DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

An Annual Survey of Scottish Archaeological Discoveries, Excavation and Fieldwork

EDITED BY

EDWINA V W PROUDFOOT
AND
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PUBLISHED BY THE COUNCIL FOR SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGY
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

It has always been the Council for Scottish Archaeology’s aim to ensure that each issue of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland should be as complete as possible, and so the increased size of this issue is particularly pleasing. This reflects both improved levels of contribution, but also the great increase in the range and quantity of archaeological work being carried out in Scotland.

In this issue Surveys have been standardised as very brief extracts from the material received, with an introductory paragraph to set the work in a context. However, such lists cannot do justice to the work carried out, nor to the information supplied. It is essential that anyone reading these summaries bear in mind that the unabridged copy submitted for publication has been lodged with NMRS for reference.

Thanks to Roger Miket, Skye and Lochalsh District Archaeologist, one way has been found to improve the abridged presentation – a simple map showing the location of the surveyed remains. The Editors would welcome views from contributors and readers about publishing survey gazetteers in this way.

Illustrations have been introduced recently into the text; it is hoped to extend this in future, because drawings and photographs improve the appearance of the text, but they also enhance the individual contributions, which, like Surveys, are normally brief accounts of more detailed work, in advance of full publication. Some contributions represent interim reports and are substantially longer, however.

When a museum archaeologist or finder of an individual object submits information to the Editors about museum artefacts or stray finds it is always published, because the find spots may be of significance. It is editorial policy, however, not to refer to metal detectors in cases where finds have come to light by this means.

It is also editorial policy to include items adding to knowledge of known sites, with a note about possible duplication, rather than omit a valid new record. However, contributors are advised to check with the local Sites and Monuments Record or museum or the National Monuments Record for Scotland, to confirm whether their information is indeed a discovery. Such liaison can only benefit field workers and everyone concerned with archaeology in Scotland.

The production timetable for D&ES has always been tight and is becoming more difficult as the volume expands. It would be most helpful if contributors could forward information immediately it becomes available, for early processing, though, because of the dates of field work, the bulk of items will undoubtedly continue to arrive later in the year. The final date by which contributions should reach the Editors has always been October 31, to allow editing, grid references checking, limited correspondence about problems and enquiries during November. This leaves the printers with a very short period in which to set the text, send proofs and print for late January, especially as there is a two week Christmas break.

It is difficult for Contributors to remember this extra work but, in the interests of ensuring the annual record is as complete as possible and on time, the Editors hope that Contributors will do their best to assist by sending information as soon as they can. Illustrations should be on film or bromide, not xerox copies. A form is included in each copy to help with presentation of detail and as an aide-mémoire. Any items that arrive too late for one year will be published in the following year.

Although Discovery and Excavation in Scotland is a gazetteer, and therefore is already an index, a simple category index based on the type of site or find recorded at the head of each contribution has been included this year. The Editors hope that this will prove helpful and that it will be possible to continue with it and develop the index in future years.

Requests for an index have been numerous over the years and several attempts have been made to prepare one for back numbers but funding has not been available for publication. Indeed former Editor, Dr Margaret Stewart, indexed in some issues but was not able to continue with this, in part for financial reasons. However a team of volunteers has prepared a full index for the years 1946–77, for publication when funding becomes available.

Sadly there is one omission this year. There is no Scottish Bibliography, although this has always been a pivotal component of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, which many readers have found particularly valuable. The compilers were not able to undertake the valuable task of listing items accessioned to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Library during 1990, but information about this decision came to hand only in October, so that no alternative arrangements could be made.

Thanks are due to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland for the Region/District map, provided as a guide to the exact locations of Regions and Districts, and for the detailed and illustrated report, showing the broad interests, and ever-increasing range of the Commission’s work. Such information is of considerable value for local researchers and the Editors are delighted to include this selection of items from the survey and recording programme.

Thanks are due also to HBM for reports of excavations and surveys funded by the Department and to staff for assistance with editing this material. Additional thanks are offered to HBM and to RCAHMS for their substantial financial contributions towards publication.

Although the grid references in the text are checked this only guarantees that the published reference is accurate in relation to the available information. Without a field visit no greater accuracy can be assured. Our most sincere thanks are offered once again to Ian Fleming of the National Monuments Record for his rapid assistance in checking parishes and grid references again this year.

E V W Proudfoot
B E Proudfoot
Hon Editors
The three elements of the investigation comprised: a watching brief during cable-laying along the length of the nave and within the choir of the abbey church; trenching within the seventh bay of the nave, to establish whether there had been a temporary western gable during the building's early years; and excavation within the presbytery to determine whether the church had been extended eastwards at some stage.

The cable trench yielded little of archaeological interest. Similarly, within a 5m by 2.2m trench in the nave, there were no structural remains, merely disturbed burials and recent artefacts within modern debris at least 0.7m deep. However, substantial masonry structures as well as several burials, some of them relatively undisturbed, were uncovered within an L-shaped trench in the presbytery.

A plinth of mortar-bonded masonry, measuring 4.4m by 2.3m and separated from the presbytery walls by gaps of 1.4m and 0.7m, has been interpreted as the probable base of a high altar. E of the plinth, but distinct from it, were the 1.2m wide rubble foundations of a wall: although only partially exposed and damaged by a modern drain, this appears to be the primary E gable of the church. The wall was straight and not, as had been thought likely, apsidal. It is not clear, however, whether this gable wall was contemporary with or earlier than the adjacent plinth.

In the SW corner of the trench was a coffin comprising a lead box surrounded by timber planking. Attached to its exterior were some textile and thin beaten copper, the latter fashioned into shell-like patterns. Inside was a well-preserved, articulated skeleton with some hair still attached to the skull. Although its lid was missing, the coffin's construction and the skeleton's state of preservation suggest the burial to be of late 18th or 19th century date.

Immediately below this grave was a stone sarcophagus similar to many of those discovered during the excavation of the chapter house in 1984. This earlier coffin had been damaged and its skeleton disturbed, probably when the overlying grave was dug.

There were more graves, some disturbed and some in situ to the E of these burials. None has been excavated.

A socketed bronze axe head with everted collar and three ribs was found by Mr Alec Aitkin, a workman with Borders Regional Council Roads Department, while carrying out repair work on Eddleston South bridge in January 1990. The axe was in the gravel almost under the bridge and is now in the possession of Tweeddale Museum.

The remains are set into a bank below a track in a forestry plantation. They incorporate a rock outcrop as well as coursed masonry. The archaeological deposits located are presently protected by post-medieval landscaping.

Most of the structure was robbed out, in some cases down to the bedrock on which it was founded. However, foundations and two areas of cellarage — one still retaining its complete stone vaulted roof — do remain. The rooms delineated by the remains correspond very accurately to plans of the building drawn by the 6th Earl of Mar around 1700. The house was destroyed by fire in 1800.

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remodelling to the more “classical” style of the later 18th century. A fine series of drains was also discovered. One set are rock cut for a large portion of their length. They were originally capped with stone vaulting and a small portion of this remains.

Sponsors: SUAT, SDD (Urban Aid), Alloa Tower Building Preservation Trust.

CLACKMANNAN BURGH AND PARISH Ray Cachart
Main Street
Foundations, post-medieval pottery
NS 911 919 Two trenches on the site frontage produced foundations of probable 17th or 18th century buildings with post-medieval pottery. A trench in the backlands revealed a buried garden soil containing one sherd of medieval white gritty as well as 16th to 19th century pottery.
Sponsors: SUAT, Central Regional Council and Clackmannan District Council.

FALKIRK DISTRICT

FALKIRK BURGH AND PARISH G B Bailey
Callendar Park Antonine wall, medieval road
NS 9043 7952 As a result of roadworks an 11m section of the Antonine Ditch was completely excavated. The V-shaped Ditch had sides at 43° with a narrow slot in the base. It was 8.2m wide and attained a depth of 4.3m. Some 10.7m to the south lay the remnants of the stone base of the Rampart. The berm contained two gullies of unknown date or function and four shallow pits which may have been the truncated remains of defensive pits. To the south of the Wall base three further pits were irregularly dug.

The levelled remains of the upcast mound were also examined. It seems probable that a gravel layer on top of the mound represented the medieval highway from Linlithgow to Falkirk. Below the mound was a pre-Roman cultivation soil.
Sponsors: Falkirk Museum, Central Regional Council, HBM

NS 9053 7950 A 1.4m wide section was dug across the Antonine frontier at right angles to the features. The Rampart base survived well. The stone foundation was 4.3m wide with dressed kerbs. Clay cheeks were observed in the superstructure, with an earthen core. These cheeks were only 35cm wide, and the south cheek was interrupted by a squared timber which rested on the kerbstones. To the north the land sloped down into a 7m wide V-shaped Ditch with sides at 33° to 40°. Between the Rampart and the slope was a level area of only 3.8m and here four elongated defensive pits were discovered in the characteristic quincunx pattern. The pits averaged 40cm wide by 35cm deep, with a length in excess of 70cm. To the north of the Ditch an earlier gravel pit was excavated, its fill formed from the upcast mound.

No trace was found of the Military Way, but 7m south of the Rampart a two phase hearth was encountered. This was associated with imitation black-burnished ware and a lens of clay suggesting a timber building.
Sponsors: Falkirk Museum, Central Regional Council, HBM

Glenample
(Balquhidder parish) L Main & W Anderson
Cashley
(Drymen parish) Leonard Porter

DESERTED SETTLEMENT

Cashley (Drymen parish) L Main & W Anderson
Enclosure, alleged
NN 565 933 Investigation of a ring of stones approximately 15m in diameter uncovered during ploughing confirmed that the feature was natural.

GLENAMPLE (Balquhidder parish) L Main & W Anderson
Deserted settlement
NN 595 200 A deserted settlement comprising eight buildings, including 3 over 20m long and a probable corn-drying kiln are
located on the edge of a forestry plantation. Their condition ranges from turf-covered footings to fairly substantial stone foundations. The settlement may be of more than one period.

MIDDLETHIRD (St Ninians parish)
Dun
NS 773 897. Formerly enclosed in oak woodland, this dun is located on a rocky knoll above a small burn. The Dun occupies all of the summit; several courses of wall are visible on the outer face. The site was discovered during the thinning of regenerated Sycamore. Sponsor: Central Regional Council.

KILBRYDE (Dunblane & Lecropt parish) R & C Page & L Main
Gallow Hill
Broch, probable
NN 7458 0374 A roughly circular structure, average internal diameter 11.3m, external diameter 17.4m, with an overgrown stoney wall approximately 0.5m high stands on a promontory of high ground, Gallow Hill, overlooking the valley to the north, west and south.

Enclosure
NN 7468 0368 A nearly circular bank and ditch, diameter 14m to 14.7m, lies within a sub-rectangular bank and ditch, 24.3m by 24.5m. The centre of the saucer-shaped area within the circular bank is approximately 0.4m below the top of the bank. The banks contain some stones and vary between 0.4m and 1m in height.
Both features were revealed by clearance of surrounding conifer plantations. Both have beech trees of considerable age around their perimeters.

Old Doune Road (Dunblane & Lecropt parish) R & C Page
NS 745 010. A semi-circular arched bridge, 1m in height, over the small stream among the trees at NS 745 010 indicates the continuation of the road beyond the signposted bridlepath from Dunblane. Stone scatters in the wood and fields indicate the continuing line of the road to meet the B824 at NN 736 011. West of the B824 is a deep hollow way, and the continuation of the road across the field may be seen in favourable circumstances as a mound and stone scatter at NN 734 011 approximately.

Doune to Kippen Road (Kincardine parish)
Culverts
This road, now abandoned, is recorded as the "Kippen Road" in 1776. At NS 708 989 an arched culvert of fine construction, about 1.2m high and 1m wide conducts a small stream under the road. The sides of the culvert are vertical below the semi-circular arch. At NS 7125 9975 a similar culvert, arched, about 1m wide and 1.5m high, takes another stream under the road. The vertical sides are about 1m high.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGION

ANNANDALE & ESKDALE DISTRICT

SURVEY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
(Drydasdale Applegarth parishes) J Terry
NY 105 890 to NY 192 752. An archaeological assessment ahead of the new M74 motorway construction from Ecclefechan to Dinwoodie Green was designed to evaluate four potential sites threatened by the new road. None was confirmed.
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY

Upper Cleuch (Applegarth parish)  
Iron Age settlement  
NY 113 871 Excavation of half of a 0.5ha cropmark enclosure has revealed evidence for a possible specialist Iron Age settlement connected with animal husbandry.

The settlement was enclosed by a substantial ditch and remnant internal bank, with single entrance on the south east side. Construction slots, interpreted as screens, divided the excavated part of the site into three differing areas of archaeological activity. A large cobble spread to the east side of the enclosure was bounded to its west by these slots, and effectively partitioned from a potential habitation area of numerous postholes and a hut circle to the north. The remaining greater part of the excavated interior was relatively barren of archaeological features.

A total absence of quern stones, combined with minimal recovery of charred cereal grain, and lack of four post structures, would all tend to suggest a pastoral local economy, with animal husbandry as the main function for the site. Indeed, present hypothesis for the cobbled area is largely based around this hypothesis, with this hardcore surface functioning as an animal yard. It is hoped that analysis of the phosphate samples and environmental data may confirm this overall interpretation of the site.

The only find of any note was part of a Romano-British bangle, dating from the turn of the first century AD. However, the stratigraphical position of this artefact relates more to later field clearances.

Sponsors: SDD Roads, HBM, Glasgow University.

NITHSDALE DISTRICT

Carronbridge (Thornhill parish)  
Daniel Johnston
Enclosure, roundhouse, bowl furnace  
NX 869 977 Excavation continued on all three cropmark enclosures (Discovery Excav Scot 1989, 12). In enclosure A, the remainder of the NE quadrant was excavated, and further details of the roundhouse complex were revealed. The largest roundhouse had two entrances, one facing E towards the main gate of the enclosure and a smaller one facing W. A ring of post-holes surrounded the N side of this house, and it contained two small pits.

Between the large roundhouse and the inner ditch lay a complex of features surrounding a bowl furnace, probably used for iron-smelting. Another complex on the other side of the ditch was probably associated with the furnace: neither is likely to be contemporary with the inner ditch.

The approximate position of the inner edge of the ditch was marked by large stones positioned at approximately 5m intervals, deposited after the ditch was full. The function of these stones is obscure.

The SW quadrant was sampled, but no features were recognised. One of the hollows to the S of the roundhouse complex was re-excavated. It is possible that this hollow is a grubenhau. It is a sub-oval feature about 6m long. A post-hole was recognised at the S end, but none at the N end.

The intersection of enclosures B and C was excavated. C is now clearly shown to have had a separate earlier existence from B. There is no clear evidence to show whether it is Roman or native in origin. The ditch was clearly cut by the marching camp titulus and ditch (enclosure B), at a time when the ditch of C was about half full. The function of these stones is obscure. Neither is likely to be associated with the furnace; neither is likely to be contemporary with the inner ditch.

The lower fill of the ditch of B was a fine mottled sandy deposit, quite unlike any other deposits on the site. This may represent redeposited turf from an internal bank.

Sponsor: HBM

DUMFRIES BURGH AND PARISH

Friars Vennel  
Cultivation soil, medieval sherds  
NT 970 761 Three trenches were excavated, revealing probably medieval cultivation soil with medieval pottery sherds. Modern building foundations were cut into the soil.

Sponsors: SUAT, HBM

Craigaveney (Dunscore parish)  
Jane Page
Rig and furrow, field walls, clearance cairns, hut circle  
NX 7610 8355 centre Agricultural activity in relatively recent times is indicated by rig and furrow and ruined field walls.

NX 7640 8340; NX 7670 8370; NX 7675 8340; NX 7695 8370 centre Extensive groups of clearance cairns.

NX 7647 8346 Hut circle on a low knoll.

These and other redundant features were mapped and described in a pre-afforestation survey.

Sponsor: HBM

Knockbrack (Closeburn parish)  
Clearance cairns, burnt mounds, rectangular buildings, kilns  
NX 9370 9635; NX 9403 9565; NX 9386 9559 centre Prehistoric activity is indicated by clearance cairns.

NX 9334 9655; NX 9334 9655; Two burnt mounds.

NX 9342 9645 The turf-covered footings of rectangular buildings.

NX 9363 9628; NX 9335 9573 Two possible kilns indicate more recent agricultural activity.

These and other redundant landscape features were mapped and described in a pre-afforestation survey.

Sponsor: HBM

Lochbank (New Abbey parish)  
Farmstead  
NX 91 5688 centred. The remains of a farmstead comprising the footings of two rectangular buildings, a circular stone setting 6.5m in diameter, and a kiln barn. This is shown to be “in ruins” on the 1st Edition OS.

Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.

Benbrack (Carsphairn parish)  
Farmstead  
NX 675 956 centre. Remains of rectangular buildings, enclosures, rig and furrow and a corn drying kiln, shown in ruins on 1st Edition OS.

Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.

STEWARTY DISTRICT

Glenshimmeroch (Dalry parish)  
Clearance cairns  
NX 6585 8640 centred At least six turf-covered clearance cairns occupy a sheltered east-facing slope.

Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council.

Manquhill (Carsphairn parish)  
Clearance cairns, burnt mounds (possible)  
NX 672 955; NX 683 958; NX 670 955 Groups of clearance cairns.

NX 6680 9570; NX 6794 9592; NX 6792 9582 Possible burnt mounds.

Details of these and other redundant features suggestive of early human activity were mapped and described in a pre-afforestation survey.

Moorebrock (Carsphairn parish)  
Rig and furrow, enclosures  
NX 630 984 centre. West of the ruined farmhouse of Glenhead there are the remains of rig and furrow and associated features.
These and other redundant man-made features were mapped and described in a pre-afforestation survey.

Sponsor: HBM B.

**SURVEY**

**SURVEY**

F Newall, W Lonie
(Dalry parish, Kircudbrightshire and Galloway parishes, Dumfriesshire)

Ancient roads, culverts, burnt mound

An ancient terraced road was traced ENE from c160m N of a break in woodland at the head of the Shiel Burn, NX 6750 9870, to pass c100m N of Cairn Hill, NX 6797 9890, then contours ENE round Black Hill to NX 6875 9918, then to the W limit of the plantation, NX 6892 9919. On aerial photographs the pre-afforestation line continues on alignment to NX 6935 9922, turning ENE to NX 7000 9951, then E to the S flank of Troston Hill, NX 7050 9967, and beyond less certainly to NX 7105 9985.

To the W from NX 6750 9870 the pre-forest course was to NX 6725 9838 WSW, then SW to Corlae. Less distinctly on the air photograph a road appears to run N from Cornick at the head of the Dalwhar Glen, curving up the spur of the Snab to cross Coll Hill NNE to join the above road at NX 7018 9954.

The terraced road measures 6.85m to 8.3m across and at one point a thin layer of metal on yellow clay subsoil was detected below some 10cm of peat. A turf foundation partly overlies the road, NX 6840 9910, and a later track and hollow way up to 3.7m wide follows the uphill side.

The moor along this uphill, S side, is scarred by a series of cuts running back into the peat, while on the downhill side a less regular series of more sinuous issues appear. These may hint at concealed fords moved farther alongstream where the road hollow had worn too deep, this line nowhere reveals features which might be dated from earlier, or more improved medieval roads.

As it was probable that the above road joined the mapped Stroanpatrick road it should be recorded that the latter has been examined, and while clearly an ancient track, improved with built fords moved farther alongstream where the road hollow had worn too deep, this line nowhere reveals features which might be dated earlier than medieval.

Burnt mounds, cairns

NX 6474 9347 E of the road is a burnt mound within a group of some 9 cairns.

**SURVEY OF CUP AND RING MARKED ROCKS**

M Van Hoek

Further records have been made of known sites and adjacent areas. Details have been sent to NMRS.

Kirkcudbright parish
NX 6934 4663 Blackhill Cottage
NX 6863 4470 Balmae
NX 6862 4464
NX 6883 4492
NX 7040 4584 Howwell
NX 7036 4564
NX 7039 4573

**WIGHTOWN DISTRICT**

Barbobble (Mochrum parish) W F Cornack

12th Century church on earlier ecclesiastical site
NX 310 494 Further work on this site revealed that it had four phases, the first being 8th century and possibly monastic.

Phase II, by which time it may have fallen into lay hands, contains cross fragments (3 more recovered) of 10th to 11th century, probably associated with graves which underlie the church but on a different alignment. Several of these burials seem to have been in charcoal, two of which have yielded 2 sigma C-14 dates as follows: GU-2729 cal AD 1022-1213 and GU-2729 cal AD 1018-1221.

Phase III covers the life of a clay-bonded stone church, built in the 12th century over the Phase II burials, of three bays separated probably by two timber crucks. The two western bays formed a nave with clay floor, the eastern bay a chancel with slightly raised stone-paved floor. At the north east corner between the altar and the north wall was a rectangular sunken area filled with rubble from which was recovered a leg from a pewter ewer or other vessel. This sunken area may have originally contained a sacristry chest. After a brief life, during which several burials, of which 3 were in partly stone-lined graves, were inserted in the church floor, this phase ended in burning.

Phase IV began with the insertion of a cross wall in lieu of the western cruck, a new south doorway, stone paving throughout and refurbishment of the two eastmost bays as a chapel. This phase may have terminated about 1300.

Recent reassessment of meagre documentary evidence indicates that phase III may have been initiated by Fergus, Lord of Galloway (died 1161), or his son Uchtred (died 1174). Interim report available.

*Cairnbarroch (Stoneykirk parish)* Jane Page

Flint axe head and flint scatter

NX 053 494 A flint axe head was found on the surface of a ploughed field.

NX 047 498 A large number of flints including struck waste flakes and cores have been collected in this area after ploughing.

*Cairngarroch (Stoneykirk parish)* Jane Page

Southern extent mapped in pre-afforestation survey.

*Bareagle Forest (Stoneykirk parish)*

Watching brief

NX 143 562 Trial trenching in an area of sand dunes at the north end of Torrs Warren did not reveal any archaeological remains. This work took place in advance of construction of a sluice lagoon.

*Sponsor: Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council*

*Pibble Mines (Kirkmabreck parish)*

Mining landscape

NX 528 604 centred Extensive remains of a well-preserved, multi-period mining landscape comprising horizontal and vertical shafts, adits, open face workings and the footings of stone buildings. Southern extent mapped in pre-afforestation survey.

*Craigneuk (Kirkmabreck parish)*

Farmstead

NX 522 598 centred Remains of rectangular buildings, enclosures, field walls and trackways.

NX 5168 5959 Outlying corn kiln.

NX 5179 5960 Ruined rectangular building to NE. These features are shown "in ruins" on 1st Edition OS. Mapped and described in pre-afforestation survey.

*Sponsor: HBM B.*

*Whithorn Priory (Whithorn parish)* Peter Hill

Northumbrian church, chapel, boundary wall, graves, timber halls, Early Christian graves

NX 444 402 The fifth season of excavation concentrated on a range of 8th to 9th century Northumbrian ecclesiastical buildings comprising a church, burial chapel and children's graveyard, associated with an enclosure wall, subsequently replaced by a massive stone terrace. These occupy higher ground in the north part of the site. Excavation to the south completed the examination of

**DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY**
DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY/FIFE

a range of Northumbrian timber halls and continued the exploration of an underlying Early Christian graveyard.

The *children's graveyard* (Structure 3) lying to the east of the burial chapel has produced some 45 burials, all under 10 years old. These were associated with a sequence of walls and surfaces defining the graveyard.

The *enclosure wall* was linked to the early phases of the church and burial chapel. It was replaced by a massive stone terrace associated with the two later churches (Phases 4 and 5) by the mid-8th century.

Broadly contemporary remains excavated beyond the enclosure wall included two successive timber halls (Buildings 6 and 7) and a scatter of Northumbrian burials. The latter included coffin burials and lintel graves.

Continuing excavation of an earlier (possibly 7th century) graveyard in the east sector of the site revealed regular rows of “lintel” graves focussed upon an earlier east grave (unexcavated) surrounded by paving. An earlier ditch lies to the north.

An extended interim report is available (£4.00) from the Whithorn Trust.


**Fig 4.** Whithorn Priory: principal Northumbrian features (8th to 9th century).

**Fig 5.** Whithorn Priory: principal Early Christian features (6th to 7th century).

The church (Building 1) revealed a complex structural history with at least five principal phases focussed on a spot initially marked by a standing stone. The earliest structure (Phase 1) was possibly a wooden shrine, the later churches were all of timber. The walls of the earlier two (Phases 2 and 3) were set in trenches, the walls of the later buildings (Phases 4 and 5) rested on stone sills. The first church was probably built in the late-7th or early-8th century, the last was demolished in the mid-9th century. A later structure (Phase 6) set in the ruins of the Phase 5 church probably dates to the late-9th century or 10th century.

The burial chapel (Building 2) to the east of the church had an equally long structural history apparently spanning the same period. The stone-founded walls had been renewed on at least three occasions. The walls of the last two phases were built of clay. The Phase 2 building had stained-glass windows. The chapel contained four burials, three in wooden coffins with iron fittings.

**Whithorn Priory Museum (Whithorn parish)** P Hill & A Nicholson Timber hall(s), road, 13th to 15th century graves, crypt foundations, recent walls, gate, paths and construction features.

NX 444 403 Excavation in advance of a pathway connecting the Priory Museum to the Crypts revealed a long sequence. The earliest feature was the doorway and part of the north wall of a timber hall (probably 8th century). This was overlain by a sunken roadway (9th or 10th century) subsequently covered by a stone platform. These features were disturbed by a later graveyard (probably 13th to 15th century) into which the foundations of the south crypt were dug in about 1500 AD. A second group of graves apparently postdated the construction of the crypt. Later features included the lychyard wall demolished by the Marquis of Bute's workmen in the 1880s and a pit containing the decayed, timber sub-frame of a construction machine - possibly a winch - used during the reconstruction of the crypts. Later drains, paths and richly-manured soil attested the horticultural skills of successive museum custodians.

Sponsor: HBM &

**SURVEY OF CUP AND RING MARKED ROCKS**

M Van Hoek

Further carvings have been noted at published and adjacent sites. Details have been sent to NMRS.

**Sorbie parish**

NX 4581 4565 Broughton Mains 1, 2

NX 4742 4716 Penkiln 5.

**FIFE REGION**

**DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT**

**West Lethans** (Dunfermline parish) Geoff Moy

Earthwork

NT 053 939 Circular enclosure on NW side of Knock Hill.

Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.
DUNFERMLINE BURGH AND PARISH
Central Library Extension

Six trenches were excavated revealing substantial waterlogged midden with post-medieval pottery. Also revealed were features and cuts relating to the post-medieval period. Two sherds of medieval white gritty pottery were recovered.

Sponsors: SUAT, Dunfermline District Council.

NORTH EAST FIFE DISTRICT

Norries Law (Largo parish)  Peter Yeoman
Possible burial mound
NO 411 072 Possible barrow visible as low mound, c20m diameter, sited 200m SE of Norries Law cairn.
Sponsor: Fife Regional Council.

Dumeldrie (Newburn parish)  NO 440 027 Cropmark of a possible souterrain and hut circles.

MUIRCAMBUS (Kilconquhar parish)  NO 474 023 A cropmark of a possible ring-ditch.
Sponsors: Fife Regional Council and RCAHMS.

OVENSTONE FARM (Cambee parish)  Moira Greig
NO 531 053 (approximately) A cropmark of a possible rectangular enclosure, approximately 60m in length.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

KIRKCALDY BURGH AND PARISH
Nairn Street: Nether Street: Pathhead

Medieval pottery
NT 287 924 A pre-development watching brief was carried out. Two medieval pottery sherds were recovered from this large site. No features prior to 19th century were observed.
Sponsors: SUAT, HBM B.

West Coaltown (Markinch parish)  Ian M Rogers
Ring-ditch
NT 293 956 A 50m by 50m area was investigated. A cropmark photographed from the air in 1983 by the RCAHMS appeared to be a ring-ditch but no features of archaeological interest were discovered.
Sponsor: Glenrothes Development Corporation.

Garden Tower (Auchterderran parish)  A Hutchison
Conservation
NT 226 937 The Theakston Heritage Award, funded jointly by the Countryside Commission for Scotland, has enabled us to purchase supplies of lime putty. With support and advice from James Simpson and Martin Hadlington we have now nearly finished repointing one half of the remains of the Tower. The remaining half, where many of the facing stones have been robbed, we hope to tackle next spring.
Sponsors: WEA Corrie Centre Local History Group, Theakston Heritage Award, Countryside Commission for Scotland.

EAST WEMYSS (Wemyss parish)  Stephen Driscoll
NT 346 972 In early March 1990 Archaeology Projects Glasgow undertook emergency recording of a 90m section of coastline near the Wemyss caves which had eroded substantially over the winter, east from Jonathan’s Cave to the disused gas works.

One area had a particularly high archaeological potential, from the east of the Sliding Cave for a distance of 35m and consists of well stratified deposits containing obvious archaeological features. Three dry-stone walls project from the section. The stone features were embedded in well stratified “midden” deposits, layers which contain shell and animal bone. The depth of the midden (up to 1.5m) attests to a long period of human activity. In close association with one wall was a hearth. The proximity of walls to the Sliding Cave suggest that the strata there may be contemporary with the use of the cave.

A second area of interest was at the extreme west end of the section, approximately 5m east of Jonathan’s Cave. Here at the deepest point of the eroding section (some 5m deep), shell sand was observed. This is interpreted as the mid-Flandrian beach. Within the shell sand deposit a large piece of worked wood was exposed and sampled.

In addition to the archaeological recording, geomorphological descriptions were made of the deposits in the two areas described above.
Sponsor: HBM B.

Carden Tower (Auchterderran parish)  A Hutchison
Conservation
NT 226 937 The Theakston Heritage Award, funded jointly by the Countryside Commission for Scotland, has enabled us to purchase supplies of lime putty. With support and advice from James Simpson and Martin Hadlington we have now nearly finished repointing one half of the remains of the Tower. The remaining half, where many of the facing stones have been robbed, we hope to tackle next spring.
Sponsors: WEA Corrie Centre Local History Group, Theakston Heritage Award, Countryside Commission for Scotland.

Keir’s Brae (Auchterderran parish)  F Proudfoot & A Hutchison
Burning ground
NT 239 945 The site has been pegged out for more formal excavation. The perimeter wall has been exposed round more than three quarters of the surviving length. No further work has been carried out in the interior.
Sponsors: Fife Archaeological Index, Fife Regional Council, WEA Corrie Centre Local History Group.

ST MONANS SALT PANS 1990

WINDMILL INTERIOR & TRENCH

Fig 6. (See p 14).

Garpit (Ferry Port on Craig parish)  Stephen Carter
Artefact scatter
NO 463 273 OS record cards describe large quantities of prehistoric and medieval artefacts with grid references close to Garpit. An archaeological assessment consisting of field walking,
geophysical survey and trial trenches of a 17.7ha field south of the farm were carried out. No archaeological features were detected and no further prehistoric or medieval material recovered. The source of the recorded artefacts therefore remains unknown.

Sponsor: HBM H.

**St Monans** (St Monans parish) J Lewis
Salt pans (see Fig 6, p 13)

NO 533 018 Excavation within the windmill tower uncovered a rectangular stone-lined pit housing a narrow timber beam set on sandstone flags. Iron staining on the flags probably indicated the position of the tower's vertical shaft.

Trail trenching to the S of the tower revealed part of another stone-lined pit (F108) on the slope of the raised beach and a similarly aligned rock-cut channel at the base of the incline. Although the mechanism is not fully understood, these channels are thought to have linked the tower to a pump that raised seawater from a tidal reservoir into the nine panhouses situated close to the sea shore.

It is hoped that further excavation will fully expose these features and help in their interpretation.


**ST ANDREWS** (St Andrews & St Leonards parish) J Lewis

NO 512 169 A series of excavations was carried out between October 1988 and January 1990 before work commenced on a new visitor centre to the W of the castle. The chosen site was an area left untouched when much of the garden was dug out in the late 19th century to accommodate a sunken bowling green. The somewhat irregular area of excavation measured c40m EW by 10m to 15m NS. The principal findings, which were extensive and complex, can be divided into: prehistoric features; medieval timber structures; medieval masonry buildings and associated features; a series of large pits; other, smaller pits; and structures post-dating the occupation of the site.

ST ANDREWS CASTLE
1988-1990

Fig 7

Prehistoric features

Several small, linear and curvilinear trenches, varying in length from 1.35m to 2.7m, were cut to a depth of 0.2m to 0.55m into the sandy subsoil. All were infilled with redeposited subsoil enclosing deposits of pink-brown silty sand. Within one of these trenches were the base and several body sherds of a vessel provisionally identified as a cord zoned beaker of Early Bronze Age date.

Timber structures

Sealing the putative Bronze Age features and covering most of the excavation area, was a deposit of sandy loam, up to 0.45m deep, into which were cut numerous post-holes and post-pits and several beam slots. Few structures have been identified from these many post-settings other than from a series of pits that extended from E to W across most of the length of the site. On the evidence of its length and the apparent absence of a return, this line may define a boundary rather than a timber building. In all likelihood, however, many of the post-settings and beam slots were associated with timber buildings yet to be identified.

Masonry buildings

There were two stone buildings, both aligned EW, near to the S wall of the garden.

Building 1, at the E end of the site, was outwith the area ultimately designated for development and, consequently, was only partially excavated. Substantial rubble foundations survived on the E, S and W sides of the 13.0m long (EW) building but all traces of its N wall had been destroyed by stone-robbing, landscaping and gardening. Internally there was evidence of a stone partition wall, a circular stone-lined hearth, three under-floor drains and vestiges of a metallised floor. More extensive and compact metalling, covering a large area outside the S and E of the building, may be evidence of a road or perhaps a courtyard.

Building 2, situated to the immediate W of Building 1, was very fragmentary, the only positively identified elements being short lengths of its E and S walls. Nothing remained of the N side of the building, the position of its W wall remains unclear and neither floor surface nor occupation debris was found. Towards the W end of the building (or perhaps beyond it) was a badly eroded sandstone hearth. This feature was overlain and surrounded by a thick layer of ash and burnt soils, measuring c3m square and bounded by three narrow linear cuts, which perhaps represented the walls of a flimsy timber structure. The ash deposit may have been contemporary with a nearby clay-lined trough, both features perhaps being associated with an industrial, rather than a domestic, process.

Large pits

None of the four large rectangular and sub-rectangular pits that cut the subsoil on the N side of the site could be linked stratigraphically with any of the timber or masonry structures. One of the pits is thought to be a cess pit from which an overflow channel led northwards into another pit that measured 2.4m by 1.4m and 1.1m deep. This pit and those further E, which had similar dimensions, all had very straight sides, suggesting they had been lined, probably with timber, and the linings removed immediately prior to backfilling. At least some of these pits are believed to have been associated with the tanning of leather. Enormous quantities of pottery and large amounts of fishbones and butchered mammalian bones were retrieved from the infills.

Miscellaneous smaller pits

Distributed throughout the site were several rectangular, sub-rectangular and sub-circular pits: some were probably sand quarries, some perhaps associated with various industrial processes and others of unknown functions.

Later features

A shallow EW robber trench, post-dating both stone buildings and extending for at least 30m across the site, is thought to echo the line...
of a boundary wall depicted in an illustration by John Geddy and dated to c1590-80.
Sponsor: HBM H.

69 South Street
C A Kelly & E Proudfoot
Foundations of earlier buildings, floors, pit, ovens
NO 5104 1665 Excavation was carried out, prior to redevelopment by the University of St Andrews as offices for the Fife Archaeological Index, within the frontage of the ground floor of St John's House, by a small team of professional and student archaeologists. This work relates to the study of the medieval development of St Andrews.

Recent use of the property had been for retail, most recently as a barber shop. Archaeological evidence was found for a 19th century milliner and at least one leather worker/cobbler. Considerable numbers of milliner's pins and quantities of leather cut-offs and scraps were found in the upper layers.

The present walls are secondary to the foundations and all have been rebuilt more than once. The W part of the N (rear) wall, built on a demolished wall foundation, incorporated the exterior gable of a building behind the present frontage. In this wall was a blocked doorway, 1.6m wide and 1.8m high. This had well finished chamfered jambs. The lintel was broken, a possible reason for blocking the door, which formerly led into vaulted cellars behind. The W wall had incorporated a massive opening, possibly a fireplace, its broken lintel in situ. This fireplace had been reduced in size to accommodate a cast-iron firegrate of c1850. This was built over the remains of a substantial clay oven.

Traces of earlier window and door openings could be detected in the S wall, but only from the interior. A second clay oven lay below the frontage foundations of the W window.

The front (S) part of the interior had been divided into two small rooms with a passage between. The internal divisions survived on approximately the same line through several modifications. The W room, with the fireplace, appeared to be of greater importance than that on the E, where there was evidence of wattle walls and trampled floors. The latter were associated with a thin scatter of pottery sherds of 12th to 13th century types. The earliest levels of the site incorporated stake and post holes, most with plank or posts/stakes surviving. There were very few finds from the occupation levels or features.

Fife Archaeological Index No: 16/83.
Sponsors: University of St Andrews & North East Fife District Council.

West Port Garage

Well
NO 5059 1653 No archaeological deposits were noted when the old petrol station was demolished. A house formerly stood on the site, but all features seem to have been destroyed when the petrol station was built. An artesian well was uncovered.
Fife Archaeological Index No: 16/91.

141 South Street
Blocked windows, architectural fragment
NO 5079 1653 During demolition of a lean-to structure built into the E gable of 141 South Street, a moulded stone, possibly from a window, was seen in a skip. The east gable of Number 141 was exposed and the lower part of three large windows was visible.
No features were visible in the deposits exposed below the floor of the demolished building but archaeological deposits could have existed.
Fife Archaeological Index No: 16/92.

70, 72 South Street, rear of
Watching brief
NO 5056 1661 During alterations at the rear of this property a door was slapped through the E wall of an abutting building. No archaeological deposits were seen in the service trench dug in association with this alteration.
Fife Archaeological Index No: 16/95.
19 South Street

Ditch

NO 5122 1666. During alterations to this property at the E end of South Street, within the early medieval burgh, a foundation trench c.2m by 2m was dug. In this a large V-shaped ditch or pit, possibly a boundary feature, was noted running under the house and northwards into the garden ground.

It was not possible to examine the fill of the feature. Photographed by FAI.

Fife Archaeological Index No: 16/93.

191 South Street, rear of

Watching brief

NO 5067 1563. No archaeological deposits were visible when topsoil was removed at this site, approximately in the centre of the rig, prior to the erection of an extension to existing buildings. The garden soil overlaid light-coloured sand.

Fife Archaeological Index No: 16/94.

14 Priestden Road

Flint arrowhead; worked flake, 2 coins

NO 5146 1574. Some years ago these items were picked up in garden soil at this address. They were recently handed in by their finder for recording.


18 Priestden Place

Bronze hoard

NO 5135 1578. A substantial bronze hoard was found in July 1990 by Mr J Macmillan below the rear wall of his house, during foundation digging for an extension. It was just below the base of the existing foundations, but had not been noticed during construction, some 40 years ago.

The site lies on the eastern slope above a small unnamed burn, in a re-entrant of the 50 foot (15m) contour. It now lies in a built-up area so that reconstruction of the original landscape is difficult.

The hoard included socketed axes, spearheads, knives, gouges and chisels, part of a sword, a scabbard, as well as swan's neck sunflower head pins, bronze tweezers, many bronze rings and bracelets and three jet bracelets, beads and miscellaneous fragments.

While the hoard is significant for its range and number of items, approximately dating to c9th to 8th centuries BC, the presence of the remains of wooden handles, leather and cloth container fragments and string (bound round many of the bronze rings and in some cases linking several together) will prove particularly significant for interpretation of certain items and their use in this and other hoards.

The hoard, at present in the RMS for conservation and awaiting a Treasure Trove decision, was reported to and recovered by the Fife Archaeological Index. Fife Archaeological Index No: 16/79.

THE PANS, E of (Crait parish)

Salt pans, remains

NO 608 067. Walling and burnt debris have been reported eroding from the 6ft (2m) cliff face. The site was visited and photographed. Fife Archaeological Index No: 37/36. Sponsor: Fife Archaeological Index.

PITTENWEEM BURGH AND PARISH

Routine Row

Derek Hall

Urban cultivation layer

NO 548 026. Examination of contractors' foundation trenches located a light brown sandy clay overlying natural sand. This soil varied in depth from 0.32m to 0.70m across the site. A thin layer of burnt silty clay overlay the natural sand in a small part of the site. Traces of cultivation furrows were located cut into the natural sand. No artefacts were recovered from any of these deposits. The results suggest that the southern frontage of Routine Row never had buildings on it. Routine Row may have just been a back lane running along the rear of High Street properties.

Sponsor: SUAT. HBM #

Easter Kinnear (Kilmany parish)

S T Driscoll & T Watkins

Scooped structures

NO 410 240. The Scottish Field School of Archaeology held its fourth season of excavation in NE Fife, part of a programme of work on elements of the cropmark complex of the Leuchars area. [Discovery Excav Scoat 1987, 1988, 1989.]

The first objective was to try and shed more light on the type of scooped structure excavated in 1989. The second was to determine whether these structures were isolated or were parts of larger settlement.

The cropmarks at Hawkhill was selected because it clearly contained at least one of these sub-rectangular scooped structures amongst the ten major elements of the cropmark complex.

Sponsorship by Fife Regional Council allowed the aerial photographs to be transcribed to a high standard by the Department of Environmental Science at Stirling University. It also enabled the Field School to invite John Gater to conduct a detailed geophysical survey during the course of the excavation. These allowed the site to be located with a high degree of precision.

Two main sets of features were excavated. One (Building A) was a larger example of the scooped structure encountered in 1989, but better preserved. The second (Building B) also included a scooped structure, but had been rebuilt on two separate occasions. Both structures were located in the same 20m by 25m square and were separated by less than a metre at one point.

Building A was a single phased structure consisting of a scoop cut some 1.4m into the gravel subsoil and revetted with naturally occurring glacial stones and boulders. In places the thickness of masonry and packing soil was over 1m thick. The collapse of some of the walling makes it difficult to be certain but the original form seems to have been of straight walls with rounded corners. The interior dimensions were 9m NE–SW by 8.5m NW–SE. A passageway also revetted with stone, projected 3m from the middle of the NW (uphill) side of the structure. The floor was composed of roughly laid cobbles and boulders similar to those found in the walls. There were no in situ occupation deposits. No hearth was located nor were there any signs of how the building was roofed. It remains a possibility that the living level was on the ground surface and that the below ground area served as a cellar. The structure had been deliberately filled in and there is some evidence that the walls which may have projected some 0.5m higher were slighted. All artefacts recovered from this building derive from the initial.

Building B lay to the south of Building A and in contrast was rebuilt successively in three distinct styles. The earliest feature was a scooped structure of more modest proportions than Building A. It was only 6m by 5m and was probably more oval than rectangular. It was only 1.1m deep and showed no evidence of having been
... floored, but paving may have been robbed. The revetting wall was certainly partially robbed to rebuild it.

The second phase of building on this site was constructed completely at ground level and overlapped the southern half of the first structure. The walling (and flooring) was robbed to fill in the scoop to provide a paved area. At the same time the remaining open area of the first structure was filled with earth. This second structure fell mostly outwith the excavated area, but had an approximate diameter of 6m. No evidence for a superstructure were found so it is not definite that this was roofed. This building too was rebuilt and partially demolished in the process.

The third building was a badly robbed long house constructed of the same rounded boulders as the previous buildings. This building had been cut into the slight slope so that in places the foundations were almost 1m below ground. The wall survived in good condition in only one corner where it could be seen to be a double skinned wall with a cavity filled with earth and small stones. Its overall dimensions were 4m by 10m to the middle of the spreads of robbed-out stone. No features could be identified.

The dating of all these structures remains uncertain. The artefacts were virtually all of stone. These consisted of a number of bun-shaped rotary querns and half of a stone lamp with a simple, unperforated projecting handle. No pottery was recovered from within the structures. On balance a date in the middle first millennium for the scooped structures is favoured, with the long house perhaps dating to the 11th or 12th century.

Sponsors: Fife Regional Council, SDD Special Grants (Environmental), Programmes, Historic Buildings and Monuments Glasgow University Archaeology Department.

KINSHALDY, Tentsmuir (Leuchars parish) A Cameron

Pottery scatter
NO 490 229 Artefacts are eroding from a bunker exposed on a disused rifle range. The wind and rabbit burrowing have exposed a hard-packed old ground surface some 1.5m to 2m below the present ground surface on which artefacts were recovered. The pottery is predominantly of unglazed, white gritty ware, but some later 16th century glazed fabrics were noted. The ironwork consists of several nails and other fragments of wrought iron. The coin has been identified by Dr Donal Batson (Hunterian Museum) as a James III copper farthing of the moneta pauperum type issued c1470.

GRAMPIAN REGION

CITY OF ABERDEEN DISTRICT

ABERDEEN CITY AND PARISH

46 Upperkirkgate A Cameron

Trial pits
NJ 941 064 At an uncurred building on the frontage of the medieval street, Upperkirkgate, two trial pits, dug to a depth of 1.5m to gauge the potential for development, were observed. No medieval material was recorded.

St Nicholas' Church, Collison's Aisle

Human remains
NJ 940 062 Disturbed human remains were discovered by workers during installation of a heating system, adjacent to the area excavated in 1974 (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 105, 1972-2, 236-47).

Tolbooth

NJ 943 063 During continued alterations in and around the 17th/18th century structure, previously obscured openings and other details were recorded in cooperation with RCAHMS.

St Machar's Cathedral

NJ 939 087 During the cleaning of the heraldic ceiling, dating from the 16th century, the opportunity was taken to photograph a number of its decorative features.

Great Northern Road: Western Road: Brown Street A Cameron

Well
NJ 926 087 A stone well was discovered during building work. It was poorly constructed, with clay and wood surrounding the top. It had wooden struts across it at intervals down the shaft and a lead water pipe running from the ground surface into the water at the bottom. It may have been associated with the timber yard which was on the site last century.

231-247 Holburn Street

A. Cameron

Well and foundations
NJ 931 051 A stone well and foundations were discovered during road development. They were thought to have been associated with Duthie's Brewery which was in business on the site until 1860.

Berry Street

Medieval midden material
NJ 940 066 During the excavation of a service trench, animal bone and medieval pottery were removed from a midden layer c2m deep.

16 The Chanonry, Old Aberdeen

Early 18th-century wall
NJ 940 087 A mortared stone wall with later Victorian brick extension to heighten it, was in a state of collapse. It was recorded prior to and during reconstruction. It was originally part of the garden wall of the Chancellor's lodging. Sponsor: Aberdeen City Arts Dept, Arts and Museums.

King's Crescent

Leper hospital site
NJ 941 072 Six trenches were excavated ahead of road construction in the supposed area of the leper hospital, first referred to in the mid-14th century. A few post-holes may have been medieval features, but the depth of overburden (in excess of 3m) prohibited further excavation. Sponsor: HBM.

BANFF & BUCHAN DISTRICT

Boyndie (Boyndie parish) G D B Jones & I Keillar

Square crop mark

OLD RATTRAY (Crinmond parish) H K Murray & J C Murray

Deserted medieval burgh and castle
NK 088 579 The sixth and final season of excavation of this deserted medieval burgh took place in July 1990. Work concentrated on the domestic area of the burgh. Property
GRAMPIAN

boundaries were found linking to those in the industrial area excavated in 1986/7. On one of the properties there had been a fairly substantial clay-walled building. This had burnt down, leaving burnt timbers and organic debris which appeared to be heather, but which is yet to be identified. This debris lay over the floor level, suggesting fallen roofing materials. The finds confirmed this building was likely to have been a dwelling.

On the N of the site a small hearth, possibly used for melting lead, a slight scatter of slag, and the physical links of some pottery, suggest contemporaneity with the industrial area excavated previously. The dwelling may have belonged to one of the craft workers.

Post-excavation work is well in progress and examination of the local pottery shows a range of over 30 products, some fairly sophisticated. This will be one of the most comprehensive assemblages of local medieval pottery in the NE.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

TURRIFF BURGH AND PARISH

Castle Hill, Relief Road Ray Cachart
Urban trial excavation
NJ 722 498 Three trenches produced evidence of earlier site usage, probably 19th century. One trench contained debris and cuts relating to 18th century buildings.

Sponsors: SUAT, Grampian Region.

GORDON DISTRICT

Craigievar Castle (Leochel-Cushnie parish) Moira K Greig
Barmkin wall
NJ 5667 0948 Excavations at Craigievar Castle revealed most of the lowest course of the 16th century E Barmkin wall and a part of the S wall. Two stone drains of the same date were also uncovered. No evidence remained of any internal structures apart from a few postholes. Finds included 16th to 19th century pottery and glass fragments, pieces of clay pipes, two circular stone gaming pieces and four coins. The coins were: an English silver sixpence of Elizabeth I, dated 1573; a Scottish Billon hardhead (2d) of James VI, dated 1588; a Scottish copper penny of James VI, dated 1614 or 1623; a Scottish copper Turner (2d) of Charles II, dated 1663.

Sponsor: National Trust for Scotland.

WAREHOUSE (Kennethmont parish) Peter Yeoman
Fermtoun survey
NJ 571 304 Completion of topographical survey of a large, well preserved pre-improvement farming hamlet (Discovery Excav Scot 1988, 14).

A low, stony bank now perforated by four or more openings, encloses an area c.100m square. Four rectangular buildings were recorded on the W side of the site, each associated with attached enclosures. The buildings measured an average of 15m in length (not 8m as previously reported) by 4m to 8m in width. Evidence was produced for houses with stone foundations having been repeatedly rebuilt on the same site. Two small, circular corn-driers were located. Blocks of long, sinuously curvings rigs radiate out from the fermtoun, varying in wavelength from 4m to 8m, with an average height of 0.3m. Narrower, poorly defined rigs were visible to the SW, enclosed several probable houses and a stone-lined pit. There were another small timber round house, several short lengths of curved ditches and slots and other pits around these enclosures. Two large shallow pits were also discovered one of which was completely paved and both of which produced much burnt material. There were also two isolated curved features, souterrain-shaped in plan, but shallow and unlined. No further excavation is planned.

Sponsor: HBM B.

KINCARDINE & DEESIDE DISTRICT

Heugh Head (Aboyne parish) Douglas Riach
Hut circle
NO 502 990 An isolated hut circle 6m in diameter was found on a low knoll north of the farm track to Wreaton.

Flint scatter
NO 502 987 A small quantity of flintwork, not microliths, including burns, a few cores and snapped off blades, was found

Sponsor: Graham Regional Council.

Fig 8

Wardend of Durrus (Durrus parish) C J Russell-White
Iron Age settlement and enclosures
NO 751 928 Two seasons of excavation were undertaken on a cropmark site at Lochton Quarry, Wardend Farm. Two enclosures were recorded, one of a continuous palisade slot and the other of small, individual post-holes. The former, with an entrance to the SW, enclosed several probable houses and a stone-lined pit. There were also another small timber round house, several short lengths of curved ditches and slots and other pits around these enclosures. Two large shallow pits were also discovered one of which was completely paved and both of which produced much burnt material. There were also two isolated curved features, souterrain-shaped in plan, but shallow and unlined. No further excavation is planned.

Sponsor: HBM B.

Little Gight (Methlick parish) Douglas Baird
Flint scatter
NJ 838 398 Eight man days were spent in test excavations on the flint scatter to determine whether any in situ occupation deposit had survived ploughing. Test pits, of between 0.5m by 0.5m and 1.75m by 1m, revealed only ploughsoil and sterile natural sub-soil. The chipped stone here seemed dominated by Mesolithic and Neolithic-like material. A surface collection gathered by the local farmer suggested a more extensive, diffuse scatter of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age material. A bladelet of what is presumed to be Arran pitchstone was recovered from the excavations.

Sponsor: HBM B.
south of the railway line in the bend of the farm track above the flood plain of the River Dee. In the middle of the scatter is a scooped platform about 4m in diameter. The finds are at Aboyne Health Centre.

Glen Derry (Creich & Braemar parish)  Ian A G Shepherd
House footings
NJ 037 964 On flood plain of Derry Burn, at c500m OD, a line of seven sub-rectangular footings, ranging from 7m by 3.5m overall to 10m by 5m overall. Several have an internal partition: two have small annexes and one is adjacent to an apparent corn-drying kiln. Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**MORAY DISTRICT**

**Spynie Palace** (Spynie parish)  John Lewis
Structures, kilns, occupation debris, pits
NJ 230 658 During the fourth major season at Spynie, excavation was concentrated mainly on the W side of the enclosure within a trench measuring approximately 30m NS by 15m EW. In addition, features within and beyond the E curtain were investigated when rubble was cleared from against the wall’s exterior.

**SPYENIE PALACE**

**West Area**

Although arch-pointed windows and a fireplace at first floor level of the W curtain indicate that there had been a stone-built W range, excavation failed to uncover further positive evidence of such a building. The construction, at a later date, of two barrel-vaulted cellars adjacent to the W curtain probably accounted for this paucity of information.

The S vault, apparently the basement of a free-standing building, measured 7m EW by 5.4m NS. Its roof sprang from the building’s N and S walls which were 1.1m to 1.3m wide; in contrast the end walls were a mere 0.5m wide. A secondary partition, with an off-centre doorway, divided the cellar into two rooms of unequal size, the E chamber being only 1.5m wide. Scattered spreads of ash and burnt soil were the only evidence of occupation and broken sandstone flags the only remnants of a floor surface.

Beneath the S wall of the cellar were deposits that may have been associated with the occupation of the W range. Cutting the subsoil below these levels was a pit within which was found an intact ceramic jug of 14th or 15th century date.

The cellar was separated from the curtain wall to the W and from another barrel-vaulted basement to the N by an L-shaped passage, 1.4m wide, that linked the courtyard with the basement of “Davy’s Tower.” The passage was floored with cobbles and small flags although most of the flooring was missing from the N side. Built into the floor, alongside the curtain wall, was a V-shaped open drain that debouched through the wall. In the NW corner of the passage and below its stone floor, was the base of a kiln which was walled with clay bonded rubble and floored with sandstone flags.

The other vault, to the immediate N of the passage, was the basement of a building set against the curtain wall and still standing to its second storey on the S and W sides. The N and E walls, however, were completely demolished. Measuring 5.3m NS by 8.5m EW internally, the basement was divided into two chambers by a narrow partition wall. Again, there was little surviving evidence of occupation debris or a floor surface, the level of which was c1m below that of the S vault.

Between the two vaults and pre-dating the passage were several large post pits, typically 0.5m in diameter, that may have been associated with an early timber W range. The pits were cut into redeposited subsoil that was used to level the slope that descends northwards towards Spynie Loch.

In the NW corner of the palace enclosure were the fragmentary remains of three stone-lined kilns. Two of the kilns may have been contemporary; the third was definitely earlier. None has been fully excavated.

**Outside the E curtain**

Removal of substantial quantities of rubble from against the exterior face of the E curtain wall revealed several, previously undetected, features within the wall. These included: a splayed gunloop, believed to be of mid-16th century date, at the N end of the E range; a latrine chute to the N of the gunloop; and several constructional alterations that were probably associated with modifications to the interior of the N range.

A stone-lined drain with a sloping flagstone base, partially uncovered to the N of the E gate, is thought to have been associated with a latrine at first floor level in the E range. Pre-dating the drain but integrated into its masonry, was a narrow wall that abutted the curtain wall and extended eastwards from it beyond the limit of excavation.

Sponsor: HBM

**Dufftown** (Dufftown parish)  John Lewis
Kiln, floor, pits
NJ 326 409 A watching brief and limited excavation accompanied alterations to the ground level of the castle’s S range wherein were uncovered a large kiln, thought to be associated with a brewing vat, and a possible disturbed cobbled floor.

At the W end of the range were several pits, all evidently pre-dating the adjacent, possibly 15th century buildings. One of the pits, which may have been clay-lined, contained many animal bones, charcoal, burnt clay and ash but no artifacts.

Sponsor: HBM

**Romancamp Gate** (Fochabers parish)  GJ Barclay & Myra Tolan
Pit circles
NJ 356 617 The excavation was undertaken to test hypotheses relating to the date and function of cropmark pit circles and to what extent could these different functions be detected in morphological differences visible on aerial photographs.
RCAHMS aerial photographs, dating from 1977, revealed traces of three pit circles in a field on Den Farm, in which a cist had been found in 1868. One circle was significantly larger than the others, with a scatter of other large pits around and within it. It was chosen for excavation. An area measuring a maximum of 25m by 23m was stripped. Over 300 separate features (mainly pestholes) were noted and planned. A sample of about 33 features was half sectioned to determine the nature of types of features and to establish important relationships between feature groups.

Cleaning and planning revealed a number of groupings of features:
1. post circle A – a ring probably of 14 large postholes measuring 8.5m in diameter, with posts about 1.8m apart.
2. post circle B – a ring probably of 14 large postholes, 8.5m in diameter, with posts about 1.65m apart. Elements of this ring had been burnt in situ.
3. post circle C – a ring of 16 large postholes, 11.5m in diameter, with posts about 2.25m to 2.5m apart.
4. post circle D – an arc of a possible fourth ring of posts; 6 postholes of this possible group were visible at the N edge of the site. The ring would have been about 9m in diameter.
5. an arc of 11 small postholes, possibly part of a ring of very different character from A – D.
6. the possible fences – a prominent feature of the site was a distinct line of posts running from the SW baulk for 3m terminating at a post. The fence resumed on the other side of a possible gate 11m across. Another possible fence was visible as a continuous narrow strip running across rings A, B and C.
7. two ill-defined hollows. One emerged from the NW baulk. The till of the other obscured postholes of rings A, B and C. It contained an area of paving, perhaps a survival in the slight hollow of more extensive paving. The hollow had a distinct resemblance to excavated ring ditch houses.

The only finds recovered were flint tools and flakes, fragments of burnt bone, two whetstones, a fragment of a rubbing stone, and tiny pieces of glassy slag.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Plascarden Priory**

Medieval monastery

NJ 142 576 Excavation was undertaken on the W side of the present monastic building prior to the proposed erection of new dormitory accommodation. No evidence for a W range to the original monastery was found although evidence for the presence of some rather insubstantial late medieval buildings was present. The entrance to a large rectangular building at the SW edge of the surviving monastic buildings was excavated. The virtual pristine condition of the jamb suggested that the building fell into disuse soon after its construction.

The absence of a nave at Plascarden has suggested to some that the structure had never been built. Excavation, however, uncovered the SW corner of the structure and the pressure-cracked condition of much of the foundations suggested that the building had probably been built to its full height and not abandoned at foundation level.

An isolated group of three skeletons and a deep pit containing animal bones, glass and cloth was found about 3m west of the present cloisteral buildings.

Sponsor: HBM.

**ELGIN BURGH AND PARISH**

**High Street: Greyfriars Lane**

Cellar

NJ 218 628 A partly demolished cellar with vaulted roof found while grading for new development, and probably associated with an early 19th century residence called Dunfermline Cottage. This is on the supposed site of a 13th century Franciscan Friary.

**Greyfriars Street: Glover Street**

Victorian jail

NJ 218 627 Monitoring of contractors’ excavations for a new extension to the District Council headquarters revealed the foundations of a stone building. This was probably a cell belonging to the late-19th to early-20th century jail which formerly stood on the site. Natural sand was revealed at 0.65m below modern ground level over the rest of the site. There was no sign of any medieval deposits.

Sponsors: SUAT, HBM.

**Hill of Scare**

(B Nimie parish)

Small cairns

NJ 225 545 On hill shoulder at c245m, four substantial cairns c2m in diameter and several other smaller ones as well as a stony bank, c0.5m long by 1m wide and 0.4m high. Total area c0.4ha.

Sponsor: Grampian Regional Council.

**Balmageith**

(Forres parish)

Ditch with curved corner

NJ 024 579 Further investigations show that the two ditches reported last year, (1989, 25) are a single V section ditch, c3m wide and 1.5m deep. (The report last year of a 2.5m deep ditch was a typing error.) The sump is stone revetted. Behind the corner there are five large square post-holes, one 400mm by 400mm. No artefacts or carbon found.

**Thomshill**

(Birimie parish)

Ditch

NJ 210 573 (Discovery: Excav Scot 1988, 15) A V-shaped ditch with well defined shovel slot found to continue on N side, but eventually petered out due to effects of wind erosion. Clear evidence of turf lining on inner face. No artefacts or carbon found.

**Loislemouth**

(Drainie parish)

Coin

NJ 236 710 Found on Loisie Green; very corroded Roman bronze. Probably Follis of Constantius I, Chlorus. c305. Reverse. Genius facing left.

**Fochabers**

(Speymouth parish)

Crop mark

NJ 339 597 A crop mark seen on an aerial photograph in Baxter’s Visitor Centre was examined by magnetometer and an anomaly corresponding to the crop mark was plotted.

**Sueno’s Stone**

(Forges parish)

Pictish symbol stone

NJ 046 595 In preparation for the eventual erection of a glass canopy over the stone, and other alterations in landscaping, the areas of possible foundation trenches were investigated.

Within the metal fence around the stone, two opposed areas on the NW and SE were excavated. More extensive excavation work near to the stone was, at this stage, prohibited by factors of architectural and personal safety. Larger trenches outside the fence, in areas to be affected by landscaping, were also opened.

It was established that the stone is set into a socketed, dressed block. The present collar of masonry was removed on the SE side to reveal the lowest panel of figures. Fragments of reused stonework which were found set in mortar at the lowest level of the present collar, are probably remnants of the much illustrated 19th century collar.

Several sub-surface features were excavated. These included two large, deep and vertical post holes on the SE of the stone; a similar post hole was excavated on the NW. On both sides, arcs of a circular bedding trench containing the stumps of wooden posts were also found. Whilst the bedding trench must be a recent feature, the post holes may date from the erection of the stone. It is hoped that radiocarbon dates will be obtained from samples of post-hole fill.

In only one of the areas outside the metal fence were any archaeological features discovered. Whilst these appeared to represent truncated pits or post holes set in arc, no relationship to the stone was established.

Sponsor: HBM.

**HIGHLAND REGION**

**BADENOCH & STRATHSPEY DISTRICT**

**AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS**

G Harden & J Bone

A number of new sites was discovered during the summer of 1989. A full catalogue has been lodged with the NMRS, Highland Region’s SMR and the SMR at Inverness Museum. The following entries are a sample of the most interesting features recorded:

**South Kinara**

(Alvie parish)

NH 874 073 The upstanding remains of what appears to be a motte and bailey, with associated structures.
HIGHLAND

**Kincardine Cottage** (Abermuthy & Kincardine parish)

ND 935 145 Deserted settlement recorded c230m SW of Kincardine Cottage. The rectangular footings had bowed ends, and there are several more recent ruins.

**Blallidbeg** (Kingsussie & Insh parish)

NN 697 974 To the W of the forestry boundary at Blallidbeg are an upstanding round house, field dykes and cultivation terraces.

**Balvattan Farmhouse** (Duthill & Rothiemurchus parish)

NH 967 220 Circular enclosure c15m in diameter was recorded c220m SSE of Balvattan Farmhouse.

CAITHNESS DISTRICT

**Mesolithic Survey**

C R Wickham-Jones, C Firth.

All recorded find spots of potentially mesolithic artefacts were visited, but no new archaeological material was recovered. It was not possible to examine existing finds. Coastal dune areas, and inland areas of erosion (watercourses, forestry ploughings, and quarry sections), were checked for archaeological material, and for evidence pertaining to their post-glacial geomorphological history. The early post-glacial old land surface is likely to be covered by peat, or alluvium, in many areas, and, on the coast, sea level in the early post-glacial is likely to have been considerably lower than today (c~12m OD at Wick 9600 yrs BP). Chalk flints have been recorded in till deposits in Caithness: fresh flint nodules were recovered from the beaches at John o' Groats, and at Ackergill Links (deposited in the Artefact Research Unit, Royal Museum, Edinburgh). There are two sites in Caithness from which artefacts indicative of the mesolithic can be verified: Freswick Links, ND 376 676, (three narrow blade microliths); Camster Long Cairn, ND 260 442, (eight narrow blade microliths); recovered, during excavation, from the old land surface below the cairn). Sponsor: Northern Studies Centre.

**Dunbeath Broch** (Latheron parish)

1 Banks

ND 1553 3045 Dunbeath broch was consolidated in order to make the structure safe for the general public and to prevent any further damage to the site from trees growing in the middle of the broch. The inner face of the wall was refaced and decayed stone removed, the corbelled roof of the main intramural cell was rebuilt because of the dangerous Victorian rebuild and the entranceway was defined more clearly.

During the consolidation several new features were revealed; a small niche was uncovered within the entrance passage, presumed to be a part of the door structure, an alcove was revealed in the W wall, apparently not part of a staircase or passage, but remained unexcavated because of the presence of burnt bone and charcoal. An area of presumed collapsed wall was shown to be the spoilheap from the 1866 excavation. Plans and a full photographic record were made of the site. Copies of these have been lodged with NMRS, HBM and the Dunbeath Preservation Trust.

**WICK BURGH AND PARISH**

**The Shore**

Ray Cachart

ND 366 510 Trenches excavated demonstrated that a mass of clay and shale-like rubble had been deposited over the natural beach sand and rock to raise and consolidate the area in the 19th century. No evidence was found of activity prior to the 19th century. Sponsors: SUAT, HBM

**MUNSARY** (Watten parish)

Jill Harden & Dawn Harvey

**SURVEY**

An archaeological survey in advance of afforestation was undertaken between the 200m OD contour in the S and the 100m OD contour in the N, and incorporates most of the catchment waters around the Munsary Dubh Lochs.

Four, unnamed, abandoned settlements are marked on the 1:10,000 map, along with seven sheepfolds, a standing stone and shielings.

Approximately 25 hectares of grassland was recorded, extending from the abandoned settlements in the N to Munsary Cottage in the S. Straight lengths of rigs, varying in width and direction, but marked by slight rises in the ground surface between the drains were recorded. Heather had encroached on these improved areas of land, but the rigs could still be recorded.

The remainder of the landscape consisted of heather-clad peat bog. An extensive abandoned drainage system, to the S of Munsary Cottage, extended to some 100 hectares. As well as surveying the features already marked on the map, and adding much detail not previously recorded, the W half of the area was traversed. Few previously unrecorded, upstanding, features of archaeological interest were noted within the area. It may be that such remains have been buried by the extensive layer of peat which covers the landscape. Equally, some may have been destroyed during the agricultural improvements. The following features were recorded:

- ND 2218 4248 centre Shielings.
- ND 2145 4346 Sheepfold.
- ND 2128 4367 Standing stone.
- ND 2125 4390 Sheepfold, turf built structure.
- ND 2201 4417 Sheepfold, sub rectangular structures, bank.
- ND 2129 4459 Sheepfold, hollows, wall.
- ND 2029 4468 centre Abandoned settlement.
- ND 2120 4502 Munsary Cottage.
- ND 2083 4514 centre Abandoned settlement.
- ND 2110 4519 centre Munsary: long rectangular structures, wall, kiln.
- ND 2068 4564 centre Abandoned settlement, long rectangular structures, kiln, enclosure.
- ND 2084 4569 centre Abandoned settlement, rectangular structure, rigs, drainage channels.
- ND 2088 4624 Sheepfold.
- ND 2240 4356 Square sheepfold.
- ND 2197 4544 Circular sheepfold.

Possible prehistoric features were recorded:

- ND 2156 4343 Mound.
- ND 2077 4526 Penannular bank.
- ND 2085 4611 Possible structures.
- ND 2060 4575 Annular bank.

RHIANACOIL CROFT (Latheron parish)

ND 18 45 An archaeological survey in advance of afforestation was undertaken at Rhianacoil Croft, between 145m and 120m OD on the N-facing slope centred around the abandoned long-houses and associated enclosure marked on the 1:10,000 map. Most of the land had been the subject of an agricultural improvement grant about twenty years ago. No new upstanding features of archaeological interest were noted within the area of improved ground, or that to the N and W. Known remains were recorded. A sub rectangular building 12.75m long and between 3.7m:4.8m wide was discovered; a dyke, crescent-shaped mound and enclosure wall were also recorded. Sponsor: HBM.
INVERNESS DISTRICT

Balloan Farm (Inverness & Bona parish)  Jonathan Wordsworth
   NH 671 426 Excavation was carried out in advance of house building on the site of a NNE SSW linear cropmark. Three areas, each at least 30m long by 5m wide were opened, using a mechanical excavator. The linear feature was not a pit alignment but a gully, interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary.

In the northern trench a gravel-surfaced road, some 5m wide, with drains on both sides of it, was recorded running from Balloan Farm eastwards, possibly to Castle Heather. This road is not shown on a 1725 map of the area. At right angles to the road, and abutting it on the N side, was a trench 1.2m wide cut 0.4m deep into the subsoil. A slight stone wall c0.25m wide had been built in the trench, against its W side. This curious construction has been tentatively interpreted as a ha-ha - that is, a retaining wall-ditch defining the garden area around Balloan House.

Ashie Moor (Dores parish)  G Harden
   NH 599 317 Hut circle, clearance heaps.

Neaty Burn (Kilmorack parish)  F Spencer-Nairn & G Harden
   NH 358 404 Hut circle.

Culligran Power Station (Kilmorack parish)
   NH 373 403 Hut circle.
   NH 369 406 Hut circles.

Culligran Deer Farm (Kilmorack parish)
   NH 389 415 Hut circle.
   NH 392 417 Hut circle.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS  G Harden & J Bone
   A number of new sites was discovered in Inverness District during the summers of 1989 and 1990. Full catalogues have been lodged with the NMRS, Highland Region’s SMR and the SMR at Inverness Museum. The following entries are a sample of the most interesting features recorded:

   Scaniport Wood (Dores parish)
      NH 633 399 The cropmark of a circular enclosure and pit circle.

   Aldourie Farm (Dores parish)
      NH 603 365 The cropmark of a large circular enclosure; within is at least one circular slot and an internal pit circle.

   Kirkton (Kirkhill parish)
      NH 602 453 The cropmarks of two circular enclosures and a sausage-shaped feature.

   Dunain Park Hotel (Inverness & Bona parish)
      NH 642 429 The cropmark of a penannular, broad ditched enclosure, horseshoe-shaped.

SURVEY  D Coghill
   Further to the survey reported in 1989 (Discovery Excav Scot, page 2B) additional sites have been:
   NS 492 368 SW of Ardendrain - Ditch.
   NS 553 384 Balnaglashein - Circular klin.
   Ladycairn farmouse - Cairns.
   Ballone farmsteading - Ruin, circular enclosure.

   Kimmylies Chapel (Inverness & Bona parish)  J B Wordsworth
      Medieval chapel
      NH 6462 4450 Trial trenching on the site of the previously recorded 13th century chapel revealed no trace of this building or any other evidence of medieval occupation.

Miltown of Clava (Croy & Dalcross parish)  Niall Sharples
   NH 752 439 As part of an assessment of the Guardianship monuments, in the valley of the Nairn at Clava, trial excavations were carried out at a small cairn and standing stone at Miltown of Clava. Three trenches were deturfed and cleaned. These revealed a circular cairn of small stones overlain by rectangular cairn of much larger water worn boulders. The latter forms the principal visible feature today and is probably the result of modern field clearance. The former is only partially visible as a low turf-covered mound and probably represents a Clava cairn. The identification of the site as a Clava cairn is based on its shape, size (c10m in diameter), the standing stone situated to the SW and the presence of a kerb defined by large boulders and slabs sitting on the old ground surface. Partial exploration of the cairn revealed no indication of a passage but there was some suggestion of complexity in the cairn construction.

Sponsor: HBM H.

LOCHABER DISTRICT

Ardery (Ardmairich parish)  E B Rennie
   Recessed platforms
   NM 755 620 centre This group of platforms was surveyed in March of 1990. 49 platforms were found in an area of approximately 108 acres. It was noted that two periods of construction may be represented - smaller stone-built platforms were found in one area, whereas larger earth-banked ones were concentrated in another. Two of the stone-fronted platforms were damaged by 18th–19th century occupation of the area - one was crossed by a stone-revetted 2m track forming a hollow way over it - the surface of another was crossed by agricultural rig and furrow.

NAIRN DISTRICT

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS  G Harden & J Bone
   A number of new sites was discovered in Nairn District during the summers of 1989 and 1990. Full catalogues have been lodged with the NMRS, Highland Region SMR and the SMR at Inverness Museum. The following entries are a sample of the most interesting features recorded:

   Hilton of Delnies (Nairn parish)
      NH 847 558 The cropmark of a circular enclosure with internal pit circle.

   Meikle Geddes (Cawdor parish)
      NH 571 520 The cropmark of a pit circle.

   Little Kildrummie (Nairn parish)
      NH 867 546 A range of cropmarks, including what appear to be ditches of square and circular barrows.

   Little Penicill Cottage (Auldearn parish)
      NH 935 556 A complex of rectilinear features have been recorded as cropmarks; they include field boundaries, smaller rectangular structures, and a trackway. Amongst these features is a possible circular enclosure.

Sponsor: HBM H.
Easter Galcantray (Croy & Dalcross parish)  G D Jones & I Keillar
Post holes
NH 810 483 (Discovery Excav Scot 1989, 29.) Further work has uncovered many additional post holes.

Brackla (Cawdor parish)
Ring ditch
NH 857 513 Behind Brackla House, on old airfield, a ring ditch was cut across; and carbon, clinker, a yellow glass pendant bead, and a sherd of Samian ware were found. The ditch was shallow, 300mm. The carbon has gone for dating. Pottery and bead with Manchester University.

ROSS & CROMARTY DISTRICT

River Sand (Gairloch parish)  L J Masters
Field survey
Prehistoric features include:
3 hut circles, previously recorded by the OS.
3 new discoveries by Roy Wentworth
NG 7660 8032 house platform, reused
NG 7742 8039 and NG 7744 8026 Sub-circular stone walled houses.
NG 7718 8026 house platform.
Two slight sinuous banks in the W half of the area might be prehistoric.
Later medieval: post clearance remains include: enclosure banks, enclosed fields, sheep shelters, lairing pens, rectangular houses. New stretches of field banks were located and adjustments made to the alignment and amount of enclosure as published on the 1:10560 OS map.
Sponsor: Glenfiddich Living Scotland Award, per Gairloch Heritage Trust.

SURVEY of Forestry Commission Land  D W Ross
Loch Broom parish
NH 182 863 Lael Forest, Ullapool Boundary dyke
NH 182 862 " Field dykes
NH 182 862 " Disturbed mound
NH 184 861 " Bothy & dykes
NH 185 859 " Dyke
NH 186 856 " Building & house foundations
NH 186 855 " Annexes & kiln
NH 187 854 " Foundation
NH 188 854 " Longhouse & bothy
NH 200 850 " Sheepfold
NH 190 856 " Sheepfold
NH 205 853 Glensguaib Bothies & enclosures
NH 205 852 Lael Forest Enclosure
NH 212 850 " Kiln & building foundations
NH 214 849 " Bothy
NH 215 849 " Bothy
NH 178 862 " Fish Trap
NH 186 858 Inverlael No visible remains of former village
NH 176 870 Rubha Aird an Tuirc Point of emigration to Nova Scotia
NH 200 793 Braemore House Remains of stable
NH 203 784 " Tunnel & culvert
Rossean parish
NH 635 744 Carn nam Flann Chambered cairn ruins
NH 635 744 Carn nam Flann Carved standing stone

Cromarty parish
NH 732 621 Whitebog Wood Ruined cairn
NH 716 616 Blackstand Wood Prehistoric clearance cairns
Kilmuir Easter parish
NH 727 740 East Lone Vine Knocking stone

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS  G Harden & J Bone
A number of new sites was discovered in Ross & Cromarty District during the summers of 1989 and 1990. Full catalogues have been lodged with the NMRS, Highland Region SMR and the SMR at Inverness Museum. The following entries are a sample of the most interesting features recorded:

Newton of Cromarty Farm Cottage (Cromarty parish)  NH 782 665 A horseshoe-shaped cropmark.

Lower Pitcalzean (Nigg parish)
NH 800 708 The cropmark of a circular penannular ditched enclosure.

Loans of Rarichie (Fearn parish)  NH 845 767 The cropmarks of two sub-circular ditches.

Mullnain (Fodderty parish)  NH 509 592 The cropmarks of a trackway.

SKYE & LOCHALSH DISTRICT

Fig 11. Location map.
SURVEY R Miet, M & M Nicolson, M Wildgoose, P Stansfield, M Crail, J S Wood, J Jack

Recent field work in Skye and Lochalsh District has resulted in the discovery of a substantial number of new sites and additional information about known sites. The discoveries range from stone settings, settlements and lazy beds to duns, brochs and souterrains. Only a summary is published here, with a location map (Fig 11). Full details are available at the Skye and Lochalsh District Sites and Monuments Record and at the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Bracadale parish
NG 3990 1671 Carn Mor
Circular stone setting/twinning pen
NG 3978 1603 Rubh na Dunan Baigh
Oval structure/sheiling
NG 4039 1662 Stocaid Dubh
Circular structure
NG 403 178 Rubha na Creige Moire
Settlement, lazy beds
NG 3247 2939 Dun Sleadale
Triangular building
NG 3261 2928 Sleadale Burn
Long rectangular building
NG 3251 2918 Dun Sleadale Ridge
Rectangular structure
NG 3279 2919 Sleadale Burn
Circle of boulders
NG 3287 2909
Settlement
NG 3262 2941
Oval structure
NG 3269 2979 Preshal Mor
Circular structure/dun
NG 3271 2980
Shielings
NG 3252 2991 Sleadale Burn

Duninish parish
NG 2641 5410 Cnoc na Cairidh
Dun
NG 246 490 Dunvegan Jetty
Dun, possible
NG 151 505 Milovaig, Skye
Worked flint flake
NG 225 555 Lovaig Bay
Stone setting
NG 2280 5525
Boat-shaped house, field system
NG 2490 5862 Hallin Park
Souterrain

Portree parish
NG 4887 4599 Creagan Fhitich
Rectilinear stone setting
NG 4818 4165 Heather Field
Incised stone, in souterrain
NG 519 363 Upper Ollach
Sub-rectangular structure
NG 514 363
Stone structures
NG 510 362
House platform
NG 516 362
Rectangular structure
NG 516 365
Structure
NG 516 360
Houses
NG 505 357
Shielings
NG 502 373
Shielings, walls
NG 500 363
Stone building
NG 506 311 Maol na Gainmich
Dun

Snizort parish
NG 4460 5302 Beinn an Righ SW
Settlement, twin cell ed structures
NG 4474 5305 Beinn an Righ
Enclosure
NG 4489 5252 Lon Mor
Settlement
NG 4620 5235
Settlement
NG 4550 5290 Lon Mor
Settlement
NG 4889 5320
Settlement, rectilinear structures
NG 4725 5344 Sron Dubh S
Settlement, cell structures
NG 4699 5330
Dun
NG 5237 5790 Rigg

NG 3780 5859 Ard an Eireadh
CAIrn, possible
NG 3777 5962 Cuideachd
Structure
NG 3772 5890 Ard an Eireadh
House & harbour, Viking, possible
NG 3975 5175 Loch Treaslane
Long-house, byres, enclosure
NG 3975 5175
Stone-lined cist, standing stone
NG 3975 5175
Foundations, circular structure
NG 3975 5175
Earth mound
NG 397 518
Dun
NG 398 519 Eilean Ard
Enclosure
NG 399 510 Bernisdale
Dun/broch
NG 3903 5586 Kingsburgh
Broch

Kilmuir parish
NG 468 706 Loch an Dunan
Kiln
NG 440 755 Lach lainn
Dun
NG 4280 6870 Lon nan Earb
Communal building
NG 4196 6890 Lon nan Earb
Dun
NG 4156 6920 Loch Snosdal
Structures
NG 5210 6253 Lonfearn
Circular structures

Sleat parish
NG 6308 0665 Allta Muilinn
House
NG 6305 0655
Buildings, remains
NG 6250 0645 Gleann Meadhonach
Buildings
NG 6225 0625
Building
NG 6245 0635
Circular mounds of turf
NG 6235 0630
Group of buildings
NG 6167 0624 Leannagadhren

Sconser parish
Gleann Torramhich
The new plantation at Sconser slipped through the consultation net. Prior to ploughing no archaeological sites were known. The ploughman was not forewarned of areas of archaeological potential. 13 sites were located during a two day survey. These were mapped and listed. 9 sites were within the plough area, though some were seen and avoided by the ploughman.
NG 5439 3139 Meall Buildeh
D-shaped enclosure, midden, flints
NG 5440 3153
Stone structures
NG 5445 3121
Wall
NG 5445 3103
Oval structure
NG 5410 3105 Meall a Bhealaich Bhric
Shieling
NG 5403 3103
Platforms, structures
NG 5395 3070 East of A850
Circular enclosure, shieling
NG 5405 3025 Gleann Torra-Mhichiga
Shieling
NG 5420 3074 Meall a Bhealaich Bhric
Shieling
NG 5413 3155 Ceanna a Chreagain
Turf enclosure
NG 5401 3165 Achnad Mor
Stone structure, turf dyke
NG 5422 3118 Ceanna a Chreagain
Shieling

Lochalsh parish
NG 8440 2978 An Carnach
Circular stone hut
NG 8498 2977 Alta a Choire Bhuidhe
Enclosure
NG 8490 2753 S of A890
Stone structure, clearance cairns
NG 8458 2745 A890-A87T
Clearance cairns
NG 8441 2752 A890
Mound of stones

NG 4638 0665 Alt a Mhuilinn

NG 3780 5859 Ard an Eireadh

NG 3777 5962 Cuideachd

NG 3772 5890 Ard an Eireadh

NG 3975 5175 Loch Treaslane

NG 3975 5175

NG 3975 5175

NG 397 518

NG 398 519 Eilean Ard

NG 399 510 Bernisdale

NG 3903 5586 Kingsburgh

Kiln

Dun

Dun

Circular structure/dun

Circular structures
Enclosed terraces, clearance cairns
Stone platform, ditch, cairn
Cairn
Rectangular structures
Clearance cairns
Clearance cairn
Circular structure
Circular enclosure, clearance cairns
Circular enclosure
Rectangular enclosure
Rectangular stone setting
Turf & stone mound
Turf dyked enclosure
Enclosures, annexes
Square stone setting, terrace
Lazy beds
Circular structure
Rectangular structure
Boundary line
Route way
Rectangular stone structure
Circular stone structure
Boundary line
Boulder revetted mound
Enclosed promontory
Boundary
Boundary, lazy beds
Shielings
Stone enclosure
U-shaped structure
Revetted platform
Boulder structures
Cairn
Shielings, cairns
Turf structure
Platform
Stone setting
Stone revetted platforms
Shieling
Settlement
Banked depression
Sub-rectangular structure
Structures
Enclosure
Shieling
Shieling
Rectangular structure
Shielings
Rectangular structure
Long house
Rectangular structures, cultivation rigs
Sub-rectangular structure
Sub-rectangular structure, enclosures
Settlement
Sheep pens, turf structures
Circular stone structure
Boulder structure
Sub-rectangular structure
Sub-rectangular hut
Circular hut
Circular hut, enclosure
Long house
Settlement
Shieling
Shieling
Shieling
Shell midden
Enclosures, structures
Shielings, enclosures
Turf enclosure, shielings
Dynamite store, possible
Shielings
Shieling
Shieling
Rectangular structure
Rectangular structure
Settlement
Enclosure, rig
Cultivation
Shieling
Enclosure
Enclosure
Circular structures, rig
Cairn, lambing pen
Stone building
Boat noost
Enclosure
Ovoid cairn
Ovoid cairn
Shielings
Shieling
Shielings
Shielings
Enclosure
Shielings
the gravel surface of the fluvo-glacial outwash plain at Invernaver, lies a scatter of flaked stone artefacts. It covers an area of at least 4800sq m, extending under dune remnants to the N, E, and W. No stratified features are visible. Blades, blade cores, and one narrow blade microolith indicate that the material is of mesolithic date. Both flint and chalcedony are present. Much of the material is glossy and eroded, through exposure to sand and wind.

Sponsor: Northern Studies Centre.

SURVEY DUNROBIN GLEN (Golspie parish) Jill Harden
NC 70 SE, NC 80 SW An archaeological survey in advance of afforestation was undertaken in the upper part of Dunrobin Glen in May 1990. Three areas of archaeological interest had been noted previously.

NC 7955 0453 Prehistoric settlement
NC 7941 0469 and
NC 8002 0431 "peat huts".
NC 7915 0485 Post-medieval settlement, dykes, lazy beds.

Twelve areas of archaeological interest were recorded and are to be omitted from the areas of planting:

NC 8002 0431 Prehistoric hut circle and dyke.
NC 8062 0396 Prehistoric hut circle, clearance cairns.
NC 8105 0365 Prehistoric hut circle.
NC 8090 0340 Prehistoric hut circle.
NC 8072 0339 Shieling. 
NC 8073 0342 Prehistoric hut circle; shieling.
NC 8025 0393 Prehistoric burial mound, possible.
NC 8002 0400 Medieval, post-medieval settlement - long house, enclosure, kiln.
NC 7951 0387 Prehistoric hut circle.
NC 7907 0400 Medieval, post-medieval settlement - long houses, dykes, kiln, lazy beds, rotary quem, rectangular structures.
NC 7900 0392 Post-medieval settlement - enclosures, sub-rectangular structure, wall.
NC 7886 0413 A copy of the complete survey is lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: Sutherland Woodlands Trust.

SURVEY INVEROYKEL (Kincardine parish) Jill Harden, J Wordsworth
NH 49 NE An archaeological survey was undertaken in advance of an extension SW of Inveroykel Wood. No sites of archaeological interest were known, and none were recorded during the survey. The peat cover of 0.15m to 2m may mask all traces of prehistoric occupation or activity. The area is to be ploughed.

A copy of the survey has been lodged with NMRS.

Sponsor: HBM

SURVEY NORTH DALCHORK
NC 52 SE An archaeological survey in advance of afforestation was undertaken at North Dalchork, E of the existing Forestry Commission plantations, on the W facing slope of Meall Odhar and Creag Sgoilteach and the E facing slope of Cnoc a Ghluibhais. The area is to be ploughed.

A previous survey by students from Edinburgh University had recorded NC 5709 2149 sheepfold. The OS had mapped a sheepfold at NC 567 245.

Five further areas of archaeological interest were recorded and will be omitted from the areas of planting:

NC 5692 243 Settlement: circular, sub-rectangular foundations, dykes, enclosures, possible kiln or mill or still.
NC 570 245 Settlement: foundations of rectangular structures, dykes, enclosures.
NC 567 244 Sheepfold; on OS map.

NC 5613 2256 Shielings, 4, kiln.

There were noted, probably because of deep peat that could mask other remains.

A copy of this survey has been deposited at NMRS.

Sponsor: HBM H

Kildonan (Kildonan parish)  C J Russell-White

Cairnfield

NC 810 160 A small scale excavation was undertaken at a cairnfield surveyed in 1988 where apparent structural evidence had been found in small soil pits. Ten trenches were excavated. Buried soils were recovered from beneath two cairns; there were ardmarks sealed by peat. No structures were revealed.

Sponsor: HBM H

Alt na Fearna Bridge (Lairg parish)  Roderick McCullagh

Prehistoric multi-phase settlement and field systems

NC 8400 0189 As part of a continuing programme of work in advance of a road improvement scheme, two seasons of fieldwork were undertaken. The first was designed to furnish samples of dated burnt soils, to be analysed for information on soil husbandry and erosion through time.

The second season was the first stage in a programme of excavation designed to investigate well-preserved but typical examples of each of the classes of monuments recorded in the 1988 survey. Revisions to the road schedule have allowed a greater time in advance of construction than is usual and it was decided to exploit this advantage by further investigation.

Five embanked house sites and transects across putatively contemporary fields were excavated. Immediate interpretation indicates that no upstanding structure was built on uncleared land. Phases of intensive ard ploughing preceded and truncated features exist within field areas and must attest to now demudded sites.

Beneath one of the smaller embanked sites, an ard marked soil overlay the truncated features of a sub-rectangular structure. Pottery from this site appears to be Grooved ware and Beaker.

The 1989 season's work has resulted in 41 successful radiocarbon assays with dates ranging from 2460 ± 50 bc (GU-2862) to ad 1650 ± 50 (GU-2856). Most dates occur at around 1200-1000 bc. A similar intensive dating programme is planned with the 1990 season, to exploit this advantage by further investigation.

The excavated remains were commensurate with the cropmark evidence and seem likely to represent the remains of old boundary

LOTTHIAN REGION

EAST LOTHIAN DISTRICT

Inveresk (Inveresk parish)  A F Leslie

Field system, triple-ditched feature

NT 350 718 An excavation was carried out during October/November 1989 by APG in advance of a proposed housing development at Crookston Road, Inveresk, on part of an extensive field system, occupying a ridge to the E and SE of the Roman fort of Inveresk, in the S of the Scheduled area, between Lewisvale Public Park and Edenhall Hospital. Aerial photographs had shown cropmarks indicative of the boundary ditches of a field system, and the continuation of a triple-ditched feature, visible as a cropmark in the adjacent field to the N and investigated by Professor St Joseph in the 1960s.

Geophysical survey preceded excavation of a trench c200m long by 5m wide, SE of and parallel to the edge of the Scheduled area, and a 300 square metre area at the NW end of the trench, where it was expected the triple-ditched feature would lie. The overburden was found to be up to 1.5m deep at the NW end of the field; this yielded large quantities of predominantly modern material.

The two outermost ditches of the triple-ditched feature were located in the excavated area. These revealed V-shaped profiles, the "middle" ditch having a relatively well defined "ankle-break". One sherd of Samian ware (Dr 37) lay on the top of the fill of this ditch. There was no obvious indication of collapsed turf in the fill of the ditches, which seem to have lain open for some time.

The excavated remains were commensurate with the cropmark evidence and seem likely to represent the remains of old boundary

the second building and drain (Discovery Excav Scot 1989, 51). More immense boulders were revealed, revetting the west side of the drain. These were overlain by dumped stone and shell, apparently as levelling for the drain's later phase; this contained pottery ranging from Roman to post-medieval green glazed ware.

To the N of the site, variations in spring growth revealed the outline of a rectangular structure, approximately 10.5m by 5.5m, probably remnants of the 1926 destruction of part of the village. A D-shaped, stone-lined well was also recorded; the top was 50cm by 80cm and the visible depth was 2m, with an aperture in the straight side. No water was seen.

Sponsors: Edinburgh City Museums & Galleries, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society.

Cramond (Cramond parish)  C Hoy

Multi period road

NT 192 768 Excavations continued in this area to establish the width of the various superimposed road surfaces.

Phase one was 5.5m wide with a prominent camber formed with large boulders on natural clay. A shallow drainage channel lay on the west side. Sloping away from the east kerb was an area of fine cobbling.

Phase two was extended on the west side to 7.5m. A shallow drainage channel lay again on the west side.

Phase three also 7.5m wide proved to be an extensive repair and partial resurfacing of the previous road.

In phase four the road was raised considerably both on the east and west sides and widened to 11.4m. Incorporated in this on the west side was a stone-built drain. The infill contained a deposit of burnt daub associated with Roman pottery fragments.

Phase five overlay the stone-built drain and consisted of heavier cobbling. This surface was of indeterminate date.

Phase six was a 6m wide post-medieval spread which lay immediately below turf. Also at this level heading north west was a narrow cobble and gravel trackway.
ditches. A base sherd of Samian ware (Dr 37) was found in one ditch and 8 sherds of Black Burnished ware (BB 1) and a sherd of Samian were found in one of a group of pits.

Sponsors: HBM S3, Woodroy Ltd.

Inveresk (Inveresk parish) Ian Rogers

Roman "vicus" NT 315 722 Five small trenches were excavated and Roman features were uncovered in three. In one a square-sectioned ditch, possibly a robber trench, was found. The fill was rich in finds including butchered animal bone of both wild and domesticated species and pottery, much of it decorated, including sherds of Samian, Black Burnished ware, amphorae and tile. Also found were fragments of "Opus Signinum" floor plaster.

The second area contained the foundations of a substantial stone wall. It was at least 1m wide, although it had been robbed on the east face; it was built of stone blocks 40cm by 15cm by 10cm and had a small foundation buttress. The foundations were covered by rubble either from its demolition or as a base for floor layers. This was capped with an "Opus Signinum" floor layer, broken up by root activity. Built onto this was a wall of thin, square, apparently Roman bricks. Since foundation buttresses are usually on the outside of walls all the other features would seem to have been secondary to a main stone building.

The third area contained an apparent continuation of the stone wall with similar construction except for the top course, which consisted of one massive block 78cm by 64cm by 40cm. The wall terminated here, but since it was robbed on the east side it may well have originally turned a corner in that direction.

Sponsor: HBM B.

Carberry Road (Inveresk parish) Stephen Carter

Burials NT 350 714 Excavation of a cable trench by SSEB on the S side of the railway bridge on Carberry Road revealed parts of at least two adult human skeletons. Only a few of the larger bones were recovered but it appears that one skeleton was articulated when found. There was no evidence for either a stone cist or wooden coffin but the site had been severely disturbed by earlier service trenches.

Sponsor: HBM S3

North Berwick (North Berwick parish) Stephen Carter

Anchor Green Burials NT 554 855 In connection with alterations to sewerage outfalls on Anchor Green, North Berwick, Lothian Regional Council dug three bore holes. These were recorded for any archaeological interest. In all three, c2m of windblown sand overlay raised beach deposits and rock. The sand contained medieval or post-medieval finds and one bore cut through human bones. The site is only a few metres north of the ruin of St Andrews Church so the bones are presumably burials in the former churchyard. Report with LRC Dept of Water and Drainage.

Sponsor: Lothian Regional Council.

Grainfoot (Longniddry parish) F McCormick, D Lorimer

Short cist NT 4419 7606 A cist was discovered during the installation of a swimming pool inside an old outbuilding at Grainfoot. It was built of red sandstone blocks. The capstone measured 1.4m by 0.8m and was 5cm to 20cm thick. The cist consisted of four sub-rectangular, flat slabs 5cm to 15cm thick, forming a rectangular box 1m by 0.6m, aligned ENE WSW. The side stones butted against the end stones of the cist, which had been disturbed previously, perhaps when the outbuilding was constructed in the last century.

At the base of the cist lay a collection of disarticulated human bones. The skeletal material was incomplete, presumably as a result of the previous disturbance, but it represented the remains of two individuals: an adult male aged 25 to 40 years, c172cm in height; and an adult female, aged 45 to 60 years, c165cm tall. From this skeletal material a radiocarbon date (GU−2762) was produced. Using the Belfast calibration curve, there is a 95% probability that the date lies between 1305 and 940 BC.

No artefacts were found in the cist, but among the human bones were a humerus, radius and ulna, all of the left fore limb of a pig. It seems likely that they were in articulation at time of burial and almost certainly represent the deposition of a joint of pork with the inhumation.

Sponsor: HBM H.
Seacliff (Whitekirk & Tyninghame parish)  Stephen Carter

Burials, associated structures

NT 612 843 Continuing coastal erosion has revealed another burial associated with indeterminate stone structures surviving 1m high. The burial appears to be a crouched inhumation in a partially slab-built cist. It is only 4m south of the site of another crouched inhumation in a cist which was destroyed by erosion in 1987 (local informant) and is presumably the same site as that noted in Discovery Excav Scot 1975, 23.

North Belton  B A Crone

Cist

NT 645 705 In December 1989 a cist was discovered during ploughing. It was 1.6m by 1.1m internally and contained two flexed inhumations lying side by side. There were no grave goods.

The builders of the cist used a mixture of orthostatic and coursed masonry. Large upright slabs formed the bases of all four walls and these were surmounted by courses of dry-stone masonry. The walls were slightly corbelled at each corner and the cist was covered by three large capstones.

Sponsor: HBM B.

East Cairn Hill (Mid Calder parish)  R C Callander

Turf structure, possible shieling

NT 1164 5966 At the foot of the NW slopes of East Cairn Hill, 375m OD, are the remains of a sub-rectangular turf structure; 4.0m NNW SSE by 2.6m by 2.9m transversely within turf banks about 1.2m thick and up to 0.3m high. The ends of the structure are round as are the internal corners and at the NNW downslope end is an entrance about 0.9m wide.

LINLITHGOW BURGH AND PARISH  M Dalland

Avonmill Road

Long cists

NS 9853 7750 During the development of a new housing estate at Avon Paper Mill, west of Linlithgow, workmen discovered stone cists containing skeletons in a drainage trench along the S side of Avonmill Road.

Within the trench, the remains of three cists were found, while the corner of a fourth cist could be seen in the N section. The trench was 1m wide and c.1.8m deep. Below 80cm of road fill lay the original subsoil which consisted of glacio-fluvial deposits of medium to large rounded gravel in a brown sandy matrix. The bases of the cists were lying 1.4m to 1.6m below the present road surface, cut 60cm to 80cm into the gravel. They were all aligned EW and all three contained skeletal material with skull or skull fragments located at the W end. The cists, built from sandstone slabs, were rectangular and measured c.0.5m by 2m. No artefacts were found.

All cists were located within a section six metres long in the trench. A further 24m of the trench was excavated towards the E without disturbing any more burials.

STRATHCLYDE REGION

ARGYLL & BUTE DISTRICT

ISLAY

Eilean Mor, Loch Finlaggan (Kilarow & Kilmeny parish)  D H Caldwell

Medieval residential complex and chapel

NR 388 681 This island site in Loch Finlaggan is associated with the Lords of the Isles (RCAHMS 1984, No 404). Work in 1990 was...
designed to assess the extent and quality of archaeological deposits. An underwater survey undertaken by John Chester and Nigel Ruckley of the British Geological Survey established the line of the causeway connecting the island to the lochside. Its stones can be traced rising through a build-up of alluvium at the apex of the enclosure bank where there are the probable ruins of a tower or gatehouse. Off the east side of the island several roof slates and the upper stone from a rotary quern were recovered.

Three areas were excavated. The enclosure bank turned out to be the remains of a complex timber fortification. The only dating evidence was a tiny sherd of medieval pottery. A rectangular dry-stone building labelled R in the RCAHMS account appeared to be a byre or barn of 16th or 17th century date. It overlay earlier deposits with a mill-stone used as the base of an oven or kiln.

The high ground next to the chapel was also looked at. As supposed by the RCAHMS it turned out to be a graveyard, the most recent (possibly 17th century) burials being characterised by rectangular arrangements of boulders laid flush with the top of shallow burial pits. Stratigraphically the earliest grave encountered was a long cist burial. The feature marked by RCAHMS as R was indeed the plinth for a free-standing cross. Next to it the head of a 14th or 15th century Iona school cross was found. Its disc-head has splayed arms and is decorated on both faces with plaitwork. Nearby, at the bottom of a steep slope, half a large boulder was found with a socket. It is probably the cross-base.

Apart from the cross-head and quern, finds included a musical instrument pin and sherds of hand-made and wheel-turned medieval pottery. At least one hand-made vessel was made in imitation of a typical medieval jug.


ISLAY

SURVEY OF CUP AND RING MARKED ROCKS

Further records of cups and rings at known and adjacent sites. Record deposited at NMRS.

Kildalton & Oa parish
NR 3725 4556 Kilbride, Port Ellen.
NR 4065 4560 Lagavulin.

ISLAY

The fifth season of work by the Southern Hebrides Mesolithic Project comprised excavation and survey.

SURVEY

Further survey work by test pitting was conducted, the beach survey for raw material availability continued and samples of burnt flint and background radioactivity readings were taken for TL dating.

Gleann Mor (Kilchoman parish)
Lithic scatter
NR 232 583 The excavation begun in 1989 was continued, adding another 3,000 pieces to the lithic assemblage. Other trenches were unsuccessful in locating other features, though a second small lithic scatter was located c30m from the main site. Work at this site has been completed.

Bolesay Farm (Kilchoman parish)
Mesolithic material, stake holes, pit
NR 228 571 30,000 pieces of worked flint were recovered from this trench, opened following test-pitting in 1989. Layers below the ploughsoil appeared to be redeposited.

Several stake holes were located in the in situ deposits and are demonstrably Mesolithic.

A pit was located, containing preserved organic remains, but the dating of this is at present uncertain. charcoal from this is being radio-carbon dated.

An interim report is available.

TIREE

SURVEY OF CUP AND RING MARKED ROCKS

Work has been carried out at known and adjacent sites. Full details forwarded to NMRS.

Three parish
NM 083 476. Dun Mor a Chaolais, NL 972 430 Heylipol.
NL 971 430

MULL

Cnoc an t-suidhe (Bunessan parish) I Gray & E Gilfillan
Cairn, fieldbanks, settlement
NM 371 218 centre An area around the cairn and settlement was surveyed to confirm known details and to plot additional information. No new information was identified on the cairn, though the robbed out stone holes (possible) were located.

The pre-crofting settlement includes houses of drystone and of mortared construction; several structures were of more than one period of use, with evidence of blocked doors and windows and multiple use.

Several houses showed evidence of either a lean-to or building or of an earlier structure at one gable end. Others had round gables and one had rounded lower courses corbelled out to a square from c1m above foundation level.

Field banks were traced from the cairn and settlement, indicating agricultural divisions. The banks were of stone-and-turf or turf construction, probably indicating multiperiod construction. Further research will be required to date these and find out whether they are of prehistoric or more recent date.

A copy of the report has been lodged with BP, NMRS, the Fife Archaeological Index and the University of St Andrews Library. Sponsors: BP, The University of St Andrews.

MULL

Ardnacross (Kilninian & Kilmore parish) R Martlew & C Ruggles
Stone rows, cairns
NM 541 491 In 1990 a second season of excavation and survey was carried out to investigate the possible astronomical significance of the two stone rows at Ardnacross, Mull. The work follows on directly from the investigation of the standing stones at Glengorm, Mull, (Discovery : Excav Scot 1987, 42). Only one stone is standing in the southern row at Ardnacross, and all three stones of a possible northern row are rapidly becoming overgrown. There are three badly damaged kerb cairns between the two rows.

Excavation has revealed the original position of one of the fallen stones in the southern row, which will allow the original orientation of the row to be determined. Detailed surveys have been carried out to test hypotheses that the row was aligned on astronomical events and/or landscape features. The fallen stone had been deliberately buried in a pit.

Ardmarts were found, pre-dating the erection of the southern row. Lazy-bed cultivation appears to have taken place after the stone row was built and before its partial demolition. Finds consisted mainly of quartz pebbles, some of which may have been worked.

Sponsors: Earthwatch and the Center for Field Research, Boston, MA, USA.
CU Primary School (Ulva parish) M M Douglas
Kim
NM 453 404 A corn-drying kiln was found near the school by the children of Ulva Primary School. The children examined the kiln, and found the inside flue entrance. The outer entrance which opened to the SW had collapsed. Overall dimensions 7.1m by 4.3m.

Kilninian & Kilmore parish R Douglass
NM 482 569 Errey Cultivation & shielings
NM 483 568 Errey Twin cell structure
NM 485 563 Errey Ruin
NM 491 563 Errey 2 Cairns
NM 471 521 Loch Carnain an Amais Shielings
NM 474 524 Loch Carnain an Amais Shielings
NM 479 524 Loch Meaheidhoin Shielings
NM 538 458 Ledbeg Cultivation remains
NM 520 457 Ledmore House ruin
NM 509 474 Letterbeg House & byre ruins
NM 505 476 Letterbeg 5 house ruins
NM 485 454 Cnach Shielings
NM 495 452 Cnach Enclosure
NM 452 408 Lagganubia Weir
NM 734 344 Blackcroft Kilpatrick House ruins
NM 4185 4930 Beinn Chreagach Shielings
NM 5124 4846 Beinn Chreagach Shielings
NM 5245 4912 Aichore Shielings
NM 443 504 Kintuim Kilm
NM 451 478 Cille a’Mhoraire Kilm
NM 356 524 Calaich Kilm & ruins
NM 498 398 Killemor Kilm
NM 493 397 Killemor Kilm
NM 425 385 Cove Kilm
NM 533 452 Tom an’ Siornach Kilm
NM 442 502 Kintuim Kilm
NM 534 452 Glen Aros Shielings
NM 535 453 Glen Aros Shielings
NM 459 562 Cnoc a Chroiche Shielings
NM 460 565 Cnoc a Chroiche Ruins
NM 480 460 Bellart Shielings
NM 471 221 Cnoc Reamhar Shielings

Torosay parish
NM 646 212 Coe Kilm
NM 630 206 Ohirnie Shielings
NM 637 330 Glen More Shielings

Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish
NM 457 323 Glen Seilisdeir Huts

IONA
Iona (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon parish) Finbar McCormick
Early Christian and monastic settlement
NM 361 471 A small area was excavated inside the “infirmary” in anticipation of the re-erection of St John’s Cross. No structures were present but finds from the ploughsoil include crucible fragments and Neolithic flint. A minimum number of four nodules has been identified. A further partial excavation was reported in 1984 (Discovery Excau Scot, 24). A further partial excavation was reported in 1984 (Discovery Excau Scot, 24). A further partial excavation was made to a deeper level in May of this year. Two periods of use were found; roof supporting and pallisade post holes were uncovered in two opposing trenches belonging to a primary level; a clay floor, charcoal debris, and a few edging boulders overlaid the post holes in a secondary level.

BUTE
Amrisber (Kingarth parish) Anne Speirs
Enclosure
NS 068 597 The large enclosure reported in 1989 (Discovery Excau Scot) was planned and further examined. The walls were found to enclose about 6 acres. An excavation through the rampart at the SE corner showed that it was 3m to 4m wide at the base and had a core of stones and rubble 1m wide and about 1m high. The site is probably Iron Age.
Sponsor: Buteshire Natural History Society.

Achinsaun (Cambeltown parish) A Sheridan & A Saville
A Neolithic flint hoard
NR 7565 1730 A hoard comprising 5 axes, 2 preforms for bifacially-worked implements, 3 end scrapers, 9 retouched flakes and 159 unretouched flakes, all of high quality flint, was discovered in December 1989 by Arran Healer, a local schoolboy. The findspot was investigated within a few days by A Sheridan and A Saville, but was found to have been disturbed.

The hoard had been deposited in the side of a low knoll, facing the coast, and removal of topsoil by the local farmer had initiated the process of erosion leading to its discovery. There were no signs of a container and any pit had been destroyed by the time of its investigation.

The flint was almost certainly imported from Antrim and subsequent study by A Saville in the NMS Artefact Research Unit has shown that several of the flakes can be retouched, but not to form complete nodules. A minimum number of four nodules has been identified. Around 18 separate nodules have been identified from the flakes as a whole. This and the absence of knapping debris suggests that the hoard comprised ready-made axes and preforms and pre-selected flakes. With the exception of the end scrapers and one of the bifacial preforms, all were unused. The form of the axes and the presence of at least one “Bann flake” suggests the work of Irish hands, but whether the knapping was done in Ireland or in Scotland cannot be proven.

Achinsaun (Saddell & Skipness parish) G Siggins
Iron Age occupation
NR 792 386 There have been more episodes of severe flooding than usual over the past twelve months. Parts “A” and “C” have not been greatly affected, being more sheltered from the full onslaught of the weather, but the stretch of “B” which had contained the most impressive and undisturbed evidence for ironworking no longer exists. The features at “D”, including two post holes which appeared later, have also gone, though there is still a good deal of thickly scattered charcoal where “D” merges with the remains of “B”. A black line has now appeared in the northward continuation of the riverbank from “D”; this is interrupted by a square sectioned possible socket, a pointed post hole, and a small pit of irregular shape and there is some charcoal at its furthest extent. For previous reports see Discovery Excau Scot 1986 to 1989.

A geophysical survey by HBM shows that areas of possible archaeological interest may yet lie beneath the remainder of the field and it is hoped these will be investigated by excavation in due course.

Taynish (N Knapdale parish) E B Rennie
Recessed platform
NR 732 850 A partial excavation of Platform No 4 was reported in 1984 (Discovery Excau Scot, 24). A further partial excavation was made to a deeper level in May of this year. Two periods of use were found; roof supporting and pallisade post holes were uncovered in two opposing trenches belonging to a primary level; a clay floor, charcoal debris, and a few edging boulders overlaid the post holes in a secondary level.

NR 731 851 This platform was described in 1984 (Discovery Excau Scot, 24) as a circular stone foundation which had been partially uncovered. In May 1990, the structure was fully uncovered and discovered to be a well-constructed recessed platform with a firmly packed stone floor, and stone revetted front and back banks. The quantity of charcoal debris showed that it had been used at least twice as a charcoal hearth.
STRATHCLYDE

Two circles of post holes, the one in the floor below the charcoal debris, the other on the perimeter of the front bank, suggest that the platform had been initially built as the foundation for a timber-framed structure.

Muckairn Woods (Ardchallan & Muckairn parish)
Group of recessed platforms, road
NN 010 280 centre The survey of this wide-spreading group of platforms was finally completed in February 1990. 228 platforms were recorded. These are not evenly distributed throughout the area which was clothed with oak wood and leased for charring by the Lorn Furnace in the 18th and 19th centuries. 50% of the platforms are set on the SW side of the steeply sloping, 100m high, side of the River Nant. The others follow the banks of the burns up to about 200m (650ft) OD for approximately 1km to 2km from the Glen. The diameters of the platforms range around 30ft (9.1m) and they are mostly stone built.

The medieval road system from the ferry across Loch Etive to the ferry across Loch Awe can still be traced through the Muckairn woods. A well-constructed branch of this road which follows the SW side of the Nant crosses and damages some of the platforms and deviates around others.

Ben Churalan (Lismore & Appin parish)
Group of recessed platforms
NM 995 452 centre The group of platforms on Ben Churalan was first recorded by Mr Ian Morton; the final survey of the hillside was made in May of 1990. 67 platforms were recorded with a diameter range of from 18ft (5.5m) to 45ft (13.6m). The platforms are built into a rugged and steeply sloping hillside from near sea level to near 350m (1,100ft) OD. They cluster above and beside a burn which flows in a rocky gorge about 10m deep. The largest platforms are apart from the others on a hillside which has been terraced and improved.

SURVEY OF CUP AND RING MARKED ROCKS
M van Hoek
Further records have been made of cup and ring markings at known and adjacent sites. Record and drawings sent to NMRS.
Kilmartin parish
NM 8582 0095 Glennan.
NR 816 977 Ballygowan. The features reported in 1989 (p 58) have proved to be largely of natural origin.

Kilmichael Glassary parish
NR 862 943 Torbharan 2A.

Kintraw Farm (Kilmartin parish) J Hugh McBrien
Cairn
NM 839 049 Forestry ploughing in the lands of Kintraw Farm disturbed the capstone of a slab-built cist 1m by 0.6m aligned NE SW.
Peat growth had obscured a low cairn composed of water rounded cobbles and boulders, with some larger angular boulders from the local rock outcrops. With the agreement of the landowner it was decided to excavate and consolidate the remains as a feature within the plantation. A short season's work has shown the cairn to be roughly oval on plan measuring c10m by 6m aligned NE SW, with the cist lying immediately behind a U-shaped façade facing NE. The façade is c2.2m wide and at least 2.5m deep, and is composed of large boulders laid in up to three rough courses towards the interior of the cairn, with indications that smaller stones had been pressed into the interstices. The forecourt area was not fully excavated, so the total height of façade which survives is unknown.
Sponsors: SUAT, Strathclyde Regional Council, Tilhill Forestry Ltd.

Mundale (Kilmore & Kilbride parish) W K Gregory
Hut circle
NM 941 219 On a plateau is a probable hut circle. Walls stand 0.3m to 0.4m high with a thickness averaging 0.35m. Inside diameter measures 5.0m to 5.5m.
Sponsor: Lorn Archaeological and Historical Society.

CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH DISTRICT

Croy Village (Cumbernauld parish) L J F Keppie & J J Walker
Antonine Wall
NS 7217 7257 A length of c400m of the Antonine frontier was examined prior to possible landscaping, to the E and to the W of the Nethercroy Road (see also Discovery Excav Scot 1989, 59). Though the zone of the Nethercroy Road had been badly disfigured by quarrying, coal yards and other industrial activities, the stone base of the Antonine Wall had survived in places, as had the accompanying ditch. At one point the base was found to have a width of 4.2m. The ditch was c5.6m wide. The berm and S face of the ditch utilised a natural ridge of rock, running EW. To the W of the Nethercroy Road the remains lie in farmland. A resisitability survey undertaken early in 1989 suggested an alignment for the Wall markedly different from that shown on OS maps. This was however not confirmed in practice, and the stone base of the Wall (4.2m wide) and the S edge of the ditch were pinpointed on the traditional alignment. The stone base of the Wall survived best at the W and E ends of the field, but was largely ploughed away in the centre. The opportunity was also taken to plot the line of the Military Way. A well-made surface, 3.5m wide, was located, accompanied by a drainage gully on its N side. There were no small finds of Roman date.
Sponsor: Strathclyde Regional Council.

Garnhall (Cumbernauld parish)
Roman camp
NS 785 779 Investigation of the temporary camp known as Garnhall 1, which lies S of the Antonine Wall in Castlecary village, was resumed, in advance of further housebuilding (see Discovery Excav Scot 1989, 59), close to its SW corner. The ditch itself was 1.3m wide and 1m deep from the Roman ground surface. The SW corner of the camp was not located, but seemed likely to lie immediately W of the zone available for excavation in 1990.
Sponsor: HBM B.

DUNBARTON DISTRICT

Auchengaich (Rhu parish) Susan Bryson
Shielings
NS 277 920 A group of approximately 52 shielings situated on both banks of the Auchengaich Burn was surveyed at 1:500 with some structures planned at 1:100 by members of ACFA. The shielings include rectangular and circular stone-lined structures within substantial grassy mounds and low circular grassy banks. There are some small cairns but no evidence of cultivation.

EAST KILBRIDE DISTRICT

Rough Hill Motte (East Kilbride parish) J Hugh McBrien
Site assessment
NS 607 553 A total of 21 test pits were excavated to sample the archaeological potential of a 1.5 hectare area to the south and west of the motte before commercial development.
No evidence was found for settlement outside the motte. Sponsors: SUAT, HBM, East Kilbride Development Corporation, Strathclyde Regional Council.

CITY OF GLASGOW DISTRICT

GLASGOW BURGH AND PARISH

Candleriggs, Bell Street J Hugh McBrien

Well

NS 595 650 An ashlar-built well shaft 2.15m in diameter and at least 7.3m deep was uncovered by building workers on the east side of Candleriggs. A secondary barrel-vaulted capping had sealed the shaft near the former ground surface.

The well is not marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of the area, or on subsequent plans.

Sponsor: SUAT.

Bishops’ Castle, Cathedral Square J Hugh McBrien

Well

NS 601 655 The final phase of development in Cathedral Square uncovered a large, stone-lined well c3.1m internal diameter and cut through the natural till to a depth of at least 11m. The lining was constructed of coursed sandstone rubble within a shaft only 0.4m to 0.6m wider on the southern side of the well. The northern side was not uncovered.

The well was located to the south of the early ringwork castle, and between the 15th century tower house and the early 16th century gatehouse. As the tower house has a small internal well, it is likely that the larger one was an addition at the time of the castle’s enlargement and enclosure during the first half of the 16th century.

The well had been capped during the 19th century, and wooden bracing for ladders was still in situ. Because of this, and for reasons of safety, no attempt was made to descend the shaft.

Sponsors: SUAT, Strathclyde Regional Council.

INVERCLYDE DISTRICT

Inverclyde (Kilmacolm parish) Hugh McIntyre

Turf and stone walled enclosure

NS 341 723 Near the cairn (Discovery Excav Scot 1987, 52) is a roughly rectangular turf and stone walled foundation, the W wall being gapped at its S end. The wall spreads c2m to 3m to enclose an area c6m square, but the inner NW corner is rounded due to inward expansion.

Fig 15. Buiston crannog.
KILMARNOCK & LOUDOUN DISTRICT

Buiston (Kilmarnock parish) B A Crone
Cranogg (see Fig 15, p.35)

NS 416 433 The excavation at Buiston crannog, begun last year, was completed this summer. Three major phases of construction and occupation were recorded.

The core of the primary crannog was a mound of alternating layers of turf and brushwood contained within a circle of oak stakes. The occupation deposits associated with this, as yet undated, phase consist of three superimposed floors each with a central stone hearth.

Probably in the 4th century AD the crannog was extended to the NW and a circular house built over the extension. The floor and central stone hearth of this structure were also rebuilt three times. Charcoal from the uppermost of these hearths produced a C14 date of 1640 ± 50BP (GU-2688). An elaborate outer palisade was also erected at this time.

The extension to the primary crannog eventually slumped outwards causing the collapse of the house. The crannog was then abandoned for some time. In the 6th century AD a massive timber framework, forming a palisade with inner walkway, was built over the lake muds which had by now encroached over the crannog edge. A stake from this framework produced a C14 date of 1430 ± 50BP (GU-2636). The hollow caused by the earlier slumping was filled in with debris of peat, heather, structural and domestic debris. A rich variety of wooden artefacts was retrieved from these contexts. There was no evidence for a domestic structure associated with this phase but it seems likely that the structure exposed and recorded by the 19th century antiquarian, Robert Munro contains elements of the 6th century superstructure.

The outer palisade was also repaired during this phase. A logboat was uncovered, lying just outside the crannog, its stern having been smashed by the insertion of a stake in the outer palisade. Whether this occurred during the 4th century construction or the 6th century repairs is not yet known.

Sponsor: HBM B.

CLAVERNOCK DISTRICT

Elvanfoot (Crawford parish) J Terry & A Leslie
Unenclosed platform settlement, field system, Roman roads

NS 963 165 A single circular platform c9m diameter, was cut into the hill side to the south of Bodbury hillock. Excavation revealed a primary platform with a later reuse of the levelled site. The primary construction consisted of a stone fronted apron, with scant surviving evidence of a double stone wall at the rear. A charcoal-filled stakehole associated with this phase should provide a C14 date. Sherds of a very coarse pottery including a rim, plus two pieces of shale bracelet were the finds from this primary phase.

After what must have been a considerable period of abandonment, enough to accumulate an approximate 0.2m covering of hillwash, the levelled platform area was reused. The cut into the hill side for the back of the platform was modified into a shallow drainage gully. A central hearth relating to this reuse of the platform should provide a C14 date for this event.

NS 966 165 The field system preserved in the field to the east of the excavated platform, containing another eight platforms, was surveyed and sampled for old ground surface.

NS 965 165 A section was placed across the Roman road where it runs through the field system. Only slight traces of the base of the original road were encountered. Evidence for much later reuse was also discovered.

NS 956 185; NS 955 183 Three sections were placed across the other major Roman road in the vicinity, along the opposite side of the River Clyde. This investigation revealed the recorded kink in the road on the south side of the A702 to be erroneous. The course of the road between Harry Burn and Shepherd's Wood is virtually straight. The road line as recorded is due to the mistaken inclusion of a later trackway into the line of the Roman road.

Sponsors: HBM B; SDD Roads Dept.

Auchansbeg (Lesmahagow parish) C Swanson
Survey of settlements, industrial housing, limekiln

NS 799 354 area A range of agricultural and industrial structures and features was surveyed at 1:500 scale, prior to destruction by open cast mining.

The farms of West and East Auchansbeg were surveyed – the former an undeveloped, linear Lowland farmstead with recorded occupation since 1695; the latter an early 19th century improved L-plan steading with associated landscape features.

Engine Row – a linear development of two, four-unit early 19th century miners' housing, the earlier unit erected 1818 to 1820.

A partial survey of possibly later 18th century lime kilns, burnt by waste slag. The stone frontage and charge floors of a possible double draw lime kiln were cleared, with a central vaulted access passage. It is possible that other chambers may be concealed by the waste deposit.

Copies of the Report and survey plans were deposited with SDD and with the RCAHMS.

Sponsor: Dept of Physical Planning, Strathclyde Regional Council.

Clifton Quarry (Pettinain parish) E Archer & G Hamilton
Cairn, prehistoric finds

NS 947 414 Work is still in progress on this site. The cremation pit mentioned in last year's report has produced burnt bone.

Sponsor: Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

Castlebank Park (Lanark parish) E Archer & G Willis
Medieval pottery, clay pipes

NS 878 434 to NS 893 340 A watching brief was maintained on the digging of a new sewage pipeline from Castlebank Park in the W to the junction of the Beecles and Hyndford road in the E.

A catchwater at Bannockburn and Uchlong was first recorded in 1309. In the upper layers several 17th century turners were discovered. The other trenches investigated were cut during the Middle Ages. The finds in this area represented what was thrown down the slope from the houses fronting on to the Castlegate. Sherds, medieval iron slag and nails were found as well as a piece of bronze.

In the upper layers several 17th century Charles I turners were discovered as well as several 17th century pipe bowls including one stamped with the Castle mark (Edinburgh). Pottery found included a fragment of a Bellarine Jug.

Further along the pipeline towards the Clyde the lid of a 17th century weight container was found.

At Wahphraflatt several coins were found including Charles I turners, but also including a 1st century weight container.

At 1569. Fieldwalking in this area resulted in the collection of a good number of pieces of pottery, mostly of the late Middle Ages and
a 17th century clay pipe bowl with part of a coat of arms stamped on its foot. A piece of flaked quartzite was also found.

Near the junction of the road known as the Beeches with Hundeford road late medieval pottery was found as well as a cut half-penny of Henry III of England, minted between 1247-72. A 19th century Arab coin was also found in this area.

**Sponsor:** Lanark and District Archaeological Society.

**Biggar Common (Biggar parish)**

Round cairns, long mound, surface scatter

NT 00 38 (area) Five round cairns, one long mound and extensive surface scatters of Neolithic pottery and chipped stone were found by the Lanark and District Archaeological Society (LDAS) in 1987-8; cairns 1 and 2 (the long mound) were partially excavated by A. Sheridan in 1988 (Discovery excav Sco 1989, 60).

In 1990 the excavations of cairns 1 and 2 were continued, cairn 3 was completely excavated, and small samples of the artefact scatters were excavated, with the continued co-operation of the LDAS, who also found a sixth round cairn (cairn 7). Cairns 4, 5 and 6 are not directly threatened by forestry.

The remaining part of cairn 1 was completely excavated. Further sherds of the “food vessel” were found in and under the body of the mound: this is actually a long-necked beaker of Clarke’s N2 group. Five chert cores were found in the burial pit. A well-preserved old ground surface was sampled.

The partly excavated trenches in the long mound (cairn 2) were extended and completed. The mound had 5 phases of construction and alteration. Two secondary burials were found: (i) in the East end under the small oval cairn and contained a beaker and polished stone axe, and other flint and chert flakes and tools. A second beaker had been smashed on the surface of the small cairn. (ii) at the West end contained a partially polished flint axe with a splayed blade, and a flint leaf-shaped dagger. There were 3 phases of activity underlying the mound: (i) Seven charcoal-filled post holes; (ii) A thick brown soil, possibly cultivated, overlaying the truncated phase (i) features; (iii) Three heavily charcoal-bearing layers sealed by the mound. Part of the East end of the mound is still unexcavated.

Cairn 3 was completely excavated. The cairn rubble was removed, revealing two eccentrically placed rings of large boulders. The smaller, inner ring surrounded a shallow burial pit which was empty. Scattered small rubble and beaker sherds found to the North may indicate satellite burial(s).

Two small sample areas were excavated in the artefact scatter areas by the HBM team and a third by the LDAS. Only one possible feature was recognised, in the third area (a small post hole). Large quantities of Neolithic pottery were found, especially in the third area.

**Sponsor:** HBM.

**Biggar Common (Biggar parish)**

Tam Ward

Surface lithics, pottery, cairns

NT 005 385 Work resumed on Biggar Common by HBM staff and members of Lanark and District Archaeological Society and Biggar Museum Trust. The excavation of three cairns was undertaken by HBM while the voluntary group worked on three areas of known concentrations of lithic and pottery scatters, investigated by trowelling the furrows and plotting the finds. The baulks between furrows in areas 1 and 2 were then excavated by HBM while the area 3 was investigated by the voluntary group.

Area 1: A further 43 sherds including 5 pieces of rim and 2 base were retrieved in the furrows. A few chert and flint flakes were also found.

Area 2: Another 10 sherds and a few chert and flint flakes were retrieved from the furrows.

Area 3: Over 200 sherds of at least two different pots, some rim sherds but no obvious base pieces, small quantity of worked chert and pitchstone and a tiny red agate scraper were retrieved from this area where a double ended quartzite hammer stone was also found during the original field walking in 1987. Most important in this area was a patch of small angular stones and a single post hole measuring 250mm by 200mm deep. Sherds were found within this feature lying around the edges of the hole and in a vertical position. All this may suggest the location of a house site of neolithic date. The pottery has been described as Western Neolithic (Discovery excav Sco 1989, 60).

**Chert arrowhead**

NT 005 385 (area) Chert willow leaf arrow. Point broken. Found while fieldwalking forestry furrows.

**Cairn**

NT 005 385 (area) A further stone cairn was found, 4.0m diameter by 0.2m high. This brings the total to seven, three of which have been excavated.

**Sponsors:** Lanark and District Archaeology Society, Biggar Museum Trust.

**Glenochar (Crawfordjohn parish)**

Basle house, farm complex

NS 946 139 Work is now in its fifth season. A further two long buildings are being investigated. These are separated by a cobbled roadway. A room of the northern building has originally been a byre with a central drain discharging through the walls, which survive to a maximum height of 0.5m built as other structures in the complex using boulders with a clay infill. This building has been reduced in size. On the N and E sides double walls are clearly seen. At this period the drain was still in use as tunnels exist in both gable walls for it. After this the room was occupied as a house with a levelling off of the floors using slates and also infilling the drain. Three areas of intense fires on the floor and a range of domestic items such as whorls, thimbles, clay pipes and pottery etc dating to the late 17th to early 18th centuries indicate human occupation. The building on the south side of the road has survived less well and may overlie an earlier structure showing as a series of stokeholes. The paucity of finds in this area seem to indicate a non domestic function. The Boar is part cobbled. Two 17th century European thalers were found outwith the walls here.

**Sponsors:** Lanark and District Archaeological Society, Biggar Museum Trust, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

**SURVEY: CLYDESDALE**

A74 and M74 road development routes

As part of a programme of fieldwalking in Clydesdale by members of Lanark and District Archaeology Society and Biggar Museums, but particularly as a response to the upgrading of the A74 to the M74, an area of 10 square miles was covered. A great variety of new sites was noted on the landscape including field systems, shielings, circular enclosures, cairns and mounds.

**Detailed survey of these will eventually be undertaken. The following reports are on some of the sites which have been examined.**

**Wildshaw Burn (Crawfordjohn parish)**

Stone circle

NS 882 271 The monument is on a terrace on the east side of Wildshaw Burn at around 255m OD. The site is on a SW facing slope and has good visibility in all directions except to the NE where the ground rises gently from it. The stone setting is elliptical measuring 50m by 40m the long axis was almost on a NS alignment. Thirteen stones were visible on the day of discovery and a further ten were located by probing. These were cleaned of about 150mm of moss and peat in order to record them. Peat had accumulated to an
average depth of 0.3m over the site. It is estimated that the complete monument should have 40 stones at an average distance from each other of 3m. Of the 23 stones that exist only two appear to be set in the ground and these are very low. The rest are clearly lying on the ground. Their length varies from 0.9m to 1.7m. This leads to two possibilities: (A) the monument was never completed, or (B) it was destroyed in antiquity. The source of the stone has been established as the nearby outcrop of an igneous dyke uphill from the circle. All the stone is from this source and they are of random shape and size. A small outlying earth fast stone 30m to the NE may have no significance but a recumbent stone measuring 1.6m by 1m lying 260m to the NW may be relevant to the site. The circle is being Scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

Hut circle/barrow, possible
NS 884 274 To the east of Wildshaw Burn just above 305m OD and on a SW facing slope, lies a circular enclosure of 14m diameter. Turf-covered bank spreads to about 1.5m and is 0.25m at its highest point, but this fades out on the west side. A crescent-shaped mound occupies most of the interior excepting the SE quadrant, the mound is 0.5m at its highest point and it is entirely covered with rushes. [This site was subject to excavation by APG, 1990.]

Hut circle
NS 883 274 To the east of Wildshaw Burn just above the 300m OD contour and on a SW facing slope lies a sub-circular enclosure of 7m diameter. Turf-covered banks with a spread of 2m and 0.5m high have stones showing. No obvious entrance is evident. The surrounding landscape has a peat accumulation of 0.3m in depth but the enclosure is entirely free of it.

Wildshaw Hill (Douglas parish)
Cairns
NS 867 285 A group of 12 small cairns up to 3m by 0.25m high on the north west slope of Wildshaw Hill at 310m OD.
RENFEW DISTRICT

Harelaw Dam ( Neilston parish) James Hay
Stone axe, disc bead, flints
NS 476 540 From newly ploughed ground on the N bank of Harelaw Dam were recovered a stone axe, a shale disc bead, two well-ground quartz cores and two split flint pebbles. The axe has had almost one complete edge broken off, and the butt damaged, but the original dimensions were c10cm long by 5.5cm across the cutting edge, tapering to 3.5cm at the butt, and c1.5cm thick. With polished flats on the sides and probably at the butt, although eroded and part patinated it appears to be of a greyish white volcanic ash.

Sponsors: SUAT, Renfrew District Council.

Stratigraphy suggested a medieval date. excavated by hand. No datable material was recovered, but the fort had a S annexe. It is possible to turn N across Union Street, approximately 80m W of the junction with Cowgate. This, coupled with previous information about the size of the fort suggests that its dimensions are in excess of 100m by 100m. A second, irregular but contemporaneous ditch measuring 1.25m in width and 0.35m in depth was found running parallel to the N side of the High Street within the area of the late medieval burgh. Structural remains dating to the early 18th century and later were uncovered, as was evidence of earlier horticulture or agriculture. Modern boundaries largely respected the earlier divisions identified. Sponsors: SUAT, Renfrew District Council.

PAISLEY BURGH AND PARISH

25/29 High Street J Hugh McBrien
Post-medieval backlands, structures
NS 482 639 Excavation took place before redevelopment on the S side of the High Street within the area of the late medieval burgh. Structural remains dating to the late 18th century and later were uncovered, as was evidence of earlier horticulture or agriculture. Modern boundaries largely respected the earlier divisions identified. Sponsors: SUAT, Renfrew District Council.

KIRKINTILLOCH BURGH AND PARISH

Union Street Roman ditches, medieval pits
NS 692 739 Two days of machine excavation on behalf of Strathclyde Regional Council in advance of development revealed the continuation of a Roman ditch first identified in 1979 by R Stevenson and associated with the southern defences of the Antonine Wall.

The V-sectioned ditch was 4.8m wide and 1.8m deep and was filled with humic-rich silts. A number of rough sandstone blocks was found in the basal silts on the S side of the ditch. This ditch was found to turn N across Union Street, approximately 80m W of the junction with Cowgate. This, coupled with previous information about the size of the fort suggests that its dimensions are in excess of 100m by 100m. A second, irregular but contemporaneous ditch measuring 2.25m in width and 0.35m in depth was found running parallel to the first on the S side. The centre lines of the ditches were 5.75m apart.

A third ditch of apparently Roman date was found in 1998, 30m to the S, during work on the site of 12 Regent Street. It is possible that the fort had a S annexe.

During trenching operations on the site, three pits were found and excavated by hand. No datable material was recovered, but the stratigraphy suggested a medieval date.

TAYSIDE REGION

CITY OF DUNDEE DISTRICT

Lochee, St Mary's RC Church (City of Dundee parish) J A Zealand
Draw-well
NO 380 314 Drystone and rock-cut construction with the remains of a timber structure attached to sides. It was probably associated with the pre-1865 Parochial Lodging House for Paupers. Now preserved beneath the church floor.

Dundee Law (Dundee parish)
Fort
NO 391 313 An assessment of the archaeological potential of the fort on the summit of the Law was carried out in February and March 1990. A resistivity survey of the internal area followed by trial-trenching designed to locate internal structures proved inconclusive. The N and W ramparts, and part of the internal area were investigated and dating samples were recovered. Finds included a perforated stone and pieces of slag. Sponsors: Dundee District Council, HBM.

ANGUS DISTRICT

Lintrathen (Lintrathen parish) N K Atkinson
Celtic cross slabs fragment
NO 284 546 A fragment of a celtic cross slab is built into the church wall, just outside the door which leads to the vestry, just above head height on the SW corner of the church.

The stone is a narrow edge or top of a cross slab (5cm by 30cm), carved out of a very greyish piece of Old Red Sandstone, and bears a single row of interface which occupies its width. The Royal Commission's surveys of Central Angus, published in 1983 and 1984 described the fragment as lost. It would appear to be part of a 9th century cross slab, perhaps not dissimilar to those from Kirriemuir.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

ARBROATH (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)
Benedict Road
Stone with carved cross
NO 653 418 In May 1990, Mr Paul Mutter found a rough boulder marked with a cross, while digging his garden.

The stone is a water-worn piece of reddish Old Red Sandstone with the upper face pecked flat to display a Latin cross in relief. All three arms have expanded terminals, as does the shaft, but there is no other decoration. From the algal stain on the top face, the cross side has obviously been exposed for some time. On the underside is a recent plough mark, suggesting the stone came from arable fields in the not too distant past. It measures 34cm by 26cm by 19cm high.

Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

AIRLIE (Airlie parish) Susan Bryson
Survey of souterrain
NO 3056 5153 The souterrain was excavated by Jervaise in 1864 and described by Childe in 1942 and Wainwright in 1963. Published on OS 1:10,000 map. As there were certain differences and omissions in the three reports and as an important group of "serpent" carvings on a lintel slab had not been measured and drawn, ACFA undertook a new survey in August 1989.

The new plans show:
(a) Two lintelled openings, one on either side of the present entrance.

STRATHKELVIN DISTRICT

Archaeological potential of the fort on the summit of the Law was carried out...
(b) The two upright slabs framing the nearly blocked original entrance.
(c) The lack of a terminal bulge.
(d) The group of serpent-like figures on the eighth lintel slab from the entrance.
Sponsor: Association of Certified Field Archaeologists.

Melgund Castle (Aberlemno parish) John Lewis
NO 545 564 Four trial trenches were opened to determine whether there were any surviving traces of a barmkin wall, outbuildings or any other structures to the N and W of the castle's standing remains.
Although somewhat fragmentary in places, a compact layer of pebbles and gravel situated to the NW of the castle has been interpreted as part of a metalled road. Elsewhere, however, ploughing had penetrated as far as the subsoil, leaving no evidence of any structural remains.

SURVEY
Resistivity survey conducted along the northern perimeter of the castle in order to locate barmkin. No features positively identified but readings indicated ground disturbance that may show a former route into the castle and a possible course for the barmkin.
Sponsors: SUAT. Martin Gregory.

Capo Long Barrow (Fettercairn parish) J Scott Wood
Survey of bank
NO 633 665 The barrow has recently been cleared of trees forming part of a conifer plantation; the immediate area of the barrow has been lanced. The barrow is stated to be 80m long by 28m wide by 2.5m high (display board).
The whole is enclosed by an earth bank still largely within the plantation and just escaping the clearances about the barrow. The bank averages 1m high by some 5m wide at base. It is generally bracken covered or clad with mossy grass; there are occasional trees on the bank itself.
At the NE corner a bank runs off NE, traced for 60m. In the S the E flank continues some 60m to terminate at the edge of the wood in a modern improved field. At the SW corner the south flank continues for some 6m, where it ends in a drainage ditch.
Survey by ACFA. Report and plan deposited with NMRS.

Dun (Dun parish) Ian Rogers
Roman temporary camp
NO 687 595 The Roman temporary camp at Dun appears on aerial photographs to be approximately 200m by 175m. Two slit trenches excavated in 1961 by J K S St Joseph produced one Samian sherd of 70 to 90 AD.
In 1990 it was threatened by a replacement of the gas main along the A935 which cuts through the centre of the camp. Two areas were excavated along the line of the new pipe, where it would pass through the camp ditch. The east camp ditch proved to have already been disturbed by existing gas and water mains in this area. A section of the west ditch was excavated. It had an “ankle breaker” profile, V-shaped with a square slot along the bottom, and had rapidly silted after cutting before being deliberately backfilled.
Sponsors: HBM B, British Gas.

MONTROSE (Montrose parish) R Eames
Reform Street
Well
NO 717 582 A well was uncovered beside Reform Street in October 1987. It was made from handmade brick and could possibly be a test bore for water, or an inspection well. Diameter 0.84m by 0.93m. Depth 1.32m to rubble.

28 Bents Road
Cannonball and Charles I copper turner
NO 719 579 A small iron cannonball (diameter 6.5cm) and a Charles I copper turner, coinage of 1629 were found in garden soil.

Southesk Street
Coin
NO 714 575 Short cross penny. Silver Esterlin of Jean III of Brabant, (1312-55) struck at Antwerp, found in the area of the “Toorie House” 1957, during construction of council houses. Purchased in 1990 by Angus District Museums. DBM 873.

KIRRIEMUIR (Kirriemuir parish)
Cumberland Close
Draw well
NO 385 539 In September 1990, a draw well was discovered during building work. It was constructed of Old Red Sandstone, not squared or faced, dry, with no mortar or clay. Depth 4.3m from ground surface to bottom, diameter 0.8m, 2.6m of water.

FORFAR (Forfar parish)
Castle Street
Draw well
NO 456 508 In February, 1990, a well was discovered during excavation of the pavement outside the Clydesdale Bank. It was constructed of quarry broken Old Red Sandstone and was covered by two sandstone slabs. A lead pipe led from it NNW. It was probably a public draw well, because the facing is worn. It may be post-1750 and had been disturbed 25 years ago (Hydro Electric Board: pers comm). It was 3.5m in depth and 1m in diameter and was covered over when the pavement was replaced.

ARBRATH (Arbroath & St Vigeans parish)
Bank Street
Well
NO 639 408 In July 1989, a brick faced well was discovered during building works. It was filled in and only the circumference 0.9m, could be measured.

6 Marketgate
Well
NO 643 406 In 1987, a waterworn cobble well was discovered. No dimensions recorded.

8 W Newgate Street
Well
NO 645 407 In May 1990, a well was discovered during building work in the garden. It was constructed of faced stone from the top to 0.56m down, and built to the rubble at the bottom. The total depth was about 2m, but below the rubble the well may have possibly extended to 6m. The diameter was 0.86m by 0.76m. It was filled in and left as a feature.

Craigendowie (Lethnot & Navar parish)
Cain
NO 517 696 In August 1986, a silver long cross penny of Edward I of England, London Mint, was found in a molehill north-west of Craigendowie. Glen Lethnot. DBM 547.

White Caterthun (Menmuir parish)
Finger ring
NO 551 659 A bronze ring with an enamel equal armed Greek cross with expanded terminals was found near the White Caterthun some years ago. A report is held by the British Museum. Donated to Angus District Museums. DBM 800.
Pitscandly Hill (Rescobie parish)
Early Bronze Age flat axe
NO 486 528 A bronze flat axe was discovered, as a surface find, on Pitscandly Hill, in the summer of 1989.

Balgowrie (Menmuir parish)
Long cross silver penny c1300-1320
NO 578 638 A long cross silver penny c1300-1320 was found when ploughing in a field at Balgowrie, outside Brechin, in July 1990. Retained by finder.

Fishtown of Usan (Craig parish)
Cannonball
NO 72 544 A 3lb cannonball found in a field by Fishtown of Usan. Its condition is very rusty and eroded.

Aberlemno (Aberlemno parish)
Worked stone, possible
NO 52 55 Water worn flint or chert nodule with 2 holes, one of which appears humanly manufactured. This was found at Aberlemno and handed into Montrose Museum in January 1990.
Museum Accession No: B1990.10.

Mains of Balgavies (Aberlemno parish)
Short cist
NO 539 516 On 7 and 8 December 1989 a short cist, on a knoll in a field at the Mains of Balgavies, Angus was excavated. The cist had been uncovered during subsoiling, the capstone dislodged and removed. In the process much earth had fallen on the skeleton, which had been cleared by the farmer. The skeleton was in a crouched position, facing south; the cist itself aligned NW SE. No grave goods were found with the skeleton of an adult male, most of which was well preserved.

The skeleton is at present being examined by Dr Margaret Bruce, Anatomy Department, Aberdeen University.

Flints
NO 539 516 91 flints and siliceous rocks, some worked and/or burnt, found while fieldwalking since 1986 near Balgavies Castle by D Henry (Discovery Excav Scot 1986, 44). Donated to Angus District Museums. DBM 873.
Sponsor: Angus District Museums.

Castleton (Eassie & Neavay parish)
Medieval ditched enclosure
NO 333 467 This rectangular enclosure is a Scheduled Monument and is thought to be a defended medieval site. Test pits in a 20m by 30m area of the enclosure adjacent to the SW side of the modern house failed to locate any archaeological features although the pre-19th century ground surface had survived garden landscaping. Coirng of the ditch on the SE side found c0.1m of sediment over sandstone bedrock.
Sponsor: HBM H

Friockheim (Kinnell parish)
Circular and rectangular cropmarks
NO 598 500 Cropmarks previously recorded by RCAHMS were the subject of an archaeological assessment in advance of a proposed housing development. The rectangular cropmark was of the site of Kinnell Castle and was found to have been destroyed by earlier gravel extraction and a sewer trench. The circular cropmarks were identified as possible houses. Excavation located two shallow cuts each c2m wide and 0.2m deep in positions corresponding to the two clear circular cropmarks. These may be the remains of plough truncated ring ditch houses. No other archaeological features were found.
Sponsor: HBM H

PERTH & KINROSS DISTRICT

PERTH BURGH AND PARISH

PERTH NEW ROW
Urban trial excavation
NO 114 236 Three trial trenches were excavated which produced deep deposits of loamy clay containing a substantial amount of late medieval pottery. Late medieval cuts and deposits were also recorded.
Sponsors: SUAT, HBM H

Salutation Hotel, South Street
Heraldic stone
NO 119 234 Herdade stone bearing arms of David Murray, apothecary and bailie of Perth from the Salutation Hotel. A block of pink sandstone carved in high relief and with paint surviving, measuring 92cm high, 58cm wide and 37cm deep. Relief carving consists of central blue shield bearing three white stars around tub and pestle. Below shield is a red lion head with white broken teeth. Flanked to the left by a palm frond and to the right by a laurel branch. Above shield is a white banner engraved "DM 1662 SM", surmounted by a white winged cherub head.
Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1989.60.

91 High Street
Pottery
NO 118 236 Nine sherds of pottery and a clay tobacco pipe bowl from surface scatter collected 2 February 1974.
Donated by Ms L Thorns to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1989.82.

St Ann's Lane
Archaeological material and archive
NO 119 235 Finds and archive from the excavation at St Ann's Lane (Discovery Excav Scot 1975, 41; Proc Soc Antiq Scot, vol 112 (1982), 437-54) have been donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Thistle Tavern: Watching brief
Pottery, bone and ironwork
NO 116 237 Medieval bone pin, iron pin and assorted pottery sherds from SUAT watching brief at Thistle Tavern are now in Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Wellshill Cemetery
Roman coins
NO 106 240 Two Roman coins found at Wellshill Cemetery. One is a bronze coin of the emperor Licinius I (AD 307-324) and the other a billon coin of Nero (AD 54-68). Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1990.104.

Aberargie (Abernethy parish)
Flint blade
NO 16 15 Pale grey flint blade found in garden in Aberargie. Pressure retouching on both long edges and pressure ripples on
TAYSIDE

reverse. Triangular section. Length 4cm; width 1.4cm; thickness 0.5cm. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1989.9.

Frankleyden (St Martin parish)
Stone axe
NO 188 296 Polished stone axe with oval section and curved cutting edge, found on trackway between Balbeggie and Frankleyden. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Carpow (Abemethy parish)
Roman coins
NO 208 179 Two “Greek Imperial” base metal coins of the Roman period, found in a “garden at Carpow” in 1927. One was issued for the Empress Julia Paula at Thessalonica cAD 220, the other for the emperor Severus Alexander at Edessa (AD 222–235). Both post-date the known occupation of Carpow Roman legionary fortress and may represent modern losses.
Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Moneydle (Moneydie parish)
Spindle-whorl
NO 06 29 Stone spindle-whorl with radial incised line decorations on both sides, diameter 3.3cm, hole width 0.9cm. Found in a field in Moneydle.
Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1990.154.

Kinnoull Hill (Kinnoull parish)
Bronze socketed gouge
NO 1323 2288 Late Bronze Age bronze socketed gouge found on Kinnoull Hill. Dark green patina, broken in places. A section is missing from the socket and side across one of the mould lines. Length: 5.5cm, gouge width 1.3cm, collar diameter 1.6cm, gouge depth 2.8cm. It is now in Perth Museum and Art Gallery following a Treasure Trove enquiry.
Acc No: 1990.137.

Easter Rhynd (Rhynd parish)
Worked stone
NO 18 18 Circular worked stone, with smooth face, diameter 10.5cm, and shaped hand-size base, depth 3.2cm.
Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1990.118.

Bertha Roman Fort (Redgorton parish)
Excavation material
NO 097 268 Material from Bertha Roman fort excavation in 1973 including fragment of upper quern-stone, pottery and ironwork, now in Perth Museum and Art Gallery.

Errol (Errol parish)
Sepulchral effigy
NO 2521 2295 A sepulchral effigy discovered in Errol Parish Church consists of four fragments of a knight in armour, namely the torso, two adjoining leg fragments and a head cushion. Missing are ankles, feet and the arms below the shoulders. The stone used is a cream sandstone. The upper surfaces of the effigy are heavily weathered. The remaining sections measure 1.32cm in length, 6.1cm in width and 27cm in height. Stylistically the effigy dates to the early 15th century and probably represents a member of the Hay of Errol family. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1990.169.

NEW SCONE (Scone parish)  M D King & N Robertson
14 Victoria Road
Gravestone
NO 136 260 An 18th century gravestone bearing the symbols of the weaving trade was found re-used face-down as a paving slab in the path outside 14 Victoria Road. Well preserved except for the loss of part of the angel's head at the top due to squaring off for re-use. Other relief carving consists of a central loom framing weaving tools, a scroll bearing the inscription Me Mento Mori beneath, and the characteristic crossed bones, skull and hour-glass at the base. The initials TS and MW flank the loom. No date.
Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1990.167.

St Madoes Kirkyard (St Madoes parish)
Flint scraper
NO 196 212. Round flint scraper with secondary trimming found in kirkyard; length 2.1cm, width 2.2cm.
Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery.
Acc No: 1990.148.

Carn Dubh (Moulin parish)  C J Russell-White
NN 974 602 A post-forestry ploughing survey of the settlement site at Carn Dubh was carried out in order to record sections through cairns, dykes, unexcavated houses and identify and sample buried soils for environmental and dating purposes. The thin soil cover, small size of monuments and the violence and depth of the ploughing prevented all but the most tenuous identification of such soils and so little sampling was undertaken and the results are not expected to be very informative.
Sponsor: HBM

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Acc No: 1990.169.
**Loanleven Gravel Quarry** (Methven parish)  
C E Lowe

**Pit Alignment**

NO 0540 2590 to 0570 2580 Seven large pits, up to 4m in diameter and 1.5m deep, were excavated in advance of quarrying. The pits form part of an interrupted alignment, 300m long, located roughly 100m N of the excavated EBA cemetery. At least two of the pits formerly held posts. No artefacts of datable material were recovered.

Sponsor: HBM S

**Balvaird Castle** (Abernethy parish)  
John Lewis

NO 169 115 The castle stands on a rocky outcrop, 3.5km E of Glenfarg and 7km W of Auchtermuchty. An L-shaped tower, dating from the late 15th century, provided the principal accommodation whilst ancillary buildings, believed to date from the 16th century, were grouped around courtyard to the N and S. More distant walled enclosures were probably gardens and orchards. The tower still stands to its original height; the outbuildings are now totally ruinous.

The principal areas of investigation were the S and W ranges of the S courtyard, the W range having been partially excavated in 1988. In addition, a small trench was also opened in the possible garden beyond this courtyard.

**The West Range**

The basement of this range was divided into two chambers by a masonry partition that proved to be the truncated N wall of an earlier building. It is not clear whether a fireplace midway along the S face of the wall had been inserted into the W range or had belonged to the primary building, neither the overall ground plan nor the age of which is known.

The S chamber measured 6.7m NS by 5.0m EW, the N chamber only 4.3m NS by 5.8m EW.

**The S Chamber**

The socket for a doorpost indicated the position of the entrance, central to the E wall. A line of small rock-cut holes, 2.2m from the S wall and spaced 1.00m apart, have been interpreted as sockets for a timber partition. Another partition was suggested by a (truncated) line of small stones 2.2m from the N wall, suggesting that the room had been sub-divided into three equal-sized cells.

The floor surface in the S end of the chamber was simply bedrock that had been partly levelled. On the evidence of a single slab of sandstone in the NE corner, the remainder of the room was flagged.

**The N Chamber**

The room had been formed when the W gable of the primary S range was extended to meet the tower. Although bedrock was prominent on its S side, most of the room's interior was floored with clay, much disturbed by post-occupation activities. There was no evidence of the room's function and the few surviving architectural features comprised: a possible blocked window in the W wall; a sealed recess (perhaps a cupboard) within the E wall; and, adjacent to the tower, opposing doorways in the E and W walls.

Below the clay floor was a layer of coal fragments and dust of maximum depth 0.16m. This deposit had been cut by the foundation trench of the tower's S wall, indicating occupation that was perhaps contemporary with the fragmentary wall foundations found to the S of the tower and/or the putative early S range.

**The South Range**

There was little evidence of the primary S range beyond the limits of the W range, the demolition of the former presumably heralding the construction of the building excavated in 1990. This later building was of two phases. In its original form, it measured 5.20m by 3.25m internally and had a floor of sandstone flags and large cobbles, most of them worn smooth. To carry the weight of the
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roof, the barmkin wall had been thickened by the addition of masonry F120. The other walls were only c0.50m thick.

Entry to this basement was through the N wall over a threshold of sandstone slabs. The courtyard comprised sandstone flags and large cobbles (F124), some of which were fashioned into two V-shaped open drains adjacent to the entrance, and smaller cobbles to the E of the doorway.

At some stage a narrow room, floored with cobbles and bedrock, had been added to the building's E end thereby extending its length by a further 2.0m. Between the S and E ranges there may have been a passage linking the courtyard with the garden to the S but, although a localised spread of mortar resembled a floor surface, an adjacent breach in the barmkin wall suggested its deposition was caused by the wall's demolition.

The S Enclosure

To the S of the barmkin is an enclosure, 22m square, usually interpreted as a 16th century garden. A breach midway along the S wall and an adjacent low platform of rubble masonry were thought to be the remains of a threshold and steps leading out from the garden.

Trenching in this area revealed a deposit of rubble, 0.90m deep, which may have been associated with a walkway around the garden's perimeter. There was no intimation, however, of a stepped entrance in the enclosure's S wall.

SURVEY OF CUP AND RING MARKED ROCKS

M van Hoek

Cup and ring marks recorded at the sites noted. Report deposited with NMRS.

NN 7759 2082 Aerial photographs of Dalginross show a permanent fort and an adjacent temporary camp. The latter had "Stracathro" type entrances, a variant of the "clavicula" design with two sections of ditch and bank, one curving, one straight extending outwards to cover the entrance. The eastern entrance was threatened by a housing development.

A two week excavation revealed both of the ditches as expected. Both had been backfilled with rampart material and later re-cut. At a later date, the upper part of the ditches was filled with silt and cobbles in order to level the field. Near the present field boundary a collapsed dry stone wall had preserved part of the bank within the curving ditch. This preserved the pre-camp land surface.

The camp is probably of Flavian date but could conceivably be Antonine. The re-cutting of the ditches raises the possibility that it could be both.

Sponsor: HBM H.

Carpow (Abermethy parish)

C A Zealand

Coin

NO 206 181 A gold aureus of AD 139 bearing the left-facing laureate head of Antoninus Pius (obverse) and the right-facing bare head of Marcus Aurelius (reverse) was found in topsoil near the Roman vexillation fortress. Dundee Art Galleries and Museums: Acc No: 1990–210.

Peterhead (Blackford parish)

G J Barclay

Standing stone

NN 921 096 The western of the two scheduled standing stones at Peterhead, which for many years had leaned to the SW, fell over in 1990. The stone was re-erected by the farmer and the HBM Area Inspector, the socket having been examined and found to be ill-defined and empty of artefacts or bone.

Sponsor: HBM H.

SURVEY OF BROCH SITES ON WESTRAY

D Lynn & B Bell

Peterkirk

Sherds

HY 4998 4008 Three body sherds of early Iron Age pottery were found in an exposure of rubble next to a low wall. The whole site seems to have been heavily eroded since 1983, and is now structurally unclear. The pottery was deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.104].
Tafts
Midden
HY 4963 4171 A S-facing exposure produced a variety of domestic midden finds, including a bird beak and other bird bone, pot-boiler fragments, animal bone including one fragment with butchery markings, whale and cod bone, and limpet and periwinkle shell. The bird and butchered bone were deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.100]. No structural features were apparent. The finds, while not diagnostic, are typical of Early Iron Age settlement remains; this with the size of the mound strongly suggests a probable large broch site.

Knowe of Skea
Sherds, whetstone
HY 4414 4181 Five pottery sherds and a whetstone fragment were found in exposures on the S face of the mound. The form of the sherds suggests an Early Iron Age origin. The pot and the remaining size of the severely eroded mound suggest a possible broch site. The finds were deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.101 - potsherds, and THM 1990.102 - whetstone].

Queena Howe
Sherds
HY 4250 4948 Two sherds of early Iron Age pottery, one basal and one body, were found in a midden east of the main mound. The pottery sherds were deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.103].

Hodgalee
Sherds, worked bone
HY 4644 4473 One body sherd, probably of early Iron Age origin, and a worked whalebone fragment were found in apparently basal deposits. Substantial settlement buildings are now visible in section for up to c60-80m SE of the main mound. The remains of a broch and substantial surrounding settlement are almost certainly present. The finds were deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.105].

Knowe of Burtisae
Sherd
HY 4317 4291 One body sherd of early Iron Age pottery was found from an apparent floor deposit at the base of the storm beach and at a point corresponding to the approximate point of return of the southern arc of the ring-wall. The tower has been subject to collapse since being surveyed in 1981 and visited in September 1985, when the scarcement and lintelled opening were still clearly visible. The pot sherd was deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.106].

"NW of Queena Howe"
HY 4227 4960 Little is now visible of this site due to a combination of severe marine erosion and continued modern rubbish dumping. No finds were made.

Grobust/Links of Noltland
Midden
HY 428 493 A layer of thin midden scatter is being revealed by dune retreat within the fenced-off area, at a point c22m SW of the excavated area at the NE corner of the site. This produced 2 fragments of human bone, deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.99]. A (presumed) new exposure, designated Grobust II, was noted c35-40m west of the track to the beach. This consists of a dense bone spread c20m WE and 15m NS, containing cattle, sheep, deer, whale and fish. No structural remains were apparent. Three bone fragments, of deer, cattle, and whale - the latter possibly being a small mattock, were deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.109].

Links of Garth
HY 4673 4472 No finds or identifiable remains could be seen, but a distinct peat bed, c0.10m thick, underlies the whole site.

Garson Shore
Sherd, flint
HY 268 092 A sherds and a worked flint were found at the exposed settlement section, at a point c3.5m E of the passage, and 0.10m above natural. The finds were deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.107].

Quoyelsh
Sherd
HY 265 089 A further pottery sherd, undiagnostic body sherd but likely to be Early Iron Age or earlier, was found in the same spot as previous finds. The remains appear to be the surviving corner of a domestic structure. The find was deposited in Tankerness House Museum [THM 1990.108].

A detailed report on all these sites has been lodged with Tankerness House Museum.
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total area of the settlement complex is approximately 150m EW by 250m NS (3.75ha).

A surface survey of the site located a second, smaller mound with an EW aligned rectangular stone building on its summit and a sub-rectangular platform on its S side, to the W of the churchyard. Additional features located include a rectangular platform on the N flank of the North farm mound, a possible boat naust at the S end of the settlement mound and several circular depressions, possibly kelp pits.

The exposed cliff-section was approximately 125m long, just over 80m (65%) of the cliff-section was investigated.

Stratigraphy and structures

The earliest deposits are represented by sand and sandy loam soils. A small stone-lined grave, aligned roughly NE SW, was inserted into this primary surface. The grave contained the skull and fragments of long bones, probably of a child. A pit was also cut into, and a cairn of stones piled over, the same surface. This feature had been incorporated into the S wall of the broch and is interpreted as a possible funerary monument. The remains of a building (Structure 1) were located at the same stratigraphic level.

An apparently solid-based broch (Structure 2) was subsequently erected on sandy soil to the W and on rubble to the E. The entrance was from the SE and the exterior face, in this sector, stood approximately 2.8m high. Only part of the S and E sectors of the broch survived, sufficient to demonstrate that the building measured approximately 17.6m externally. At least two phases of construction were apparent. In its primary phase the walls were approximately 3.2m to 3.8m wide, providing an internal space 10.6m across (c90m²). A series of additional internal wall-skins were added, apparently for stability after what appears to have been an early collapse or possibly in connection with the building of a secondary "round-house" inside the broch. In its final phase the broch walls were 4.85m to 5.25m wide, providing an internal space 7.5m across (c45m²), a 50% reduction on the original floor area.

Structure 4 was located immediately to the N of the broch and appears to represent part of the primary extra-mural broch settlement. The structure was approximately 1.1m to 1.4m across and appears to represent the cell of a larger building. One of the most complete buildings located was Structure 7, a large sub-rectangular drystone building with rounded corner(s), aligned approximately NS and c4.25m by 3.5m inside walls 0.65m wide. It is clearly post-broch in date and of a type found on broch sites elsewhere in Northern Scotland, for example at Howe and Gurness on Orkney Mainland, and at Yarrows and Keiss in Caithness.

Structure 7 was located to the E of the broch and approximately 1m from it. A series of superimposed flagged paths formed a passage between the two buildings. At a late date in this sequence the broch wall was externally buttressed and the passage blocked by the insertion of a cross-wall. This may imply that occupation was still continuing inside the broch at this time.

Structure 11 butted against the N exterior face of Structure 7. Only a small part of the building was located in the excavation area. The building appeared to be sub-rectangular with its longer axis probably aligned roughly EW. It measured 2m NS and at least 1.8m EW inside walls 0.6m wide on the W and 0.8m wide on the N. The N wall stood 1.5m high and incorporated a lintelled crawl-hole at the base of the wall, 0.8m wide and 0.7m high. A small circular building (Structure 12), roughly 3.5m in diameter, reminiscent of the NW end of House 4 at Buckquoy (Richie 1977) was subsequently erected against the N wall of Structure 11.

Structure 12 overlay Structure 10, a building of similar size but constructed with crudely coursed walls backed into rubble. Two straight drystone walls, forming structures 14 and 21, overlay Structure 12 and are probably of Medieval date. The identification of a possible old ground surface below these structures may reflect temporary abandonment of this part of the site.

Structure 15 is a single-faced drystone wall with associated stone flagged floor, erected over the ruins of Structure 7, and an adjacent substantial stone-built drain may be assigned to this later phase of occupation.
present, on the discovery from a basal deposit in the farm mound of several lumps of impressed mortar/plaster. The presence of mortar, as discard material, would suggest that the mound is not earlier than the 12th or more probably the 13th century, a date which is not incompatible with the dating of some of the Sanday farm mounds.

Earl's Bu (Orphir parish) C E Batey

Horizontal mill, burnt mound

HY 334 045 Work has been undertaken in recent years on a dry-stone structure previously identified as a souterrain. This can now be identified as the underhouse, lade and leaf of a horizontal mill, with the chamber surviving up to 1.5m in height. The outgoing water channel is slab topped and the incoming one slab lined.

No wooden features survive, but there is evidence for an upright timber support for the wheel. Traces of a surface building are also lacking. The chamber was infilled by very rich late Norse Middens and the structure itself is set on deposits containing Viking artefacts. This structure is unique in the British Isles for this period. Immediately adjacent to this structure is a burnt mound, cut through by the mill wall, and containing the remains of a Bronze Age pottery vessel.

Extensive on-site processing of the Midden material has taken place. Geophysical survey confirmed the extensive nature of adjacent Norse buildings.

Sponsors: British Academy, Society Antiquaries of London, Royal Archaeological Institute, Hunter Archaeological Trust, Fletcher Fund, University of Durham, University College London, University of Aberdeen.

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Papa Stour

Biggings (Walls & Sandness parish) B Crawford & B Smith

Norse house site

HU 176 605 A final tidying-up excavation took place in May 1990. A large fire-pit was re-examined in the centre of the Norse house, below the wooden floor: this will be consolidated to form a feature of the site for viewing by visitors to the island. An exploratory trench was opened up to the north of the Norse house. This contained fragmentary structures of post-medieval date including a worked sandstone block found lining a drain; it appears to have been a segmental arch stone from a 17th or 18th century gateway. A small remaining unexcavated area within the Norse house was examined and another large pit containing carbonised fill was discovered, similar to many others found all over the site. It appeared to curve round a hearth and contained soapstone and one piece of possible continental grey ware.

Sponsors: Society of Antiquaries (London), Russell Trust, Carnegie Trust, University of St Andrews.

Stanydale (Sandsting parish) H Exton

Megalithic lunar observatory

HU 285 503 This is a well-known site, excavated under the direction of C S T Calder (1949–50) in connection with an unusually large prehistoric oval building. About 30m to the south, six standing stones, A to F, have been recorded by the same author (Proc Soc Antiq Scot 85, 185–205); they are placed in two arcs facing towards the central core of this feature survives to a height of 1.25m with average width of 1.75m, so that, from the standing stones as backsights, this skyline foresight subtends 31° in azimuth which corresponds to a declination of 0°98 at the moon. The reverse direction is excluded because the skyline is too close, being about 250m distant.

From the backsights A, C and E, the cairn (the only skyline foresight within the lunar band) indicates lunar declinations for mean values of the inclination of the moon’s orbit to the ecliptic, the lunar parallax and respectively negative, zero and positive values of the minor lunar perturbation for the upper limit of the rising moon at a major standstill to the north. From the backsign B, the cairn indicates the corresponding declination of the centre of the moon with the positive value of the minor perturbation. These declinations are accurate to within ±1° of arc. The backsign does not lead to a listed declination.

A mean value of 23°929±0°013 for the obliquity then follows, dated 2000 years BC. Uncertainties in the actual values of the lunar parallax and semi-diameter for the standstills when the observatory was in operation imply that any attempted dating by astronomical means must be placed within a spread of ±780 years. The statistical significance of the above interpretation of this configuration of standing stones is then calculated to be 99.6% on the basis that the purpose of the stone D is not known. However, the azimuths of the cairn from the largest stone (C) and D are respectively 24°411 and 24°451, a difference of 2°4, corresponding to 0°6 in declination at the most. This suggests that D might have been employed as a direction indicator of the foresight from the backsign C.

Fitful Head (Dunrossness parish)

Circular structure, possible solar foresight marker

HU 352 133 This distinctive circular mound, approximately 1m high and 7.5m in diameter, includes six visible earthfast stones of the local Dunrossness phyllite. It is situated in a position where the occurrence of clearance cairns and navigational meads would be highly unlikely. The excavation of a trench 1m wide along a diameter in a NW SE direction revealed an underlying structure consisting of flat stones laid horizontally and graded downwards from the edge of the mound towards its centre. This reflects a central depression noticed before excavation.

No other finds were discovered. However, the position of the mound is consistent with its use as the permanently marked base of a turf foresight. The corresponding backsign would seem to be the rough slab "C" of the megalithic lunar observatory at Maggie Four Stanes (Discovery Exca Scot 1989, 68). The coordinates of the foresight and backsign are respectively 0435268:1112356 and 0438781:1117382 and the difference in height between an observer’s eye level and the foresight is 153m. Hence, the declination of the foresight from the backsign may be calculated to be =23°47±0°02 after correcting for astronomical and terrestrial refraction.

During the epoch around 1800 BC, the upper limb of the setting sun would have coincided with this alignment 11 days before and after the winter solstice, and the elapsed time between two corresponding adjacent winter sunsets would have been 11 + 11 = 23 days. This accords with a 23 day “month” proposed as part of Thom’s 16 “month” calendar.

The faces of the slab “C" give a rough azimuthal skyline indication of 214°±2°.5. A careful search within a radius of 300m of the mound, corresponding to this part of the skyline, revealed no other features.

Clickimin Broch (Lerwick parish) V Turner

HU 464 408 A watching brief was carried out in advance of cables being laid for the installation of floodlights at Clickimin Broch. The trenches were dug by HBM workmen. The trenches averaged
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0.2m wide and rarely exceeded 0.15m in depth. The nature of the disturbed deposits was recorded. Copies of the report have been deposited with RCAHMS, HBM, and the Shetland Archives.

The lower cairn appeared to have concave N and S limits. The other limits to the E and W no longer exist having been lost to two quarry roads incised into the hill on either side of the monument.

The central cist was sectioned and a sample was taken of the contents, two layers of dark brown, humic-rich, peaty soil, speckled throughout with fragmented vein quartz.

Finds from the cairn comprised 2 pieces of pumice, a pot sherd and a stone bead (all of which came from the rubble matrix). It is possible that the larger rubble indicates that this cairn may be one of Henshall’s heel-shaped type cairns.

A second potential cairn to the SE of the first was investigated and found to be no more than a collection of large stones lying above the peat. Two samples of burnt material were taken from below the peat and above the bedrock.

After completing the excavations the entire tongue of land beyond the quarry was investigated to attempt to locate further archaeological anomalies. None were found.

Sponsor: HBM

Upper Scalloway (Scalloway parish) Niall Sharpies

BA burial, IA settlement, medieval cemetery

HU 406 399 A second season of excavations was carried out between March and May 1990 in advance of further housing development. The site can be divided into five basic periods of activity.

Phase 1 is represented by a cremation contained in a straight-sided, flat rimmed, undecorated vessel, presumed to be of Late Bronze Age date; found under the broch wall.

Phase 2 consisted of a broch and its associated defences. The broch had an external diameter of 20m and an internal diameter of 9.7m. It was situated on a prominent whose northern edge was cut off by a rock-cut ditch which reached a maximum depth of 1.5m and was up to 3.7m wide.

The broch wall had been completely destroyed by later robbing in many areas but the interior was well preserved. There was evidence for at least three rebuilds of the internal wall. These secondary walls sealed a sequence of deposits and features representing a considerable period of primary occupation. The most significant context was a thick layer of ash which sealed several features and possibly represents the destruction of the original broch by fire. This layer appears to precede the large central hearth.

Large quantities of finds include: a parallelepiped bone dice, gaming pieces, a projecting ring headed pin and a fibula.

Phase 3 consisted of a Late Iron Age or Dark Age reoccupation of the hilltop. This phase appears to be the period when the broch wall was almost completely dismantled. At least seven buildings were built around the broch, overlying the backfilled ditch, but not on top of it. These buildings were badly preserved and most extended out of the area available for excavation. They appear, however, to be small cellular structures similar to those found at Gurness and Howe on Orkney.

Large quantities of finds include: several fragmentary and one complete bone comb, several painted pebbles, a hand pin mould, a bar mould, crucible fragments, an elaborate steatite weight and a spearhead.

Phase 4 is the cemetery which originally alerted archaeologists to the site. Another five skeletons and two skulls were discovered. Of note were a headless burial and a burial with an iron bracelet.

Recent discoveries in the Shetland archives have provided a reference to a Kirkhouse at Upper Scalloway in 1719. This would suggest a property, built on the remains of a pre-reformation chapel and associated graveyard, which has since been renamed and could be that represented by phase 5.

Phase 5 is the croft which survived into this century. This had been dug through the cemetery and underlying Iron Age deposits and may have destroyed any remains of the earlier chapel. A Danish coin...
from 1677 (2 Ska! Dansk of Christian V) came from the topsoil in this area and complements the date for the historical reference mentioned above.

**Sponsor:** HBM

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**Bernera Bridge** (Uig parish)

Standing stones (Callanish site VIII)

NB 164 342 Further investigation was undertaken to establish relative stratigraphy of built-up platform areas. Another prone stone, erected and dismantled in antiquity, was confirmed.

**Sponsors:** Comte de la Lanne Mirlees, HBM

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**Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag** (Uig parish)

Sub-circular stone setting

NB 224 327 On the W edge of the ridge, at a distance of 57m NWW of the ring of standing stones of Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag (Callanish III) there is a sub-circular annular setting of low stones and many buried stones exposed in abandoned peat cuttings, varying between 3.4m and 4.8m internal diameter, from which the ring can be seen on the horizon.

Probable standing stone stump

NB 224 328 At a distance of 148m NNE of the ring of standing stones of Cnoc Fillibhir Bheag (Callanish III) there is a broken angular stump of a stone in the grass. Including the part probed below ground it measures about 0.5m by 0.6m by 0.4m high. It is located near a stile over a fence on the S side of the main road.

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**Grianan** (Uig parish)

Graves of Clan Morrison

NB 266 373 There is a row of 5 rough stones acting as headstones set in thick heather 1m E of a prominent cliff in the Grianan hill. They mark the graves of men of the Morrisons of Ness.

This was reported to us by Mr Norman MacLeod of Tolsta Chaolais who recalls more gravestones being visible 20 or 30 years ago probably in 2 rows, each stone being set at the head of a low mound.

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**Totarol, Kirkibost, Great Bernera** (Uig parish)

Kerb cairn

NB 189 340 Located on top of a grassy ridge running N from a rocky summit there is a mound of stones largely covered in grass. There is no evidence of internal structure. There are at least 10 kerb stones in situ: one on the E side being 2m long, 3 on the SE corner (heights 0.37m, 0.60m and 0.65m) being contiguous, and 1 (1.2m long) at the N end having fallen outwards. The overall length of the cairn is 8m in a NS direction and overall width 7.5m. It stands about 1.5m high.

Minor interference is suggested by a slight hollow in the centre, some outcast stones and the displaced kerbstone.

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**Crulivig** (Uig parish)

Possible kerb cairn

NB 171 336 On rising ground forming a small headland to the N of Druim Mor, with wide views to Northwards, and sited about 60m S of a sharp bend in the main road, there is a low mound with many small stones covered in grass, the mound being about 6m diameter. There are at least 3 large fallen stones, probably kerb stones, and 1 upright stone, 0.97m high.

The cairn has been largely denuded.

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**South Uist** (Kildonan parish) and **Barra** (Barra parish)

Survey and excavation

**Editor's Note**

The Sheffield University programme of survey and excavation continued in 1990, but reports arrived too late to include in this issue.

Work was concentrated in the Locheynort and Kildonan areas of South Uist and in the Allt Chrystal and Eoligarry areas of Barra.

Interim reports have been deposited at NMR as part of the full, unabridged text of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1990.
WESTERN ISLES ISLANDS AREA

St Kilda (Harris parish) N Emery
Post-medieval cottage, agricultural remains, and viscera pit, with earlier artefacts

NF 1013 9936 Work concentrated on Cottage 6 prior to its restoration by the National Trust for Scotland. Coarse pottery and stone hammers were found in the soil build-up over a weathered granite bedrock. A pit used for cultivation at a later date, probably around the 1830s was located, but it was covered with debris as the site was used for the construction of the cottage in the 1860s. Much of the original timberwork survived, including partition rails, joists and planking. Many artefacts, including personal possessions, were recovered from the debris left in the cottage as it became deserted.

In advance of MOD re-development of the Army base, test trenches were dug around the compound to examine the state of stratigraphy. Most of the area had been seriously damaged during the 1957 "Hard Rock" landing, and by subsequent construction work.

Excavation of a viscera/rubbish pit, begun in 1989, was completed in 1990. It had a roughly paved base, which overlay accumulated deposits containing coarse pottery and stone tools.

A test quadrant cut into a stone enclosure N of Cottage 12 revealed a circle of substantial stone blocks, with a paved interior, and possibly connecting field divisions. It may be a sheep pen, but further work is necessary.

Sponsors: National Trust for Scotland, Durham University.
ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND
(INCLUDING THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROGRAMME

1. National Archaeological Survey
The first of the new series of archaeological inventories, North-east Perth: an archaeological landscape, was published by HMSO (£35) in September 1990. Extending over some 460 square kilometres, the volume covers large areas of upland terrain within which there are extensive stretches of prehistoric and later settlements. These settlements range from single and double-walled hut-circles to fermtouns of the pre-Improvement period, and the complexity of the surviving remains is demonstrated using a variety of mapping scales. Of particular interest has been the discovery of numerous burnt mounds, hitherto unrecognised in the area, and the identification of an important series of subrectangular buildings which help to fill the settlement hiatus between the prehistoric and late medieval periods.

North-east Perth's companion volume, South-east Perth, which includes detailed treatment of a large number of sites revealed by air photography and an important group of drawings and photographs of the Pictish stones at Meigle and elsewhere, will be submitted to HMSO early in 1991.

Survey work on the third volume in the new inventory series, covering northern Annandale, upper Eskdale, and Ewesdale, Dumfries and Galloway Region, is well under way and should be completed in 1991. Field-work has already revealed numbers of unrecorded burnt mounds and prehistoric enclosed settlements, and a major survey of Auchen Castle has shown it to be a more complex monument than previously thought.

2. Aerial Survey
When the gales of January and February 1990 finally abated and allowed the light aircraft used by the Commission to get into the air, there was only the opportunity to catch the last of the light snow cover across a narrow strip of the Border Hills as part of the ongoing programme of prospective reconnaissance in areas potentially suitable for afforestation. The fine dusting of snow was particularly

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Fig 24 National Archaeological Survey. Fermtoun at Invereddrie, NE Perth. (RCAHMS) NO 1363 6781

Fig 25. Aerial Survey. Oblique air photograph Crom Rig enclosure, Roxburgh District, Borders Region. (RCAHMS) NT 4286 0670
valuable in revealing the successive patterns of cultivation adjacent to settlements and farmsteads, especially in the area of Crom Rig in Teviotdale. Other flights were undertaken in Amandale in support of the Commission's Inventory programme. Wet weather in June, and record rainfall in the first half of July, led to a slow start to the summer season. Early flights in June yielded an unusually high proportion of cropmarks in winter-sown cereals, revealing details of prehistoric settlement in Fife, Lothian and Berwickshire: a particularly precise rendering of a settlement was recorded at Kirkton of Largo (North-East Fife District), and of exceptional significance, was the recognition of a Roman Temporary Camp at Mynfield (Dundee District). The heavy rain of early July caused damage to the crops, with some sites, such as East Beareford (East Lothian District) appearing as a void where the crop had collapsed. With the absence of rain in the last two weeks of July conditions for cropmark-formation improved, but the distribution of the marks maintained their strong eastern and coastal bias. Flights to central and western Scotland revealed little in the way of cropmarking and even in the east the vast majority of cropmarks were faint and elusive, often visible from only a narrow angle of view. Much of the value of the summer's reconnaissance lay in the application of increasingly refined perceptual techniques to enhance the recording of an ever-more thinly populated ancient landscape: the contrast between enclosed settlements to the north of the Forth and enclosed to the south continues to be broadly maintained.

The recording of industrial monuments from the air was continued with flights in south-west Scotland, the central belt, Fife and Angus, designed to photograph the sites of collieries scheduled for demolition. The coverage of the architecture of Glasgow and its environs was enhanced in the course of two flights.

Up to the end of October a total of more than seventy-three hours flying has been undertaken in thirty-one sorties with a total of 750 sites recorded. As in the previous year, about one-third of the total number of archaeological sites were recorded for the first time. This figure is indicative of the continued rapid expansion of the identification of archaeological remains in Scotland, and, even in a year of difficult weather, the rate of increase shows no indication of a downward trend.

3. Afforestable Land Survey
Strathrusdale, Ross and Cromarty, Highland

An area of 100km² was examined, in which only 8 sites were previously known and some 29 new sites were recorded, including hut-circles at Aultanfeam; the most interesting element of the survey, however, has been the identification of an almost complete distribution of pre-improvement settlement, despite the fact that much of the area has now been afforested.

Muirkirk, Cumnock and Doon, Strathclyde

The Muirkirk area is remarkable for its industrial landscape of iron, coal and lime workings and includes McAdam's Tar Works. The focus of this activity was the Iron Works at Muirkirk itself, which has now been "landscaped" by the SDA. The remains cover the whole focus of this activity was the Iron Works at Muirkirk itself, which has now been "landscaped" by the SDA. The remains cover the whole

Waternish, Skye, Highland

The survey of the Waternish Peninsula has revealed extensive landscapes littered with hut-circles, buildings, field-systems and cultivation remains. About 25km² of almost continuous remains have been mapped in 1km² blocks at 1:2500 by combining EDM plots and transcriptions of an excellent series of aerial photographs. This landscape survey is providing exciting insights into the diversity and chronological depths of what may previously have been regarded as late and fairly uniform township settlement and land-use remains.

Cleish Hills, Dunfermline, Fife

Work on the Cleish Hills has been carried out throughout the year. The Hills have undergone considerable afforestation in the 1980s which has left only intermittent windows of agricultural and industrial archaeology in between. The post-medieval settlements of this area are rare survivals of lowland east-coast rural settlement, whose vernacular building traditions include the use of clay-wall building techniques.

Gatehouse of Fleet, Stewartry, Dumfries and Galloway

An area to the north of Gatehouse of Fleet was examined and a total of 385 sites were recorded, 317 for the first time. This included several extensive pre-improvement field-systems as well as hut-circles and prehistoric field-systems, a 2ha fort, and over 100 burnt mounds. The density and diversity of sites in this unafforested window underlines the importance of such areas in the surviving archaeology of Galloway.

Huntly-Dufftown, Grampian

Survey in the Deveron Valley has identified large numbers of farms abandoned between 1870 and 1930 which, with their horse-gangs, mills and stack-yards, are an important facet of the archaeology of the area. Settlement expansion in the 19th century has limited the survival of pre-improvement and prehistoric remains, although a thin scatter of earlier material was noted. The severe risk to the existing archaeology, albeit of later date, was highlighted by a proposal for planting about 5km² within the area while the survey was in progress.

BUILDINGS SURVEY PROGRAMME

1. Threatened Buildings and Industrial Surveys

During the period 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990, 169 notifications of applications to demolish or partly demolish listed buildings, and 30 notifications of the granting of Listed Building Consent for demolition or part demolition, were received. Numerous notifications were also received from local authorities and other sources, concerning proposals to alter structurally protected buildings or demolish unlisted buildings of interest. The total number of surveys authorised, including surveys of buildings under long-term threat, was 385,115 of which were of industrial subjects.

Behind these bare statistics, the Threatened Buildings Programme continues to embrace a wide range of building-types, especially in the following categories: commercial buildings; farms (a high proportion of cases involving conversion to domestic use); disused churches; and residential buildings of all types, including the usual quota of tower houses recorded in advance of works of restoration. We have also been informed recently of a number of bridges under threat for structural reasons or development requirements.

On the industrial front, the textile industries appear to be particularly vulnerable and surveys of several large works were necessary. Scottish shipbuilding continues to make similar demands, and records were made of the extensive Scott Lithgow Shipyards in Greenock and a number of giant cantilever cranes.

The more important of the 385 surveys undertaken in this period were as follows:

**Borders**

Marine Parade, Eyemouth
Walled Garden, Netherbyres, Eyemouth
Comelybank Mill, Galashiels
Hawick Old Parish Church
Fig 26. Afforestable Land Survey. Farmstead, farmtown, and field system at Stroan, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region. (RCAHMS) NX 6495 6187
Leithen Mill, Innerleithen
Waverley Mill, Innerleithen
Kirkhope Tower
Leaderfoot Viaduct
Horse-powered threshing mill, Ninewar
Blyth Bridge, Castle Craig
Cambridge Blacksmith
Denholm, The Loarning
Cove Harbour
Gatonside, Medieval weir foundations
Innerleithen, Hogg Robertson Engineering Works
Innerleithen, Keikle’s Saw Mill, Turbine-powered generator
Selkirk, County Hotel
Traquair, Kailzie Home Farm saw mill
Traquair, Scots Mill, Millstone
Yetholme, British Linen Bank
Yetholme, Myrtle Cottage

Central
Broomrigg, Dollar
Abbotsgrange School, Grangemouth
Grange Primary School, Grangemouth
Kinnell House, Killin
Allan Park House, Stirling
Alloa, Bank Street, Old Prison
Bo'ness, South Street, Former Co-op
Kilmahog Woollen Mill
Million Farm Cottage and Jean MacAlpine's Inn
Muckhart, Hillhead Steading

Dumfries and Galloway
Brydekirk Mains, Annan
Mill of Borque
Corra Castle
Buccleuch Street/Castle Street, Dumfries
Nithsdale Mills, Dumfries
Troqueer Church, Dumfries
Troqueer Manse, Dumfries
Edingham Castle
Threshing Mill, Galloward
Ironmacannie Mill
Isle of Whithorn, Bowling Club
Fever Pavilion, Lochmaben Hospital
3–17 Bank Street, Wigtown
Carsphairn, Woodhead Lead Mines
Eastriggs, Stapleton Tower
Garleton, 6 South Street
Kirkudbright, 19–21 High Street, Old Custom House
Laureston, Edgerton, Threshing machine and diesel-powered generator
Parton, Airds Stable Block
Wamphray Mill

Fife
11 Bow Road, Auchtermuchty
Greenside Farm, Ceres
High Street/Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline
Abbot House, Maygate, Dunfermline
St Leonards Linen Works, Dunfermline
North Quarter Farm, Kingsbarns
Kingsmill Farm and Mill
Hand-crane, Newport on Tay
Salt Works, Pittenweem
Salt Works, St Monans
Hand-crane, Tayport
Tulliallan Castle
Balmerino Abbey Farm
Bottom craig, Balmerino Farm
Coal town of Wemyss Village

Fig 27. Buildings Survey. Longannet Coal Fired Power Station. (RCAHMS)

Culross, Lord Elgin’s Hospital
East Wemyss Village
Fife Ness, Lighthouse construction site
Fife Ness, Tide mill
Isle of May, Kirk Haven, Hand-crane
Isle of May, Low Lighthouse
Kennoway, Kingsmill Farm and Mill
Kirkcaldy, 25–58 Rosslyn Street
Newmills, Old Bridge over Bluther Burn
Pitlessie House
Pitlessie Maltings
St Monance, Miller’s Shipbuilding Yard
Strathkinness, Denbrae Mill
West Wemyss Village
Windy gates, Bridgend House

Galloway
Fig 27. Buildings Survey. Longannet Coal Fired Power Station. (RCAHMS)

Albion and St Paul’s Church, Aberdeen
23–9 Blackfriars Street, Aberdeen
National Dock Labour Board Office, Blaikie’s Quay, Aberdeen
Carden Melville Church, Aberdeen
9 Denburn Road, Aberdeen
Gallowhill’s Gas Holder, Aberdeen
41–3 The Green, Aberdeen
133 John Street, Aberdeen
Pittodrie Park Stadium, Aberdeen
Orchard Cottage, Spital Walk, Aberdeen
Union Street/St Nicholas Street, Aberdeen
39–41 Woolmanhill, Aberdeen
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary Outpatients Department, Woolmanhill, Aberdeen
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary Outpatients Department, Woolmanhill, Aberdeen
Boyne Castle
87 Seatown, Cullen
Dounduff Farmhouse, Darnaway
Woodlands Farmhouse, Elgin
Glen O’Dee Hospital
Hillview, Kirktown of St Fergus
Camphill House, Lumphanan
Corraochre House, Tarland
Aberdeen, Back Wynd Stairs
Aberdeen, 25 Belmont Street
Aberdeen, Blaikies Quay, NDLB offices
Aberdeen, 40 Bon Accord Terrace

39–41 Woolmanhill, Aberdeen
Aberdeen Royal Infirmary Outpatients Department, Woolmanhill, Aberdeen
Boyne Castle
87 Seatown, Cullen
Dounduff Farmhouse, Darnaway
Woodlands Farmhouse, Elgin
Glen O’Dee Hospital
Hillview, Kirktown of St Fergus
Camphill House, Lumphanan
Corraochre House, Tarland
Aberdeen, Back Wynd Stairs
Aberdeen, 25 Belmont Street
Aberdeen, Blaikies Quay, NDLB offices
Aberdeen, 40 Bon Accord Terrace

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Aberdeen, The Green, East Green, etc
Aberdeen, Market Street, Market
Aberdeen, St Clements Church
Aberdeen, St Nicholas Street, Correction Wynd
Aberdeen, Skene St Congregational Church
Aberdeen, 78–80 Union Street
Aberdeen, 82–106 Union Street
Aberdeen, 95–105 Union Street
Aberdeen, 131–139 Union Street
Aberdeen, Union Street, Gilcomston South Church
Aberdeen, 46 Upper Kirkgate
Banff, Corskie Farm
Elgin, Bishopmill, Woodlands Farm
Fochabers, High Street, Pringle Church
Fochabers, High Street, White Lodge
Garmouth, Former Church Building
Inverervie, Old Bridge
Ordiquhill Church
Strachan, Spitalburn Bridge
Strathdon, Bridge of Newe
Urquhart Church

Highland
Grave-slab, East Church, Cromarty
St Michael’s Church, nr Cromarty
Mains of Tulloch, Dingwall
St Clement’s Aisle, Dingwall
6 Gartymore
Grain Mill, Hill of Fearn
Giral, Kilmuir
Achnagairn House, Kirkhill
Cruck-framed Cottage, Kirkhill
Wardlaw Chapel, Kirkhill
11 Melvaig
Bayfield Farm, Nigg
Spa Pavilion, Strathpuffer
Lower Pulteneytown, Wick
Ackerlicheshore, Harbour
Boleskine Burial-Ground
Black Isle, Braelangwell House
Castletown, Corn Mill
Cromarty, Allerton, Threshing machine
Cromarty, Gardener’s House
Cromarty, The Kennels
Dalwhinnie Distillery
Dingwall, Tulloch Street, showroom
Dingwall, Woodlands Road (general)
Dingwall, Woodlands Road, “Parklea”
Fodderty, The Cemetery, Logan’s grave
Fort William, 6 High Street
Gesto House
Inverness, 35–39 High Street
Kinlochbervie, The Manse
Kirkhill, Fingask Drive, Cruck Cottage
Kishorn, Courtmill Episcopal Chapel
Kishorn, Courtmill House
Larachbeg, The Old Laundry
Plockton, Innes Street, Free Church
Plockton, Church of Scotland
Poyntzfield House
Tain Collegiate Church, Cast of Sculpt
Thurso, 22–24 Manson’s Lane, Brewery

Lothian
Auldcathe Church
22 Livery Street, Bathgate
Brownsbank Cottage, Biggar
156 High Street, Dalkeith
Dalmeny Church
Spotts Granary, Shore Street, Dunbar
Glasite Chapel, Barony Street, Edinburgh
6 Baxter’s Place, Edinburgh
C & J Brown, Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh
Dunn’s, 15 Blair Street, Edinburgh
St David’s Church, Boswell Parkway, Edinburgh
Brandon Terrace, Edinburgh: K6 kiosks
Filling Station, Causewayside, Edinburgh
Coates Crescent, Edinburgh
Bonded Stores, Commercial Street, Edinburgh
The Dower House, Corstorphine, Edinburgh
Melroses Limited, Couper Street, Edinburgh
Edmonstone Estate, Edinburgh: ha-ha
Ashbrook House, Ferry Road, Edinburgh
43–5 Frederick Street, Edinburgh
10 George Street, Edinburgh
Granton Methodist Church, Edinburgh
Greenside Place/Leith Street, Edinburgh
North British Hotel, Edinburgh
Quayside Mills, Quayside Street, Edinburgh
Rosbergh’s Hotel, Edinburgh
St Andrew Square Bus Station, Edinburgh
St James Centre, Edinburgh
Scott Monument, Edinburgh
Tanfield, Edinburgh
Luffness Friary
Loan House, South Queensferry
Sydserf, nr North Berwick
Gowanbank Steading, Torphichen
Ingleneuk, Tyningham Estate
Yester Collegiate Church
Auldcathe Church
Colstoun House
Drem, Dalvreck, Threshing machine

Diorama
COSMORAMA
LOTHIAN ROAD

Open daily, from 10 o’clock A.M. till dusk.
Admission to the whole, 12p.
Children half price.

Fig 28. Diorama, Lothian Road, Edinburgh (RCAHMS) Neg B20869

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Dunbar, 44 High Street
Dunbar, Lamer Street, Maltings
Dunbar, Shore Street, Maltings
Dunbar, Spottis Granyary
Dunbar Castle
East Calder, St Cuthbert’s Church
East Fortune, Threshing machine
East Linton, Preston Mill
Edinburgh, Barony Street, Glasite Chapel
Edinburgh, Beaverhall Road, Powderhall Stadium
Edinburgh, 1–7 Blair Street, Hunter Square
Edinburgh, Boroughlough Lane, Brewery
Edinburgh, Boswell Road, Challenger Lodge
Edinburgh, Broughton-Macdonald Church
Edinburgh, 63 Commercial Street, Warehouses
Edinburgh, Frederick Street, Hill-Thomson Ltd
Edinburgh, 39–41 George Street
Edinburgh, 94–96 Grassmarket
Edinburgh, Grindlay Street, Lyceum Theatre
Edinburgh, Grosvenor Street, Telephone Kiosks
Edinburgh, High Street, St Giles Cathedral
Edinburgh, 54–56 Melville Street
Edinburgh, Princes Street Gardens, Footbridge
Edinburgh, Robertson Wharf, Anglo-Swedish Welders’ Factory
Edinburgh, 31 Royal Terrace
Haddington, 39–41 Market Street
Niddry Castle
Penicuik, Penicuik House Stable Block
Prestonhall House, The Temple
Tyninghame, Gardener’s Cottage
Winchburgh, Craigton House

Strathclyde
Petersburn development, Airdrie
Cellars, Chapell House, Barrhead
Armitage Shanks Tubal Works, Barrhead
Bothwell Collegiate Church
Swing Bridge, Bowling
Hazelburn Distillery, Campbeltown
105 Lanark Road, Cartsers
Lochylie Powder Works, Furnace
106 Argyle Street, Glasgow
Bath Street/Wellington Street, Glasgow
205–229 Bothwell Street, Glasgow
100–4, 106 Brunswick Street, Glasgow
Crookston Station, Glasgow
60–70 Fox Street, Glasgow
Ingram Street/Montrose Street, Glasgow
239 St Vincent Street, Glasgow
The Tent Halls, Steel Street, Glasgow
4 Victoria Circus, Glasgow
West George Street/Hope Street, Glasgow
62–82 West Regent Street, Glasgow
93 West Regent Street, Glasgow
Craighouse House, Gourouck
Arthur Street Works, Greenock
Bothwell Road/Almada Street, Hamilton
Netherhall, Greenock Road, Largs
Rispenduggle Railway Viaduct, Leadhills
Ballochmyne House, Mauchline
Old School House, Oakshaw Street, Paisley
Woodilee Hospital, Lenzie
Ardeer, Nobel’s Explosive Factory Blackpowder Works
Ardeer, Nobel’s Explosive Factory, Safety-fuse Department

Auchinleck, 95 Main Street, Music Hall
Ayr, New Bridge Street, Town Plan
Ayr, Old Parish Church
Ayr, The Pavilion
Barrhead, Fereneze Works
Bellshill, North Road, Steam Laundry
Biggar, Edmonston Mill
Carmichael Mill
Crawford, Railway viaduct
Crosshill, 45 Dalhowan Street
Cumnock, 14 Tanyard
Dalwellington, 15–17 High Street
Glasgow, Alexandria Parade, Tobacco Factory
Glasgow, Alexandria Parade, Sub-station
Glasgow, Algie Street, Langside Hill Church
Glasgow, Barony Church
Glasgow, Buchanan Street, Atheneum Theatre
Glasgow, 15–35 Clarendon Street
Glasgow, 58–70 Dobbies Loan
Glasgow, Drumchapel Road, St Benedict’s Church
Glasgow, Edmiston Drive, Ibrox Stadium
Glasgow, Fairfield Yard, Cantilever Crane
Glasgow, Garscube Estate, Sundial
Glasgow, Holmfield Road, Lighthouse Yard
Glasgow, 6 James Watt Lane
Glasgow, 44–54 James Watt Street
Glasgow, 66–72 James Watt Street
Glasgow, 1–4 Kirklee Gardens
Glasgow, 23 Park Circus
Glasgow, Renfrew Street, Fleming House
Glasgow, 129 St Vincent Street
Glasgow, 217–233 St Vincent Street
Glasgow, Scotland Street, Howden’s Works
Glasgow, Springburn CDA Area B
Glasgow, Springburn Winter Gardens
Glasgow, 1 Sydenham Road
Glasgow, 151–157 Trongate
Glasgow, 120–122 Wellington Street
Glasgow, 246–256 West George Street
Glasgow, 117–123 West Regent Street
Glasgow, 146 West Regent Street
Glasgow, 23 York Street, Ten Store
Glasgow, 32–38, 40–48, 50–58 York Street
Glasgow, 64–66 York Street
Greenock, Cathcart Square, Drinking Fountain
Greenock, Inchgreen Dockyard
Greenock, Kingston Shipyard
Greenock, 9–13 William Street
Greenock, 10 William Street
Hamilton, 66 Brandon Street
Kilmarnock, 8–12 John Finnie Street
Kirkmichael, The Manse
Lochwinnoch, 19 Johnshill
Maybole, St Cuthbert’s Road
Newmilns, 25–35 Main Street
Newmilns, 58–66 Main Street
Newmilns, 79 Main Street, Rex Cinema
Newmilns, Stonegate Road, Morton, Young & Bordan’s Madras and Lace Factory
Paisley, 1 Glasgow Road
Paisley, High Street, New Street
Port Glasgow, Barr’s Brae, Roseyard
Port Glasgow, Glen Shipyard
Prestwick, Main Street, Chit-Chat Restaurant
Rothesay, Argyle Street, The Pavilion
Rothesay, Argyle Street, Royal Cinema
Rothesay, 2–2A Bishop Terrace Brae
Rothesay, Bridge Street/Ferfadd Street
Rothesay, 7–17 Gallowgate
2. Specific Projects

Material from the recent photographic survey of the City of Glasgow was used in the compilation of an exhibition on the theme Tenements and Towers, Glasgow Working-Class Housing 1890–1990, which served as our contribution to Glasgow 1990 European City of Culture celebrations; as RCAHMS publication of the same title was published by HMSO, price £5.95.

Work was completed on the Catalogue of Records of the Scottish Industrial Archaeology survey (1977–85) and copies are available from RCAHMS, price £2.00, including postage and packing.

Work continued on the district Photographic Survey (City of Dundee completed; Cumbernauld, Monklands and Motherwell districts in progress), and with the thematic projects, Tolbooths and Town Houses 1560–1830, Schools and Early Medieval Sculpture in the West Highlands; a monograph on the Scottish Brick, Tile and Fireclay Industries will be published in early 1991.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD OF SCOTLAND

The accessions to the NMRS collections continue to illustrate the breadth of the NMRS acquisitions policy reflecting past and current historical and heritage interests.

Archaeological and antiquarian interest is reflected in the drawings by Robert Innes Shearer (d 1871), of caves, brochs and mounds in Caithness. Shearer excavated various sites financed by the Anthropological Society in 1865 and 66, with Joseph Anderson. Anderson saw these particular excavations as giving “a new direction to Scottish Archaeology”.

A gift of sketches by Walter Hugh Paton (1828–95) cover archaeological sites and ancient castles, and include drawings of the Orkney Standing Stones.

In researching the bound album of photographs inscribed “Views in Busby, East Kilbride”, 1885, recently purchased, the photographer was found to be a member of the Strong family, chemists in Glasgow, who lived at Peel House, Busby. The most attractive photograph shown is of the gardens at Greenbank, now a garden property of the National Trust for Scotland.

Two important collections covering the awakening interest in 1930s architecture are for the Moorings, Largs, by James Houston, a seaside cafe, well known to most Scots. Later alterations continued the eccentric decoration. Gribloch designed by Basil Spence in 1937 for John Colville, is the most important 1930s house in Scotland. The collection is very complete giving a detailed picture of the design from original sketches with comments and alterations by John Colville and the American Architect, Perry Duncan, to the accounts for furnishings. The donation of the original model brings the archive to life.

Accessions

Prehistoric and Roman

1. Photocopies of letters from James Curle to the British Museum, dating from the 1890s–1900s. (Dr D Kydd)
2. Notebooks of the excavation of the stone circles at Machrie Moor, Arran, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, excavated by Aubrey Burl, 1978–9. (Mrs A Haggarty)
4. Catalogue of aerial photographs taken by W S Hanson, 1989. (Dr W S Hanson)
5. Report describing a section across the Antonine Wall, Callendar Park, Falkirk, Falkirk District, Central Region, by Falkirk Museums Service. 1989. (Mr J M Sandeman)


7. Assessment and recording of Coastal Erosion at East Wemyss, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region. Report by S T Driscoll, D Easton and I D Mate, 1990. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr P J Ashmore)

8. Report and photocopy of a map of Greenfield pre-afforestation survey, Perth and Kinross District Tayside Region, by R Hingley, 1990. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr R Hingley)


10. Report and dyeline copies of plans of the discovery of a stone circle in Crawfordjohn Parish, Clyde Valley District, Strathclyde Region, 1990. (Mr T Ward)

11. Unedited version of Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1989. (Mrs E V W Proudfoot)

12. Report and dyeline copy of a plan of a survey at Blythe, Berwick District, Borders Region, by P McKeage and A Sangster, 1989. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr R Hingley)

13. Second report of the excavation at Ulla Cave, Mull, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by C Bonsall, D G Sutherland, T J Lawson, N J Russell and L Barretson, 1989. (Dr C Bonsall)

14. Notebooks and reports of the excavations at Farm Fields, Kinloch, Rhum, Lochaber District, Highland Region, by C Wickham-Jones, 1984–86. (Ms C Wickham-Jones)


16. Interim report on the excavations of the pit circle at Roman Camp Gate, Fochabers, Moray District, Grampian Region, by G J Barclay and M Tolain, 1990. (Mr G J Barclay)

17. Draft catalogue of Aberdeen Archaeological surveys, 1989–90. (Mr I A G Shepherd)

18. Reports of forestry surveys undertaken by P McKeage and A Sangster, 1990. at Gallow Hill, Strirling District, Central Region, Allt a’ Chlair, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, Heatherhall Edens Muir Wood, Collessie, North-East Fife, Fife Region. (Mr P McKeage)

Medieval and Later

19. Fifth report on the excavations at Berhobble, Mochrum, Wigton District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by W F Cormack, 1984–89. (Mr J B Stevenson)

20. Notes on excavations, finds, and observations of sites around the Cramond area, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region by V Dean, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, 1989. (Mrs V Dean)

21. Report of the excavations of a disused road (probably military) at Buchlyvie, Stirling District, Central Region, by R and C Page, 1990. (Dr and Mrs Page)

22. Interim report, site matrix, summary of excavated contexts, list of drawings and photographs of excavation at Dunstaffnage Castle, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, 1989. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)

23. Interim report of the excavation at Munny Castle, Unst, Shetland, by H E Aimes, 1975. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)

24. Interim report of the excavation in the Burgh of Airth, Falkirk Burgh, Central Region, by Falkirk Museums Service, 1989. (Mr J M Sanderson)


27. Notebook of the excavation at Knock Castle, Kincardine and Deeside District, Grampian Region, by P Yeoman, 1987. (Mr P Yeoman)

28. Scrapbook of newspaper cuttings and engravings, 1906–30, illustrating the changing face of Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, collected by A D (A Drummond). (Purchased)

29. Small notebook containing notes on lectures given on Building Construction at Glasgow School of Art, Session 1936–37, attended by Alexander Strange. (Mr C Strange)


31. Model of the Scottish National War Memorial, Edinburgh Castle, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, designed by Sir R S Lorimer, 1924. (Purchased)

32. Model of an unidentified building, possibly an institution, c1860. (Purchased)

33. Scrapbook of newspaper cuttings, photographs and engravings relating to Scottish archaeology, history and architecture, 1926–30, covering items from the discovery of “Roman Baths” in Falkirk, Falkirk District, Central Region, the removal of the Gladstone Memorial, and a view of the remains of the outer gateway of Grange House, surrounded by griffins, now placed in Grange Loan, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (Purchased)

34. Notebooks and photographs, including correspondence concerning bronze spoons and necklaces, excavations including Dunaid, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, and an album of pencil sketches of sundials, and details of Scottish archaeology and architecture, 1920s and 30s. (Mr W A Craw)


37. Report on Subterranean passages and chambers at Victoria Harbour, Dunbar, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, 1986. Includes plans and photographs. (Mr A D Penton)

38. Draft lectures, notes and correspondence relating to research into the life and work of Thomas Hamilton (1784–1858) by J N McIesco, 1960s. (Mr J N McIesco)

39. Orkney Island survey of ancillary garden buildings and walls at Culzean Castle, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, 1988, comprising reports, drawings and photographs. (National Trust for Scotland)

40. Photocopies of records relating to the construction of Roseyard (the Round House), Barr’s Brae, Port Glasgow, Inverclyde District, Strathclyde Region, 1840, built by John Cuthbert (died 1868), carpenter designer and maker of ship’s fittings. (Miss K Barr per Inverclyde District Council)

41. Microfiche of Monumental Inscriptions within Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, comprising worksheets and photographs, c1886 (Mr J R D Campbell per Scottish Record Office)

42. Correspondence concerning Gilkerscleuch House, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, 1840, built by John Cuthbert (died 1868), carpenter designer and maker of ship’s fittings. (Miss K Barr per Inverclyde District Council)

43. Dissertation submitted for the Bachelor of Architecture Degree Course, University of Dundee, on Scottish Tomer Houses and the role of the arbiter of War Memorial designs. (Mr Stuart Matthew)

44. Accounts and bills for work at 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 1924–25. (Mr Andrew Miller)

45. Research notes on David Rhind (1808–83), including photocopies of drawings, photographs and articles, compiled by Ian Gow, 1984. (Mr I R Gow)
46. Office papers comprising account books, correspondence and day books, relating to the work of Kate Hawkins, garden designer, 1959-80s. (Garden History Society, Scottish Group)

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

Prehistoric and Roman

47. Drawings and colour slides of excavations and surveys of various sites in Scotland, including the excavations at Balfarg, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, and Sketewan, Perth and Kinross District. Tayside Region, and surveys of monuments in the Bowmont Valley, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, and in Caithness and Sutherland Districts, Highland Region, by R J Mercy. (Mr R J Mercer, 1976-1987)

48. Survey drawings of sites on Arthur’s Seat, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (Mr R B K Stevenson per Mrs L Linge, Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD)

49. Photocopy of a plan of the Mutton Stones Long Cairn, Berwick District, Borders Region, by J Murray and D Murray, 1990. (Mr J Murray)

50. Pencil drawings of the excavation of the enclosure at North Mains, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, by G J Barclay, 1980s. (Mr G J Barclay)

51. Excavation and post-excavation drawings made at Jarlshof, Shetland, by J R C Hamilton, c1953. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr N Fojut)

52. Drawings of cairns, brochs and mounds in Caithness District, Highland Region, by R I Shearer (d 1870 or 71). (Royal Museum of Scotland per Mr T Cowie)

Medieval and Later


54. Feuing plan of Waverley Park, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by David Cousin, 1874. (Purchased)

55. Photograph of a drawing of Roslin Castle, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, by Hugh William Williams, 1795. (Sotheby’s)

56. Collection of drawings, photographs and correspondence relating to the design and erection of Gliobole House, Stirling District, Central Region, designed by Basil Spence, 1937-39. (Lady Virginia Hutchison)

57. Watercolour drawings of a design for a “butterfly” plan house by Jenkins and Merr, dated 1925. (Purchased)

58. Block plan of the Edinburgh Foundry, Slateford Road, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, built for Mackenzie and Moncur, c1905. (Mr J Craig)

59. Billhead for Cranston and Elliot. 31-38 Princes Street, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, built for Arthur Findlay, 1868-1809. (Christies)

60. Perspective drawing of Knockendar House, Dunbar, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, designed by Robert Wei Schultz, 1907. (Purchased)

61. Exhibition boards of Housing Design Awards and Commendations awarded by the Saltire Society, 1989, comprising photographs, text and drawings, including new housing at Yeaman Place, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by Reisch and Hall, North Road, Lerwick, Shetland, by Richard Gibson, the restoration of Blairhall, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, and the conversion and reconstruction of Trinity College, Lyneslodge Street, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region (Saltire Society)

62. Photographs of a measured survey of Gartur House, Stirling Castle, Stirling District, Central Region, 1873, one inscribed “Blowing a Gale”. (Mrs M Cross)

63. Fifty-four sketches of Scottish antiquities by Waller Hugh Paton (1828-95), including views of Castle Campbell, Clackmannan District, Central Region, 1869 and 82; Meldrum’s Castle, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, 1857 and 1873, one inscribed “Blowing a Gale”. (Mrs M Cross)

64. Plans, negatives, colour slides and report of the excavations at the Earl’s Palace, Birsay, Orkney, by Beverley Smith, 1989. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)

65. Photographs of a Watercolour panorama of South Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by a patient in Craighouse Hospital, c1900, includes views of Morningside Hydro athletic, Old Craighouse, and Plewlands Farm. (Mr J Rock)

66. Dyeline copies of drawings for alterations and additions to Kenmore Castle, Stewartry District, by M S Hadfield and Co, 1879, and drawings of Physgill House, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region as existing and for the proposed reduction of the house by A Curtis Wolfe, 1958. (A Curtis Wolfe per Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD)

67. Photograph of a watercolour perspective of Oxenford Castle, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, from a sketchbook of views “after” Hugh William Williams, 1790s. (Mr J Rock)


69. Photograph of a pencil and watercolour drawing of Stirling Castle, Stirling District, Central Region, by Paul Sandby (1730-1810). (Christies)

70. Drawings for Shennanont House, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by H E Clifford, 1909. (Mr McNeill)

71. Negatives of a survey of Armadale Castle, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, by J Wittet, 1928. (Mr R J C MacNaughton)

72. Colour slides of drawings by Thomas Hamilton (1784-1858), including designs for the High School, proposals for the Mound, the Royal College of Physicians, and the proposed enlargement of the Bank of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region. (Mr J N Nelson)

73. Colour photographs of a watercolour perspective drawing of Dunure Castle, Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region. The watercolour was executed before the roof collapsed. (Mr A MacNaughton)

74. Photographs of a drawing of the Choir Screen and entrance to the Crypt, Glasgow Cathedral, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, by David Roberts, signed and dated 1831, and an unfinished study of the East Window, Melrose Abbey, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, by Thomas Girtin (1775-1802). (Spink and Son)

75. Four dyeline copies of a photogrammetric survey of Old Tolladian Castle, Dunfermline District, Fife Region, 1986. (Boyd Research Group)

76. Mid-19th-century view of the Diorama, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, lithographed by Hall. (Purchased)

77. Drawings prepared for publication by Tom Borthwick, 1980s, including Jedburgh Jail, Roxburgh District, Borders Region, Craigenthan Priory, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, and Glenluce Abbey, Wigtown District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mrs L Linge)

78. Photocopies of drawings for Beith High Church, Cunninghame District, Strathclyde Region, showing the layout of the ground and gallery floors and after alterations by William Railton, 1885. (Scottish Record Office per Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD)

79. Five dyeline prints of survey drawings of the existing buildings at Greenock Station, Inverclyde District, Strathclyde Region, 1985. (British Rail, Scottish Region)

80. Monochrome and watercolour seating plan of Canongate Church, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, by John Baxter, 1794. (The Minister)

81. Collection of plans of gardens and planting designed by Kate Hawkins (d 1989), including work in Scotland, England and Australia. (Garden History Society, Scottish Group)

82. Three watercolour drawings including an early 19th-century perspective for an unidentified house, and two perspectives of alternative designs for an unidentified church by John Smith, 1868 and 1869. Two line drawings by John Smith of a perspective
of St Nicholas Church, 1881, and the screen in King’s College Chapel 1871, Aberdeen, City of Aberdeen District, Grampian Region. (Purchased)

83. Collection of student drawings by Alexander Strang, made during his training at Glasgow School of Architecture, 1935–38, including designs for a National Theatre prepared for the Rowand Anderson Studentship. (Mr Charles Strang)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

84. Plan of Estate of Parton, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by D Rigby Murray, 1862. (Mrs C Murray per Mr R J Mercer)


86. Estate plan of Glenilee Park and Shiel Farm, Stewartry District, Dumfries and Galloway Region, by Hugh H Maclure, 1859. (Mr C Agnew per Mr R J Mercer)

87. Set of four finished drawings of Craigievar Castle, Kincardine and Deeside Region, Grampian Region, for plates for R W Billings Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, 1848. (National Trust for Scotland)

88. Collection of drawings including designs for Ninewells House, Berwick District, Borders Region, by Robert Adam, 1790, and for an addition to the existing house, a design for Miss Willie of Foulstone’s House, and a folio of drawings of subjects in Inveraray. Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by Robert Hunter (b 1733), including Inveraray Castle, Maltland Park and the Cherry Park. (Mr R C Stevenson)

89. Three drawings for Carskiev House. Kintyre. Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, by J A Rensin, Paisley c1905. (Mrs Ann Rennie per Mrs Una Robertson)

90. Surveys, field sketches, photographs and reports of the following buildings. The India Tyre Factory, and Hawkhead Cubicle Block, Paisley, Renfrew District, and Ballensie Castle, Maybole, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, Rosebery Steading, Midlothian District, Blackburn House, West Lothian District, Alderon Stables, East Lothian District, Lothian Region, and Tullibruach Steading and Ailsa Tower Stables, Clarkmannan District, Central Region, 1990. (Department of Architecture, University of Edinburgh, per Mr T Ruddock)

91. Drawings and correspondence for Quothquan, Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region, designed by Basil Spence. 1937. (Lady Erskine-Hill)

PHOTOGRAPHS

Prehistoric and Roman

92. Aerial photographs of sites on the BP pipeline in Fife Region, by G J Barclay and R J Ashmore, 1977 (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr G J Barclay)

93. Photographs of the excavation of the souterrain and settlement at Fletcherfield, Angus District, Tayside Region by the Forfar Academy Archaeology Group led by A M Dick, 1989. (Mr A M Dick)

94. Colour photographs and slides, and a catalogue of aerial photographs of sites in Highland Region, taken by J Harden. 1989. (Ms J Harden)

95. Black and white and colour negatives of sites on North Rona, Western Isles, taken by D Pringle and S Hackett, 1989. (Dr D Pringle)

96. Negatives and contact prints of the stone circle at Balbirnie and the standing stones at Lundin Links, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region, by G J Barclay, 1977. (Mr G J Barclay)

97. Photographs and colour slides of an excursion by the Ancient Monuments Board to Ballafarg henge monument and Balbinnie stone circle, Kirkcaldy District, Fife Region 1984. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr G J Barclay)

98. Negatives of the excavations at the henge and barrow, North Mains, Strathallan, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, 1979. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr G J Barclay)

99. Photographs of Dalmahoy fort. West Lothian District, Lothian Region. (Mr R B K Stevenson per Mrs L Linge)

100. Negatives of archaeological sites in Highland Region, by J Close-Brooks. 1990. (Dr J Close-Brooks)

101. Colour slides of sites photographed from the air by Dr C Martin, 1984–89. (Dr C Martin)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

102. Negatives of brochs in Scotland taken by E W Mackie, 1989. (Dr E W Mackie)

103. Negatives of the excavation at the mesolithic settlement at Morton, North East Fife District, Fife Region, taken by J Coles, 1970. (Dundee Museums and Galleries per Mr A Zealand)

Medieval and Later

104. Colour photographs of Highfield, South Street, Eege, Moray District, Grampian Region, 1899, taken when the house was gutted before floor strengthening, showing the dentasting used when the house was built c1825. (Alexander Dunbar of Pitgaveny)

105. Photographs of watercolour perspectives of Barcath, Hamilton District, by James Ward, 1805, and Dundever Castle, Argyll and Bute District, by John Varley, 1825, Strathclyde Region. (Sotheby’s)


107. Three mounted photographs of 2 George Square, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, taken by W E Drummond Young on 5 February 1903, as part of evidence showing old cracks in the building. (Mr J Rock)

108. Negatives and prints of Kirkton Castle (Cill Mairi), Argyll and Bute District, Strathclyde Region, taken by Stewart Crueden, 1970. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Mr D Pringle)

109. Three mounted late 19th-century carte-de-visites of the promenade, Melville House, demolished 1892, and the Tower, Beach Lane, Portobello, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, taken by Kyles and Law c1860. (Mr J Rock)

110. Five negatives of Ballone Castle, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region. 1961. (Historic Buildings and Monuments, SDD, per Dr D Pringle)

111. Three photographs of the dining room and library, Newhailes House, Midlothian District, Lothian Region, c1930. (Scottish National Portrait Gallery)

112. Two colour photographs of a chimneypiece and ceiling detail in 32 York Place, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, 1990. (Mr J Rock)

113. Photographs of interiors of buildings designed by A G Lochead (d 1972). (Dr D M Walker)

114. Photographs of the interior of 4 Saxe-Coburg Place, Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, taken by Mr J Rock, 1990. (Mrs E Robertson per Mr J Rock)

115. Photographic print taken from a Box Brownie negative (now lost) of Inversnaid, Stirling District, Central Region, c1930. (Mr G Thompson per Mr G Douglas)

116. Small album of early 20th-century photographs taken by J B Harden, 1925, including designs for a National Theatre prepared for the Beauty of Sutherlandshire, including views of Lochinver and Scourie, Sutherland District, Highland Region. (Mr J Harden)

117. Six colour prints of Quinsach Farm, Inverness District, Highland Region, including views of the clocktower and restored clock, 1990. (Mr D Fraser)
118. Colour slides of the exterior and interior of 1 Princes Terrace, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, c.1987. (Purchased)

119. Late 19th-century album of photographs inscribed Scottish Scenery I including views of the Trossachs Hotel and the Dreadnought Hotel, Callander, Stirling District, Central Region. (Purchased)

120. Photographs of the stables and dairy at Armadale Castle, Skye and Lochalsh District, Highland Region, 1989. (Mr R J C Jamieson)

121. Postcard of Dunscaith House, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, c.1910. (per Mrs J S Durham)

122. Four photographs showing the construction of the tenement at 15 and 17 George Street, Whiteinch, 1902, and a view of the north side of George Street at Balshagray Avenue, Whiteinch, c.1915, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region. (Mr John Mitchell)

123. Two photographs of the pulpit and pews in Garmouth Church, Moray District, Grampian Region, 1980s, (per Mr E R Mudie)

124. Large collection of photographs of Post Offices and Exchanges throughout Scotland, erected since 1950, including photographs of pre-construction clearance, and work in progress. (Property Services Agency)

125. Album of photographs including views of the Bobbin Mill, Kinrara. 1893. Kennedy’s Cottage, Aviemore (1892). Rothiemurchus Church and Manse, 1890, Badenoch District, Rosemount, Tain, Ross and Cromarty District, and Fassifern, Tain, Ross and Cromarty District, 1891, Highland Region. (Purchased)

126. Collection of photographs of buildings designed by Sir R S Lorimer (1864–1929). (per Dr P D Savage)

127. Presentation album inscribed Douglas Castle September 5, 1895 containing photographs of Douglas Castle and Chapel, and wedding groups. Clydesdale District, Strathclyde Region. (Purchased)

128. Published album of photographs and text, inscribed Photographs of Lanarkshire Scenery, compiled and photographed by J McGhie, Photographers, Hamilton, includes views of Hamilton Burgh, Barncluth Gardens, Hamilton District, and Wishaw House, Motherwell District, Strathclyde Region. The album is signed by J H Bruce February 5 1897. (Purchased)

129. Album of photographs of the Glasgow Exhibitions of 1887 and 1901, including Miss Cranston’s Tea Terrace. (Purchased)

130. Large framed photograph of the interior of the Scottish National War Memorial, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, c.1935. (Mr I G Scott)

131. Album of photographs illustrating a family’s travels in the 1920s and 30s, including views of Inveraray, Argyll and Bute District, and Killin and Lochearnhead Hotel, Stirling District, Central Region. (Purchased)

The following items were copied while on temporary deposit

132. Three early 20th-century postcards of the Old Toll, Post Office and Lilybank, Tweedmuir, Tweeddale District, Borders Region. (Mr McCulloch)

133. Late 19th-century photograph of Ardross Castle, Ross and Cromarty District, Highland Region, taken by G Washington Wilson. (Mr P M Reid)

134. Late 19th-century photographs of views of Culzean Castle, Kyle and Carrick District, Strathclyde Region, from a scrapbook belonging to the 2nd Marquis of Ailsa, including exterior views of the castle, and an interior of the drawing room, and the Goose house on Swan pond. (National Trust for Scotland)

135. Postcards of Glencassley Castle, Sutherland District, Highland Region, postmarked 1932. and the United Kingdom Pavilion, Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region, 1938. (Mr P M Reid)

136. Thirteen photographs of views of the interior of a family’s successive houses in Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh District, Lothian Region, c.1900. (Mr Pearson)

137. Glass negatives and slides of the Sutherland Technical School, Golspie, Sutherland District, Highland Region, designed by John Dick Peddie in 1905. The photographs were taken during the first school year and illustrate the school buildings and the boys at work and play. (Sutherland Technical School per Mrs E Beaton)

138. Postcard of Wester Elchies House, Moray District, Grampian Region, date posted 19 July 1905. (Mr P M Reid)

139. Collection of early 20th-century postcards, including views of Rene’s Gateway, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, City of Dundee District, and Pitmidle, Inchtuth, Perth and Kinross District, Tayside Region, and views of the Canadian Pavilion, Scottish National Exhibition, 1911, Glasgow, City of Glasgow District, Strathclyde Region. (Kincardine Historical Society)
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BAILEY, G: Falkirk Museum, 15 Orchard St, Falkirk.
BAIRD, D: See HBM.
BANKS, J: See AGFA.
BARCLAY, G: Mountain Cross Cottage, W Linton, Peeblesshire.
BATEY, Colleen: Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow.
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HUBER, T: See HBM.
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JACK, J: c/o McKee, R.
JONES, T: See HBM.
JOHGSTON, Anne: See ACFA.
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KEPPIE, L: Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.
LEISI, A: See APG.
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LORIMER, D: c/o McCormick, F.
LOWE, C: See HBM.
LYNN, D: c/o Nisthouse, Harry, Orkney.
MCKENZIE, H: See SUAT.
MCCORMICK, F: See HBM.
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RUSSELL, W H: See HBM.
SAVILLE, A: See AGFA.
SHARPES, N: See HBM.
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STEVENS, F: See RMS.
SULLIVAN, N: See HBM.
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