m OD is a circular building 4m internal diameter with a stone wall 1.25m thick, standing 1m high. A door 1m wide to SE. The structure is built on a natural platform with a small terraced yard outside the door.

NG 768 210
On the hillside on the north side of the Kyleyhea road at a height of 170m OD is a circular building, 2.5m internal diameter with walls 1m wide, situated on a natural platform. The interior is full of stone tumble/clearance.

NG 769 211
Situated on the hillside to the north of the Kyleyhea road at a height of 210m OD.

The remains of a circular building, 4m internally with walls 1m thick. Constructed of large upright boulders, built on a natural platform.

NG 774 210
Situated on the hillside to the north of the Kyleyhea road at a height of 244m OD.

The remains of a circular structure measuring 4m internal diameter. The wall width is not visible. To the south is an area of cultivation containing three clearance cairns.

NG 775 209
Situated on a hillside to the north of the Kyleyhea road at a height of 136m OD.

The remains of a circular structure with an internal diameter of 3m and walls 1m wide. Constructed of large boulders. To the north and south are appended two small circular annexes, 1m internal diameter. The door lies to the west.

Larger cleared area around this structure containing clearance cairns.

NG 768 210
Adjacent to the north side of the Kyleyhea road and at a height of 145m OD by a burn are three circular structures, 3m internal diameter. The wall width is not visible.

The structures are built on platforms cut into the hill slope.

NG 769 210
On the hillside to the north of the Kyleyhea road at a height of 150m OD.

A circular structure, 5m in diameter, situated on a natural platform.

NG 775 210
Situated on a hillside to the north of the Kyleyhea road, at a height of 145m OD.

Minimum of six circular structures, one of which is isolated, the other five clustering 20m up-slope. Their internal diameter is 3m, and walls 1m thick. Built of large boulders.

NG 776 209
Situated on the hillside to the north of the Kyleyhea road and at a height of between 125m-180m OD.

A cluster of circular structures, 3m internal diameter with walls constructed of large boulders.

Two circular structures are set on platforms cut into the hillside.

One 4m internal diameter, the other 6m internal diameter. Both are very ruinous with walls 1m thick.

NG 777 208
Situated on the hillside to the north of the Kyleyhea road at a height of 105m OD.

A group of circular structures with an internal diameter of 3m and built into the hillslope.

NG 764 209
Situated on the hillside to the north of Kyleyhea road at a height of 210m OD.

A large circular structure 8m internal diameter and walls 1.5m-2m thick, cut into the hillside.

A second large circular structure lies 25m to the west of the above, 5m internal diameter, the wall width is not visible. Associated with platforms and terraces.

NG 766 207
Situated by a burn below (south side) the Kyleyhea road at 85m OD.
A sub-circular stone-built shieling-type building, measuring 2m by 1.5m internally with the wall 0.5m in width. A door on the burn side to the east.

NG 766 208 D-shaped Structure
Situated by a burn below (south side) the Kylerhea road at 105m OD.
A D-shaped structure, 3m NS, 2m EW internally, with the door in the straight side facing a burn.

NG 756 205 Bow-fronted Rectangular Structure
Situated to the south of, and below the Kylerhea road, at a height of 210m OD.
A rectangular structure, 4m EW by 2m NS with a wall 1m thick. The south wall is slightly bowed outwards, with the door in the centre of the south wall.

NG 757 205 Rectangular Structure
Situated to the south of, and below the Kylerhea road at a height of 195m OD.
A rectangular structure, 5m EW by 2.5m NS. The walls are 1m thick with the door in the south wall.

NG 755 205 Situated to the south of the Kylerhea road at a height of 200m OD.
A rectangular structure, 5m NW SE by 2.5m NE SW. The wall is 1m thick with a door in the centre of the NE wall. A small pen, 1m by 0.6m internally is built into the north corner.
There are four small stone-fronted terraces in the corrie 20m to the west.

NG 756 201 Cultivation
Ben Aslak Situated on the northern slopes of Ben Aslak and at a height of 210m OD.
A small area of lazy-bed cultivation (3). No associated structures visible.

NG 756 203 Circular Structures
Beinn Bheag Situated on the NE slopes of Beinn Bheag at a height of 183m OD.
A group of circular structures, 1.5m internally, walls 1m thick. Overlooking headwaters of Kylerhea River.
All very ruinous and overgrown.

NG 757 203 Square Structures
Situated below the Kylerhea road at a height of 183m OD.
Partly collapsed square structures, 3m by 3m internally with walls 0.75m thick and with the door in SE wall.
Square annexe measuring 1.5m by 1.5m internally with walls 0.75m thick attached to NW corner.
A third structure is situated on the crest of a knoll to the NW; size is not visible.

NG 779 200 Ovoid Mounds
Situated at a height of 72m OD.
A loose group of four ovoid mounds, 8m EW (on contour), and 4m NS, 2m in height. All mounds covered with bracken.

NG 785 200 Rectangular Structure
Situated on the shore, south of Kylerhea at a height of 5m OD.
Two large rectangular structures measuring 10m by 4m. One later incorporated into a Fank; the other (20m south) robbed to its foundations; walls are 1m wide.
The remains of a third rectangular structure lies just to the SE of the ruinous structure. Several acres of lazy beds lie to the south along the shore.

NG 782 202 Situated by the shore at a height of 5m OD lies a large rectangular structure measuring 10m by 4m internally, its wall 1m in width. The north gable still stands, the remainder collapsed at time of recording. Remains of two rectangular structures (byres) lie to the south, both 4m by 4m internally and walls 1m thick.

NG 785 203 Situated by the shore at a height of 5m OD lies a ruinous rectangular structure measuring 13m NS by 3.5m EW internally and walls 1m thick. A second rectangular structure abuts the north gable, incorporating this wall as its boundary; 4m EW by 3.5m NS internally with walls 1m thick.

NG 786 208 Enclosure
Situated on the south bank of the Kylerhea river at a height of 5m OD is a stone-walled enclosure, 12m NS by 17m EW internally with walls 1m thick. The entrance is in the centre of the east wall.

NG 784 203 Ovoid Mounds
Situated on the south side of the Kylerhea river at a height of 8m OD are two ovoid mounds measuring 6m NS by 4m EW, 1.5m high. Stone is visible on the surface.

NG 783 203 Rectangular Structure
Situated on the south bank of the Kylerhea river at a height of 20m OD.
A rectangular structure 8m NE SW by 3.5m NW SE internally. The wall measures 0.75m thick with the entrance at south end of SE wall.
A second rectangular structure abuts the SW end; 2m NE SW by 3m NW SE, the wall 0.75m thick. Entered from the SW end of the main building.

NG 783 203 Ovoid Mound
Situated on the south side of the Kylerhea river at a height of 18m OD.
Ovoid mound, 5m by 4m, 0.5m high, covered in bracken.

NG 771 200 Enclosure
Situated by a burn below (south side) the Kylerhea road at 105m OD.
A D-shaped structure, 3m NS, 2m EW internally, with the door in the straight side facing a burn.

NG 754 196 Stone, Turf Structures
On the western bank of the burn at a height of 230m OD is a low circular structure with a diameter of 4m.
On the eastern bank are traces of two turf (?) huts.

NG 715 195 Circular, Rectangular Structures
Situated on the eastern bank of the burn at a height of 244m OD. Rectangular building internally 5m NW SE and 2m NE SW with walls of drystone construction 1m thickness. Entrance at mid-point of narrow wall to NW. An annexe at the northern end of the NE wall measures 1.5m internally. Adjacent to the N is a circular building 4m internal diameter with a wall 1m in width with entrance from the NW.

NG 716 191 Situated at the junction of the Allt an Damhain and Allt an Choin at 244m above OD.
Circular structure, 2m diameter internally with wall 1m thick. Possible entrance on NE side.

NG 713 189 Earth and Stone Boundary Bank
Running between the Allt an Damhain and the modern forestry fence is 100m of earth and stone bank, 3m wide and 1.5m high (part of Kinloch township bounds).
Sponsor: Forestry Commission.
ACHANY GLEN, LAIRG, SUTHERLAND.

Lairg, Achany Glen (Creich and Lairg parish) R McCullagh
Settlement, Landuse Survey

NC 582 055 to NC 582 320 Following the topographic survey related to improvement of the A836 S of Lairg (McCullagh and Dalland 1988), a second phase of the project was undertaken in September 1989. A third phase is planned that will respond to the actual threat of the road works.

A sample of c30% of the 653 monuments recorded in the 1988 survey was examined to establish the criteria by which particular monuments or segments of landscape might be selected for preservation or excavation. The project employed both archaeological and pedological field techniques in order to obtain an objective assessment of each class of monument present and the variation within these classes. The classes of monument present include burial and clearance cairns, burnt mounds, hut circles, rectangular structures, dykes, drove roads, lynchets and terraces.

Initial results of this assessment have revealed serious problems in the interpretation of surface features. The state of preservation of monuments has been shown to have been affected by a wide range of factors including drainage, vegetation, slope and landuse. The most significant and universal factor, however, is the damage caused to archaeological deposits by bracken roots. The latter essentially homogenise any deposits that they penetrate and the damage caused in this way has greatly increased with the spread of bracken cover precipitated by the decline in cattle rearing in recent years.

The archaeological results indicate that most monuments relate to a highly developed prehistoric landscape which is overlain by enclosures and structures of either medieval or post-medieval date. Within the prehistoric phase there is evidence for an evolution in landuse with the development of field systems occurring only latterly.

Analysis of the data obtained in 1989 will primarily be directed towards establishing which of the various investigation techniques are best suited to the individual sites under threat.


Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.
Excavations and watching briefs continued throughout the year. The main development contract began in January and is scheduled to be completed in January 1990. The location of archaeological works has been governed by the building work on the vehicle tunnel, new giftshop, restaurants and toilets. In all cases the extent and quality of the buried archaeological remains surpassed expectations. Discoveries continued to attract considerable media interest, and HBM sponsored an exhibition relating to the discoveries in the royal apartments which reached a large audience.

Area G Guardhouse-Tattoo Store, New Shop

Excavations in 1988 revealed a 7m depth of deposits in this area. These deposits were completely removed to create a new gift shop of four floors. The east end of this area produced evidence of a much larger angle-pointed bastion, the north part of which projected northwards into what is now Princes Street Gardens. This can be dated to the late 15th to early 16th centuries. Evidence was found to suggest that each successive construction phase occurred in direct response to damage caused during the sieges of 1544, 1573, 1640 and 1650.

This bastion contained an inner gateway which allowed the main access road to pass through it, before making a dog-legged turn south to follow the present road line in the east of the Portcullis Gate. Part of the gateway survived in the outer face of the east end wall of the bastion. This can be seen today as a 4m high, infilled, flat pointed archway.

During the 17th century the road line was realigned at a higher level to the south of this area, on the route still in use. This necessitated the infilling of the bastion, which was reduced in size to form the slim-line flanker which survives in plan to this day. An interim phase of parapet, with slop-drain, steps and a pair of blocked gun-loops, was found on the interior face of the E end wall. These features, dating to the first half of the 17th century, were associated with the blocking of the Coal Yard Gateway, and the first major phase of infill dumping. Evidence was produced to indicate that the 'Cromwellian Steps' in the southeast corner of this flanker, were 16th century in origin. The two phases of massive spoil dumps, which raised the levels inside the flanker to that of the new road, are likely to have originated from remodelling of the outer east defences and the new dry ditch.

Area H Mills Mount, West Cut-and-Cover Tunnel Section

Extensions were added to the E, W and N of the 1988 excavations due to widening of the original tunnel specifications. The main aim of these extensions was to recover further evidence of the prehistoric levels revealed in 1988.

At the W end of this area the deposits were 4m in depth, the Roman Iron Age levels sealed 0.5m of anthropogenic deposits containing large quantities of animal bone and charcoal. A sample of the latter produced a radiocarbon date of c800 BC. One sherd of identifiable Bronze Age pottery and a saddle quern were also found. The structural evidence consisted of rough cobbled surfaces, which ran up to a post setting for what appeared to be the E side of a
building, presumed to be an Iron Age round house. This building contained a beaten earth floor with a square stone box-heap. There were finds of animal bones, metal objects and worked stone a whetstone and spindle whorl. Over 80 sherds of native and Roman pottery were found in the limited extended excavations. Numerous soil and environmental samples await analysis.

Areas J and K CO's Stables Yard, New Shop

Further evidence was found of the stone structure reported here in 1988. It is now interpreted as a 16th century inner guardhouse, aligned EW, through which the late medieval road line turned to the south before proceeding W to the base of the Constable's Tower. A latrine for the later guardhouse was built over this in the mid 19th century.

Area L Inner Barrier Forecourt, Eastern Cut-and-Cover Tunnel

Further remains of the Port Guard (c1700) were found to the S of the complex phases of 17th and 18th century inner defences. A ditch, as such, never existed at the Inner Barrier, but rather a set of three massive masonry built pits formed the barrier. These are accurately depicted in a drawing of the castle by Captain John Slezer dating to c1695, at the point where the post-medieval raised road passes first over a timber bridge, then a central lifting bridge and finally over another flat, removable, timber bridge before passing through the Inner Barrier portal.

Area M Coal Yard, Tunnel Entrance

Archaeological excavations here produced the first evidence of the medieval outer defences. A pair of massive ditches, each approximately 15m wide by at least 8m deep, curved around from north to the east in front of the late medieval gateway (Areas G). 14th century pottery was found in primary fills of the inner ditch. These ditches may have enlarged upon earlier defences. Banks are presumed to have been formed from the upcast. The ditches were partially infilled by the construction of the Spur in the mid-16th century. The northern portions finally being infilled when access was realigned in the first half of the 17th century.

The top backfill was cut into by at least 16 graves laid out in rows, with no intercutting. These burials were of young male adults, some of whom were of above average stature. A number of these exhibited signs of healed traumatic injuries. The cemetery is dated to c1650 by which time Cromwell's troops were garrisoned in the Castle.

Area T Blacksmith's Shop, Tunnel Exit

Remains of the Charles II NW perimeter defences were uncovered. Parts of these had been reused c1815 as the foundations for a powder magazine, with a barrack at first floor level. The steps up into the magazine were found intact with ventilators to allow air to circulate beneath the raised floor. A small external structure next to the steps was interpreted as the 'shifting room' where soldiers changed into spark-proof overalls.

Area X Storekeeper's House, Tunnel Exit

The N part of the continuation of the tunnel W from Mills Mount was excavated under the direction of Dr S Driscoll. Substantial remains of the 17th century Storekeeper's House were found to lie intact beneath the Hanovarian Cart Sheds. A fine, stone-built and plaster rendered fire-place was revealed in the E end wall. The construction of the Storekeeper's House, while removing some earlier deposits, did not totally destroy them. Medieval layers which had been observed on Mills Mount were identified. The quality of preservation was such that full scale excavation of the area beneath the shop floor has now been programmed into the work.

The author is pleased to acknowledge the help and cooperation received from James Williamson and Partners, Lilly Construction Ltd and the Edinburgh Castle HBM works squad. Sponsor: SDD HBM.

High Street/Strichen's Close 17th Century Building

NT 260 736 Emergency rescue excavation and survey of E wall of a stone-built, 17th century "land", on a site historically associated with the late medieval Abbot of Melrose.

Parts of this area, known as the "Grants" site, were excavated in 1973–74 and reported [Discovery Excav Scot 1974; Schofield 1975–76, Proc Soc Antq Scot 107, 155–241]. The building had stood until around 1972 when the upper storeys were demolished. This recent investigation recorded part of a vaulted undercroft, with a window and a doorway opening onto Strichen's Close. Traces of earlier timber structures were recorded beneath the construction levels.

The remains have been preserved by the developers, but only after substantial destruction of the rest of the undercroft. This recent work produced the only detailed record of any part of the building. Although only 20% of the total development area had been investigated in 1973–74 the current hotel development proceeded without any level of planned archaeological monitoring. Sponsors: Dancon Ltd and SDD HBM.

Cramond Roman Fort (Cramond parish)

NT 189 769 Exploratory trenching continued to the N of the 1988 excavation [Discovery Excav Scot 1988, 18]. Traces were noted of a late trench, possibly one dug by A & V Rae during the Fort excavation in the late 1950s.

Further building remains were found, on a similar alignment to those previously reported and separated from them by rubbish pits. Below quantities of demolition rubble and pantile, traces of three floors or surfaces were noted; two of these were of a yellow clay base showing patches of wear which exposed an underlying layer of coal dust and shell, and probable clay and turf spread from the Fort rampart lay below the S surface. The third (central) had an upper beaten earth surface above a floor made from tiny pebbles and fragments of crushed pottery set in clay. This area had been laid over a substantially-built drain, running NS. The visible length of this drain was 5m, with two construction phases; the first was of square-cut stones, revetted on the W with very large boulders. A spread of cobbles and oyster shells extended across the N end, after which the drain's sides had been crudely rebuilt with rounded boulders. The capstones were missing at this point, and the drain was overlain by the N clay surface. Roman building stones were incorporated in the drain's covering. Glass and pottery from the trench indicate an 18th century date for the building remains, and iron slag may indicate some minor industrial activity. Large quantities of shells of many varieties indicate the scale of local consumption.

Cramond (Cramond parish) C Hoy Road

NT 192 768 A section through the road cut by the ditch, reported in 1988 has revealed five superimposed road surfaces. Pottery fragments and coins recovered indicate this route to have been in use from the 2nd to the 18th centuries.

A deposit of fine silty sand overlay the original road surface filling the shallow drainage channel running alongside – this was the only evident break in continuity.

Extensive areas of Roman and Medieval cobble lay to the east and west of the road.

On the west side, diverging from the road, was a 17th century trackway heading in the direction of Cramond Kirk.

Dalmahoy Hillfort (Ratho parish) Kaledon Naddair Cup Mark Site

NT 135 669 On exposed rock on summit by triangulation point are at least 5 Cups; outcrops on the W side have natural ovaloid pit marks.

Sponsors: Dancon Ltd and SDD HBM.

LOTHIAN
The buildings had been erected on a large area of cobbles that formed a yard surface at the E end of the excavation trench. Below this yard the ground plans of two timber structures were located. The latter of the two structures was represented by 3 linear beam slots, one of which contained a gilded bronze book clasp, as yet undated.

Further excavation took place on this site between October 1988 and March 1989. The W ends of two timber halls of possibly Anglian date were revealed. These halls overlay an earlier stone surface which sealed two substantial ditches running across the headland. C14 dates of 116 AD-449 AD were obtained from charcoal samples taken from the stone surface.

Excavations at Castle Park, Dunbar continued under the direction of Philip Holdsworth. An extensive gravel surface sealed the remains of a medieval stone rampart which had never been completed. Evidence of two more timber structures was uncovered, one of individual post-hole construction, the other of trench and post construction; both may date to the Anglian period. Sponsors: SDD HBM, E Lothian District Council, National Museums of Scotland, SUAT.

19 High Street
Medieval and Post-Medieval Deposits and Buildings

Inveresk Roman Fort (Inveresk parish)
John H Reid
Roman Pottery, Quemstone, Fragments of Roman Metalwork
NT 342 720 Many fragments of Roman pottery have once more come to light during gravingdigging within the graveyard of St Michael's Kirk which lies within the boundary of the Antonine Fort. These include thirty sherds of Amphora, seven unpatterned sherds of Samian ware, thirteen sherds of Mortaria and thirty-one sherds of Coarse ware, one patterned. Two large fragments of Quemstone and a small corroded mass of Roman ironwork have also been recovered. The ironwork has been radiographed and appears to be segments of an iron chain. The finds are in the possession of the graveyard Superintendent.

Reid’s Pottery (Inveresk parish)
A Hegarty
Pottery Manufactory
NT 345 724 A watching brief and small excavation took place at this Musselburgh pottery site during redevelopment for housing. A factory was established in this position c1807 by William Reid and closed in the 1920s by which time it had changed hands several times. The pottery buildings were subsequently demolished. The base of a bottle-type kiln with 10 stokeholes was uncovered during initial clearance of the site. Judging by stamped bricks in its structure, it was probably built around the turn of the century. Limited excavation on this kiln base showed at least two previous kilns to have occupied approximately the same position. Dumps of stoneware jars and bottles, the most recent products of the factory, were located. Many bisque-fired sherds of the earlier earthenware products were also collected. Sponsors: SDD HBM.

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C A Kelly
Building Walls and Culvert
NT 315 588 A trench was cut for a pipe, south of the south-west corner of the Old Manse. Three metres S of this, a NE corner of a possible building was found under a metre of demolition debris and post-medieval garden levelling soil. The wall was 0.9m thick, of
fine dressed ashlar, with a robbed doorway or window in the north wall one side of which was at the east end against the corner. At the N end of the E wall there were three steps, 0.9m long in the thickness of the wall, descending to the E, where the hollow for a door was visibly cut into the bottom step. Below this was a series of irregular flags overlying a stone lined culvert 0.3m wide by 0.18m deep, which was partially filled with material cleared from the demolition fill. This and the E wall extended for over three metres to the S.

In the orangey clay and rubble demolition debris were seven pieces of shaped sandstone ashlar, including ten voussoirs from an arch, possibly 6m in diameter. A piece of twisted lead from a glazed window was also found with pottery of oxidized fabric.

**Melville Nurseries**  
P C Raisen

**Ring Ditch, Palisaded Homestead and Pair of Ditches**  
NT 315 675 The ring ditch and palisaded enclosure at the site have long been known from air photographs of the area. Re-examination of these, prior to the construction of the Dalkeith western bypass, revealed the existence of a further series of pairs of ditches. The site is adjacent to the Roman fort of Elginhaugh.

**Parallel Ditches**  
Cuttings, opened by machine and completed manually, revealed steep sided ditches, 80cm deep, with some of the segments containing 'ankle breaker' features. Large quantities of the fills were wet sieved during excavation, but no finds were recovered. One cutting exposed a fragment of cobble metalling between the ditches.

The morphology and the absence of finds suggests that these ditches probably represent the fragments of a roadway. The profile of the ditches and their remarkable straightness, which ignore changes of slope, may indicate that they are of Roman date.

**Ring Ditch**  
This consisted of a circular post trench with concentric inner and outer post-hole settings. The outer post setting was 17m in diameter. Within the inner post setting a further series of five post-holes was noted. At the east-facing entrance of the house the post trench turned outwards to form two 'horns' beside each of which a post-hole was revealed. The floor of this structure may have been at a slightly lower level than that of the surrounding land surface.

The building had been demolished and the larger posts uprooted. Large quantities of burnt debris were recovered, all consistent with the burning of a thatched roof. A small quantity of burnt daub was also recovered.

A series of three small hollows with distinctive fills partially underlay, and predated, the latter structure. Their date is unknown.

**Palisade Enclosure**  
This consists of a penannular palisade trench with an entrance causeway on its eastern side. A central, oval depression contains probable house remains while four shallow hollows probably represent ovens or cooking pits. The latter post-date the palisade enclosure. The palisade trench is about 3m wide near its termini, the latter being 5m apart with a single post-hole located between them.

The excavation was still in progress at time of writing.

**Sponsor:** SDD HBM-AOC.

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**WEST LOTHIAN DISTRICT**

**Castle Greg Roman Fortlet** (Kirknewton parish)  
J & P Taylor

**Flints**  
NT 050 592 An area of 25 acres surrounding the fortlet was ploughed for plantation. The ground was walked and a small collection of flint was retrieved including a blade, scraper and two broken possible arrow points. Finds donated to Biggar Museum.

**Sponsor:** Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Midhope Castle** (Abercom parish)  
J K Reid

**Post-Medieval Wall Paintings and a Cobble Yard Surface**  
NT 072 786 During consolidation of the Castle remains and clearance of decayed wood, a series of wall paintings became visible. One was on the second floor of the central room. It occupied the N half of the E wall face. It was a trompe l'oeil of a room with black and white checkered floor tiles, blue walls and arches. The top part was eroded and indistinct.

The other was over the fireplace of the E wall in the tower-house, on the first floor. This was of two red hunting dogs leaping over the fireplace.

Both the Hopetoun Estate and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments were informed. No action was taken and these paintings have been lost.

In the ground south of the Castle, an extensive well laid cobbled surface was located.

**Sponsor:** Hopetoun Estate.

**Niddry Castle** (Kirkliston parish)  
C Kelly

**Medieval Tower-house and Fortalice**  
NT 095 743 Work this year concentrated on the W barmkin wall and interior. Over thirty post-holes of varying shape, size and alignment were found in this part of the site alone. Some of these underlay or lay outside the W barmkin wall. The remains of a
ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

Mesolithic Project.

A full report on the work is available from the contributor. Further work on Islay is planned for 1989.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

Pottery in trenches but nothing earlier than 18th century.

House. Remains of dwellings and cobbled floor cl 3rd century. Some foundation trenches and surrounding area to rear of West Port House.

Castle and heading towards Niddry Farm.

Walls of the 17th century orchard and in turn cut the eroded remains since it was re-cut in the 19th century.

Two hollow-ways, ascend the slope east of the Castle, one from the ford over the Burn at NT 0965 7945, the other from a point more on the east. They are both three metres wide and of varying depth. They meet at NT 0955 7440 and curve round to the south reaching the ford over the Burn at NT 0965 7945, the other from a point more south of Hawk Hill, on the slope descending the slight hillock on the north side of the Niddry Burn, at least ten rigs. These seem to have been about ten metres wide, though damaged by the 17th century landscaping and the embankment for the railway, carrying oil shale.

NT 095 745 On the flat ground on the north side of the Niddry Burn, between the shale bing and the slight hillock are at least seven rigs about four metres wide. These are on both sides of the Burn, since it was re-cut in the 19th century.

Two hollow-ways, ascend the slope east of the Castle, one from the ford over the Burn at NT 0965 7945, the other from a point more on the east. They are both three metres wide and of varying depth. They meet at NT 0955 7440 and curve round to the south reaching the present drive to the Castle at NT 0953 7435. They are cut by the walls of the 17th century orchard and in turn cut the eroded remains of two cultivation terraces on the north east slope of the ridge.

NT 094 7435 West of the Castle is the fragment of a hollow-way five metres wide, aligned roughly west-north-west to east-south-east. It is apparently a fragment of a road passing the south side of the Castle and heading towards Niddry Farm.

Sponsors: COWL (Bathgate), CBT (Edinburgh).

LINLITHgow burgh and parish

West Port House

18th Century Foundations, Cobbles, Pottery

NS 996 770 Site of St Ninian’s Chapel (Edward I). Observed foundation trenches and surrounding area to rear of West Port House. Remains of dwellings and cobbled floor c 18th century. Some pottery in trenches but nothing earlier than 18th century.

Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

ISLAY (Kilchoman parish)

Between 1 and 13 August 1988 a small team of archaeologists engaged in fieldwork on Islay as part of the Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project. A full report on the work is available from the contributor. Further work on Islay is planned for 1989.

Gleann Mor

Mesolithic Flints

NR 233 582 Test excavations were made at the “Sand Quarry Site” (site A) on Gleann Mor (Discovery Excav Scot 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1976) with the intention of defining what was represented by the previously reported lithic material collected from the quarry section. A discrete flint scatter was identified lying just to the south of the quarry and covering an area of c 50 sq m. 4144 pieces of flint and quartz were recovered from an excavated area of 6 sq m including 226 blades, 22 cores and 38 microblades. Analysis of the lithic collection and dating of the site is currently underway.

Ardnave

Bronze Age Cist

NR 294 733 A rescue excavation was made of a bronze age cist exposed by shifting sand at Ardnave for the museum of Island life, Port Charlotte, Islay, following a request from the curator, Margot Perrons. The cist was constructed with four stone slabs and measured c 70cm long, 40cm wide and contained a fill c 40cm deep. It was orientated NE SW. No capping stones were present. There was a small lump of charcoal at the NE end surrounded by a dark stain giving the impression of a cylinder shape. This was interpreted as the remains of a stake.

COLONSAY (Colonsay and Oronsay parish)

Between 28 March and 11 April 1988 a small team of archaeologists engaged in fieldwalking and test excavation on Colonsay as part of the Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project. A full report on the work is available from the contributor. Fieldwork planned for 1989 will make a further examination of these sites.

Machrins

Mesolithic Flints

NR 371 933 A scatter of flints were located in a field of Machrins farm by fieldwalking. The collected material included bladelet fragments, bladelet cores and “horsehead” shaped scrapers.

Scalasalg Hotel

Flints

NR 394 940 Test pitting in the field immediately east of the Scalasalg Hotel located a scatter of flint material concentrated in the north east corner of the field, c 5m OD. The collection included several bladelet fragments, flake fragments, cores and one microlith; a backed bladelet.

Beinn Eibhne

Pit

NR 375 898 A small test excavation was made in the rock shelter in the south face of Beinn Eibhne named Uasbh nan Gobhar. A one metre square trench was excavated in the front and rear of the cave. That in the front immediately exposed beach deposits while the rear trench located a pit, though it remained unclear whether this was a natural or artificial feature.

IONA (Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon parish)

Early Christian and Medieval Monastic Settlement

NM 286 244 Interference by recently completed developments and the prospect of further development work in the vicinity of the Abbey necessitated excavation in four areas. Two of these, immediately NW of the modern coffee house and on the southern bank of Snath a’Mhuilinn immediately opposite Tigh on Easbaig, produced no deposits of archaeological significance.

A section was dug through the fullum bank immediately N of an earlier trench excavated by Charles Thomas. It indicated that the bank was built on a layer of peat and samples of the uppermost layer of peat should produce radiocarbon dates for this segment of the monastic enclosure.
A large area, c10m by 12m, was excavated immediately NW of the abbey buildings, partially overlapping earlier excavations in the area undertaken by Reece (1981). The upper levels consisted of a very thick layer of an artificially made medieval garden soil. The lower levels of the layer produced small quantities of pottery, possibly of English origin, and dating to circa the 15th century. The lower levels also produced several metal objects and a large sample of animal bone.

The location of the flue was not ascertained. The 1st Edition OS map shows the structure unroofed.

About 140m to the ENE is a similar structure 5.5m NNW SSE by 3.6m within walls, much tumbled, 0.9m thick and 0.4m high. There is a doorway in the WSW side wall 3.9m from the SSE end and may have been one in the opposite side wall which now forms part of a field wall. About 2.6m in from the NNW end is a ‘platform’ about 0.6m above the rest of the floor. In the centre of this ‘platform’ is a cleared area possibly the location of the kiln bowl. The location of the flue was not ascertained. Not shown on the 1st Edition OS map this kiln was probably the earlier.

**Coile Ban (Kilninian and Kilmore parish)**

Shielings

NM 419 471 At the mouth of Coile Ban, on either side of the Torloisk to Dervaig road, about 1.5 miles from Torloisk are the remains of eight shielings. One is a rectangular structure, 4m by 2.5m within a turf and stone bank about 2m thick and 0.6m high, the others now represented by oval mounds with ditched areas in their centres, the remains of sub-circular chambers. Four have single chambers, about 2m in diameter; three have two chambers, the diameter of one about 2.5m and of the other 1.5m.

**Bute**

**Nether Ardroscadale Farm** (North Bute parish)

Possible Single Grave Cairn

J McVey, J G Scott

Possible Long Cairn

NS 055 586 Overlooking the raised beach is an approximately rectangular mound of stones, the greater part consisting of a ruined, probably recent walled structure. At the lower S end, facing the sea and beyond the walled structure the mound continues as a cairn of stones, with what appears to be the edge of a large cover slab partially exposed.

**Ambrisbeg Farm** (Kingarth parish)

Large Enclosure

J McVey, D N Marshall, J G Scott

**Scalpsie Bay** (North Bute parish)

Possible Single Grave Cairn

NS 053 584 At the inland edge of the foreshore an exceptionally massive natural boulder has attracted field clearance which may have obscured earlier use as a cairn, to which some (kerb) boulders and a possible cist slab may belong.

**Scalpsie** (North Bute parish)

Possible Single Grave Cairn

J McVey, D N Marshall, J G Scott

**Cotre Ban**

Possible Long Cairn

NS 055 586 Overlooking the raised beach is an approximately rectangular mound of stones, the greater part consisting of a ruined, probably recent walled structure. At the lower S end, facing the sea and beyond the walled structure the mound continues as a cairn of stones, with what appears to be the edge of a large cover slab partially exposed.

**Cup Marked Stone**

NS 050 582 Small slab of schist (c40cm by 25cm) with, at one corner, one cup mark unfinished and the circle for another cup mark pecked out close beside it.

In the Bute Museum.
Scalpsle Bay
Cup Mark
NS 055 588 One cup mark on top of earthfast rock 1.5m high.
Sponsors: Buteshire Natural History Society,
Bute Museum, Rothesay.

Castle Sween (Knapdale parish)
G Ewart
NR 772 778 Two small-scale excavations within the E half of
the courtyard of this late 12th early 13th century stone castle revealed
a sequence of domestic and service ranges, culminating in an
elaborate industrial complex, all of which broadly echoed the
succession of families associated with the site. The original simple
enclosure castle as occupied by the MacSweens until the mid 13th
century may have featured some form of tower-like structure in the
NE corner of the enclosure. The site was then extensively
remodelled under the steward Earls of Menteith, who built two
towers outside the W wall of the primary enclosure, and a stone-built
N range inside (c1262 to 1362). When the site was later occupied by
the MacNells of Gigha on behalf of the Lords of the Isles, a
substantial E range with first floor hall, was built within the courtyard,
to compliment the new NE or ‘Macmillans Tower’ during the 15th
century. Finally, with the discovery of a series of slab-like structures
and ancillary sheds and compounds, it was evident that up to the end
of its active life, under the Earls of Argyll c1650, the E courtyard was
largely cleared of major buildings and the area given over to
industrial usage, probably metal working.
Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Ardentralve (Inverchaolain parish)
E B Rennie
Recessed Platform
NS 0250 7580 This Platform was excavated and reported upon
in Discovery and Excavation 1988, p 23. Carbon from a post-hole
has been dated. The date is as follows –
UB 3075 Radiocarbon age 912 80 BP
1 Sigma Calibration AD 980 – 1270
Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological Society.

SURVEY AND EXCAVATIONS
Circular Depressions (pitsteads)
Circular depressions about 1.5-2m are continually being noted in
woodland, on the moors, and frequently near boulderies. It was
thought that they might be ‘pitsteads’ ie the hollows where charcoal
was made for a folk craft before the Industrial Revolution. The three
hollows indicated above were excavated. Evidence of burning and
charcoal was found in all of them.

Eas A’Chaille (Dunoon and Kilmun parish)
NS 1600 7860 At Eas A’Chaille an area on the edge of the ‘pit’
was black with charcoal where, it was suggested, the charcoal had
been ‘bagged’.

Sunfield (Strathlachlan parish)
NS 0326 9720 (NS 09 NW 7) At Sunfield the depression was
within 2m of a ‘bloomery’. Charcoal, slag metal, and evidence of
heat were found in the pit:

Fearnoch (Inverchaolain parish)
NS 0220 7695 At Fearnoch a large amount of charcoal and
unidentified material which could be slag metal or ‘ash’ came from
the bottom of the pit which had been baked hard.
The evidence from these small ‘excavations indicates that
these depressions may be ‘pitsteads’.

Scotchish (N Knapdale parish)
Mrs B Hasler and Mrs A M Kahane
Piece of Worked Stone
NR 755 879 Found when digging potatoes on the N side of
Scotchish Farm, a roughly broken-off piece of worked stone
measuring 20cm by 12.5cm. There is a large chip out of the lower left
side and at the right end of the top edge half of a circular hole, 2.5cm
in diameter, which has been drilled through the stone. Thickness
varies from 3.5cm along the straight right-hand side, tapering to
a fine edge along the left. The back is flat, and this, together with the
hole, suggest that it might once have been part of a quern. In
the possession of the finder, Mrs B Hasler, Scotchish Farm.
Sponsor: Nat Hist and Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll.

Lochcarr (Kilmichael and Glassary parish)
P Fane Gladwin
Cup and Ring Carving
NR 921 896 Approximately 450m SW of the small chambered
cairn (NR 924 899, Argyll Inventory vol 6, no 20), on the top of a
square shaped boulder with a flat top 1.5m by 2m two closely placed
cups surrounded by 3 rings, the innermost being egg-shaped. The
outer ring is 20cm in diameter. The carving is much weathered but
quite clear when the sun is low.
Sponsor: Nat Hist and Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll.

Minard (Kilmichael Glassary parish)
Flint Scraper
NR 956 938 A well-made flint scraper was found in the garden
approximately 15m from the spot where a leaf arrowhead was found
some years ago. Scraper made from good quality grey flint, no
cortex, 3.5cm by 3cm. In possession of Mr J Bell, the finder, at 4
Scotnish Cottages.
Sponsor: Nat Hist and Antiq Soc of Mid Argyll.

Achnasavail (Saddell and Skipness parish)
G Siggins
Iron Age and Later Occupations in Riverbank
NR 792 386 There have been no developments at parts ‘A’ and
‘C’ (Discovery Excav Scot 1986-88) but in October 1988 rough
weather with flooding completely covered ‘B’ with sand almost
leveling it with the field that overlies the occupations. At the same
time new features appeared in section in the riverbank on a third side
of the field where a large promontory had been washed away the
previous spring. ‘D’. These consist of a v-shaped pit of brown soil
with some charcoal and a few stones; a 3m long horizontal band of
irregular depth containing charcoal scatters and pockets, and a very
dense scoop-shaped deposit of blackened soil with large pieces of
charcoal and projections above and below as if wooden stakes had
been burned in situ. There is also an intrusion of soft red clay some
2m wide at its top which interrupts the otherwise undisturbed layers
to the terrace material. Though this appears natural (red clay occurs in
quantity further down river and was used for various purposes in the
recent past), flecks of charcoal can be seen on close inspection
throughout the deposit and a substance like slightly hardened clay
runs through it in two places to the bottom where it spreads as if
poured and set. Small finds at ‘D’ include a few fragments of iron and
some slag plus other evidence of iron making activity and a shred of
worn, buff-coloured pottery. From shallow water where ‘B’ and ‘D’
conjoin the upper stone of a rotary quern was retrieved, much
waterworn but complete with hopper and handle hole. It was
supported on its edge against a heavy stone block which has one flat
surface – possibly a saddle quern. On a gravel bank in front of ‘B’ a
wedge-shaped fragment of a possible spindle quern was also found,
putting of iron still in place at what would have been the centre.

Crusay (Saddell and Skipness parish)
Possible Monastic Remains
NR 831 514 Walling below the standing at Crossox Farm,
possibly remains of Crusay, an Augustinian foundation.
Lag Kilmichael (Seddell and Skipness parish)
Sub-rectangular Enclosure
NR 786 408 Sub-rectangular enclosure on a near-island formed by a loop in the Kilmichael river, a tributary of the Carru Water. Stonework substantial, up to 1m high in places. Entrance on S. Enclosure lies EW, occupies all available land. Signs of buried foundations at E end. Well outside, possibly stone-lined. Natural causeway with track leads from E corner to top of river terrace, where there is possible burried masonry.

Lephinchapel (Strathlachlan parish) E B Rennie
Platform 45 of the Lephinchapel (south) Group
NR 962 895 This Platform was fully excavated in June. The post-holes, the floor, and two opposing entrances of a round timber-framed structure were uncovered. The diameter of the floor measured 7.5m; the overall diameter including the outer wall posts was 10.25m. Four rings of posts were found — via the inner ring of roof support sockets, a ring of small sockets which suggested a partition surrounding the living area, and inner and outer perimeter rings which enclosed the front and back banks of the Platform. The sockets of these two rings were paired, suggesting that the posts were tied across the front and back banks. No artefacts were discovered, but there was a central feature which might have been a hearth. A little charcoal was collected which may be used for dating. After the structure had been abandoned for a long period of time, the floor again was used, at least twice and probably three times, for the making of charcoal. At their first visit the charcoal burners had stripped the surface and uncovered the primary hard floor as a base for the fire.

Sponsor: Cowal Archaeological Society.

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE

Dunstaffnage Castle (Kilmore and Kilbride parish) John Lewis Wall, Fireplace, Midden, Passage, Clay Floor NM 882 344
Introduction
Dunstaffnage Castle, which dates from the mid-13th century (RCAHMS 1975, 198), stands near the mouth of Loch Etive, c5km NE of Oban, Argyll. In a style typical of those castles erected along Scotland's western seaboard during the late 12th and 13th centuries, Dunstaffnage covers the entire summit of a rock outcrop. However, although this enhanced the stronghold's defensive capabilities, it left little or no scope for its future expansion.

Other than at the entrance through the E curtain, the external view of the castle has changed little since the 13th century. Modifications within the courtyard, however, are more noticeable, the most obvious of these being the possibly 17th century remodelling of the NW range.

Excavation
Excavation in 1987 and 1988 revealed three openings (each blocked with masonry) piercing the inside face of the basement of the large, circular N tower (the donjon). On the N side was a window, sealed with coursed rubble; on the east a doorway that may have led into a passage within the thickness of the E curtain; and, on the S, a doorway backing onto the fireplace in the north gable of the east range (Discovery Excav Scot 1988, 1989).

As an extension of this programme, excavation was renewed in 1989 with the aim of determining the relationships between the N tower and the E range, during the castle's early occupation and following its later modifications. This involved the removal of the 17th to 18th century fireplace (RCAHMS 1975, 200) and the excavation below the hearth and within the northern half of the E range.

East Range
Within the 8.0m EW by 7m NS trench a thin layer of turf and topsoil overlay 0.30–1.3m of rubble, roofing slates, brick fragments, mortar, clay patches and dark humic soils, containing butchered mammal bones, pottery and glass fragments. The 19th century dates ascribed to many of the artefacts suggest that much of this debris was derived from the demolition of the castle's NW range which was occupied into the present century.

Although excavation is incomplete, three structural phases have been identified in this area.

Phase 1
The earliest structure, in the NE corner of the range, comprised a few courses of a rubble-built wall (F211), faced with split boulders of schist. On the evidence of its alignment, F211 has been equated with the wall whose foundations were uncovered within the N tower (Discovery Excav Scot 1989) and which may have served as a temporary defence during the early years of the castle's construction. At some stage (probably still in the 13th century) the wall was demolished and replaced by the massive, extant E curtain.

Phase 2
The east range, measuring c12m by c6m, probably comprised a first-storey hall over a basement, whose function has yet to be determined but which probably contained service accommodation.

In contrast to the building's E wall (the 6m high and 3m wide east curtain), the W wall survived only as a 1.30m wide rubble foundations which petered out onto bedrock, c4.0m from the N tower. From this point the bedrock showed pronounced signs of wear for a distance of c1.20m, suggesting a basement-level entrance.

Further evidence of primary structures and occupation await future excavation.

Phase 3
At some stage the basement was sub-divided by a clay-bonded, rubble partition wall (F206), which was partially exposed at the southern limit of the trench. A clay floor within the N chamber did not extend as far as the E or N walls, possibly because of 20th century attempts to expose and point the walls' masonry. Traces of probable occupational debris, overlying the floor, have yet to be investigated.
**SURVEY**

**Cup and Ringmarked Rocks**

Further field work has been carried out in the vicinity of known sites and additional markings have been recorded. The survey details have been forwarded to RCAHMS, and a summary is provided here.

**Barrackan 2** (Craignish parish)

NM 787 040 2 cupmarks on outcrop 9m S from published site.

**Eurach 1** (Kilmartin parish)

NM 848 010 On the lower rocky ridge (1B) an additional cup with one ring and traces of a second. To SE of 1A, in next field is an outcrop, 1C, with 3 cups in a row.

**Ford 6**

NM 8674 0387 Relocated. 5m to 20m S of Forestry Commission road, covered with soil. Part exposed showed several cups and rings.

**Kilmichael Glassary** (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

NR 858 935 Low outcrop with 5 cups, the biggest surrounded by the faint remains of two rings. 15m E of No 2.

**Torblareen 2A** (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

NR 862 943 5m S of the main outcrop is a low area of rock with four cups.

**SURVEY**

**K Naddair, F Brown, J Tindal, L Lees**

Cup Marked Rocks

Below is a much abbreviated summary of a report, forwarded to NMRS, with additional information relating to known cup marked rock sites.

**Achnabreck** (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

NR 857 906 14 cups, the largest 8cm diameter by 5cm deep.

NR 860 903 A large flat outcrop which disclosed 35 cup marks (2 with gapped rings; 4 with tails; and 2 connected together by a semi-circular flow-line).

NR 862 904 A small lump outcrop which has in total 14 cups on it (6 on flattish top, 3 on steep SW sloping part which also has a line of 5 near its foot).

NR 862 903 2 cups (1 tailed also has a ring around it with a tail from that going in the opposite direction).

NR 862 903 Smooth undulating rock-surface features 35 cups (1 cup with tail having 3 rings around it; and 1 large shallow cup having 1 ring around it).

NR 864 903 A small lumpy knoll of hard rock, 1 cup mark surrounded by a gapped ring.

**Ballygowan**

NR 816 977 Panel A: 44 cups; Panel B: 20 cups, one surrounded by 3 tiny cups forming a ring around it; Panel C: 28 cups.

NR 818 976 On the eastern side of a low outcrop ridge (SE of Tyness Cottage) was revealed 20 yards of almost continual rock-panels bearing— Panel A: 33 cups; Panel B: 76 cups; Panel C: 92 cups; Panel D: 34 cups; Panel E: 7 cups plus 4 oval shaped grooves. Turf replaced on all panels.

**Stockavullin** (Kilmartin parish)

NR 825 981 50 yds NE of N end of village is undulating upward sloping ridge bearing on Panel A (lowest): 32 cups; Panel B: 17 cups; Panel C: 6 cups and an axe-shape; Panel D (top): 11 cups.

**Precista** (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

NR 831 970 A rough outcrop which bears 14 cups.

**Polnalloch** (Kilmartin parish)

NR 815 963 Three panels, over 40 cups.

**Glassavaar** (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

Cup-marked Cat Cover, possible

NM 884 014 Forming the top corner of the nearest field wall to the farm on its NW side is a possible cist cover with 3 cup marks and two shallow rectangular recesses.

**Kilmichael Glassary** (Kilmichael Glassary parish)

NR 858 935 This known site revealed 27 cups.

**Cleugh** (Kilmore and Kilbride parish)

Mrs M Kay Dun

NM 876 257 A turf-covered wall from 0.9m to 1m in height and thickness in an elevated position approximately 300m west of Cleigh House. Oval in shape with diameter increasing from 8m to 9.5m. The ground drops away on one side only, providing not a good defensive site. Sponsor: Lom Archaeological & Historical Society.
It is still difficult to come to any firm conclusions about the use of the earthwork as the only other find which was made in this season’s digging was an iron object as yet unidentified. Some stone foundations were discovered, but as yet no firm conclusion has been reached about their purpose apart from those near the lip of the earthwork, which seem to be the foundations of a rampart. There also appears to be a post-hole located near the NW comer of the trench, likely to be part of a palisade.
Sponsors: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

KILMARNOCK & LOUDEN DISTRICT

Buiston Crannog (Kilmours parish)  B A Crone
Palisades, Planks
NS 416 433 A 15m square was opened in the NW area of Munro's 1881 excavation area. Three roughly concentric palisades were revealed.
The outer, roughly 16m in diameter, consisted of small untrimmed oak stakes set at irregular intervals. In the S segment the stakes were lined by large morticed oak planks, still in situ but very badly decayed. The middle palisade, some 13.5m in diameter, consisted of large squared oak piles placed at regular intervals of roughly 1.2m. A “platform” of radially aligned timbers lay within and abutted this palisade. Only a short segment of the inner palisade was revealed and this appears open in plan.

HAMILTON DISTRICT

Cadzow Earthwork (Hamilton parish)  E Archer, B Henderson
Coin, Foundations, Post-hole
NS 734 534 Further excavation work took place on the earthwork at Cadzow in order to resolve the date of its construction. During this season's work a silver denarius of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius was found.

BUISTON CRANNOG, by KILMAURS, KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN, STRATHCLYDE.
A large stone-built hearth filled with ash was found inside the inner palisade. To the NE of the hearth the ash spilled over onto an area of paved stone, much of it fire-shattered. A well-made plank floor abutted the hearth on its NW edge, dipping steeply to the NW, presumably because of subsidence in the underlying deposits in that area. The floor is sealed by at least 15cm of brown peat and has been only partially exposed. It seems likely, therefore, that well-preserved habitation deposits may be recovered in the northern half of the crannog. To the S previous excavations have removed all the habitation layers and the crannog substructure was immediately exposed once the topsoil was removed. This consists of large trunks, branches and bundles of bushwood laid down in parallel groups set at right angles to each other.

**CLYDESDEALE DISTRICT**

**Westruther Burn** (Cambus parish) L J Masters

NT 0249–NT 0250. Lying between the previously surveyed areas of cairnfields on Greens Moor (RCAHMS Inventory no 60 and Association of Certified Field Archaeologists) and Horse Law (RCAHMS Inventory no 64) are additional groups of small cairns, totalling 130. Most are small, less than 3.0m diameter and low in elevation. They lie on present day distinctly marginal land, and may represent a short-term land uptake between the more substantial field systems on Greens Moor and Horse Law. One substantial BA round cairn and a grass covered mound, both previously recorded, lie within the survey area.

**Auldhill Portencross** (West Kilbride parish) G J Ewart

**Calmgryffe Hill** (Pettinain parish) Joan & Phil Taylor

NS 943 417 An area of 80 acres of ground ploughed for plantation on the northeast face of Calmgryffe Hill was walked. Only a few chert flakes were found. The underlying geology, being thick boulder clay, the area would have been useless for any agricultural activity of the past.

**Caim, Prehistoric Finds**

**Clowburn Quarry** (Pettinain parish) E Archer, G Hamilton

NS 947 415 While carrying out the above survey the excavated site of the caim was examined, (see Discovery Excav Scot 1987, 46). Flakes of flint and chert were found, also eighteen jet disc beads (beside a possible burial, information unobtainable from SDD HBM). Finds and information passed to the Royal Museum of Scotland. (See previous entries and next entry – Ed.)

**Cairnfield**

**Clowburn Quarry** (Pettinain parish)

NS 947 414 Work has resumed on this site, which was partially excavated by a team initially under the direction of Peter Hill and then by Ms Clarke. The dig was then abandoned due to cash restraints and impending destruction. The quarry owners however had left the caim alone and investigations were renewed in 1989.

During the present investigations 15 more pieces of a conical coal necklace were found; these will make a useful addition to those found during the previous excavation. As well as these a number of fragments of late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery have been found. Only stone artefacts have been found and these include a couple of flakes of Arran pitchstone, some flint and some worked green quartzite. Currently what appears to be a cremation pit is being excavated, this has been found to contain some small fragments of burnt bone, charcoal, a dummy arrowhead and a flake struck off a green polished handaxe as well as several pieces of Neolithic pottery. (See previous two entries – Ed.)

**Continuing Education, Certificate in Field Archaeology**

**NS 178 491** The previous excavations (1987 and 1988) indicated that the medieval presence on this multiphase fortified site consisted primarily of a hall-like, mainly timber building, within a stone-built rectangular rampart. The 1989 season showed however, that this layout was in fact the last in a possible series of lordly residences dating from the 13th and 14th centuries. It is now apparent that the stone rampart surrounding the hall was originally a form of hall-house with garderobe tower at its NW corner, generally similar to other West Highland types of the 13th and 14th centuries. There was evidence that the subsequent hall was built on a new, raised platform within the denuded remains of the hall-house, possibly to facilitate post-hole and slot construction.

**Sponsors:** National Museums of Scotland, South of Scotland Electricity Board.

**Biggar Common** (Biggar Libberton parish) A Sheridan

NT 00 38 (area) Fieldwalking in 1987 by the Lanark and District Archaeological society following ploughing for commercial forestry produced evidence for neolithic and later prehistoric activity on Biggar Common. Surface finds included Western Neolithic pottery and worked flint, chert and pitchstone, occurring both as a general scatter and with concentrations. Several round cairns and a long mound were also discovered. One round cairn, excavated in 1988, produced sherds of Food Vessel in a secondary position and a handled Beaker accompanying an assumed pt inhumation (no traces of body left) centrally under the cairn. A long mound nearby was partially excavated in 1988; no meaningful structural evidence to support an interpretation as neolithic short long barrow was found. Work on this planned to continue late 1989. (See next entry – Ed.)

**Sponsor:** SDD HBMD.

**Glenochar** (Crawford parish) Tam Ward

NS 946 139 A metal detecting sweep of all areas within and surrounding the farm complex was carried out as part of the overall
enquiry here. All objects were retrieved including modern items. A total of 95 articles were found, including a range of coins, buckles, lead weights and gun shot and iron horse shoes. The majority of the finds are dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. All items are accurately recorded and plotted on the site plans.

Castle House, Byres, Farm Buildings

The buildings to the south of the main house are completely excavated. One byre had been adapted for use as a blacksmith workshop, the actual arv was retrieved (early 18th century). The other main byre has an earlier floor surface beneath the present one, the sequence being early 17th century followed by dump material containing pipe bowls of 1680-1710, followed by the existing byre remains. A trench was cut on the E side of the main house to expose the basal course of the wall, to facilitate restoration of the castle house and gives an additional 1 metre of height to the wall. A further four Elizabeth I sixpences from a hoard were found, the latest being 1593.

Current work is exposing another byre, the fourth, with typical central grip or drainage channel. Another season’s work is planned. Sponsors: Biggar Museum Trust, Lanark & District Archaeological Society, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Glenageith (Crawford parish)
Castle House, Farm Complex
NS 947 166 A metal detecting sweep of all areas within and surrounding the farm complex was carried out as part of the overall enquiry here. All objects were retrieved including modern items. A total of 69 articles was found including coins, buckles and lead gun shot. The majority of finds are dated to the 17th century. All items are accurately recorded and plotted on the site plans.

Westhall (Dunsyre parish)
Tower House
NT 048 472 As part of an environmental clean up in the farmyard of Westhall the small tower was cleared of some 3m of debris, which proved to have been early 20th century dump material.

The ground floor had been divided into two pigsties. The foundations of a 16th century turnpike stair survive on the NW wing where the entrance also is located. The vaulted basement had originally been divided into a northern and southern chamber, evidence of this is a door rebate into the vaulted roof of the west wall. On the S gable an original slit window partially survives, splaying through the 0.8m thick wall.

On the wall immediately above, the position of a fireplace is evident. The total internal area is 3.3m by 4.4m. Parts of the N and E walls are clearly not original. The walls stand to a maximum height of 4.5m, the vault springing almost at ground level was 2.5m high and the long E and W walls are 1.2m thick.

Little history of the tower is known and no significant artefacts were retrieved. Sponsors: Lanark & District Archaeological Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

Biggar (Bigger parish)
Find, Coin
NT 038 375 A sixpence of Elizabeth I, 1568 found in garden of The Camb, Biggar. Donated to Biggar Museum.
Wishart Arch, Cowgate  
Medieval Town Wall and Port  
NO 4069 3072 Excavation around the foundations of the arch and walls adjacent to the south showed that the standing walls date to the late 18th century and later. However, these and 17th century foundations respect an earlier boundary, probably the line of the town wall. It seems the Wishart Arch is on an authentic site of the East Port. 
Sponsor: Tayside Regional Council, SUAT.

ANGUS DISTRICT

Ruthven (Ruthven parish)  
Quernstone  
NO 290 492 Complete quernstone, discovered in 1987. Probably Roman 1st century AD and if so, contemporary with the nearby Roman fort at Carden. Ploughed out of a field. 
Museum Accession Number F1989.10. 
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Balquhan (Fern parish)  
Quernstone  
NO 489 624 Quernstone of old red sandstone, found at Balquhan. Pear-shaped with 2 holes, one at the tip and the other in circular depression in middle of quern. Retained by finder. 
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Mains of Melgund (Aberlemno parish)  
Bronze Age Cist  
NO 536 563 In May 1986, the skeleton of an adult and child were found in a short cist. These were accompanied by a food vessel. The adult was male, about 30 years old at death and exhibited a vertebral column pathology. The child of unknown sex was between 7–9 years old at death. The food vessel was the globular bowl type of the Irish-Scottish series with food residue inside - probably barley and honey. Round the cist was a concentration of rounded stones and skeletons are with Dr Margaret Bruce, Pathology Department, Aberdeen University. 
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Newtonmill, Near Brechin (Stracathro parish)  
Two Arrowheads  
NO 603 641 Found in 1988 in river gravel at Keithock Mill. One is of chert, and quite finely barbed and tanged; the other is of volcanic material and is leaf-shaped and tanged. 
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

ARBR OATH

Guthrie Port (Arbroath and St Vigeans’ parish)  
Wells  
NO 641 413 Two wells were discovered during construction work on a site adjacent to Guthrie Port. Well 1 was constructed of dressed red sandstone blocks, backed with rubble. The pit, roughly 2m across, was lined with clay. A fragment of 18th century bottle glass was recovered from the clay lining. A second well, constructed of beach boulders and pebbles, was located 70m to the S of Well 1. 
Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

Abbey Almonry Lands  
2 Wells, House Foundation and Fireplace  
NO 643 413 In July 1989, during building developments, 2 wells were discovered, one pebbled lined, the other sandstone. Both are post-medieval, the former probably domestic, the other municipal. A house foundation with a fireplace with 19th century brick lining was also uncovered. Surface finds and finds from trial trenches included some animal bones and teeth, pottery and glass and clay pipe fragments and many metal objects – coins, thimbles, pins, buttons, lead seal and buckles. 
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Carlingheugh Bay (Arbroath and St Vigeans parish)  
Flint Flake  
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Montrose (Montrose parish)  
Arrowhead  
NO 713 593 Leaf-shaped arrowhead of dark flint, discovered in garden soil at 27 Panter Crescent, Montrose. Retained by finder. 
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Scurdynes (Craig parish)  
Polished Stone Axe  
NO 733 567 In September 1988 a polished stone axe of Hornblende (?) schist was found near Montrose Ness Lighthouse. 
Museum Accession Number M1989.3. 
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Fletchefield (Kirriemuir parish)  
Souterrain Settlement  
NO 404 519 A trial excavation was carried out with the primary aims of locating the souterrain and evaluating the likelihood of surface occupation surviving adjacent to it. An area 9m by 9m was opened. The ploughsoil was c30cm deep, and the plough had scored the subsoil and the top surviving course of souterrain walling. The subsoil was sand and gravel and drained well. At the W end of the area the souterrain was located, close to its probable entrance. The fill was completely removed from the part exposed. The walls, well preserved, exhibited typical souterrain construction technique. A small alcove, 55cm high by 30cm wide, topped by a lintel, was built into the foot of the eastern wall. As the souterrain curved away from its entrance, its width increased from 1.2m to 1.7m, and its depth, from surviving wall top to stone paving, from 0.9m to 1.2m. The bottom half of the fill had accumulated in distinct layers, suggesting that the souterrain had been left roofless for some time, before the remaining top half of the fill, which was very mixed, was deposited. 
At the east end of the area opened, stratified deposits survived in a (probably) artificially levelled platform scooped into the slope of the ground. This extended beyond the excavation area. Here, a layer containing much burnt material overlay a “cobbled” surface. Unfortunately, no stratification survived between this feature and the souterrain. 
Finds included a small pottery sherd, a corroded iron object and a strip of bronze. It is hoped to continue next year. 
Sponsor: Forfar Academy.
PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

PERTH burgh & parish
Baptist Church, Tay Street
Post-Medieval Harbour and Canal

NO 120 233 Two phases of stone-built harbour works were excavated, with associated and later pavements, buildings and stone-drains.
Sponsor: SUAT, SDD HBM, MSC.

St Catherine’s Road
Trial Excavation
NO 112 237 Trial excavations in area of St Catherine’s Hospital and possible clay pits. Negative results.
Sponsor: SUAT, SDD HBM, MSC.

10 Blackfriars Street
Cultivation
NO 118 238 Post-medieval cultivation features in NE suburb of burgh.
Sponsor: MSC.

Scott Street
Jonathan Burrows
Medieval Town Defences, Wells
NO 117 234 A 20m by 7m trench aligned EW parallel to South Street. There was no evidence of Candlemaker’s Close or of any medieval buildings. A 6m to 8m wide and 2m deep ditch was discovered running NS across the site; this is possibly the early medieval western boundary of Perth, part of which was discovered under the Meal Vennel in 1983. Two wells were discovered within the ditch, one of which was a barrel well from the 15th century.
Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

St John’s Kirk, St John Street
D R Perry
Medieval Parish Church
NO 1197 2353 A watching brief on a service trench 0.50m from the NE corner of St John’s Kirk revealed two stone slabs at a depth of 0.70m below the pavement. The slabs may be a foundation for the buttress against the east wall of the Kirk; the buttress is situated centrally over the slabs.
Sponsor: SDD HBM, SUAT.

Dornock Lodge (Muthill parish)
G Barclay
Round Barrow
NN 883 198 The attention of the Inspectorate was drawn to the remains of a round barrow cut by a modern field boundary. The barrow measures 38m across, along the fence and is 2m high. The portion of the mound to the SE of the fence is well preserved but the other half, which lies in the grounds of a sawmill, has been removed to a depth of over 1m.
Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Loanleven Gravel Quarry (Methven parish)
C E Lowe
Linear Feature and Pit
NO 054 257 A pit and the vestigial remains of a linear feature were revealed during quarrying. The site lay approximately 35m E of the enclosed Bronze Age cemetery (Discovery Excav Scot, 1988). The pit was 1.10m across and 20cm deep. Burnt stones, fragments of burnt bone and a thick deposit of charcoal were recovered from the base of the feature. The charcoal, Alnus and Sorbus, has been radiocarbon-dated to 2270 ± 50 bp (GU-2541).
Two shallow trenches, 60cm wide and 20cm deep, were located adjacent to the pit. They were set roughly 3m apart and were traced for a distance of 10.30m where they disappeared under the cultivated field to the E. No finds or dating material were recovered from these features.

Pit Alignment
NO 054 258 Four large pits, part of a larger feature which has been plotted from aerial photographs, were located roughly 100m N of the previously excavated cemetery. The pits are roughly 2m in diameter, and are filled with dark grey peaty clay loam with charcoal flecks. No excavation was undertaken.
Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

Charlestown Farm (Errol parish)
A Zealand
Four Circular Stones
NO 245 276 Circular with flattish sides, some with iron bars in one side. In garden of farmhouse. Average size: 40cm diameter by 15cm thick.

BEECH HILL HOUSE, COUPAR ANGUS, PERTH & KINROSS.

Ring Ditch, Cists, Stone Cairn
NO 220 404 The renovation of a building initially necessitated the disturbance, and subsequent levelling, of the fluvio-glacial ridge on which the monument stood. An assessment trench dug in May 1989 was followed in June–July 1989, by the complete excavation of the cairn.

The V-shaped ring-ditch had an average width of 50cm and an average depth of 60cm. The ditch enclosed an area 8.50m in diameter containing patches of residual old ground surface. Several post pipes were identified in the northern section of the ditch.
Sheds of Late Neolithic grooved ware were recovered from deposits immediately outside the ring ditch.
Cist 1
This was located outside the ring ditch on its SW side. It consisted of a deep pit, its long axis aligned NW SE. It contained a large quantity of cremated bone sealed by a capstone and large boulders.

Cist 2
This was located W of the ring ditch and was structurally identical to Cist 1. Its long axis aligned NS. It contained a large quantity of cremated bone.

Cist 3
This was located within the ring ditch, in an area of recent disturbance. Its long axis was NW SE. It consisted of a substantial, boulder-lined pit, with capstone absent, and containing a food vessel.

Cist 4
This is located near the centre of the ring ditch enclosure. It has an EW long axis. Its southern part has suffered recent disturbance and the capstone is missing. It contained a food vessel.

The Cairn
Twelve kerb stones remain in situ on the N and NE periphery, where they overlie the fill of the ring ditch and in places, the old ground surface. Elsewhere, the kerb has been removed by recent disturbance. Its estimated diameter was c.50m. The surviving cairn material within the kerb consisted of fist-sized water-rounded stones. The deposit was severely disturbed by root action and had been extensively robbed. The original depth of the cairn could not be determined.
Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

Hilton of Aldie Farm (Fossoway parish) M Lines
Cup and Ring Marks
NT 048 997 On glacial boulder, partially buried in rough ground to the north of the farm, 2 cup and rings measuring 4 inches in diameter were found by the farmer on unploughed land in a bog area below cultivated fields, NW of the farm. The pair of cup and rings are on the flat side of the stone at ground level, facing SSW. There are 2 rings around each cup mark, with incised grooved line radiating out of the upper centre ring.

Logierait Kirkyard (Logierait parish) Niall Robertson
Class II Pictish Cross-slab
NN 967 520 During a field trip to northern Perthshire on 14 October 1988, the sculptured stone tentatively identified as late medieval in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (1986) was closely examined. It was found to be a Class II Pictish cross-slab, probably of 9th century date. On the front is a quadrilobate Celtic cross; the shaft of the cross is flanked by interlace, while on either side of the upper arm are two confronting “S-dragons”, their gaping jaws forming a plain, roughly circular boss above.

The back is more badly weathered than the front. At the top are two Pictish symbols, a double disc and a serpent and Z-rod. Below these are a small animal, perhaps a hunting dog, and the tails and back legs of two horses, one above the other. Below these damaged figures is a plain area, enclosed in an incised margin, which is connected to one running round the edge of the whole stone. At the very bottom of this side is a narrow raised area. The carving on both sides is in relief. The exact dimensions of this stone are 166cm by 52cm.

The cross-slab has been moved into the parish church to prevent further weathering.
Sponsor: Pictish Arts Society.

Meigle Kirkyard (Meigle parish) Sculptured Stone
NO 287 446 A sculptured stone was found on 29 September 1989, lying with its carved face downwards, on the bank inside the west gate of Meigle kirkyard. It is carved with a symmetrical pattern of four leaf-shaped elements forming a cross, with which a circle is interlaced. The design is neatly executed in relief within a sunken panel. It is reasonably well-preserved, but part has been broken off: all the sides of the slab have been damaged or cut down. Its present maximum length and breadth are 79cm by 44cm. The other face of the stone is smooth and uncarved, except where a rectangular socket has been sunk in one side of it.

Dull Kirkyard (Dull parish) Early Christian Cross-slabs and an Incised Stone
NN 806 492 Two recumbent cross-slabs, probably Early Christian in date, were uncovered in the western half of the upper kirkyard on 22 July 1989. They lay directly under the turf, and one corner of the first described was showing, though the incised design was not visible. Both stones lie east-west.

The first is a slab with rounded irregular sides, 155cm long, incised with a circled cross and an approximately equal-armed cross beside each other. Both carvings are clear, but the plain cross is slightly deeper cut. The ringcross measures 12.5cm by 12.5cm. The breadth of the slab at this point is 59cm. The other cross measures 19cm by 21cm. This slab abuts a 19th century headstone inscribed to a John Menzies.

The second cross-slab is a few metres south of the first. It is a parallel-sided stone with rough ends measuring 165cm by 49cm. Carved in the middle of the stone, but somewhat towards its west end, is a small cross in relief, very worn, dimensions c21cm by c18cm.

Another carved stone, of uncertain character, is built into the east gable of Dull parish church. It is a flat stone, with rough sides partly hidden by mortar, incised with two shallow parallel lines. This stone’s dimensions are approximately 66cm by 18cm. The incised cuts are broad, shallow and rounded, and about 10cm apart. The stone forms part of the right jamb of a blocked doorway.

Strath-head (Auchtergaven parish) G J Barclay
Stone Circles
NO 012 361 The western of the two stone circles at Strath-head was accidentally damaged by contractors during the demolition of the adjacent farm steading. All but one of the recumbent or semi-recumbent stones of the circle had been moved. The owner of the site was upset to find that the site had been damaged and asked that HBM supervise the replacement of the stones at his expense. To avoid further damage to buried features the stones were moved back approximately to their original positions but left on the surface rather than partly buried or semi-recumbent as before. A fuller illustrated account, with annotated plans has been deposited in the NMRS. Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Inchuthill (Caputh parish) G J Barclay & G S Maxwell
Prehistoric Enclosure
NO 125 395 An area measuring 30m by 20m was opened over the eastern half of the prehistoric ditched enclosure, trenchled in 1961 by Richmond and St Joseph during their investigation of the Roman legionary fortress. The enclosure had been discovered to be about 54m long and a maximum of 10m across, within the ditch, which was a maximum of c1.5m across and 0.9m deep. The excavations reported here showed that the ditch had been dug in
linked segments on the long sides and was consequently irregular in line and dimensions. It had been used, when little more than half filled, as the bedding trench for what appeared to have been a wooden fence supported by substantial posts set at c0.8m intervals but evidence of more than one phase of use of the ditch was recovered. The fence had been set on fire and, apparently while still burning, it had fallen, or been pushed over, towards the interior of the enclosure. The continuous charcoal band thus produced indicated that the upright posts had been linked to form a continuous barrier. The gravel and sand immediately overlying the charcoal was in most places burnt bright red/orange, indicating that it had been deposited while the wood was still burning. The charcoal and red/orange layers were extensive, clearly defined and not redeposited. The burnt material had been dug through at a later stage. No contemporary artefacts were found.

The growth of a large tree had disrupted the E end considerably, but some indications of a more complex arrangement of posts survived. The same tree had disturbed the upper fill of a Roman pit from which a Roman legionary axe, nails and coarse pottery were recovered. Within the excavated area the S side of the enclosure had been overlain by the N ends of Roman Barrack-buildings numbers 5 and 6; the latter building, which was not uncovered in the earlier excavations, was represented by the post-pits of the veranda and the post-trenches defining the outer room of the northernmost contubemium. A fragment of amphora rim, discovered in the upper fill of the northernmost veranda post-pit of Barrack 5, was the only artefact directly associated with the Roman structures.


ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

Warebeth (Stromness parish) B Bell
Mattock
HY 2354 0850 A whalebone mattock was found in the sand dunes NW of Stromness Cemetery at Warebeth and deposited in Tankerness House Museum (Acc No THM 1989.172).

Runthall Shore (Stromness parish) D Lynn, B Bell
Floor, Shell Scatter, Pottery
HY 6240 2961 The remains of 3 walls separated by a thin flat layer of horizontal rubble, probably a floor, were noticed in the cliff section. Also noted was a shell scatter with charcoal flecks and some animal bone. 4 sherds (1 rim, 2 glazed) of medieval pottery were recovered and deposited in Tankerness House Museum (Acc No THM 1989.173).

Lamb Head (Stromness parish) Pottery, Polisher
HY 6896 2154 A slot cut for a fence revealed a sherd of possibly EIA pottery and a rounded beach pebble used as a polisher, together with a limpet scatter. Lamb Head broch lies c80m to the seaward side.

Hup (Stromness parish) Settlement
HY 6365 3040 2 exposures of settlement material were noted. The first, in the cliff section, was c3m wide and contained rubble and settlement debris overlying 2 courses of massive masonry blocks and is presumably a fragment of the exposure noted by Lamb/RCAMS. Finds included a perforated ox phalange, 2 sherds of EIA pottery, a pounder, a pumice fragment, a butchered bone fragment, a cow rib and substantial scatters of limpet and mussel.

The second exposure was a recently dug pit on the cliff top from which were recovered a potsherd, limpet shell and deer and other animal bone. A wall feature was noted, butting a large orthostat in the side of the pit.

The site appears to represent a large sub-circular mound up to 100m in extent as seen in the cliff section with the summit apparently under the present farmstead. Probably this is the site of a large broch settlement. The finds are in Tankerness House Museum (Acc No THM 1989.174).

Benne Cumi (Stronsay parish) Broch, Midden
HY 6715 2142 A large number of finds and several structural features suggest the presence of a broch tower and surrounding buildings.

A high level midden exposure c10m S of the broch tower yielded sherds of hard, well made, undecorated broch pottery, a fragment of a whalebone spatula, a perforated whalebone plate and a possible stone counter. These are in Tankerness House Museum (Acc No THM 1989.175). Left in site were sheep and cattle bones, limpets, periwinkles, burnt stone and pot-boiler fragments.

At the base of the mound on the seaward side there is a section of massive wailing, which may be part of the entrance passage. This surmounts a plinth of massive stones. 3 pieces of wailing are visible on the E side and several orthostats on the top of the mound. The site has been damaged by erosion and stone-robbing.

Quoyelsh (Stromness parish) Settlement, IA Pottery
HY 265 089 Settlement with Iron Age pottery and stone finds. A site report is deposited with the finds in Tankerness House Museum (Acc Nos THM 1989.01, 1989.02, 1989.80).

Sand Field (Sandwick parish) M Dalland Stone Cist
HY 242 195 The site was discovered during sand quarrying. It consisted of a rock cut pit, 3.2m by 3.4m by 2m deep, forming a chamber against the west wall of which a free-standing stone cist, 1.6m by 1m by 1m high, was inserted. A single capstone covered the cist. A drystone wall was built against the wall opposite the cist and the space between the two roofed with casstones.

The cist contained both inhumations and cremations, one of the latter being placed in an urn. It was clear that the burials did not represent a single deposition, but that the cist had been reused at least once.

In addition to skeletal remains from the burials, the cist contained the remains of organic fibrous material, of vegetable origin. A slate pot lid was found immediately outside the N end of the cist. Cremated human bone, along with a large deposit of vitrified...
ORKNEY ISLANDS AREA

material, was found in a narrow space between the west side of the cist and the chamber wall. The vitreous matter may represent funeral-pyre material. 
Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

Birsay, Earl’s Palace (Birsay parish)  
B Smith  
16th to 17th Century Palace

HY 248 277 Excavation has taken place in all the rooms of the palace, excluding the N range, to remove topsoil and turf in order to redisplay the monument. Turf from the wall tops has also been removed. Few 17th century finds or contexts have been encountered. In some rooms destruction debris and fragmentary roof slates survived recent clearance and levelling. The original stone floors of the W and S wings have survived in various states of preservation but the floors of the E wing are now mainly earth, clay and mortar. Floors, doorways, fireplaces and windows reflect the status of rooms and or ranges and complement the contemporary documentation. 
Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Barnhouse, Stenness  
C Richards  
Neolithic Settlement

HY Situated on the northern tip of the Stenness promontory, the late Neolithic settlement of Barnhouse lies in the midst of the Stenness–Brodgar monument complex.

Located in December 1984 as a surface scatter of flint and burnt bone, subsequent trial excavations, funded by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, established the presence of a substantial Grooved Ware settlement which was rapidly being destroyed by annual ploughing. Three seasons of excavation from 1986–8, undertaken on behalf of HBM, have revealed a large settlement complex, significantly different in construction from other Neolithic settlements in Orkney, as typified by Skara Brae. From the earliest phase of occupation onwards, the houses have typically been organised with a large house-structure, (No 2) being surrounded by at least 6 smaller, Skara Brae–Rinyo phase-1 type houses (Childe 1931; Childe and Grant 1947). This situation was maintained throughout the discernible life of the settlement with, at a later stage, the larger House 2 being internally remodelled. The smaller surrounding houses were rebuilt and a general expansion in settlement is demonstrated through the construction of at least an additional 7 houses.

During the 1988 season of excavation an outer trial trench, placed slightly S of the main settlement, revealed a massive cavity wall, 3m thick, enclosing a clay floored structure of square shape with rounded corners. Internally this building was approximately 7m across. This was subsequently overshadowed by the discovery that the whole building was enclosed by a large outer wall, 1.5m thick and 26m in diameter, which enclosed a large clay and stone platform-courtyard area around the inner structure.

Structure 8 (Fig 12) 
The main questions guiding the 1989 strategy concerned the nature of this unique structure, in particular its function and relationship to both the main settlement and surrounding monumental landscape. Initially two main problems had to be resolved. First, the entrance had to be located. Second, the outer wall and clay platform required examination.

Excavations in the northwestern area revealed that all walls and much of the clay floor of the building, and of the surrounding platform, had been removed by ploughing. However, as the area was investigated both the soil-filled stone impressions of the wall and, importantly, a ‘monumental’ entrance way to the inner building were discernible in the form of a series of large stone holes and slots of substantial depth cutting down into the natural till. Two long slots with the remains of packing stones indicated where single uprights had lined either side of the 0.8m wide entrance passage as it ran through the 3m thick wall. Two large upright stones set into the outer wall face had expanded the entrance to a 2m width. Two large standing stones, one snapped in situ, positioned away from the outer wall had flanked the entranceway, and two smaller uprights had further extended the entrance out into the platform area.

Although at present the clay platform is only partially excavated the location of a number of hearths and associated stone boxes, pits and occupation material on the southeast part of the platform behind the inner structure effectively demonstrated this to be a courtyard as opposed to truncated mound makeup. Moreover, this arrangement of features may imply large scale cooking activities, apparently undertaken out of view of people entering the structure.

The organisation of the inner structure had, at least superficially, many features in common with a house. The yellow clay floor had a semi-rectangular cut at the rear, corresponding with a ‘dresser’, and in the centre a large disturbed square-shaped area with a ploughsoil filled stone slot to the E, enclosing red burnt material, suggested a destroyed hearth. A complete Grooved Ware vessel was discovered adjacent to the eastern wall and a stone lined drain ran internally along the rear wall and out through the SE corner across the clay platform and under the enclosing wall into a large external ditch.

Although, only partly excavated, an examination of the interior floor revealed the central feature itself to be a combination of elements ending with an upright stone of indeterminate height, flanking a temporary hearth. The temporary hearth had been created by placing small stone slabs vertically against stone blocks filling an earlier L-shaped cut into the underlying natural. This cut, stratigraphically below the 6cm thick clay floor, must represent an earlier upright stone arrangement, standing before Structure 8 was built. Three flakes of Arran pitchstone were located on the old land surface associated with this earlier standing stone arrangement.

The complete excavation of the internal drain running out into ditch showed a general sitting to have occurred. Within these sits a small ceramic vessel of 3.5cm diameter and 2cm depth was found. The drain was revealed to have been maintained over a substantial period of time involving platform re-surfacing and modification. Investigation of the ditch showed it to run from Structure 8, as opposed to being a possible settlement enclosure ditch. A large amount of stone collapse from the outer wall of Structure 8 survived in its upper fill.

The 1989 excavations successfully resolved the questions posed and, importantly Structure 8 may now be compared directly with the closely situated Stones of Stenness henge monument (Ritchie 1976) which displays remarkable similarities. The underlying aim of the whole project involved the integration of the settlement complex into the wider monumental landscape and to aid its overall interpretation. The conclusion of the Barnhouse excavations in 1990 will, without doubt, fulfil these expectations.

References:
Fig 12. Plan of Structure 8 (drawing J Downes).

Sponsor: SDD HBM.
SHETLAND ISLANDS/WESTERN ISLES

SHETLAND ISLANDS AREA

Maggie Four Stones (Dunrossness parish)  H Exton
Megalithic Lunar Observatory
HU 387 176 The essential features of this site comprise a collapsed cairn of four large stones (A) and three free-standing uprights (B, C and D, not visible from either A, B or C), all of heights between one and two metres. The distances AB, BC, BD and CD are 26, 198, 282 and 131 metres ±1, respectively. Towards the N, the skyline is largely occupied by the nearby hill, Scousburgh Ward, which effectively excludes the consideration of any azimuths between 320° and 45° as viewed from the backsight B. From the same point, the stone C is aligned with azimuth 169° defined within a range of ±0.2 and roughly indicates a skyline foresight, F1, and the rising moon at its most southerly declination. In all, eight natural foresights, accurate to ±0.9 declination, may be observed within that region of the skyline corresponding to ±0.6 of the alignment BC.

Of these foresights, the three most important, F1, F2 and F3, with which are about 4.75 kilometres from B, indicate lunar declinations for mean values of the inclination of the moon’s orbit to the ecliptic, the perturbation limits and the lunar parallax for the lower limb of the rising moon at a major standstill. The associated obliquity lies between 23.956 and 23.961 ±0.9, dated 2340 years BC ±150. The extrapolation lengths G1, G2 and G3 predicted by Thom’s work are calculated to be respectively 178, 321 and 423 metres. Laid-out lengths on the site defined by the relative positions of the cairn A and the stones B, C and D are such that G1 = BC − AB, G2 = CD + BC and G3 = CD + BD to errors of less than 4%.

These results suggest that any associated hypothesis of randomness should be rejected at a significance level of 1% or better.

Brough Head, Eastshore (Dunrossness parish)  R McCullagh
Broch and Settlement
HU 402 112 A re-examination of midden and internal broch deposits was undertaken to provide samples for radiocarbon dates and micro-faunal analysis. In the course of this work new evidence for the broch structure was revealed. The excavation also produced a small assemblage of finds including pottery, worked stone, steatite and a fragment of cloth.

Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

Cunningsburgh (Cunningsburgh parish)  John Barber
Drain, possible
NU 445 283 A cist-like structure, revealed in an eroding cliff section was examined in May 1989. It consisted of two side slabs, 80cm apart, resting on a base slab. A possible cover slab was noted, broken and lying amid the soil infill of the ‘cist’. Excavation of a roughly 1.5m length of the feature (measured inland from the cliff exposure) revealed that it was not a cist but possibly a drain or, alternatively, an entrance-feature leading to possible structures concealed in some mounds, some 5m to 10m inland from the cliff face. Its date could not be determined.

Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

Upper Scalloway (Scalloway parish)  B Smith & V Turner
Burials and Settlement
HU 406 399 Construction of a new house on the hillside disturbed the remains of nine skeletons aligned east-west deposited in shallow graves. Until further analysis sherds of black pottery found close to the graves could be as early as Pictish or as late as Medieval. Three of the graves were dug into deposits over the top of a broch tower, seen in section cut by the builders. Further sherds of pottery were found in the rubble between the broch walls as well as many animal bones.

Sponsor: SDD HBM.

A second period of excavation was carried out, as a result of the above work. Work on building plots on a knoll to the north of Scalloway uncovered human bone and midden deposits. An assessment project undertaken by B Smith revealed the presence of well developed masonry within the proposed building plots. This masonry was provisionally identified as a broch. Seven skeletons, inserted into midden material overlying the masonry, were excavated. The assessment project concluded that the masonry would be left largely undamaged by the construction work, but indicated other areas that would be threatened.

Subsequent removal of soil in the preparation of an access road and parking area revealed midden deposits sealing part of a broch on the top of the knoll. The broch had an external diameter of c20m and an internal diameter of c10m.

Only the very lowest courses of the broch wall survived and the outer facing was missing on its western side. The southern part of the wall contained a well preserved inter-mural chamber. Artefacts from the overlying midden included Iron Age pottery, hammer stones and bone and antler tools.

Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

WESTERN ISLES AREA

BARRA

Tangavaile Peninsula (Barra parish)
SURVEY AND EXCAVATION were carried out by a team from Sheffield University. The construction of a new road and causeway to connect the islands of Barra and Vatersay placed a number of archaeological features under threat.

Rock Shelter T70

Excavation on the platform below the shelter revealed no occupation material washed from the rock shelter. Excavation in the shelter itself revealed a greater depth of deposit than expected. Below a layer of silty/gritty soil washed into the shelter from above, a rough wall was found built in an L-shape to enclose the most protected part of the shelter. In an area of disturbance overlying this wall seven small pieces of flint were found, most struck from a single pebble. These were the only artefacts present. Samples were taken from which we expect pollen to be extracted, which may allow the wall to be dated at least in broad terms.

Wall T1, Hut Circle

NL 638 977 The hut circle proved illusory, but the excavation revealed a phase of turf or peat burning immediately prior to the construction of the wall. The wall itself proved to be of peat capped with turf and was traced for about 200m up-slope, in an arc. It was observed in low sunlight from Vatersay, that the wall and a natural rock escarpment enclosed an area which had been entirely cultivated at some time.

Cairns T9, T14

NL 639 977 These two cairns were finally selected for excavation partly because they were apparently more structured than other cairns in the same area, and because both were lying in the middle of the road line and would be totally destroyed. Both proved to be clearance cairns.

Hut Platform possible T11B

NL 639 977 What appeared to be a ‘classic’ hut platform on the line of the road proved to be associated with agricultural activity rather than an occupation site and no hut structure was found.
Small Croft T30
NL 643 977 This small building on the edge of the sea proved to be a one-room structure with a rough floor of natural material. It was devoid of material except a clay-pipe bowl and a few flint flakes. Outside the door what appeared to be the remaining end of a kelp-burning oven was found, 30m away from a second oven. These ovens perhaps lend credibility to the local tradition that the hut was occupied by a kelp-burner in the mid-19th century.

Robbed Burial Chamber T55
NL 647 977 This structure which had been partly robbed, partly re-modelled and partly incorporated into a croft enclosure, was almost certainly a passage grave. No artefact or bone material was found. The monument had two stones moved from position, and one missing entirely, and had two large rough wall stones inserted, perhaps to make a small lambing pen. When these were removed and the area around the megalithic structure was excavated it was found that on the W side the kerb of a covering cairn was preserved, along with some cairn material. One of the two moved orthostats was found to lie within a few centimetres of its socket hole, with packing stones still in situ. It appears to have been a small entrance passage grave or similar monument, with a chamber a little over a metre wide and almost 3m long.

Robbed Burial Cairn possible T66
NL 651 980 This consisted of a ring of five orthostats set on top of a natural rock outcrop. The stones had been carefully set up and supported by small props, and care had been taken to fill in some of the natural 'chasms' in the hillock with selected stones and small boulders. A black greasy deposit had built up inside the structure but no artefact or bone remains were found. Samples were taken for analysis.

Circular Structure T67
NL 651 980 Nearby, on a similar natural outcrop, a circular structure about 2m across had been built with boulders and rocks. This structure was erected over a thin layer of peat, and neither its purpose nor date could be established.

Allt Chirsa1
Patrick Foster
Farmstead Complex
NL 642 977 T25 was a small rectangular building with two raised platforms at the N end. No hearth nor chimney was found. A few sherds of late 18th to early 19th century pottery were recovered.
T26 was a large house about 15m long and 8m wide, with a stone hearth towards the W end, and a large cobbled 'standing' edged with blocks of rock opposite the door and glazed window(s) and against the N wall. An upper millstone was found against the centre of the W wall. The house also had no chimney and this would support the firm local tradition (and census documents) that neither of these buildings was in occupation in 1841. Most of the pottery found was of late 18th to early 19th century date. A secondary wall divided the E end into a small room containing two hearths. Areas of burning may suggest kelp burning activities at a later date after the house was abandoned.
T27 proved to be a byre with an entrance at the SE corner and a covered drain running down the centre of the building and out through the door. In the NW corner was a large earthen hearth. It appears to be contemporary with the previous sites since co-jointing pottery was found in all three structures.
T28 was a clearance cairn.
T29 yielded a kelp-burning oven.
The surprise at T25-29 was the discovery of a prehistoric domestic site provisionally dated to the late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Material was first found in the collapsed wall fill of the croft houses, and in what was thought to be a ditch at the rear of house T26. Careful excavation and cleaning of this feature revealed that it was the damaged edge of a platform above the croft house. The overlying infill contained only EBA material, protected by 30cm of top-soil. EBA hearths and features were revealed but not excavated. Below this was a second platform with a well-built stone revetment on which the croft house had been built, the underlying EBA deposit apparently undisturbed. Material was varied and abundant. 1492 sherds of prehistoric pottery were found along with 622 flint flakes and implements. The pottery includes both coarse and fine wares.

Soil samples were taken from most contexts for laboratory analyses.

The construction company had planned to place their work camp on this site, but following discussions they agreed to shift the camp 50m westwards to an area of no apparent major archaeological importance. The resident engineer also decided to divert the line of the road by 5m to avoid house T25 which was to have been totally destroyed by the new road.

South Uist (Kildonan parish) , M Zvelebil
Midden
NF 729 284 A small midden 50m by 40m sited within a narrow, but fairly continuous cultural surface, both of which were buried by sand in the process of dune formation. Today, the site is exposed to prevailing winds and the dunes are deflating rapidly. The site has also been used as a quarry for midden soil to spread on the local fields, and as a dump. As a result the midden came under threat.

The objectives of the excavation were to clarify the existence of structural remains, retrieve evidence of food resources and assess the evidence for contact with other communities. This built on the previous year's project when survey quadrats were laid out to assess the variability of surface deposits. A further project involved the collection and analysis of dog-wheels in order to monitor changes in the nature of the coastal environment.

An area of approximately 150 sq m was opened: the main area, about 100 sq m, was located in the central part of the midden, and the southern portion, about 50 sq m opened southwards from the southern edge of the eroded area.

The general stratigraphy consisted of -
1. Top layer of soil developing on a layer of wind-blown sand only a few centimetres deep and very poor in organic content.
2. A layer of wind-blown sand under the topsoil, reaching a depth of 40cm to 50cm and containing few finds.
3. A rich, organic layer sandwiched between the topsoil and the sand, containing large numbers of bones, carbonised grain, pottery and some artefacts. Episodes of burning and a large circular stone feature were associated with this layer.
4. A second organic layer underlyiing the thick layer of wind-blown sand and reaching to an unknown depth. Large boulders and a small, circular stone feature, probably a hearth, were sited on the top of this layer, at the juncture of the sand and the organic deposit. Due to constraints of time, it was impossible to investigate this layer further, beyond noting its existence.

Finds consisted mainly of bones of domesticated and wild animals, some of which were worked; coarse Iron Age pottery fragments; carbonised grains of cereals; shellfish; and a few metal items, of which the best preserved was a bronze clover-headed pin. Deposit samples were taken from each context for environmental analysis.

The Kildonan midden proved to contain more extensive archaeological deposits than anticipated. The top cultural layer was extremely rich in finds and dietary remains. The stone feature associated with this layer has only been partially excavated. It appears to be a roughly circular base of a house or similar structure covering perhaps 15 to 16 sq m, which has undergone at least two phases of re-building and possibly had internal divisions. Most of the structure, however, remains buried under the unexcavated deposits.
Western Isles

To the east of the main excavation area. The associated amber, grey and black lenses of burning suggest an episode of fire, possibly associated with the structure. Sponsor: SDD HBM.

Cladh Hallan (S Uist parish) Eddie Moth

Shell Midden

NF 729 221 Situated 200m inland from the present beach, the site is a grassed-over dune approximately 4m high, cut in half by sand extraction. It was discovered in June 1988 during the SEARCH dune and machair survey. At that time two midden layers could be seen in the upper part of the dune face. The lower midden had large quantities of animal bone, shell and potsherds eroding out, as well as a few pieces of black pumice and a possible hearth. Since then further sand extraction and natural erosion has cut back the central part of the dune. This has destroyed the ‘hearth’ and uncovered a third lower midden layer.

The excavation showed that the dune comprised a series of fairly straightforward sand layers containing three midden layers.

1st Midden contained charcoal flecks, fragmented bone, a possible quernstone but no pottery. The layers above and below held bone, small coarse potsherds and 12 small quartz pieces.

2nd Midden contained larger quantities of bone fragments, a few quartz and flint fragments and small coarse potsherds in a concentrated patch. It also produced a layer of medium-sized flat stones and a whale vertebra.

3rd Midden contained bone fragments, quartz pieces and patches of burnt clay, but no pottery.

Analyses of pottery, lithics, bone and shell are awaited in order to throw more light on the activities represented at this site, as are the environmental reports which should produce a history of the dune itself and help ascertain its relationship to the present shore. Sponsor: SDD HBM.

North Uist

Eilean Domhnul1 a Spionnald (N Uist parish) Ian Armitt

Early Neolithic Settlement

NF 746 753 A fourth season of excavations was carried out on the islet settlement of Eilean Domhnul (Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1986–88). The deposits excavated in 1989 comprise Phases 5–11 on the site, represented by seven successive sub-rectangular house structures and associated middens. These houses were all badly robbed-out to foundation level and were defined by the limits of occupation material, fragments of wailing, post-holes and substantial hearths. The lower, waterlogged, levels have good timber preservation and the houses of Phases 9–11 have timber uprights forming parts of the walls, internal partitions and other features.

One of the major features on the site this year was the entrance-way and façade constructed in Phase 11 (earliest so far excavated) and used, in modified form, until Phase 5. A timber causeway from the shore (represented by surviving timber uprights) led to an orthostatic façade revetting the islet-edge. A paved entrance, lined with orthostats, led through this façade into the interior where the successive houses were constructed. The contrast between the elaborate entrance construction and the much sligher house structures is striking. No less striking is the resemblance in plan and the upright timbers of a palisade were preserved behind the new façade.

Traces of timber structures have already begun to emerge under the Phase 5–11 structures and will form the focus of the 1990 excavations. Finds from the site have continued to be plentiful. Several virtually complete pots of Hebridian, Unstan and Plain Bowl forms have been recovered in an assemblage which now comprises approximately 20,000 sherds. The lithic assemblage by contrast is impoverished. Other notable finds this year included a stone bead, stone axe, straw rope, wattlework hurdles and a rich sample of organic materials.

Sponsors: National Museums of Scotland, Russell Trust.

Eilean Olabhat (N Uist parish)

Iron Age, Early Historic Settlement

NF 7496 7528 A second season of excavations was carried out on this enclosed islet settlement to complete work begun in 1986 (Discovery Excav Scot 1986). The aims of the excavation were to clarify the structural sequence and amplify the 1986 evidence for on-site metalworking. A geophysical survey of the enclosed area was undertaken, as was a programme of trial trenching to investigate possible activity areas outwith the small central settlement focus.

The structural sequence was longer and more complex than initially suspected. It comprised 5 main phases. In Phase 1 (earliest) a substantial kerbed and paved hearth and a series of post-holes, cut into naturally deposited silts, represent the remains of a probable domestic structure. This was almost wholly destroyed in the construction of the Phase 2 structure, an oval revetted building with two stone piers creating an intumeted entrance. This structure had extensive, regular paving in its centre and a central post support, formed by carving out one of the paving stones. The periphery was unpaved and the structure lacked any indication of a formal hearth.

This building was modified and re-used throughout Phase 3 by the construction of a series of small cells. It was in this phase that most evidence of metalworking occurs, although there is little to suggest more than a single, casual, episodic. Mould fragments, crucibles, slag, tuyère etc have been recovered from these deposits although actual metal objects are scarce. The assemblage includes moulds for pins and pennannular brooches although none appear as diagnostic as the handpin mould recovered in 1986. In Phase 4 a two-roomed rectilinear structure was inserted into the remains of the complex. This structure was re-used after collapse in Phase 5 along with a second rectilinear structure and various small external activity areas.

The ceramic assemblage was rich and suggests occupation throughout the 1st millennium AD for Phases 1–4. No trace of Norse pottery was noted during the excavation. Phase 5 may represent sporadic re-use in the medieval and post-medieval periods.


Druim nan Dearcag (N Uist parish)

Settlement Complex

NF 745 753 During the excavations at Eilean Domhnul the opportunity was taken to complete work on the adjacent settlement complex of Druim nan Dearcag (Discovery Excav Scot 1988). This was visible from surface traces as a cluster of five turf and stone-built structures. Excavation concentrated on the main rectilinear structure partly excavated in 1988. This was shown to have three phases of building. In its earliest phase it was a simple one-roomed rectangular structure with a narrow west entrance. It contained a central hearth and utilised outcrop as part of its floor. It was built by covering a turf bank with courses and orthostatic facing. After the collapse of the walls (or of a turf roof) it was rebuilt with a new entrance broken through the east wall and with the addition of a substantial partition wall and a small south cell. Very little occupation debris was associated with this second phase. The structure was relatively unstable and had been re-faced, after partial collapse, in a number of places. In the final phase two small cells were built against the southern bank of the structure.

Pottery recovered from the primary occupation suggests a possible later prehistoric date but the lack of published comparative material for later periods prevents any conclusion before C-14 dates.
are obtained. A bronze belt buckle from outside one of the latest phase cells is of probable 18th century AD date.


**BHARPA CARNISH, NORTH UIST, OUTER HEBRIDES.**

**Fig 13.**

**Bharpa Carnish** (North Uist parish)  
B A Crone

Hearth Complexes and Enclosure

NF 837 604 The full extent of the large stone bank, investigated in 1988, was traced under the peat by probing. It formed a large, roughly rectangular enclosure 58m by 37.5m in area, attached to the long cairn, Caravat Barp, so that the northern edge of the cairn formed the southern perimeter of the enclosure. Two radiocarbon determinations from the thin black peat on which the enclosure was built have produced dates of 2750 ± 50 BP (GU-2457) and 3180 ± 50 BP (GU-2454).

In the excavation area the black peat had developed over three stone-built hearths all built within 6m of each other. Each hearth was surrounded by thin but, extensive deposits of ash and charcoal, but no stratigraphic relationships between the hearths were determined. One of the ash-charcoal spreads has been radiocarbon-dated to 4490 ± 50 BP (GU-2458). Associated with each hearth, and usually sealed by the ash-charcoal spread, was a shallow pit and one or two small post-holes.

The area in which these hearth complexes were found was delineated to the S by a shallow gulley and to the N by a steep natural scarp.

Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

**Broad Bay, Alginish** (Stornoway parish)  
R McCullagh

Mass Graves

NB 478 322 In the course of road widening skeletons were discovered at the base of dunes near Alginish cemetery. Excavation revealed two trenches, aligned NS, dug into shell sand prior to the formation of the overlying dune. The skeletons consisted of one adolescent, nine adult males (aged from 17–30 years) and one female (aged 40–50 years). One of the males displayed severe osteomyelitis on the left thigh, and other pathological anomalies were also noted on the skeletons. Four of the bodies are clearly part of the same genetic group, and two others, including the female, also share genetic similarities.

There is circumstantial evidence to suggest that these people are not local. One explanation for such a mass burial might be that they were drowned, and that such a circumstance may have demanded exclusion from the cemetery. Perhaps the advanced state of decomposition of the corpses inhibited their stripping corpses thus ensuring the presence of coins with one of the bodies.

Coins from one of the skeletons indicate a date of burial soon after 1688. Other artefacts recovered include a knife, two lead objects and some cloth.

Sponsor: SDD HBM-AOC.

**Fig 14.**

**BROAD BAY, LEWIS, OUTER HEBRIDES.**

**Tralgh na Berie** (Uig parish)  
G Curtis, M Curtis

Metal Strip and Rivet

NB 099 363 Within dark soil layer in dune blowout close to Viking burial (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 117 (1987), 149), was found one
copper or bronze strip, 46mm long and 5mm wide, with inscribed pattern on one side, and 2 punched holes; also one copper or bronze rivet.

**Bernera Bridge** (Uig parish)

Standing Stones

NB 164 342 Further investigation confirmed that the cobbled surface extended S to a built up retaining wall, itself built on bedrock at the top of a cliff (Discovery Excav Scot 1985, 64; 1987, 61; 1988, 32).

Two elongated stones, 1.0 and 1.6m long, were originally set upright on top of the cobbled platform. In antiquity most of the packing stones had been dismantled and set aside on the cobbles and the two erect stones dismantled.

The precise positions and orientations of the latter were determined, 0.8m apart, and some packing stones and a pedstone under the larger stone were found in situ. These were reset in concrete and the two elongated stones re-erected.

The packing stones that had been set aside were also reincorporated in the structure, with concrete, but their exact positions remain conjectural due to the prehistoric dismantling and due to damage by an adjacent water pipe trench.

Sponsors: Comte de la Lanne Mirreels; SDD HBM.

**Tolsta Chaolais** (Uig parish)

Possible Hut Circles

NB 2055 3710 Lying between low rock outcrops and boggy ground on rough hilly land at Sgianailt, (100m–145m W of main road) are 3 circular stone settings within 10m of each other, and a fourth setting 45m to W. The 3 are approximately 4m, 3.10m and 6.80m internal diameter and consist of stones protruding up to 30cm above the turf. The fourth, where exposed, has an arc approximately 6m diameter and 1 stone on W side, there being possibly 2 or 3 courses of stones on N and E sides, and overlying peat on S side.

This site was reported by Mr Norman MacLeod of Tolsta Chaolais.

**Achmore** (Lochs parish)

Stone Circle

NB 317 292 Continued cutting of the peat bank has removed most of the remaining peat surrounding and protecting the stone reported in 1983 and its packing stones, and has threatened the packing stones of the adjacent standing stone (missing). Further cutting will soon destroy several more of these stone settings. (Discovery Excav Scot 1981, 50; 1983, 39; 1984, 43; 1988, 32.)

**HARRIS**

**Ensay** (Harris parish)

Beaker Midden

NF 973 867 Further erosion of a Beaker midden, 150m SW of cemetery, has reduced the low mound to 5m long by 3m wide. Finds comprise 19 pieces of flint including 1 retouched primary flake 37mm long (tip missing), 2 thumbnail scrapers and 1 retouched flake; other lithic material including quartz, pot boiler, pumice, struck stone, thumbnail scraper (45mm long) and knapping debris; 100 sherds including 50 feature (grooved pattern, multiple pattern, comb pattern, grass marks, rim or shoulder); food material including limpet shell, crustaceans, antler, unburnt bone, and burnt bone.

Possibly the same site as OS Record Card NF 98 NE 7.

**St Kilda** (Harris parish)

Corn-drying Kiln

NF 103 993 Excavations were carried out by the Department of Archaeology, Durham University, on behalf of the National Trust for Scotland, at "Blackhouse W", behind the Factor's House on Hirta. Remains to the rear of the "blackhouse" proved to be a corn-drying kiln with an associated threshing barn. The kiln bowl was found intact, with a curving flue (originally capped) at the SE corner. Ground-water seepage seems to have been a problem, for 3 levels of bowl flooring were found. The yellow clay threshing floor overlaid stone land drains. The kiln appears to be early 19th century, but was disused and the barn-end converted into the small "blackhouse" by the 1870s.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

1. Terrestrial Survey
Text and illustrations for NE Perth are now with the printer and most of the survey material has been transmitted to NMRS. Fieldwork was virtually completed in SE Perth and preparation of the associated volume is in progress.

A limited amount of survey for OS map revision was undertaken in Wigtown and Ross and Cromarty Districts.

A List of Archaeological Sites in Hoy and Waas (Orkney Islands Area) was published in July.

2. Aerial Survey
During the winter months prospective flying was directed at areas in Borders and Dumfries and Galloway where there was potential for forestry expansion. Additional cover was also obtained in NE and SE Perth. Dry conditions in late spring prepared the way for the most rewarding cropmark season since 1984. Some 750 sites were recorded, at least one-third of which were photographed for the first time. Areas where recording was particularly successful include Borders, Dumfries and Galloway, Fife, Tayside, Grampian and parts of Highland, Central and Strathclyde. Among the wide range of cropmark sites, the following were of especial significance: early ritual and funerary sites, new Roman military works, a possible Early Historic settlement, unenclosed Iron Age settlements with 'souterrains', and, in the later period, the plans of formal gardens. Several flights were undertaken to record urban landscapes and industrial monuments, including one to the ironstone mines on the island of Raasay (Western Isles).

The joint Catalogue of aerial photographs for 1986–7 was published in July.

SYSTEMATIC TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PROGRAMME

Fieldwork for the final volume of the Inventory of Argyll was completed and text and illustrations were prepared for transmission to the printer at the end of the year. The volume will deal with the medieval and later monuments of Mid-Argyll and Cowal.

ARCHITECTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMME

1. Threatened Buildings and Industrial Surveys
During the period October 1988–September 1989, 163 notifications to demolish or partly demolish listed buildings were received. Recording was initiated in 59 of these cases (some items having already been recorded). During the same period 17 applications were known to have been granted Listed Building Consent. Recording was also undertaken on the basis of various notifications of proposals for alterations to statutorily preserved buildings, received either directly from local authorities or indirectly from other sources. The total number of statutory and non-statutory surveys authorised was 234, of which 77 were industrial and 157 non-industrial subjects. The more important of these were as follows:

Borders
2 Buccleuch Street, Hawick
Liddesdale Crescent, Hawick
Free Church, Innerleithen
Gattonside Suspension Footbridge, Melrose
Morebattle Church
22–24 High Street, Peebles
Ettrick Mills, Selkirk
Smallholm Church
Whytetbank Tower

Central
The Gean House, Alloa
Avondale House, Folly and Farm
Cooperative Bakery, Bo'ness
Hippodrome, Bo'ness
St Mary's Church, Bo'ness
Camden Church
Stirling Arms Hotel, Dunblane
Dunmore Park
Holy Rude Church, Stirling, medieval roof
Kersie Mains
Tillicoultry Mains
Tulliallan Castle

Dumfries & Galloway
Baldoon Castle and gatepiers
Corseyard Farm, Borgue
Mildriggan Mill, Kirkinner
Threshing-barn, Stewarton Farm, Kirkinner
Abbot's Tower, New Abbey
2 Queen Street, Newton Stewart
Nithsdale Mills, Dumfries
Old Girdstingwood
Bylesie Mill, Whithorn
Fife
Carnock Parish Church and Manse
Carnock Old Parish Church
Lord Elgin’s Hospital, Cupar
St Mungo’s Chapel, Cupar
Donibristle Chapel
Gargoyles, Dunfermline Abbey Museum
Holy Trinity Church, Dunfermline
Lodge St John, Dunfermline
St Andrew’s Church, Dunfermline
St Leonard’s Church, Dunfermline
Statue of Ralph Erskine, Dunfermline
Dunimarle Chapel
East Bridge Flour Mills, Kirkcaldy
219 High Street, Kirkcaldy

Grampian
Appledore (formerly Hall Russell) Shipyard, Aberdeen
Broadford Works, Aberdeen
The Green Fountain, Castle Street, Aberdeen
Railway Goods Shed, Guild Street, Aberdeen
47–9 Huntly Street, Aberdeen
Mannofield Pumping Station, Aberdeen
Boyne Castle
Pennan Home Farm
Troup Home Farm, Gamrie
Tower Windmill, Johnshaven
Kemnay House
Mill of Sandhaven, Pitsligo

Highland
Lower Gledfield Church, Ardgay
Cruck barn, Aultvaich
Aviemore Centre
4 Jane Street, Avoch
Cottage, Collemore
Road Bridge, Contin
7 Finess Village
6 Gartymore
Garvamore Barracks
Ness Viaduct, Inverness
Rose Street Foundry offices, Inverness
Thornbush Slipway, Inverness
Waterloo Bridge, Inverness
11 Melvaig
Newtonmore Railway Station
Castle Brae Museum, ‘Tain
St Duthus’ Collegiate Church, Tain
Tain Tolbooth
Udrigle House
Old Urrey Steading
Poyntzfield Mills, Resolse
Thrashing Barn, Corrie Vanie, Urrey
Wade Bridge, Whitebridge

Islands
Olnafirth Kirk, Voe, Shetland

Lothian
Ballencrieff House, Aberlady
Banidton House
Bilston Glen Colliery
156–162 High Street, Dalkeith
1–5 London Road, Dalkeith
Hotel Bellevue, Dunbar
Dunbar Railway Station
Telephone box, Bridge Place, Edinburgh
Caledonian Distillery, Edinburgh
Water Reservoir, Castlehill, Edinburgh

Central Library, Edinburgh
101 Constitution Street, Edinburgh
5 Drummond Place, Edinburgh
Joiner’s shop, Dublin Street Lane, Edinburgh
6 Dryden Street, Edinburgh
East Silvermills, Edinburgh
Gayfield House, Edinburgh
48 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh
Glenfinlas Street/Charlotte Square, Edinburgh
Greenytykes development, Edinburgh
5MT Garage, Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh
Henderson Row Tram Depot, Edinburgh
5 Howe Street, Edinburgh
Huntly House, Edinburgh (sculpture)
40–61 Jeffrey Street, 93–5 High Street, Edinburgh
Kinellan House, Edinburgh
52–6 Melville Street, Edinburgh
9 Minto Street, Edinburgh
Niddrie Marischal development, Edinburgh
15 North St Andrew Street, Edinburgh
49 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh
Old Craig House, Edinburgh
Palace Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh
1 Royal Circus, Edinburgh
St Mary’s RC Cathedral, Edinburgh
Speculative Society Meeting Rooms, Edinburgh
Standard Life development, Tanfield, Edinburgh
Usher Hall, Edinburgh
91 West Bow, Edinburgh
West Silvermills Lane, Edinburgh
Icehouses, Gifford
Sheep shelter, Keith Hill
Kirknewton Churchyard
Waterwheel, Longiddrie Mains
Monktonhall Colliery
Marine Hotel, North Berwick
Powered capstan, Port Edgar
Harwood House, West Calder
West Moorham Farmhouse

Strathclyde
St John’s Church, Ardrossan
Auchengray Church
Balterman Castle
Schaw Medical Centre, Bearsden
Cazdow Castle
Cambusnethan Churchyard
High Mill, Carluke, machinery
Sunny Isle Railway Station, Coatbridge
Hosiery Mill, Darvel
Duftoncher Cotton Mill
Rough Hill Motte, East Kilbride
Faifley Cotton Mill
Barony North Church, Glasgow
81–107 Bothwell Street, Glasgow
Caledonia Road Church, Glasgow
Sundial, Garscube Estate, Glasgow
Govan Graving Docks, Glasgow
Govan Old Town Hall, Glasgow
Govan Tube Works, Glasgow
Landsdowne Parish Church, Great Western Road, Glasgow
Sheriff Courthouse, Ingram Street, Glasgow (supplementary)
Warehouse, 69 James Watt Street, Glasgow
Kvaerner Govan Shipyard, Glasgow
Meadowside Granaries, Glasgow
22 Park Circus, Glasgow
Classic Cinema, Renfield Street, Glasgow
Apollo Theatre, Renfrew Street, Glasgow
27, 30 St Andrew’s Square, Glasgow
2. Specific Projects

The photographic survey of City of Glasgow District (Strathclyde) was completed and work began on City of Dundee District (Tayside). Arrangements are also being made for material from the City of Glasgow survey to be presented at an exhibition during Glasgow 1990 City of Culture Year.

Progress with the survey of Tolbooths and Town Houses 1560–1830 was maintained and preliminary work continued on a survey of public and private Schools up to c1950.

The Catalogue of material collected by the Scottish Industrial Archaeological Survey 1975–85 is being prepared for distribution and work is in hand on the final stages of the publication of a volume on the Scottish Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industry.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

During the period October 1988–September 1989 the number of visitors to the archive totalled 2,545 and there were 7,166 written and telephone enquiries. 298 items were issued on loan from the photographic library and 10,027 photocopies and computer printouts were supplied. Receipts from the sale of photographs and for reproduction fees amounted to £10,897.10.

Further internal alterations, including completion of a new reception counter, were made at 7 Coates Place to improve the security of the collections. Paper conservation of selected drawings continued and progress was made towards the preparation of an overall conservation strategy for NMRS. The project for the computerisation of the archaeological records encountered further delays and is now scheduled for completion in spring 1990.

Map Revision

Work included provision of the following information to OS:
(a) Large Scale Maps: 1,843 maps examined and 242 Antiquity Models issued.
(b) Small Scale Maps: 73 proofs examined and 79 Antiquity Models issued.
11 Pathfinder maps (1:25,000) revised and issued as Antiquity Models and 12 proofs examined.
Tourist information on ancient monuments supplied for 13 1:50,000 (Landranger) maps.

Accessions

These comprised 11,859 photographs, 975 prints and drawings, 260 reports and MSS, 632 books and periodicals, and 152 OS maps.

The principal accessions were as follows:
REPORTS, MANUSCRIPTS ETC

Prehistoric and Roman

1. Fourth report of the Mid Argyll Cave and Rock Shelter Survey, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by C Smith, 1988. (Mr C Smith)
5. Report on the flint from the excavations at Castlehill of Strachan, Kincardine District, Grampian Region, by C H Dalwood, 1986. (Mr I A G Shepherd)
6. Catalogues of aerial photograph sites in Grampian Region, by I A G Shepherd, 1985–88. (Mr I A G Shepherd)
8. Photocopy of an index of the contents of the notebooks kept by J M Corrie, Investigator with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 1925–38, relating to sites in the Orkney Islands, 1988. (Dr R Lamb)
9. Full publication report and drawings of the excavations at Moncreiffe stone circle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Dr M E C Stewart, 1974. (Mr I A G Shepherd and Mr J B Stevenson)
10. Notebooks, correspondence, plans, photographs and colour slides of sites in Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, including Carse Farm stone circle, excavated by Dr M E C Stewart, 1950–71. (Mr J B Stevenson)
11. Notes, drawings and photographs describing cup and ring marked sites including Ballochmyle, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Creetanartbarb and Poltalloch, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, and Milton, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, 1989. (Mr K Naddair)
13. Archive and specialist reports, correspondence, plans, negatives, prints and colour slides of excavations of lairds' chambered cairns, Orkney, by B Smith, 1987–88. (Ms B Smith)
15. Catalogue and registers of the excavations at Howe broch, Orkney, 1980–82. (INOSAS per Ms B Smith)
17. Notes, plans and photographs relating to research and excavations at various sites including Haylie chambered cairn, Cunninghamie District, Strathclyde Region, by W G Atkin, 1954. (Ms A Reid)

Medieval and Later

20. Full publication report and drawings of rescue excavations at the Brough of Birsay, Orkney Islands, by J R Hunter, 1974–82. (Mr I A G Shepherd)
21. Full publication report of the 'Small Sites' excavation at Birsay, Orkney Islands, by C D Morris, 1976–82. (VESAR project per Mr C D Morris)
22. Report, plan and section, and colour photographs of the excavation of a human grave at Tanglesta, St Cyrus, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by J R Sheriff, 1986. (Mr J R Sheriff)
23. Estimate of carpenter work of the Lint Mill at Crakken (Creagenn, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by Hugh Cameron, 1781. Hugh Cameron was a noted builder of lint mills and was said to be responsible for introducing spinning wheels into the Killin area. (Purchased)
24. Printed price lists for quarry stones delivered to Port Hopetoun, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, from Kingscavil, Hillhouse and Binny Quarries, 1860s. (Purchased)
26. Book of accounts for painter and decorative work in property in Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Moxon and Carfraw, July to September, 1828. (Mr B C Skinner)
27. Quinquennial surveys of Gladstone's Land's 5 and 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, Falkland Palace and Hill of Tarvit, North-East Fife District, Fife Region, and of the Great East Window, Haddo House Chapel, Gordon District, Grampian Region, 1988, comprising reports, photographs and drawings. (National Trust for Scotland)
28. Copy of the catalogue to the papers of Sir R S Lorimer and the firm of Lorimer and Matthew, deposited in the Department of Manuscripts, University of Edinburgh, including correspondence, estimates and accounts, 1900–32. (Dr P D Savage)
29. Final report, photocopies of record sheets, plans and photographs of the field survey of a largely industrial area at Chalmers'ton, Dalmellington, Cumnock and Doon Valley District, Strathclyde Region, by the Association of Certified Field Archaeologists, 1987–88. (ACFA)
30. Notes, papers and photographs relating to an unpublished guide book to Crinan and Kilmarnock, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by B H St J O'Neil, 1950s. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)
32. Notebook, report, plans and colour slides of the excavations in the courtyard at Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian District, Lothian Region, by G Turnbull, 1989. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)
33. Report, sketch plan and annotated map of a watching brief at Tolquhon Castle, Gordon District, Grampian Region, 1989. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)
34. Printed catalogue of the furniture and effects sold by auction on 2 February 1822, in Denholm Green House, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (Purchased)
36. Tape of an Address on Robert Adam delivered by Sir John Summerson at the 250th Anniversary Robert Adam Conference, 1978. (University of Edinburgh per Mr B C Skinner)
37. Quinquennial surveys of S–T Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, and of the Bavarian Summer House, Brodick Castle, Arran, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1988, comprising reports, drawings and photographs. (National Trust for Scotland)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit:
38. Sale particulars of the Estate of Cadboll, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, 26 July 1918. (Miss Gill of Brucefield per Mrs J S Durham)
PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Prehistoric and Roman
39. Drawings prepared for publication of the excavation at Upper Suisgill, Sutherland District, Highland Region, by G J Barclay, 1980–81. (Histories, Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr G J Barclay)
40. Plan of Greensmoor, and a report on an archaeological field survey of a North Medwyn cairn field, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, 1988. (Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists per Strathclyde Regional Council)
41. Collection of archives from projects carried out by the Central Excavation Unit, including the site book, draft reports and finds cards of the excavation at Teampull Mholuaidh, Lewis, Western Isles, 1977. (CEU)
43. Ink drawings of souterrains on Skye, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, by R Miket, 1988. (Mr R Miket)
44. Pencil drawings of a cairn at Easter Marcus Farm, Finavon, Angus District, Tayside Region, by J R Sherriff, 1982. (Mr J R Sherriff)
45. Dyeline copies of plans and sections of the excavation of the fort and dun at Dun Lagaidh, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, by E W Mackie, 1967–68. (Dr E W Mackie)
46. Pen and ink plans and sections of the excavation of the hut circle at Ormiston Farm, North-East File District, File Region, by J R Sherriff, 1978 and 1980. (Mr J R Sherriff)
47. Survey plans of two stone circles at Serm Arthur and Eglwys Gwydcelod, Wales, by A S Thom, 1985. (Dr A S Thom)
48. Pencil and ink plans, notebooks and drawings prepared for publication of the excavation at Strateague Roman fort, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by S Frere and J J Wilkes, 1973–86. (Royal Museum of Scotland per Dr M Speaman)
49. Pencil and ink plans of the excavations of the broch and settlement at Clickhimin, and the settlement at Jarlshof, Shetland, 1950s. (English Heritage per Mr M Reid)
50. Rectified computer plot of cropmarks at Melville Nurseries, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, produced by the Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Stirling, 1989. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mrs L Ling)
51. Plans of the survey funded under the Forestry grant scheme at Breconside, Stewart District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, 1989. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mrs L Ling)

Medieval and Later
52. Collection of archives from projects carried out by the Central Excavation Unit, including the site book, photographs, draft reports and finds cards of the excavation of a North Medwyn cairn field, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, 1988. (Association of Certificated Field Archaeologists per Strathclyde Regional Council)
53. Photocopies of a measured survey of Eilean Donan Castle, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, 1986. (Mr Lachlan Stewart)
54. Two pen and watercolour drawings for the elevation and transverse section for Partick House, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by Peter Nicholson, c1820. (University of Western Ontario)
55. Photograph of a pencil and watercolour drawing of Bothwell Castle, Motherwell District, Strathclyde Region, by Hugh William Williams, 1796. (Christie, Manson and Woods)
56. Drawings for an unexecuted design for St Serf’s Episcopal Church, Burntisland, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, by William Slater, 1855–58. (Scottish Record Office)
57. Two colour photographs of paintings of Mrs Cumin of Relugas in the drawing room at Relugas by Donald Alexander, f1820–50, and the Black Bull Hotel, Catherine Street, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by William Turner de Lond, f1820s. (Christie’s, Glasgow)
58. Album containing sketches of Iona, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Henry A Graham, 1850. This album of original drawings contains extra illustrations to those published in his Antiquities of Iona, 1860. (Miss Iona Chatterton)
59. Miscellaneous collection of drawings for the Calder Tube Works, Coatbridge, Monklands District, Strathclyde Region, 1914, relating to buildings and machinery in various parts of the works. (Stewart and Lloyd)
60. Collection of drawings relating to H M Naval Establishment, Port Edgar, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1916–47, including plans for the Torpedo store, Gunney instruction store and workshops. (Edinburgh District Council)
61. Design for the library at Craigiehall, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Robert Adam, 1766. (Purchased)
62. Pencil drawings and photocopies of finished plans of Longsald settlement and shielings, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, 1989. (Mr R Miket)
63. Engraving of ‘A monument to be erected at Edinburgh to the Memory of Sir Walter Scott Dedicated by permission of the Executors of Sir Walter Scott’, 1848. (University of Western Ontario)
64. Dyeline copies of drawings for Grangemouth Parish Church, 1909, Grangemouth High School (Abbotsgrange School), 1908, by Wilson and Tait, and Grange School, by G Deas Page, 1893–94. Grangemouth, Falkirk District, Central Region. (Falkirk Building Control per Scottish Civic Trust)
65. Amateur watercolour drawing of Kilchoman Church, Islay, Argyl and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J McLellan, 1914. (Scottish Record Office)
66. Large collection of drawings of Scottish architecture and scenery by J Brian Crossland, author of Victorian Edinburgh. Most of these were used in his published articles, 1940s and 1950s.
85. Collection of amateur watercolour drawings and sketches of villas erected in the suburbs of Glasgow and Clydebank, Strathclyde Region, by Boucher and Crossland, one dated 1858. (Purchased)


71. Collection of drawings for the Radio Cinema, Kilbinnie, 1937, the Viking Cinema, 1939, and the Moorings, 1936, Large, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, designed by James Houston (d 1966). (Mr James Houston)

72. Exhibition boards of *Housing and Engineering Awards and Commendations* awarded by the Saltire Society, 1987–88, comprising photographs, text and drawings. (The Saltire Society)


The following items were copied while on temporary deposit:

74. Views of a seating plan and the interior of Old St Paul's Church, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, and a pair of watercolour views by J Le Conte, 1816–77. (Mr James Houston)

75. Set of lithographed plates made for *The Builder*, of St George's Church, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, c1910, and a copper plate showing Robert Reid's design for the church, c1826. (Mr J L Hope)

76. Dyeline copies of a measured survey of the House of Monymusk, Gordon District, Grampian Region, by McCombie and Mennie, 1988. (Gordon District Council)

77. Watercolour view of Fascie Castle, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, by W Scott, 1906. (Mr W G Scott)

78. Dyeline copies of a measured survey of 14 Mitchell Lane, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by Ross and Liddell, 1988. (Ross and Liddell)


80. Estate plan of Red-hall and Calverts Holm, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbright District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, surveyed by James Johnston, 1811. (Miss A Graham per Mr R J Mercer)

81. Measured Survey of the Old High School, Strirling Street, Stirling, City of Stirling District, Central Region, made prior to alterations, 1839. (Edinburgh City Archivist per Mr P Harding)

82. Folio of plans of the Estate of Cadboll, and an accompanying *Book of Contents and Estimates*, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, surveyed by George Brown, 1813. (Mrs J S Durham and Mr J W G Paterson of Cadboll}

83. Estate plans of Broom, 1853, and Cranberry, 1855, Annandale and Eskdale District, Dumfriesshire and Galloway Region, surveyed by George Carmuthers. (Mr A Graham per Mr R J Mercer)

84. Photocopies of the Dean of Guild drawings for Heriot's Hospital School, Assembly Close, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, attributed to Alexander Black, 1839. (Edinburgh City Archivist per Mr P Harding)

85. Collection of amateur watercolour drawings and sketches of various sites in Tayside Region 1834–52. (Dr Kinneir)

86. Measured survey of Formanen Mill, Renfrew District, the Luma Light Factory, Shieldhall, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, St Serf's Chapel, Dunmow Castle, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, Dalgonne House, East Lothian District, and Comiston House, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1989. (Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh, per Mr T Ruddock)

87. Plan of the Land of Knocknalling and Knockreoch, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, surveyed by H Stitt, 1836. (Lord Sinclair per Mr R J Mercer)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Prehistoric and Roman

88. Negatives and photographs of various sites and monuments in Scotland, including Colonsay, Oronsay and Jura, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1987–88. (Dr D Pringle)

89. Photographs of the excavations at Cleckhinhall, Shetland, by the Ministry of Works, 1910, and J R C Hamilton, 1950s. (English Heritage per Mr M Reid)

90. Negatives and photographs of photographs from the Broch of Gumess, Orkney. (Mrs B Smith)

91. Photographs of St Moddan's Church, Inchyra, Gordon District, Dyce Old Parish Church and symbol stone, City of Aberdeen, Boynie Castle and Craig of Boynie Castle site, Banff and Buchan District, Grampian Region, taken by D Pringle, 1989. (Dr D Pringle)

92. Negatives of Kirkton Chapel (Cill Main), Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, taken by Stewart Cruddie, 1970. (Dr D Pringle)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit:

93. Photographs of various sites on Mull, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by R Douglass, 1970–80. (Mr R Douglass)

94. Photographs of the archaeologist James Edward Cree (d 1929). Among his excavations were those at Traprain Law, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1916–27, and Inchnadamp cave, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1926–27. (Mr D F Cree)

Medieval and Later

95. Negatives, photographs, colour slides, plan and report of an excavation at Pierowall Church, Westray, Orkney Islands, by B Smith, 1988. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)

96. Two sepia photographs of the laying of the foundation stones of the Free Church, Camock, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, 1898, and of an unidentified Free Church. (Purchased)

97. Photograph of Batus Hall, Primrose Street, Alloa, Clackmannan District, Central Region, designed by James Johnston, 1787. (Purchased)

98. Colour photographs of the interior of the Union Inn, Camelon, Falkirk District, Central Region, 1988. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)

99. Negatives and photographs of subjects in Highland Region, including Invershin Processing Station, and the deserted settlement at Glencalnie, Croich, Sutherland District, Highland Region, 1988. (Dr D Close-Brooks)

100. Album of photographs including views of Rohalson, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, and Wemyss Castle and Lodge, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, 1870s. (Purchased)

101. Colour photographs of the interior of the Union Inn, Camelon, Falkirk District, Central Region, 1988. (Mr R Robertson)

102. Late-19th-century photograph of Caerlaverock Castle, Nithsdale District, Dumfries and Galloway Region. (Dr B L H Horn)

103. Photographs of furniture designed by Sir R S Lorimer for Balmanno Castle, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, and Earlshall and Kelly Castle, North-East Fife District, Fife Region, taken by P Macdonald, 1979. (Dr P D Savage)
104. Photographs, sketch plans and associated material relating to industrial sites in Scotland including cranes, fish farms, limekilns, iron foundries, tanneries and windmills, made by the Scottish Industrial Archaeology Survey, 1978-85, and deposited in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

105. Colour slides of the discovery of two wells in Musselburgh, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1988, one to the east of Brunton Hall, Ladywell Way, and the other at Newbigging. (Mrs A Haggarty)

106. Collection of photographs of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Scotland, principally dated from the 1960s. (PSA)

107. Photograph of a Talbotype of George Heriot's Hospital (School), Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by William Henry Fox Talbot, c1845. (Sotheby's)

108. Aerial photograph c1977, and a postcard of a mid-19th-century painting of Ardmore, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region. (Mr C Struthers per Mr I Fisher)


110. Two photographs of a late medieval tombstone, Old Parish Church and Burial Ground, Cill Choluim Chille, Lochaline, Lochaber District, Highland Region, 1988. (Mr I Thomber)

111. Photograph of a Talbotype of George Heriot's Hospital (School), Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by William Henry Fox Talbot, c1845. (Sotheby's)

112. Photograph and postcard of Dorlin House, Lochaber District, Highland Region, 1930s. (Mr D B Corlett per Mrs J S Durham)

113. Late-19th-century album of photographs of the Memorial Church, Wemyss Bay, Inverclyde District, Strathclyde Region, also including engravings and photographs of views of Wemyss Bay. (Purchased)

114. Photograph of the Lugton Viaduct, Kilmarnock and Loudon District, Strathclyde Region, after its collapse during construction, c1888. (Dr A S Thom)

115. Photographs of Cammo House, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Harvieston House and Stobhies House, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, 1890s. (Mr J H Wilson)


117. Photographs of the discovery of two wells in Musselburgh, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1988, one to the east of Brunton Hall, Ladywell Way, and the other at Newbigging. (Mrs A Haggarty)

118. Photographs of the discovery of two wells in Musselburgh, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1988, one to the east of Brunton Hall, Ladywell Way, and the other at Newbigging. (Mrs A Haggarty)

119. Photographs of the discovery of two wells in Musselburgh, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1988, one to the east of Brunton Hall, Ladywell Way, and the other at Newbigging. (Mrs A Haggarty)

120. Photographs of the discovery of two wells in Musselburgh, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1988, one to the east of Brunton Hall, Ladywell Way, and the other at Newbigging. (Mrs A Haggarty)

121. Photographs of the discovery of two wells in Musselburgh, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1988, one to the east of Brunton Hall, Ladywell Way, and the other at Newbigging. (Mrs A Haggarty)

122. Photographs of the discovery of two wells in Musselburgh, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1988, one to the east of Brunton Hall, Ladywell Way, and the other at Newbigging. (Mrs A Haggarty)
A SCOTTISH BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 1989

Compiled by Anne O'Connor and D V Clarke

GENERAL


GUIDE TO ANCIENT MONUMENTS PUBLISHED IN 1989

The complete list of all SDD HBM publications (guide-books, guide-leaflets, postcards, slides and slide-packs – including several slide-packs with texts on Prehistoric Scotland, the Antonine Wall, the Roman Army, Scottish Castles, Scottish Churches, Mary Queen of Scots and the Jacobites in Scotland) is available from Historic Buildings and Monuments, Scottish Development Department, 20 Brandon Street, Edinburgh EH3 5DX.

Black and White Guidebooks
Blackness Castle, MacIvor, 1, 16pp, 1989. 2nd edition with minor revisions £0.60.

Colour Guidebooks


'Tannochbrae and all that: Tamnach (Tannoch etc) in Scottish place-names as an indication of early Gaelic-speaking settlement', Barrow, G W S in Cruckshank, G (ed), A sense of place: Studies in Scottish local history.


Conceptual issues in environmental archaeology, Binffliff, J L, Davidson, D A & Grant, E G (eds), Edinburgh, 1988, Edin Univ Press, £35.00.

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