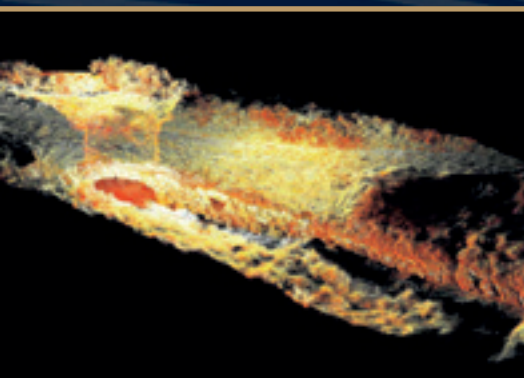


# DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND

A' LORG AGUS A' CLADHACH  
AN ALBAINN



NEW SERIES, VOLUME 19, 2018

THE JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY SCOTLAND





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**A' LORG AGUS A' CLADHACH  
AN ALBAINN**

**NEW SERIES, VOLUME 19  
2018**

**Editor Paula Milburn**

**Archaeology Scotland**

Archaeology Scotland is a voluntary membership organisation, which works to secure the archaeological heritage of Scotland for its people through education, promotion and support:

- education, both formal and informal, concerning Scotland's archaeological heritage
- promotion of the conservation, management, understanding and enjoyment of, and access to, Scotland's archaeological heritage
- support through the provision of advice, guidance, resources and information related to archaeology in Scotland

### Our vision

Archaeology Scotland is the leading independent charity working to inspire people to discover, explore, care for and enjoy Scotland's archaeological heritage.

### Our mission

...to inspire the discovery, exploration, stewardship and enjoyment of Scotland's past.

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Membership is open to all individuals, local societies and organisations with an interest in Scottish archaeology. Membership benefits and services include access to a network of archaeological information on Scotland and the UK, three newsletters a year, the annual edition of the journal *Discovery and excavation in Scotland*, and the opportunity to attend Archaeology Scotland's annual Summer School and the Archaeological Research in Progress conference.

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Email [info@archaeologyscotland.org.uk](mailto:info@archaeologyscotland.org.uk)

Website [www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk](http://www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk)

*A' lorg agus a' cladhach an Albainn* The Gaelic translation of *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* was supplied by Margaret MacIver, Lecturer in Gaelic and Education, and Professor Colm O'Boyle, Emeritus Professor, both at the Celtic, School of Language and Literature, University of Aberdeen.

### Cover images



- 1) Inchnacardoch Bridge – A laser scan survey of a bridge, part of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century road network.  
Copyright: FCS (see page 108)
- 2) Bede House – Recording the articulation of the yard dyke with later plantation dyke. Copyright: Iain Ralston (see page 19)
- 3) Clachtoll Broch – Guard cell at Clachtoll Broch, after excavation. Copyright: AOC Archaeology Group (see page 107)
- 4) Lephin – Fragments of a decorated composite bone comb. Copyright: Argyll Archaeology (see page 44)
- 5) Crathes Castle Estate – Proud participants of the NTS Crathes Big Dig show off their trench.  
Copyright: National Trust for Scotland (see page 10)
- 6) Ury House - South façade Ury House west end; facing NNW. Copyright: Cameron Archaeology (see page 14)

Back cover:

- 7) Tomatin to Boat of Garten – A total of 47 sites from a range of time periods were recorded during this survey, including a military road bridge and post-medieval farmsteads. Copyright: AOC Archaeology Group (see page 103)

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ISSN 0419-411X

# CONTENTS

|                                                                                                                                                                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| EDITORIAL POLICY .....                                                                                                                                                                       | 4   |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....                                                                                                                                                                        | 4   |
| NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS .....                                                                                                                                                                 | 5   |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS .....                                                                                                                                                           | 8   |
| HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND .....                                                                                                                                                          | 209 |
| SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES ASSOCIATED WITH<br>THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS SCOTLAND, 2017/18.....                                                                                     | 217 |
| RADIOCARBON DATES FOR GROOVED WARE POTTERY FROM MAINLAND SCOTLAND<br>ARISING FROM THE PROJECT <i>TRACING THE LINES: UNCOVERING GROOVED WARE<br/>TRAJECTORIES IN NEOLITHIC SCOTLAND</i> ..... | 222 |
| RADIOCARBON DATES FOR NEOLITHIC ISLET SITES ON THE ISLE OF LEWIS .....                                                                                                                       | 226 |
| A SUMMARY ROUND-UP LIST OF SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL HUMAN REMAINS<br>THAT HAVE BEEN SAMPLED/ANALYSED FOR DNA AS OF JANUARY 2019.....                                                          | 227 |
| CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK.....                                                                                                                        | 251 |
| LOCAL AUTHORITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORS AND<br>THEIR AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY .....                                                                                                           | 253 |
| LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS .....                                                                                                                                                                   | 255 |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....                                                                                                                                                                   | 260 |
| INDEX .....                                                                                                                                                                                  | 261 |

A stylized sunburst graphic with numerous thin, grey lines radiating from a central point at the bottom, creating a semi-circular fan shape. The lines vary in length and angle, giving it a dynamic, sun-like appearance.

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## EDITORIAL POLICY

Since the first volume in 1947 *Discovery and excavation in Scotland (DES)* has played a vitally important role in Scottish archaeology. Each new issue offers a simple way to keep up to date with current work in the field, and the back issues provide a research tool for anyone seeking information about the archaeology of Scotland.

The full run of *DES* is now available digitally, with the exception of the most recent two volumes. These are available in print form to members of Archaeology Scotland. All volumes from 1947 onwards are available as PDF files. They may be downloaded for research and teaching purposes but must not be resold or made available on any other web site or any other medium with or without charge, unless with the prior written consent of Archaeology Scotland and the relevant copyright holders. The digital archive may be accessed via a link on the Archaeology Scotland website.

*DES* is not intended as a medium for final publication. It is a reference work, an annual summary of activity in technical form. A fuller account will eventually appear in print elsewhere, and/or further detailed records will be deposited with Historic Environment Scotland and in the appropriate museum service. It is a condition of Historic Environment Scotland funding that entries should be supplied for publication in *DES*.

Archaeology Scotland publishes *DES* as a service to its members and to archaeology generally. It is aimed at a readership with a specialist interest in archaeology and welcomes contributions from all sectors of the archaeological community. Financial support is received from various bodies for entries relating to their work, and further contributions are received for reports on developer-funded projects.

*DES* aims to provide a rapid, comprehensive summary of all archaeological work undertaken in Scotland each year by the end of May in the succeeding year. This imposes a very tight timescale on the production process. These considerations underlie and constrain the editorial policy reflected in the notes for contributors below. It seeks to balance maximum information value and accuracy with speed of production and minimum cost. It is divided into two sections: notes for contributors on the format and deadlines for submissions, and a section on conventions, arranged in alphabetical order.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Jack Stevenson for his support during the production of this volume and in particular his assistance with the proof-reading. Special thanks to Jennifer Shore for undertaking final checks. My thanks also go to Gordon Sorensen and Helen Sawyer at Cathedral Communications Ltd for all their hard work and to Susan Vaughan for compiling the index. The assistance I received from the people mentioned above undoubtedly immensely improved *DES*.

Thanks are due to the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre for the Local Authority map.

Archaeology Scotland is in receipt of an award from Historic Environment Scotland.

Archaeology Scotland wishes to acknowledge the following bodies for generous financial assistance in respect of the reports relating to their particular contributions to this volume:

- Forestry Commission Scotland
- Historic Environment Scotland

Paula Milburn, Archaeology Scotland

## 1 NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

### 1.1 Content of DES

The editor will accept appropriate accounts of all forms of archaeological discoveries. It is preferable to submit entries in the year of discovery, but contributions may also be submitted up to three years later. They may cover:

- Assessment (desk-based assessments should only be submitted if undertaken as part of additional work)

- Evaluation

#### **Watching brief**

- Excavation
- Geophysical or other field survey
- Fieldwalking
- Historic building survey
- Palaeoenvironmental studies
- Finds studies
- Records of stray finds
- Public access projects including Adopt-a-Monument
- Full bibliographic references for the final publication, in any medium, of work previously recorded in DES.

### 1.2 Text format and deadlines

Entries for DES may be submitted online via the submission form on our website at [www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk](http://www.archaeologyscotland.org.uk). The editor is happy to offer support to anyone using the online form

- Alternatively, contributions may be supplied as a Word attachment via email. An email will be sent acknowledging receipt, please contact the editor if you do not receive an acknowledgement.
- Professional organisations should submit text in the format requested by the editor. Individuals may submit text in the format of the sample entry below.
- Contributions may be sent in at any time during the year. The final deadline for inclusion of contributions in the volume for the current year is 15 November. Contributions received after that date will be included in the next year's volume.
- All entries should acknowledge the contributor(s), organisation(s) and appropriate funder(s).
- The contributors' contact addresses will be listed at the back of the volume.
- The editor will not accept anonymous contributions.
- Contributions should be sent to Dr Paula Milburn at HES, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX.
- Email [paula.milburn@hes.scot](mailto:paula.milburn@hes.scot)

### 1.3 A note on GDPR

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into effect on 25 May 2018. The editor will continue to hold your email address, as part of a contact list on a password-protected computer, to be able to send BCC reminders/information about DES, and to communicate with people regarding their reports. This information will be accessed by the DES editor for work related to DES only. These details will not be passed to any third party. You will be alerted to any changes to the protection of these data by the editor.

Unsubscribing: You have the right to be removed from this list at any time; please contact Paula Milburn ([paula.milburn@hes.scot](mailto:paula.milburn@hes.scot)) and your details will be deleted.

### 1.4 Illustrations

- We will include illustrations to accompany your entry whenever possible, provided they are of appropriate quality. The number of illustrations (photographs

and plans etc) selected for inclusion reflects the space available in the journal.

- Not all illustrations will be included, but the submission of a range of illustrations is helpful. We aim to include a variety of images and plans, showing different types of finds, sites and activities.
- Please supply colour and black and white greyscale images as jpg or tif files at a minimum resolution of 300dpi.
- Black and white bitmap images should ideally be saved at 1200dpi, and no lower than 800dpi for optimum printing.
- Do not embed images in Word files.

### 1.5 Editorial process

- Copyright for text and images published in DES will rest with Archaeology Scotland. Entries will normally be added to CANMORE, the RCAHMS online database ([www.RCAHMS.gov.uk](http://www.RCAHMS.gov.uk)).
- Contributors should ensure they have copyright clearance for images not their own before submission.
- The editor will apply the standards and conventions of these notes, as indicated in the sample entry below.
- The editor reserves the right to shorten contributions. Because survey observations can be replicated, these are subject to heavier editing than excavation reports, which are records of unrepeatable work. Negative reports (where no archaeology was found) should be as short as possible.
- Badly written, very long or controversial contributions may be returned to the contributor for revision.
- Contributors will not receive proofs of edited contributions.
- The contributor is responsible for the accuracy of entries, and all enquiries concerning content should be referred to the contributor. Contributors may be asked to verify their contributions. The editor will not enter into lengthy correspondence with contributors.

### 1.6 Sample entry

[Local authority]

[Parish]

#### **Berry Burn Wind Farm**

##### **Evaluation and survey**

##### **Sarah-Jane Haston – Headland Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 07032 46223 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in July 2016 to ascertain whether there were any archaeological constraints upon the location of a turbine forming part of the Berry Burn Wind Farm. The proposed turbine location lies near the prehistoric field system at Rochuln (NJ04NE 3).

Seven trenches were excavated, covering 392m<sup>2</sup>, equivalent to just over 5% of the available area. The present ground surface was at 310m OD. The trenches were excavated through varying depths of peat, and all came down onto natural sand with frequent boulders protruding from the bedrock. In some places an iron-pan had developed before the onset of peat accumulation. Large tree trunks were visible within the peat at depths between 0.4m and 0.7m.

The evaluation identified three lengths of dry stone walling, comprising two separate structures lying on top of the natural subsoil and sealed beneath up to 0.7m of peat. Of unknown date or function, they may be associated with an early field system. All three features lie on the very E margin of the Turbine 30 location and c45m from the centre point of the turbine base.

Three linear banks that lay outside the limits of the previous work undertaken by the RCAHMS (survey DC17478/PO) were surveyed.

**Archive and report: RCAHMS (intended). Report: Highland HER Funder: Entec UK**

[Contact details for organisation / individual name – for contributors list]

## 1.7 Format for editors

[Local authority]

[Parish]

Site name

Type(s) of project

Name of contributor(s) Name of organisation

National Grid Reference (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures) [space]

[Report]

[tab] second and subsequent paragraphs

Location of archive and/or report [no full point]

**Funder: [no full point]**

## 2 CONVENTIONS

### 2.1 Abbreviations and acronyms

- Do not punctuate abbreviations or acronyms, eg RCAHMS, National Museums Scotland, mm, m, Fig
- Use N, S, E, W, NE, SSE, E-W, and NS for cardinal points and directions. Spell out northwards, southern etc in full.

### 2.2 Bibliographic references

- It will not normally be necessary to provide references for entries in the *DES* county list.
- References to previous *DES* entries for the same site should be in the form *DES* 2001, 92–93.
- For other references follow the Harvard system. Cite the reference in the text as the author's name and the year of publication, with page and illustration references. Provide a full list of references in alphabetical order at the end of the entry. Use the CBA journal abbreviations.
- Take the title from the title page, not from the spine or elsewhere on the cover. The title should be transcribed exactly as to wording and spelling but not necessarily as to punctuation and capitalisation. This means that except for proper names, only the first word of a title should be capitalised and no full stop is necessary at the end of the title.

### 2.3 Dates

- Cite dates as 30 July 1893.
- Use the form 5<sup>th</sup> century, 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium.
- Note that dates used as adjectives are hyphenated; 5<sup>th</sup>-millennium date, 18<sup>th</sup>-century moulding.
- Use 1590s, 1930s.
- Note the order 49 BC, but AD 1952.
- Elision of dates should be to the shortest form consistent with clarity, eg 5–6 July, 1745–7.

### 2.4 Geographical references

- To allow sites/finds to be located to the highest possible degree of accuracy National Grid references (NGRs) should be given as two letters and at least eight figures. Ten figure NGRs would also be most welcome.
- Exceptions are treasure trove locations where the submitting body feels that a more ambiguous location is appropriate, or completed work where the locational information has already been submitted to *DES*.
- Use current rather than historic local authority divisions (see map in this volume).

### 2.5 Italics

- Use italics for the titles of books and journals, eg *Discovery and excavation in Scotland*, *DES*, *Proc Soc Ant Scot*.
- Use italics for foreign words and quotations, eg *c* (for *circa*), *terminus ante quem*, *honi soit qui mal y pense*.

### 2.6 Numbers and measurements

- Spell out the numbers from one to ten except in measurements. Numbers 11 and above should be numerals except where the context makes this awkward (eg at the beginning of a sentence).
- Figures between 1000 and 9999 do not require a comma.
- Where numbers appear in a sequence, use numerals, eg of 100 trenches, 74 produced white gritty ware.
- Elision of numbers should be to the shortest form consistent with clarity, eg 254–8, 116–18, 196–203.
- Cite measurements in kilometres (km), metres (m) or millimetres (mm). Use the unit that is appropriate for the accuracy of the measurement.
- Do not use cm as they are not an SI measurement.
- Do not leave a space between the number and the unit of measurement.
- In a series of measurements using the same unit only the last measurement needs to be followed by the unit, eg 34 x 67 x 83mm.
- The accuracy of measurements and the units used to describe them will not be comprehensively checked, and the responsibility for ensuring their accuracy rests with the contributor.

### 2.7 Quotations

- Short quotations should be enclosed in single quotation marks.
- Lengthy quotations (more than five lines) should be indented, beginning a fresh line, and should not have quotation marks.

### 2.8 Spelling

- Spelling should follow the Concise Oxford Dictionary, preferring the first variants where offered.
- Note the preferred spellings of the following words and phrases:

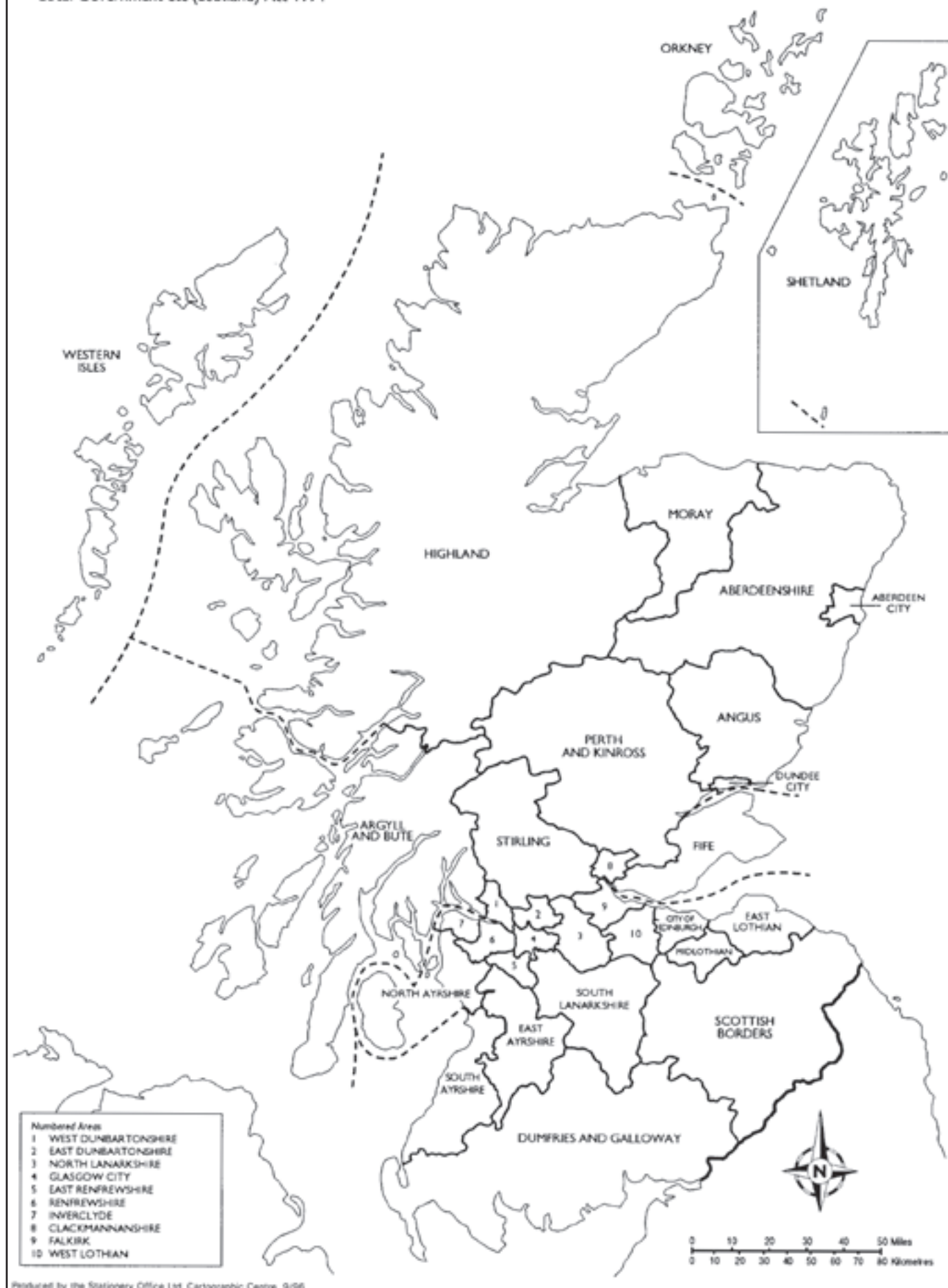
|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS |                 |
| annexe (noun)              | artefact        |
| cup mark                   | datable         |
| dry stone                  | gazetteer       |
| ground-breaking            | groundwork      |
| gully                      | hollow-way      |
| hut circle                 | land use        |
| medieval                   | metal detecting |
| millennium                 | penannular      |
| planticrub                 | ploughsoil      |
| posthole                   | rig and furrow  |
| ring ditch                 | roundhouse      |
| samian                     | viewshed        |
| walkover                   | wind farm       |

### 2.9 Style

- Contributions should be brief statements of work undertaken.
- Survey information should be summarised.
- Write simply and clearly.
- Try to be interesting.
- Avoid the use of the passive.

# Local Authority Areas

Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994



Produced by the Stationery Office Ltd Cartographic Centre 9/96

## NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SURVEYS

### Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project Surveys

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

This project is investigating the palaeoenvironmental potential of Scottish medieval building materials. The project, which is running from August 2016 – July 2019, is undertaking non-intrusive archaeological surveys of surviving (and generally upstanding) medieval and later buildings across Scotland, to characterise changing constructional mortar compositions *in situ*. Further lab-based geoarchaeological, archaeobotanical and radiocarbon analysis has also been undertaken on material samples removed from particular case study sites, in order to refine characterisations of material sources and inform constructional chronologies.

Case study sites currently under investigation include: Abernethy Round Tower, Balvenie Castle, Castle Borge Benbecula, Castle Roy, Castle Sween, Duffus Castle, Dunstaffnage Castle, Hailes Castle, Kincardine Castle, Kinclaven Castle, Lismore Cathedral, Lochindorb Castle, Rothes Castle, and Spynie Palace. Information relating to the individual sites may be found within this edition of *DES*.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland**

## ABERDEEN CITY

### Aberdeen

#### Haudagain Roundabout, Aberdeen

**Watching brief**

**Eduardo Pérez-Fernández and Christine Rennie – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 912 090 A watching brief was carried out, 9–17 July 2018, during the excavation of 23 geotechnical test pits. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: ERS Ltd**

#### 112 High Street, Aberdeen

**Watching brief**

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 93932 08474 A photographic survey was carried out of the former public toilets after demolition of three of the four walls. A watching brief was carried out during the soil strip under the building and a pit and posthole were excavated. The pit was modern but the posthole contained sherds of medieval pottery forming the base of a late medieval locally-made jug.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

#### Marischal Square, Aberdeen

**Watching brief**

**Alison Cameron and Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 94198 06385 A number of watching briefs were carried out, 22 August 2014 – 23 February 2018 during various works associated with a new shopping and office complex. In general the ground was very disturbed, but medieval pottery and butchered mammal bone was recovered from test pits in Broad Street which had probably been disturbed from a nearby midden. No finds were recovered *in situ* and features dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Muse Developments**

#### St Andrew Building, Aberdeen

**Standing building recording**

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 93803 06573 A standing building survey was undertaken on 12 January 2018 of the St Andrew Building. The building, completed c1920, was the Provincial Teacher Training College, designed by the architect John Alexander Ogg Allan. It has recently been used as part of the campus of Robert Gordon's University so few original internal features remained. The basement had been used as an Air Raid shelter in WW2 and retained painted Red Cross signs and muster point numbers.

**Archive: Aberdeen HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Sandman Hotel Group (UK) Ltd**

#### St Machar's Cathedral

**Watching brief**

**Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 93914 08778 A watching brief was carried out on 23–24 May 2018 during the removal of pews. A wall was uncovered and recorded, but its position suggested that it was of post-medieval date.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Cathedral Church of St Machar**

### Newhills

#### Craibstone South

**Evaluation**

**Stuart Wilson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NJ 87061 10677 (centred on) An evaluation was undertaken, 5–12 November 2018, in advance of Phase 2 of a residential development. The work revealed a shallow topsoil that had been greatly affected by plough scars and other farming activities.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Cala Homes Ltd**

#### Rowett South

**Standing building recording and evaluation**

**Alison Cameron and Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 87745 10336 A Level 2 standing building survey was carried out, 20 December 2017 – 25 May 2018, prior to demolition of farm buildings at Eastside of Craibstone for new housing. An 8% evaluation was carried out in the surrounding fields, and five truncated postholes or pits were recorded in three areas. A monitored soil strip will follow.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Bancon**

### Peterculter

#### West Access Road, Countesswells

**Evaluation**

**Maureen C Kilpatrick – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 87472 04755 A 7% trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 12–19 February 2018, in advance of the construction of a road. The excavation of 34 trenches, each 2m wide, covering an area of 3310m<sup>2</sup> revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Stewart Milne Homes**

#### North Lasts Quarry, Peterculter

**Evaluation and watching brief**

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 82440 04079 In the light of proposals to extend activities at the quarry an evaluation was carried out on 21 November 2017 and a watching brief on 25 June 2018. Both proved negative with no evidence of archaeological features or finds.

**Archive:** Aberdeen HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Leiths Scotland Ltd

## ABERDEEN/ABERDEENSHIRE

### Peterculter/Banchory-Ternan/Drumoak

#### Grieve Collection

##### Cataloguing

*Caroline Wickham-Jones and Torben Bjarke Ballin*

NO 75050 96000 – Nethermills Farm NM1, NO 75880 96160 – Nethermills Farm NM4, NO 79550 98180 – East Park, NO 80350 98500 – Dalmaik Farm, NO 81050 98500 – Dalmaik Hatchery, NO 74730 95950 – Milton Cottage, NO 71800 96200 – Birkwood East, NJ 85700 00600 – Maryculter Bridge

Cataloguing, June 2018 – March 2019, of an existing collection of lithics from a number of sites resulting from fieldwalking along the River Dee undertaken by Dr Grieve in the 1970s has revealed evidence of activity from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age.

**Archive:** Contributors (currently), Aberdeenshire Council and HRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Society of Antiquaries of London, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Marc Fitch Fund, and Aberdeenshire Council

## ABERDEENSHIRE

### Alvah

#### Mountblairy

##### Metal detector find

*Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NJ 69 54 A medieval short cross penny, folded in half.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT137/17) and allocated to**  
**Aberdeen University Museums**

### Auchindoir and Kearn

#### Cairnmore, Aberdeenshire – Northern Picts Project

##### Excavation

*Gordon Noble, Edouard Masson-MacLean and Jeff Oliver – University of Aberdeen*

NJ 5035 2494 A four day evaluation was carried out, 28 September – 1 October 2018, to further elucidate the form, character and chronology of Cairnmore Fort – dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century AD by Murray Cook in 2011.

Seven trenches were laid out. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 targeted the inner rampart exposing the core of the rampart, a putative wall face and a charcoal spread. Trench 4 was located directly W of Trench 5 but did not reveal any archaeological features. Trench 5 was located in the SE area of the site, over the inner rampart and possible entrance. A 6m stretch of the rampart was revealed showing that the rampart survived to 3m wide with a tumble of stone extending eastwards on the downslope side. A shallow pit or ditch terminal was also uncovered. Trench 6 was laid out over the outer rampart revealing an extensive spread of stones extending inwards from the rampart edge. The core of the rampart could not be clearly identified and there was a lack of definitive wall facing. A shallow pit or truncated posthole was identified lying outside of the rampart wall. Slag and a possible gaming

piece were recovered from the rampart core. Trench 7 was located in the interior of the fort and revealed the remains of a structure including a stone-built hearth and stone post-pad as well as an extensive spread of large stones. The hearth contained a least one fill.

There was no clear evidence of edges to the structure. Another spread of large stones was located in the SW corner of the trench but it could not be established if it was associated with these internal features or a different structure beyond the excavated area. A large spread of small stones exposed in various sondages was interpreted as a putative occupational surface and may be key to establishing the layout to the internal structure. A flint blade and a gaming piece were recovered from Trench 7.

Radiocarbon dating will clarify the chronology of the rampart and the internal structure.

**Archive:** University of Aberdeen

**Funder:** University of Aberdeen and Leverhulme Trust

### Druminnor Castle

##### Excavation

*Colin Shepherd – Bennachie Landscapes Fieldwork Group*

NJ 5131 2642 A seventh season of work was undertaken, June – October 2018, at Druminnor Castle. This season has helped to clarify the plan and chronological development of buildings constructed in the lower court of the late 15<sup>th</sup>–/early 16<sup>th</sup>-century castle enclosure.

Two structures were built against the inner side of the N Barmkin wall with the NE corner of one forming the corner of the castle complex as shown on an 18<sup>th</sup>-century estate plan. The excavations appear to demonstrate the reasonable accuracy of that plan. Radiocarbon dating has provided a sequence of dates running from the second quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century through to the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The larger (western) building appears to be later than the one in the corner and may have replaced an earlier structure that would have been aligned with the corner of the smaller building. The evidence for the destruction of the earlier structure was sealed beneath two later floor surfaces and overlay a probable third floor. The W wall of the smaller (corner) building had been rebuilt after subsiding into an underlying 'ditch-like' feature. The purpose of that feature is still debatable (but, see below).

A receipt from 1440 for building works done on the existing S range of the castle coincides with a closely dated bone from on top of the natural in the area of the lower court. This suggests the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century was a period of massive reconfiguration at Druminnor. A royal licence to build and fortify 'Drymynour' was granted in 1456, along with the right to 'circumvallate it with ditches'. The lower court itself appears to have been added a couple of generations later, perhaps around 1500.

In Trench 11, on another part of the site, earlier, tentative suggestions of a possible 'rampart' appear to have been unfounded. However, the feature that gave rise to that speculation may perhaps be seen to have formed the outermost deposit of a 'terrace-like' structure. This awaits further corroboration next year. Most perplexing was the recognition of a massive, rock-cut 'cavity' that had been sealed by subsequent deposits, including the speculative 'terrace'. However, it is still questionable whether this feature is man-made or geological and further work needs to be carried out to test those suggestions.

As ever, grateful thanks to Alex Forbes for permission to continue work on his lawns and for his endless knowledge of things 'Forbes'. Also, many thanks to the volunteers

who tirelessly put their all into the quest for answers and we are all grateful to Bruce Mann and Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service for their enthusiastic support of the project and for funding the radiocarbon dates. These excavations form part of the Bennachie Landscapes Project, jointly conceived and run by the Bailies of Bennachie and the University of Aberdeen.

**Archive:** Aberdeenshire HER

**Funder:** Aberdeenshire Council for C14 dates

## Banchory-Devenick

### Beannachar Camphill Community

#### *Watching brief*

**Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 91516 02465 A watching brief was carried out on 13 August 2018 during the removal of topsoil prior to construction of an office building. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Beannachar Community

## Banchory-Ternan

### Brathens Hill Croft, Banchory

#### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NO 67576, 98268 A standing building survey was undertaken on 12 September 2018. Brathens Hill Croft was part of the Leys Estate and extended to a total of c6 acres. It was a fairly

typical small rectangular croft standing for this area, with rubble stone walls and a slate roof. Few internal features survived but the traces of pens and drainage indicate it was used for livestock; possibly in the 1930s it may have housed the pigs from the croft that are referred to in newspaper accounts of livestock markets.

**Archive:** Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individuals

### Crathes Castle, Banchory

#### *Watching brief*

**Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 73434 96938 to NO 73497 96998 A watching brief was maintained, 20 August 2018, when a service trench was being excavated parallel to the ha-ha. No archaeological finds or features were identified.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** The National Trust for Scotland

### Crathes Castle Estate

#### *Excavation*

**Daniel Rhodes – National Trust for Scotland**

A public dig was carried out, 3–6 August 2018, on the lawn in front of Crathes Castle. The excavation consisted of twenty-four 1 x 1m test trenches with the aim of identifying structural remains pertaining to earlier garden design. The excavation included the participation of over 250 members of the public of all ages and uncovered various artefacts dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** National Trust for Scotland

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland



Proud participants of the NTS Crathes Big Dig show off their trench. © NTS

**Crathes Farmstead, West Range (Stables),  
Crathes Castle**

**Standing building recording**

**Diana Sproat and Gemma Hudson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 73345 96931 A measured survey and historic building record were produced of the redundant W range of the Crathes Farmstead within the Crathes Castles Estate on 18–19 April 2017.

The farmstead was constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with later buildings added to the W side in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, including some cottages, a rifle range and kennels. The W range has served as a cart shed and (later) as a stable block, with cart entrances facing the courtyard on the E side. There are five distinct spaces within the building which include a former bothy/forge, a larger stable block, and three former cart sheds, now converted to machine and general storage. Later blockings of original cart openings occurred at some point and a stables block was created within the building in the position of a former cart shed. Some of the original stone cobbled flooring has also survived in three of the former cart sheds. In 2011, renovations to the farm buildings saw the exterior re-harled and the N and E wings of the farmstead converted to a café.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland

**Banchory-Ternan/Birse/Drumoak/  
Kincardine O'Neil**

**Mesolithic Deeside**

**Fieldwalking**

**Alison Cameron, Diane Collinson and Shiela Duthie –**

**Mesolithic Deeside**

Mesolithic Deeside is a group of archaeologists, students and volunteers who fieldwalk over the winter along the Dee. Fields walked include: Nethermills 1 (NO 75050 96000), Nethermills 2 (NO 75305 96092), Nethermills 4 (NO 75880 96160), Nethermills 5 (NO 76337 96585), East Park 1 (NO 79477 98049), East Balbridie 1 (NO 74444 95817) East Balbridie 2 (NO 74708 95772), East Balbridie 3 (NO 74784 95695), Crathes Castle 1 (NO 73488 96389), Potarch 1 (NO 60572 97386) Park Smiddy 1 (NO 77696 97644) Park Smiddy 2 (NO 77527 97511), Upper Mills 1 (NO 75274 96589) Upper Mills 2 (NO 75560 96918), Kincardine O' Neil 1 (NO 59270 99428), and Candieshill 1 (NO 74420 96511).



*Fieldwalking for all ages – Kincardine O' Neil*

In 2017–18 several new lithic scatters were identified and recorded. The results of test pitting will be reported in 2019. Lithics have all been studied by Ann Clarke. All sites have been reported to Aberdeenshire HER. Public events included

the Banchory Show, workshops, talks, lectures, Banchory Museum exhibition and research.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** The Heritage Lottery Fund and Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service

**Banff**

**Duff House**

**Watching brief**

**Leah Watt – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 6911 6329 A watching brief was undertaken, 25–28 June 2018, on excavations for the placement of a new war memorial. The memorial was designed to sit on the foundations of the wing which was bombed during WW2, with the intention that it would be built on top of the original foundations. The foundations were uncovered, excavated, recorded and photographed.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Aberdeenshire HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

**Inchdrewer**

**Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NJ 65 60 A 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup>-century lead-alloy seal matrix bearing a damaged legend in black letter script and heraldic arms on a round-bottomed shield. Vegetal motifs are interspersed within the legend, and a plain linear border separates it from the motif. The arms are horn in chief and mullet. Contemporary Scottish seals often have flower-stalk handles; the plain lug on the reverse of this example may be a tang for a more elaborate but now missing wooden handle.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT136/17) and allocated to Aberdeen University Museums**

**Benholm**

**Haremuir Farm, Benholm**

**Standing building recording**

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 79244 71094 A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out, 9 April 2018, of Haremuir Farm prior to its demolition and construction of new housing. The farm was early 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date and there were three phases of building. In the first phase it was a range of C-shaped steadings around a central courtyard with a horse mill off the NW wing. The courtyard was then enclosed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

**Bervie**

**King Street, Inverbervie**

**Survey and watching brief**

**John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services**

NO 82991 72549 A photographic survey was undertaken, 6 July 2018, of the properties at 68–72 King Street prior to their redevelopment. The survey recorded three domestic dwellings built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, then converted into retail premises in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most recently as part of 'Nicolson's Dairy'. Retrospective inspection of groundworks undertaken without the necessary watching brief on an associated new build land parcel failed to observe any archaeological features or residual artefacts.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Chapel of Garioch

### North Lodge, Logie, Pitcaple

#### Watching brief

**Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 69640 26784 A watching brief was carried out, 3 April 2018, during topsoil stripping for an agricultural building on land SE of North Lodge, adjacent to Logie Durno Roman temporary camp (NJ62NE 31). No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

## Clatt

### Clatt

#### Metal detector find

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NJ 54 25 A double-sided stone mould for casting decorated annular brooches, probably post-medieval in date.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT013/17) and allocated to Aberdeenshire Museums Service**

## Cluny

### Castle Fraser

#### Excavation

**Daniel Rhodes – National Trust for Scotland**



*Members of the public participating in the excavations to identify the location of Castle Fraser's medieval barmkin. © NTS*

NJ 72276 12557 A public dig was carried out in 2018 on the lawn in front of Castle Fraser. The excavation consisted of twenty-seven 1 x 1m test trenches with the aim of identifying structural remains previously uncovered in part during driveway repairs. The excavation included the participation of over 240 members of the public of all ages and continued to uncover the remains

of a potential 16<sup>th</sup>-century barmkin structure.

**Archive: National Trust for Scotland**

**Funder: National Trust for Scotland**

### Castle Fraser

#### Watching brief

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 7227 1255 A watching brief was undertaken, 1 November 2017 – 23 January 2018, on drainage works around the footprint of Castle Fraser. Much of the area had been disturbed by earlier drainage and service trenches. However, a buried ground surface was noted extending in front of the S façade of the castle, but with a gap, interpreted as a pathway in line with the central S doorway. A small number of finds in this layer are not closely datable but fit well with a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century date.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER, NTS and NRHE**

**Funder: National Trust for Scotland**

## Crathie and Braemar

### Bellevue, 22 Chapel Brae, Braemar

#### Standing building recording

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 14575 91371 A Level 2 standing building survey was carried out, 25 September 2018, of this house prior to demolition. At least six phases of construction were recorded in this cottage which dates back to at least 1830AD (the current owner, *pers comm*) who has deeded to this effect. The stone cottage was originally rectangular and a stone extension to the N was added between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> OS dates. There are early stone roof tiles on the Phase 1 and 2 roofs, although some have been replaced with grey slates. The Phase 3 extension on the W of the building is in wood with a slate roof and a further wooden extension with a metal roof on the W side of the cottage; both were added in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Two rooms, including a bathroom and sunroom, were added onto the N side in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and a conservatory in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Private individuals**

### Red House, Mar Lodge Estate

#### Excavation

**Daniel Rhodes – National Trust for Scotland**



*Thistle Camp participant excavating the remains of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century floor at the Red House. © NTS*

NO 0029 8688 As part of the National Trust for Scotland's Thistle Camp working holiday scheme an excavation and

measured survey were carried out, 11–18 May 2018, at the Red House. The excavation uncovered remnants of an internal timber floor and the stone footing of an external front porch.

**Archive:** National Trust for Scotland

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland

## Cruden

### Hobshill, Hatton

#### *Watching brief*

**Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NK 04443 37056 A watching brief was carried out, 6 August 2018, during topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a house. Although historical reports from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century indicate the presence of a burial cairn c35m to the NW of the site, no archaeological finds or features were noted.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Caledonia Homes

## Daviot

### Kirkstyle, Daviot

#### *Evaluation*

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 74707 28521 An evaluation was carried out, 21 February 2018, prior to a housing development. The land had been waterlogged and several palaeochannels were identified. Up to 1.2m of topsoil had been used to level the site. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Tor Ecosse

## Drumblade

### Battle Hill Prehistoric Landscape

#### *Excavation*

**Murray Cook, Therese McCormick, Hana Kdolska and David Connolly – Stirling Council and Rampart Scotland**

NJ 54294 39943 A third season of work was undertaken, 6–17 August 2018, which focused on the excavation of a section of the enclosure rampart and a slot through the ‘hut circle’ as well as exposing a larger section of the cairn on the knoll.

At the enclosure, one of the terraces was sampled and revealed to be a soil and stone rampart some 3m wide with a palisade slot to the exterior and a rubble kerb to the interior. The ‘hut circle’ from previous seasons, is now more likely to be some form of soil and stone cairn/barrow with a rubble bank and a Neolithic radiocarbon date. An *in situ* smashed pot and cremated bone were recovered from under the cairn/barrow material. Finally, the large cairn was revealed to be smaller (c14m in diameter), with a kerb and a large spread of disturbed material.

**Archive:** Stirling Council

**Funder:** Rampart Scotland

### Greenhaugh, Drumblade, Huntly

#### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 52102 38083 A standing building survey was undertaken, 29 October 2018, of a U-plan steading of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, but with little surviving internal detail. A water-powered threshing mill and barn lay in a separate court of smaller buildings. Greenhaugh is depicted on Roy’s Military Map of 1747–55, when there was a cluster of buildings on

the site, and it is possible that the mill and the buildings of the mill complex may have been as early as this date.

**Archive:** Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individuals



*The mill at Greenhaugh*

### Lessendrum Home Farm, Drumblade

#### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 57544 41416 A standing building survey was undertaken on 22 October 2018. The farm is not shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> OS map of 1870 but is shown on the map of 1900; it can therefore be dated to the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It appears to have replaced an earlier Home Farm which is mentioned in an advertisement for a Displenish Sale in 1858.

The steading, which is a category C listed building (LB 50133) consists of a large quadrangular steading with a small dwelling or lodge to the S. It is an imposing example of an estate steading, with emphasis on the stonework in the W frontage, and to a lesser extent in the N elevation, both of which would have been visible on approach. The fenestration of the W façade has matching windows either side of the elegantly finished central pend tower. The symmetry is continued within the court by crescent-shaped openings at the gables of the inner ranges. Few internal details survived but two cow byres, the cart bays and the position of the mill were identified.

**Archive:** Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individuals

### Loanhead, Drumblade, Huntly

#### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 5820 3950 A standing building survey was carried out, 1 August 2018, of a small late 19<sup>th</sup>-century cottage prior to its demolition and construction of a new house. This was a small rubble walled building with a corrugated iron roof; a layer of turves from an earlier roof survived below the corrugated iron. The interior was in poor condition but a box bed recess survived in the kitchen and the sway and chains were still in the hearth.

**Archive:** Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

**Funder:** John Wink Design

### Strathbogie Distillery, Huntly

#### *Desk-based assessment and survey*

**Stuart Farrell**

NJ 53681 40475 (centred on) A total of six roofed buildings and three other structures are shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1871. Only four roofed buildings and remains of another

are shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS of 1911, with just four roofed buildings shown on OS of 1926, and only two roofed and two unroofed buildings shown on current OS map. The OS Name Book notes it as 'Old Distillery – The distillery was called that of Strathbogie, but there has been no distillation in it since 1861 it is therefore almost in ruins. Proprietor – His Grace the Duke of Richmond.' The distillery was in operation prior to 1846, but stopped working in July 1860. Records indicate the distillery was formed in 1824 by Huntly Distillery Co, and was under ownership of Mr James Robertson from 1832–1860.

## Drumoak

### Nether Park Quarry, Drumoak

#### Evaluation and excavation

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NO 77227 97175 An evaluation was undertaken, 26 July – 6 September 2018, on a river terrace beside the Dee prior to the extension of Nether Park Quarry. This revealed a small assemblage of flints associated with a cluster of features cut into the top of the natural. An excavation, 20 August – 6 September 2018, revealed post pits, hearths and a knapping area. The lithics suggest both Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity. Post excavation work, including the identification of a range of radiocarbon dates, is ongoing.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Leiths (Scotland) Ltd**

## Dunnottar

### Dunnottar Castle – Walkway

#### Watching brief

**Hilary and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NO 88128 83842 A watching brief was undertaken, 31 October 2018, during the excavation of a new drain along an existing pathway within the castle. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Dunecht Estates**

### Dunnottar Castle – West Range

#### Watching brief

**Hilary and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NO 88128 83842 A watching brief was undertaken, 30 October 2018, during the excavation of two small drainage sumps inside rooms in the West Range of buildings. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Dunecht Estates**

## Dyce

### River Don, Dyce

#### Excavation

**Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group**

NJ 88696 14194 A programme of work was undertaken, 10 August 2018, to recover a Pictish Stone from the southern bank of the River Don. The stone was carefully lifted from its river bank position following preintervention photography of the findspot and stone *in situ*. A close contour survey of the findspot was conducted. The stone was laid upon a specially prepared pallet and transport to the NMS store at Granton. Before leaving site a replacement stone of similar scale and size was lowered into position to ensure the removal of the Pictish Stone had no detrimental effect on the river.

This step was requested by the local angling club, who had first informed the authorities of the presence of stone after identifying it during a period of low water levels caused by a dry summer.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Historic Environment Scotland**

## Fettercairn

### Arnhall Quarry, Edzell

#### Watching brief

**Tomasz Jenorowski and Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NO 6051 7030 (Area 9) and NO 6054 7041 (Area 10) A watching brief was carried out, May – August 2017, in advance of quarrying at Arnhall Quarry.

A total of 18 pits were identified in Area 9. Most of the pits were located on the ridge above the former course of the North Esk River. The majority of the features appeared to have been deliberately excavated. Most contained charcoal and samples from two of the pits were processed. The only find was a tiny portion of an iron strap recovered during sample processing.

A total of 23 pits were identified along with some furrows from rig and furrow cultivation and another undated linear feature. Many of the pits had evidence of burning, including charcoal, heat-affected stones and evidence of burning *in situ*. It seems many of these features may have been small fire pits. Sample processing suggests small scale crop processing or food preparation was being carried out.

Charcoal from pits in Area 9 was subject to radiocarbon dating and returned medieval dates. It is considered that the pits from both areas were a continuation of the same group of features. This group of pits is therefore likely to be considerably later than the features identified during previous work in the area.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Aberdeenshire HER**

**Funder: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Breendon Aggregates**

## Fetteresso

### Ury House, Ury Estate

#### Standing building recording

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**



*South façade Ury House west end; facing NNW*

NO 85922 87718 A Level 2 standing building survey was carried out, October 2014 – June 2016, during the soft strip of Ury House prior to its conversion into a hotel. Over 18 months the interior and exterior were recorded with access to the upper floors being possible when new floors were installed. Ury House is a country house built by John Baird of Glasgow in 1855 to replace an older house, and a sketch exists of this

earlier house. Baird closely modelled the plans for Ury on Burn's Carstairs with its big square entrance tower and *porte cochère* and mullioned and transomed windows. A wing was added 1884 by an unidentified architect. The building was abandoned after 1945 and was roofless during the first stages of the survey. It is constructed from sandstone ashlar, and two phases of development of the main house were identified with several smaller modifications.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: FM Ury Ltd

### **Whiteside Farm, Netherley, Stonehaven**

#### ***Standing building recording***

#### ***Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology***

NO 86537 95833 A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out, 14 March 2018, prior to demolition of this farmstead to make way for new housing. The farmhouse and C-shaped steading were probably built in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with extensions added in a second phase of building prior to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map. At that date there was a circular horse mill attached to the SW of the steading. Later buildings and extensions were added up to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: Forbes Homes

### **Fordoun**

### **Kincardine Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project**

#### ***Buildings and materials analysis***

#### ***Mark Thacker – University of Stirling***

NO 67124 75109 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Kincardine Castle within the framework of this project. Buildings analysis of the fragmentary remains of Kincardine Castle identified high kiln relict concentrations within the constructional masonry mortar of the structure's curtain wall, and highlighted the potential for further lab-based analysis of these materials to inform our understanding of the building's construction and chronology. A sampling programme was subsequently undertaken, and the assemblage ultimately included 13 fuel relict inclusions and 3 mortar fragments from *in situ* and loose contexts.

Lab-based analysis of the Kincardine Castle assemblage included thick and thin section microscopic analysis of one mortar sample. These analyses confirmed that the constructional mortar was a wood-fired limestone-lime, tempered with a lithic aggregate, and suggested that the limestone had been sourced from a local metamorphic outcrop. Microscopic analysis of the fuel assemblage confirmed the assemblage was dominated by wood-charcoal of mixed taxonomies.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### **Forglen**

### **North Bogton Steading, Forglen**

#### ***Standing building recording***

#### ***Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd***

NJ 6778 5181 A standing building survey was undertaken, 15 March 2018, on this small T-plan steading of mid-to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Few original features survived.

Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

Funder: Private individuals

### **Fyvie**

### **Little Gight, Methlick**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology***

NJ 83837 39918 A watching brief was carried out, 20 May 2018, during the excavation of a trench for a new underground electricity supply to a cottage and a shed. Although there is a possible souterrain known in the NE of the field (on the E side of the Dutch barn), no archaeological features were identified. Two flints and a sherd of medieval pottery were recovered.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: SSE

### **South Monkshill, Turriff**

#### ***Photographic survey***

#### ***Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology***

NJ 7955 4078 A photographic survey was carried out, 24 October 2017, of this steading prior to conversion.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: Private individual

### **Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn**

### **Tullich Church, Milton of Tullich**

#### ***Standing building recording***

#### ***Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group***

NO 39054 97538 A historic building survey was undertaken, 25–26 July 2018, of the ruined church in advance of consolidation works to stabilise the church, and is part of wider initiative to embrace the heritage value and visitor experience of the church.

Tullich Church dates from the 1400s and is situated over the site of an earlier 7<sup>th</sup>-century church which is thought to have been dedicated to St Nathalan. This earlier church was then passed to the Knights Templar in the 1200s, who later became the Knights Hospitaller to the Order of St John.

The present kirk is located within a roughly circular churchyard wall and is fairly plain with little architectural detail, due in most part to the hard granite rubble used in its construction. Sandstone has been used for the door and window surrounds on the S elevation, which are chamfered and contain the internal slits for glazing panels on the insides of the window surrounds. The church was abandoned in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century in favour of a new kirk built in Ballater when there was a joining of parishes in the area. The kirk was likely stripped of its roof and furnishings at this time and was then subdivided in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century into three burial aisles for the Farquharson, Grant and Emslie families, with dates of those interred or remembered there dating from 1826–1993.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Aberdeenshire Council

### **Inverurie**

### **Conglas, Inverurie**

#### ***Evaluation***

#### ***Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd***

NJ 75470 22916 An evaluation was undertaken in this area on 28–31 May 2018. Two small undiagnostic flints found on the top of natural are indicative of low density use within the prehistoric period. Rig and furrow was recorded at one end of the site.

Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

Funder: Cala Homes (North) Ltd

## Dubston, Inverurie

### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 74930 21920 A standing building survey was undertaken on 9 November 2017. This mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century steading was an inverted T-plan, facing S, with the central N/S range flanked by E and W ranges, also facing S. The steading was built on a slope so that at the back (N) side the upper floor of the central range was entered at ground level. No internal features survived.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

## Keithhall Road, Inverurie

### *Watching brief*

**Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 781 204 A watching brief was carried out, August – September 2017, during groundwork associated with the upgrading of a waste water treatment works on a flood plain at the confluence of the Rivers Urie and Don. A number of sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from a subsoil deposit overlying the natural river sands and gravels. These sherds are thought to represent residual activity within the area rather than indicating the presence of post-medieval settlement.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Aberdeenshire HER**

**Funder: Scottish Water**

## Upper Middleton of Balquhain, Inverurie

### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 7291 2193 A standing building survey was carried out, 21 February 2018, of a farmsteading prior to its demolition and construction of two houses. The surviving buildings were a remnant of a U-plan steading with an open court facing W. Few details survived.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

## Kildrummy

### **Kildrummy Castle**

#### *Watching brief*

**Bethan Gray – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 45541 16370 A watching brief was undertaken, April 2018, during the installation of new information boards at the castle. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Aberdeenshire HER**

**Funder: Historic Environment Scotland**

### **Kildrummy Church, Kildrummy**

#### *Watching brief*

**Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 47221 17585 A watching brief was carried out, 26 October – 3 November 2017, during trenching for a new drainage system. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: The Scottish Redundant Churches Trust**

## Kinellar

### **Kirkton of Kinellar**

#### *Evaluation*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 82170 14540 An evaluation was undertaken, 24 October 2018, prior to the construction of a house. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Private individuals**

## Kintore

### **Hillhead Farmhouse, Kintore**

#### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 77975 16544 A standing building survey was undertaken on 13 March 2018. Hillhead was a fairly typical 1.5 storeyed small 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse with rubble walls and a slated roof. A corrugated iron lean-to wash house still retained the original hot water boiler.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Malcolm Allan (Housebuilders) Ltd**

### **Rollo Mire, Kintore**

#### *Evaluation*

**HK Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 7893 1551 An evaluation was carried out, 19 January 2018, in advance of residential development on land to the rear of 20 Wyness Way. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

### **Springburn, Kintore**

#### *Watching brief*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 7846 1647 A watching brief was undertaken, 11 December 2018, during groundwork for a house at Springburn, which lies within Deers Den Roman Camp (NJ71NE 0055). No archaeological features or finds were evident.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Malcolm Allan (Housebuilders) Ltd**

## Kintore/Belhelvie

### **Aberdeen Bay Project**

#### *Walkover survey and watching brief*

**Samantha Hickman – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 7771 1438 to NJ 9614 1386 A programme of archaeological work was carried out, March – June 2017, during upgrading of a section of overhead powerline and the installation of a new underground cable. A walkover survey was followed by the demarcation of known sites and a watching brief during ground-breaking work associated with access routes to pylons and the cable trench. Several archaeological features including a gully, pits, rig and furrow cultivation and a spread of burnt material were identified during the watching brief.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Aberdeenshire HER**

**Funder: Balfour Beatty**

## Laurencekirk

### **Fordoun Road, Laurencekirk**

#### *Watching brief*

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 71348 72084 A watching brief was undertaken, 30–31 May 2018, during topsoil stripping for a new road to

seven housing plots. Rig and furrow cultivation ridges were recorded across the trench. No other features were identified but three quartzite objects were found in the topsoil: a core with two platforms, a core or short end-scraper and a short end-scraper probably dating to the Middle or Late Bronze Age.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Medlock and Medlock

### **Fordoun Road, Laurencekirk**

#### *Watching brief*

**Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 71348 72084 A watching brief was carried out, 21 June 2018, during topsoil stripping for a new house (Plot 2) at Fordoun Road. While no finds or features were noted, raw quartzite was identified which complements recent finds of worked lithics.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Longside**

### **Northwoods, Mintlaw**

#### *Evaluation*

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 99596 48761 A 7% evaluation was carried out, 27–28 March 2018, prior to the second phase of a housing development on the N edge of Mintlaw. All features excavated were associated with the recent use of the fields for agriculture.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Colaren Homes

### **Maryculter**

### **Maryculter Home Farm**

#### *Watching brief*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 84582 00126 A watching brief was undertaken, 10 September 2018, on the site of a new house. No archaeological features or finds were evident.

**Archive:** Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individuals

### **Marykirk**

### **Myreside Cottage, Marykirk**

#### *Watching brief*

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 6832 6682 A watching brief was carried out, 10 May 2018, during topsoil stripping associated with construction of a new house to the S of Myreside Cottage. There are several known cropmark sites in the surrounding fields, but modern plough marks were seen over the entire area and no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individuals

### **New Deer**

### **Brucklay Estate, Maud**

#### *Watching brief*

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 91299 49978 A metal detector survey, watching brief and building recording were carried out on 1 May 2018 during topsoil stripping for a house. The watching brief revealed the corner of one of the poured concrete hut bases from

Brucklay POW Camp with sand underneath and wood still *in situ* from the shuttering constructed in advance of pouring the concrete. Finds included a dump of ordnance, batteries, wire and cabling, a copper alloy box, metal fittings, ceramics including a white dinner plate with NAAFI logo and glassware. Limited research suggests that the camp may have been used as a recuperation base for troops during WW2, possibly as an internment camp for Italians (and possibly Germans), and was subsequently possibly used as a Displaced Persons camp.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual



*Plate stamped with NAAFI logo, Brucklay Estate*

### **Castle Roundhouse, Brucklay Castle, Maud**

#### *Watching brief*

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 91235 49997 A watching brief was carried out, 5 April 2018, during the excavation of a trench for the electricity supply to a new house. The trench was diverted around the concrete bases of a WW2 POW camp. Ceramic drains from the huts were recorded in the trench but were no other features or finds.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** SSE

### **New Machar**

### **Kingseat Steading, Marshall Mackenzie Drive**

#### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 9011 1932 A standing building survey was carried out on 16 February 2018. This had been a fairly typical late 19<sup>th</sup>-century Aberdeenshire U-plan farmsteading with accommodation for some 25 or so tied cattle in the E range,

and stabling with a loft above and a horse-driven threshing mill in the N range. A house formed the S range. Between c1904 and 1911 this appears to have been one of the farms used to supply the Kingseat Hospital with food.

Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

Funder: Crown Park Developments Ltd

## Old Deer

### Fetterangus Cemetery, Fetterangus

#### Watching brief

Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology

NJ 98210 50582 A watching brief was undertaken, 23 August 2018, in advance of the construction of a pavilion on land E of Fetterangus, and close to the local cemetery, which is immediately to the N and E of the area of topsoil stripping. No archaeological finds or features were noted.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: Fetterangus Community Association

### Pitfour Lake, Mintlaw

#### Watching brief

Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd

NJ 97765 49140 A watching brief was carried out, 31 July 2018, during groundwork for a new house (Plot 1). No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

Funder: Private individual

## The Book of Deer Project

### Excavation

Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology



Hnefatafl board with board and Solomon knot details.

© Michael Sharpe and Book of Deer



The early medieval path dated 1041–1211 cal AD

NJ 9672 4819 A tenth season of the search for the medieval monastery of Deer, the location for the earliest Scottish Gaelic written into the margins of the Book of Deer, took place 24 June – 9 July 2018. A total of 421 people took part in the dig including 80 archaeologists, volunteers and students and local school classes.

Following on from the work in 2017, which led to the dating of a hearth to 1147–1250 cal AD from charcoal and a posthole structure, larger trenches were opened in 2018, initially by machine and then hand dug.

In one trench at least six medieval structures were uncovered – one medieval stone wall foundation, two posthole alignments and at least three stakehole structures. One of the postholes has been dated to 669–777 cal AD. An early medieval gaming board was recovered from garden soil above these structures and it may be for Hnefatafl; there is a Solomon knot doodled on the side of the board and then the flat stone has been cut down into a circular ‘pot lid’. One stakehole structure running adjacent to a watercourse has been dated to 1030–1155 cal AD. Adjacent to last year’s dated hearth was a stone path running alongside a large watercourse; the bedding layer for the path has been dated to 1041–1211 cal AD. The dig was filmed by Feart Films, students from NESCOL.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: The Heritage Lottery Fund, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service, and the Book of Deer Project



*Recording the stone-laid garden path leading to the entrance way (left of picture), Bede House. Courtesy of Iain Ralston*

## Oyne

### Bede House

*Excavation, landscape study and documentary research*  
**Colin Shepherd and Iain Ralston – Bennachie Landscapes Fieldwork Group**

NJ 6934 2358 As part of the Bennachie Landscapes Project, run by the Bailies of Bennachie and the University of Aberdeen, a series of trenches were opened, June – August 2018, on the site of the ‘Bede House’ that sits on a shoulder of Bennachie overlooking the lands of the Garioch. A large degree of uncertainty surrounded the identification of this building and its purpose, and it was hoped to resolve some of these issues. Sadly, background research and the excavations have only further fuelled speculation, as the different strands of evidence do not necessarily sit comfortably with each other. This report will simply report on the archaeological findings to date.

Low earthworks reflected the position of a single building sitting within its enclosure. These had been recorded as early as the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition of the OS. As a result of this summer’s work, a relative dating sequence has now been proposed for the enclosure dyke relative to the plantation dykes abutting it. It was also noted that at least one of the enclosure dykes followed the course of an earlier, earthen feature. Intensive robbing of all these features had occurred in the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century, presumably in order to amass stone for the gentrification of the Pittodrie Estate policies, within whose lands it lies.

Excavation of the building showed that the stonework survived to a greater height below ground than had been anticipated – generally to about a metre. The walls were very well made, around 800mm wide across the long walls and 900mm at the gable ends. They appeared to be too wide for a single-storeyed structure and the discovery of a sloping plinth, about 850mm wide, facing the entrance way appears

to confirm that it had two storeys with access to the upper storey via an internal stairway. One cell lay off to either side of this ‘vestibule’ and each of the three doorways into the vestibule was furnished with a well-laid threshold stone and dressed door jamb. The vestibule was paved with large irregular, flattish, stones while the adjoining cells may only have had floors of beaten earth. Within the building, a stone from a window-sill or lintel contained three square-sectioned holes for window bars. Burnt stones forming apparent ‘hearth’ settings may well have been secondary; the building had been taken apart very carefully and, while the building had clearly been slated, very few large fragments of roofing slate were found. The hearths may have been associated with workmen dismantling the structure.

A well-laid stone path led up to the entrance. This was sunken below the level of the dyked yard and steps ran from this path, hard by the entrance, to give access to that yard. The whole edifice would have looked very imposing from its perch overlooking the grounds of the estate. As noted above, without wishing to get involved in detailed archival discussions, it should be noted that a reference to a post-reformation hospital on the estate has been found and its description does seem to tally admirably with this structure. The absence of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and most finds dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries also supports this view. However, problems remain with this identification and a fuller discussion concerning this ‘Bede House’ will be forthcoming.

Especial thanks to Macdonald Hotels, owners of the Pittodrie Estate, for permitting this work to be carried out on their land and to Finlay Morrison for his personal help and support. Grateful thanks to all the volunteers who turned up to make this such a successful venture and to those Bailies of Bennachie who led guided tours around the site.

**Archive: Aberdeenshire HER**

**Funder: Bailies of Bennachie**

## Rhynie

### Tap o' Noth

#### Excavation

**Gordon Noble, Cathy MacIver, James O'Driscoll and Edouard Masson-Maclean – University of Aberdeen**

NJ 4845 2930 From 11–27 August 2018, three trenches were excavated on the interior of the Tap o' Noth fort summit enclosure. This was part of a larger programme of work looking at fortified sites in the region of the recent Craw Stane excavations to put the site in wider context. An initial trench (Trench 1) was excavated and reported on in 2017 (DES 2018, 26).

The trenches were located to investigate the possible well (Trench 2); to determine the presence of interior deposits (Trench 3); and to investigate a section of U-shaped banks enclosing part of the interior and to better understand the depth of stone tumble and locate the inner face of the vitrified stone wall on the SW side (Trench 4). The aim was to understand the nature, chronology and use of the interior of the fort, in particular investigating if there had been later reuse of the interior after the vitrification event.

Trench 2 – Excavation of the well identified the cut of antiquarian excavations carried out by James MacDonald in the 1880s. He was reputed to have 'emptied' the well but, after the 2018 excavations, it was clear that his intervention did not fully excavate the original well cut. In places around the edges, areas of undisturbed material within the well revealed a series of clay lining deposits. Towards the base, bedrock was encountered and the very basal deposits were waterlogged and filled with well preserved organic material, apparently undisturbed by MacDonald. Around the top of the well a spread of charcoal-rich material also survived *in situ* and represented the abandonment of use of the well, where it had been filled with a large quantity of burnt material, later cut through by MacDonald's interventions.

Trench 3 – Excavation of a 10 x 10m trench in the northern end of the interior of the summit enclosure identified a series of deposits c0.45m deep overlying natural subsoil and bedrock. Just above the natural in the centre of the trench was a 3 x 4m by 0.05m thick spread

of bright orange material indicating *in situ* burning. Overlying this was a series of spreads of stone related to collapsed wall and later disturbed topsoil deposits with frequent modern glass and a modern cable trench running towards the Forestry Observation post.

Trench 4 – The excavation up against the inner edge of the collapsed vitrified wall revealed that the two U-shaped enclosure banks were composed of large stones and earth and later than the main vitrified wall. The inner face of the vitrified wall was located after the removal of substantial layers of stone tumble and collapsed wall core. The inner face was badly preserved and slumping forward in places with the wall core having been excavated from above and behind it in antiquity. The face was almost fully collapsed in several places but survived to a height of c0.4m above the bedrock in one area. This section showed several sub-rectangular beam slots measuring 0.15 x 0.1m, indicating the timber lacing of the main rampart wall. Up against the inner face of the main rampart a series of deposits were observed, including a layer of clay which could have been part of a floor layer or series of floor layers for a structure built up against the inner face. A posthole associated with the floor layers was also identified, perhaps related to a later structure up against the inner face or perhaps revetting the inner face.

Artefacts recovered included several flint flakes and modern bottle glass. Ecofacts included some animal bone and organic material. A programme of further excavation and post-excavation analysis, including radiocarbon dating will help define the chronology and possible phasing at the site.

**Archive: University of Aberdeen**

**Funder: University of Aberdeen**

## Tarland

### Broombank, Tarland

#### Standing building recording

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 50900 06700 A standing building survey was carried out, 8 May 2018, of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century steading consisting



Aerial view of Tap o' Noth summit enclosure and 2018 trenches

of a long narrow single-storey range with rubble walls and a corrugated iron roof. Cobbled floors and wooden trevies indicated the former position of a two-horse stable and a byre with four double tied-cow pens. At one end of the building there had been a cart bay and, at the other a small barn with a blocking indicating the former position of a horse mill. Broombank had been part of the Cromar Estate of the Earl of Aberdeen and extended to a total of just over 36 acres including 32.5 acres of arable and 3.4 acres of pasture. Some of this land appears to have been brought into arable production between 1861, when the census described William Anderson as farmer 'of 25 acres', and 1871 when his brother George who had taken over Broombank, was described as farmer of '33 acres arable'.

**Archive:** Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individuals

## Tarves

### Overton of Keithfield, Methlick

#### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 8445 3438 A standing building survey was undertaken, 4 October 2018, of a range of steading buildings prior to their partial demolition and replacement by a new cattle court. This was a U-plan steading with a number of later infills and additions. The original buildings appear to have been built in two phases in the mid- and late 19<sup>th</sup> century. As the buildings had been converted and used as a dairy between 1972 and 2015, few of the internal fittings of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings survived; however, the buildings were a good example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century improved estate farm.

**Archive:** Aberdeenshire HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

## Turriff

### Church Terrace, Turriff

#### *Watching brief*

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NJ 7239 4998 A watching brief was carried out on 23–24 May 2018 during topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of three flats on ground adjacent to 20 Church Terrace. The only features identified were recent pits associated with plants and the burying of 20<sup>th</sup>-century china and bottles, which tallies with the area being a garden since this area of the town was developed.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** IHM (Turriff) Ltd

## Turriff

#### *Metal detector find*

**Matthew G Knight and Alison Sheridan – National Museums Scotland**

NJ 71 53 A cutting-edge fragment of a copper alloy socketed axehead was found during metal detecting. It has broken across the socket aperture in antiquity and much of the original surface is missing from one side. Due to the incomplete nature, the specific type of axehead cannot be ascertained though it can be broadly dated to the Late Bronze Age (1150–800 BC). The findspot lies between two concentrations of Late Bronze Age socketed axehead finds along the Moray coast and NE Aberdeenshire. Maximum width of cutting edge 50.8mm; weight 23g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 135/17) and allocated to Aberdeen University Museums**

## ANGUS

### Abroath and St Vigean

#### **Arbroath Abbey**

##### *Geophysical survey*

**Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants**

NO 64311 41334 A geophysical survey over 1.4ha was undertaken, 13–21 March 2018, within the grounds of Arbroath Abbey, and over the adjacent Abbey Green. Gradiometer, resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey were undertaken within all available/suitable areas of Arbroath Abbey. Gradiometer and resistance survey were also undertaken within Abbey Green.

On the whole the background level of magnetic response across the site is perhaps lower than one might expect on such a site. This is perhaps an indicator of how thoroughly the site was 'cleared' in the 1800s. The resistance and the GPR data are dominated by responses from the surface markers used to illustrate the original layout of the Abbey.

The gradiometer data is dominated by areas of magnetic disturbance generated by ferrous material within, and adjacent to, the site. Several modern services were also noted.

Within the resistance and GPR data several coherent anomalies have been detected which suggest elements of structural remains or surfaces surviving *in situ*. However, later occupation within the area and exaction and consolidation of the site makes interpretation cautious. Indeed, anomalies thought to be associated with later occupation within the area have been detected. Numerous drains have also been identified.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES

### Denside Farmsteading, Arbroath

#### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 61332 44826 A historic building survey was undertaken, 25 September 2018, of the steading prior to its demolition and the construction of new houses. There has been a settlement at Denside since the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, although it is first shown in detail on a map from 1862. A courtyard steading, a cart shed, two barns and a small bothy were originally constructed together with a farmhouse. The steading was then expanded, in two more phases, to include an additional barn and enclosure of the courtyard to create a cow byre. More modern alterations included the addition of concrete and brick pillars to the cow byre, and widening of former cart openings.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### Little Cairnie Hospital, Forfar Road, Arbroath

#### *Standing building recording*

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 62742 41933 A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out, 17 January 2018, prior to conversion of this hospital administration block to housing. The building was originally constructed around 1901 as a hospital (infectious diseases). It was later converted for use with geriatric patients and a number of extensions were recently added. The building was constructed of sandstone with large reception rooms on the ground and first floors.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Chamberlain Bell Developments

## Barry

### Barry Buddon WW1 War Training Trenches

#### Evaluation

**Christopher Swales – Wessex Archaeology (Scotland)**

NO 54796 32758 A programme of trial trenching was carried out, 20–31 August 2018, on land at the Barry Buddon Training Centre. The four trenches targeted sections of a trench network surviving as upstanding earthworks, and investigated in 2017.

The trenches ranged in depth from 0.3m below the current ground surface in trench one to more than 1.5m in trenches two and four. They contained evidence of surviving trench furniture in the form of remains of sandbags, timber and wire revetments, and discarded barbed wire in the base of trench three. The trenches demonstrated a range of military trench construction techniques, including the use of breastwork style parapets and paradoses only previously recorded in the UK on this site in 2017.

**Archive: Montrose Museum**

**Funder: Landmarc Support Services Ltd**

## Brechin

### Damacre Primary School, Brechin

#### Standing building recording

**Roslyn Bradley – Angus Council**

NO 60023 60069 A Level 1 standing building survey was undertaken, 23 January – 14 February 2018, of this late 19<sup>th</sup>-century school.

**Archive: NRHE. Report: Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service**

**Funder: Angus Council**

### Killievair Standing Stone, Barrelwell Smithy, Brechin

#### Excavation

**Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NO 5621 6090 Killievair Standing Stone is a scheduled monument (SM 123) of uncertain date which stands in an arable field close to Brechin. The stone slumped in 1991 and completely fell over in 2018. A trench measuring 2 x 2m and centred on the socket was excavated in October 2018. A linear ditch was identified beneath the stone, and fully excavated. A combination of the slow collapse of the stone and long term bioturbation had blurred any horizons which may have illuminated the relationship between the stone and the ditch. As such, the results of the excavation were inconclusive. No further archaeological features were identified. Following the excavation, the stone was placed back in its socket.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Angus HER**

**Funder: Historic Environment Scotland**

## Carmyllie

### Letham

#### Metal detector find

**John Johnston – ANGUSalve Museums**

NO 55 45 An incomplete copper alloy flat axehead with a broad splayed cutting edge, curved sides and a thin lenticular section. It has broken unevenly across the middle of the body in antiquity and there are no sign of flanges. The break is rounded and worn, which could be post-depositional or suggestive that it continued in circulation after breakage. The original surface has corroded leaving a rough green surface patina. The cutting edge shows some signs of plastic deformation (eg bowing and dents) which could be use related. The axehead is of type Migdale and dates to the Migdale metalworking phase of the Early Bronze

Age (c2100–1950 BC).Maximum surviving length 70.8mm; cutting edge width 74.7mm; weight 179.67g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 27.18) allocated to ANGUSalve Museums, Meffan Museum (F2018.67)**

**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums**

## Craig

### Dunninald Stables, Montrose

#### Standing building recording

**Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 70508 54264 A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out, 14 December 2017, prior to the conversion of farmsteadings to housing. The steadings may have been originally constructed in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (possibly during the building phase in 1823–4, when the castle was rebuilt for Peter Arkley) the steadings were redesigned. There is a doocot in the centre of the internal courtyard.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**



*Doocot S façade with sandstone apertures to access bird roosts; facing N*

## Usan

#### Metal detector find

**John Johnston – ANGUSalve Museums**

NO 72 54 An assemblage of artefacts from the same findspot as previous cases. Like these earlier finds, almost all the artefacts are of 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup>-century date. These include both buttons and buckles, as well as the pommel from an imported Dutch knife of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date and a hooked dress tag of the same date. The latter are highly unusual in Scotland.

Objects such as spindle whorls suggest a domestic origin for the material, and fragments of bronze cooking vessels seemed to signify that the nature of the material is dumping of domestic refuse.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.173.17) allocated to ANGUSalve Museums, Montrose Museum Collection, (M2018.19)**

**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums**

## Usan

#### Metal detector find

**John Johnston – ANGUSalve Museums**

NO 72 54 Two finds of 16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>-century date: these can be compared to other finds from the same area, which previously included a sword belt fitting and are markedly high status, as opposed to the more general domestic nature of the other finds.

Silver lace chape made from sheet silver with the tip a separate rod of silver which has been shaped to form a knop. The chape has a central band and two diametrical holes at the top where it would be attached to the lace itself. Lace chapes of this sort (or aglets) were used on clothing of the period and they are a rare survival, particularly in silver.

Sword belt fastener; these can be seen in contemporary portraits and were used with the increasingly long blades of the period.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.171/17) allocated to ANGUSalve Museums, Montrose Museum (M2018.18)**

**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums**



*Dress Accessory – Strap Mount, Usan © ANGUSalve museums*

## Dun

### House of Dun Stables

#### Standing building recording

**Diana Sproat and Gemma Hudson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 67005 59864 A measured and historic building survey were undertaken, 27 November – 1 December 2017, of the Stable Block at the House of Dun. The estate dates back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, with a tower-house constructed at that time. The tower-house was demolished in 1723 and a new house and stables were constructed in 1743 to a design by the renowned architect, William Adam. Largely unchanged in design and layout since its construction, the stables underwent a few changes in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including the raising of the E side of the N wing and possibly some alterations to the internal partition walls of the S wing. The house was renovated in the 1980s by the NTS, including the addition of a café, kitchen and shop, together with two holiday flats above in the W range of the stables. Beam slots in the outer walls of the N and S wings also indicate earlier roof structures in some of the rooms; the roofs here are now all machine-cut pine roofs, possibly part of the NTS's conversion in the 1980s.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: National Trust for Scotland**

## Edzell

### Mains of Edzell

#### Evaluation

**Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NO 59132 69118 A 7% evaluation was carried out on 13 June

2018 on land due E of Mains of Edzell in advance of the construction of a new access road and agricultural buildings/extensions. No archaeological finds or features were noted.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

## Forfar

### Forfar

#### Metal detector find

**Matthew G Knight – National Museums Scotland**

NO 45 47 A complete copper alloy flat axehead was found while metal detecting near Forfar. The axehead has a slender butt and a broad curved cutting edge. The side profile is lenticular and the butt is rounded. There are patches of olive green patina preserving the original surface but otherwise it has delaminated leaving a pitted green corroded surface. The cutting edge is worn and asymmetrical which could be use-related. It is uncertain if the axehead originally had flanges, but if it did they would have been very low. The axehead falls within Type Migdale and dates to the Migdale metalworking phase of the Early Bronze Age (c2100–1950 BC). Length 98.7mm; cutting edge width 57.4mm; butt width 20.4mm; weight 155.27g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.026.18) allocated to ANGUSalve Museums, Meffan Museum Collection, Forfar (F2018.66)**

**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums**



*Flat Axehead, Forfar © ANGUSalve Museums*

## Glenisla

### Auchenchapel

#### Field visit

**George Logan**

NO 19740 65590 A number of visits were undertaken, 9 February 2014 – 25 July 2018, to an area of c100.42 acres (40.64ha). The ground is currently used as rough grazing and Auchenchapel (Canmore ID 29258) lies within the SE corner of the area. The land slopes down from an estate track (the Catevan trail route) to the N, a dry stone wall and commercial forest marks its E boundary, Auchentaple Loch marks its S boundary, and woodland and the ridge line of The Knaps lies to the W. Features are described from N to S.

NO 19685 65666 (centred on) Boundary wall – A clear line of large evenly spaced stone footings run N/S. Other possible boundary wall footings were seen in the immediate area.



*Auchenchapel 6, fank/sheep pen from N (NO 19545 65421). © George Logan*



*Auchenchapel 9, fank/sheep pen from S (NO 19545 65421). © George Logan*

NO 19740 65590 Hut circle – The circle has an external diameter of 12.8m and an internal diameter of 8.5m, several large stones form part its external circumference and there is an entrance to SE.

NO 19706 65496 Shieling hut with angular enclosure – The site commands good visibility over the main grazing area and is sheltered from the W. The enclosure, which measures 22.06 x 14.70m, is higher on the W long side and this side has a clearer wall structure than the lower E long side, which has a shallower profile and is slightly more diffuse. There is a possible entrance on the NE corner. The enclosure narrows/curves and almost aligns with the W gable of the shieling hut that lies adjacent to the S. The hut is aligned W/E and measures 9.2 x 5.4m (externally) and 5.3 x 1.8m (internally).

NO 20160 65431 (footings centred on) Boundary wall – The footings of a boundary wall extend SE beyond another contemporary boundary wall.

NO 19545 65421 Fank/sheep pen – A rectangular fank with mostly collapsed walls straddles a gully on The Knaps. The N side rises steeply to the N. The lower main area contains two small rectangular pens(?). These straddle the main E wall. There are entrances on both the W and E sides.

NO 19615 65405 (footings centred on) Boundary wall – A line of stones follows a contour along the side of The Knaps.

NO 19604 65387 Small angular feature; cup mark – A feature of unknown function lies along a line of stone footings (boundary wall) that follows a contour of The Knaps. This loosely constructed feature is c2.4m long and 1.5m deep and is open on its long E side, in the manner of a recess. There is a single cup mark, 55mm in diameter, on

one of the stones at the back of the feature.

NO 19517 65325 Fank/sheep pen – A rectangular fank with considerably collapsed walls. The main area contains two small rectangular enclosures of unknown function.

NO 19483 65298 Enclosure – Turf and heather cover the walling of an angular enclosure near the base of the crags that form part of The Knaps. The N/S aligned enclosure is divided into large and small areas, with the smaller section to the N. Overall it measures 12.6 x 4.1m and the larger area is 8.7m long.

NO 19866 65262 Clearance cairn(?) – A large clearance cairn or stockpile of stones. No other clearance cairns were noted. The moss and lichen coverage indicate that the cairn may have been in existence and undisturbed for some time.

NO 19954 65249 (centred on) Clearance cairn – An area of several clearance cairns.

NO 19469 65257 Shielling (?) hut – A possible shieling hut, aligned NW/SE and covered in heather was identified on aerial photographs.

NO 19425 65256 Fold – A rudimentary fold was located at the base of a crag (The Knaps). The slope and face of the crag formed the W side of the fold. The curved wall of the fold has mostly collapsed.

NO 19989 65250 (centred on) Boundary wall – A broad boundary wall line showing footings and collapse. Running NW/SW.

NO 19939 65249 Circular feature – A circular feature of unknown function with an external diameter of c4m. A large flat stone lies across and into a central hollow.

NO 19715 65234 Circular feature – A circular feature of unknown function with a diameter of c2.05m located on a slight mound. There was a clearly arranged semi-circle of stones along its circumference, with a flat stone in the centre of the feature.

NO 19959 65232 (centred on) Boundary wall – The footings of a boundary wall were noted running NW/SE.

NO 19815 65151 Hut circle, boundary wall – The much

reduced wall of a hut circle, with an arc of stones forming a section of the inner circumference and a clear platform area. A small section of wall footings goes NW from the circle to the nearby burn. Visible on aerial imagery.

### **Badandun Hill, Glen Isla**

#### **Field visit**

**George Logan**

A number of sites were recorded during field visits on 26 May, 7 July and 18 July 2018. The sites were located in an area of heather and muirburn at an elevation of 432m and overlook an area of heather and rough grazing.

NO 20636 65731 A hut circle measuring 11.6m externally and 7.6m internally with an entrance on its SE side.

NO 20660 65762 An oval-shaped fold (possible enclosure) was recorded in a natural gully. The feature is 8.8m wide by 14.0m long with a narrow 0.4m wide well defined entrance, formed by two large angular stones, on its N end.

NO 20624 65668 A shieling hut (possible shepherd's hut or associated with nearby quarry) measuring 8.9 x 5.0m externally and 6.7 x 2.7m internally, with no clear entrance. Stone footings mark an interior dividing wall (across width).

NO 20619 65638 A hut circle was initially identified from aerial imagery then verified during a field visit. It was obscured by dense heather cover but had a lush grassy area by an entrance on its SE side. A number of walls and other possible features were also noted at this location.

NO 20637 65646 A possible shieling hut (heather covered).

### **Craighead, Glen Isla**

#### **Field visit**

**George Logan**

NO 20961 64201 A field visit on 11 August 2018 recorded a hut circle to the N of Craighead Farmstead (NO 21050 63649)



*Badandun Hill Site 2b, fold from S. © George Logan/Scottish-Photography 2018*

on a gentle slope, with clear views of the surrounding land. It is slightly sheltered from the N and a large erratic boulder lies to the S. The circle has a well-defined circular mound/wall with a depressed central area. There are clear encircling stones (footings) on both the outer edge (within soil spread) and inner face of the circular mound. The mound is higher to the upslope N side and it has an entrance on its SE side. It has a diameter of 18.6m (exterior) and 9.0m (interior). The mean width of the mound/wall is 2.5m.

### Kirkton Burn, Glen Isla

#### Field visit

#### George Logan

A field visit on 25 August 2018 recorded a series of hut circles c467m NE of Kirkton Burn (Canmore ID: 350147) at an elevation of 384m on a gentle SE-facing slope of Lindalla Hill. All of the hut circles have been built-up from the sloping hillside to a flat platform with varying amounts of small stones.

NO 21199 62036 A hut circle measuring 17.8m externally and 9.6m internally with an entrance SE. The interior has a rectangular possible hearth or work area, c1.5 x 1.0m, indicated by small flat protruding upright stones forming a kerb on two sides, with the other sides showing similar but disturbed stones.

NO 21386 61927 A hut circle with a c5.3m diameter. It has a sunken interior and considerable numbers of stones have been piled to level it. A small rectangle enclosure(?) abuts it the NW. A small, possibly worked, boulder lies at the base of the circle on the S.

NO 21393 61991 (centred on) Field clearance cairns.

NO 21428 61872 Hut circle, measuring c9.8m in diameter.

NO 21480 61746 Hut circle, measuring 9.1m in diameter externally and 3.5m internally.

NO 21465 61935 (centred on) Enclosure wall footings aligned SW/NE. A possible hut circle is shown on aerial photographs adjacent to the wall.

NO 21524 61805 A possible hut circle is shown on aerial photographs.

### Inverarity

#### Fotheringham Estate, Inverarity

#### Excavation

#### Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 46009 43965 An excavation was undertaken, 29 August 2018, of an area where human remains had been recovered. The findspot was photographed, recorded and surveyed. The immediate vicinity (50 x 50m centred on the findspot) was visually inspected and photographed. Additional human remains were recovered and appropriately lifted and bagged.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Historic Environment Scotland

### Holemill, Whigstreet

#### Standing building recording

#### Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd

NO 48223 43670 A Level 1 standing building survey was undertaken, 14 September 2018, of a ruined cornmill in advance of its conversion to a house. The roofless mill building incorporated a 1723 date stone. A full photographic and written record, including annotated plan and elevation drawings were produced. The mill fabric and form were entirely consistent with an 18<sup>th</sup>-century construction date, although manuscript evidence indicates a mill stood on or near the site as early as 1517.

Archive: HES (intended)

Funder: Private individuals

### Inverkeilor

#### Boysack Steading, Friockheim

#### Standing building recording

#### Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 62488 49145 A historic building survey was undertaken, 27 July 2017, in advance of the conversion of the mill steading to a modern house. The mill steading forms part of a wider complex of buildings consisting of a mill to the SW and the present mill house to the W. A settlement is known to have existed in the late medieval period at Boysack, although the present building probably dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The steading has been greatly altered, with large modifications such as the heightening of the building, the insertion of new doorways and the blocking of other openings. Breeze blocking had been used to block some of the main cart openings.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Private individual

### Corbie Knowe, Inverkeilor

#### Watching brief

#### Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd

NO 69198 48870 A watching brief was conducted, 25 September 2018, during the machine excavation of the footprint of a new beach hut. The excavations dug through natural beach sand and recent made ground. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Private individuals

### Kingoldrum

#### Kingoldrum Parish Church, Kirriemuir

#### Standing building recording

#### Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology

NO 33421 55041 A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out, 13 November 2017, during the conversion of the church to form a caretaker's house. The interior of the church has been redeveloped but the exterior is unchanged. The church was originally built in 1840 and porches added prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map, A boiler house was then added to the E end prior to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: Clag Ltd

### Kirriemuir

#### Fletcherfield Farm

#### Watching brief

#### David Bowler – Alder Archaeology

NO 4043 5227 A watching brief was undertaken, 14–15 March 2018, during topsoil stripping associated with the construction of an agricultural storage shed. Two crop mark monuments: a souterrain at NO 405 522 (NO45SW 11), and an enclosure at NO 4052 5218 (NO45SW 15) are in the same field as the development, directly to the SE of the new shed. The enclosure may be a prehistoric settlement or a Neolithic henge, and is a scheduled monument (SM5911).

None of these monuments was found on the present site. The only features were modern field drains and water pipe trenches, cut into the natural sand. However, the packing fill around a modern plastic field drain contained a quartzite lithic point, apparently prehistoric, but imported to the site from a quarry elsewhere.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Private individual

**Kirriemuir*****Metal detector find*****John Johnston – ANGUSalve Museums**

NO 39 51 Copper alloy annular brooch, cast in one piece with pin still attached. The shoulders of the brooch are unusual and appear to be highly simplified and stylized animal heads. These can be paralleled by far more elaborate examples which show the pin being grasped by animal heads, though these more elaborate types are unusual in Scotland. Although corroded, the pin has a bar running across the top, a feature that can be paralleled on examples from hoards buried. Dating to c1300 and measuring 23mm in diameter with a pin length of 22mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.156/17) allocated to ANGUSalve Museums, Kirriemuir Museum Collection, (K2018.381)**

**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums**



*Medieval brooch, Kirriemuir © ANGUSalve Museums*

**Lethnot and Navar****Mill of Lethnot, Edzell*****Standing building recording*****Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology**

*The IS 72 date stone, Mill of Lethnot*

NO 5399 6879 A Level 2 standing building survey was carried out, 10 April 2018, on a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century corn mill prior to its conversion to a house. The mill was refurbished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and later converted for animal use. The mill has date and initial stones IY/17 and IS/72 in red sandstone ashlar. The SE gable, which was the location of the overshot wheel, is also of ashlar sandstone and there are incisions where the wheel was sited.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

**Lundie****Neuk Farmsteading, Lundie*****Standing building recording*****Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 30736 38428 A historic building survey was undertaken, 8 May 2017, in advance of development. The farmsteading consists of four main barns (A–D) with two large modern additional barns to the rear (N). Dating back to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the stone-built barns consist of a former bothy and cart shed to the W side, a former threshing mill (with wheel pit) to the N and former animal pens and byres to the E. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century another small linear barn was added between the barns to the E side to create a four-bay enclosed series of byres. There is a large farmhouse to the NW of the steading which is outside the development area.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Newtyle Property Company**

**Maryton****Montrose*****Metal detector find*****John Johnston – ANGUSalve Museums**

NO 661 557 Papal bulla consisting of half the complete object, the bulla broken down the central channel that contained the wires which held it to the document. Bulla were effectively items of ecclesiastical bureaucracy, attached to a document issued by the Holy See as a form of authentication in the same manner as a wax seal to a charter. They are found in grave contexts, presumably reflecting a practice of burial with a papal indulgence. They are also often found as stray finds in the ploughzone, and raise the question of why they were separated from documents. Several such finds have clearly been modified as amulets which suggest such items were valued for a secondary religious significance. This example is likely to have been issued by Alexander IV who was Pope from 1254 to 1261. It measures 35.5 x 4mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.13.17) allocated to ANGUSalve**

**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums**

**Montrose****Brechin Road, Montrose*****Evaluation*****John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services**

NO 70660 59400 A 7% evaluation was undertaken, 26 September – 26 October 2018, in advance of a residential development on land to the N of Brechin Road. At total of 90 trenches, covering 12160m<sup>2</sup>, were machine excavated across the area. The vestigial remnants of rig and furrow were recorded within the central part of the evaluation area.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Campion Homes Ltd**

**Mill Road, Montrose****Watching brief****John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NO 71289 57692 A watching brief was undertaken, 21–22 June 2018, during the excavation of a trench for a new switch room to be connected to an adjacent electricity sub-station at Mill Road. A 6 x 16m trench was dug through 0.5–1.0m of modern materials and up to 1m of brown sand onto yellow beach sand at a depth of 1.6m. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered but in 1997 medieval finds were retrieved from similar brown sand a short distance to the N of this site (DES 1997, 16).

**Archive and report: NRHE****Funder: SSEN****Spine Road, Montrose****Standing building recording and watching brief****Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NO 7147 5727 (centred on) A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 22 September 2017 – 27 February 2018. Five empty standing buildings, consisting of a house, two warehouses, an office and a garage, were surveyed in advance of their demolition and construction of a road. The dwelling, warehouses and garage were found to contain substantial 19<sup>th</sup>-century elements, while the office was modern. A Level 1 survey was conducted and a written and photographic record of all main elevations and significant architectural features produced. This included the creation of annotated plans and elevation drawings with details of construction phasing.

Following the demolition of four vacated standing buildings and alterations to a fifth, a watching brief was maintained during ground reduction work associated with the construction of the road. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Angus Council****Oathlaw****Oathlaw****Metal detector find****John Johnston – ANGUSalve Museums***Medieval strap fitting and pin, Oathlaw © ANGUSalve Museums*

NO 45 54 A fitting from a medieval hunting leash, comprising a swiveling loop that would have been attached via a strap to either the huntsman or dog. When complete the fitting would have comprised two identical loops attached to a central body. This style can be dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> century

and it measures 22 x 23mm.

Additional finds were a 65mm long copper alloy dress pin with a flat diamond shaped head, possibly 12<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> century; and a substantial cast copper alloy object (19 x 28mm), now broken. This appears to be partially melted although some details remain.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.181.16) allocated to ANGUSalve Museums; Meffan Museum Collection, Forfar, (F2018.64)**

**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums****Rescobie****Letham ROC Observation Post****Standing building recording****Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 52706 49861 A historic building survey was undertaken on 2 May 2017. The Letham ROC Observation Post is a below-ground bunker, constructed in 1959 and one of over 1500 constructed during the Cold War in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Decommissioned in 1991, it consists of an underground observation room and toilet with an above-ground access hatch and two ventilation shafts and a bomb power indicator. All the bunkers were constructed in brick and concrete to an identical style, with the same fittings installed, designed to house three ROC personnel (on rotation) at any one time. The Ministry of Defence removed any vital equipment after decommissioning, but basic fixtures and fittings, such as doors, electrical wiring and a desk, cupboard and battery box, remain.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: David Wren Architecture****Stracathro****Edzell****Metal detector find****John Johnston – ANGUSalve Museums***Medieval heraldic mount, Edzell © ANGUSalve Museums*

NO 58 68 Medieval heraldic mount with a central heart-shaped shield set within a surrounding border. The border has four suspension holes and is decorated with gilt and blue enamel with vegetal decoration engraved on the gilding. The

central device is a shield of white enamel, set within a red border and with a central bar ('fess' in heraldic terms) of blue enamel in three separate bars. Close examination indicates that the gilt metal would have run into the shield, dividing the blue enamel bars from each other and running between the white shield and the red border. In this respect (and in general appearance) this artefact bears some resemblance to the ornate quasi heraldry often used as decoration on Limoges enamel items. While it may be natural to suppose it functioned as a harness mount, it could equally likely have come from a casket or similar item. It measures 32.3 x 25 x 3.5mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.125/17) allocated to ANGUSalve Museums; Brechin Town House Museum Collection, Brechin**  
**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums**

## Tannadice

### Mill of Tannadice, Tannadice

#### *Standing building recording*

#### *Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology*

NO 47388 58206 A Level 1 standing building survey was carried out on 8 November 2017 prior to the conversion of this former mill building. At least three main phases of building were recorded, as well as small additions. The mill was probably originally constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although Pont's late 16<sup>th</sup>-century map shows a mill which might have been in this location.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

### Tannadice

#### *Metal detector find*

**John Johnston – ANGUSalve Museums**



*Harness pendant mount, Tannadice © ANGUSalve Museums*

NO 48 57 A cast copper alloy cruciform mount (now distorted) comprising an equal-armed cross with the arms of the cross terminating in substantial spherical knops. The cross retains traces of heavy tinning, intended to make it resemble silver when complete. One cross arm terminates in a lug or flange that has been hammered over by hand, and which must have been used to attach the cross to a larger piece of equine furniture.

Artefacts like this are comparably rare when compared to harness pendants; the latter seem most likely to fall from harness, whereas mounts like this would have mainly functioned as terret pieces, mounted on the head of the horse. Harness pendants of this same design are not uncommon and mounts like this were used presumably to ensure a matching

set of ornaments. Dating to c1300 and measuring 33 x 35mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT.183/13) and allocated to ANGUSalve Museums; Meffan Museum Collection, Forfar (F2018. 65)**

**Funder: ANGUSalve Museums**

## ARGYLL AND BUTE

### Ardchattan and Muckairn

#### Barcaldine

##### *Evaluation*

##### *Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology*

NM 95955 41424 An 8% evaluation was undertaken, 13–17 August 2018, in advance of a residential development. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Neil McGougan Ltd**

#### Highfields

##### *Watching brief*

##### *Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology*

NM 90138 39322 A watching brief was undertaken, 12–13 December 2017, during topsoil removal in advance of construction of a camping site and service buildings. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Tralee Bay Holidays**

#### Loch Etive

##### *Walkover survey*

##### *John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology*

NN 01290 32490 to NN 07950 37280 A walkover survey was conducted, 26–29 March 2018, along the E side of Loch Etive, between Balure, as far as the mouth of Glen Kinglass, in advance of the replacement of an 11kv overhead power line with a 33kv one. A number of previously unrecorded sites were identified.

At NN 02239 32532, on a slightly elevated platform, is an arc of six large boulders, perhaps the remains of an enclosure which would have measured c15m in diameter.

At NN 05228 33941, cut into a gentle slope, is a level, circular platform. Although it resembles the many charcoal-burning stances associated with the nearby Glenkinglass and Bonawe Furnaces, there was no evidence of charcoal at this site and it was perhaps the setting for a prehistoric dwelling.

At NN 05607 34239 is a small mound, clearly man-made, into which is cut a rectangular feature, possibly a store or a small silo of indeterminate age.

**Archive and report: NRHE**

**Funder: SSEN**

### Arrochar

#### Island Eillich, Loch Lomond

##### *Excavation*

##### *Heather James – Calluna Archaeology*

NN 32180 15790 An excavation of one of two ruined rectangular structures identified during an earlier walkover survey took place, 3 September – 14 October 2018, on an island identified as Island Eillich on Roy's Military map of Scotland.

Structure 1 was aligned NW/SE and the dry stone walls had been topped with turves that have now collapsed. There was a single doorway towards the southern end of the E wall. Recovered pottery dated to the 14–16<sup>th</sup> centuries, suggesting



Medieval building on Island Eillich. © Mitchell Fotheringham

that the building was occupied in the medieval period. An informal patch of ash in the centre of the building possibly marks an informal hearth. Other finds included roof slates, nails and flints (possibly fire-flints). Post-abandonment deposits contained two pieces of clay pipe and modern glass. Numerous worked quartz pieces were retrieved from the deposits within and in the vicinity of the structure, probably residual from a prehistoric site, perhaps introduced with the turves. There were also a small number of white quartz pebbles.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended).

**Report:** Calluna Archaeology (intended)

**Funder:** Clan Macfarlane Worldwide

## Campbeltown

### Glencraigs Farm

#### *Watching brief*

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NR 69611 22984 A watching brief was carried out, October 2018, in advance of the construction of a wood store and associated hard-standing. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Cardross

### Sawmillfield, Helensburgh

#### *Evaluation*

**Nieves Ruiz-Nieto and Maureen Kilpatrick – GUARD**

**Archaeology Ltd**

NS 3188 8110 (centred on) An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 16–24 October 2017, in advance of development. A total of 50 trenches, 49 (50 x 2m) and 1 (7.5 x 2m) were excavated, covering 4915m<sup>2</sup>. Prehistoric remains and artefacts were discovered in eight of the 50 trenches

including one intact inverted cremation urn. The evidence is suggestive of prehistoric settlement and funerary activity of probable Bronze Age date.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** CALA Homes (West)

## Coll

### Hyne, Isle of Coll

#### *Survey, building recording and evaluation*

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 20248 54363 (centred on) A walkover survey, Level 1 building recording and an evaluation were carried out, 5–6 April 2018, in advance of the construction of a new house. The walkover survey across the entire property recorded a range of sites (listed below). Level 1 building recording was carried out on a stone barn, which had been extensively rebuilt and modified. The machine evaluation revealed the survival of a stone wall, which was probably part of an enclosure attached to the barn.

NM 20258 54338 (S1) A low square platform, base of former structure as shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NM 20220 54366 (S2) A low stone wall, part of enclosure as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NM 20384 54455 (S3) Plane – A few pieces of metal are all that are visible of the wreckage of a Hawker Hurricane, which was attached to 516 Squadron, 26 Group Bomber Command, then operating out of RAF Connel near Oban. This aircraft was flown by Warrant Officer JE Stephen (RAF) aged 24. Sadly, the pilot failed to reach Oban following a training exercise in 1944. His wrecked aircraft was discovered three days later at Hyne on the Isle of Coll. A plaque was unveiled, 18 August 2008, close to the site of the crash. This plaque, which had fallen, is in the possession of the landowners.

NM 20143 54181 (S4) Pier – Natural low rock cliff utilised as a pier with modified natural slip, c25m long, outer edge lined with stone. Metal rings etc in cliff to tie boats to.

NM 20145 54148 (S5) – Five near circular cups in the upper rock surface above the natural pier. Purported to be bait holes, but probably natural features, which may have been used to grind bait, very unlikely to be the result of bait preparation. The largest is 140 x 160mm by 70mm deep.

NM 20009 54168 (S6) Boat noust – Narrow clearing on beach used to allow the hauling out of boats.

NM 20000 54272 (S7) Structure A – Dry stone structure, rectangular 8 x 5m. S-facing entrance. Wall 0.8m wide and 1.2m high, level with no gables. Linked to a low dry stone enclosure wall, which runs up to a natural cliff-like outcrop of bedrock.

NM 19999 54185 (S8) Structure B – Rectangular structure, 10 x 5m, boulder built. 2m high wall. W end only 0.3m high. Clearance cairn also on W side.

NM 19958 54170 (S9) Structure C – Linked set of structures, main structure with later additions. Rectangular dry stone wall, 2m high. Structures (a-d) measured c5 x 7m, c10 x 6m, c4 x 6m, c2 x 3m. Low stone enclosure on N side.

NM 19939 54161 (S10) Structure D – 12 x 6m rectangular structure. Dry stone wall, no gables. Enclosure on N side. Later internal division.

NM 19945 54153 (S11) Structure E – 5 x 10m with twinning pen in S corner. 2m high walls. Stone wall enclosure on W side, with wall then leading off to SW.

NM 19961 54147 (S12) Structure F – 2 x 5m dry stone structure.

NM 19829 54184 (S13) Walls – Lines of boulders, 0.5m high x one boulder wide.

NM 19848 54186 (S14) Field boundary and enclosure on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NM 19862 54187 (S15) Low clearance cairn.

NM 19774 54212 (S16) Earthen and stone field boundary.

NM 19902 54213 (S17) Low clearance cairn.

NM 19950 54233 (S18) N/S field boundary linked to settlement, low stone wall on map.

NM 20004 54221 (S19) Clearance cairn against bedrock outcrop.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Private individuals**

### **Sorisdale, Isle of Coll**

#### ***Standing building recording and watching brief***

**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NM 27160 63200 A programme of work was undertaken, 14–15 May 2018, prior to and during the removal of a barn and house, in advance of construction of a new house. The standing building survey established that the two buildings date from the mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The barn may have originally been a winnowing barn and latterly had an entrance blocked, and either continued as a barn or became a store. There were no indications that the former dwelling had any other use.

**Archive: NRHE and WoSAS**

**Funder: Private individual**

### **Colonsay and Oronsay**

#### **Cnoc nan Gall, Colonsay**

##### ***Excavation***

**Stuart Wilson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NR 3587 9341 A programme of excavation was undertaken, 23–26 October 2018, following the discovery of a set of human remains. The remains were located on the burial mound known as Cnoc nan Gall and consisted of two separate sets of disarticulated human remains, dispersed from their original deposit due to rabbit burrowing. No further remains were discovered. A topographical survey of the area recorded the

exact location of the remains and data to allow an assessment of the erosion that has occurred in the ten years since the last archaeological work.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Historic Environment Scotland**

### **Colonsay**

#### ***Watching brief***

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NR 36443 95212 A watching brief was undertaken, 10–11 April 2018, on topsoil removal in advance of the construction of a house. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Funder: Private individuals**

### **Dunoon and Kilmun**

#### **Eas Cromain, Corarsik Glen**

##### ***Survey***

**David Dorren and Nina Henry**

NS 12160 84315 This site is at an altitude of c115m on the S side of the deep Corarsik Glen below the narrow rocky ridge of Dun Luchach, in woodland c100m S of the forestry road by the Eas Cromain Burn. The Eas Cromain runs S to N alongside a parallel small burn c40m to the E of it. It turns sharply ENE for c40m before joining the second burn and the site is on the N side of this section of the river. Beyond the confluence the combined burn continues N under the forestry track then down a steep bank to meet the main Corarsik River that runs through Corarsik Glen.



*Corarsik, the main structure from the south*

The site has two separate dry stone structures. The main structure is a ruined unroofed rectangular building with external dimensions of c6.4 x 4.3m and 0.5m wide walls. The longer walls are at an angle of 50°, roughly NE. The walls stand from c1m high up to c1.4m towards the SW end where the rear wall is built into rising ground up against a rocky outcrop c4m high. The front NE wall is straight for 5.3m, extending about 1m beyond the side SE wall. There are two gaps between this wall and the main structure 0.85m and 1.3m wide at the N and S ends respectively. The N gap is flanked opposite the NE wall by an upright thin flat stone. At the S gap, up against the NE wall, is an upright flat L-shaped stone of similar size; with a small rectangular section absent from the top right. The front NE wall makes a 90° turn at its SE end curving 3.5m to the NE before turning SE in a curve c4m long. Beyond the front wall the ground drops off. There is much tumbled stone by the front wall and along the curved section, which terminates c8m from the burn. At the S corner of the rear wall, as well as tumble, there is a short stretch of walling extending the side wall up the slope.

The second structure is a straight dry stone wall that runs

for 17m in a 70° direction (approximately ENE) along the N edge of the burn. It stands from c1m high up to 1.4m at the ENE end. The WSW end terminates at the rock outcrop. On the S side of the wall is a sharp drop down to the burn.

The 19<sup>th</sup>-century OS 6" maps provide some clarification. The OS 6" map, Argyllshire Sheet CLXXIII, survey of 1865, shows two unroofed rectangular structures. The glen is referred to as Coire Athaich but in the 1898 revision it has become Corarsik. In the OS Name Book it is referred to as Coirassaig. The structures differ in the two maps, suggesting that a modification has taken place between the two surveys.

Both maps show a rectangular roughly E/W structure whose S wall lies along the N bank of the Eas Cromain where it runs to the ENE, just before the point at which it combines with the second small burn. On the 1865 map the second structure is a separate smaller rectangular structure a few metres NW of the larger one. This map has the annotation "Sheepfold". In the 1898 revision the annotation is absent, and the smaller structure is roughly circular and attached to the larger rectangular structure at its NW corner.

It is evident that the 17m straight wall found on the present site represents the surviving remains of the larger rectangular structure shown on the OS 6" maps. The other three walls are missing. The curved walling and tumble in the main structure also suggests modification and subsequent decay. This work was undertaken on 22 May 2018.

## Glenorchy and Inishail

### Kilchurn Castle

#### Geophysical survey

*Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*



*Resistance survey on Kilchurn Castle peninsula*

NN 13287 27626 A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken. 25 February – 1 March 2018, within and around Kilchurn Castle. An area of 0.5 ha within the castle and over the peninsula to the W of the castle was surveyed. A combination of gradiometer, resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were undertaken. Survey to the E and N of the castle was not possible due to a combination of boggy and frozen ground.

Resistance survey within the courtyard of the castle detected numerous anomalies suggesting possible structural remains. Additional anomalies were detected, which may have an archaeological origin, but could equally be due to more modern features such as paths. GPR within the courtyard did not produce particularly clear responses and this is thought to be due to the combination of shallow remains and shallow bedrock, although there is some

correlation with the resistance survey data.

Survey of the peninsula to the W of the castle did not identify any anomalies of a clearly archaeological origin. The gradiometer data is dominated by responses from modern debris, while the resistance data appears to be dominated by natural variations associated with shallow bedrock and changes in the loch shoreline.

**Archive: Rose Geophysical Consultants**

**Funder: CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES**

### Kilchurn Castle Environs

#### Historic woodland assessment

*Coralie Mills and Peter Quelch – Dendrochronicle for CFA*

#### Archaeology Ltd

NN 13287 27626 A walkover assessment was undertaken, February – March 2018, complemented by historic map and documentary research, of selected areas of the wooded landscape around Kilchurn Castle (PIC080), originally a property of the Earls of Breadalbane. The objective was to enhance the understanding of the properties relationship with the diverse wooded landscape around the N end of Loch Awe, including both economic and aesthetic aspects.

Four distinct areas were assessed: Kilchurn Castle and its peninsula; Portbeg and the oak woodlands at Kinachreachan; Ardtype historic township and environs; and The Pass of Brander oakwoods.

The wood on the castle peninsula is a semi-natural wet wood, dominated by willow, with the grown-out remnants of a hedge on its E side. Loch water levels are lower now than in the past, and the castle knoll would have been an island when it was in use. To the E of the castle at Portbeg, on the E loch shore, historically the castle's mains farm, there are several historic plantations with enclosing dykes, including an attractive loch-side beech knoll of probable 18<sup>th</sup>-century origin, and a number of old oak plantations. The latter are not on Roy's mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century map, but are on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS 6" map, and therefore originate in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. LiDAR survey by HES assisted in tracing the plantation dykes and other archaeological features in areas where they were hidden within dense modern conifer stands.

The Ardtype area, further S on the E shore, has many interesting veteran trees around the ruined settlement remains, to the E of the Old Military Road, including an ancient gean probably planted on the yard dyke of a now ruinous cottage. Nearby, just W of that old road, is a quite different enclosure in which massive old open-grown oaks, recently made visible by the felling of the modern conifers planted into them, indicate the possible location of the Earl's 17<sup>th</sup>-century park, mentioned in the estate records as being established at Ardtype then. Many of the oaks have massive fused multiple stems, indicative of graze-damaged coppice and are an important biocultural survival.

On the W side of the loch, close to the castle, there are extensive relict wood pastures, including a particularly diverse one on the steep slopes at Creag a' Chuil, where the ancient trees are interspersed with traces of settlement and possible charcoaling platforms. Among the tree types present are tree-form hazels, like the famous examples at Glen Finglas. A little further S, at Coille Leitire, above the railway line, there is extensive old oak coppice, with many more better-preserved charcoal platforms. These woods would have fed fuel to Bonawe and the other iron furnaces in the area in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The HWA evidence highlights the continued use and development of the estate's wooded landscape elements after the occupation of the castle ceases in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Angus HER**

**Funder: Historic Environment Scotland**

## Inveraray

### Maltlands

#### Walkover survey

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NN 07864 09180 (centred on) A walkover survey was undertaken, March 2018, in advance of the construction of a hydro-electric scheme. A total of seven features were recorded. All except S3 are shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (Sheet Argyllshire CXXIII.5 1892).

NN 08770 09965 (S1) A stone culvert associated with the mill lade. It runs under the current track.

NN 08640 09932 (S2) Dam – Large broad bank c1m high and 3m wide around former pond, and parallel to track.

NN 08393 09837 (S3) Track – Possible line of old road between Inveraray and Dalmally. Covered with modern material. Leads over bridge.

NN 08266 09520 (S4) Curvilinear enclosure bank, 1m high and 2m broad. Stone and earth. Has been planted on/over by at least two phases of forestry plantation.

NN 08190 09438 (S5) Large linear bank 1.5m high x 3m wide. Planted over and partially destroyed by previous forestry activities.

NN 08177 09425 (S6) Large linear bank 1.5m high x 3m wide, parallel to Site 5. Planted over and partially destroyed by previous forestry activities.

NN 07945 09223 (S7) Large linear bank 1.5m high x 3m wide.

Funder: Adrian Laycock Ltd

## Inverchaolain

### Creag na Cailliche, Loch Striven

#### Survey

#### David Dorren and Nina Henry

A single massive standing stone is in woodland at NS 09560 70692 c20m inland from the minor road that runs along the E shore of Loch Striven and c30m from the shore itself. Loch Striven is a sea loch that runs roughly N/S at the latitude of the stone, which is near the entrance to the loch at its S end. Across the loch to the W is a range of hills rising gently from Strone Point at the S end to the broad summit of Meallan Sidhein (449m, NS 06233 74484), the highest point visible from the standing stone.

The presence of the standing stone has been noted in Canmore (ID 40470), but it is not described. It is near the feature marked on OS maps as Creag na Cailliche which gives the Canmore site its name.

The OS Name Book entry for Creag na Cailliche refers to “a remarkable stone” located on the S end of the rocks on the Loch Striven shore, and “the subject of a superstitious tradition which bequeaths to the Craig its name, The Old Woman’s or Witch’s Craig”. In an additional note the stone is identified as a glacial boulder. It is marked on the 6" maps and on modern maps. We located the stone, a glacial erratic, on the rocks on the shore at NS 09521 70594. It is *not* the standing stone, which is not mentioned in the Name Book and is not marked on the OS 6" map Argyllshire CXCIV, surveyed 1864–5, or on the 1915 revision, or later OS maps.

The standing stone is c100m NNE of the Creag na Cailliche boulder. It is on the W edge of a slightly elevated grassy flat area with several large boulders nearby. It is c2.4m tall and 0.7–0.8m thick. There is a significant difference between the two opposite broad faces, which are in the NW and SE directions approximately. One face is fairly flat and points in the general direction of the summit of the hill across the loch, roughly NW. The opposite SE face is much more lumpy

and irregular. The NW flat face is narrow at the top, with a maximum width of 1.4m halfway down, narrowing to 1.2m at the base. The stone leans NW in the direction of the flat face at an angle of about 28° to the vertical, supported by a natural rock outcrop on the NW side at its base. This outcrop is 0.65m high, 1.8m wide across the front of the stone, and 0.2m wide in the NW direction. The SE side of the standing stone has a short narrow linear open cavity resembling an exposed drill hole, but its line is similar to quartz veins in the stone and it may be one that has been weathered out.

The orientation of the stone suggested a possible alignment to the setting point of the sun at the Summer Solstice (SS), around June 21, if that occurred on the opposite hilltop. The location of the setting point can be calculated, and that was done for the present epoch in advance of the 2018 solstice, since adverse weather might have prevented verification by direct observation. Moreover, if the stone is prehistoric, the setting point would have been different at an earlier epoch, as a result of the very slow change in the inclination of the Earth’s axis (the obliquity of the ecliptic), and the setting point for earlier epochs can also be calculated to determine the displacement from its present position.

The calculation is outlined here. The azimuth of setting of the sun (the angle measured clockwise from the N point) at any location is determined by two quantities: the latitude of the observing location and the declination of the sun, which is the angle of the sun above or below the celestial equator (the plane of the earth’s equator). The latitude of the stone obtained from the GPS measured position is 55°.89. At the Summer Solstice the sun’s declination is at its maximum, taken to be currently +23°.44. (the tilt of the Earth’s axis). It is then a standard and straightforward calculation of spherical trigonometry to obtain the azimuth of setting *on the horizon* at the Solstice. The result is 315°.2, or essentially NW. However, at the location of the stone the sun sets *on the hillside* across the loch, not on the horizon. Since we do not know *a priori* the height of the hill at the setting point the calculation of the setting point on the hillside is an estimate to within a few degrees. (Note that at the other extreme of the Sun’s declination, -23°.44 at the Winter Solstice, the setting point is 90° farther S, over the Isle of Bute.)

For a hill height of 450m, the height of Meallan Sidhein, and a distance of c5km (from the map), the azimuth of setting on the hilltop was calculated to be c308°, which is c8° to the S of the summit, or to its left, viewed from the stone. Lowering the height to 400m makes only a small change to the position, to c7° left of the summit.

If the stone is prehistoric, the obliquity of the ecliptic differed at that epoch from the present value of 23°.44. Taking 3,000 BC (in the Neolithic) as an example, a modern calculation has given the obliquity at that epoch as 24°. However, recalculation using this value for the maximum solar declination gives the azimuth of setting on the horizon as 316°.5, only a small shift of 1°.3 from the calculated value of 315°.2 for the present. At that epoch the setting point would still have been to the left of the summit, by c6°–7°.

Fortunately, a direct observation of the SS sunset on June 22, 2018 was possible. This was one day after the precise time of the SS, but the solar declination is at a standstill for a few days around the SS, so this is the solstitial observation. Its position was photographed and also marked on a previous photo. The sun was observed to set a few degrees to the left of the summit near a notch on the hillside formed by the nearer and lower hill Meallan Glaic (404m, NS 06685 73136), whose slope seen against the background hillside creates the notch. From the map, the angle between the notch and the hilltop is estimated to be c5°, so that the *observed* setting point is

c5° left of the summit, and there is thus rough agreement between observed and calculated positions. The sun does *not* set on the summit, nor would it have 5,000 years ago.

The stone is located at a point from which the Summer Solstice sunset is observed to occur nearer the notch rather than the hill summit and would have done so at a much earlier epoch. It raises the possibility that this location has been chosen because the notch is a more precise marker than the broader hilltop, the stone indicating the general direction of the solstitial setting. This work was undertaken on 24 April, 15 May, 22 June and 26 June 2018.



*The standing stone at Creag na Cailliche, Loch Striven*

## Creag na Cailliche, Loch Striven

### Survey

**Nina Henry and David Dorren**

Near NS 0958 7054, in a lightly wooded flat area a short distance from the Loch Striven shore road, and c150m SSE of the standing stone at NS 09560 70692, is a small squarish stone with a roughly carved inscription. The stone lies flat on the ground but is thicker at one end so that the top surface containing the inscription is at a shallow angle to the horizontal and faces westwards towards the loch. Its length from the upper to lower end is 0.51m and the width 0.44m. It is 0.15m thick at the front W end, increasing towards the rear. The inscription reads clearly "TERRY", and below that, more crudely carved, the dates "1961-79". The stone is at the head of a roughly rectangular area on its W side measuring c1.5 x 0.5m. It is disturbed ground that has different vegetation from its surroundings. It is clearly a small grave, possibly that of a pet dog. No other graves were noted in the vicinity. This work was undertaken on 26 June 2018.

## Kilbrandon and Kilchattan

### Clachandubh, Seil Island

#### Survey

**Stuart Farrell**

NM 7630 1670 The following were noted as part of Clachandubh Township (NM71NE 38) while on a visit to Kilbrandon Graveyard (NM71NE 2) on 26 April 2018.

NM 76300 16658 Building and enclosure.

NM 76311 16678 Building.

NM 76372 16704 L-shaped building.

Archive: NRHE

### Luìng

#### Survey

**Stuart Farrell**

NM 7445 1090 A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken, 25-27 April 2018, for a number of areas of proposed woodland on the Island of Luìng. Work revealed

the following previously unrecorded sites:

NM 74942 14221 Building.

NM 74795 13495 (centred on) Rig and furrow.

NM 74821 13505 (centred on) Rig and furrow.

NM 7460 1357 Enclosure (possible).

NM 73840 08560 Building.

NM 74815 07860 Boat noost.

NM 74560 07829 Farmstead.

NM 7455 1298 (centred on) Rig and furrow.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: SAC Consulting

## Kilcalmonell

### Bruce Hill, Tarbert

#### Excavation

**Roddy Regan – Kilmartin Museum**

NR 86606 68561 The structure uncovered during this small community excavation, 30 June – 2 July 2018, is probably the remains of one of the buildings shown on an Admiralty map of East Loch Tarbert dating to 1847. The structure probably having gone out of use prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS survey of 1865 where it is absent. If so, the building was probably occupied in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and possibly before that period. Only a small proportion of the building was excavated and none of its associated floors or internal use deposits.

The excavation also revealed deposits and some features, such as a hearth area, which predated this structure and given that two medieval pottery sherds were also recovered, perhaps hints that part of the medieval burgh of Tarbert might lie in the vicinity.

Archive: Kilmartin Museum. Report: NRHE, OASIS, and WoSAS

Funder: Tarbert Castle Trust

## Kilchoman

### Ballinaby, Islay

#### Watching brief

**John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NR 22561 67191 to NR 22362 67216 A watching brief was undertaken, 1 October 2018, during the excavation of a trench for an underground power cable to a new house. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive and report: NRHE

Funder: SSEN

### Kilchoman

#### Watching brief

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NR 22346 63786 A watching brief was undertaken, 8-9 January 2018, during the removal of topsoil from two areas in advance of the expansion of Kilchoman Distillery. The remains of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century cobbling, associated with a steading, were uncovered and recorded in one area.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Kilchoman Distillery

### Nerabus, Islay

#### Watching brief

**Yvonne Robertson – West Coast Archaeological Services**

NR 22560 55296 A watching brief was undertaken, 19-20 February 2018, during the installation of a generator and access improvements on land SE of Ocean View, Nerabus. The area is close to a number of known archaeological sites, but no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: Scottish Water

## Kilchrenan and Dalavich

### Dalavich, Loch Awe, Taynuilt

#### Watching brief

*Leanne Demay – AOC Archaeology Group*

NM 96738 12609 A watching brief was carried out, 30 April – 1 May 2018, on groundwork in advance of construction of a telecommunications mast base and associated access. The area is close to a number of known archaeological sites, including a dun, which was surveyed; however, no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded in the 76m<sup>2</sup> area.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** WHP Telecommunications

## Kildalton and Oa

### Barr an t-Seann Duine – Dunyvaig and Hinterland Assessment Project

#### Geophysical survey

*Darko Maričević, Robert Fry, Thomas King and Steven Mithen – Islay Heritage and the University of Reading*

NR 4017 4534 Electrical resistance and magnetic gradiometry surveys were carried out, 8–9 August 2018, at the site of the promontory fort of Barr an t-Seann Duine, situated at the W side of the Lagavulin Bay and directly opposite Dunyvaig Castle. The fort is being investigated as part of the Dunyvaig and Hinterland Assessment Project.

The space on the summit of the fort is uneven and interspersed with bedrock outcrops, thus only some parts of the site are suitable for geophysics. The 2018 survey covered a grassy level area at the E side of the fort where a circular depression is suggestive of a possible structure. Electrical resistance survey was conducted using a RM15 Geoscan resistance meter with twin probe configuration, 0.5m traverse spacing and 1m interval readings. Magnetic gradiometry was carried out with a Bartington Grad601 instrument with 0.5m traverse spacing and 0.25m reading intervals. Both magnetic and electrical resistance survey suggest a possibility of one or more sub-circular structures at this part of the fort.

**Report and archive:** NRHE and WoSAS

**Funder:** Islay Heritage and University of Reading

### Cill Mhoire (Cill Maire) – Dunyvaig and Hinterland Assessment Project

#### Survey

*Darko Maričević, Thomas King and Steven Mithen – Islay Heritage and the University of Reading*

NR 4018 4580 Detailed topographic and electrical resistance surveys were carried out, 28–31 August 2018, at Cill Mhoire, a possible Early Christian site with the dedication to St Mary, which is situated in a narrow level field next to Abhainn nam Beitheachan 300 yards from where it meets the sea in the Lagavulin Bay. Rig and furrow is visible running along the whole length of the field except for the grassed over circular stone-built structure, designated by the RCAHMS as a possible burial ground, but morphologically better described as a stone-built roundhouse. Adjacent to its E and SE are low earthworks or buried masonry. The site is being investigated as part of the Dunyvaig and Hinterland Assessment Project.

An area of 80 x 40m was surveyed using a RM15 Geoscan resistance meter with twin probe configuration, 0.5m traverse spacing and 1m interval readings, and then at 0.5m interval readings over the three quarters of the original extent in order to improve resolution and data geometry. The remains of the circular structure stand out as the highest resistance, followed by high resistance anomalies indicative of buried masonry or structures and corresponding to the low earthworks to the E and the SE. In the NW part of the survey area a larger crescentic high resistance anomaly was identified, which could be part of an enclosure. Other fainter anomalies may suggest further archaeological potential. Rig and furrow is visible across the entire plot, the furrows clearly cutting through the high resistance of the possible enclosure.

**Report and archive:** HES and WoSAS

**Funder:** Islay Heritage and University of Reading

### Dun Fhinn, Ardtalla, Islay

#### Excavation

*Roddy Regan – Kilmartin Museum*

NR 4425 5191 The excavation at the dun and roundhouse structures at Dun Fhinn, March – April 2018, uncovered occupation deposits associated with both the dun and roundhouse structures. It had previously been presumed that the roundhouse structure was a much later addition within



Magnetic gradiometry survey at Barr an t-Seann Duine fort with Dunyvaig Castle in the background across the bay

the dun structure, but the excavation has shown these likely functioned at the same time, the roundhouse probably an integral building raised within the dun soon after the dun was constructed. Apart from the recovery of charcoal from all the occupation deposits, other finds were limited to a few utilised stones and a few fragments of what may be coarse pottery.

**Report:** NRHE, OASIS and WoSAS

**Funder:** MacTaggart Trust

### **Dunyvaig Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project**

#### ***Buildings and materials analysis***

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NR 4059 4549 A programme of non-intrusive buildings and materials analysis was carried out at Dunyvaig Castle within the framework of this project, in association with excavations by Islay Heritage in 2018.

The upstanding fabric of Dunyvaig Castle is dominated by the remains of two masonry structures, including a Curtain Wall surrounding a large polygonal enclosure at a low level, and a multi-storey Domestic Block located on the summit of the site. Both of these structures are generally regarded as medieval but have been subject to widely contrasting interpretations of architectural typology and constructional date ranging from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The emergence of Dunyvaig into the surviving documentary record in the 14<sup>th</sup>-century confirms this was a place of administrative import, but at present this reference cannot be directly related to any of the upstanding buildings.

Buildings analysis of the low-level Curtain Wall in 2018 supported recent doctoral research reporting that this was a multi-phase structure associated with contrasting (primary) shell-lime lithic-tempered and (secondary) limestone-lime maerl-tempered constructional mortars. The primary phase of this Curtain Wall appears to have followed the same polygonal outline as the upstanding structure visible today, but most of the extant architectural details are associated with the secondary structure only.

Preliminary investigations of the Domestic Block at the summit of the site identified a circular feature within the ground floor masonry indicating that this structure is also more complex than previous descriptions allowed.

Although there is no visible direct stratigraphic relationship between these two multiphase parts of the site, preliminary analysis suggests there is some overlap in materials evidence. The current materials evidence suggests the main upstanding phases of the upper Domestic Block are more closely associated with the later period of Curtain Wall construction. In this regard, the buildings at Dunyvaig Castle also appear to conform to late medieval changes in masonry craft traditions in evidence across Islay and western Scotland more widely.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### **Dunyvaig Castle – Dunyvaig and Hinterland Assessment Project**

#### ***Survey and evaluation***

**Darko Maričević, Robert Fry, Thomas King and Steven Mithen – Islay Heritage and the University of Reading**

Area between NR 40580 45458, NR 40910 45600, NR 40788 45890 and NR 40485 45748

A programme of work was undertaken, 12 – 31 August 2018, as part of the Dunyvaig and Hinterland Assessment Project. The work aimed to evaluate Dunyvaig Castle and its hinterland in preparation for a larger project exploring Dunyvaig and its role in the environmental, economic, social

and political history of the western seaboard. Dunyvaig Castle is a scheduled ancient monument and the fieldwork was conducted with the scheduled monument consent granted by Historic Environment Scotland.

Islay Heritage undertook an initial electrical resistance survey of the castle and its immediate landward approach in August 2017. This survey was continued in 2018 to the NE with the maximum extent reaching 240 x 120m, but narrowing as the width of the promontory narrows towards the castle in the extreme SW. The survey used a RM15 Geoscan resistance meter with twin probe configuration, 0.5m traverse spacing and 1m interval readings. In addition to the electrical resistance survey, a ground penetrating radar survey was conducted, comprising two lines across the alleged siegeworks situated at The Plateau, c200m NE from the castle, and four lines across the interior of the outer courtyard of the castle.

The electrical resistance survey has revealed significant archaeological potential across the area in the form of numerous high resistance anomalies. These include major N/S and NW/SE linear anomalies, which may represent the line of the old road leading to the castle. There are several possible structures and enclosures both in the immediate vicinity of the castle and further away. Parallel linear anomalies showing rig and furrow cultivation on two different alignments are clearly visible.

The evaluation consisted of three main trenches. Trenches 1 and 2 were located inside the courtyard of the castle and Trench 3 targeted a high resistance area coinciding with the visible earthworks c60m to the NE. Three smaller satellite trenches, Trenches 3A, 3B and 3C, were excavated around the main Trench 3 as additional questions were raised by the shape of the earthworks.



*Trench 1 from the E showing Building B, the adjacent midden, turf wall and the sondage across the courtyard walls with the intramural passage*

Trench 1 was a T-shaped trench that for the main part (15 x 3m) ran along the inner face of the courtyard wall and perpendicular to the axis of Buildings A and B, as designated by the RCHAMS (1984). The northern end of Building B and its junction with the courtyard wall

were located in the W end of the trench. The eastern end contained open remains of a subterranean structure usually referred to as a 'well'. A smaller projection (5 x 2m) was positioned perpendicularly to the N over the courtyard wall. Building B abutted the courtyard wall with its gable end built against its inner face. The walls and the rubble related to the collapse of this building were overlain by a stepped turf construction, which extended across the entire length of the courtyard wall and was interpreted as the refortification of the ruined stone walls of the castle. These were built as two parallel masonry walls with a 1m wide intramural space running between them and representing either an intramural passage or a staircase. On the outside of the courtyard walls the excavation revealed traces of an earlier partially robbed substantial mortared structure, the remains of which were reused as the footings for the castle wall.

Inside Building B, the initial rubble collapse was overlying a burnt layer of turf and clay, which may have been a collapsed roof. This layer was overlying more substantial rubble collapse, which was overlying a burnt clay floor surface. The floor was not excavated, but on its surface under the rubble was a remarkably well-preserved lead seal stamp, found near the gable wall of the building. The stamp was largely legible with an inverted inscription reading 'IOANNIS CAMPBELL DE CALDER' around the Campbell coat of arms. On the reverse were stylized initials DM with date 1593 over the leaf pattern. Outside the building, a midden deposit was excavated along the eastern wall containing well-preserved animal bone, shell, charcoal, small iron objects, several pieces of worked flint and a compressed musket ball. The 'well' was exposed and examined for structural stability and this identified collapse of its stone facing at the depth of 1.2m, making it unsafe to proceed without adequate shoring.

Trench 2 was an L-shaped trench positioned across the mouth of the sea gate and projecting inwards into the courtyard of the castle. The position of the trench was influenced by the absence of any high resistance anomalies in the geophysical results, posing the question about possible use of this area as a midden. As it turned out, the low resistance of the area came from a massive accumulation of redeposited turf, which was brought in and built upwards across the sea gate opening. The technique employed to stack the turfs appears to be much the same in appearance as the one used to reinforce the ruined courtyard wall seen in Trench 1. A smaller sondage aligned with the middle of the sea gate was excavated through the turf revealing a substantial amount of rubble, which was overlying partially visible structure perpendicular and central to the sea gate. This included a substantial kerb, which might represent one side of a possible slipway. In the NE part of Trench 2, the redeposited turf was overlying burnt collapse and abutting the wall of a burnt building, which by its alignment and location is probably the S end of Building E, previously described as open-ended by the RCAHMS (1984).

Trench 3 was positioned across the T-shaped earthworks located c60m NE from the castle. The trench revealed substantial dry stone walls with evidence for rebuilding and reuse of an earlier structure. The SW/NE oriented part of the building was abutting a protruding bedrock knoll to its NE. An entrance was located at this side of the structure with a parallel stone-lined open drain running in front of it. The interior deposits consisted of rubble collapse above what appeared to be the remnants of a burnt turf roof. Below this, there was a roughly cobbled gravelly floor surface with additional traces of burning. In the SW corner of the trench there was a clay-lined oven or a small kiln filled with burnt

material. The interior rubble and the underlying occupation produced many finds, including rotary quern fragments, pottery, metal artefacts, which included a couple of musket balls, a large iron object, possibly a hammer, and a significant number of worked flint artefacts.

Three smaller trenches, Trenches 3A, 3B and 3C, investigated less pronounced earthworks and gauged the overall morphology of the structures. Trench 3A encompassed a bedrock outcrop with a rock-cut basin, which was situated c10m to the S from the T-shaped structure. Trench 3B extended from the outside of the N wall of the T-shaped structure to a low curved bank, which upon excavation turned out to be collapsed dry stone wall of a possible enclosure or a structure. In Trench 3C, large rubble was overlying several stone boulders set into gravel deposits. These boulders may have been part of a structure, but its morphology could not be determined.

In conclusion, the evaluation brought forth a considerable amount of information, with only the main stratigraphic and structural evidence being summarised here. There is a clear parallel in the fate of all three buildings sampled by the excavation in terms of their destruction by fire. Inside the castle, one of the main discoveries was the refortification of the castle with turf defences all around the courtyard circuit and across the opening of the sea gate. This refortification occurred after the masonry walls of the castle had collapsed, as documented in the account of the 1615 siege and bombardment, and after the buildings in the courtyard, or at least Buildings B and E, were destroyed by fire. The turf defences, being the latest part of the sequence in the castle, may well relate to the MacDonald uprising in 1647.

**Archive and report: NRHE and WoSAS**

**Funder: Islay Heritage and University of Reading**

## Kilfinan

### Middle Innens

#### *Watching brief and excavation*

#### *Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology*

NR 97654 73029 A programme of work was undertaken, 24 July – 20 August 2018, on two areas of previously identified features of archaeological potential (NR97SE 21 and NR97SE 31). The removal of topsoil was followed by an open area excavation of the features. Within the stripped area of the buried enclosure two concentric bedding trenches, two turf and stone walls and a small number of pits and postholes were excavated, while the remains of a turf and stone bank were revealed in the area centred on the formerly identified pile of stones. There is no immediate dating evidence associated with any of the excavated features but, given the presence of a late 18<sup>th</sup>- and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century township within the development area, it is thought possible that the excavated features could represent an earlier phase of occupation and date to the late medieval period.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Drimsynie Estate**

### Otter Forestry

#### *Walkover survey*

#### *Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology*

NR 92094 76969 (centred on) A walkover survey was undertaken, January 2018, over two parcels of land in advance of woodland planting. A total of 51 individual features or suites of features of either archaeological or historical significance were recorded. Only one was previously recorded, S33 a farmstead, which may equate to the settlement of Crafsan mor, as shown on Roy's Military

Map 1747–55. A large number of additional features were also recorded.

NR 92677 76861 (S1) Wall – Enclosure bank, 0.75 x 1m wide. Runs around the base/side of a hill.

NR 92605 76794 (S2) Rig/lazy beds, 2m wide.

NR 92632 76816 (S3) Concrete mortared cairn, 2.0 x 2.5m and 0.7m high. Two layers of construction, upper slightly smaller.

NR 92500 76802 (S4) Limestone quarry. Circular depression, 8 x 5m, set into low mound, N-facing entrance.

NR 92492 76609 (S5) Earth and stone bank, runs from S1 down to S5. It is 0.5m wide and 0.3m high.

NR 92432 76529 (S6) Bank and structure (possible) – Large stone and earth bank, 0.75m high by 1.5 – 2m wide, curvilinear. On W side of the bank is a possible U-shaped structure, with stone and earth bank, 0.5m high and 0.6m wide. Structure 7 x 4m.

NR 92424 76635 (S7) Two adjacent limestone quarries set into hillside. Oval, 25 x 15m.

NR 92417 76625 (S8) Probable limekiln, 4 x 4m in diameter, with deep hollow centre, slight bank of stone on downhill side. Set into steep hillside. Located below quarries (S7).

NR 92317 76571 (S9) Possible structure, oval earthen bank, 4 x 3m externally, with slight central hollow. Bracken covered. Bank 1m wide and 0.5m high. Located on curve of burn.

NR 92312 76586 (S10) Probable limekiln, 6 x 5m. Sub-rectangular, straight back wall 0.5m wide and 1m high, walls curve together slightly at front. Located adjacent to burn.

NR 92413 76676 (S11) Large limestone quarry, which cuts an enclosure wall. Two quarry scoops of c50 x 15m.

NR 92417 76693 (S12) Earth and stone bank, 0.75m high by 1.5m wide, leads past the kiln and to the E of (S7).

NR 92486 76987 (S13) Large earth and stone bank/wall, 2m wide by 1m high.

NR 92141 76958 (S14) Enclosure and rig – Large enclosure bank/wall, 1m high by 1.5 – 2m wide. Old cultivation rigs very obvious within this large enclosed field.

NR 91992 77090 (S15) Curvilinear bank, 0.30m high x 1.25m wide. On modern OS map.

NR 91747 77434 (S16) Field enclosure, as shown on modern OS map. Low stone and earth wall, joins dry stone wall.

NR 91780 77511 (S17) Structures – Within the enclosure are two stone ‘boxes’. The easternmost consists of three upright stones and a fourth flat slab (1.85 x 1.30m box and upright stone 0.70m high). The westernmost ‘box’ consists of four edge set slabs, one is upright and measured 1.6 x 0.70m. The two ‘boxes’ lie c5m apart. Given their location these are very unlikely to be prehistoric.

NR 92057 77343 (S18) Area of cultivation rig.

NR 92273 77520 (S19) Curvilinear bank, 0.75m wide and 0.50m high. On modern OS map.

NR 92271 77543 (S20) Field boundary bank, 1.5m wide and 0.5m high. On modern OS map.

NR 92251 77231 (S21) Discontinuous section of field bank, 2m wide and 1m high.

NR 92917 76624 (S22) Area of cultivation rig behind a cottage, stretches over much of the flatter ground between natural rocky outcrops.

NR 92917 76624 (S23) Possible cup mark, 70 x 70mm in diameter and 20mm deep, on a glacial erratic boulder, 3.5 x 2m. Located near to field gate.

NR 93088 76570 (S24) Probable clearance cairn. Pile of stones, 4m in diameter and 0.5m high.

NR 93019 76909 (S25) Possible enclosure/platform – A flat area of ground 17 x 18m with a bank on the S and W sides, 0.75m high x 2.5m wide. Located on edge of steep ground.

Possible modern flat area created for stock feeding?

NR 92991 77076 (S26) Earth and stone bank, 0.75m high by 2m wide. Cut by track, runs N with spur off to E. On modern OS map.

NR 92891 77378 (S27) Limestone quarry, linear 5 x 19m and 15m deep. Spoil on W side.

NR 93324 77328 (S28) Two adjacent limestone quarries. Oval, 18 x 9m and 18 x 8m. Set into hillside.

NR 93298 77327 (S29) Earth and stone bank, runs up to (S26) and then around the base of the hill.

NR 93163 77260 (S30) Small area of cultivation rig.

NR 93139 77236 (S31) Small stone quarry, 6 x 5m.

NR 93280 77233 (S32) Limestone quarry, 6 x 20m. Set amongst cultivation rig/previously cultivated ground

NR 93480 77434 (S33) Farmstead – Enclosure bank, 2.5m wide and 0.75m high, forming sub-rectangle 42m wide, with faint remains of a possible longhouse on W side, 17 x 6m. Shown as possibly ruinous on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NR 93437 77352 (S34) Banked enclosure of stone and earth around a flat knoll of ground. Bank 0.30m high by 1m wide.

NR 93366 76753 (S35) Two cup marks, 60 x 60mm, on glacial erratic boulder, 2.2 x 1.6m.

NR 93233 76932 (S36) Large area of old cultivation rig.

NR 93096 76666 (S37) A 2m wide and 0.5m high earth and stone bank.

NR 93178 76590 (S38) Earth and stone bank, 0.3m high by 1m wide.

NR 92857 76802 (S39) A 0.5m high earth and stone field bank, forms revetment to higher ground.

NR 92895 76739 (S40) Stone quarry, 10 x 6m.

NR 92865 76662 (S41) Limekiln, shown as old limekiln on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. A 14 x 5m rectangle with high stone wall (2m). Cut into slope. Adjacent to road and spring on road side.

NR 93675 77750 (S42) A 0.5m high by 2.0 – 2.5m wide earth field bank.

NR 93809 77890 (S43) Stone and earth field bank, 0.75m high and 2m wide. Curvilinear, spur off, which is probably earlier field boundary.

NR 93576 77678 (S44) Series of limestone quarry scoops set into the hillside. Spring marked on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NR 93579 77632 (S45) A 2m wide and up to 0.75m high earth and stone bank. On modern OS map. Possibly related to farmstead.

NR 93544 77672 (S46) Ruinous wall, shown as old boundary on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. Partially destroyed by S43.

NR 93527 77634 (S47) Very steep-sided limestone quarry, 4 x 10m and 2m deep.

NR 93346 77582 (S48) Earth and stone bank, 2 – 2.5m wide and 0.5m high, runs roughly parallel to (S45).

NR 93309 77675 (S49) Field bank, 0.40m high x 1.5m wide, earth and stone.

NR 93251 77779 (S50) Field bank, runs N/S, 0.5m high and 0.3m wide.

NR 92940 77679 (S51) Probable limestone quarry scoop, 20 x 15m.

**Funder: Scottish Woodlands Ltd**

## Upper Innens/Tighnabuaich, Cowal

### Walkover survey

### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 98243 73894 (centred on) A walkover survey was undertaken of an area of land in late September 2018, when vegetation, particularly bracken, made survey difficult. Two sites of archaeological significance were recorded.

NR 98215 73486 A 1.5m wide by 0.75m high bank, oriented SW/NE. On 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1869).

NR 98181 73521 A 2m wide by 0.75m high bank. It runs down slope E/W to GPS point and then heads NE. Parts of it run adjacent to a burn.

**Funder:** RDS Forestry Ltd

## Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon

### Dalantober

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology*

NM 28365 23993 A watching brief was undertaken, October 2018, during the hand excavation of the foundation trenches for a small extension. A fragment of flint and sherds of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century pottery were recovered from a brown soil. Three pieces of flint, including one water rolled scraper, were recovered from a thin yellow sand which capped raised beach sands and gravel. Two probable 19<sup>th</sup>-century drains and a large 20<sup>th</sup>-century storm water pipe were also noted.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

### Dererach, Pennyghael

#### *Walkover survey*

#### *John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology*

NM 5062 3079 to NM 5115 2957 A walkover survey was carried out on 27 April 2018 along the route of a proposed new hydro-electric scheme. The scant remains of two small buildings, of dry stone construction, not shown on early OS maps, were recorded at NM 51134 29538 and NM 51136 29603. A short distance further N, at NM 51079 29763, a small, circular platform cut into the sloping ground and ringed by large boulders was recorded.

**Archive and report:** NRHE

**Funder:** Kilfinichen Farms

### Iona Abbey

#### *Geophysical survey*

#### *Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*



*Survey in progress at Iona Abbey*

NM 28683 24515 A resistance survey was carried out, 23 February 2018, to the S of the Abbey in the area of excavations undertaken in 2017. The survey aimed to refine interpretation of the 2016 GPR survey, and to place excavated features within a wider context.

Resistance survey was undertaken at 0.5m intervals using a 0.5m probe separation, and 1m probe separation with data collected at 1m by 0.5m intervals. The larger probe separation has a slightly greater depth of investigation, but there is a loss of lateral resolution in the 1m data set. A total area of 0.2ha was surveyed.

The resistance survey shows good correlation with the 2016 GPR survey, but the responses in the immediate area of the recent excavation are somewhat diffuse, which is to be expected.

The resistance surveys suggest that a previously excavated wall extends farther to the N. There is no definitive western return of a potential structure, although all data sets have detected more ephemeral anomalies which may suggest a feature some 8m in length.

Further weak trends suggest a possible rectangular feature c20 x 6m in size, with possible internal divisions, and with previous excavations lying at the SE corner. However, interpretation is extremely cautious as the responses are ephemeral and in an area of modern ground disturbance, such as 1950s excavations, former paths/tracks and landscaping.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES

## Killarow and Kilmeny

### Rubha Port an t-Seilich – East Islay Mesolithic Project *Excavation*

#### *Steven Mithen – University of Reading*

NR 43035 67449 The excavation undertaken, 29 March – 12 April 2018, focused on a 4 x 5m trench centred over the Mesolithic fireplace discovered in 2013. The surface of the Mesolithic occupation was exposed and the upper horizon excavated. This produced a large assemblage of chipped stone, coarse stone artefacts, charcoal and fragmented animal bone, all of which was calcined. Analysis of these materials is currently underway.

**Archive:** Kilmartin Museum

**Funder:** University of Reading

## Killean and Kilchenzie

### Auchadaduie

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology*

NR 70497 37261 A watching brief was undertaken, 16 January – 19 April 2018, during the removal of topsoil and groundwork associated with the construction of a new wind farm. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Funder:** Fyne Futures Ltd

## Kilmartin

### Creaganterve

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology*

NM 86091 01931 A watching brief was carried out, 16 April 2018, during topsoil stripping of a service trench for a power cable to a new house. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Funder:** Private individual

## Ford to Salachary Farm

#### *Walkover survey*

#### *John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology*

NM 86595 03521 to NM 85267 04223 A walkover survey was undertaken on 15 August 2018 along the proposed route of a new overhead 11kv interconnector line between the village of Ford and Salachary Farm, a distance of c1.5km. No previously unrecorded sites or features were encountered.

**Archive and report:** NRHE

**Funder:** SSEN



*Excavation of the Mesolithic floor at Rubha Port an t-Seilich, March 2018 (see page 39)*

## **Kilmartin/Kilmichael Glassary**

### **Kilmartin and Kilmichael Valleys**

#### *Watching briefs*

#### *John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology*

NM 82802 05674 – NR 86080 88993, NR 85386 92345 – NR 85219 92237 The excavation of a series of trenches for pole replacements on overhead power lines and the installation of earth cables were monitored in a wide area encompassing the Kilmartin and Kilmichael valleys. A total of 20 poles were changed and 18 trenches were dug over a wide area between NM 82802 05674 on the N and NR 86080 88993 on the S. In addition, a trench for an underground cable to an EE mast was excavated between NR 85386 92345 and NR 85219 92237. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in any of the trenches.

A full account of these watching briefs can be found in the reports submitted to the NRHE and OASIS.

**Archive and report: NRHE and OASIS**

**Funder: SSEN**

### **Kilmichael Glassary**

#### **Asknish House, Lochgair**

#### *Geophysical survey*

#### *Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*

NR 92844 91510 Geophysical survey was carried out, 9–19 July 2018, over two pasture fields (2.7ha) to the S of Asknish House, Lochgair. The survey aimed to map potential buried remains associated with the earlier castle, including garden features, and to locate a series of stone drains associated with the current house. A resistance survey was undertaken with data collected at 0.5 x 0.5m intervals.

The resistance survey detected a wide variety of anomalies

across the survey area resulting in a complex data set. Very high responses were recorded in the N of the survey area, which are thought to have a largely natural or modern origin. The data is confused by a series of parallel trends throughout the eastern field. While these could have various origins, it is thought that they relate to a phase of field drains.

The survey successfully mapped the known drains associated with Asknish House. However, most of these appear to terminate in a general area of very low response suggesting collapse/damage of a central drain that they appear to feed into. Additional possible field drains and cable trenches have also been detected. These are thought to be later and may well have contributed to the damage of the original drains, which are known to be extremely shallow.

Several linear anomalies have been recorded, suggesting the possible limits of a postulated formal garden surrounding a surviving sundial. While some anomalies suggestive of garden features were noted within the enclosed area, the results are not very clear.

Additional anomalies immediately to the SW of the presumed formal garden suggest possible structural remains. It is not clear if these are associated with the earlier castle. However, their apparent association with the presumed formal garden and their proximity to exposed stone flooring/foundations in the track bisecting the survey area, together with early mapping, suggest they are likely to be archaeologically significant.

**Archive: Rose Geophysical Consultants**

**Funder: Addyman Archaeology**

#### **Asknish House**

#### *Watching brief and standing building recording*

#### *Kenneth Macfadyen – Addyman Archaeology*

NR 92844 91510 A standing building survey was undertaken,

September – October 2017, of the house in advance of its restoration. Asknish House was an 18<sup>th</sup>-century house, a replacement for an earlier house/castle dating to at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The structure had been abandoned for a number of years and water ingress had caused extensive rot. The stripping back of 20<sup>th</sup>-century linings and opening up of the original structure revealed original construction details, including an interesting arrangement of principal joists in the flooring and structural partitions. Recovered from within one original partition was a mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century print of the Earl of Bute, which had been broken up in its frame, accompanied by a letter by an unknown writer, referring to the late Duke of Argyll.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### Kilmichael Glassary

#### Walkover survey

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 85501 94265 (centred on) A walkover survey was undertaken in March 2018. A total of 38 features were recorded. The majority consisted of linear field banks relating to pre-clearance cultivation. Within and adjacent to the field banks were a number of smaller enclosures and small structures, the latter probably provided temporary accommodation and served to house agricultural tools and possibly pen animals. A potential limekiln pit was identified within the field system. The only features recorded above the 100m contour were a twinning pen, one small structure, a previously recorded possible fort and a strange stone setting that resembles an Irish tented grave or medieval slab shrine.

NR 85906 93744 (S1) Dry stone revetment wall, running around a portion of the base of the hill.

NR 86098 94784 (S2) Probable stone quarry. Slabs of bedrock. 14m wide.

NR 85949 94631 (S3) Stone and earthen bank, oriented N/S. 0.75m high x 1.5m wide. On 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. Lines track shown on the map.

NR 85887 94631 (S4) Remains of lazy beds. Ridges 1.5m wide, oriented E/W. Located next to the burn, on area of gently sloping ground.

NR 85889 94697 (S5) Dry stone sub-rectangular structure, 9 x 5m. Oriented E/W, stone on W side much larger than stone on E side. Two rooms/cells. Walls 0.6m high and two-boulder wide in places.

NR 85918 94683 (S6) Enclosure, cultivation remains – Bank/wall 0.30m high. Running along the edge of a terrace, enclosing field within which Site (5) sits, and upon which are the faint remains of cultivation rigs.

NR 86043 94812 (S7) Enclosure, 7 x 10m, defined by c1.20m wide and 0.5m high bank of earth and stone construction, and oriented roughly N/S.

NR 86005 94867 (S8) Stone and earthen bank, 1.3m wide.

NR 85951 94775 (S9) Possible limekiln, depression 1.5m deep, oval, with possible flue on S side, rock cut. 5m x 8m.

NR 85811 94722 (S10) Bank and cultivation remains – Large stone and earthen curvilinear bank, 2m high and 2m wide. Oriented N/S. Encloses an area of cultivation remains.

NR 85859 94815 (S11) Area of cultivation remains and low bank 0.2m high and 0.7m wide, which runs between rocky outcrops. Oriented E/W.

NR 85918 94931 (S12) Short length of wall up to 1m high and 1m wide, oriented NW/SE.

NR 85734 94845 (S13) Curvilinear bank, much denuded. 2m wide and 0.5m high.

NR 85556 94627 (S14) Fort – Low stone wall on top of bedrock ridge 1.1m wide and 0.3m high, 12m long, blocks

off rocky ridge. 145m away is a 3m wide and 0.5m high (4/5 courses) curvilinear wall. It marks off a rocky outcrop on S side and flat area to the N.

NR 85418 94458 (S15) Small rectangular structure, 6 x 4m, of boulder construction. Wall 0.9m wide and 0.5m high.

NR 85571 84363 (S16) A strange stone setting, with eight or more stones set on edge leaning against each other over a 1 x 2m area. Remains of a tented grave or slab shrine?

NR 85564 93966 (S17) Earthen and stone field bank, 0.75m high x 3m wide, runs eastwards from a natural rock face.

NR 85552 93922 (S18) Cultivation remains.

NR 85741 93676 (S19) Bank, 1.5m wide by 0.5m high, oriented E/W. A later wall sits on top.

NR 85824 93608 (S20) Two well heads, one square concrete shaft and the other two stone slabs with metal rings.

NR 85797 94122 (S21) Tracks – GPS at junction of two tracks, both shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NR 85779 94257 (S22) Earthen and stone bank 0.95m high and 1.5m wide. Runs down steep slope to the edge of a terrace.

NR 85822 94573 (S23) Whole terrace covered by cultivation remains.

NR 85773 94435 (S24) Stone and earthen bank, 1.2m wide by 0.5m high, on N side of a burn. Oriented E/W.

NR 85620 94130 (S25) Dry stone structure, 4 x 5m. Wall 0.8m wide and 0.6m high. Set against natural outcrop. Second structure of dry stone at NR 85627 94120, C-shaped, set against natural rock, wall 0.50m high and 0.75m wide. East-facing entrance.

NR 85320 93936 (S26) Twinning pen, 1.9 x 1.20m. Dry stone 0.7m high and 0.8m wide walls.

NR 85413 93826 (S27) Earthen and stone bank, 0.75m high and 1.5m wide, curvilinear. Cut across narrow glen and ends on W side, cuts over the hill to the E.

NR 85417 93864 (S28) Structure and bank – Oval structure, 6 x 6m. Low stone and earthen bank 2m wide, hollow centre. Bank running in NE direction on W side.

NR 85432 93878 (S29) Sub-rectangular structure, 9 x 5m. Low earthen and stone banks, 0.3m high and 1m wide.

NR 85478 93939 (S30) Quarry, probably for stone wall located just to the N. Two piles of prepared stone at the base of the quarry.

NR 85401 93470 (S31) Dam for pond associated with sluice etc on lower ground. On 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NR 85261 93549 (S32) Earthen and stone bank, 0.5m high and 1.5m wide.

NR 85279 93534 (S33) Small quarry, 8 x 8m, circular. Near dry stone wall.

NR 85446 93397 (S34) Short stretch of earthen and stone bank, 0.3m high and 1.5m wide.

NR 85485 93411 (S35) Track, 2m wide, which leads up to the dam. Not on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NR 85489 93406 (S36) Remains of a dry stone wall that runs along the base of a cliff. Some upright orthostats. On 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NR 85973 94653 (S37) Two faint cups on the top of an outcrop. Not seen in this survey (pers comm Roddy Regan).

NR 85879 94814 (S38) Small rectangular structure. Not seen in this survey (pers comm Roddy Regan).

**Funder:** RDS Forestry Ltd

### Kirnan

#### Walkover survey

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 87574 96089 A walkover survey was undertaken, June 2018, along the line of an existing but new access road and over previously disturbed ground associated with the

construction of two holiday cabins and a septic tank system (planning permission given retrospectively). A single flake of flint was recovered from the disturbed sediment at the base of the shallow cut of the road ditch.

**Funder:** RDS Forestry

## Kilmodan

### Achanelid, Cowal

#### Walkover survey

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NS 01319 88754 A pre-afforestation desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken, May 2018, over a parcel of land at Achanelid, Cowal. A total of 127 significant features were recorded, and it was recommended that all the archaeological sites, apart from the quarries and areas of old cultivation rig, should be preserved *in situ* and protected by a buffer zone.

NS 99410 87580 (S1) Stone – Not seen (WoSAS: 58164).

NR 99553 87528 (S2) Clearance cairn (WoSAS: 53767).

NR 99531 87424 (S3) Elongated clearance cairn.

NR 99575 87495 (S3) Clearance cairn.

NR 99534 87407 (S4) Clearance cairn – Scattered pile of cobble and pebbles, 10 x 5m.

NR 99534 87401 (S4) Clearance cairn – Low pile of stone 3 x 2m.

NR 99557 87430 (S4) Clearance cairn – Large mound 6 x 6m x 0.75m high.

NR 99568 87414 (S4) Clearance cairn – 3 x 2m.

NR 99587 87398 (S4) Clearance cairn – Large mound with two smaller on S side.

NR 99514 87447 (S5) Clearance cairn – Oval mound, 10 x 5m, large glacial erratic at one end.

NR 99769 87227 (S6) Turf bank, 0.8m high and 3m wide, oriented N/S. Runs alongside the existing forest, then heads up hill. Part of large field system (WoSAS: 51804).

NR 99948 87627 (S6) Earthen and stone bank, lining burn.

NR 99517 87574 (S6) Turf bank on OS map, runs through the fence.

NR 99640 87890 (S7) Cairn – Not seen (WoSAS: 58163).

NR 99670 87910 (S8) Cairn – Not seen (WoSAS: 58162).

NR 99648 87805 (S8) Sub-rectangular structure 5 x 4m, stone and turf low wall 0.4m by 0.8m wide. (WoSAS: 58160).

NR 99671 87595 (S9) Structure A, rectangular, 6 x 8m, low platform with hint of turf banks.

NR 99652 87594 (S9) Structure B, stone structure, rounded corners, wall at S end 1m high. Low stone and earth banks visible for most of the two roomed structure. (WoSAS: 58161).

NR 99749 87672 (S10) Enclosure – Bank, visible around most of circuit.

NR 99690 87610 (S11) Stone – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58167).

NR 99794 87448 (S12) Quarried stone pile. (WoSAS: 58165).

NR 99922 87611 (S13) Cup-marked boulder, 3 cups on eastern boulder, 2 probable, 1 possible. (WoSAS: 58166).

NS 00021 87519 (S14) Large earthen bank, 0.75m high x 1m wide. On modern map. (WoSAS: 58154).

NS 00143 87785 (S15) Clearance cairn – Low circular mound of stone 3 x 3m. (WoSAS: 58159).

NS 00096 87670 (S16) Clearance cairn – Low pile of stone 3 x 3m. (WoSAS: 58158).

NS 00260 87780 (S17) Bank – Not seen (WoSAS: 58153).

NS 00500 87890 (S18) Building – Modern house. (WoSAS: 21953).

NS 00579 88033 (S19) Bank, 0.5m high x 1.30m wide, oriented E/W. (WoSAS: 58152).

NS 00320 88010 (S20) Cairn – Not seen (WoSAS: 58157).

NS 00390 88060 (S21) Cairn – Not seen (WoSAS: 58156).

NS 00390 88130 (S22) Cairn – Not seen (WoSAS: 58155).

NS 00640 88010 (S23) Mill – On 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map, nothing visible on the ground. Probably destroyed by modern track. (WoSAS: 21952).

NS 00685 88146 (S24) Sheepfold – Not visible. (WoSAS: 21951).

NS 00660 88210 (S25) Earthen and stone bank. (WoSAS: 58131).

NS 00760 88220 (S26) Earthen and stone bank. (WoSAS: 58130).

NS 00806 88249 (S27) Quarry – Previously recorded as a structure, but more likely to be small stone quarry, cut into hillside, c1.2m high, with spoil apron at front. (WoSAS: 58134).

NS 00790 88260 (S28) Stone – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58135).

NS 00950 88130 (S29) Bank – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58133).

NS 00820 88340 (S30) Stone – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58137).

NS 00943 88326 (S31) Cup-marked rock – Exposure of smooth rock, partially covered by turf. 23 cups with 2 other possible, located on flat surface of rock, more probably hidden beneath turf. Rock 2.5 x 1.6m. Faces S overlooking the glen. (WoSAS: 58136).

NS 00901 88394 (S32) Enclosure bank. (WoSAS: 51887).

NS 00736 88429 (S33) Large linear head dyke. (WoSAS: 58132).

NS 00711 88522 (S34) Stone structure, 4 x 10m, single stone high x 2m wide. Possible annexe on S side. (WoSAS: 58139).

NS 00678 88492 (S35) Structure, 7 x 6m, oval, one stone high and one stone wide. (WoSAS: 58138).

NS 00 88 (S36) Platforms, field banks, rig – Appears to reference a large area, and incorporates numerous sites. (WoSAS: 14025).

NS 01 88 (S37) Platforms – Not seen. (WoSAS: 14022).

NS 01383 88671 (S38) Cup-marked boulder, 21 cups, 2 possible. Boulder 3.1 x 2.8m. Located on edge of natural terrace. (WoSAS: 5085).

NS 01472 88824 (S39) Large linear field bank, 1.5m high and 2 – 3m wide. Head dyke. On OS map. (WoSAS: 58148).

NS 01530 88750 (S40) Stone – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58151).

NS 01520 88780 (S41) Stone – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58150).

NS 01550 88800 (S42) Cup-marked stone – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58149).

NS 01830 88700 (S43) Building – Not seen, presumably destroyed. (WoSAS: 21949).

NS 01718 88991 (S44) Township – (WoSAS: 20040).

NS 01762 88963 (S45) Cup-marked boulder with possible knocking stone, within township (S44). 12 cups and 2 larger de-husking holes. (WoSAS: 5093).

NS 01830 88980 (S46) Earthen and stone bank. (WoSAS: 58147).

NS 01820 89030 (S47) Earthen and stone bank. (WoSAS: 58144).

NS 01910 89070 (S48) Earthen and stone bank. (WoSAS: 58145).

NS 01940 89080 (S49) Earthen and stone bank. (WoSAS: 58146).

NS 01750 89100 (S50) Earthen and stone bank. (WoSAS: 58143).

NS 01868 89175 (S51) Large bank on modern map. Oriented SE/NW. (WoSAS: 58142).

NS 01773 89162 (S52) Cup-marked outcrop, one cup on ledge 3/4 way up the 1m high rock face. (WoSAS: 53232/61885).

NS 01847 89217 (S53) Burial ground, chapel (possible) – Large enclosure bank on W and S side, burn on N side and natural steep scarp on E side. Rectangular structure, 10

x 5m, within low 0.1m high earthen bank. A round sunken structure, 5 x 5m, in one corner, resembles a kiln. (WoSAS: 5092).

NS 01550 89380 (S54) Bank – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58141).

NS 01901 89381 (S55) Head dyke, 4m high and 3m wide. (WoSAS: 58140).

NS 02260 89150 (S56) Farmstead – Large stone building currently used as a shed. (WoSAS: 21948).

NS 02144 89343 (S57) Settlement. (WoSAS: 53786).

NS 02196 89393 (S58) Cup-marked rock – Single cup observed, turf recently pulled back. Located just to S of ruined structure. (WoSAS: 53220).

NS 02200 89460 (S59) Bank – Part of S57/62. (WoSAS: 58123).

NS 02200 89530 (S60) Hut circle – Part of S57/62. (WoSAS: 58128).

NS 02238 89589 (S61) Single cup mark on a small natural rock outcrop, just above the settlement. (WoSAS: 53219).

NS 02240 89610 (S62) Stone – Same as S61. (WoSAS: 58129).

NS 02240 89560 (S62) Township – Same as S57 and S63. Not Kilbride as stated in HER and Canmore, rather Achinyaad, shown on Roy's map 1747 – 55. (WoSAS: 14026).

NS 02196 89503 (S63) Settlement. (WoSAS: 53787).

NS 02160 89680 (S64) Hut circle – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58127).

NS 02369 90015 (S65) Head dyke. (WoSAS: 58121).

NS 01900 89730 (S66) Bank – S115 at roughly this NGR, no bank seen. (WoSAS: 58126).

NS 01870 89870 (S67) Bank – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58125).

NS 01950 89960 (S68) Bank – Not seen. (WoSAS: 58124).

NR 99781 87265 (S70) A 4m wide curvilinear track with low banks on either side. Heads up hill, N/S orientation.

NS 00033 87544 (S71) A 4m wide track, leads to sheepfold.

NR 99966 87579 (S72) Clearance cairn, 2 x 3m, low pile of large cobbles.

NR 99545 87349 (S73) Stone quarry, 3 x 10m.

NR 99505 87332 (S74) Footpath to loch, 4m wide and NW/SE oriented.

NR 99464 87467 (S75) Slight remains of stone wall, one boulder high and two boulders wide, 5m long. Near small clearance cairn.

NR 99676 87457 (S76) Clearance cairn, 0.75m high, 3 x 3m wide.

NR 99875 87710 (S77) Turf and stone bank, 2m wide and 0.5m high. Oriented W/E.

NR 99713 87555 (S78) Clearance cairn – Few stones in a pile.

NR 99686 87546 (S79) Small clearance cairn.

NR 99594 87696 (S80) Bridge over narrow track. Caps drain, drainhole in stone work.

NR 99662 87839 (S81) Structure – Low earthen bank, two stones perhaps mark entrance. Platform, 4 x 3m.

NR 99238 87883 (S82) Shielling. Two, possibly three conjoined circles of earth and stone, 10m. Smallest 2 x 2m, and other 3 x 3m.

NR 99249 87971 (S83) Possible shieling, 4 x 5m.

NR 99233 87980 (S83) Oval structure, 10 x 4m. Earthen bank, 0.5m high.

NR 99216 88002 (S83) Structure – Two circles of low earthen banks, 5 x 5m and 2 x 2m.

NS 00225 87881 (S84) Sub-rectangular structure, 16 x 6m. Low turf bank, 0.2m high walls.

NS 00029 87652 (S85) Earthen oval structure, 5 x 7m. 1m high wall on S side.

NS 00123 87616 (S86) Possible recessed platform, 12 x 5m. Waterlogged with trees growing on the platform.

NS 00181 87554 (S87) Large bank, shown on modern map.

Oriented NE/SW. Up to 1m high by 3m wide.

NS 00173 87562 (S88) Small enclosure attached to (S87), 6 x 6m, banks 0.5m high and 1m wide.

NS 00607 88151 (S89) Curvilinear bank 0.5m high x 2m wide. Next to burn.

NS 00410 88491 (S90) Bank oriented NE/SW. Shown on modern map. 0.2m high x 1.5m wide.

NS 00672 88772 (S91) Scoop/platform, 5 x 4m, set into hillside. Back edge cuts back into the hill.

NS 00658 88651 (S92) Defunct stone wall, shown on map.

NS 00821 88516 (S93) Possible circular structure, 5 x 5m, low earthen banks. Possible circular structure on S side, visible as circle of rushes.

NS 00651 88539 (S94) Small quarry, cut into hillside, C-shaped with spoil on S side.

NS 00587 88366 (S95) Track and ford, links with one further to E on next burn.

NS 00736 88429 (S96) Possible enclosure, attached to bank (S33).

NS 00921 88293 (S97) Bank oriented N/S, runs off enclosure.

NS 00960 88322 (S98) Bank oriented N/S, 0.40m high x 1.5m wide.

NS 00990 88240 (S99) Recessed platform, with 2m wide bank, 11 x 11m. Cut into hillside.

NS 00749 88075 (S100) Circular structure, 4 x 4m, sunken centre surrounded by earthen bank. Next to burn. Probable corn drying kiln.

NS 01526 88689 (S101) Turf bank, 0.75m high by 2m wide. Oriented N/S.

NS 01334 88531 (S102) Large earthen bank, with trees on top. 2m wide by 1m high, oriented N/S. Spur runs off to the E (NS 01347 88586).

NS 01524 88852 (S103) Rig cultivation parallel with slope.

NS 01754 89052 (S104) Bank leads from major bank on N. 1m wide and 0.5m high. Oriented NNW/SSE. (WoSAS: 58143).

NS 01802 89166 (S105) L-shaped bank, 11 x 4m, next to main bank, possible enclosure or stock management.

NS 01757 89306 (S106) Circular structure, 4 x 5m, 1.5m wide banks 0.75m high. Cut slightly into the hillside, SE-facing entrance.

NS 01709 89303 (S107) Bank on modern map. 1.70m high and 1.5m wide. Spur off down towards trees.

NS 01665 89404 (S108) Defunct stone wall, visible on OS map.

NS 01315 89315 (S109) Defunct stone wall, visible on OS map.

NS 01487 89121 (S110) Structure A, wall two stones wide and one high. 9 x 4m, sub-rectangular. Structure B at NS 01475 89112, 11 x 4m, one stone high and two stones wide.

NS 01556 88991 (S111) Massive bank, 1m high by 3m wide, runs up from large bank.

NS 01728 88858 (S112) Short stretch of bank 1.5m wide and 0.40m high. Oriented NE/SW. On map.

NS 02279 89200 (S113) A 3m wide track that winds its way up the hill to S57. Series of hairpin bends.

NS 02267 89282 (S114) Field bank, edges lower side of field, oriented E/W, 0.4m high and 2m wide.

NS 01860 89728 (S115) Structure, one stone high and two stones wide, sub-rectangular structure 8 x 5m with small annexe, 3 x 5m, on N side.

NS 01935 89891 (S116) Defunct stone wall, visible on OS map.

NS 02176 90188 (S117) Shielling structure, low turf bank. 6 x 3m.

NS 02583 89911 (S118) Bank, oriented NE/SW, flat to 1m

high by 3m wide.

NS 02568 90057 (S119) Track, oriented E/W, 3m wide.

NS 02555 90088 (S120) Former field boundary, in the form of a revetment as opposed to a bank.

NS 02441 90124 (S121) Head dyke.

NS 02359 90231 (S122) Shieling, area of green with the southern outline of the structure visible, outlined by a few stones. North portion missing. 6 x 3.5m and sub-rectangular.

NS 02340 90356 (S123) Shieling, area of green with the southern outline of the structure clearly visible, outlined by lots of stones. Wall two stones wide and one high. North portion missing. 5 x 4m and sub-rectangular.

NS 02382 90445 (S124) Shieling, one stone high, but substantial wall visible. 4 x 3.5m and oval.

NS 02317 90125 (S125) Probable platform of shieling, although no structure discernible. Platform 7 x 7m. Well drained.

NS 02333 90157 (S126) Probable platform of shieling, although no structure discernible. Platform 6 x 6m. Well drained.

NS 02349 90194 (S127) Probable platform of shieling, although no structure discernible. Platform 10 x 10m. Well drained.

NS 02696 89831 (S128) Building, shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. Two walls surviving to height of c1m, L-shaped. 6 x 8m. Probably much disturbed by the creation of a layby.

**Funder: Scottish Woodlands Ltd**

## Kilmore and Kilbride

### Dunbeg

#### Evaluation

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 87485 33790 An evaluation was undertaken, 10–19 September 2018, in advance of Phase 3 of a residential development. The area was covered by clayey peaty topsoil capping a clayey gravel, clay and bedrock. The only feature was a 18<sup>th</sup>–/19<sup>th</sup>-field clearance cairn.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Link Group Ltd**

## Dunstaffnage Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

### Buildings and materials analysis

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NM 88266 34491 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Dunstaffnage Castle within the framework of this project Buildings analysis at Dunstaffnage Castle has focused on the N and W towers, and SE curtain wall of the upstanding castle. Interpretation of the character and stratigraphy of constructional fabric at the site is often limited by widespread consolidation, but several areas are visible, and a variety of phase-specific masonry styles, sandstone sources, and mortar compositions are in evidence. A programme of materials sampling has been undertaken.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland**

### Mount Pleasant

#### Watching brief

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 84290 30361 A watching brief was undertaken, May 2018, during topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a new house and septic tank. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Private individual**

## Kilninian and Kilmore

### Kildavie, North West Mull

#### Excavation

**Michelle Gamble and Tom Lyons – Heritage and Archaeological Research Practice Ltd**



*Interior of Structure 3 at Kildavie © HARP*

NM 39213 53188 A two week training field school was carried out, 13–24 August 2018, with excavation of one building and a series of test pits. The excavation was a continuation of previous work by HARP in the North West Mull Community Woodland. The work was carried out by an international team of university students and members of the Mull Archaeology Interest Group.

The excavations revealed the interior of a domestic building within the main settlement, and the remains of a circular stone structure, possibly prehistoric in origin, located on a plateau to the SE of the township. The building investigated was the last used or occupied building within the township, and probably dates to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Further excavation is required to establish the date of the circular stone structure. Finds recovered during the excavations included fragments of pottery, glass and animal bones.

**Archive and report: NRHE (intended)**

**Website: [www.harperarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.harperarchaeology.co.uk)**

### Lephin

#### Excavation

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 44579 57172 During the preparatory works for the community excavation at Baliscate a number of similar sites were surveyed. The excavation at Baliscate located a 13/14<sup>th</sup>-century enclosure structure(s) with an 8<sup>th</sup>-century cemetery beneath it. The finds and deposits within the structure were typical of domestic occupation.

The main aim of the community-led excavation at Lephin, 17 – 23 September 2018, was to see if the site was of a similar date to Baliscate and whether there was evidence of contemporary burials. The structure at Lephin was built from stone, with the roof appearing to have been supported by internal earthfast posts. There was a considerable build-up of midden-like material on the floor, from which decorated pottery, very similar to that from Baliscate, and which has been dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, was found. The enclosure was also built of stone and had been deliberately levelled. A possible stone-lined grave cut was discovered within the enclosure, although there was no bone within it. A probably

*in situ* deposit of ash and charcoal was discovered on the outside of the enclosure wall and it was demonstrated that this deposit ran under the enclosure wall; it was from this early deposit that fragments of a decorated composite bone comb were recovered.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Heritage Lottery Fund



Fragments of a bone comb, Lephin

## Staffa

### Excavation

**Derek Alexander, Daniel Rhodes, Stuart Jeffrey, Sian Jones and Tessa Poller – The National Trust for Scotland, Glasgow School of Art, University of Stirling and University of Glasgow**

NM 3243 3545 As part of a multi-disciplinary project over a number of years, survey and excavation work has been carried out at the site of the ruinous stone bothy in the centre of the island of Staffa.

This season, 23–29 July 2018, we returned to the trench which we had excavated in 2016 in front of the bothy. A recent radiocarbon date from the 2016 samples suggested that there was a feature dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The previous trench was therefore extended from 3m long by 2m wide to 4m by 5m. Within this trench, under 0.4m thick deposit of topsoil, there was part of a small ring ditched feature, 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep, which was at least 3m in diameter. Finds from the excavation included a range of sherds of prehistoric pottery, some decorated with incised and impressed designs, including chevron and diagonal patterns. Assemblages of chipped stone and coarse stone tools were also recovered.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** The National Trust for Scotland, NTS London Members Centre and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland



Excavating the Bronze Age features on Staffa. © NTS

## Kingarth

### Isle of Bute

#### Walkover survey

**John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NS 11330 57900 to NS 11600 57000 A walkover survey was undertaken, 20 March 2018, over an area, c1km N/S by 200–350m E/W, to the E of Bruchag Farm towards the S end of the Isle of Bute. The work was carried out in advance of the installation of a new power supply to Bute and Cumbrae. No previously unrecorded sites were encountered.

**Archive and report:** NRHE

**Funder:** SSEN

## Lismore and Appin

### Fiart Farm, Lismore

#### Survey

**Stuart Farrell**

NM 80771 37033 Fiart Farm is shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1900 (Argyll and Bute sheet LXXXVI.NW revised 1897) with a garden wall on its N side and a spring. It is not shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. It is shown as unroofed on the OS map of 1975 (1:10,000). The current OS map shows the building and unroofed and consisting of two compartments.

### Ledgrianach

#### Survey

**Stuart Farrell**

NM 92538 43864 This farmstead is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (Argyllshire and Buteshire LXXIII.2 of 1872 surveyed 1871) as consisting of two roofed buildings, one of three compartments, with a well to the NE. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1899 (Argyllshire sheet LXXIII.2 revised 1897) shows two buildings, one now partly roofed and the other unroofed, the well is also shown. A single unroofed building is shown on the OS map of 1967–69 (1:2500) and the current OS map.

### Lismore Cathedral – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

#### Buildings and materials analysis

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NM 86079 43497 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Lismore Cathedral within the framework of this project. This has included examination of both main parts of the building, including the W area of the nave and W tower (excavated in a community dig over two seasons), and the standing structure widely recognised as the former cathedral choir. Both of these parts of the building have previously been regarded as multiphase medieval structures. The maintenance of a strip of burial ground between these two multiphase parts of the building has precluded direct assessment of any surviving stratigraphic relationship between them, however; and the architectural style of the surviving fabric is also typologically broad. As a result, the overall phasing and chronology of the former cathedral is poorly understood.

Buildings analysis suggests the structure of the building is generally consistent with 20<sup>th</sup>-century descriptions. The stratigraphic relationship between the W tower and nave is clearly displayed in the robbed-out basal plinth socket in the external face of the W nave wall, which is overbuilt by the abutting S and N walls of the tower. Further evidence for this event is presented by incidental (probably secondary) sandstone use in the tower foundation. Any abutment between the choir walls and pulpitum in the upstanding

part of the building is currently obscured by internal cladding and external mortar coatings, although some fragmentary evidence for rubble tussing at the SW corner (just above ground level) suggests that these side walls did previously continue westward. All these different parts of the building have been constructed of lime-bonded rubble. On-site analysis of the surviving and exposed constructional mortars in the building, however, suggests these are predominantly wood-fired calcined oyster shell-lime mortars of remarkably consistent character.

The cathedral has been subject to a continuing programme of materials sampling and lab-based analysis. At the time of writing the sample assemblage contains 39 samples, including: 7 mortar fragments, 7 sandstone fragments, 3 marine shell fragments, and 22 relict fuel inclusions. Lab-based analysis has included thick and/or thin section microscopic analysis of the mortar and sandstone assemblage, shell and fuel assemblage, and radiocarbon analysis of selected fuel samples from the W Nave and W Tower.

The evidence from the analysis suggests the fabric of Lismore Cathedral can be separated into four main suites of masonry evidence, of contrasting character. This includes:

A – The surviving masonry of the choir and nave walls. This is characterised by a formally coursed rubble masonry style, dominated by large basalt face blocks, bound and/or coated with a wood-fired shell-lime mortar, and framed with buff-coloured sandstone dressings consistent with an Inninmore source. The relict fuel evidence in the constructional mortar of the W Nave includes a mixture of taxonomies, but is dominated by *Quercus*.

B – The surviving masonry of the W Tower. This is characterised by an informal rubble masonry style, dominated by limestone slabs, bound with a wood-fired shell-lime mortar, but with no surviving sandstone dressings (except incidental probable secondary use). The relict fuel evidence

in the constructional mortar of the W Tower includes a mixture of taxonomies but is dominated by *Betula*.

C – The surviving masonry of the S nave doorway. This is characterised by at least two different sandstone types, consistent with Lochaline and Carsaig sources in Morvern and Mull, and a more fine-textured mortar with some evidence for altered limestone.

D – The visible masonry of the choir Pulpitum. This is characterised by two different blue-green and very light buff/white sandstones, core rubble dominated by limestone blocks, and a probable wood-fired shell-lime mortar.

The Lismore Cathedral evidence for calcined oyster shell-lime mortars (on an island dominated by limestone geology), changing fuel taxonomies and changing multiple sandstone sources, is striking, and these four suites of masonry evidence appear to be consistent with at least three and probably four constructional phases. Despite some previously recognised contrasts in moulding details and floor heights, however, this study also draws attention to similarities in the character and form of the nave and choir walls. The evidence for contrasting mortar in the S nave doorway is more fragmentary, and requires further work, but does at least suggest that this feature (with its wider range of sandstones and later mouldings) is likely to be secondary.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### **Lismore Glebe**

#### **Excavation**

#### **Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 86079 43497 MacDonald (1974) hypothesised that the *vallum monasterii* of the early Christian monastery, founded by St Moluag in 562, can still be identified in the current field boundaries around the parish church located in Clachan on



Volunteers digging in Trench 3, Lismore Glebe

the Isle of Lismore. The aim of this year's fieldwork, 30 June – 14 July 2018, was to test this hypothesis and to assess the nature of specific features within the boundaries of the glebe.

Below the existing dry stone walls a turf bank was identified on the northern side of the boundary surmounted by a pebble path and a limestone cobble surface at two locations on the eastern boundary; unfortunately, no secure dating material was retrieved from either feature type. Significantly, no ditch was found in any of the trenches located over the field boundaries indicating that if the existing boundary of the glebe land follows that of the *vallum monasterii* then the latter would have had to have been in the form of a bank or wall.

The existence of a lower cemetery was also confirmed by the excavations. Although only the upper level of the cemetery was exposed, this revealed that there had been much intercutting of graves and, somewhat surprisingly, a late phase of metalworking and what appeared to be an *in situ* cooking hearth, complete with fragments of burnt bone. The lower cemetery was shown to be enclosed by a limestone clay bonded wall which was edged by a stone culvert.

The probable foundation cobbles of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century track, purported to have been built on the order of the residing minister, so that the populous didn't have to pass so close to the manse, was also discovered. Adjacent was a probable 18<sup>th</sup>-century rubble drain and a probable late 19<sup>th</sup>-century low dry stone wall. A fragment of limestone with a mason's mark was recovered from within a dump of mostly limestone rubble.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Heritage Lottery Fund

## Stronacroibh

### Survey and evaluation

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NM 88432 44824 A Level 1 building survey, walkover survey and evaluation were carried out, 3–4 May 2018, on land SW of Stronacroibh. A single rectangular structure, probably a late 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century agricultural store was recorded in the lower field at NM 88460 44829.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Tirefuir, Lismore

### Survey

#### Stuart Farrell

NM 86266 42725 This farmstead shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (Argyllshire and Buteshire LXXII.7 of 1891 surveyed 1870) as consisting of three roofed buildings with two small enclosures. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1900 (Argyllshire sheet LXXII.7 revised 1897) shows two roofed buildings, one consisting of two compartments aligned NE/SW with a garden on its NW side and an unroofed building. It is shown as unroofed on the OS map of 1975 (1:10,000) The current OS map shows three unroofed buildings, two of which have two compartments.

## Lochgailhead and Kilmorich

### Rest and Be Thankful

#### Walkover survey

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NN 24032 06848 (centred on) A walkover survey was undertaken, March 2018, in advance of work to stabilise the slopes above the A83. A total of 12 sites, some consisting of multiple shielings were recorded.

NN 24143 06807 (S1) Possible structure/platform.

Sub-rounded pile of stones with flat top to the feature. Fan of rubble on SW side. 5 x 3.3m, front of platform up to 1m high.

NN 24899 06704 (S2) Possible structure, 4 x 6m, low stone and earthen bank, sub-oval, incorporates a natural boulder. Bank 0.5m high and 2m wide.

NN 34942 06868 (S3) Set of six shielings set on W side of burn in a line down the side of the burn. Structure A (5 x 4m). Boulder wall up to 0.9m wide and 0.5m high, oval structure.

NN 24949 06854 (S3) Structure B (3 x 3m). Natural boulder with low dry stone wall leading off to the S, 0.5m wide x 0.2m high.

NN 24953 06850 (S3) Structure C (2.3 x 3.1m). Dry stone U-shaped wall set against natural boulder. Wall 0.9m wide and 0.3m high.

NN 24947 06843 (S3) Structure D (2.3 x 2.4m). Dry stone wall, 0.5m high x 0.5m wide. Small cell on S side (store?).

NN 24942 06833 (S3) Structure E (4.5 x 7m). Slight rounded corners to dry stone walls. 0.8m high and 0.9m wide. Twinning pen in one corner.

NN 24943 06827 (S3) Structure F. Dry stone oval wall against the natural boulder wall 0.8m high and 0.8m wide.

NN 25455 06876 (S4) Set of 14 shieling structures set on gently sloping S-facing slope, with a burn to the S. Structure A (5 x 5m). 0.7m high dry stone wall of structure, sub-rectangular.

NN 25461 06869 (S4) Structure B. Rectangular two celled structure, dry stone wall 1m wide x 0.6m high.

NN 25457 06861 (S4) Structure C (3 x 3m). Dry stone wall, 0.6m wide x 0.5m high.

NN 25470 06871 (S4) Structure D (5 x 5m). Collapsed dry stone wall.

NN 25461 06852 (S4) Structure E (4 x 3m). Dry stone wall, 0.7m wide x 0.6m high.

NN 25470 06853 (S4) Structure F (4 x 5m). Oval dry stone wall, 0.7m wide and 0.6m high. Probable annexe on N side.

NN 25483 06847 (S4) Structure G (3 x 4m). Dry stone wall, 0.75m high x 0.70m wide.

NN 25454 06854 (S4) Structure H (2 x 2m). Wall 0.5m wide x 0.6m high.

NN 25438 06836 (S4) Structure I (4 x 3m). Dry stone wall, 0.7 x 0.4m high.

NN 25424 06828 (S4) Structure J (3.5 x 4.0m). Dry stone wall, 0.6m wide and 0.5m high.

NN 25447 06824 (S4) Structure K (5.5 x 5.0m). Oval structure, walls 0.9m wide and 0.8m high.

NN 25448 06806 (S4) Structure L (5 x 5m) Dry stone walls, 0.8m wide and 0.4m high.

NN 25470 06815 (S4) Structure M (6 x 7m). Leaning dry stone wall, 1m high x 1m wide.

NN 25477 06822 (S4) Structure N (4 x 3m). Dry stone oval structure.

NN 24561 06337 (S5) Possible shieling mound, 8 x 4m, flat platform with sloping sides.

NN 24303 06184 (S6) Boulder wall, 0.75m wide x 0.40m high. On OS map.

NN 24272 06073 (S7) Rectangular structure, 6 x 4m. Wall 0.6m wide and 0.4m high.

NN 24406 06196 (S8) Set of five shielings set on relatively flat piece of SW-facing ground with burn in gorge below. (HER states 7 shielings, but only 5 were located). Structure A (5 x 3m). A low stone wall, 0.4m high and 0.6m wide, with N-facing entrance.

NN 24407 06200 (S8) Structure B (5 x 3m). Bank 0.6m high x 0.5m wide.

NN 24423 06202 (S8) Structure C (3 x 3m). Possible oval structure/platform.

NN 24425 06219 (S8) Structure D (6 x 4m). Rectangular with natural boulder in one corner.

NN 24409 06225 (S8) Structure E (5 x 3m). Poorly preserved low platform with vaguely visible stone wall.

NN 24327 05985 (S9) Two possible shieling structures. Structure A (3 x 4m). Platform c0.5m high.

NN 24324 06010 (S9) Structure B (4 x 3m). Platform/shieling, 0.6m high.

NN 24653 06142 (S10) Low circular shieling (4 x 4m). Bank 0.40m high.

NN 24708 06207 (S11) Possible shieling platform (6 x 6m). Low bank on S and W sides. Bank 0.5m high.

NN 24116 06490 (S12) Disused quarry. On OS map.

**Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland**

## Luss/Rhu

### Loch Long

#### Survey

**Sandra Kelly – North Clyde Archaeological Society**

NS 2600 9672 (Alderigan), NS 2622 9715 (Culanach), NS 25280 96622 (Scron Mallanach), NS 2485 9530 (Tombuoy), NS 2690 9850 (Creagan), NS 2665 9986 (Craggan) and NN 2714 0040 (Creagan Sithe)

Deserted settlements on the E side of Loch Long, on MOD land, have been surveyed and planned in 2018 with the possibility of selected excavation taking place on some sites. At Creagan Sithe a rock-cut bowl was found, bring the total for the area to three, the other two being at Scron Mallanach and Gartanfariad (both previously recorded).

**Archive: NRHE and WoSAS**

**Funder: NCAS**

[www.spanglefish.com/northclydearchaeologicalsociety.com](http://www.spanglefish.com/northclydearchaeologicalsociety.com)



*Gartanfariad, photographed during the Loch Long survey*

## North Knapdale

### Achnamara Clapper Bridge

#### Conservation management

**Phil Richardson and Hélène Gray – Archaeology Scotland**

NR 77747 86987 A programme of conservation work was undertaken, April 2018, which aimed to address the deteriorating state of the stone piers and deck plinths forming the structural elements of the bridge through slumping, erosion and damage from vegetation.

The work consisted of vegetation clearance, stone realignment and the insertion of stones, shims and pins into pre-existing voids. Recording work identified and recorded areas of stone insertion and change that will assist with

future management. It also provided some insight into the construction methods used, and an opportunity to examine the weight distribution and load levels of the bridge.

**Archive: FCS and NRHE**

**Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland**

### Arichonan Township

#### Watching brief

**John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NR 77878 91294 to NR 77837 91329 A watching brief was undertaken, 20–21 February 2017 during the excavation of a trench for a power supply to a new EE mast c500m E of the remains of Arichonan township (NR79SE 23). The settlement dates from 1654 and was abandoned some two centuries later. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in the trenches, although a possible burial cairn was noted to the W of the pole at NR 77863 91310.

**Archive and report: NRHE**

**Funder: SSEN**

### Barr Mor, Taynish

#### Survey

**Roddy Regan – Kilmartin Museum**

NR 73462 85618 Following survey work undertaken on the western side of Barr Mor (*DES* 18, 2017) that confirmed and recorded the remains of a dispersed settlement, a small excavation was undertaken, September 2018, on one of the buildings, Structure 1.

The building oriented SE/NW measured c12.40 x 5.50m and had distinct curving ends. The trench was placed over the SW part of the building, taking in what was presumed to be an entrance gap on the SW side. Beneath rubble collapse the floor of the building and a hearth area were revealed along with several post positions, those along the wall suggesting cruck positions. A small area of midden was also examined outside the building. No artefacts were recovered beyond charcoal and small fragments of burnt bone. The relatively narrow dimensions of the building, its rounded ends and the lack of artefacts point to a date earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Report: NRHE, OASIS and WoSAS (intended)**

**Funder: Kilmartin Museum**

### Castle Sween – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

#### Buildings and materials analysis

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NR 71235 78829 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Castle Sween within the framework of this project. Buildings analysis suggested that Castle Sween had been constructed with a variety of phase-specific compositionally-contrasting wood-fired lime mortars, including both limestone-lime and shell-lime bound materials. *In situ* characterisation of these materials across the site generally supported the phasing narrative previously suggested by the RCAHMS, where those interpretations were based on direct stratigraphic relationships. Where those relationships are more indirect, however, then interpretations are more problematic. A comparative approach to on-site materials analysis demonstrated that the secondary postern gate in the W wall was not coeval with the NW Tower, and suggested that the secondary buttressing against the NE tower was likely to be contemporary with the secondary vaulting within that same structure.

A materials sampling programme was subsequently instigated at Castle Sween, to allow lab-based investigation of these constructional materials. The sample assemblage

ultimately included 10 mortar fragments, 1 relict limestone clast, 1 shell fragment, 1 sandstone fragment and 72 relict fuel inclusions.

Materials analysis of the Castle Sween assemblage included microscopic thick and thin section analysis of the mortar samples. These analyses both supported and refined previous provenance interpretations, demonstrating that all limestone-lime mortars on the site had been manufactured from a meta-limestone consistent with very local outcrops, while the shell-lime mortars displayed evidence of both *C. Edule* and *O. Edulis* lime sources. Temper grades and fuel taxonomy profiles also varied with constructional phase/chronology, and a typology of 5–6 phase-specific compositionally-contrasting mortar types ultimately emerged from the study.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### Loch Craiglin to Loch Sween Canal

#### Field observations

**Valerie Alexander**

NR 772 878 (Loch Sween Canal Entrance) to NR 774 878 (Loch Craiglin Canal Exit) In April 2018 an initial site visit was conducted to examine a feature (previously identified using aerial photography) linking Loch Craiglin to Loch Sween. A stone-lined channel of c160m in length was found linking the inland loch to the sea loch. Possible boat nausts were identified at the Loch Sween entrance, which is a tidal sea loch connecting to the Atlantic via the Sound of Jura.

A modern forestry road with a culverted stream bisects the channel. Loch Craiglin is consequently now a brackish non-tidal body of water, c400 x 200m. Furthermore, the N side of the channel between the forestry track and entrance to Loch Sween has been built up, possibly in the last 10 years, with the addition of stone material to form an area of grass track leading from the forestry road to the garden of the adjoining modern residential home. However, the original channel is still clearly visible at the base of this modern layer.

A further site visit by Valerie Alexander, David Caldwell, Stephen Harrison, Caroline Paterson and Nigel Ruckley was conducted on the 5 August 2018, during which similarities

with the Rubh' an Dùnain stone-lined channel and boat nausts on Skye were observed. Coarsed stonework, some of which was vertically aligned was noted in the revetment walls. In addition, a possible quay feature was identified at the mouth of the channel into Loch Craiglin, where the stone wall of the canal extends into the loch for a further 4m on the southern channel entrance and c2m on the N side, which is an additional similarity with the canal on Skye. Several large roughly square boulders of unknown purpose are present on the S bank of the canal in the non-tidal section. Two of these boulders are positioned 10m apart and 2m from the edge of the channel. A further boulder is positioned between these but further back at 5m from the edge of the channel.

During a follow up visit in September 2018, the canal was measured and photographed again. It is a minimum of 4m wide, but considerably wider in the entrance to Loch Sween – where it is c15m wide. It is still fully tidal between Loch Sween and the forestry track, drying out at low water and with a depth of c1.5m at high tide (although from high water mark debris it is noted that this would be considerably higher at spring tides or under certain atmospheric conditions). The non-tidal section was found to be c0.7m deep at the channel edges and deeper in the centre of the channel.

Signs of settlement and possible fortification were noted at the top of the crag, immediately to the N of the channel. This has tentatively been identified as a hillfort of uncertain date and possibly of no relation to the channel below, though its strategic position with views up Loch Sween would no doubt have been utilised.

In 1942 and 1943, Loch Craiglin was used for an experiment into *Fertilising a Sea Loch for Fish Farming Purposes*. The experiment was conducted by Edinburgh University which described Loch Craiglin as a “small salt-water loch, about 18 acres in area... It is connected with Loch Sween by a channel and the entrance and exit of water could be partially controlled by a dam... Loch Craiglin is shallow, much of it less than 2m, although there is a small area up to 5m deep opposite the mouth of the channel.”

Loch Craiglin and its channel are represented in similar format to modern day maps in the Admiralty Chart, West Coast Sheet 3 of 1849, showing that this feature pre-dates



Loch Sween exit showing built up track and stream

the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Similarities with the site at Rubh' an Dùnain on Skye and, by extension the pre-drained site of Laig on Eigg, raise the possibility that Loch Craiglin may have functioned as a winter harbour during the early medieval period.

## Lochan Taynish, Taynish Peninsula

### Evaluation

**Roddy Regan – Kilmartin Museum**

NR 7415 8540 A small evaluation was undertaken, September 2017, on a previously recorded circular structure or enclosure located on the SE side of Lochan Taynish. The work revealed the arc of the N wall of the structure indicating a building with an internal diameter of 9.5–10m. The wall on the N side was bonded by clay, which was packed between the surviving courses within the rubble wall. Elsewhere, particularly at the W side, the outer face of the wall was comprised of a series of upright stones or orthostats, although elsewhere at the S and E sides the build of the wall was less clear, consisting of scattered tumble/collapse. Potentially the structure at Lochan Taynish is an example of a prehistoric roundhouse or hut circle and, if so, is a rare and relatively well preserved example in this part of Argyll.

**Report: NRHE, OASIS and WoSAS (intended)**

**Funder: Kilmartin Museum**

## Rhu

### Bloomery Project

#### Survey, excavation, sampling

**Sandra Kelly – North Clyde Archaeological Society**

Three previously recorded bloomeries were surveyed and planned in 2018 with a view to future sampling and possible radiocarbon dating. The sites are at NS 25796 88776, NS 25855 87887 and NS 26044 87259, all overlooking the E side of the Gareloch. (Canmore IDs: 40069, 41406 and 41407 respectively).

**Archive: NRHE and WoSAS**

**Funder: NCAS**

[www.spanglefish.com/northclydearchaeologicalsociety.com](http://www.spanglefish.com/northclydearchaeologicalsociety.com)

## Glen Fruin Project

### Survey and excavation

**Sandra Kelly – North Clyde Archaeological Society**



*Crotal bell found in forestry furrows during survey of Glen Fruin*

A survey of the southern side of Glen Fruin was begun in 2018. The following were the principal findings: Cornkiln at Stuckie Burn NS 28482 88224; limekilns at Duirland Farm; potkilns unless otherwise stated at NS 29378 86980, NS 29389 86982 (clampkiln), also at the same location a further three potkilns; NS 30068 86898 clampkiln. Within newly ploughed ground for forestry a number of 17<sup>th</sup>-century

green glaze sherds and a crotal bell were found. Despite an extensive search, traces of the settlements on this side of the glen are elusive.

**Archive: NRHE and WoSAS**

**Funder: NCAS and Luss Estates**

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## Military Project

### Survey

**Sandra Kelly – North Clyde Archaeological Society**

The survey of the final sites of NCAS Military Survey were completed in 2018. At the W end of Glen Fruin is a four HAA gun site and associated camp, recorded at cNS 2600 9008, and believed to date to WW2. Nearby, at NS 2625 8958, another four-gun HAA site may be post-WW2 but never completed. In Glen Fruin further camp buildings are at NS 2730 9000. All of the above structures are seen as concrete floors with occasional brick walls.

**Archive: NRHE and WoSAS**

**Funder: NCAS, MOD and Luss Estates**

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## Rosneath

### Portkil Coffins

#### Survey and excavation

**Sandra Kelly – North Clyde Archaeological Society**

NS 2530 8040 (centred on) Work continues on the site of a WW1 army camp (*DES* 2017, 61) but the search continues for “several stone coffins” reported in the OS Name Book. No evidence of the ‘coffins’ has yet been found, but further roadways and a stone-built drain of the camp have been revealed by the work, which is within woodlands. The total absence of military finds and comparison of the remains with WD plans of the site are now indicating that the camp was not completed as planned and was probably never occupied by the army.

**Archive: NRHE and WoSAS**

**Funder: NCAS**

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## Saddell and Skipness

### Glenreasdale, Skipness

#### Walkover survey

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NR 85774 58146 A walkover survey was conducted, April 2018, over a corridor of land in advance of the proposed construction of a new access track, from an existing track to a field SW of Glenreasdale Mains Farm. Four features were recorded and it was recommended that disturbance of them should be kept to a minimum.

NR 85774 58146 Defunct dry stone wall, 1.5m high. Not on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map but on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition map.

NR 85909 58038 Large field boundary, 0.75m high by 2m wide. On current OS map.

NR 86281 57865 Earth and stone bank, 0.75m high by 1.5m wide. Oriented NW/SE.

NR 86245 57764 Large field boundary, 0.75m high by 2m wide. Oriented N/S.

**Funder: Private individual**

## Strachur

### Craigeniver, Strachur

#### Survey

**David Dorren, Nina Henry, Fiona Campbell and Iain Wilkie**

NN 09087 02174 The OS 6" map Argyllshire, Sheet CXLII, survey of 1866 and the 1897 revision show an unroofed rectangular structure attached to the N side of a boundary fence or dyke running close to 105°, or approximately E/W, across the N end of a field above the buildings described in the OS Name Book as the farmsteading of Creagaganevir. The modern name is Craigeniver. The field was later the old Strachur Golf Course, now defunct. The long axis of the structure is roughly N/S, more precisely 15°.

Investigation of the area, which is on a hillside sloping moderately to the S, revealed that the rectangle represents an enclosure dyke, of which a small section is now destroyed. Within it is a stone-built springhead, which we describe first.

The area of the site is wooded, thick with vegetation, and boggy. It is at an altitude of 50m. On a short stretch of level ground within the enclosure is a rectangular stone wall 0.8m high, 1.5m wide and 0.6m thick. The wall is mortared and its S side faces down the hillside. At its base in the centre is a 0.3m square aperture, through which water flows S into a rectangular pool or trough, 1.8m wide and 2.8m long. The trough is full of water to a depth of at least 0.35m in places. It appears to be a stone-built reservoir: stone could be detected at the base and at the sides. On top of the wall, centred at the front of the downhill edge, is a small built stone structure 0.5m wide, 0.4m high and 0.35m deep that is probably a decorative feature.

At the downhill end of the trough is a tumble of large boulders, possibly part of the original construction. The ground drops slightly to a long E/W field dyke about 2.8m to the S of the trough, then more steeply beyond the dyke. Part of this dyke forms the S wall of the enclosure. The W wall of the enclosure is 1.8m from the trough and extends uphill 10.9m. It is a low stone-built dyke of similar construction to the field dyke and 0.8m wide.

There is a 0.8m gap at its S end between it and the field dyke. The N wall of the enclosure is 7.2m long and is 5.8m from the wall of the springhead. The surviving E wall extends 5m S from the N wall, terminating at a modern wire fence that cuts roughly E/W across the site about 0.8m N of the springhead wall. The overall external dimensions of the enclosure, including the gaps, are 11.6 x 7.2m. The sides are in the ratio of 1.6:1, which is the same as the structure shown on the 6" maps, whereas for the springhead structure the ratio is 2.3:1, supporting the assumption that it is the enclosure that is shown on the maps.

Due to the thick covering of vegetation above the springhead the water source, assumed to be a spring as there is no burn there, could not be determined. The wall and reservoir of the springhead lie in the southern half of the enclosure suggesting that it extends N to protect the source as well as the reservoir. This work was undertaken on 12 August and 30 October 2018.

### **Creag Dhubh, Strachur**

#### ***Desk-based assessment and walkover survey***

#### ***Lynn Fraser – AOC Archaeology Group***

NN 12581 03011 A walkover survey was undertaken, 6–7 November 2017, over the area of a proposed wind farm. Nine sites were identified, the majority of which represented relatively recent drainage works. The site of a previously known shieling and sheepfold, within dense forestry, was visited and the remains of the stone built shieling were identified. There was no evidence of a sheepfold noted on historical maps.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Muirden Energy LLP



*Turf bank with drainage ditch, Creag Dhubh*

### **Strathlachlan**

#### **Castle Lachlan**

#### ***Walkover survey***

#### ***Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology***

NS 02134 97256 (centred on) A pre-afforestation walkover survey was conducted over a large parcel of ground in December 2017. At total of 51 features were recorded. Of these six were previously recorded: the scheduled monument of the Chapel of Kilbride (S43); the spring of Tobar an Longairt (S38); two bloomery mounds (S1 and 6); the farmstead of Port Drain (S22); and the settlement of Port Drain (S20). A large number of additional features were recorded and are listed below:

NS 03472 96981 (S1) Grass covered bloomery mound, 7 x 5 x 1m high. Fragments of slag visible.

NS 03222 96916 (S2) Small, low clearance cairn, 6 x 6 x 0.60m high.

NS 03213 96933 (S3) Field bank oriented E/W, earth and stone, 2m wide and 0.40m high. Discontinuous.

NS 03408 97293 (S4) Field system – Series of connected earthen and stone banks, edges SW side of flat bog.

NS 03391 97367 (S5) Field system – Series of connected earthen and stone banks located on sloping ground above boggy area. Lazy bed cultivation remains within.

NS 03202 97132 (S6) Grass covered bloomery mound, 9 x 5 x 1.5m high. Fragments of slag visible.

NS 02974 97627 (S7) Large enclosure, on E-facing slope, earthen and stone bank.

NS 02697 97448 (S8) Small enclosure, as for (S7). Earthen and stone bank, triangular shaped. Possible part of settlement shown on Roy's Military map 1747–55, as Cruithouln.

NS 02730 97564 (S9) Possible sub-rectangular structure, 3 x 6m, couple of stones visible, low stone and earthen bank. Oriented N/S.

NS 02752 97580 (S10) Sub-rectangular structure, 5 x 6m, low stone wall 0.9m wide and 0.4m high, possible opposing entrances (barn?). Oriented N/S.

NS 02822 97632 (S11) Clearance cairn, 3 x 4m, large stones in a pile.

NS 02392 97377 (S12) Track, 3m wide and in places edged with stone. Runs around base of hill and through gap in hills before heading W down towards settlements.

NS 02089 96783 (S13) Bank, 2–2.5m wide and 0.60m high. Adjacent to later now defunct stone wall, which is on the modern map.

NS 02787 96958 (S14) Stone and earthen bank, 2m wide and 0.6m high, oriented SE/NW.

NS 02533 96687 (S15) Enclosure. Earthen and stone bank,



*Possible burial cairn with standing stone overlooking Loch Fyne (NS 01949 97074 – S31)*

2m wide and 0.6 – 0.8m high.

NS 02722 96570 (S16) Farmstead – Enclosing stone wall and two rectangular structures. Structure A, 9 x 5m in very ruinous state (pile of stone) and structure B, 25 x 6m, with much collapse of walls. Dry stone buildings.

NS 02907 96764 (S17) Stone wall, collapsed.

NS 03324 96924 (S18) Large earth and stone field bank, 2m wide and 0.6m high.

NS 02379 97735 (S19) Large stone bank, 1m high by 1.5m wide. Oriented NE/SW, continues in short stretches N.

NS 01902 97545 (S20) Settlement containing a number of buildings, some are clearly older than others, indicating a house may have been replaced with an adjacent one as it became ruinous. Structure A, 5 x 5m, horse-shoe shaped dry stone wall structure, walls 0.9m wide and 0.6m high. Structure B, probable enclosure, 12 x 7m. Structure C, rectangular dry stone wall structure, 5 x 2m (dwelling), with attached enclosure with later twinning pen in one corner; bracken covered. Structure D, 12 x 7 x 1m high, round cornered longhouse oriented E/W. Structure E, 7 x 4m, dry stone structure. Structure F, 14 x 6m dry stone structure, longhouse. Structure G, 14 x 5m dry stone structure, longhouse, with annex on W.

NS 01800 97557 (S21) Massive bank. Joins smaller bank that encloses tree covered knoll. Head dyke.

NS 01672 97762 (S22) Enclosure wall and settlement, as per the NRHE description. Enclosure wall is probably 19<sup>th</sup> century, while the interior features are likely to be much earlier (a settlement is shown here on Roy's Military Map 1747–55), and it is possible that the settlement has medieval origins.

NS 01607 97805 (S23) Boat noust.

NS 01595 97796 (S24) Boat noust. Located just N of the burn. More substantial wall than one to S.

NS 01659 97848 (S25) Boat noust (northernmost). Large area cleared.

NS 01745 97819 (S26) Earthen and stone enclosure, 12 x 11m, up to 1m high x 1.5m wide. No obvious entrance. Probably part of S22.

NS 02010 97963 (S27) Field bank, 1.2m high x 2m wide. At N end turns down hill and runs alongside the burn.

NS 01891 97741 (S28) Oval grass covered mound, 5 x 4m, consisting of stones and earth. Possible clearance cairn.

NS 02063 97787 (S29) Rectangular structure, 9 x 5m, with a 7m wide annex at N end. Walls 0.6m wide and 0.9m high.

NS 02101 97780 (S30) Bank runs from cliff down to the burn. 0.6m high and 1m wide. Runs to the N of S29.

NS 01949 97074 (S31) Standing stone and cairn – Oval stone platform cairn, 7 x 4m with standing stone on NE side. Stone 1.20m high. Possible burial cairn or more recent boundary marker stone? 3m to the N is a sub-circular low pile of stone, 3 x 3m, possible secondary cairn?

NS 01370 95934 (S32) Large earth and stone field bank, 1.2m high and 2m wide.

NS 01405 95969 (S33) Quarry, 13 x 5m, spoil on S side.

NS 01723 96249 (S34) Enclosure bank, earth and stone, 0.60m high and 2m wide. Oriented NW/SE.

NS 02106 96617 (S35) Earth and stone bank, 0.60m high by 1–1.5m wide.

NS 01831 96475 (S36) A bank, which heads toward S34, then downhill.

NS 01381 96851 (S37) Intermittent bank, around edge of a hill. 0.6m high and 1.2m wide.

NS 01162 96646 (S38) Dry stone construction around spring, covered entrance with stone. 0.8m high by 2m wide. Water source for chapel?

NS 01042 96253 (S39) Earth and stone bank, 1m high and 2m wide. Runs around base of a hill, oriented NW/SE.

NS 00853 96165 (S40) Earth and stone head dyke, 0.6m high by 2m wide.

NS 01737 95985 (S41) Partially demolished structure, 5 x 7.5m. Mortared dry stone wall, 2m high and 0.55m wide. Concrete slab to S. On 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1873), named as Killbride. Dam to NW still in existence and fished.

NS 00831 96599 (S42) Farmstead – Two structures and an enclosure. Structure A, dry stone structure, 18 x 7m, with 0.8m high 0.6m wide walls. Structure B, dry stone structure,

15 x 6m, with 3 x 4m addition. Enclosure wall runs between the two and encloses field to the S. Sub-oval enclosure, C, on W side, 19 x 12m. Stone bank, 0.6m high and 1.5m wide raised terraced enclosure. The two structures are shown as unroofed on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1873. The enclosure is not shown, but the wall running through the farmstead is shown.

NS 00708 96613 (S43) Chapel and farmstead (scheduled monument). Complex consisting of an enclosure with chapel.

NS 01316 97111 (S44) Bank, 2m wide and 1m high, which runs around and half way up a hill. Oriented N/S.

NS 01485 97592 (S45) Short length of bank, 0.6m high and 1m wide. Oriented E/W.

NS 01360 97534 (S46) Standing stone (possible) – Upright stone, appears deliberately placed, 1.2m high.

NS 01345 97508 (S47) Bank, 0.6m high and 1.2m wide, forming right angled junction. Located adjacent to (S46).

NS 01198 97400 (S48) Stone bank located next to burn. Possibly part of (S47) though it couldn't be traced to this point.

NS 01109 97484 (S49) Wall (dun possible) – Area of substantial walling, which effectively blocks off headland. Runs from cliff edge across headland on top of natural outcrop. Bracken covered. Located next to a very sheltered inlet. Dun wall or extension of wall?

NS 00757 96730 (S50) Burial (possible) – Probable drowned person burial cairn. Rectangular, 4 x 2m, stones piled neatly on top to form low mound. Oriented WSW/ENE. No other clearance cairns in this area.

NS 01112 96788 (S51) Field system – Enclosed field associated with other banks and walls.

**Funder: Scottish Woodlands Ltd**

### **Old Castle Lachlan**

#### ***Standing building recording and excavation***

**Jenni Morrison – Addyman Archaeology**

NO 00512 95303 A programme of building recording and excavation of a series of test pits was undertaken, 19–21 March 2018, as part of a wider restoration project. The building recording involved 3D scanning to produce a model (by McCreddie 3D), followed by the production of phased archaeological drawings, intended to aid the development of the restoration scheme.

Following scheduled monument consent, four test pits were hand excavated in the ground floor of the castle. The concrete surface at the first floor level of the castle is failing, causing water to leak through to the vaults beneath.

Test Pits 1 and 2 were excavated in the W Hall. Test Pit 1 revealed a considerable depth of rubble and the remains of a lime mortared wall, running E/W parallel to the front wall of the castle. Test Pit 2 abutted the fireplace and revealed the base of the moulded fireplace and hearth slab, indicating the original floor level. Test Pits 3 and 4 were excavated in the E Hall. Test Pit 3 uncovered what may have been a rough levelling deposit of stones with a clay patch, possibly sealing the top of the vaults. Within Test Pit 4 a deposit was uncovered which has been interpreted as the top of the vault beneath.

The evaluation established that archaeological deposits relating to the earlier phases of the castle survive beneath the concrete floor. The depth of these deposits was relatively consistent in the test pits, at 200–300mm below the surface of the concrete. In order to protect the vaults below from further water damage and to help to stabilize the castle, it will be necessary to remove the current concrete surface and relay a suitable surface. This will afford an opportunity to record and better understand the earlier phases of the castle,

and this information could be used to inform any future consolidation and renovations, including plans to improve visitor access.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Lachlan Trust**



*Test pit 1, looking W, Old Castle Lachlan*

### **Tiree**

#### **Balephuill**

##### ***Watching brief***

**John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NL 95769 40220 and NL 95689 40241 Watching briefs were undertaken, 22 November 2017, during the replacement of poles on an overhead power line at Balephuill, within an area where pre-modern midden materials have been uncovered. No features or finds of archaeological significance were uncovered in either pole trench.

**Archive and report: NRHE**

**Funder: SSEN**

#### **Cnoc nam Putan**

##### ***Fieldwalking, evaluation and environmental sampling***

**John Holliday, Heather James, Peta Glew, Roland Spencer-Jones and Susan Ramsay – An Iodhlann**

NL 98497 42166 A small mound, 100m from the shore in Balinoe, is known as Cnoc nam Putan 'the hillock of the buttons'. The site is 0.5km from Soroby Graveyard, a possible site for Magh Luinge, the Columban Tiree monastery. The mound has two small cattle scrapes on its side. In one, an extensive midden is revealed, containing peat ash, charcoal, pottery, animal and fish bones, with some artefacts occasionally being dislodged; on the other, a line of substantial stones appear to be structural. It appears to be a settlement mound. The site was surveyed by Northlight Heritage using magnetic gradiometry. An area of high magnetic signal was found around the midden material, but no evidence of a

structure was seen. Samples of burnt material were analysed archaeobotanically: the charcoal proved to be derived from alder, birch and hazel, along with burnt oat and barley grains. The charcoal was dated to 790–990 cal AD (95% probability). A carved bone artefact was recovered at the site, thought to be a broken pin shank, alongside sherds which have been identified as early medieval.

**Archive:** Scarinish, Isle of Tiree. **Report:** An Iodhlann

**Funder:** An Iodhlann

**Website:** [www.aniodhlann.org.uk](http://www.aniodhlann.org.uk)



*Bone pin shank found at Cnoc nam Putan*

© Dr Roland Spencer-Jones

## Eirneal, Tiree

### Field survey

**John Holliday – An Iodhlann**

NM 01926 46405 One of two lengths of heather covered earthwork, 0.5km apart. This one is 150m long, 7m wide and 0.5m high, ditched on both sides, bearing 260°. It sits on a stretch of wet moorland and leads into a marshy area which drains into the waterway known as An Fhadhail. There is a second similar 50m length of earthwork, 6m wide and 0.8m high, bearing 300° at NM 02612 46321. The two features can be seen to be joined on low resolution LiDAR imaging; on this, the total feature extends for a total of 1km. It is interpreted as an earth bank which has been extensively robbed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as peat extraction reached its limits on Tiree. The feature corresponds to no known modern boundary, but possibly follows an inferred boundary between Soroby and Kirkapoll parishes listed in the 1509 Crown Rental. This work was undertaken 10–17 October 2018.

**Report:** An Iodhlann

**Website:** [www.aniodhlann.org.uk](http://www.aniodhlann.org.uk)

## Tiree Rock Art

### Survey

**Roland Spencer-Jones – North of Scotland Archaeological Society**

A programme of recording was undertaken in June 2017 and 26–31 May 2018. This identified a number of new sites and provides updated information on other sites.

NL 97481 42430 Balinoe 1, 2017 (Canmore ID: 21462). Identified in 2017.

NL 97568 42403 Balinoe 2 – Identified in 2018.

NL 97312 42507 Balinoe 3 – Identified in 2018.

NL 97200 40100 Ben Mannel – Identified in 2017.

NL 97823 41297 Cadruim 1 – Identified in 2017.

NL 97810 41450 Cadruim 2 – Identified in 2017.

NL 97991 45253 Carradh Biorach – Identified in 2018.

NL 97207 42745 Ceosabh 1 – Identified in 2017.

NL 97150 42842 Ceosabh 2 – Identified in 2017.

NL 97159 42843 Ceosabh 3 – Identified in 2018.

NM 08309 47578 Chaolais (Canmore ID: 21492) – Identified in 2017.

NL 97130 46048 Cnoc Bhiosta 1 (SW) – Identified in 2017.

NL 97065 46062 Cnoc Bhiosta 2 (SE) – Identified in 2017.

NL 99069 45605 Cnoc Fhoirnigial 1A (Canmore ID: 21431) – Identified in 2017.

NL 99063 45616 Cnoc Fhoirnigial 1B (Canmore ID: 21431) – Identified in 2017.

NL 98712 45508 Cnoc Fhoirnigial 2 (Canmore ID: 21439) – Identified in 2017.

NL 96920 45600 Cnoc Mhic Ailein) – Identified in 2017.

NL 99283 45805 Creag an Sgalaig 1 – Identified in 2018.

NL 99267 45815 Creag an Sgalaig 2 – Identified in 2018.

NL 99186 45856 Creag an Sgalaig 3 – Identified in 2018.

NL 99233 45880 Creag an Sgalaig 4 – Identified in 2018.

NL 97240 43017 Heylipol 1 (Canmore ID: 70239) – Identified in 2018.

NL 97207 43046 Heylipol 2 – Identified in 2017.

NL 97154 42987 Heylipol 3 – Identified in 2017.

NL 97112 43017 Heylipol 4 – Identified in 2017.

NL 97168 43018 Heylipol 5 (Canmore ID: 70240) – Identified in 2018.

NM 02680 48690 Ringing Stone, Balephetrish (Canmore ID: 21529) – Identified in 2017.

The sites below are old recordings of cup-marked stones on Canmore that have not been found on any surveys since they were originally recorded and were not found, despite looking, by NOSAS in 2017 – 18: NM 01300 47400 – Balephetrish 2, NL 98000 45900 – Cornaigmore 1, NL 98000 45900 – Cornaigmore 2, NL 98300 41900 – Cuigeas, NM 04210 45930 – Gott, NL 98500 39100 – Hynish, NL 98600 43500 – Island House.

## Torosay

### Rossal, Pennyghael, Isle of Mull

#### Walkover survey

**John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NM 55368 26702 to NM 54370 28111 A walkover survey was carried out on 26 April 2018 along the route of a proposed new hydro-electric scheme. No previously unrecorded sites were encountered.

**Archive and report:** NRHE

**Funder:** Rossal Energy

### Torosay Hill Estate, Isle of Mull

#### Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

**Steven Birch – West Coast Archaeological Services**

NM 68520 34564 (centred on) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out, 15 March – 25 April 2018, in advance of woodland planting. The survey identified a significant number of new sites of interest relating to post-medieval settlement and transhumance activities in the wider landscape, including shielings, dwellings, enclosures, boundary walls, tracks, bridges, boulder shelters and quarries. The survey also augmented existing records for a fair stance and several townships. The survey recorded a total of 72 sites, with a total of 141 archaeological structures, including a number of stances from the old fair site at Torness, comprising turf and stone foundations.

The walkover survey of the Torosay Hill Estate recovered a relatively high density of archaeological remains relating to the historic period, indicating a well-preserved settlement system of regional importance including infrastructure associated with cultivation, and good evidence for transhumance activity. Overall, the survey has revealed a complex of small settlements, individual farmsteads, houses and their associated ancillary buildings, enclosures and



*Post-medieval building at Torness, Torosay Hill Estate*

cultivation plots, and shielings possibly relating to several phases of occupation. Unfortunately, it has proven difficult to put a name to most of the sites recorded, especially to shieling settlements.

**Archive:** NRHE and WoSAS (intended)

**Funder:** John Clegg and Co, and Edinburgh and Bilbury Court Ltd

### **Torosay Quarry, Isle of Mull**

#### *Evaluation*

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 73221 34190 A 10% evaluation was undertaken, 4–8 March 2018, in advance of a proposed extension to an existing quarry. The thin peaty topsoil was underlain by 0.4–3.0m of peat, which in turn capped grey gravel and some pockets of grey clay. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Argyll Resources Group

## **ARGYLL AND BUTE/STIRLING**

### **Arrochar/Killin**

#### **A82 – Tarbet to Inverarnan**

##### *Watching brief*

**Dominic Barrett – AOC Archaeology Group**

NN 31781 04562 to NN 31781 18489 A watching brief was undertaken, 21 August – 1 October 2018, on site investigation works associated with improvements to the A82. A total of 133 boreholes and 32 trial pits, of varying depths and soil matrices, were monitored across the development area. Several deposits possibly relating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century

phases of the road were observed.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Soil Engineering

## **CLACKMANNANSHIRE**

### **Alloa**

#### **Alloa Park, Alloa**

##### *Evaluation*

**Alan Hunter Blair – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 89180 92024 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 11–12 July 2018, in advance of Phase 8 of a residential development. Putative rig and furrow cultivation marks and a ditch associated with 18<sup>th</sup>-century agriculture or part of a designed landscape around the former Alloa House were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Bracewell Stirling Consulting

#### **Tullibody South Campus**

##### *Evaluation*

**Steven Black and David Sneddon – Northlight Heritage**

NS 85660 94796, NS 85705 94776, NS 85700 94765, NS 85686 94777, NS 85682 94782, NS 85678 94785, NS 85664 94782 and NS 85653 94785 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 2–3 January 2018, at Abercromby Primary School, in advance of the construction of a new campus. A total of ten trenches, covering 90m<sup>2</sup>, were excavated. A possible prehistoric standing stone, the Haer Stone, is located just to the S of the development boundary. This stone may have originally been part of a stone circle and, if so, other prehistoric activity

might be expected in its vicinity. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Robertson Construction Central

## Clackmannan

### Clackmannan

*Metal detector find*

*Matthew G Knight*

NS 91 93 A complete copper alloy flat axehead was found during metal detecting near Clackmannan. The axehead has a slender body with curved sides diverging to a splayed curved cutting edge. On one face it is possible to make out low hammered flanges extending down both sides. The axehead can be classed as Type Migdale, Variant Biggar, which have a dispersed distribution across Scotland, and date to the Migdale metalworking phase of the Early Bronze Age (2100–1950 BC). Length 130.6mm; cutting edge width 66.9mm; butt width 22.8mm; weight 213.41g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 25/28) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

### Clackmannan Tower

*Watching brief*

*John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services*

NS 90654 91943 A watching brief was undertaken, 11–15 October 2018, during creation of a beacon (seating bench and interpretation panels) within the scheduled area to the S of Clackmannan Tower. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Inner Forth Landscape Initiative

### Hilton

*Metal detector find*

*Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland*

NS 90 92 An enamelled copper-alloy Iron Age cruciform strap mount was found during metal detecting. The design consists of two back-to-back teardrops with perpendicular projecting triangles, with small-cell enamelling in red and blue. H:49mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 110/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**



*An enamelled copy-alloy strap mount. Crown copyright*

## Dollar

### Dollar Glen

*Excavation*

*Daniel Rhodes – National Trust for Scotland*

NS 96103 99393 Three trenches were excavated, 9–13 April

2018, at the location of a potential 17<sup>th</sup>-century siege works on a hill platform on a slope opposite Castle Campbell in Dollar Glen. Excavation uncovered one small fragment of Green Glaze Red Earthenware and a metal detector survey uncovered various modern picnic accoutrements.

**Archive:** NTS and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland

## CLACKMANNANSHIRE/FIFE

### Clackmannan/Culross

#### Hartshaw Mill and Horsehead, Brucefield Estate

*Standing building recording*

*Stuart Mitchell and Michael Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

A programme of enhanced building recording was carried out at two locations from November 2017 – February 2018.

NS 95914 91477 Four phases of development were identified at Hartshaw Mill. The survey showed elements within the fabric that had clearly been re-used and these elements were from a building of higher status. The current mill was probably built in the mid- to late 18<sup>th</sup> century and linked to the establishment of Brucefield House by Alexander Bruce at the beginning of the second decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It was a single-storey structure and probably powered by a wooden undershot waterwheel. The mill's height was increased, 1861–96, by the addition of a loft floor, and the byre and the bothy were also added. A cast-iron waterwheel replaced the earlier wooden wheel. The mill had become disused by the 1896 survey for the 1901 OS map. Thereafter it was used for agricultural purposes and, by the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, had become derelict.

NS 96181 91099 The complex at Horsehead Farm began in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. Cartographic records show that the buildings were still roofed in 1900, but by 1923 they were all roofless. Approximately ten years later the complex was bought by the Brucefield Estate but it saw no investment, probably due to its remoteness and expense. The survey established that a great deal of dressed building stone (window sills, lintels and rybats) has been robbed from the site and this has had a detrimental effect on the stability of the walls. Moreover, vegetation growth and root damage caused by tree growth over the last 50 years has also impacted on the site, albeit to a lesser degree. The photographic survey and plans of Horsehead provide a permanent record of the farmstead as it stands today.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Stirling Council

**Funder:** Private individual

## DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

### Annan

#### Annan

*Metal detector find*

*Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland*

NY 21 65 A scattered group of five denarii found on the beach near Annan are likely to represent a scattered hoard, ending in a coin of Antoninus Pius of AD 140–143.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 47/18) and allocated to Dumfries Museum**

#### Hallmeadow Place, Annan

*Survey and evaluation*

*Thomas Muir – GUARD Archaeology Ltd*

NY 19166 65798 A metal detector survey and 8% trial

trenching evaluation were carried out, 21–30 March 2018, in advance of a residential development. A total of 41 trenches, 34–50m long by 2m wide were excavated across the 50,849m<sup>2</sup> area, and 56 archaeological features were encountered. These included a series of ditches, pits and postholes, as well as a large amount of rig and furrow. The survey located a large amount of modern agricultural metal and, more significantly, a 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>-century horseshoe.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Robert Potter and Partners LLP

### **Thorns Farm, Brydekirk**

#### ***Standing building recording***

**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NY 18871 70219 A historic building survey was undertaken, 24 November 2017, of the farm in advance of demolition and conversion work. Although the farmsteading was mapped in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, no elements of this building phase were visible. The majority of the recorded buildings appeared to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century; however, most showed signs of alterations and the existing house retained few, if any, features from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE. **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Balmaclellan**

#### **Garcrogo**

##### ***Walkover survey***

**John Pickin**

NX 7210 7900 (centred on) A walkover survey was carried out, 19 June 2018, in advance of proposed woodland planting. A number of post-medieval field clearance cairns were noted, plus the following sites:

NX 72142 78785 Slight remains of a farmstead marked as an unroofed structure on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (also recorded as Canmore ID 177892).

NX 72095 79176 to NX 72150 79156 Well preserved section of the former Dumfries to New Galloway road.

NX 72142 79165 Roadside gravel quarry.

NX 72114 79167 Roadside stone quarry.

NX 71798 79324 to NX 71886 79280 Well preserved section of the former Dumfries to New Galloway road.

NX 71830 79323 Burnt mound, partially overlain by the earthwork bank of the former road.

NX 72198 78925 to NX 72229 78887 Possible causeway or track.

**Funder:** Watson Forestry

### **Borgue**

#### **Corseyard Farm**

##### ***Standing building recording***

**John Pickin**

NX 59101 48585 An enhanced building survey was undertaken, 23 February 2018, of a dairy, water tower and steadings in advance of their conversion to holiday units. These buildings, popularly known as the ‘Coo Palace,’ were built by the Manchester industrialist James Brown between 1911 and 1914, and are a locally unique example of farm buildings constructed in a Gothic-revival style. The dairy consists of a nave-and-aisle milking parlour with polychrome faience wall bricks and an attached five-storey water tower and grain store with a castellated top and turret. On the opposite side of a central courtyard is an L-shaped steading block incorporating a cart shed, barn and stables. The principal external features of the dairy and steading block

will be retained as part of the development.

**Report:** NRHE and Dumfries and Galloway HER

**Funder:** JMP Architects Ltd, Lancaster

### **Lennox Plunton**

#### ***Metal detector find***

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NX 60 51 A medieval copper-alloy vesica-shaped seal matrix with a raised rib and loop for suspension on the reverse. The legend, in Lombardic script links it to the rector of an unidentified church. The motif is separated from the legend by a beaded border and consists of a parent bird feeding or pecking a chick above a spray of leaves with seeds or buds.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT11/18) and allocated to Stewartry Museum**



*A medieval seal matrix, Lennox Plunton. Crown copyright*

### **Ross Farm**

#### ***Measured survey***

**David Devereux**

NX 64671 44735 A basic building survey, including the production of a photographic record was undertaken, 22 October 2018, of a former cattle byre prior to its partial demolition and conversion into a holiday cottage. The byre forms part of the farmsteading and was built sometime between 1850 and 1894. The original N stone gable of the building has been removed sometime in the recent past and replaced with agricultural steel cladding; this appears to have involved shortening the length of the building to some extent. The original external roofing surface (probably slate) has been replaced with agricultural steel sheeting, but the original roof timbers remain in place internally.

**Archive and report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER

**Funder:** Private individuals

### **Buittle**

#### **Orchardton Tower**

##### ***Inventory***

**Mary Márkus – Archetype**

NX 81730 55130 This small collection of just ten stones is stored in a cellar beside the tower and was catalogued in August 2018. Two large stones (ORC/am/1–2) resemble arch stones with chamfered edges which still remain around windows, doors and other openings in the tower.

Most of the remaining stones are fairly simple, but ORC/wt/1 gives a flavour of how certain spaces in the tower would have been given more elaborate decorative and architectural treatment. This piece of fine-grained sandstone is badly damaged, but still has a cusp with a glazing check worked along one edge of the stone. Cusped window tracery indicates that the space associated with

this window had special significance, and it is likely that this came from the large first-floor hall space of the tower (which may also have served as a chapel), where an ogee-arched piscina still remains.

This and other inventories of carved stones from Historic Environment Scotland's properties in care are held by the Collections Unit. For further information please contact [collections@hes.scot](mailto:collections@hes.scot)

## Caerlaverock

### Caerlaverock Castle

#### *Geophysical survey*

**Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants**

NY 02548 65638 A geophysical survey was undertaken, 14–15 December 2017, in a pasture field to the NW of the castle. Aerial photographs (APs) of the area show numerous cropmarks suggesting prehistoric features within the field and extending to the N. Previous excavation to the E revealed extensive archaeological remains.

The survey of the entire c4.9ha field with a fluxgate gradiometer aimed to determine the presence/confirm the location of any archaeological features prior to the potential creation of a car park. A well-defined enclosure and associated ditch-type anomaly were detected in the E of the survey area and shows good correlation with AP features. Additional short ditch-type anomalies, consistent with the AP transcription, were also detected, although some elements indicated on the AP transcriptions were not visible within the data. Some very weak anomalies were also noted which may be of archaeological interest, although such an interpretation is cautious. However, the data does not suggest a significant complex of features beyond what is visible in the APs.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES

### Caerlaverock Castle

#### *Walkover survey*

**Coralie Mills and Peter Quelch – Dendrochronicle for CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NY 02537 65469 A walkover survey of Castle Wood at Caerlaverock was undertaken, March 2018, complemented by historic map research. Castle Wood encompasses both the 'old' and 'new' castle remains and most of their surrounding earthworks, and forms a sub-rectangular block c1km wide. A LiDAR survey by HES revealed a complex palimpsest of old enclosures and field boundaries beneath the tree canopy, and helped us to sub-divide the wood into compartments for the purposes of the assessment. The objective of the work was to enhance the understanding of the property in care's (PIC182) relationship with the surrounding wooded landscape.

The Maxwell's built the 'old' castle around 1220; it was abandoned around 1270 when the 'new' castle was built, and the area is believed to have been wooded then too, based on pollen evidence. This 'new' castle continued to be developed into the early 17<sup>th</sup> century until a siege in 1640 rendered it a ruin. The first castle is beside an old harbour, thought to be contemporary with it, and showing how the shoreline has gradually shifted several hundred metres further S since then.

Based on the survey evidence, our working hypothesis is that small patches of early woodland survive at Caerlaverock, often on old boundary features, overlain by a much wider patchwork of improvement period oak plantings (mostly subsequently coppiced), interspersed with semi-natural wet woodlands and modern plantations. The improvement era planting of oak followed the drier upstanding old boundaries

and the better drained open areas, some of them probably fields in medieval times, while wet alder-dominated woodland persisted in the lower wetter areas in between. New improvement era drains and enclosing banks were also created, evidence of continued economic investment in this wood after occupation of the castle ceased. The majority of oaks were coppiced, the last cut probably being in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century based on approximate ring counts of a couple of fallen stems.

Despite the still-functioning improvement drainage system, much of the woodland is very wet today, making for a rich biodiverse ecosystem and also likely to promote good organic survival of archaeological remains. While coppiced oak is most common, the rarer pollard and maiden forms of oak on some of the boundaries are likely to be rather older, for example on the bank of the bailey to the E of the old castle. A number of skirted old oaks indicate historic grazing pressure, and 18<sup>th</sup>-century mapping, the earliest to show any detail, shows a wood with a number of open meadow areas within. However, we found no obvious evidence of there being a deer park here. The form of a substantial curved dyke just W of the old castle, on which many oak coppice stools have grown, was more suggestive of a former sea wall than a park dyke.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Caerlaverock Castle

#### *Watching brief*

**Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NY 0261 6549 A watching brief was carried out, July 2018, at Castle Wood between Old and New Caerlaverock Castle, during the recovery of a geotechnical core extracted from a borehole close to the proposed location of a new boardwalk. The core attained a maximum depth of 3.6m below the present ground surface and contained five biostratigraphical units. The most dominant units were 3 and 4, and these were comprised of a deep deposit of marine (carse) clay which was locally extensive. This deposit overlay breccia bedrock comprised of fractured rock and gravel. The carse clay (classified as the New Castle Surface) relates to the Main Postglacial Transgression of high sea level, the onset of which is dated to c6590 ± 65 <sup>14</sup>C BP and culminated at about 4000 <sup>14</sup>C BP.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Caerlaverock Castle

#### *Evaluation*

**Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NY 0236 6573 A 10% trial trenching evaluation was carried out, August 2018, in advance of development. The 21 trenches established that archaeological remains are widespread across the site. Few artefacts were found in primary contexts and those recovered mainly dated to medieval and post-medieval periods.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

## Closeburn

### Braidshaw Rig, Auchenleck

#### *Walkover survey and watching brief*

**Dave McNicol – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NX 9344 9718 A walkover survey and watching brief were undertaken, 28 May – 12 June 2018, prior to and during the construction of a meteorological mast. The survey identified

two known sites – an extant sheepfold and a boundary bank. A new site, consisting of the foundations of an earlier sheepfold, located directly to the NE of the extant sheepfold, was also recorded.

Monitoring of the excavation of 12 anchor pits (each 4 x 2m), along with the levelling of an area (2 x 2m) for the mast, recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** ARCUS Consultancy Services Ltd

## Colvend and Southwick

### The Newbarns Project

#### Excavation

*Elizabeth and Alastair Penman – The Stewartry*

#### Archaeological Trust

NX 8812 5505 A seventeenth season of excavation by volunteer diggers and university students continued through July – September 2018. Previous work has been reported in *DES* 2003, 44; 2005, 42; 2006, 48; 2007, 60; 2008, 51; 2009, 54–5; 2010, 52; 2011, 59; 2012, 56–7; 2013, 60; 2014, 54–5; 2015, 54–5; 2016, 45; 2017, 65.

The medieval motte hill continued to be excavated from the gateway upwards towards the summit of the hill. In 2018 it was determined that the timber steps, which had low risers, were much larger in area than had been envisaged. Should it have been necessary, then, it would have been possible to lead a horse over the causeway and through the gateway and thence uphill. More evidence of downhill erosion was obvious and the presence of several large glacial erratics testified to the need to have supported part of the stairway to prevent its collapse. It is possible that one or more large boulders in the immediate vicinity of the stairway may have been the result of local quarriers using dynamite to acquire building material for some of the adjacent properties in the 1860–70s. One further small piece of bronze with a rivet

hole was retrieved from the bottom of the stairway where it had lodged up against the upper granite anchor point of the hypothesised drawbridge.

The four SW sondages produced more evidence of the robbed-out kerb of the cairn with the smaller foundation stones of the base quite evident in all four locations. Beyond the kerb is a small perimeter cremation burial. One stakehole outside the kerb yielded the point of a shaped stake with the marks of a cutting tool quite pronounced. Further evidence of a gateway pit was uncovered in one part of the E perimeter leading onto a causeway constructed between the cairn and a further feature to the E.

The main trench (No 6/8) produced several more Early Bronze Age burials under very large granite capstones. Only one could be easily removed by hand and then returned to its original position over surrounding granite cushion stones. In the centre of this burial, under the capstone, a cremation burial pit, neatly cobbled with small red and white granite stones, was revealed. There was no remaining evidence of a deposit, which is common to most of the smaller burials. A clay surface was exposed underneath a medieval level, a juxtaposition, already excavated and a plethora of further later cremation pits were uncovered. Only three of those supported small granite capstones with a number of smaller granite cushion stones supporting them ensuring that the top of the capstone was level. To date a total of 115 cremation deposits and 2 Neolithic passage graves have been identified and recorded. No further grave deposit goods have been found, although a flint tool was recovered from one of last season's flooded burials which drained at the start of this season.

Research and excavation continues unabated into 2019!

**Archive and report:** Stored with the excavation principals

**Sponsors:** Lt Gen Sir Norman and Lady Jillian Arthur, Kenneth Phillips, Hugh McRae, Lynn Ferguson, Jeremiah Clepps, EJ Penman, Mr and Mrs A Christison, Mr and Mrs P Sharkey



Students uncovering stakeholes during excavation work at Newbarns

## Dryfesdale

### Halldykes

#### *Metal detector find*

**Matthew G Knight – National Museums Scotland**

NY 16 82 Two complete copper alloy axeheads were found about 30 yards apart during metal detecting. The first is a short flanged axehead with high angular that fold inwards as they descend onto the blade. The septum slopes up to create a shallow ridge at the septum-blade junction and the cutting edge is relatively shallow but crescentic with everted tips. The axehead is largely covered in a smooth olive green patina. It is characteristic of the Kirkless type, which dates to the Acton Park – Taunton metalworking phases of the Middle Bronze Age (1500–1275 BC). Length 101.4mm; cutting edge width 49.4mm; butt width 24.7mm; flange breadth 38.0mm; flange height c18mm; weight 266.74g.



*A Middle Bronze Age flanged axehead from Halldykes.  
Photograph MG Knight. Crown copyright*

The second axehead is a socketed form, Type Highfield, with a curved cutting edge and a sub-rectangular socket. It has a short, almost baggy-shaped body with shallow facets on each face creating an octagonal section. The socket has an everted lip and two parallel raised collar mouldings. The axehead is largely covered in an olive green patina preserving the original surface though this has delaminated in patches, particularly around the cutting edge. This axehead has some stylistic affinity with earlier socketed forms and dates to the Wilburton metalworking phase of the Late Bronze Age (1150–1020 BC). Length 78.3mm; cutting edge width 51.6mm; socket mouth dimensions (width x height) 39.4 x 36.1mm; weight 142.48g (including earth still embedded in the socket).

Despite their close proximity to each other, these two axeheads are not deemed to have been associated due to the chronological disparity. It seems more likely this represents a revisited landscape of deposition.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 28/18) and allocated to Dumfries Museum**

## Dunscore

### Friars Carse

#### *Standing building recording*

**John Pickin**

NX 92554 84993 A basic standing building survey was undertaken, 7 April 2017, of the stable block in advance of the proposed conversion of the N wing to a residential unit. The stable block was built as a courtyard steading in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century and was substantially rebuilt in the 1870s, when the adjacent Friars Carse House was remodelled. The only elements surviving from the original building were the W wing and the lower sections of the N and W walls of the N wing. The W gable of the W wing also incorporates part of an earlier but undated wall indicating that there was a structure on site before the steading was built. The E and S wings of the stable block probably date from the remodelling in the 1870s, as do the doocot and pend in the W wing; it seems that the N wing was substantially rebuilt at the same time. Two wooden stalls survive in one of the rooms in the E wing and the outlines of four box stalls remain in the N wing.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Post Office Fellowship of Remembrance**

## Glasserton

### Black Loch of Myrton

#### *Excavation*

**Graeme Cavers and Anne Crone – AOC Archaeology Group**

NX 3610 4283 This season of excavation, 21 May – 9 June 2018, focused on the junction between the phase 1 enclosure palisade and the log trackway leading into the settlement, as well as a roundhouse structure located NE of the track. Excavations uncovered the original entrance to the phase 1 enclosure, marked by a dressed oak threshold beam and the remains of a gatepost and wooden gudgeon block. The second-phase enclosure entrance in Trench 7 was also investigated further, finding a very similar threshold beam. Both thresholds were in good condition and overlain by wicker matting, perhaps designed to help with drainage, suggesting they were refurbished soon after their construction.

Structure 3 was a roundhouse c9.4m in diameter, located to the NE of the log track. The building was of far flimsier construction than Structure 2, containing none of the substantial oak planks used in the wall of that building. In other respects, the design was similar, however, with a series of at least eight phases of flooring and hearth refurbishment comprising wicker sub-floors overlain by bracken and clay flooring. Unlike any other structure so far investigated at Black Loch, Structure 3 was relatively rich in artefactual material, with several sub-triangular crucibles, a bone comb, shaped bone implements and a remarkable turned yew baton-like object all recovered from the floors.

Cut into the peat beneath the roundhouse structure was a deep pit containing animal bone (including cattle skulls), a crucible fragment, an intact saddle quern and a superbly-preserved decorated wooden bowl. This vessel is lathe-turned from *Maloideae* sp. and decorated with incised dots, lines and lozenge motifs. It is probable that this pit



*Structure 3 during excavations at Black Loch of Myrton*

represents a midden relating to a relatively early phase of occupation of the site; C14 dates place the objects in the mid-first millennium BC.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **Old Place of Monreith**

#### *Watching brief*

**John Pickin**

NX 3812 4301 A watching brief was undertaken, 3–4 July 2017, during ground-breaking work for new drains and replacement down pipes on the exterior of the tower house. Two machine trenches were excavated, one against the building's NW-facing wall and the other against the SW-facing wall. Handmade horse-shoe field drains, probably 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date, were recorded in both trenches and appear to have been used for rainwater drainage. The deposits had been disturbed by modern drainage and path laying operations, and no other significant archaeological features were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Landmark Trust

### **Glencairn**

#### **Moniaive**

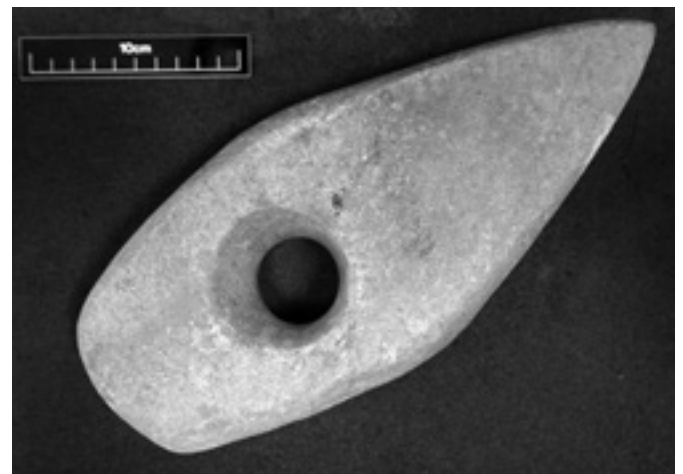
#### *Metal detector find*

**Matthew G Knight and Emily Freeman – National Museums Scotland**

NX 79 89 A complete stone axe-hammer was found by

chance during metal detecting. The axe-hammer is broadly sub-triangular with bulging sides and a perforation through the thickest part (diameter 36.37mm). The perforation is hour-glass shaped resulting from being drilled from both sides of the hammer. The axe-hammer tapers from the sides to a blunt edge. The surface has been abraded and pitted, and the shape is not symmetrical due to faceting probably caused by mechanical damage. Stone axe-hammers date to the beginning of the Early Bronze Age (2100–1800 BC). Length approx. 300mm; width 130.61mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 31/18) and allocated to Dumfries Museum**



*A complete stone axe-hammer, Moniaive*

**Hoddum/Lochmaben/Middlebie****Burnswark, Ladyward, Birrens, Middlebie, Scalewood  
Gradiometer survey**

*Ruth Beusing, John Reid, Axel Posluschny, Nina Dworschak –  
Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt (RGK) of the German  
Archaeological Institut (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut)*

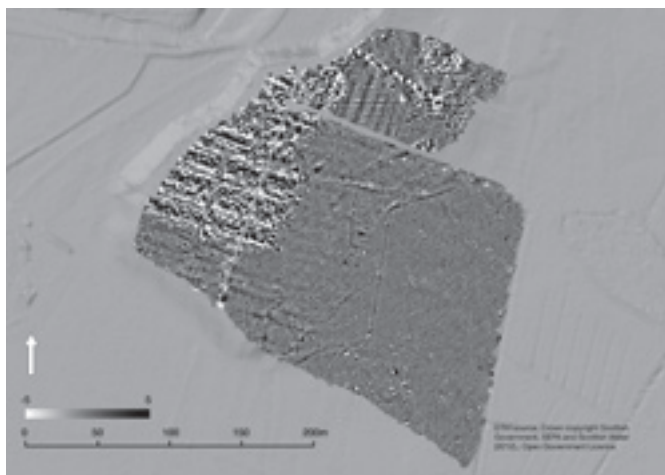
NY 1860 7870 Burnswark; NY 11329 82085 Ladyward; NY 21900 75180 Birrens; NY 21124 75815 Middlebie; NY 1960 7665 Scalewood

RGK commenced a small survey in 2015 in order to investigate relations between indigenous peoples and Romans on the sites of Burnswark and Ladyward from a landscape archaeological perspective. In 2017, RGK continued work in both places and added two further sites. Birrens and Middlebie were therefore included in the research programme for the area, centring on investigations along the line of the Roman road. A third survey in 2018 continued the successful work at Birrens and included nearby Scalewood Castlefield enclosure as a further possible Iron Age site.

In 2015 and 2017 6.6ha were surveyed at Burnswark. In addition to earthworks in the South Camp, accessible areas in the North Camp were examined as well as an area adjacent to the E of the South Camp.

Coherent anthropogenic anomalies inside the camps that could be referred to as contemporary could not be detected with this method in most of the surveyed areas. Both campsites appear to be void of related permanent architecture that can be traced by magnetometry. Only in the area of the 'Fortlet' in the NE area and in the W area of the South Camp several anthropogenic features could be detected. Moreover, there are indications that an enclosure, exceeding the limits of the South Camp and of trapezoidal shape is also present in the area of the 'Fortlet'.

In Ladyward the area of the Roman fort, detected in aerial photography in 1990, was surveyed. Next to a further clarification of the inner structures and defences of the fort, linear structures are visible at the base of the ridge.



*The NW half of the Roman fort at Ladyward is eroded into the valley of the Dryfe River. The S part could be captured completely in the magnetometry of 2015 and 2017 traces. The star-shaped anomaly in the NW of the image presents the remains of a lightning strike*

At Birrens Roman fort, areas N, W and NW of the fort were surveyed. In the W, the annexe of the fort was surveyed with 0.25m sensor distance. The inner structure of the annexe can be identified. NW of the fort a parcelled area was found, dispersed with 23 strongly magnetic anomalies that might indicate hearths or furnaces.

In 2018 the work at Birrens was continued with a quad drawn 14 sensor magnetometry device 0.25m sensor distance, average measuring every 0.15 m. The field W of the fort was completed and new areas S of Mein River were surveyed in the fields of Broadlee Farm. Magnetometry data of 20.8ha in the wider area of Blatobulgium is now available.

West of the township of Middlebie a field was surveyed in 2017, where detectorists had found several Roman metal objects. The line of a Roman road was assumed, and the hope was to trace its course by magnetometry survey. There were no certain indication of structures of roadworks. However, in the centre of the field, clusters of pit-like anomalies refer to anthropogenic activities that would require further investigation.

In the area of Scalewood prehistoric 'Castlefield enclosure' situated on the southern flank of Clint Hill 600m NNW of Castlefield cottage was surveyed in 2018. The magnetometry – though badly blurred by very strong magnetic anomalies – at least partly revealed a double-ditch with several interior and outer structures of anthropogenic origin in the SE part of the surveyed area. A circular ditch of 6.5m diameter is visible in the N. The N part of the enclosure is not visible in the magnetometry. The boundary between the two fields containing the enclosure showed a brim, the surface of the S field was up to 0.5m lower than the N area. The abrasion of topsoil in the S field might support the invisibility of the enclosure here.

All gradiometer works of 2015 and 2017 were conducted with a GPS-supported 5-sensor fluxgate GM650B gradiometer device. The survey in 2018 was conducted with the similar technical configuration of 14 sensors mounted on a quad drawn 3m wide rig. Complementary augering was conducted in 2015 Burnswark and Ladyward.

The works are carried out in collaboration with Trimontium Trust Melrose, Archaeology Service - Environmental Planning Dumfries and Galloway Council and Historic Environment Scotland.

**Archive: NRHE and Communal Archaeology Dumfries and Galloway  
Funder: RGK and Trimontium Trust**

**Kelton****Loch Park, Carlingwark Loch****Field visit****Tom Welsh**

NX 7627 6156 A low elevation at the NW corner of Carlingwark Loch was enclosed by a wall at some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was used as a Quoits Ground, for games of quoits. The curved scarp and ditch, with a low counterscarp bank, is outside the enclosure by up to 12m on the E and 4m on the S side. It does not survive inside the enclosure except for a linear bank on the Quoits Ground wall line on the N side. A 7m broad bank on the SW side, on the wall line, links to higher ground. Prior to the loch level being lowered in 1765, the elevation would have been surrounded and covered by water. The scarp falls less than 1m over 2m, the ditch floor is about 1m broad, and the counterscarp 4m broad. It suggests about half the circumference of a circular enclosure about 35m internal diameter. A former watercourse on the E is now culverted, and a raised utility conduit encroaches on the N.

**Lovers Walk****Field visit****Tom Welsh**

NX 7660 6063 A platform lies within a triangular promontory into marshland which, prior to 1765, would have been part of Carlingwark Loch. The promontory is

isolated on the E by a mix of natural hollows and quarry pits, and at its W angle is a rounded mound about 3m higher. The platform lies between the mound and the hollows 25m from Lovers Walk footpath. It is 30m long SW/NE by 22m wide, formed by ditches to either side and a steep scarp on the NE.

## Kirkcudbright

### MacLellan's Castle

#### *Inventory of carved stone*

#### *Mary Márkus – Archetype*

NX 68237 51068 This relatively small collection was catalogued in July – August 2018. It is stored in two ground floor cellars, and includes some large stair-treads and newels from a nook stair, several jambs, and some fragments of string-course.

At least two of the jambs, MCL/j/5-6, have small-scale mouldings, and probably came from a fireplace surround, such as those seen in the upper rooms of the castle. Two string-course fragments have parallels *in situ*, and can be seen at the upper levels of the castle's outer walls.

This and other inventories of carved stones from Historic Environment Scotland's properties in care are held by the Collections Unit. For further information please contact [collections@hes.scot](mailto:collections@hes.scot)



*Jamb, MacLellan's Castle*

## Kirkmahoe

### Dalswinton

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland*

NX 94 84 Metal detecting in the hinterland of the Roman military complex at Dalswinton produced four copper-alloy coins (an As of Vespasian, the others not closely identifiable) and nine silver denarii (three of the late Republic, one of Marc Antony, three of Tiberius, one of Domitian, and one fragment). While denarii could have a long circulation, the balance of this scattered assemblage is early in a Scottish context. A copper-alloy trumpet brooch was also found.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 152/17, 5/18, 41/18) and allocated to Dumfries Museum

## Kirkmaiden

### Gallie Heughs, Mull of Galloway

#### *Field observation*

#### *John Pickin*

NX 15070 30393 A recent collapse of ground on the steep slope above the E-facing cliff edge has revealed a linear trench 3m long x 1.5m wide x 1m deep that connects to the

W with a small cave-like hole c4 x 4 x 1m high with an arched profile. The hole, which has been excavated into the natural glacial till, has a level floor but no internal features. It may be a smugglers' store or 'brandy hole'. The site was observed on 29 September 2018.

### Mull Glen

#### *Field observation*

#### *John Pickin*

NX 13620 31115 Recent ploughing has revealed a flint scatter concentrated along the axis of a low ridge in a field adjoining the coast immediately W of Mull Glen. The scatter, consisting of at least 100 pieces in a 20 x 30m area, includes split beach pebbles and production waste (primary and secondary flakes and rough bipolar cores). The comparatively large size of the flakes suggests a Neolithic – Bronze Age date. The site was discovered on 29 September 2018.

## Kirkpatrick-Fleming

### Calvertsholm, Gretna

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group*

NY 28170 69019 A watching brief was undertaken, 9 May – 31 July 2018, during the removal and placement, in a different location, of a new electricity pole within the scheduled monument of Calvertsholm Settlement. The removal of the existing pole and excavation of a foundation trench for the new pole did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Connicks

## Langholm

### Kirk Wynd Cemetery Wall

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Claire Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services*

NY 36515 84623 The Kirk Wynd Cemetery Wall forms the SE wall of the cemetery at Langholm Old Parish Church and Burial Ground in Langholm. A watching brief was undertaken, 12–21 June 2017, during the demolition of a 30m section of the cemetery wall, plus the removal of five headstones, that were located adjacent to and incorporated into the wall.

The work revealed that the cemetery wall had been subject to previous fairly modern repairs, with the presence of cement within some areas of the wall making these areas difficult to demolish by hand. The soil located immediately behind the wall had also clearly been disturbed, as during the removal of the headstones and demolition of the wall it was found to contain fragments of modern pottery, glass bottles and plastic. This indicates that the wall had probably been subject to previous significant repair.

Archive: NRHE. Report: Dumfries and Galloway HER

Funder: Dumfries and Galloway Council

## Lochmaben

### Lochmaben Castle

#### *Evaluation*

#### *Leah Watt – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

NY 088 811 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 23 July – 5 August 2018, at Lochmaben Castle. The work aimed to shed new light on the castle's development and the nature of its occupation, as well as providing an opportunity

for local community engagement.

There was evidence across the site for the possible landscaping which occurred for Queen Victoria's Jubilee and this may have negatively affected any underlying medieval archaeology. The only potentially significant features were a possible medieval ditch within Trench 4 and a stone culvert in Trench 3. No definite interpretations could be made due to the size of trenches and time constraints.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER  
**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

## Lochmaben Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

*Buildings and materials analysis*

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NY 0883 8115 A survey of Lochmaben Castle identified large volumes of constructional mortar materials eroding from various *ex situ* blocks of masonry tumble adjacent to the upstanding walls of the building complex. These materials have been subject to a programme of recording, sampling and lab-based analysis as a prelude to wider landscape, buildings and materials analysis at the site.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

## Mochrum

### Elrig Farm, Port William

*Watching brief*

**Clark Innes – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NX 3233 4812 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken, 19–22 March 2018, during topsoil stripping for a new poultry unit. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individuals

## Moffat

### Nether Howcleugh

*Watching brief*

**Kenneth Green – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NT 058 088 A watching brief was undertaken, 23–29 August 2018, during groundwork associated with a new compound at Nether Howcleugh. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Advance Group UK Ltd

## New Abbey

### New Abbey

*Watching brief*

**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NX 9656 6166 A watching brief was undertaken, 4–11 June 2018, during work associated the modernisation of the overhead electricity lines within the village of New Abbey (and associated Sweetheart Abbey). The excavation of nine pole pits, four stay pits, two road crossings, a path box and associated trench and the toilet block trench were all monitored. The excavations indicated a fair amount of infill/made ground from the formation of roads/pavements or from previous modern disturbance. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE. **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Connicks

## Troston

*Watching brief*

**John Pickin**

NX 92345 68728 A watching brief was carried out, 6 June 2017, during the excavation of foundations for a new building on the possible site of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead. Evidence was found for the footings of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century brick building with an internal cobbled floor, probably an agricultural barn or store. On the natural slope N of the building was a later levelling deposit of clay mixed with broken stone, concrete, scrap metal and black plastic sheeting, which was sealed to the NE by a discontinuous concrete surface. There was no evidence for earlier activity.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Terregles

### Kingdom Hall, Lochside Road

*Watching brief*

**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NX 95849 77429 A watching brief was undertaken, 19 December 2017, during the excavation of service trenches at Kingdom Hall.

The fill of Trench 1 revealed two discreet deposits of demolition debris. Although some of the deposits did contain mortar, they did not appear to be related to the remains of an *in situ* structure, but instead contained a mix of stones; bricks and slates. These deposits were probably from the demolition of the former farm of Lochside.

A deposit located within tree roots contained 19<sup>th</sup>-century finds including medicine bottles, a clay bottle and a dimpled glass bottle. It is probable that these finds are part of a midden contemporary with the 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation of Lochside Farm.

The fill of Trench 2 mostly consisted of fairly modern rubbish and this trench was possibly on the periphery of the landfill site that was in this area in the 1960s.

**Archive:** NRHE. **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER

**Funder:** Private individual

## Tongland

### Tongland Abbey

*Evaluation*

**David Devereux**



Abbey wall foundation, Trench 15 looking N. © DF Devereux

NX 69764 53916 A further programme of trial trenching was undertaken, 17 April – 13 November 2018, at the N end of the garden of Mansewood, Tongland (see *DES* 2015, 2016 and 2017 for previous work). The line of the substantial 1.3m wide wall foundation found in 2017 was found to continue to the NE, though heavily robbed out, and also to the SW in Trench 15, in a better-preserved state. The wall foundation here includes very large blocks of porphyry, which outcrops nearby. The presumed post-medieval wall foundation, found parallel to the W gable of the Old Parish Church in 2016, is also on this alignment and may therefore be medieval. Overall, the length of the wall line found so far is over 27m and it continues to the SW. Trench 14 was excavated at a right angle across and eastwards from the NE/SW wall line, to a depth of 1.4m at a point 5.4m from the E side of the wall. No evidence was found of a parallel wall foundation to indicate a building range here. The distinct buried top-soil layer, noted in 2017 lying over the wall foundation, could be traced sloping E at an approximate fall of 1 in 12 from the present horizontal ground surface, further confirming the extent of levelling activities for garden landscaping. Below it were mortar-rich and dense rubble layers, probably representing a demolition phase of the abbey. These sealed one posthole. Given the original sloping nature of the site, it seems likely that the abbey complex will have been constructed at different levels dropping down to the E. Assuming that the abbey church lies in the churchyard to the N of the Mansewood garden, then the wall line found may define the W side of the cloister garth, as is the case at Dryburgh Abbey, where the cloister simply has a W wall rather than a W range. The narrower foundations of the rectangular structure, found in 2017 immediately W of the 1.3m wide foundation, were noted to be integral and therefore contemporary with the larger foundation. The external dimensions of this structure were c2.25m x 3.20m. It may possibly represent a gatehouse. At Glenluce Abbey, a gatehouse of similar plan and dimensions gave access to the W range there. A further season of trial trenching is planned for 2019.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Tongland and Ringford Community Council and Hunter Archaeological and Historical Trust

### Tongland

#### *Metal detector find*

**Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland**

NX 69 54 A copper-alloy Iron Age dumbbell fastener (L:18.3, D:9.5mm) was found during metal detecting.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 12/18) and allocated to Stewartry Museum**

### Westerkirk

#### **Crooks Scooped Settlement, Langholm**

#### *Watching brief*

**Kevin Paton and Ross Murray – AOC Archaeology Group**

NY 29785 92473 A watching brief was undertaken 23 November 2017 during the replacement of an electricity pole within the SAM of Crooks Scooped Settlement (SM: 4368). The excavations, to a depth of 2m, revealed that the settlement mound had been created using re-deposited gravels from the excavations of the settlement platform. The excavation did not penetrate the base of the mound.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Connicks on behalf of SPIE

### Wigtown

#### **Torhouse Mill, Kirkcowan**

#### *Standing building recording*

**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NX 3958 5538 A historic building survey was undertaken, 8 February 2018, as a condition of planning consent. In general it would appear that a corn mill existed from at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, when it was a fairly small complex. The mill had grown considerably in size by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and by this date it is known from documentary sources that it incorporated a farmstead. Mapping indicates that by 1895 there may have been two waterwheels, one operated by a race diverted directly off the River Bladnoch and one operated via a lade with a sluice. The respective buildings to which the two mill wheels were attached (one placed directly on the river and one within a wheel pit) were shown as unroofed by 1908, and it is therefore likely that the mill was no longer utilised as a corn mill. The remaining buildings probably continued in use for farming purposes until the mid-1970s.

**Archive:** NRHE. **Report:** Dumfries and Galloway HER

**Funder:** Private individual

### DUNDEE

#### **Dundee**

#### **High Street, City Square, Dundee**

#### *Chance find*

**Christina Donald – Leisure and Culture Dundee**

NO 403 302 A post-medieval stone, probably 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, was found by SSE workers in a service trench in the pavement beside the Clydesdale Bank, 8 High Street, on 12 January 2018. It is a square shaped mica-rich sandstone with rounded corners and has the number 14 roughly incised on it. There are iron hooks on the top, fixed to the stone using poured lead. L:285mm; W:275mm; Th:40mm; Wt:8kg.



*Post-medieval stone, City Square, Dundee*

Originally thought to be a sluice gate, it has been identified by Douglas Speirs, Fife Council Archaeologist, as a post-medieval counter weight for a clock or door, possibly associated with the Townhouse. The rounded corners suggest it moved vertically and was encased in a wooden box. The

meaning of the incised number 14 is unknown.  
**Archive:** Leisure and Culture Dundee (DUNMG 2018–86)

## Liff and Benvie

### Benvie

#### *Metal detector find*

**Christina Donald – Leisure and Culture Dundee**

NO 3315 3105 A crudely cast lead medal with an obscene scene featuring three figures, identified by Treasure Trove as belonging to an 18<sup>th</sup>-century club or society, was recovered in 2017 during metal detecting. A medal with the same design was found in Auchterhouse, Angus and allocated to Angus Museums, TT.127.

**Claimed by the Crown (TT 33/17) and allocated to Dundee Museums (DUNMG 2018–87)**

## EAST AYRSHIRE

### Auchinleck

#### **Knockroon Campus, Cumnock Academy**

##### *Excavation*

**Jessica Lumb – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 56070 20370 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in advance of a large-scale redevelopment of Cumnock Academy. An initial evaluation had encountered features probably related to the 'Green Mill' shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. A third phase of excavation work was undertaken, 8–15 May 2018, and this recorded the heavily-truncated remains of a mill lade running N/S across the site. The lade fill contained several sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramic. The site appeared to have been heavily truncated during construction of the original school and no further buildings associated with the mill were uncovered. However, given the survival of the features in the N of the site, where the ground slopes down towards the river, it is possible that further buried features could exist to the W of the current excavation boundary.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** East Ayrshire Council

#### **Coal Road, Auchinleck**

##### *Evaluation*

**Kenneth Green – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 55553 21853 (centred on) An 8% evaluation was carried out, 21–23 February 2018, in advance of development work. The excavation of 17 trenches, mostly 50m long by 2m wide and covering 20,674m<sup>2</sup>, recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** MAST Architect

### Galston

#### **Portland Arms, Cross Street, Galston**

##### *Evaluation*

**Steven Black and David Sneddon – Northlight Heritage**

NS 50045 36669, NS 50044 36669, NS 50044 36674 and NS 50045 36674 A watching brief was undertaken, 12 February 2018, on work associated with the refurbishment of a Category B-listed former hotel (Canmore ID: 203274). The hand excavation of a 5.0 x 0.5m and 0.75m deep trench to the rear of the hotel, close to the burial ground of Galston Parish Church (Canmore ID: 43713), located no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Fleming Builders Ltd

### Kilmarnock

#### **Altonhill, Kilmarnock**

##### *Watching brief and excavation*

**Kevin Paton – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 42262 39003 A watching brief and subsequent excavation were undertaken, 18–31 October 2017, during topsoil stripping related to Phase 11 of a housing development. The watching brief targeted and identified the remains of a farmstead shown on a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century OS map. Excavations subsequently established that the original farm buildings probably dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and consisted of two separate structures that were joined together by 19<sup>th</sup>-century extensions. Furthermore, the wide entrances, the lack of internal walls and the presence of large foundation pads suggested that the main structure may have been a large barn or shed rather than a dwelling. The work also identified later additional buildings, a well, areas of cobbled courtyard, and areas of roughly laid farmyard surfaces.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Taylor Wimpey West Scotland

#### **Rowallan Castle**

##### *Watching brief, excavation and standing building recording*

**Tudor Skinner – Addyman Archaeology**



*Trench 1c, mid-excavation, Rowallan Castle*

NS 43470 42420 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, with scheduled monument consent, as part of a renovation programme at Rowallan Castle (SM: 90254). The castle is perched on a basalt outcrop, adjacent to the River Carmel. Bronze Age activity has been identified on the outcrop and the earliest surviving structural elements of

the castle date from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although most of the present fabric dates to the 15<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Archaeological monitoring and excavation took place on the S side of Rowallan Castle courtyard to facilitate the installation of a new soil pipe outflow system. One trench ran along the S side of the courtyard; the other was positioned within the paved area on the very southern limit of the courtyard. The work uncovered the foundations of the S range of the castle, with overlying rubble and levelling deposits providing a platform for the present courtyard. In addition, refuse deposits of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century date were identified in the SW side of the courtyard. Historic building recording included a room and stairway on the ground floor of the S range and the spiral stairwell of the SW stair tower, connecting all floors of the S range. This element of the programme consisted of rectified photography and hand-drawn survey.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

## New Cumnock

### Auchincross Farm, New Cumnock

#### *Evaluation and standing building recording*

**Ian Suddaby and Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NS 5774 1366 A basic building survey was carried out of the farm buildings, December 2017 – February 2018, prior to their demolition. The farmhouse dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and had a modern interior. The rest of the farm complex included outhouses and a ruined former double byre. Other buildings included a small detached animal house and sterilisation room. A former animal house, converted to a workshop, had evidence of an earlier roofline on its N gable. Although Auchincross is shown as a placename on 17<sup>th</sup>-century maps and as a nucleated settlement on Roys Military Map, there was nothing surviving from this period.

An evaluation was also carried out in the area surrounding, and under, Auchincross Farm. Twenty-three trenches were excavated covering 1350m<sup>2</sup>. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Kier Minerals Ltd

## EAST AYRSHIRE/EAST RENFREWSHIRE/ SOUTH AYRSHIRE

### Fenwick/Mearns/Dundonald

#### Corsehouse

##### *Watching brief and excavation*

**Kenneth Green and Claire Shaw – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 483 444 to NS 369 334 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 17 May 2017 – 31 August 2017, along the proposed route of a mains water pipeline extending from the Amlaird mains water pipeline to Corsehouse Reservoir (NS 50357 48505 to NS 47804 50235).

During the watching brief a burnt mound (4.9 x 2.2m) was identified at NS 49261 51133. This feature was sectioned and sampled, with material sent for identification and radiocarbon dating. The material was identified as birch and produced the date of 3571 ± 29 BP (GU46931: 2022–1876 cal BC at 2σ) placing it in the Early Bronze Age. The route of the pipe was altered and the feature was preserved *in situ*.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish Water

## EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE

### Baldernock

#### **Baldernock Mill**

##### *Excavation and analysis of lead in sediments*

**Heather James and Paul Bishop – Calluna Archaeology**

NS 57491 74774 An excavation at Baldernock was commissioned by Professor Paul Bishop to look for an 18<sup>th</sup>-century lint (flax) mill that is shown on an 1805 plan of Kettlehill Farm on the Douglaston Estate in Baldernock. The mill site is depicted as a rectangular roofed building adjacent to a mill dam. Six trenches were hand excavated by volunteers 15–19 May 2018. Sediment trapped behind a mill dam upstream of the site was also sampled for sedimentological analysis (grain-size and OSL characteristics) and for age-dating (contents of total lead (Pb), 210Pb and 137Cs). The lade, consisting of two low walls 0.5m apart with a shallow channel between them, was revealed in the N part of the site and was traced for a distance of c6m. The mill itself was not located, although remains of coursed stonework on the stream side have the potential to be associated with the mill. Several lengths of stonework adjacent to the stream were cleared of vegetation and it is thought that these could be either remains of the lade leading to the mill, or a revetment of the stream bank. After demolition in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the site became an informal area of rough woodland and was covered with a deep deposit of hill wash from the nearby field uphill to the W. It was subsequently used as a dump for domestic and agricultural waste from the neighbouring Dowan Farm in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Finds included 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century glass, pottery, metal and brick debris that was dumped on the site after the abandonment of the mill.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Calluna Archaeology

**Funder:** Society of Antiquaries of Scotland



Mill lade fed by the Craigmaddie Burn. © Calluna Archaeology

## Kirkintilloch

### 60 High Street, Kirkintilloch

#### Evaluation

**Oliver Rusk – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NS 6538 7413 One trench was excavated and an already excavated foundation trench for the new build was cleaned back in August 2018. A previous evaluation to the immediate E of this site recorded a potential alignment for the S side of the Antonine Ditch. It was only found in one trench and only limited investigation of the feature was possible. When the alignment of the observed feature was projected, it crossed this site; however, no evidence of the ditch was observed during this investigation.

Building remains were found to the N of the site and were probably 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date. Similar building remains have been found along the High Street frontage in recent evaluations to the immediate E. Earlier OS mapping shows that this frontage was developed during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The 1864 OS map suggests that buildings were present on or around this location before the area was cleared to create an access road to the rear of the frontage properties.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: WoSAS**

**Funder: Simply UK Ltd**

### 64 High Street, Kirkintilloch

#### Evaluation and watching brief

**Stuart Mitchell, Katie Sludden and Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NS 6540 7410 Three phases of archaeological work were carried out, February – December 2017, at 64 High Street, Kirkintilloch, on a site that lies on the mapped line of the Antonine Wall.

Phase 1 – Six evaluation trenches were excavated during this phase. The S side of what is probably the ditch of the Antonine Wall was identified. The projected line of the ditch indicates that it runs between the two proposed buildings. No other features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified.

Phase 2 – Two evaluation trenches were excavated on the lower terrace during this phase. Disturbed wall foundations were encountered at the N of the site. The wall is located in the approximate area of the former public house marked on the 1918 OS map fronting onto the High Street. However, as the foundation cut for this wall cuts through a 20<sup>th</sup>-century made ground deposit, it is likely that this wall fragment is much more recent in date.

Phase 3 – A watching brief was carried out during ground reduction works to the edge of the upper terrace, the lower terrace and to the battered slope. The work identified deep deposits of modern features and concluded that the lower terrace had probably been substantially reduced and benched during the construction of the earlier Victorian buildings and latterly the garage.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: WoSAS**

**Funder: Simply UK Ltd**

### 72–76 High Street, Kirkintilloch

#### Evaluation

**Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NS 6543 7414 Three evaluation trenches were excavated, October – November 2017, at 72–76 High Street. These covered 49m<sup>2</sup> which equated to c10% of the site. These identified post-medieval structures and deposits, as well as an earlier possible ditch feature.

Trench 1 – A well and probable coal bunker were identified; the well was built within a very large cut which was cut into

the natural at the base of the trench. These features probably relate to the buildings that are shown in this area on late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century OS mapping. In the E-facing section of Trench 1 a broad V-shaped cut was observed, this feature was truncated so it is difficult to be certain of what it represents. However, given its scale and location, it is possible that this represents the remains of an E/W aligned ditch which could be the Antonine Ditch. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 2 – Building foundations and floors were recorded, these structural features probably relate to the buildings that are shown in this area on late 19<sup>th</sup>-century and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century OS mapping.

Trench 3 – Recent deposits sealed a single E/W aligned ditch feature. This was visible in the plan and W-facing section, but not in the E-facing section where it had been truncated by a substantial modern feature. Given the scale and location of this feature it is possible that this represents the remains of the Antonine Ditch. No finds were recovered from this feature.

If the features identified in Trenches 1 and 3 are the remains of the Antonine Ditch, then the survival of this feature has been significantly compromised by later development, and this is probably the case across the whole of the site.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: WoSAS**

**Funder: Michael Pater (Design and Build) Ltd**

### Shirva Farm, Twechar

#### Evaluation

**Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 69072 75470 (centred on) An evaluation was undertaken, 20–22 September 2018, in advance of development work. The work revealed a stone base, the remains of a turf bank and an associated ditch, possibly representing the remnants of the Antonine Wall.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Branziet Investments Ltd**

## New Kilpatrick

### Bearsden Bath-house, Antonine Wall

#### Watching brief

**John Musgrove – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NS 5462 7208 A watching brief was undertaken in October 2018 during the excavation of a foundation trench for a new interpretation panel. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: WoSAS**

**Funder: Historic Environment Scotland**

### Birnam Crescent, Bearsden

#### Watching brief and excavation

**Maureen Kilpatrick – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 56049 72276 A watching brief on topsoil stripping and excavation were carried out, 26 March – 23 April 2018, in advance of a residential development. The work revealed 17 pits/postholes of probable prehistoric date and five stone features of unknown date and function. Artefacts included two fragments of burnt flint and a possible fragment of worked quartz.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: CALA Homes (West)**

### 39 Campbell Drive, Bearsden

#### Evaluation

**Claire Shaw – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 53817 72294 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 26 January 2018, in advance of a house extension.

Two trenches, each 2m long by 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep were hand excavated within the footprint of the proposed extension to the W side of the property. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individuals

### **Dougalston Doocot**

#### **Survey**

*Moir Greig and Paul Bishop – Mason's Mark Project*



*Dougalston Doocot from the S*

NS 5626 7452 A survey of stonemasons' marks was undertaken, 28 April 2018, on the 18<sup>th</sup>-century octagonal Dougalston Doocot, which now sits within a golf course, but originally within the designed landscape of Dougalston House. A total of 72 marks were recorded belonging to 12 different masons. The full survey is available on the project online database.

**Archive:** MMP online database ([www.masonmarkproject.org.uk](http://www.masonmarkproject.org.uk))

## **EAST LOTHIAN**

### **Aberlady**

#### **Standalane Steading, Ballancreeff**

##### **Standing building recording**

*Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 48020 77464 A historic building survey was carried out, 6 February 2018, in advance of the partial demolition and renovation of the ruined steading. Standalane Steading has been ruinous for a number of decades. However, the original 18<sup>th</sup>-century range of buildings would have consisted of a square complex of buildings around a central courtyard with a large opening to the SW side and a smaller entrance leading out into the fields to the SE. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with

the adjacent threshing mill possibly still in use, the farm seems to have fallen into partial ruin. Several of the buildings were adapted (and perhaps rebuilt) in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was then converted for use to store cattle in the winter, with the division of the original courtyard into two smaller cattle courts. It is unclear at what point the mill fell out of use (possibly sometime in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century), although after this time, the buildings were only partially used, being almost all in a ruinous state.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Dovelight Wellbeing

### **Dirleton**

#### **Dirleton Castle**

##### **Watching brief**

*Leah Watt – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

NT 51594 83939 A watching brief was carried out, October 2018, at Dirleton Castle during the installation of a new steel barrier and handrail down the W side of the W stair stone steps leading up to the Close. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **Dunbar**

#### **Black Bull Close, Dunbar**

##### **Evaluation**

*Jenni Morrison – Addyman Archaeology*

NT 67894 78890 An evaluation programme, incorporating building survey, monitoring and the excavation of test pits was undertaken, May – October 2018, in advance of the rebuilding and refurbishment of a number of partially derelict buildings, plus the construction of two new extensions.

The historic building survey confirmed the initial assessment that the buildings probably dated to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> – mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, potentially incorporating earlier 17<sup>th</sup>-century elements. The earliest datable feature on site was the roll moulding on a blocked doorway on Building 1 on the N side of the close. This type of moulding dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century or possibly the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. As only part of the roll moulding survives it does not appear to be *in situ*, but was probably reused from an earlier building on or near the site.

Although the buildings are in a ruinous condition, two of the buildings, one on either side of the close, retain many internal features. The buildings appear to have been used as commercial premises on the ground floor with living accommodation above. The cast-iron ranges and fireplaces survive together with some wooden shelving and panelling. There is evidence both physical and anecdotal that the largest building (Building 1) on the N side of the close was used as a butchers shop.

Timber lintels were removed from Building 1 to allow safe access, and on inspection they were found to be reused ships timbers. Further analysis and dating will be carried out as part of the next phase of work.

Nine test pits were excavated in Buildings 1–5. These revealed clay bonded wall footings of an earlier building along the N side of Building 1, as well as possible earlier surfaces and a possible gully cut into the natural gravels; Building 2 displayed a similar sequence. Building 3 contained a large amount of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century overburden and contained a series of cross walls built directly on top of a compact surface. Below this surface was 1m of medieval and post-medieval midden deposits,

containing shell, animal bone and medieval pottery. An E/W boundary ditch was cut into the gravels on the N side of the building, aligned with the present Close wall. Building 4 contained pits cut into a reddish-brown sand, which was directly below the rubble bedding for the concrete floor. These pits also contained midden material and one had traces of clay lining. The present ground level of Building 5 was c0.6m above that of the floor of adjacent Building 4, and much of the deposit exposed was of fairly recent date; the lower deposits consisted of reddish brown sand with charcoal flecks, natural was not reached.

The evaluation has highlighted both the history of the upstanding buildings on site, providing evidence for their foundations and construction, as well as evidence for earlier buildings below them. The test pits have highlighted both the shallow nature of the archaeological deposits below the buildings as well as the extent of those deposits to a depth of > 1m at the rear of the plot. The findings demonstrate that any ground disturbance within and to the rear of the buildings will disturb archaeological deposits and therefore a mitigation strategy will be developed.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** The Ridge

### Hedderwick Sands

#### Survey

**David Connolly – Connolly Heritage Consultancy**

NT 63668 78614 Initially reported in 1928, with further collections of material through the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this extensive site of later Neolithic activity was represented by assemblages of lithics, ceramics and other material, covering an area of c150 x 30m. The exact location was however lost. A soil and topographic survey, incorporating test pitting, undertaken 9 March – 10 September 2018 and sponsored by the Prehistoric Society, resulted in several new discoveries, including the probable location of a Neolithic site at Hedderwick, potential evidence of the Mesolithic Tsunami event from the Storegga Slide (6225–6170 BCE), and a previously unrecorded large WW2 coastal defence site.

**Funder:** Connolly Heritage Consultancy

### Edinburgh

#### Newhailes Doocot

##### Standing building recording

**Tudor Skinner – Addyman Archaeology**

NT 32532 72438 A historic building survey, including photographic and measured survey, historical research and assessment of the renders, was conducted, 12 December 2017 – 5 April 2018, in advance of restoration work. Newhailes Doocot is located in the former walled garden of Newhailes House and its estate. It is a lectern-style doocot with stepped gables, three flight-holes on the middle of the elevation and an entrance to the SE. Traces of overlapping harling and other render has been identified on the external fabric.

The original structure is of probable early to mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century date, although it is not impossible that construction took place at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. No trace of the original roof remains, but elements of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century replacement roof have been identified. Archive photography indicates that a dormer with flight holes and alighting ledges was once positioned centrally on the single-pitch roof, although this feature has since lapsed. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century several outbuildings and glasshouses associated with the walled garden were built against the

doocot, which fell into increasing disrepair over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland



*Newhailes doocot partially under scaffold, looking W*

### Newhailes House and Estate

#### Walkover survey

**Tudor Skinner – Addyman Archaeology**

NT 32526 72425 A rapid assessment of two garden features was undertaken on the Newhailes House and Estate in February 2018. The works concerned the exposure, cleaning and photographic recording of a Beeston Junior Boiler connected to the extant glasshouse, and a stone-lined flue on the course of the heated wall dividing two areas of the western walled gardens. The boiler dates either from the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The flue provided the heating for the heated wall.

**Archive:** National Trust for Scotland

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland

### Haddington

#### Abbey Bridge Platform

##### Evaluation and survey

**David Connolly – Connolly Heritage Consultancy**

NT 52901 74525 An evaluation was undertaken, 30 August – 5 September 2018, of a prominent mound by the Tyne river some 2km E of Haddington. Previously thought to be either natural or a 19<sup>th</sup>-century cart ramp, the evaluation and survey conclusively placed the monument into the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with defensive outworks and a probable artillery platform from the 1548 siege of Haddington.

**Funder:** Connolly Heritage Consultancy

### 34–36 Market Street, Haddington

#### Standing building recording

**Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 51515 73935 A retrospective historic building survey

was carried out, February 2018, at 34–36 Market Street. Two derelict buildings (Buildings 1 and 2) were situated to the rear of the Category B-listed Market Street building and were also B-listed by association.

Building 1 was a two-storey structure with a pitched gable and corrugated iron roof. The exterior N-facing gable contained a buttress at each corner and a blocked central ground-floor fireplace. These features show that it had been a much longer building which was in accord with the historic map evidence.

Building 2 was a roofless shell. Its rubble-built walls had been heightened with breeze blocks. The buildings original roofline could be seen where it abutted a rear building projecting off 34–36 Market Street.

Photographs taken of the buildings prior to renovation show that both buildings had probably been workshops, with Building 1 having partly been in domestic and commercial use on its first floor. The survey confirmed that the interior of the buildings had been totally refurbished.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Private individual

### **St Martin's Church, Haddington**

#### ***Geophysical survey***

***Duncan Hale – Archaeological Services, University of Durham***

NT 52096 73940 Geophysical surveys were conducted in and around the old kirk of St Martin's, 25 April – 31 May 2018, as part of research associated with the Haddington 700 celebrations. The geomagnetic, electrical resistance

and GPR surveys almost certainly detected a number of archaeologically significant features and added value to existing knowledge of the site.

Some of the most prominent anomalies reflect the course of a former path, which entered the churchyard from the S and turned around the church passing through both doorways. The GPR survey detected evidence for the remains of a former chancel at the E end of the church, extending c4m E from the nave. Within the western part of the chancel, next to the chancel arch, both resistance and GPR surveys detected a strong anomaly consistent with the presence of a large stone, possibly the consecrated stone upon which the results of the Nungate Bailie and Magistracy elections were proclaimed, according to documentary sources. A number of possible graves were also identified within the limits of the GPR survey, close to the church, particularly on the N side.

Both resistance and magnetic surveys detected evidence for a former road across the northern part of the study area, as shown on a plan of 1766. Narrow curvilinear anomalies heading S then SW from the eastern part of the road could reflect an earlier boundary for a much larger churchyard, detected as a possible wall footing in the N and a foundation trench in the S. All three techniques provided evidence for landscaping in the churchyard. Areas towards the eastern, southern and western edges of the churchyard appear to contain re-deposited or made ground. Some of this material was probably derived from in and around the ruined church while other materials, including probable building rubble, appear to have been brought in. Elsewhere in the E of the



*Survey in progress at St Martin's Church*

site, traces of former cultivation were detected, as well as occasional possible soil-filled features.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** East Lothian Council and HES

## Humbie

### Keith Marischal House

#### *Geophysical survey*

**Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants**

NT 44909 64417 A geophysical survey was undertaken, 17–18 May 2018, within the grounds to the N of Keith Marischal House, to investigate what remains of the lost renaissance palace of the Earls Marischal. The current house is largely a 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construct with a late 16<sup>th</sup>-century tower incorporated into its SE corner. The first reference to a castle on the site is in 1525, when the castle's description would suggest a noble residence with an enclosed courtyard. In the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century the house is recorded as having a courtyard and a large three-storey dining hall opposite. Neither the courtyard nor the dining hall are now in evidence.

The survey area covered c0.2ha and was investigated by resistance and ground penetrating radar. While neither survey method categorically confirmed the layout of the original house, both sets of results have detected anomalies which indicate partial survival of possible structural remains.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** Miles Kerr-Peterson funded by Castle Studies Group

### Pogbie Farm, Humbie

#### *Watching brief*

**Bethan Gray – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 47595 58927 A desk-based assessment, walkover survey and a watching brief on topsoil stripping were undertaken, September 2017 – May 2018, in advance and during the construction of a six-turbine wind farm. The assessment and survey had identified 12 post-medieval agricultural features within the application boundary. Phase 1 of the monitored strip identified a number of modern trial trenches and drainage features. Phase 2 of the monitored strip, for an additional six turbines identified a number of modern drainage features.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Green Cat Contracting Ltd

## Innerwick

### Torness Power Station

#### *Evaluation*

**Steven Black, Dawn Ferry, Peta Glew, Nicola Reid and David Sneddon – Northlight Heritage**

NT 74485 74827 – NT 74052 72976 A watching brief was undertaken, 11 January 2016 – 8 December 2016, during the placement of c2km of underground electricity cable between Torness Power Station in the N (NT 74485 74827) and a substation in the S (NT 74052 72976). The monitoring of the removal of topsoil from a 30–50m wide corridor recorded two isolated pits that were heavily disturbed by burrowing.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Cnoclee Ltd

## Inveresk

### Galt Terrace, Musselburgh

#### *Survey and evaluation*

**Graeme Carruthers – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 36578 72401 A metal detecting survey and trial trenching evaluation were undertaken, 19 February – 8 March 2018

within the boundary of the Battle of Pinkie (1547), as defined in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields. Traces of rig and furrow cultivation and a ditch that ran N/S were identified by the trial trenching. The ditch corresponds to a field boundary as marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1854.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Stewart Milne Homes

### Kirk Park, Inveresk

#### *Desk based assessment*

**Cat Peters and Frank Giecco – Wardell Armstrong Archaeology**

NT 34092 71903 A desk-based assessment was undertaken, 1–22 February 2018, in advance of a proposed development of a continuing care retirement community. The site lies partly within the SAM of the Roman Fort of Inveresk, and completely in the battlefield site of the Battle of Pinkie. In the post-medieval period the site was used for cultivation, and in the modern period, as a 'French Garden' producing extensive crops using modern methods. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the site appeared to be used for turf cutting.

Previous archaeological works have encountered archaeological remains, demonstrating that modern land uses have not had a detrimental impact on pre-existing features. These have included the upper fill of the western fort ditch in the vicinity of the proposed access route, and several finds and features of Roman origin, predominantly from the northern part of the main part of the proposed development site. There is the additional potential for evidence of prehistoric activity, particularly relating to a cemetery site encountered to the N, and finds and features relating to the battlefield site, to survive within the site boundary. There are upstanding structures on the site, including an 18<sup>th</sup>-century agricultural building and the structural remains of horticultural sunken beds, which may require mitigation works.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Meedhurst Project Management

### Mall Avenue, Musselburgh

#### *Evaluation*

**Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 34220 72490 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, September – October 2018, in advance of the development of residential flats at the former Tesco Store site, Mall Avenue. The site lies within the area formerly occupied by mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century buildings associated with the Brunton Wireworks. The evaluation established that significant disturbance at least to the level of the natural had taken place across the area prior to the construction of the wireworks. A number of features associated with the wireworks were identified (drainage pipes, creosote-soaked timber, sleeper beams, brick walls, concrete foundations etc). The only other features were two shallow parallel linear features of indeterminate date and function.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Dundas Estates and Developments Co Ltd

### Newhailes Estate

#### *Excavation*

**Daniel Rhodes**

NT 32781 72626 A public dig was carried out, 6–10 September 2018, on the lawn in front of Newhailes House. The excavation consisted of small test pits and uncovered an area of potential demolished building remains. Artefactual material included 19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic glass and ceramic and, surprisingly, prehistoric worked flints.

**Archive:** National Trust for Scotland

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland

**Newhailes House and Estate: Flower Garden*****Standing building recording and assessment******Tudor Skinner – Addyman Archaeology***

NT 32640 72555 A historic building survey was undertaken at the Flower Garden in December 2017. The works concerned the exposure, cleaning and recording of the wall footing of a curved boundary wall to a mid- to late 18<sup>th</sup>-century formal garden. A drawn, written and photographic record was produced for the wall footing and its immediate context. A sherd of green-glazed pottery was also recovered.

**Archive: National Trust for Scotland****Funder: National Trust for Scotland**

*Extent of wall, looking SW, Newhailes Flower Garden*

**Newhailes House and Estate: Ha-ha*****Standing building recording and assessment******Kenny Macfadyen – Addyman Archaeology***

NT 32772 72579 A historic building survey and assessment were undertaken, 29 November – 1 December 2017, of the central part of the ha-ha, Newhailes House. This part of the ha-ha had been emptied out and the exposed masonry carefully cleaned of soil and vegetation for architectural/structural assessment and recording.

A photographic and drawn record was made of the newly exposed features including: the pier to the SE, which had formerly supported a leadwork figural sculpture; the junctions of the angled sections of ha-ha walling and the rectangular ha-ha wall defined annex that projects to the NE; and two broad entrances at the outer angles of the annex, these leading to the SE and NW respectively (the latter subsequently infilled with brickwork of early character). In addition, localised investigations were made at the junctions of the ha-ha extension and the SE-facing entrance and the footings of the SE pier were cleaned to reveal its foundation structure for recording.

The investigations revealed that the E pier appeared to

have been part of the same phase of construction as the ha-ha, with the ha-ha walls built directly against the plinth. Excavations at the ha-ha extension revealed the former line of the walling and suggested that the wall had been dismantled and the stones perhaps reused to build the apron extension. Excavations at the former entrance indicated this was an original feature of the ha-ha, with the western side infilled historically with early brick.

**Archive: NRHE (intended) and National Trust for Scotland****Funder: National Trust for Scotland****Newhailes House and Estate: Newhailes Stables*****Standing building recording******Diana Sproat and Gemma Hudson – AOC Archaeology Group***

NT 32564 72411 A measured and building survey were undertaken, 4–11 April 2017, of the Newhailes Stables. The stables were constructed in the late 1790s and replaced earlier stables, which dated to the earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century. The stables initially consisted of a NE and SE wing, which was gradually expanded to the SW side to eventually become an enclosed courtyard structure, with a pend entrance to the SE elevation and another smaller entrance between the buildings to the SW. Today, the NE wing has been converted for both public use and for offices for the NTS staff, the remainder used as store rooms and gardeners' stores. One of the wings to the NW of the complex has also been converted into a modern dwelling. Many of the original fixtures and fittings of the stables still exist, including horse stalls with trevisses and hay racks *in situ*, as well as tether rings and the original stone-flagged flooring. However, some areas, most notably the store rooms to the SW side, have been modified with inserted doorways into the partition walls and replacement concrete floors.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: National Trust for Scotland****Old Craighall*****Metal detector find******Matthew G Knight – National Museums Scotland***

NT 34 70 A small complete copper alloy flat axehead was found during metal detecting. The axehead is trapezoidal in shape with a curved cutting edge and a narrow rounded butt. The original surface has been completely removed by corrosion and it is covered in a brown patina with patches of verdigris. The axehead is very small and represents a miniature form, probably dating to the Early Bronze Age (2150–1500 BC). Length 61.6mm; cutting edge width 35.2mm; butt width 18.1mm; weight 61.72g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 17/18) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museums Service**

**Pinkie Mains, Musselburgh*****Survey and evaluation******Magnus Kirby and Graeme Carruthers – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NT 35727 72185 A metal detector survey and trial trenching evaluation were carried out, September – October 2017, at Pinkie Mains in advance of a residential development. The metal-detector survey resulted in the collection of 466 objects, including iron, copper alloy, lead and other metal alloys. These objects were largely of 18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date and included coins, buttons, and fittings. Five lead musket balls were also recovered, but these are considered more likely to be associated with later recreational hunting or activity relating to the nearby Napoleonic Barracks, rather than to the Battle of Pinkie.

Metal detecting during the trenching led to the recovery of a further 14 objects. With the exception of a copper alloy

bracelet of probable Bronze Age date all of these items were modern. The copper-alloy bracelet was recovered from the interface between the subsoil and natural and was not associated with any kind of archaeological feature.

Trial trenching uncovered a large number of drainage features relating to 18<sup>th</sup>–/19<sup>th</sup>-century agricultural improvements. The majority of these were rubble drains and ceramic horseshoe drains. There was also evidence of 18<sup>th</sup>–/19<sup>th</sup>-century industrial activity in the form of mining remains. Extensive evidence of rig and furrow cultivation was uncovered indicating pre-improvement agriculture within the area. There was no evidence of any features associated with the Battle of Pinkie.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Taylor Wimpey East Scotland

### **Smeaton Grove, Inveresk**

#### ***Watching brief***

**Oliver Rusk – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 34926 71518 A watching brief was carried out, July – August 2018, at Plot 1, 3 Smeaton Grove during the construction of a house. A modern cut feature and disturbance probably relating to recent demolition works were observed.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Prestonkirk**

#### **Hailes Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project**

##### ***Buildings and materials analysis***

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NT 5745 7579 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Hailes Castle within the framework of this project. Preliminary buildings analysis reported that the monument displays a range of contrasting and phase specific suites of masonry evidence, including stone dressing techniques, stone emplacement techniques and constructional mortar compositions. Further buildings analysis has concentrated on the W and mid-tower buildings, where relict-rich limestone-lime constructional mortars are exposed in continuous core to bedding contexts. A programme of sampling and landscape survey has subsequently been undertaken to further investigate the character and archaeological potential of these masonry materials.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### **Prestonpans**

#### **Dolphingstone Farm**

##### ***Evaluation and survey***

**Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 37807 73172 An evaluation and metal detector survey were undertaken, 5–21 September 2016, prior to a proposed development. The site lies within the eastern limit of the Inventory Boundary of the Battle of Pinkie 1547.

The metal detector survey recovered a total of 84 metal finds. These included coins of 17<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, modern moulded and machine tooled objects and a quantity of lead scrap. No objects could be definitively associated with the 'English Camp'.

The evaluation was undertaken within a single land parcel of 6ha. An 8% (3000 linear metres) sample of the area was investigated by trial trenching. The trenches targeted the known cropmarks of a number of features. The

evaluation successfully revealed a trapezoidal enclosure and the partial survival of a possible barrow, both of these features are of probable prehistoric date. A small field boundary ditch of possible post-medieval date and the faint remains of post-medieval rig and furrow agriculture were also recorded. The site is surrounded by several former 19<sup>th</sup>-century pit heads and a large rectangular pit thought to be associated with mining activity was also recorded. Disturbed subsoil was in evidence along the northern and western site boundaries. This contained coal and quantities of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics. The disturbance is again most probably associated with mining activity. The evaluation also revealed that the entire site area had undergone significant truncation due to heavy ploughing. No archaeologically significant small finds were recovered during the evaluation.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Hallam Land Management Ltd

### **Goshen Farm, Musselburgh**

#### ***Metal detector survey and evaluation***

**Gary Savory and Bruce Glendinning – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 37065 73021 (centred on) Between April and May 2012 a metal detecting survey resulted in the collection of 2634 metal objects including iron, copper-alloy, lead and other metal alloys. The majority of material recovered appears to be of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

The metal detecting produced a number of items which may be of military significance. The composite round shot of 16<sup>th</sup>-century date is the sole artefact that can be assigned with complete confidence to the Battle of Pinkie. Several others artefacts, including two cast-iron round shot and possible grenade fragment, may also date to the period of the Battle of Pinkie. Many of the finds seem more likely to relate to 18<sup>th</sup>-century and later activity. Given the proximity of the Napoleonic barracks which housed the 42<sup>nd</sup> Foot, it seems probable that many of the military artefacts relate to training activities associated with the barracks.

During the evaluation in October 2016 a total of 350 trenches were excavated covering 35000m<sup>2</sup>, a 7% sample of the site. Metal detecting was carried out at each trench location in advance of excavation. No traces of entrenchment or other features that may have related to the Battle of Pinkie English Camp were revealed by the trial trenching. The discovery of rig and furrow and other archaeological remains indicate that the site has not been horizontally truncated. Thus, the English Camp cannot have been present within the proposed development area, but, rather, it must have been elsewhere, as the recent historical research has indicated, probably further to the E.

The features discovered during the evaluation related predominantly to the Drummohr House Estate. Traces of rig and furrow, which were discovered across much of the area, are considered to probably be of late medieval or later date. A single pit of unknown date was also discovered.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Ashfield Commercial Properties Ltd

### **Stenton**

#### **Pitcox Old Smithy**

##### ***Standing building recording***

**David Connolly – Connolly Heritage Consultancy**

NT 64115 75242 A programme of work undertaken, 18–20 September 2017, established that the site belongs to at

least five broad phases of construction and subsequent alterations and use, dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It identified two early thatched hinds' cottages (W range) and two originally identical mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century improved cottages (E range), with the N cottage converted into a smithy, with ancillary implement shed attached. Although all of the structures are significantly altered, they retain, in their very fabric, a coherent record of past Lothian agricultural society and practices, as well as concomitant changes of Scottish agrarian society.

**Funder:** Connolly Heritage Consultancy



*Pitcox Old Smithy*

## Tranent

### Seton

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 41 74 A medieval gilt copper-alloy cruciform harness pendant with club-shaped terminals and a central rivet suggesting a now missing back-plate.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT21/18) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museums Service**

### Seton

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 41 74 A medieval gilt copper-alloy and enamelled lozenge-shaped mount, possibly for suspension from a horse harness, with an integral loop bent back and secured with a rivet. The decoration is in the form of a lozenge-shaped field containing smaller lozenges of blue enamel; this may be a rendering of a heraldic fretty device.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT22/18) and allocated to East Lothian Council Museums Service**

## EAST RENFREWSHIRE

### Eastwood

**Old Mains, Cadzow Avenue, Giffnock**

#### *Watching brief*

**Maureen C Kilpatrick, Anthony Byledbal and Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 55980 57930 A watching brief was carried out, 22 May – 26 June 2018, during the construction of a link corridor between the bothy building to the main house. This work, which required

Listed Building Consent, consisted of monitoring the creation of new door openings and ground disturbance associated with the footprint of the corridor. A possible pivot stone was recovered from the construction deposit below the current floor level and an area of stone paving of unknown date was encountered; this paving was recorded and preserved *in situ*.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Mearns

**Maidenhill Farm, Newton Mearns**

#### *Excavation*

**Maureen C Kilpatrick and John-James Atkinson – GUARD**

#### *Archaeology Ltd*

NS 52956 54600 (centred on) A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 29 May – 18 August 2018, in advance of a proposed residential development. An initial phase of trial trenching identified 11 areas of archaeological interest.

Targeted excavation of the 11 areas commenced in 2017 with the excavation of Areas 1, 2, 8 and 9. The final 7 areas (3–7, 10, 11 and a small section of Area 9 which was incomplete) were excavated in 2018 and a further 168 archaeological features uncovered. These included prehistoric pits, a posthole alignment, hearth and possible structural remains in Area 10, structural remains in Area 11 with rock-cut postholes, a prehistoric cist and possible pit burials in Area 6 and pits of probable prehistoric date in areas 3, 5, and 7. Artefacts included prehistoric pottery sherds, Arran pitchstone flakes and flint tools.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** CALA Homes (West) and Taylor Wimpey

## Neilston

**Uplawmoor Primary School, Tannoch Road,**

#### **Uplawmoor**

#### *Watching brief*

**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NS 43729 55199 A watching brief was undertaken, 27 August – 26 September 2018, during ground reduction work in advance of the construction of a multi-use games area. The work had the potential to uncover the remains of a large mansion or country house (Fort William), shown on late 18<sup>th</sup>-century maps. The work revealed a shallow topsoil overlying a dirty grey clay containing fragments or inclusions of sandstone. Although no conclusive remains of the mansion of Fort William were uncovered, the fragments of mortar and sandstone as well as pieces of decorative hard fired clay indicate there may have been a dwelling in the vicinity.

**Archive:** NRHE. **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Uplawmoor Development Trust

## Paisley

**Blackbyres Road, Barrhead**

#### *Evaluation*

**Iraia Arabaolaza – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 50074 60216 An 8% evaluation was undertaken, 12 February 2018, in advance of a proposed development close to the battlefield of Crosstab. The excavation of three trenches, measuring 40–50m long by 2m wide, and covering 288m<sup>2</sup>, revealed no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Bellway Homes Ltd (Scotland)

## EDINBURGH

## Currie

**Grey Horse Inn, Balerno***Standing building recording***Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 16336 66466 A historic building survey was undertaken, 2 February 2018, of a gable wall to the rear of the Grey Horse Inn, prior to the wall's demolition. The gable wall forms part of the SW side of the SE boundary wall to the rear of the inn. It once formed the SE wall of a small outbuilding servicing the pub, and probably dates to at least 1850, when the pub was built. However, it is possible that the wall was part of an earlier building, as buildings existed here in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The wall had one original feature, a small fireplace; a garden feature had been added after the demolition of the building in the late 1980s.

A subsequent watching brief, during groundwork associated with development, found no evidence of a building. Any foundations appear to have been grubbed up, with the ground stripped to bedrock, and then built up again to create a landscaped area.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

**Kinauld Tannery, Lanark Road West***Watching brief***Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 17535 67387 A watching brief was undertaken, 15 May 2018, at site of the former tannery. The machine excavation of two trenches, positioned over the route of a mill lade shown on historic maps, was monitored. While some building demolition in the form of sandstone fragments, brick rubble and mortar were noted *in situ*, no remains of the mill lade were encountered.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Dunhaven Homes Ltd

**Premier Inn, Edinburgh Park***Watching brief***Ben Saunders and Chris Swales – WA Heritage**

NT 18228 71360 A watching brief was carried out, 1 June – 25 August 2017, during groundwork associated with an extension to the hotel. The work monitored those excavations which went deeper than the modern overburden of 1.25m. The excavation of a lift pit, ground beams to the S of the lift pit and drainage trenches in the current car park located the old ground surface at 1.5m below the modern surface, but no features of archaeological interest were observed.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Ward Williams Associates

**Threipmuir Farm Horse Engine***Excavation***K Robin Murdoch – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**

NT 1794 6429 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken intermittently, 22 April – 14 October 2018. The earliest part of Threipmuir Farm was built in 1773, initially as a short linear E/W range. This range was subsequently extended at least twice and two N/S buildings were added on the N side of each end. The area of land occupied by the farm had been common until 1768. Threipmuir Farm was extensively studied as part of The RCAHMS Scotland's Rural Past Project.

At the time of the SRP study the buildings were very ruinous and the roofs particularly so. The centre part of

the main range had been badly damaged by fire c1950 and replaced by virtually flat corrugated iron. The surviving pantiled sections were also very dangerous. Between 2011 and 2016 24m of roof, covering 6 apartments, was replaced with pitched corrugated iron conforming to the original profile of the pantile roof. The buildings are now used by Youth Vision, a local charity.

The farm originally had mixed use (the original tack document still exists). When Threipmuir Reservoir was completed in the late 1840s a significant area of the farm was inundated. The 1851 census records a shepherd and housekeeper in residence.

The W N/S barn looks to have been a winnowing barn originally but a horse engine was added to its W side probably around 1800. It probably drove a threshing machine within the barn. However, the building of the reservoirs changed the nature of the agriculture of the farm rendering this machine redundant and the building is shown roofless on a map of 1843.

Over the years odd bits of gearing, no doubt related to the horse engine, have turned up randomly, and it was felt that a comprehensive excavation of the building would be of interest, given its early date of abandonment. The structure survives as three broad mortar-bonded piers on the S, W and N sides of the 'circular' structure. These would have supported the roof along with the wall of the W barn. The spaces between the piers would have allowed access to the interior of the building. As is typical with many ruined rural buildings, the 'gin' has been used as a dump for waste. This was to ensure broken glass, pottery etc were kept clear of animals and children.

Excavation began with the opening of a 2m wide trench between the N and S piers, a total length of 7.2m. This trench was initially subdivided into 4 sondages. The overburden measured 0.5–0.6m deep before the small compact cobbling of the horse walk was encountered. It consisted mainly of randomly dumped material varying from a dark humic soil to gritty and sandy clay deposits. Included in the dumped deposits was a myriad of mainly household refuse including enamelled kitchen ware, sherds of pottery, glass bottles, cutlery etc. Clearance of the upper level of the main trench revealed a crude, but deliberate, stone platform on its E side. This is thought to have been a stack stance for winter feed after the gin went out of use.

Further excavation uncovered a ceramic field drain emanating from under the stack stance and running diagonally across the gin floor to exit in the NW corner. The field drain had been laid on top of the cobbled horse walk and was of the extruded type as opposed to the old horseshoe and separate footplate type. Extruded field drain pipes were patented in c1845, which fits in nicely with post-gin use. A flat, thick flagstone with a sub-rectangular recess cut into it was uncovered in the centre of the gin. This presumably held the lower pivot point for a central post which would have had gearing on top linked to an overhead drive into the threshing machine in the W barn. Many of the later horse gins had low level drives which were connected to the operating machinery via a channel below ground level. The NW gap between the piers has been partially filled with rubble built 'walling' but the function of this is yet to be determined. There was also evidence that the NW quadrant of the gin may have been used for ironworking, as slag was found in the area, although this may also derive from dumping. None of the glass so far recovered looks to be any earlier than about 1840–50, confirming the post-gin dump. A complete clay tobacco pipe bowl stamped 'TW', Thomas Whyte, was recovered. This company operated in Edinburgh's Canongate from

1825 till its demise in 1870.

**Archive:** To be determined

**Funder:** Youth Vision and EAFS

## Dalmeny

### **Barnbogle Castle, South Queensferry**

#### ***Standing building recording and watching brief***

#### ***Antoine Ruchonnet – Addyman Archaeology***

NT 16869 78526 A historic building survey and watching brief were undertaken, July 2017 – July 2018, at the category A listed castle as part of a restoration programme. The first house at Barnbogle was built in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The present castle was originally built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and was rebuilt in 1881 by the 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Rosebery following an accidental explosion, when it was partly blown up.

The building recording was undertaken in July 2018 and focused on those areas subject to proposed alterations; a full photographic record was also made of the cellar, where parts of the 13<sup>th</sup>-century castle wall survive.

The watching brief was undertaken May – July 2018, on excavation trenches. Two trenches were excavated across the castle grounds on the terrace and the landscaped gardens to the S. The topsoil generally contained mortar and occasional rubble, presumably derived from demolition of the earlier castle. A drain and two linear features appear to have been associated with the original building and a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramic sewer drain was partly reused to run the future sewer line from the castle to the new septic tank to the SE. The castle is built directly over the bedrock, which has been terraced in some places, although it was unclear as to whether this was undertaken during the original building construction or later rebuilding.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Rosebery Estates

### **Craigiehall Camp**

#### ***Geophysical survey***

#### ***Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants***

NT 1667 7542 (centred on) A gradiometer survey was undertaken, 14 September – 3 October 2017 (Phase 1) and 17–20 January 2018 (Phase 2), across seven fields around Craigiehall Camp, as part of a wider evaluation in advance of proposed development. Of the c61.4ha originally earmarked for geophysical survey, 54.9ha were surveyed.

The geology of the area consists of carboniferous sedimentary rocks, with intrusive igneous sills, with bedrock outcropping in places. This has resulted in a very high level of magnetic response across the area, and it is possible that weaker, more ephemeral, anomalies of possible archaeological interest may be masked by the relatively high levels of background response.

Linear anomalies have been detected throughout all the survey areas. Many of these are thought to be due to field drains, while others may indicate the presence of former field boundaries. It is possible that there is some aliasing in the data, which has resulted in the juxtaposition of different phases of field drains and possible former field boundaries giving a false impression of enclosures. However, an archaeological origin for some of the ditch-type anomalies cannot be dismissed.

Aerial photographs of the area show a ring ditch (possible barrow NT17NE 163) to the W of the MOD camp. Although ephemeral trends have been noted which may relate to this feature, it is not a clear feature within the data. However, a second circular anomaly, a possible ring ditch, has been

detected in the data, to the E of the MOD Camp.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology Ltd

### **Dalmeny Kirk Graveyard**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Tudor Skinner – Addyman Archaeology***

NT 14458 77483 A watching brief was undertaken, 28 November 2017, during the excavation and replacement of a drainage pipe within the graveyard. A small amount of unstratified charnel was identified within the topsoil; this was not retained but was reburied within the excavations. Current and lapsed services (drainage and electrical) were also noted. The fragments of human remains (charnel) discovered in the excavations are representative of a graveyard soil.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Rosebery Estates



*Section of pipe trench, mid-excavation, looking N, Dalmeny*

### **Queensferry High School**

#### ***Evaluation***

#### ***Dave McNicol – GUARD Archaeology Ltd***

NT 13676 77884 A 10% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 12–15 February 2018, across a 13,300m<sup>2</sup> area in advance of the construction of a school. A total of 13 trenches, each c50m in length, were excavated across the area. The work established that the area had been heavily landscaped during construction of the current school and playing fields. Modern plastic and ceramic field drains were recorded in all trenches.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Morrison Construction

## Edinburgh

### **Beaverbank Place, Edinburgh**

#### ***Evaluation***

#### ***Donald Wilson – Headland Archaeology Ltd***

NT 2551 7524 A 10% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 8–14 March 2018, in advance of a proposed development to the E side of Beaverbank Place. A total of six 16m long trenches were excavated. Upstanding remains, the majority of which relate to buildings shown on the 1877 and 1896 OS maps, were recorded in all six trenches. The most prominent features were a series of brick-built pits recorded in two trenches. These included brick walls and floors,

which were interpreted as tanning pits associated with the 19<sup>th</sup>-century tannery. Additional pits were also observed beyond the limits of the trenches. A limited number of brick walls relating to the tannery were also recorded in the S half of the site. Walls associated with later phases of expansion and alteration to the site were recorded in the N half of the development area.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** CCG (Scotland) Ltd

## **Bernard Street, Leith**

### *Watching brief and evaluation*

**Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 27253 76493 A watching brief was undertaken, July 2017 – February 2018, during the grubbing up of foundations on land 25m NE of 12–18 Bernard Street. The work identified a number of sandstone and lime-mortar walls, concrete surfaces, setts and a possible well. All probably relating to 19<sup>th</sup>-century development of the site. The foundations had cut through sand deposits to c2m below the current ground level.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** City of Edinburgh Council HER

**Funder:** Axiom Project Services Ltd

## **Braehead Grove, Edinburgh**

### *Casual observation*

**Val Dean**

NT 18435 75232 Part of the N side of the roadway had been opened to reveal a large stone-built drain, c1 x 1m in section, running in a westerly direction towards the River Almond. A capstone was visible at one end of the opening. The drain seemed to be aligned with two open trenches in the Royal Burgess Golf Course which appeared on the aerial view of www.bing.com/maps 2018. It may relate to 18<sup>th</sup>-century improvements to Barnton Park. The drain has since been recovered. The drain was seen on 15 May 2018.

## **Bridgend Farm, 41 Old Dalkeith Road**

### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 27979 70990 A historic building survey was undertaken, 31 March 2016, of a former derelict and roofless farm building at Bridgend Farm. The farm complex appeared to be largely late 18<sup>th</sup>-century/early 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date, although it was apparent that building and remodelling work had taken place throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and onwards. The former pig sty dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the N part of the building is probably late 18<sup>th</sup>-century in date. The sty formed the SW range of the steading, which is now a derelict roofless building, with only a few features identifying its former function as a cow byre.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Scottish Ecological Design Association (SEDA)

## **13 Broughton Place Lane, Edinburgh**

### *Watching brief*

**Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 25839 74655 A watching brief was undertaken, 22 August 2017 – 25 June 2018, during excavations associated with the construction of a house. The work revealed a matrix of made ground deposits to a substantial depth; natural deposits were not reached. It is suggested that these deposits may have been an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century quarry, possibly used for sand or gravel extraction, which was opened, utilised and backfilled over a short time period.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Fletcher Joseph Associates

## **Calton Road, Edinburgh**

### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26426 73941 A historic building survey was undertaken, 15 January 2018, of 63 Calton Road, prior to its demolition and development of the site. It is probable that the building, constructed between 1836–1852, was once part of an extension to the late 18<sup>th</sup>-century brewery, possibly a store. It had two wide entrances to the E and W, allowing the delivery and removal of goods, with small windows providing ventilation to the interior space. The building had undergone many changes, with a new concrete superstructure supporting the roof, a concrete floor, and the blocking up of previous openings.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Crosslane Student Development Ltd

## **Calton Road, Edinburgh**

### *Watching brief and excavation*

**Donald Wilson – Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd**

NT 26426 73941 A watching brief and a programme of trial trenching were undertaken, September – October 2018, prior to redevelopment at 63 Calton Road. The site had formerly been the location of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Calton Hill Brewery (c1852) and more recently the location of a garage. The watching brief monitored the removal of the concrete floor slab and all modern sub-surface features, including several man-holes and three large fuel tanks. The extent of the modern intrusions amounted to c50% of the area. The trial trenches recorded a 19<sup>th</sup>-century stone-lined well, a stone-lined culvert and the remains of a stone wall that were probably associated with the brewery.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** CSD (Calton Road) Ltd

## **Cammo Estate**

### *Excavation and standing building recording*

**Christine McPherson – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**



*The base of an urn or sundial, Cammo Estate*

A programme of excavation and recording work was undertaken with the aim of discovering the outline of the remains of Cammo House (NT 17399 74698) and clearing the undergrowth from the building known as 'the offices' (NT 17496 74393).

The excavation was undertaken over 11 days between 17 February and 7 October 2018. Eight new trenches were opened and Trench 3, dug in 2017, was revisited and extended, in order to confirm the size and line of the two back walls of the extension, added in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This work resulted in a good understanding of where the extension walls run and a better knowledge of the sequence of extensions added over the centuries by different owners of the estate.

The investigation of the structure currently known as 'the offices' took place over 12 days between the 6 February – 27 March 2018. Extensive ivy covering the building was cleared revealing a complex structure, which had been frequently altered over the centuries. The structure was surveyed and recorded. Small test pits were used to clarify boundaries between internal divisions. The internal area to the E end of the structure was found to have a high quality stone flagged floor. On the surface of this floor was found a penny coin of George V. A similar area at the W end of the structure also had a flagged floor, but it was not so fine. Close to the structure to the S we found a brick and concrete dish thought to be a boot scraper and the ornate base of an urn or sundial.

**Archive:** NRHE and City of Edinburgh Council HER (intended)

**Funder:** Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

### **Cammo House**

#### **Geophysical survey**

**Ian Hawkins – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**



Geophysical survey, Cammo House

NT 17399 74698 A further ground resistance survey of five 20 x 20m grids was carried out, 17 February 2018 – 11 August 2018, to extend the area covered in 2017. The survey resurveyed and extended two grids after ground clearance, added one grid to the NE and extended the survey area into the trees to the N of the house remains. The revised results confirmed a broad central N/S linear high resistance, which also extended to the E. This was subsequently proved by test pitting to be a 100mm deep layer of stone chippings. The two new grids to the N showed a high resistance area to the NW under the known house extension but did not define any wall lines. The area to the NW revealed a diffuse low resistance anomaly with a possible higher resistance feature, which was probably geological.

**Archive:** NRHE and City of Edinburgh Council HER (intended)

**Funder:** Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, Friends of Cammo, and Almond Neighbourhood Partnership

### **Canongate Venture Building, 5 New Street**

#### **Standing building recording**

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26236 73773 A historic building survey was undertaken, 12 April 2018, of the category C listed building prior to its renovation. The Canongate Venture Building acquired its name in the early 1980s, when the building was converted for use as workrooms by a number of businesses. It was originally built in 1901 as the North Canongate Infant School, designed by Robert Wilson, chief architect for the Edinburgh School Board, with input from JA Carfrae. Traditionally classical in style, the building has some Queen Anne detailing in the shaped gables to the N and S elevations, the former dominating the streetscape at E Market Street. The school was constructed directly on the site of a smaller school, which had been converted from an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century church. The area on which the school stood has been occupied since the medieval period, forming backlands to the properties on the Canongate, prior to the construction of buildings in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Redpath Construction

### **Canongate Venture Building, 5 New Street**

#### **Watching brief**

**Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26236 73773 A watching brief was undertaken, 5–18 July 2018, during renovation and development work. Work within the ground floor revealed a series of wall foundations and a cellar under the wood flooring. Two other 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century features were also recorded. These consisted of the partial remains of a sandstone wall, which appeared to have enclosed the northern perimeter of the development area, and a pool or shower room with white glazed bricks. Two pits of medieval date were also exposed and excavated. The earlier of the pits contained numerous sherds of white gritty ware, with what appears to be some imported material and glass. The second pit contained a more mixed assemblage including Scottish reduced ware, white gritty ware and redware.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Redpath Construction

### **Canonmills Bridge, Edinburgh**

#### **Watching brief**

**Jessica Lowther and Yvonne Robertson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 187 765 A watching brief was carried out, 24–31 July 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with the

development of 1–6 Canonmills Bridge. The work recorded a flagstone slab floor of an earlier building in the S corner of the development area.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Fouin and Bell Architects Ltd

## **Cargilfield School, Edinburgh**

### **Evaluation**

**Graeme Carruthers – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 18858 75919 An evaluation was undertaken, June 2018, in advance of the construction of an artificial hockey pitch. The excavation of 11 trenches recorded two box drains heading in the direction of the school building. These were probably associated with the landscaping of the site during construction of the school and the playing fields. Two small ditches, probably associated with agricultural land use prior, to the building of the school, and potentially relating to the Cramond Regis (Barnton) House and Estate were also recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** City of Edinburgh Council HER

**Funder:** MAC Consulting (Scotland) Ltd

## **City Observatory and Ancillary Buildings**

### **Standing building recording and watching brief**

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26198 74192 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 8 November 2016 – 25 June 2018, during work to the City Observatory and its associated Transit House, together with the demolition of three former observatory domes and a toilet block, in advance of new development.

The City Observatory was constructed in 1818 to a design by William Playfair and replaced an earlier observatory constructed in 1776 by Thomas Short, which was built at the same time as Observatory House. The 2017–18 renovations to the observatory removed an internal partition to the ground floor, opening out the two original transit rooms to the E and W, and reinstating its original arrangement. The work also exposed the original character of the W transit room, which had been converted to a lecture room in the 1930s.

The Transit House was built a few years after the City Observatory (but before 1821) and consists of a small building, which originally housed a transit telescope with the meridional windows to the N and S elevations. The building was later converted to accommodation, with a small toilet added to the NW corner. It suffered fire damage at some point and the walls are now blackened with soot. A toilet extension was added to the N side in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A further dome to the E, called the East Dome, was also exposed. This dome, which had dressed stone foundations with brick construction above, has now been removed. The Tweedie Dome, now largely collapsed, was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and was joined by the Cox and Crawford Domes to either side of it in the late 1890s. Another two additional domes were added, one to the immediate NW of the Tweedie Dome, and one separate dome to the E of the City Observatory. The exact dates for these are a little unclear, but they appear to date to the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

With the exception of the further exposure of a stone and brick dome to the E of the site and an iron post to the W of the observatory, no archaeological finds or features were identified. It appears that much of the site has been landscaped, with topsoil dumped to create the mound upon which the Royal Observatory was constructed. Indeed, a major programme of landscaping was undertaken in the late 1890s. In all other areas, bedrock was reached 0.3–0.8m below the topsoil.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** City of Edinburgh Council

## **Craigmillar Castle**

### **Geophysical survey**

**Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants**

NT 28807 70875 A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken, 1–13 February 2018 (Phase 1) and 1 March – 23 April 2018 (Phase 2) within and around Craigmillar Castle. The survey covers the PIC area of 2.6ha and c13.5ha within Craigmillar Castle Park to the N, W and S of the castle.

The gradiometer survey within the main castle area has not identified any significant anomalies, but an area of increased noise to the E of the castle, outwith the courtyard walls, may be of interest. This coincides with discrete resistance anomalies which could potentially be of archaeological interest, but this interpretation is cautious as the anomalies could simply be due to root bowls associated with the former orchard. Within the castle complex resistance and GPR surveys have identified anomalies suggesting possible former layouts/paths within the W and E gardens. Resistance anomalies suggesting possible elements of structural remains have been detected in the W of the outer courtyard, but interpretation is tentative given the responses from the shallow bedrock.

Few anomalies have been detected within the P-Pond field to the S of the castle. Both the gradiometer and the resistance data are dominated by responses from buried services, a former track and presumed rig and furrow cultivation. Additional linear anomalies suggesting possible drainage features have also been noted in the gradiometer data. The resistance data is dominated by responses from shallow bedrock, although some anomalies may indicate man made features.

Within Craigmillar Castle Park, to the N of the castle, the data appears to be showing an earlier network of paths and tracks. A very weak, broad curving anomaly has been detected in the N of the park, but resistance survey suggests it is probably natural in origin. Elsewhere within the park the gradiometer data is dominated by high levels of magnetic noise and agricultural trends.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES

## **New Craig, Craig House**

### **Standing building recording**

**Ariane Buschmann and Frank Giecco – Wardell Armstrong**

### **Archaeology**

NT 23368 70681 A programme of wallpaper recording was undertaken, 12–22 February 2018, in the entrance hall and billiard hall of New Craig, Craig House. The recording covered the well preserved remains of the original 1890s wallpaper within the entrance hall and billiard hall of the main building of the purpose-built Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The wallpaper in the entrance hall is in the imitation style of embossed leather wall coverings, most popular in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The use of pressed paper with metal foil and varnish made the wallpaper more affordable. The wallpaper had been used as a frieze above the wood panelled elevations of the entrance hall of New Craig. The embossed floral elements have been coloured in with a variation of green, blue and yellow/orange. Although there are some smaller areas of damage, the wallpaper is overall in a fair condition and can be preserved *in situ*.

The remains of the well preserved original 1890s wallpaper was recorded in the billiard hall. This machine made, embossed wallpaper consists of golden metal foil, which has been painted over with various shades of green, red and blue. Although the gold metal foil appears to be the base colour for the wallpaper, large areas have been painted green as part of the floral design. Sections of the wallpaper along



*Geophysical survey in progress in area below Craigmillar Castle (see page 80)*

the W elevation had been removed during earlier renovation works. Furthermore, the wallpaper within the circular bay and S elevation underwent earlier restoration efforts, which caused a visible difference in its appearance. These areas are of noticeable lesser quality than the unrestored wallpaper. As the wallpaper is firmly attached to the wall, removal would cause significant damage. However, it will be possible to cover the larger panels of wallpaper *in situ*, and remove the previously restored wallpaper.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Old Craig, Craig House**

#### ***Painting recording***

***Ariane Buschmann and Frank Giecco – Wardell Armstrong***

#### ***Archaeology***

NT 23457 70663 A programme of painting recording was undertaken, 1–25 May 2018, of the James Norie painting in Old Craig, Craig House. The painting probably dates from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century and has been associated with the redevelopment of Old Craig by John Elphinstone. It is the last remaining panel of a set of four wooden panels by the artist James Norie (1684–1757).

The painting is in good condition with some discolouration of the glossy varnish. It is fastened within the upper level of the timber panelling in a representative room at the first floor of Old Craig. Additionally, three nails within the painting have been used to further secure the painting to the wall. The painting conservation specialist Sylvia Krauss assessed the painting *in situ* and produced a list of recommendations for the further treatment of the painting.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Cramond Glebe Road, Edinburgh**

#### ***Evaluation***

***Maureen C Kilpatrick – GUARD Archaeology Ltd***

NT 18951 76713 An evaluation was carried out, 8 March 2018, in advance of a proposed house extension at 21 Cramond Glebe Road. Two trenches were excavated, covering a total area of 5m<sup>2</sup>. A stone wall of unknown date was found in Trench 1 at the rear of the house. Deep buried deposits of potential archaeological significance were identified in Trench 2 at the front of the house. Although no datable evidence was recovered, the wall is likely to be post-medieval in date.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** ISM Architects

### **10–20 Dock Street, Leith**

#### ***Evaluation***

***Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NT 26892 76560 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, March 2018, in advance of groundwork for a supermarket development. The evaluation identified deep deposits of sterile and undisturbed sand, with natural beach sand and dark grey natural at c1.7m below current site level. A single potential feature was exposed in a trench section, comprising a vertical sided cut 0.6m wide and 0.8m deep. It contained two fills with fragments of partially rotted timber and degraded lime mortar. Due to the reinforced concrete surface of the site the trench was not extended to further investigate the feature; however, it was not considered that it was of any archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** City of Edinburgh Council HER

**Funder:** GVA on behalf of ALDI

**25 Dublin Street Lane South*****Standing building recording and watching brief******Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group***

NT 25625 74365 A historic building survey and watching brief were undertaken, 6 September 2017, at 25 Dublin Street Lane South (behind 19 Dublin Street) in advance of the building's demolition and development work. Maps of the area indicate that the small two-bay building was constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, sometime after the tenement at 19 Dublin Street. The plot behind the house was then expanded (1914–33), to cover the whole area; although this was demolished in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, leaving the building standing. At least three building phases were noted within the current building, including a basement store room in the rear garden of 19 Dublin Street with several bricked-up openings. Several sandstone foundation walls, associated with the 19<sup>th</sup>-century building and at least 1m of infilling cellarage deposits were recorded during the watching brief.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Stone Acre Dublin Street Ltd****Dundee Street, Edinburgh*****Excavation******Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NT 2387 7258 A programme of archaeological work was carried out, May – August 2018, in advance of the construction of student accommodation on land 56m W of 160 Dundee Street. The development lies within the area formerly occupied by the later 19<sup>th</sup>-century Whitebank tenements and West End Engine Works. The West End Engine Works manufactured machinery for the paper making industry such as calendaring and paper drying machines.

Remains associated with the West End Engine Works were identified within all four of the excavated trenches. These consisted of wall footings, waste pipes, concrete surfaces and foundations, and a brick-built flue system. They had been constructed on a made-ground levelling deposit and were covered over with between 0.4 and 1.7m of post-demolition landscaping material.

A subsequent excavation identified that there were three phases of development relating to the West End Engine Works. The site was first developed c1870 and the majority of the features could be related directly to features on the 1877 OS Town Plan. These features consisted of brick walls, concrete surfaces, and flues, thought to relate to a boiler system for driving the works and an underground water storage tank.

The works were further developed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a limited amount of redevelopment taking place in the NW corner of the site. Evidence for this was somewhat limited suggesting that these buildings had been constructed at a slightly higher level and subsequently removed by demolition, but a wall cutting the remains of the earlier structures was thought to belong to this phase of redevelopment. Other features belonging to this phase included a replacement flue system thought to relate to a Cornish boiler, and a small rectangular structure situated within the centre of the area.

The final phase of development took place in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, with the bases of steel columns attached to concrete plinths suggesting that the 19<sup>th</sup>-century brick-built buildings at the N end of the site had been replaced with a steel framed building. Features identified within this building predominantly consisted of heavy-duty machine bases along with fragments of concrete foundation. One of the machine bases was associated with a brick-built pit. A number of the original buildings at the S end of the site had been retained,

but these had been expanded and adapted for the 20<sup>th</sup>-century usage of the site.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: City of Edinburgh Council HER****Funder: CASL Edinburgh Property Owner Ltd****Edinburgh Castle*****Geophysical survey******Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants***

NT 25112 73497 A ground penetrating radar survey was undertaken, 21–22 May 2018, across selected walls and floors at Edinburgh Castle. The NE wall of the passageway beneath the portcullis gate was surveyed together with a limited area within the room which houses the portcullis gate within the Argyle Tower. Survey of the S and E elevations of St Margaret's Chapel was attempted, together with survey within the chapel.

All data were collected with an 800MHz antenna, which has a depth of investigation of c1m. The GPR survey was undertaken in conjunction with the HES Conservation Section with a 1.2GHz antenna.

Survey of the NE wall of the passageway beneath the portcullis gate did identify several anomalies. However, most of these are thought to be due to variations in the surface of the wall due to damage and repairs, and the natural build-up of material against the wall. One coherent anomaly, c2 x 1m, was recorded within the data and this may be archaeologically significant, but interpretation is extremely cautious.

Survey of the S and E elevations of St Margaret's Chapel was limited due to bushes and the rough nature of the facing stone. What little data was collected suggests relatively uniform material within the structure. Survey of the chapel floor was dominated by near surface changes but there was some suggestion of outcropping bedrock.

**Archive: Rose Geophysical Consultants****Funder: CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES****Edinburgh Castle Esplanade*****Watching brief******John Musgrove – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NT 2527 7351 A watching brief was carried out, May 2018, during the removal of a kiosk at the NW end of the esplanade and its relocation to an immediately adjacent area. This work required the removal of a short stretch of low wall to the W, the installation of two concrete foundation lintels, and for a recess to be cut into the tarmac for a new low stone wall. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: City of Edinburgh Council HER****Funder: Historic Environment Scotland****Figgate Street, Portobello*****Watching brief******Genevieve Shaw – AOC Archaeology Group***

NT 30432 74016 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken, 21 May 2018, during topsoil stripping on land NE of Figgate Street. The development area covered c250m<sup>2</sup> and c200m<sup>2</sup> was stripped under supervision. A single pit feature was investigated and found to contain 19<sup>th</sup>-/20<sup>th</sup>-century refuse material. The majority of the site had the remains of concrete slab, stone foundations and ceramic drains associated with 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century buildings, identified on OS maps, which had been demolished in the 1970s.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Carlsson Properties Ltd****Firrhill Stables, Colinton Road*****Standing building recording******Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd***

NT 22600 69821 A historic building survey was undertaken, 23 March 2018, of a former stables at 257 Colinton Road, in advance of their conversion to a house with associated car parking and garden. The general fabric and form of the building suggested construction prior to 1868 (when the mansion to which the stables were attached was built); however, the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1855) shows no buildings on the site. The rubble-wall fabric bore some evidence of re-construction and the stone upper wallhead had been built up with bricks; a chimney had also been blocked, with no trace of a fireplace. It is therefore possible that an earlier outbuilding had been re-purposed. Iron horse stall fittings and drainage were still in place at the time of the survey.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** City Architect Office Ltd

### **125 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh**

#### ***Watching brief and excavation***

**Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 24664 72893 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 5 December 2016 – 24 January 2017, on the site of the former Mecca Bingo Hall in advance of development. A watching brief on the removal of topsoil recorded building foundations relating to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century use of the site as a foundry to the N and a sawmill to the S. A subsequent excavation exposed the foundation walls and surface associated with the foundry and a stone-walled well to its W. A series of brick walls to the SE suggested later changes to the layout of the foundry. The foundations and walls of the sawmill, plus subsequent changes to the layout of the building during six decades of activity were recorded in the S part of the site.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Vita Edinburgh 1 Ltd

### **Freer Street, Fountainbridge**

#### ***Watching brief***

**Alex Wood – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 245 727 A watching brief was undertaken, 18–19 September 2018, prior to development. Large amounts of demolition rubble were observed across the area, with the heavily truncated remnants of a single brick wall, possibly 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date. It is surmised that both the demolition material and the small isolated sections of wall, encountered in Trench 6 and during the previous evaluation work, relate to the various 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century industrial buildings that cartographic evidence showed were present on site.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Faithful and Gould Architects

### **George Heriots School, Edinburgh**

#### ***Watching brief***

**Alistair Branagh – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NT 25449 73115 A watching brief was undertaken, 3 July 2017 – 21 February 2018, during groundwork associated with the construction of a temporary and new refectory at the school. The corner of a possible structure, possibly 19<sup>th</sup> century, survived as two sandstone walls within the footprint of the new building.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** LDM Architect

### **George Square, Edinburgh**

#### ***Watching brief***

**Harry Francis – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 25763 73025 to NT 25886 73126 A watching brief was undertaken, 9 February – 16 June 2018, ahead of the

construction of a new Student Centre. The work covered seven zones from Charles Street in the E to Middle Meadow Walk in the W, and extended across the entire N side of George Square. It monitored all ground-breaking and excavations required for the laying of new service pipes. The service track was 1.0–3.0m wide and the bulk of the material encountered consisted of made ground, a lot of which had seen modern 20<sup>th</sup>-century disturbance. However, the remains of four sandstone walls were encountered within the eastern portion of the site that may relate to earlier 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century tenement buildings. To the immediate W of the Hugh Robson buildings a sandstone and brick vaulted cellar was encountered, which is probably late 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date.

A section of *in situ* wooden water pipe, relating to the original late 18<sup>th</sup>-century construction of George Square (c1760–80), was uncovered in the western part of the square. At least 12 pieces of elm log were recorded, measuring up to 3.5m long. They had tapered ends and were joined by metal bands to prevent the logs splitting. Given the size and weight of the pipes a sub-sample of three pieces was retained.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Edinburgh

### **Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh**

#### ***Watching brief***

**Elizabeth Jones – Addyman Archaeology**

NT 29980 68302 A watching brief was undertaken, 7–11 September 2018, during topsoil stripping associated with the construction of a new cycle access ramp; the compound area to the E was also monitored during the topsoil strip. Gilmerton Road lies on the route of a Roman road associated with the Roman Fort at Elginhaugh.

Traces of broad rig and furrow cultivation was recorded running E/W across the area; the furrows were up to 2m wide and 6–7m apart. In the area of the ramp a substantial industrial linear feature was recorded, running from the NW, at the junction with the railway, and cutting SE across the area. The feature was 9m wide with vertical sides and at least 1m deep (petering out at the NW end). The upper fill consisted of 0.2m of ash and cinders, and was very soft; the lower fill was dark brown silty clay. It contained 19<sup>th</sup>–/20<sup>th</sup>-century ceramic and is thought to relate to either mining/quarrying in the area, as shown on OS maps, on the opposite side of the road or to the construction of the railway line.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** RJ McLeod Ltd and Sustrans

### **4–6 Grassmarket**

#### ***Excavation***

**Philip Karsgaard – Addyman Archaeology**

NT 25286 73371 An excavation was undertaken, 13 November – 8 December 2017, in advance of renovation work. The site includes the former Robertson Memorial Mission Buildings (RMMB), which are a part of the larger category B listed building at 4–10 Grassmarket. The Flodden Wall, a scheduled ancient monument, forms the western boundary of the site. Excavation focused on the land to the rear of the building and a lift-shaft trench within the building.

The excavations revealed that the rear plot had been terraced in antiquity, probably concurrently with the construction of the RMMB, and that this terracing had removed most *in situ* evidence of previous occupation. Substantial fragments of structural rubble, the remains of buildings pre-dating the construction of the RMMB, and levelled during the terracing work, were identified, as well as a series of possible buttress

walls constructed above the rubble horizon. A substantial corpus of post-medieval and modern artefacts was retrieved from the deposits excavated, including some residual material of 16<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

The lift-shaft excavations revealed drainage features related to the original construction of the standing building, and a red sandstone rubble horizon, above natural clay, pre-dating its construction. The building recording noted previously blocked internal features including fireplaces and windows on the ground and first floors, and a 19<sup>th</sup>-century underpinning to the Flodden Wall at the rear of the standing building.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Signature Pubs Ltd



*The brass lid of a Princess Mary Gift Fund box inscribed with the names of the allies of the British Empire, found at 4–6 Grassmarket. The boxes contained tobacco or stationery and were sent to every serving soldier as a gift at Christmas 1914.*

### 198–200 Great Junction Street

#### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26589 76391 A historic building survey was undertaken, September 2018, of a former cinema, bingo club, nightclub and church prior to its partial demolition and renovation. The building was originally constructed as a cinema in 1938 at a cost of £45,000 and designed by James Millar and Partners for the independent operators Miller, Albin and McLaughlin Group. It was built as a State Cinema and was described as a 'luxury super cinema' which included four shops (currently still used as shops at 204–210 Great Junction Street), two billiard saloons in the first and second floors and a skittle alley. The building is an unusual purpose-built leisure development, the multi-use expressed through varied architectural elements in an Art Deco style and crittal windows, mimicking the style of cinema buildings of the 1920–30s, albeit in a muted design. The proximity of the building to the Water of Leith caused problems during its construction and large stanchions had to be inserted 20ft (6m) below their intended depth to get below the bed of the river. In the 1970s, the cinema seating was stripped out and the building became a bingo hall. In 2002, it became a nightclub, with further alterations to the interior. The Kingdom Church later operated from the former billiard halls, re-using the old billiard tables for a stage on the second floor.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Glencairn Properties

### Haymarket Terrace, Edinburgh

#### *Watching brief*

**Keiran Boyle and Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 23735 73220 to NT 23892 73211 A watching brief was undertaken, 16 October 2017 – 11 May 2018, during ground-breaking work associated with the laying of a new sewer. The work recorded a number of features, concentrated mainly in the western area. These included a possible Victorian sandstone sewer, a sandstone wall and a culvert.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Scottish Water

### High School Wynd, Edinburgh

#### *Standing building recording and watching brief*

**Mike Cressey and Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 26133 73433 A Level 2 standing building survey and watching brief were undertaken, December 2017 – January 2018, on a boiler house in advance of/during its conversion to modern offices.

The boiler house was nearly rectangular in plan and consisted of a two-storey boiler house with two single-storey additions at each end. Cartographic evidence suggests that the main core block dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was largely constructed from snecked sandstone with ashlar quoins, but had a brick-built rear wall. At the E end two electrical switch rooms occupied what appeared to be a c1930s addition, replacing an earlier building on the same site.

During the watching brief a short L-shaped length of sandstone and lime mortar wall was identified abutting a fragmentary wall stub of similar construction. These features are considered to be a continuation of the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures identified by AOC Archaeology in 2016. Also uncovered was a modern brick-built pit containing machinery, and a hopper associated with the boiler system which previously occupied this building.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** City of Edinburgh Council HER

**Funder:** Crichton Lang, Willis and Galloway Architects on behalf of the University of Edinburgh

### High School Yards, Edinburgh

#### *Watching brief*

**Yvonne Robertson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26190 73494 (centred on) A watching brief was carried out, 24–31 July 2018, during the excavation of a cable trench. Made ground was recorded along the whole cable route and continued to a depth of 0.9m. Several 18<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century walls and foundations were recorded within the High School Yards. These probably relate to earlier structural foundations and the boundary wall shown on late 18<sup>th</sup>-century maps. A disused cellar was recorded at the E end of the trench.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Edinburgh

### High Street, Edinburgh

#### *Watching brief*

**Edward Rayner – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 2599 7368 Three watching briefs were undertaken, January – April 2018, during development work at 123–130 High Street.

A possible culvert, probably of late post-medieval or modern date was identified within the foundation of the lift shaft pit. Natural was only partially exposed, so further deposits of potential archaeological interest were left *in situ* below the foundation depth.

A service trench was planned to run the extent of Bishop's Close, but was interrupted by a large E/W running wall. This was a continuation of a wall visible in both public houses on either side of the close. The ceilings of three vaulted cellars were to the S of this wall. These cellars belong to the Mitre Bar and are still in use for storage, so the service was taken above ground.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** City of Edinburgh Council HER  
**Funder:** Unicorn Property Group

### **Hill Street North Lane, Edinburgh**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group***

NT 249 740 A watching brief was carried out, 23 April 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with a residential development. The work revealed two substantial sandstone foundation walls, probably relating to the cellars of former buildings. Groundwork revealed that the cellars had been infilled with the demolition remains of the former buildings to a depth of c.2.5m. The demolition material consisted of handmade brick, sandstone and concrete. The walls were cut into natural boulder clay with no evidence of flooring.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Ashford Property Ltd

### **Holyrood Park, Edinburgh**

#### ***Survey***

#### ***Graeme Carruthers – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NT 27744 73217 (centred on) A condition survey was undertaken, March – April 2018, which revealed that visitor footfall erosion represents the greatest threat to the archaeological remains within Holyrood Park. Most of the sites in the park are being affected to some degree with aggressive damage occurring to sites in the areas on the eastern side and near the summit of Arthurs Seat. The sites of the eastern slopes of Whinny Hill are suffering from erosion due to the presence of extensive areas of gorse and the paths that form between these areas. Some of these sites were, until recently, hidden by the gorse coverage and are only now having their existence or full extents recognised after a recent LIDAR survey.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** City of Edinburgh Council HER  
**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **Holyrood Park, Edinburgh**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Edward Rayner – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NT 272 728 A watching brief was carried out, 19 February – 14 March 2018, within the grounds of the park, specifically the areas of Powderhouse Corner and Piper's Walk, as part of the Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded during the repair of paths and construction of waterbars.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** City of Edinburgh Council HER  
**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **James Craig Court, 27–31 James Craig Walk**

#### ***Standing building recording***

#### ***Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group***

NT 25823 74141 A historic building survey was undertaken, 16 May 2018, of a student accommodation block in advance of renovation work.

The original tenement block was constructed from 1775, built in three phases, and included five entrances to a number of tenements. It had four floor levels and a basement level with scale-and-platt stairs to each property. One of the properties was converted to a hotel (in the 1850s) and

another into a Mission Hall (in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century). The whole tenement was then converted (1902–04) into offices for the National Archives, with a new Sasine Office built onto the SE elevation. New large casement windows were also inserted into the NW block replacing the original sash windows. The roof of the original building was removed and a new row of third floor windows and a flat roof installed.

The St James Centre development in the 1970s effectively removed and destroyed the character of the original St James Square, to which 27–31 formed the SW side. In 2002, the building was again completely renovated and converted into student accommodation. This included the replacement of a staircase, the insertion of internal partitions and installation of modern furnishings.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Edinburgh

### **James Gillespie's, Edinburgh**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group***

NT 2509 7216 A watching brief was carried out, 31 July – 3 August 2018, in advance of the installation of temporary classroom units. The excavation of new service tracks and foundations revealed made ground deposits over red boulder clay and bedrock to depths of 0.5–1.6m. The truncated remains of a frogged-brick path and manhole were uncovered in the service tracks.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** The City of Edinburgh Council

### **Liberton Inn, 88–89 Kirk Brae**

#### ***Standing building recording***

#### ***Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group***

NT 27586 69526 A historic building survey was undertaken, 24 May 2017, of the former public house in advance of its conversion into modern housing. The building dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the earliest building to the NE side, at the corner of Kirk Brae and Kirkgate, and two phases of later construction to the SW side. Although largely modernised, the public house with accommodation to the first floor, has some early 1930s features in the lounge bars, most notably in the lounge bar to the centre of the SE side, which contains an early fireplace, a bar with carved timberwork, and stained glass glazing to the door panels and an internal corridor window.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Gray McPherson Architects

### **Meadowbank Sports Centre**

#### ***Standing building recording***

#### ***Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group***

NT 27936 74341 A historic building survey was undertaken, 19–20 April 2016, in advance of the demolition of the sports centre and velodrome and the upgrading of the stadium.

The stadium complex was constructed 1967–70 in advance of the Commonwealth Games in July 1970. It was designed in a modernist and brutalist style in brick and concrete by Stuart Harris, Thomas R Hughes and Brian T Armitstead of the City Architect's Department. The site consists of a large running track and with stadium seating to the W, a three-storey sports centre with two basement levels to the centre, and field courts and a large velodrome to the E of the site. Used again for the 1986 Commonwealth Games, the site was due to be demolished for housing in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, but these plans were put on hold.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Thomas and Adamson

**Meadowbank Sports Centre****Evaluation****Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 27936 74341 An evaluation was undertaken, 9–20 April 2018, as part of Phase 2 of development work. The evaluation primarily aimed to establish the presence and degree of preservation of the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century St Margaret's Station North British Railway Works and Locomotive Department and the early 15<sup>th</sup>-century St Margaret's Well, which had been disturbed during the construction of the railway depot.

A total of seven trenches, covering an area of c1100m<sup>2</sup>, were excavated and significant remains belonging to the railway depot were uncovered in six trenches. The remains included sandstone walls, brick walls, railway track fittings, road surfaces and remains of both the original and later mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century locomotive 'turning platform'. The presence of live services meant the cartographic position of St Margaret's Well could not be trenched and no evidence for the well was found elsewhere.

The evaluation has shown the later 20<sup>th</sup>-century demolition and redevelopment of the railway depot ahead of the 1970 Commonwealth Games left substantial remains, including ground level surfaces and subsurface foundations.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Thomas and Adamson

**Murchison House, King's Building Campus****Standing building recording and watching brief****Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26410 70742 A historic building survey and watching brief were undertaken, 26 June 2017 – 14 May 2018, of Murchison House to the NW corner of the King's Buildings Campus, West Mains Road, in advance of renovation of the building and landscaping works.

Murchison House was constructed 1971–77 to a design by Allan Pendreigh and is a five-storey post-modernist university building constructed initially for the Natural Environment Research Council, although it most recently housed the geology department of the University of Edinburgh. A five-storey H-plan building in pale yellow brick throughout, the building has little changed since its construction with the exception of the windows which were largely replaced in the 1990s with larger metal-framed windows.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Edinburgh

**New Brunstane****Watching brief****Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 320 725 A watching brief was carried out, July – October 2017, during the excavation of test pits, mining investigation trenches and other site investigation works in the Brunstane Masterplan Area. In one test pit a robbed wall foundation trench was recorded, which appears to relate to the former walled garden. All but one of the mining investigation trenches revealed features; these ranged from mining test pits to sealed shafts and possible air vents.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Reports:** City of Edinburgh Council HER

**Funder:** IKM Consulting Ltd

**Newcraighall Primary School****Watching brief****Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 32117 71876 A watching brief was undertaken, September 2018, prior to and during the installation of temporary classroom units at the school. No finds or features of

archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Edinburgh Council

**Niddrie Mill Crescent****Watching brief****Stuart Wilson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 30200 71955 A watching brief was undertaken, 21 August – 3 September 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with the creation of a public car park. No significant archaeological remains were discovered.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** City of Edinburgh Council

**Ocean Drive, Leith****Evaluation****Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26866 76999 An evaluation was undertaken, 6–8 August 2018, in advance of development of land 120m SE of 98 Ocean Drive. The work exposed made ground of at least 2.3m across the development area. This consisted of a sequence of demolition phases, probably relating to the buildings identified on OS maps from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Excavation indicated that the made ground extended beyond 3.0m, but it could not be exposed and recorded beyond this depth due to the water level. The fragmentary remains of a stone wall set on an E/W alignment was noted in Trenches 1 and 3. It is likely that this wall relates to the 1986 dock.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** S1 Developments Ltd

**Old Boroughmuir High School, Viewforth****Standing building recording****Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 24575 72359 A historic building survey, including production of a photographic and written record, was undertaken, 9–17 October 2018, of the former school in advance of renovation work.

The school was constructed, 1911–14, to a design by John Alexander Carfrae, the renowned Edinburgh School Board Architect who designed a number of schools in Edinburgh and Scotland between the 1880s and 1920s. Built as a 'higher grade' school, it was constructed as a grand edifice of post-Renaissance classical architecture design to house over 1200 pupils in 40 classrooms, at a time when free education was encouraged and embraced by the city and county councils across the country.

Built as a large linear block centred around two quads (each housing a gymnasium at the lower ground floor level), the perimeter corridor and surrounding classrooms are well lit with large tripartite windows and corridor windows facing the quad. There is also an additional home economics wing, which was contemporary with the original build, to the NW. Some expansion occurred with the extension of this wing and the dining hall in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as an additional detached wing to the W side of the school grounds. However, these expansions could not further accommodate the rise in pupil numbers and the decision to construct a new school culminated in the construction of the new Boroughmuir High school, which opened in 2018 at 111 Viewforth. The old school will be converted into residential housing.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Cala Homes

**Old Kirk, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh****Watching brief****Anne-Aymonne Marot and Keiran Boyle – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26377 73600 A watching brief was undertaken, 27 November – 4 December 2017, on ground-breaking work ahead of the redevelopment of the Old Kirk. The monitoring of four boreholes and 4 hand dug pits recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** The University of Edinburgh

### **Parliament Square, Edinburgh**

#### *Watching brief*

**Rachel Ford – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 25772 73567 A watching brief was undertaken, 9–23 June 2018, on work associated with the installation of replacement bollards. The site lies within the heart of Edinburgh's Old Town, immediately to the SE corner of St Giles' cathedral, within Parliament Square on the Royal Mile. The remains of an 18<sup>th</sup>-century wall recorded during the previous watching brief were found, along with a possible post-medieval rubble layer to the W of the wall. Oyster shells and a tile flooring fragment were recovered from the rubble layer.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Servest

### **Parliament Square, Edinburgh**

#### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 25802 73574 A historic building survey was undertaken, 20–21 October 2018, of the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century former Police Chambers building at 1a Parliament Square in advance of its renovation.

The building was constructed, 1845–49, to a design by the architect William Nixon as a Police Chambers, including a police court and court cells. Prior to this, there were tenement buildings on the site in the later medieval period. However, by at least the mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Royal Bank stood on the site, together with another building facing the High Street. These were removed in the 1840s to make way for the Police Chambers building and the formalisation of Parliament Square.

This development forms the southern portion of the Police Chambers (the northern portion was developed in 2002) and is a six-storey building with a similar floor plan throughout, with the exception of the basement level and the second floor (mezzanine) level, which mostly contained a number of prisoner holding cells. The building has undergone a certain amount of refurbishment over the years, with two new modern open well stairs to the NE and SW corner respectively. The public court to the first floor also remained *in situ* with tall sash windows, timber panelling, fixtures and fittings and a moulded cornice and ceiling.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Axiom

### **Ropeworks, Salamander Place**

#### *Evaluation*

**Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 27665 76214 An evaluation was undertaken, 22–23 November 2017, in advance of Phases 3 and 4 of a residential development. The presence of services, a road and carpark limited the evaluation area to 242 linear metres of trenching. Two thin sandstone walls and two large brick-built structures were exposed. These were interpreted as belonging to part of a small building and large reservoirs visible on the OS map of 1893.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Cruden Homes (East) Ltd

### **School Brae, Cramond**

#### *Watching brief*

**Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 187 765 A watching brief was undertaken, 2 July 2018, in advance of the construction of an extension at 4 School Brae. The area was considered of interest as it lies to the W of the Roman Road leading to Cramond, and a Roman fort (cAD 140) lies to the N of it. The hand dug foundation trench revealed a simple matrix of dark brownish-grey clayey silt over a natural of light orange greyish-brown clayey silt. There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Social Bite Village, West Shore Road, Granton**

#### *Watching brief*

**Magnus Kirby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 22547 77242 A watching brief was carried out, December 2017 – January 2018, during groundwork on land 120m S of 20 West Shore Road in advance of the construction of 11 temporary nest houses and social hub (Social Bite Village). The area included the site of the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Granton Castle, which was demolished in the late 1920s and the underlying rock quarried away. The work identified a fragment of wall, which may relate to a curving feature shown on the OS map of 1914.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** City of Edinburgh Council HER

**Funder:** Social Bite Communities

### **South St Andrew Street and West Register Street**

#### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 25720 74039 A historic building survey was undertaken, 14 March 2016 – 15 January 2018, of the former Royal Bank of Scotland headquarters building at 15–19 South St Andrew Street and 28–50 West Register Street. The work was undertaken in advance of development work, which included the demolition of all the buildings with the exception of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Venetian façade to the S and E elevations of West Register Street Lane.

The earliest building on the site was the stone-built block to the NE of the complex built in the 1850s. This was joined in the late 1860s by an adjacent building to the S, which is the most striking element of the site due to its Venetian Gothic architecture associated with the former Cowan printworks. The 1850s building was subsequently raised by three storeys in the late 1870s and more internal refurbishments were carried out in the 1890s. In the 1960s, the 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings to the W of the development area at South St Andrew Street were demolished to make way for a seven-storey office block. Major internal refurbishments were then carried out which saw all three buildings linked internally to accommodate the banking staff for the Commercial Bank, later the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The façade of the building that is being retained at West Register Street is a striking very early example of John Ruskin's influence on the Venetian style of architecture in Scotland in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It far surpassed the relative plainness of its earlier counterpart against which it was built, and contains a huge array of highly decorative carvings, cornices and mouldings, at odds with its relatively mundane function as a paper manufacturers' office and warehouse.

The structural watching brief revealed few additional features of interest apart from a blocked fireplace on the ground floor level, and the original character of the column arrangements of the Venetian building after the removal of the false ceilings. Given the nature of the deep basements

of all three buildings, the ground had already been heavily disturbed. Some excavations were undertaken to the frontage of the 1960s office block, although these only exposed modern and concrete foundations associated with the construction of this building.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Chris Stewart Group

## Stanley Place

### *Standing building recording*

#### *Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 27449 74246 A historic building survey was undertaken, 21 September 2017, of a ruined 19<sup>th</sup>-century church (and later glassworks) located at 44 Stanley Place, Edinburgh, prior to its demolition.

The 'Church of the Holy Spirit (Episcopal)' was constructed, 1877–94, to the E side of the development area and to the S side of Stanley Place. At some point between 1949 and 1952 the building became a glassworks, and alterations to the rear (S) of the building consisted of the widening of the windows to create more access openings. The building suffered a fire in 2013, which gutted what remained of the interior and left the building derelict. The interior was completely inaccessible due to the amount of rubble and charred timbers within.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** GHL (Stanley Place) Ltd

## Station Road, Gilmerton

### *Evaluation*

#### *Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 29400 68200 A 10% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 30 April – 8 May 2018, in advance of a residential development on a 23ha area. The trenching covered an area of 21,478.6m<sup>2</sup> and identified an industrial landscape, consisting of a series of sub-circular mining pits, a backfilled quarry and the remains of a small building.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Persimmons Homes

## Station Road, Gilmerton

### *Watching brief*

#### *Alex Wood – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 29413 68108 A programme of topsoil stripping was undertaken, 21 August – 21 September 2018, in advance of a residential development and following a previous phase of evaluation (see above). The removal of topsoil uncovered the remains of 11 pits and the remains of a possible mining-related structure in the current development area, with a total of 36 circular/sub-circular post-medieval mining pits across the wider proposed development. All of the features were mapped and recorded.

**Archive:** NHRE (intended)

**Funder:** Persimmons Homes East Scotland Ltd

## Stockbridge Primary School

### *Evaluation*

#### *David Jackson and Frank Giecco – Wardell Armstrong*

#### *Archaeology*

NT 24704 74717 A watching brief was undertaken, 19–23 March 2018, during groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to the current buildings. A total of three trial trenches were excavated within and adjacent to the footprint of the development. The foundations of a post-medieval wall were recorded in one trench. Subsequent removal of tarmac and excavation of foundation trenches recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Edinburgh Council

## The Old Gunpowder Store, Mid Pier, Granton

### *Standing building recording*

#### *Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 23810 77488 A historic building survey was undertaken, 11 April 2018, of the Old Gunpowder Store prior to development. The Gunpowder Store was constructed in c1840 and was one of four warehouses on the middle pier or 'Mid Pier' at Granton Harbour. The buildings around Mid Pier slowly expanded throughout the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with land reclaimed in the 1970s and 1980s, and the former harbour buildings largely cleared. A few remnants of the lifting tackle and pulleys have survived to the upper loading doors and ground floor ceiling, although a new concrete floor and two large garage doors have been installed to the N and S walls of the ground floor. The former tramway to the S of the building has also survived, as has the original timber harbour (albeit in a dilapidated state) to the E of the building against the stepped harbour wall.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Granton Holdings Ltd

## The Old Kirk, 37 Holyrood Road

### *Standing building recording*

#### *Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 26377 73601 A historic building survey was undertaken, 27 July 2018, of the Old Kirk prior to renovation work. The building, originally known as the St John Street Church, was built, 1881–2, on the site of a former drying green. It was designed by Robert Rowand Anderson and George Washington Browne to accommodate the congregation of St Giles' Cathedral. It was designed to seat 875 people and included a first-floor gallery. An additional hall was built to the NW of the kirk in the 1910s (now demolished), and the kirk was then bought by the adjacent Moray House in 1944, and used as a training centre. In the 1950s a linking building containing a main entrance lobby and reception area was built between the kirk and the hall, which survived the demolition of the hall in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. In recent years it has been used as a base for construction contractors.

Today, little of the original arrangement of the kirk remains, with the exception of the main entrance lobby and stair towers to the SE side. Many of the interior windows have been covered over with plasterboard and areas have been partitioned to create smaller spaces, meeting rooms, offices and a toilet block. However, areas reflecting the character of the original roof are still *in situ*, above the false ceiling, including a heavily glazed hipped roof to the SE supported on thin cast-iron columns with large brackets. The original leaded windows also survive in the S and E stair towers.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Edinburgh

## The Ross Fountain, Prince's Street Garden

### *Watching brief*

#### *Bob Will – GUARD Archaeology Ltd*

NT 24969 73658 A watching brief was carried out, May – October 2017, during groundworks associated with the restoration of the Ross Fountain. This included the excavation of deep trenches for new foundations and an underground water storage tank. Near the base of the excavations, at c4m below the ground surface, a layer of organic rich waterlogged deposits was uncovered. These may relate to the Nor' Loch, which was drained in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Environmental

samples were taken which may provide information on the Nor' Loch.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Ross Development Trust and HES

### **The Scotch Whisky Experience, Castlehill**

#### *Watching brief*

**Antoine Ruchonnet and Philip Karsgaard – Addyman**

#### *Archaeology*

NT 25408 73503 A watching brief was undertaken, April – October 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with expansion work. The category B listed building was formerly a school with adjacent janitor's house. The site had been heavily terraced prior to the construction of the school; however, three post-medieval wall stubs were uncovered in the W of the site, heavily truncated.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** The Scotch Whisky Experience

### **Torphichen Street, Edinburgh**

#### *Watching brief*

**Victoria Huggett – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 24431 73302 A watching brief was undertaken, April – May 2018, prior to redevelopment of land at Torphichen Street, Edinburgh. The site was a long-term gap site that had been partially demolished a number of years earlier. The watching brief was primarily concerned with the removal of the remaining basement walls and further subsurface excavations. The watching brief exposed a number of basement cellars which were excavated and recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Axcel Hospitality (Edinburgh) Ltd

### **Tynecastle Stadium, Edinburgh**

#### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 23111 72459 A historic building survey was undertaken, 13–19 December 2016, of the main stand to the E side of Tynecastle Football Ground, prior to its replacement with a new stand.

The stand was built in 1914 and designed by Archibald Leitch, the great pioneer and engineer of football stadiums in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was originally built as standing room only (seating was not a legal requirement in the UK until the 1990s). Built largely in brick with a steel superstructure, the canopy is supported by an array of columns in front of the seating area and has a number of brick concourses allowing access to the terraces, and exposing the steel structural work to the external E interior wall. The stand has undergone many changes within its ground- and first-floor rooms, including the addition of new partitions and upgrading of the facilities, but some original features remained, such as the turnstiles to the main E entrances, which have survived in remarkably good condition.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Heart of Midlothian FC

### **Union Canal, Boroughmuir**

#### *Watching brief*

**Edward Bailey – Headland Archaeology**

NT 24242 72563 A watching brief was undertaken, 13 September – 14 February 2018, during vegetation removal in advance of the construction of a piled wall and canal mooring along the Union Canal. A record was produced of the exposed canal wall.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish Canals and Mackenzie Construction Ltd

### **Victoria Primary School, Newhaven**

#### *Watching brief*

**Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 25719 77021 A watching brief was carried out, 4–5 July 2018, during the excavation of new service tracks and foundations, prior to the installation of temporary classroom units. The majority of the excavations remained within made ground. Dune deposits were recorded at a depth of 0.7m along the S boundary of the school playground. The truncated remains of a frogged-brick foundation were exposed within the southernmost service track.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** The City of Edinburgh Council

### **13 Warriston Road, Edinburgh**

#### *Watching brief and excavation*

**Maureen C Kilpatrick – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NT 25461 75484 A programme of archaeological work was carried out, 22 November 2017 – 24 January 2018, in advance of development. The evaluation recorded deep layers of modern levelling material, which sealed a buried topsoil horizon that overlay a relict agricultural soil. The remnants of a possible earth and stone wall footing or stone platform were uncovered and fully excavated. Artefacts included a small prehistoric pottery rim sherd, a post-medieval pottery fragment and animal bone.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Artisan Cannonmills Ltd

### **4 Windsor Street Lane, Edinburgh**

#### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 26368 74583 A historic building survey was undertaken, 15 January 2018, of a former mews building prior to its demolition. The mews originally consisted of a large four-bay building with lodgings above, and had a cast-iron range. It was probably built at the same time or soon after the New Town terraces at Windsor Street, serving 21 Windsor Street. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, an additional small stone and brick 'mezzanine' room was added to the W side of the building to create a small toilet/washroom. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century the building was used as a mechanic's garage with storage on the first floor.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Lochside Homes Ltd

### **Woodhall Mains, Woodhall Road, Juniper Green**

#### *Evaluation*

**Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 2032 6858 An evaluation was undertaken, 6 September 2018, prior to redevelopment of land at Woodhall Mains. A total of 65 linear metres were excavated, revealing a well-drained subsoil of sands and gravels overlain by an improved agricultural soil of well sorted sandy loam. The subsoil was cut by several modern drains. Numerous sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics were observed within the topsoil.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Blagdon Equestrian Ltd

### **Kirkliston**

#### **The Stables, Foxhall, Kirkliston**

#### *Evaluation*

**Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 12905 73928 An evaluation was undertaken, 6 July 2018, in advance of a proposed development. The work consisted of a 10% sample of a 1.8ha area. A total of 9 trenches were

excavated, covering 450 linear meters. They contained a red sandy loam overlying a sandy gravel natural. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: James Gammell Group

## EDINBURGH/MIDLOTHIAN

### Edinburgh

#### Little France Drive to The Wisp

##### Survey and watching brief

Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 29585 70591 – NT 30380 70052 A metal detector survey and watching brief were carried out, 3 April 2018, in advance of the creation of a travel route between Little France Drive and the Wisp. The area surveyed contained a dry stone boundary wall, the remains of an earthen embankment and a pit. These were all related to early 19<sup>th</sup>-century activity. A small assemblage of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century ceramic material was recovered, consisting primarily of willow pattern, Brampton ware and stone ware. A single sherd of Scottish reduced ware was also recovered. The metal detector survey was undertaken over ground heavily contaminated with modern material. Small finds were restricted to items related to modern agriculture.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Edinburgh and Lothians Greenspace Trust

## EDINBURGH/WEST LoTHIAN

### Ratho/Uphall

#### Bathgate Trunk Main

##### Watching brief

Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda – GUARD Archaeology Ltd

NT 17655 71604 to NT 09803 72294 A watching brief was undertaken, 5–19 October 2017, during the excavation of test

pits along the proposed route of a water pipeline between Broxburn and Gogar. A total of 38 test pits were monitored and two archaeological features, a stone drain and a stone culvert, were recorded.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Scottish Water

## FALKIRK

### Airth

#### Airth

##### Metal detector find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NS 89 87 An iron bar with an attached copper-alloy terminal (the latter H:23mm, D:13mm), which may represent the end of an Iron Age linch pin, was found during metal detecting.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 144/17) and allocated to

Falkirk Museum

#### Higgins Neuk, Airth

##### Survey and excavation

Ellie Graham – SCAPE and University of St Andrews

NS 91920 87280 The SCAPE Trust, Falkirk Community Trust and the University of Stirling, with funding from the Inner Forth Landscape Initiative, worked with local volunteers to auger, survey and excavate the site of Higgins Neuk over four seasons in 2016, 2017 and 2018. The site is believed from documentary evidence to be the location of the early 16<sup>th</sup>-century dockyard constructed by James IV for fitting out and maintaining his navy during the Anglo-Scottish wars; however, no evidence of this was located. The principal outcomes were:

- Auger survey carried out to investigate the formation of the landscape and intertidal salt marsh, indicating that the salt marsh developed rapidly from the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and incorporated redeposited prehistoric peat washed down the Forth from the clearance of Stirling Moss.



Annotated drone image of the main area of excavation at Higgins Neuk

- Low-level aerial survey of the landscape around the mouth of the Pow Burn and the creation of a digital 3D model.
- Geophysical survey of the landscape around the mouth of the Pow Burn.
- Metal detector survey and recovery of over 200 metal objects.
- The recording of a post-medieval watermill complex, including excavation of the mill lade and truncated remains of the mill building; survey of the water management system involving the modification of the Pow Burn; and excavation of the associated corn drying kiln.
- The recording of waterfront infrastructure now buried by the encroaching salt marsh, including a 3m high stone sea wall, the remains of timber piles from a wooden pier, and a stone slipway with a cobbled access track dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. These were likely associated with the S side of the Kincardine ferry crossing and abandoned in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century due to problems of sedimentation during the formation of the intertidal salt marsh.
- The recording of a second structure, possibly the remains of a second watermill built on the Pow Burn.

Although the mill building itself has been almost completely destroyed, the robbed out foundations were located, and a reused millstone has been incorporated into a paved surface. The lade channel has been heavily modified with the insertion of stone retaining walls (robbed on the W side) and a timber and iron structure which may have formed part of a sluice gate. Due to the water table, it was not possible to fully excavate this structure. Test pits dug in the salt marsh in front of this mill lade failed to locate the outflow, but the existence of a culvert draining this channel into the Forth can be inferred from the flooding at every high tide.

The upper part of the corn drying kiln has been demolished to ground level and a rough cobble surface laid on top. The circular corn drying kiln was constructed with thick stone walls and stone flue, with a later brick flue inserted, with the iron grate still *in situ* and approached by a short cobble ramp. Raked out ash has levelled the banks of the lade behind the retaining wall. The drying floor of square malting bricks has collapsed, the deposits beneath this contain quantities of charred grain.

The stone sea wall was constructed as a retaining wall against the straightened bank of the Forth, originally standing to c3m in height and open to the tides. A wooden pier projected from it into the river; it appears to have been deliberately sawn off when abandoned, presumably to prevent the remains forming a hazard. A sloping stone slipway c5m wide projected into the river for c36m, approached by a cobble track at its landward end. This was probably part of the original construction of the sea wall, though later re-faced with reused ashlar blocks laid on a foundation of crushed sandstone chippings and a wooden plank. Both this and the timber posts of the wooden pier proved too young to yield a reliable radiocarbon date. Other than the top c0.5m of the sea wall, all of the waterfront features have been buried by the salt marsh, which also incorporates significant quantities of chaff and rubble from the collapse of the sea wall.

Although the current project has finished, further work could offer information on post-medieval mill complexes, while the likelihood remains that the site of the 16<sup>th</sup>-century dockyards is in this vicinity, either outwith the area of excavation or beneath the recorded features.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Falkirk Community Trust  
**Funder:** Inner Forth Landscape Initiative, and HLF

## Kincardine Bridge

### *Watching brief*

**Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 92113 86931 A watching brief was carried out, 2–4 July 2018, during ground investigation work associated with refurbishment of the bridge. A total of 17 test pits were hand dug to the N and S of the bridge. The pits were excavated through organic deposits to a depth of 1.2m. No finds or features of archaeological significance were observed.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Jacobs UK Limited

## The Pineapple – Canal College 2

### *Excavation, building survey and desk-based assessment*

**Hélène Gray – Archaeology Scotland and Scottish Waterways Trust**

NS 88893 88520 Based upon a previous phase of excavation and building survey work undertaken at the Pineapple Walled Garden as part of the Building Histories Project, two further seasons of archaeological excavation and building recording were undertaken, 14 May – 25 September 2018, at the site (Seasons 1 and 2). This work was undertaken as part of Scottish Waterways Trust Canal College Scheme, a training and youth employability scheme supported by Archaeology Scotland.

The work aimed to explore any surviving remains of a former small mid-late 19<sup>th</sup>-century glasshouse located on the NW interior of the walled garden, and the history of use of the walled garden and other structures formerly present within it. The main objectives were to understand the construction and use of the glasshouse and the surrounding garden, to interpret and communicate their story, and to provide a basis for the overall future management of the site by the NTS.

A photographic survey and basic building recording were undertaken of elements of the interior elevations of the walled garden, primarily located in the NW corner of the garden at the locations of former glasshouses shown on OS maps. This work has recorded several features present on the interior garden walls, including former roof lines, blocked up doorways, glasshouse heat management systems, possible glass house roof and other interior fixings such as metal loops and hooks for anchoring ropes and plants. The building survey work will contribute to future recording and conservation management of the walled garden.

During the Building Histories Project, a small trial trench was excavated across the location of the small glasshouse. This identified the remains of internal walling, surfacing/flooring, possible bedding areas and a possible heating duct trench. During the Canal College Scheme, the trench was re-opened in Season 1, and the features previously identified were investigated. Season 2 saw the trench extended and then further excavated. Overall, the trench measured 4.4m N/S by 3.5m E/W, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m in the NW corner of the trench where a small sondage was excavated into the basal deposits present in the trench.

Excavation during Seasons 1 and 2 recorded several deposits of brick rubble, mixed soil, blaise and ash dumps, which appear to have been used to infill and level the majority of the glasshouse interior prior to the construction of the areas of paving and surfacing, a brick pathway bisecting the glasshouse, and a low slate-capped secondary interior brick wall aligned with the main sandstone outer wall foundations. This later feature was previously thought to form a heating duct trench, but as yet no evidence has been identified to support this interpretation. Underlying the various deposits of rubble and soil infill in the northern half of the trench, a deposit of yellow crushed sandstone and sandstone rubble was recorded, which appears to overlie further mixed soil

deposits and an alignment of rough sandstone stones, which have been interpreted as representing either an earlier structure and phase of use of the glasshouse, or, alternatively wall foundation stones for the main walled garden wall which formed the northern side of the small glasshouse.

**Archive:** NRHE and NTS (landowner)

**Funder:** Scottish Waterways Trust

## Bo'ness and Carriden

### Blackness Castle

#### Watching brief

**Melanie Johnson – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 0534 8007 A watching brief was carried out, November 2017, just outside the scheduled monument of Blackness Castle as part of the Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract, during the installation of a new gate. The excavation of two small trenches for the gate posts recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Falkirk Community Trust

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### 175 Dean Road, Bo'ness

#### Watching brief

**Kenneth Green – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 99118 80799 A watching brief was carried out, 24 May – 17 July 2018, on a site close to the line of the Antonine Wall during the grubbing-out of foundations and removal of a car park and pavement area. A number of small trenches were then excavated for a drainage system and building foundations. The excavations reached a natural clay subsoil but there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Pittsburgh Fife Ltd

### Kinneil Estate Landscape Project

#### Excavation

**Geoff Bailey – Falkirk Local History Society and Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**

NS 9825 8052 Ten small trenches were dug in and around the walled garden at Kinneil House from 21 July – 5 August 2018. These identified the large amount of artificial terracing that had been undertaken in the 16<sup>th</sup> century to create the present compartments. Part of this included the removal of the northern side of the Antonine Wall ditch, which here was cut into the bedrock. The 16<sup>th</sup>-century paths in the walled garden used material from demolished buildings for surfacing and were bordered by cobbles. They overlay a broad flat-bottomed ditch which measured around 10m wide and was at least 1.4m deep from the natural on the N (lower) side (2.4m from the present ground level). The ditch may be part of Craig Lyon, the seat of the Hamilton family before the present house was constructed in the 1550s. It in turn cut metalling of a W/E road, presumed to have been the Military Way associated with the Antonine Wall. A resistivity survey along the main drive indicated the possible presence of a forecourt.

**Archive:** Falkirk Museum

**Funder:** Falkirk Local History Society and EAFS

### Kinneil House

#### Watching brief

**Melanie Johnson – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NS 9822 8059 A watching brief was carried out, December 2017, within the grounds of the A listed Kinneil House as part of the Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract. The excavation of a small trench for a sump, adjacent to a newly reconstructed garden wall, revealed no finds or

features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Falkirk Community Trust

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Kinneil House

#### Geophysical survey

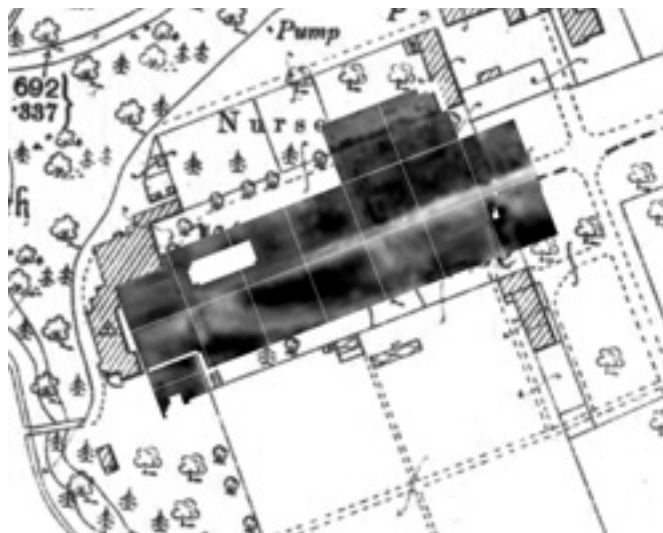
**Don Matthews – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**

NS 9827 8058 (centred on) A ground resistance survey consisting of seventeen 20 x 20m squares was carried out in the grounds of Kinneil House, November 2017 – August 2018.

The survey picked up a broad horseshoe-shaped low resistance feature at the W end which was subsequently matched to paths shown on an estate plan of 1708. It also picked up a complex of narrow high resistance linear features at the E end, suggestive of walls, in the area to the N of the entrance drive. No matching building or garden feature has been found on any maps and this area is a potential target for future excavation.

**Archive:** EAFS and Falkirk Community Trust

**Funder:** Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society



Kinneil House geophysics overlaid on 1895 OS map

## Dunipace

### Stirling Street, Dunipace

#### Evaluation

**Jamie L Henderson – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 80730 84120 (centred on) A 5% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 1–3 August 2018, in advance of proposed development work. A total of 23 trenches, 30–50m long by 2m wide, covering 2260m<sup>2</sup>, were excavated across the site. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Ogilvie Homes

## Falkirk

### Birchwood – Mumrills

#### Excavation

**Geoff Bailey – Falkirk Local History Society and Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**

NS 9163 7942 An area to the E and S of Birchwood House was excavated, 12–13 May 2018, to assess the degree of disturbance that had been caused by the construction of a house in 1980. It was found that all the Roman levels in the immediate area had been removed by the excavation of a large basement, and beyond that Roman levels only survived below 0.8m from the present surface, except at the

very easternmost limit of the property where the boulder platform of a building lay only 0.4m down. Roman pottery was recovered from the disturbed levels, including a samian base with a graffito.

**Archive:** Falkirk Museum

**Funder:** Falkirk Local History Society and EAFS

### **Dumyat Drive, Falkirk**

#### **Geophysical survey**

**Don Matthews – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**

NS 8764 7900 Two geophysical surveys were undertaken, 2 December 2017 – 13 January 2018, on the 'English Graves' site at Dumyat Drive. This site is where local tradition places a burial pit for English soldiers after the 1746 Battle of Falkirk, though there is no known documentary evidence to support this oral tradition. The geophysics was undertaken in advance of the planned construction of a cairn and information panel.

A ground resistance survey showed a low resistance tadpole-shaped feature. Subsequent linear array transects by Dr Peter Morris established that there was a higher resistance surface layer 1–2m thick above lower resistance material. The higher resistance surface was missing in the area of the tadpole-shaped feature.

The results of the two surveys are compatible with the presence of a pit, either a grave pit or one dug for another purpose. However, they do not provide proof that this is the site of the 1746 grave, nor even that it is an artificial pit.

**Archive:** EAFS and Falkirk Community Trust

**Funder:** Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society

### **Easter Carmuir, Falkirk**

#### **Geophysical survey**

**Don Matthews – Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**

NS 8600 8058 On the 28–29 September 2018 a ground resistance geophysical survey undertaken in 2016 in the grounds of the school was extended to complete the coverage as far as the break of slope at the N side of the playing field. A second survey was then undertaken to cover the area to the N of the school buildings.

No features were identified in the area to the N of the school buildings. The extension of the previous survey to the break of slope at the N side of the playing field was complicated by very noisy results, but might have indicated a possible northward turn in one of the Roman ditches, near to the E edge of the school grounds.

**Archive:** EAFS and Falkirk Community Trust

**Funder:** EAFS and Falkirk Community Trust

### **Easter Carmuir Primary School**

#### **Excavation**

**Geoff Bailey – Falkirk Local History Society and Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**

NS 8598 8058 Using the results of last year's resistivity work a second W/E Roman temporary camp ditch was excavated, 29 September – 1 October 2018, at the E end of the school grounds. It was 3.1m wide and 1.7m deep from the present surface. Its line was traced across part of the field, but it must have turned before reaching the school. The resistivity work of the previous year was extended to the northern limit of the school playing fields and suggests a point of return to the N.

**Archive:** Falkirk Museum

**Funder:** Falkirk Local History Society and EAFS

### **Polmont Road – Mumrills**

#### **Excavation**

**Geoff Bailey – Falkirk Local History Society and Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society**

NS 9161 7939 On the 13–19 August 2018 two trenches were placed at right angles to the S ditch of the annexe as shown on Macdonald's 1929 plan. The ditch was found in the correct position, but had been filled with turf and covered by a Roman road and cobbling associated with a building. Inside the enclosure the large cobbled raft of another building was found, containing a N/S drain. This drain had subsequently been filled with pottery and patched with poor quality cobbling. A 13<sup>th</sup>-century long cross half penny and copper alloy handle were found just above the Roman levels, 1.1m below the present ground surface.

**Archive:** Falkirk Museum

**Funder:** Falkirk Local History Society and EAFS

### **Rosebank Distillery and Lock-keeper's Cottage** **Excavation**

**Hélène Gray – Archaeology Scotland and Scottish**

**Waterways Trust**

NS 87644 80333 As part of Scottish Waterways Trust Canal College Scheme, Archaeology Scotland supported participants to explore and record elements of Rosebank Distillery and the Lock-keeper's Cottage. A final programme of excavation (Programme 3) was undertaken 22 January – 6 February 2018. The small trench to the W of the Lock-keeper's Cottage was reopened and the structural remains identified in previous programmes were investigated further. This final phase of work involved only limited excavation, but identified a possible linear cut feature underlying the structural features already recorded, interpreted as a possible earlier wall foundation cut. Together, the structural features have been interpreted as relating to the earlier former 19<sup>th</sup>-century building associated with the Lock-keeper's Cottage, and to later 19<sup>th</sup>./early 20<sup>th</sup>-century structures visible on historic maps.

**Archive:** NRHE and Scottish Canals

**Funder:** Scottish Waterways Trust

## **Grangemouth**

### **Klondyke Garden Centre Expansion, Polmont**

#### **Evaluation**

**Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NS 92704 79464 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, November 2016 – May 2018, on land to the W of Junction 5 of the M9 motorway in advance of a garden centre expansion. A total of 21 trenches (c10% of the area of 1.69ha) were excavated. Only a shallow ditch of uncertain date and function was identified.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Falkirk Community Trust

**Funder:** The Klondyke Group Ltd

## **FIFE**

### **Aberdour**

#### **Inchcolm Abbey**

##### **Watching brief**

**Stuart Mitchell and Edward Rayner – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 1905 8265 A pre-excavated cable trench was inspected and recorded in March 2018. A further section of the trench was monitored under a watching brief. The remains of a randomly laid brick surface were identified under the existing path. No other features of archaeological significance were identified, probably due to the overall shallowness of the trench (up to

0.3m deep) and disturbance from wartime activities.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Fife HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

## Auchterderran

### Kirkcaldy

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell and Nick Holmes – National Museums Scotland**

NT 24 95 A hoard of 34 medieval silver pennies of Edward I/II and a sterling of Robert de Béthune, Count of Flanders.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 37/18) and allocated to Fife**

**Cultural Trust**

## Ballingry

### Auchterderran

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell and Nick Holmes – National Museums Scotland**

NT 18 97 A gold Rijnse goudgulden of Willem I (1379–1402), Gelders, Netherlands, struck at the time of Willem's accession to the Dukedom of Jülich, Germany in 1393.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT168/17) and allocated to Fife**

**Cultural Trust, Kirkcaldy Galleries**

## Beath

### Thornton Wood Limeworks

#### *Survey*

**John Pickin**

NT 109 926 A survey was carried out, 19 February 2017, to record and assess the remains associated with the Thornton Wood Limeworks (also known as Gaskie Hill Quarries). A series of trial pits, surface quarries and major linear quarry workings were identified together with associated spoil mounds, two tramways and five clamp kilns. A row of workers' housing known as Kiln Houses was also recorded. Field evidence and historic mapping suggest that there were two major phases of industrial activity. The first phase dates from around 1830–40 and was confined to small scale quarrying and lime burning in the southern section of the site. The second phase, which began around 1850 and finished before the 1890s, saw the development of two substantial limestone quarries on the hillside above Kiln Houses. The comparatively small scale nature of quarrying and lime burning suggests that Thornton Wood Limeworks served a local agricultural market, possibly for the farms on the Lassodie Estate.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Forestry Commission Scotland

## Crail

### Sypies

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 60 08 Medieval silver fede ring with a bezel depicting a pair of clasped hands.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT142/17) and allocated to**

**Crail Museum and Heritage Centre**

## Culross

### Blairburn

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NS 98 86 A post-medieval circular lead-alloy seal matrix with a trilobe handle but lacking the flower petals found

on many contemporary Scottish matrices. The legend is rendered in black letter script but is now incomplete. A plain border separates it from the central heraldic motif: a round-bottomed shield bearing two five-pointed mullets in chief, above a cinquefoil flower.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT121/17) and allocated to Fife**

**Cultural Trust, Dunfermline Museum**

### Righead

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NS 97 88 A post-medieval lead-alloy lozenge-shaped dress hook, now missing the hook.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT001/18) and allocated to Fife**

**Cultural Trust**

## Dunfermline

### Charlestown Limekilns

#### *Watching brief*

**Bethan Gray – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 06422 83561 A watching brief was undertaken, 23–27 July 2018, on landscaping works within the scheduled monument (SM 3734). Archaeological remains were uncovered on the site, consisting of brick and stone surfaces, and after detailed recording of the features it was agreed with the contractors and HES that the paths would either be moved or the archaeology covered over and protected.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Fife HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline

#### *Evaluation*

**Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 08982 87537 (centred on) An evaluation was undertaken, 21 September 2018, ahead of redevelopment of a land parcel at 2 Queen Anne Street. A total of 15 linear metres was excavated revealing a deposit of 0.1–0.6m deep made ground, overlying a sloping natural boulder clay. The brick and concrete foundations of a 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century building that formerly occupied the area were also recorded, plus a small, disturbed fragment of cobbled surface abutting the foundations.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Gateside Design Ltd

### St Catherine's Chapel

#### *Standing building Recording*

**Hélène Gray – Archaeology Scotland**

NT 08928 87360 The St Catherine's Chapel Project, undertaken 1–8 June 2018, recorded the scheduled remains of a section of medieval buttressed wall, possibly relating to St Catherine's Chapel and Almshouse, located on the NW limit of the scheduled monument of Dunfermline Abbey, and within the Dunfermline Conservation Area.

The project aimed to collate historical and archaeological data, conduct a photographic survey and to produce a 3D photogrammetry model in order to aid future conservation management. The present project built upon a previous phase of work undertaken in 2015, which included vegetation management and clearance, and basic recording of the wall elevation.

Collation of historical records suggests that buildings relating to the chapel and almshouse may well have been present up until the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, although by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century these structures had been either almost entirely demolished or incorporated into other, later buildings. The extant scheduled

wall remains, and while perhaps not that of the 14<sup>th</sup>-century chapel itself, it may be the remains of other associated buildings relating to the almshouse/hospice accommodation. The surviving wall may date to a period of rebuilding and repair following damage to the chapel and almshouse site recorded in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century. Recent recording work suggests that the wall section has two constructional phases, with evidence of later remodelling/repair work.

The historic building survey recorded the upstanding structural remains of the chapel and revealed a range of blocked and patched features that confirmed the form of the structure has changed through time.

The photogrammetry survey recorded the upstanding structural remains of the chapel and revealed the individual features noted in the building survey and a previous architects report in more detail.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** HLF, Fife Coast and Countryside Trust, and Fife Pilgrim Way

### **St Margaret Street, Dunfermline**

#### **Watching brief**

**Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 0907 8715 A watching brief was undertaken, 3 April 2018, on ground-breaking work at 97 St Margaret Street. The removal of substantial deposits of demolition material and made ground revealed 19<sup>th</sup>-century foundations associated with the Stephen's Bakery. The foundations were cut through deposits of natural clay.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Oliver and Robb Architects LLP

### **Dunino**

#### **Dunino**

##### **Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**



*Medieval harness pendant, Dunino. Crown copyright*

NO 54 11 Medieval copper-alloy quatrefoil enamelled harness pendant bearing heraldic arms. A blue enamel background survives well but the surrounding copper alloy has lost its surface and no gilding or silvering is preserved. The devices are a cross with trilobe terminals, and five small birds, one between each of the cross arms and the fifth underneath the base. This is probably Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets, the arms attributed retrospectively to both Edward the Confessor and St Margaret of Scotland. If the devices were gilt, it can be

compared with mounts recorded in England by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (eg BH-D03160; DOR-OCE755).

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT139/17) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, St Andrews Museum**

### **Forgan**

#### **Kirkton Barns**

##### **Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 44 26 A medieval circular copper-alloy seal matrix. The legend in Lombardic lettering begins with a star and reads SIGILLUM SECRETI, indicating a secret or private seal. A beaded border separates it from the central motif of a lion rampant.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT118/17) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, St Andrews Museum**

#### **Wormit Farm, Naughton Road**

##### **Standing building recording**

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 39522 25742 A historic building survey was undertaken of the ruinous Wormit Farm on 17 January 2018. The farm originated in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century, although much of this original phase of the farm was demolished to make way for the 1990s barn which now stands on the E side of the site. What remains, to the W of the barn, largely dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (post-1828) and consists of a U-shaped steading range incorporating a cart shed, a former threshing barn (with some existing fixtures and fittings still *in situ*) and a possible later 19<sup>th</sup>-century workshop. The original late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse still survives to the NW of the site with a brick late 19<sup>th</sup>-century conical tower on its N elevation.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Persimmon Homes

### **Inverkeithing**

#### **Heriot Street, Inverkeithing**

##### **Evaluation**

**John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services**

NT 13110 83030 A single trial trench evaluation was undertaken, 23 May 2018, in advance of the construction of a house in the rear garden of 23 Heriot Street. Examination of the local topography and the soil profile suggested that considerable landscaping had occurred in the area in the relatively recent past. Two unstratified medieval/post-medieval sherds were recovered from topsoil.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

#### **Spencerfield, Inverkeithing**

##### **Evaluation**

**Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 1387 8311 A 3% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, October 2018, in advance of a proposed residential development on an area where a previous DBA had identified the site of a WW2 Barrage Balloon and a railway line.

A total of 53 trenches were excavated and two pits were located near to the site of the Barrage Balloon. One contained white painted bricks with red stencilled numbers on the ends which are possibly military. Part of a cutting for the railway track was also located. Other features included historical land boundary ditches, a stone culvert, a posthole, poorly preserved rig and furrow and a network of field drains.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Fife HER

**Funder:** Taylor Wimpey East Scotland

## Kingsbarns

### Kingsbarns

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NO 58 13 A medieval silver annular brooch of unusual manufacture, made from a rod, with the shoulders either side of the fixed pin built up with silver sheet.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT106/17) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, St Andrews Museum**

### Kingsbarns

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NO 59 12 An incomplete medieval copper-alloy harness pendant, consisting of an articulating quatrefoil-shaped frame for a now missing decorative back plate.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT114/17) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, St Andrews Museum**

### Pitmilly

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NO 58 14 A small assemblage of four medieval and post-medieval objects: a small copper-alloy bell with traces of iron from the missing clapper, possibly for suspension from horse harness; a copper-alloy double-looped buckle; a copper-alloy clasp; a biconvex decorated lead-alloy spindle whorl.

### Pitmilly

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NO 58 14 A hoard of 13 groats and seven half-groats of Robert III.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT42/18) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust**

## Kirkcaldy and Dysart

### Dysart

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 30 93 A medieval or post-medieval copper-alloy seal matrix with collared trefoil handle bearing a merchant's mark and now illegible legend.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT016/18) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust**

### Kirkcaldy

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 24 94 A hoard of 37 medieval coins (and several further fragments), comprising 36 Edward I/II pennies and a single continental sterling imitation of Robert de Béthune.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT146/17) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, Kirkcaldy Galleries**

## Leuchars

### St Athernase Church, Leuchars

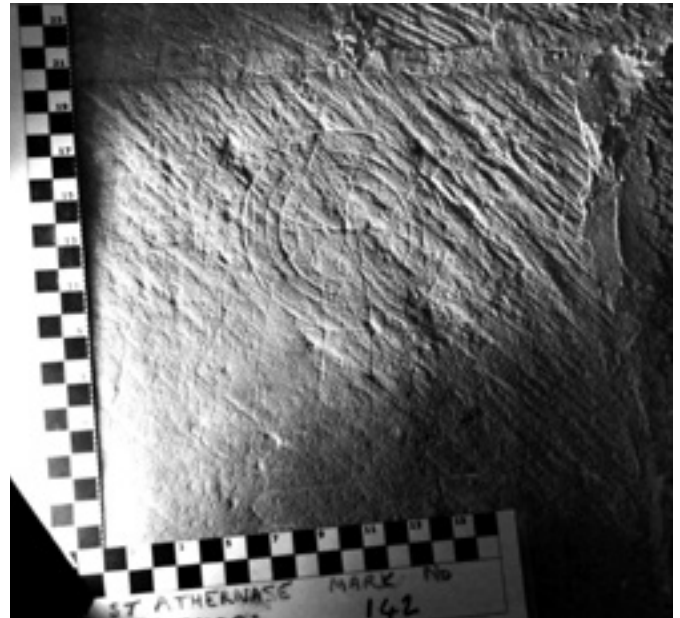
#### *Survey of stonemasons' marks*

#### *Moir Greig – Masons' Mark Project*

NO 4554 2139 A survey of stonemasons' marks was undertaken over six days, 4 July – 25 October 2018, at the 12<sup>th</sup>-century church of St Athernase. Although some marks had been noted before, no full survey had ever been undertaken. The survey recorded 600 marks of 51 different

masons. Three of the marks were of an obviously later date than the majority of the others. Also not noted before were two possible tally-sheets cut into two blocks of stone on the interior walls of the Sanctuary. Another previously unrecorded feature was a second probable dedication cross that had been added to by several circles and lines, possibly by a stonemason trying out a compass or new idea.

**Archive: MMP on-line project database  
([www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk](http://www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk))**



*Cross with compass marks and lines added, St Athernase Church*

## Markinch

### Mansefield, Markinch

#### *Standing building recording and excavation*

#### *John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services*

NO 29790 02020 A Level 2 standing building survey was carried out, 6–14 August 2018, by Markinch Heritage Group of an outbuilding (NO 29791 02044) associated with the 17<sup>th</sup>-century, B listed manse.

The outbuilding, which is in poor repair, was probably originally used for work associated with the maintenance of the manse garden, it was then used for work associated with market gardening and then as a store. A well and alcoves for beehives were recorded within the manse's dividing garden wall.

Excavation of two small trenches recorded the line of a 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century stone box-section drain/sewer, leading from Kirk Wynd to open, boggy ground to the E of the manse garden. The trenches also revealed very deep topsoil deposits with medieval pottery recovered from lower levels. This deep topsoil perhaps explains why a metal detector survey undertaken within the garden unearthed only relatively modern finds.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Markinch Heritage Group**

### Milton of Balgonie

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 32 99 A complete but squashed medieval gold finger ring, with a quatrefoil bezel for a now missing gem inset.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT133/17) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust, Kirkcaldy Galleries**

## St Drostan's Kirk, Markinch

### Survey

#### Bruce Manson – Markinch Heritage Group

NO 29745 01967 The western side of a large arch was uncovered during renovation work on the 12<sup>th</sup>-century church tower in 2014 (DES 2014, 87–88, 2015, 82–83). Survey work undertaken, April – October 2018, concentrated upon the nave side (E face) of the arch following a check of the timbers underpinning the balcony. The existing wall coverings within the church were carefully removed, analysed and retained for future study. This revealed the upper third of the arch that once faced into the nave, and it is now possible to make out the curve of a mutilated hood-moulding or decorative frieze sitting on top of the double voussoir arch. When originally sculpted the frieze would have projected out from the wall but no trace of decorative moulding was found, only a roughly chiselled stone surface. The voussoirs below are relatively intact although damaged by dowel and joist holes. Both lower orders of the arch are flush with the gable wall on either side of the arch and it is now clear that the jambs and the arch itself are square in section, something which is highly unusual in a Norman-style arch where the lower set of voussoirs is usually set back from the upper.

It is not yet clear whether the removal of any decorative moulding above the arch was the result of post-Reformation iconoclasm or later church refurbishment, but similar destruction was observed inside the tower at impost level without any apparent structural need. Dowel peg holes, assumed to be from the 1807 and the 1885 refurbishments, pierced the plaster adhering to the 12<sup>th</sup>-century ashlar and so it is assumed that the plaster is pre-19<sup>th</sup> century. No trace of a 12<sup>th</sup>-century wall covering was found and careful inspection of plaster samples revealed no trace of any painting or fresco work. The damaged frieze under the plaster was found to be covered with chisel marks that appeared, when uncovered, to have been freshly made, and so the conclusion drawn is that the damage was done prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and shortly before the application of the plaster. Session records point to the use of large quantities of lime in the 1680s and to major refurbishment in the 1780s but records are non-existent for the immediate post-Reformation period. It is hoped in future to locate undamaged moulding behind the 19<sup>th</sup>-century timber balcony or reused fragments elsewhere in the building.

Voussoirs have been used in pairs spanning the full depth of the arch (1.07m). The face of the keystone of the arch with the footed cross (*croix pattée*) was fully uncovered for the first time along with other voussoir blocks and a further set of masons' marks adding to the 800 so far identified. Of the 32 different masons (or teams) that appear to have worked on the tower, only three so far have left their mark on the voussoir facings of the arch. About half were unmarked on the visible face, suggesting that marks may have been cut on a hidden face, or else certain members of the workforce were paid on a non-piecework basis. The height of the arch, including the hood-moulding, measures 5.17m (4.31m at soffit level) with a corresponding estimated overall width of 3.75m (2.01m between jambs).

At ground level beneath the balcony the temporary removal of a small section of wooden panelling within the former nave has given internal access to the NW corner of the 12<sup>th</sup>-century building. Measurements have given an estimated N wall thickness of 0.84m. A large timber dowel found embedded within the arch may yield dendrochronological information and several wooden beams from earlier roof timbers and lofts have been reused within the arch blocking.

As regards the overall height of the nave, it is not yet known whether the small doorway above the arch (now opening into the attic space) originally looked down on the nave or gave access to a loft or clerestorey but, either way, the nave would have been impressively high. Edward I's chronicler referred to the church as a "moustier" or minster in 1296 but the contextual meaning of this is unclear. Its outline appears to be marked on the Gough map based on an original of around 1300.

The overall design of the tower and arch is simple and well-proportioned (reminiscent of Weavertorpe in Yorkshire). The execution is clearly 12<sup>th</sup>-century Norman and of a very high standard. The scale and quality of the tower and arch may reflect links with the MacDuff Earls of Fife, as well as proximity to their seat of judgement at Dalginch. A combination of unusual features at Markinch and the lack of surviving decoration makes dating on stylistic grounds difficult, and further historical and/or dendrochronological analysis may be the most fruitful way forward. Date ranges between the 1120s and the 1150s have so far been advanced. However, future work on the arch, concentrating upon the hidden intersection of the hood-moulding and internal string course, may assist.

As battle leaders and senior lawmen, the MacDuffs would have been close to the Scottish royal family, and design influence, as well as manpower, could have come from a geographically wide range of sources. These include possible links with David I, who had estates in Huntingdonshire, and his sister Matilda of Scotland (wife of Henry I), responsible for much ecclesiastical building work at the heart of the Anglo-Norman world. Durham links are also possible.

**Archive:** St Drostan's Kirk

**Funder:** Voluntary contributions and Strathmartine Trust



Romanesque Arch, St Drostan's Kirk

## Tullis Russell Paper Mill, Glenrothes

### Standing building recording

#### Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NO 27751 01702 A photographic and written historic building survey of the upstanding buildings within the former paper factory was carried out 20–21 November 2017. The factory, which ceased operations in 2015, consists largely of a collection of mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup>-century industrial buildings, offices and a biomass plant. However, there are some earlier elements, most notably the main mill lade which runs through the site and its associated sluice gates and operational machinery. In addition, there appear to be some elements of earlier buildings to the N side of one of the larger machine plant buildings; although a brief inspection of the interior suggested minimal survivals, with a few walls and windows (blocked) which were possibly 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date.

Roths House, a listed building, is also located within the development area. The building is an early to mid-late 19<sup>th</sup>-century country house with some interesting and fine architectural detail, although its setting has been severely compromised by its proximity of the biomass plant.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Advance Construction

## Newburn

### Dumbarnie Farm

#### Geophysical survey

##### *Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*

NO 44920 02590 A gradiometer survey was undertaken, 24–28 October 2017, to the S of Dumbarnie Farm, over an area where aerial photography shows cropmarks indicative of possible prehistoric settlement. The presence of livestock lead to the planned survey area being reduced from c20ha to 13.3ha.

The site responded well to gradiometer survey with a wide variety of anomalies being detected across the area and shows excellent correlation with the aerial photographs, while providing greater detail. The strongest responses were due to a gas pipe and rig and furrow cultivation. Several linear anomalies suggesting past field divisions were also detected.

A cluster of anomalies indicative of possible settlement features were detected together with weaker, more ephemeral, responses of likely archaeology significance. Additional anomalies suggestive of larger enclosures were also detected. The variation in the nature and form of responses suggests the potential for different phases of activity across the site.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology Ltd

### Dumbarnie Links, Drumeldie

#### Watching brief

##### *Leah Watt and Oliver Rusk – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

NO 4491 0250 A watching brief was undertaken, July – October 2018, during landscaping work associated with the construction of a golf course. This comprised demarcation and monitoring of an archaeologically sensitive area, ensuring that plant movements and upfill did not disturb sub-surface deposits.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Fife HER

**Funder:** Dumbarnie Golf Links Ltd

## Saline

### Devonside

#### Metal detector find

##### *Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland*

NT 01 93 A fragmentary copper-alloy Iron Age harness mount found by metal detecting comprises two back-to-back teardrop motifs in 'boss style', the attachment loop broken. 31 x 11.5 x 10.5mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 155/17) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust – Dunfermline Museum**

### Saline

#### Metal detector find

##### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 01 93 A small fragment of a medieval copper-alloy vesica-shaped seal matrix, with a damaged suspension loop. Only a partial fleur-de-lis motif is discernible.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT154/17) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust – Dunfermline Museum**

## St Andrews and St Leonards

### Argyle Street, St Andrews

#### Evaluation

##### *Ray Cachart – Alder Archaeology Ltd*

NO 50520 16517 On the 23 January 2018 three small evaluation pits were excavated on a narrow site (31 x 7m) at 16 Argyle Street in advance of a housing development. The ground surface consisted of a concrete floor on the S half and compacted dark sandy silt yard surface on the N half. The pits were located at both ends of the site and in the centre. Below the surfaces the pits revealed the cuts and fills of modern services, which had been laid into the natural orange brown sand. Nothing of archaeological significance was found. It was considered that any possible medieval archaeological deposits had been scarped away during the modern period.

**Archive:** Fife Council

**Funder:** Private individual

### Gatty Marine Lab, St Andrews

#### Watching brief

##### *Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group*

NO 517 161 A watching brief was carried out, 23 August 2017 – 9 April 2018, on ground-breaking works associated with development work. Site visits monitored the reopening of old services and the excavation of new service tracks. This revealed sands to a depth of 1.2m, but there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** JLL Building Consultancy

### St Andrews Castle

#### Geophysical survey

##### *Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*

NO 51260 16935 A geophysical survey was undertaken, 22–24 March 2018, across a 0.6ha area within the current grounds of St Andrews Castle. Resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were undertaken within the Properties in Care (PIC) area, excluding areas of previous evaluation/excavation. The survey results were dominated by presumed natural responses and anomalies thought to be associated with modern landscaping. No anomalies clearly suggestive of archaeologically significant remains were detected.

There was evidence to suggest the possible remnants of a western limit of the ditch surrounding the castle and a possible annex. Although a mine has been detected near the entrance within the ditch, it has not been identified along its full course within the PIC area due to its depth being beyond the range of the 250MHz GPR system.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES

### St Andrews Cathedral

#### Geophysical survey

##### *Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*

NO 51415 16687 A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken, 22 March – 4 April 2018 (Phase 1) and 23–26 April 2018 (Phase 2), within and around St Andrews Cathedral, the adjacent graveyard and St Mary on the Rock, which lies just to the E of the cathedral graveyard. A total area of 1.8ha of gradiometry and resistance data and 1ha of GPR data were collected.

Gradiometer and resistance surveys were carried out within and around the cathedral complex and at St Mary on the Rock; GPR survey was undertaken within the graveyard

to the N and E of the cathedral.

Survey within and around the cathedral has recorded a wide variety of responses. However, the majority of these appear to be associated with past excavation, landscaping and consolidation of the site. Several anomalies have been detected which relate to more recent occupation of the site and show good correlation with earlier maps. However, the resistance survey has detected several well-defined anomalies which indicate the potential for some survival of buried *in situ* structural remains of archaeological significance. More ephemeral responses have also been noted which suggest earlier layouts of the cloister area.

The results from the survey over St Mary on the Rock are dominated by responses from modern landscaping of the area. However, one very well-defined linear anomaly has been noted which may be associated with remnants of the southern transept of the church.

The GPR survey of the graveyard indicates extensive burials of potentially different phases. Two possible structures have been detected that may be of archaeological interest. There is evidence within the data for a potential structure, c20 x 8m on an E/W alignment situated between the cathedral and St Rules Tower. A further well-defined anomaly has been recorded to the N of the cathedral and suggests a possible 10 x 4m feature at some depth. The origin of this anomaly is not clear, but its strength suggests it may be due to a void or at least very 'hard' material such as a discrete area of rubble or flooring.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES



GPR survey at St Andrews Cathedral graveyard, cathedral and St Rules tower are visible in the background

### **St Andrews Cathedral and Priory**

*Excavation, evaluation and watching brief*

**Bethan Gray, Edward Rayner and Gary Savory – CFA**

**Archaeology Ltd**

NO 51400 16593 A watching brief and test pitting evaluation were carried out, October 2017 – January 2018, at the cathedral in advance of, and during, piling activities designed to support an unstable wall.

The test pits were placed to identify the alignment of a

stone culvert which had been found during a previous phase of work. The drain was not found in either of the test pits and it can only be assumed that the drain did not continue along its projected alignment. A general understanding of the stratigraphic sequence of this part of the site was gained from the monitoring of two boreholes.

The excavation of six trenches for the piling work, each measuring c1.7 x 0.8m by 0.6m deep, recorded deposits of banking material or deposits which had been heavily disturbed by the extensive rooting of nearby trees.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Fife HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **St Andrews West Link Road**

*Evaluation*

**Christine Rennie and Eduardo Pérez-Fernández – GUARD**

**Archaeology Ltd**

NO 494 167 A 10% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 2–11 October 2018, in advance of the construction of a road linking the A90 to a development at St Andrews West. The excavation of 21 trenches, each 50m long by 2m wide, uncovered one posthole and a deposit that included coal and shell.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** St Andrews West LLP

### **St Leonards Lodge, Abbey Walk, St Andrews**

*Watching brief and excavation*

**Magnus Kirby and Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NO 5125 1641 A watching brief was undertaken, December 2015 – September 2016, on ground-breaking work during the construction of a new office and upgrading of the existing early 20<sup>th</sup>-century building. The location of the site lies in an area of ground that can be demonstrated by documentary evidence to have been undeveloped land owned by the bishop since at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Documents suggest that in the 12<sup>th</sup> century it was divided into crofts and let out in tack to tenants of the bishop. In the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century onwards, it appears that this area was enclosed but still farmed.

Features uncovered during the watching brief and excavations include linear ditches, postholes and pits. The majority of the artefacts recovered from these features are medieval. These medieval features were overlain with later culverts and a stone-faced bank.

The historical background combined with the excavation results lead to the conclusion that the features are likely to be boundary features. Some are likely to derive from the division of the area in to farming plots and others are boundaries of the entire area. The boundary ditch appears to have been replaced by the stone-faced bank. The finds are likely to be the result of manuring and ploughing the land while it was utilised for farming.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Fife HER

**Funder:** Robertson Homes Ltd

### **University of St Andrews New Music Centre**

*Evaluation*

**Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 510 163 An evaluation was undertaken, 29 March – 12 April 2018, at the New Music Centre. The excavation of seven trenches, covering 100.4m<sup>2</sup>, revealed mostly made ground deposits over a mottled yellow sand natural. One trench revealed a sandstone lined ceramic field drain with stone gully stones beneath, probably relating to the gardens of St Mary's College in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of St Andrews

## Strathmiglo

### Strathmiglo

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NO 21 10 A medieval gilt copper-alloy and enamelled cruciform-shaped hanger for a harness mount, decorated with a six-pointed pierced star motif (a mullet) in red enamel in the centre of the cross.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT23/18) and allocated to Fife Cultural Trust**

## GLASGOW

### Carmunnock

#### **Cathkin Road, Carmunnock**

##### *Evaluation*

#### *Dave McNicol – GUARD Archaeology Ltd*

NS 6022 5742 An 8% evaluation was undertaken, 9–13 October 2017, in advance of a proposed residential development. A total of 21 trenches, each 50m in length and covering an area of 27624m<sup>2</sup>, were excavated across the site. Modern field drains were visible within the majority of trenches, and five outcrops of bedrock were also noted.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Stewart Milne Homes**

### Eastwood

#### **Deaconsbank, Glasgow**

##### *Watching brief*

#### *Dave McNicol – GUARD Archaeology Ltd*

NS 53653 58227 A watching brief was carried out, 5 April 2018, during groundwork associated with locating a disused adit. The excavation of four trial trenches within an area where the adit was presumed to be was monitored. The adit was not encountered and no archaeological finds or features were uncovered.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Resource and Environmental Consultants Ltd**

### Glasgow

#### **Candleriggs, Merchant City**

##### *Evaluation*

#### *Alan Duffy and Jessica Lumb – AOC Archaeology Group*

NS 59410 65043 An evaluation was undertaken, 25 October 2016 – 8 March 2018, prior to a proposed residential development at Candleriggs. Due to access issues, the evaluation took place in two phases, Part A in October 2016 and Part B in March 2018.

Due to significantly deep deposits of made ground, the evaluation took place primarily as a series of machine-dug test slots. These mostly uncovered a deep deposit of construction rubble used to fill the voids of removed basement levels. This varied in depth from 1m deep to over 5m deep. Below this sand and gravel natural material was uncovered. An area of less severe truncation was uncovered in the SW corner of the site. In this area several brick and sandstone walls were uncovered, which can be related to structures shown on 18<sup>th</sup>-century maps.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Candleriggs Ltd**

#### **Firhill Road Basin, Hamilton**

##### *Evaluation*

#### *Maureen C Kilpatrick – GUARD Archaeology Ltd*

NS 58257 67494 An evaluation was carried out, 17 November 2017, within the proposed surface water drainage area that lies to the S of Firhill Road Basin, which is part of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The trench was placed at the edge of the Basin to investigate the survival of any built heritage relating to the construction and use of the Basin and was excavated partially by hand and machine. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded and the trench was reinstated.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: AECOM**

### Glasgow Cathedral

#### *Geophysical survey*

#### *Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*

NS 60248 65577 A geophysical survey over a small area adjacent to Glasgow Cathedral was undertaken, 22–23 June 2018. The work aimed to determine the location, nature and extent of potential surviving remains associated with earlier layouts of the cathedral, in particular the earlier S transept.

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were undertaken over a 40 x 15m area. Given that it was thought that walls or wall cuts may survive beneath the later graves, surveys with both 500MHz and 250MHz antenna were undertaken.

As might be expected the data collected is dominated by responses from the burials and recumbent grave markers which exist throughout the survey area. The surveys have not detected any definitive anomalies which correspond with the postulated location of the earlier S transept. However, ephemeral anomalies have been detected which, given their location and orientation, may be archaeologically significant. However, interpretation is tentative given the extensive ground disturbance in the area due to remodelling of the cathedral and subsequent burials.

A zone of very strong responses has been recorded to the SE of the cathedral. These start to appear at c1.5m below the surface and extend for some depth. It is assumed that these are probably associated with landscaping of the area as the site expanded, although an archaeological origin cannot be entirely dismissed.

**Archive: Rose Geophysical Consultants**

**Funder: CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES**

### Glasgow Cattle and Meat Market

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group*

NS 6072 6496 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken, 12–20 April 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with geotechnical investigations on the former Glasgow Cattle and Meat Market site. A total of 41 test pits across the site were monitored, revealing a wealth of made-ground deposits and the remains of post-medieval walls, which appear to align with those shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: WSP Ltd**

### Howard Street, Glasgow

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Lisa Bird – AOC Archaeology Group*

NS 5886 6490 A watching brief was undertaken, 27 and 29 June 2018, during work within the footprint of a previous building. A concrete slab was removed and excavation was undertaken to a maximum depth of 5m, where another concrete slab was encountered across the excavated area. Made ground and demolition material covered the site and

the natural geology was not reached. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Aracadis Ltd

### **Maryhill Barracks, Wyndford Estate, Maryhill**

#### **Excavation and geophysical survey**

**Hélène Gray – Archaeology Scotland**

NS 5680 6833 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 21 June – 28 September 2018, on the site of the former barracks. The work formed part of Scottish Archaeology Month 2018, and the results will contribute to a wider Heritage Lottery-funded community project run by the managers of the Wyndford Estate, Cube Housing Association. This project seeks to engage the local residents in the heritage of the barracks, and investigate the history of the site from the 1890s until the 1960s when the barracks were demolished.

The work included a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey (undertaken by Rose Geophysical Consultants) and a small trench excavation across the recorded locations of the former late 19<sup>th</sup>-century Barrack's Church an adjacent building, and a series of U-shaped buildings dating to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. These buildings are located within accessible public green spaces. Additional excavation work was undertaken on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2018 with local volunteers from the Cube Housing Association and the Dunbartonshire Canal College 2 programme.

The work revealed the presence of a possible surface relating to the exterior of the U-shaped buildings, an interior surface and internal fixtures and fittings associated with the building near to the church. Excavation in these areas suggests that structural features were demolished, and then the ground infilled and levelled with imported material. Numerous modern finds from the topsoil indicate the post-barracks use of the site and the public green spaces.

While no structural remains of the church were identified, the geophysical survey and excavation suggest that a raised platform or mound at the location of the former church, is man-made, constructed from demolition and imported infilling material, and that upstanding structural remains of the church survive within the mound.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Heritage Lottery Fund

### **Queen Street Station**

#### **Standing building recording**

**Elizabeth Jones – Addyman Archaeology**

NS 59223 65536 A programme of historic building recording was undertaken, May 2017 – May 2018, as part of redevelopment work. Queen Street Station is category A listed and the adjacent Millennium Hotel is category B listed. The work included demolition of the 1970s extension to the Millennium Hotel; demolition of Consort House, 12 West George Street; demolition of a number of smaller buildings surrounding the train shed buildings and ground disturbance related to the redevelopment and new buildings.

Several visits were undertaken to the site during the works. A full photographic survey was undertaken of all areas of the site prior to redevelopment, with a focus on areas of the site immediately adjacent to the listed train shed. Selected photographic survey was undertaken of the interiors of Consort House and the Millennium Hotel prior to demolition. Further photographic survey visits were made to record the exposed pillars of the train shed, following the removal of buildings around the car park at East St Andrew Street; the

wall bounding the East St Andrew Street car park prior to any planned insertions; and the revealed W platform elevation following removal of buildings.

The work has provided a record of the 1970s buildings fronting George Street on either side of the planned new extension to Queen Street Station and also recorded elements of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century train shed that have been previously hidden from view by later redevelopment.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Network Rail

### **Willow Tea Room, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow**

#### **Standing building recording**

**Kenneth Macfadyen – Addyman Archaeology**

NS 58594 65839 A survey was undertaken, August 2017, which included a photographic record and photo location plan of the building prior to refurbishment work and detailed recording of floorboards, marking out the location of carpets and other fixtures and fittings within the rooms.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Simpson and Brown Architects



*Mackintosh at the Willow – after renovation*

### **Govan**

#### **165 Castlebank Street, Partick**

##### **Watching brief**

**Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 55708 66256 A watching brief was undertaken, 11 January – 1 February 2018, in advance of a proposed student accommodation development. A previous evaluation had established that the dry dock of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century ship builders' yard still survived on the site. No significant

archaeological features were recorded and no significant impact was made on the remains of the dry dock during the watching brief.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Nixon

## Old Monkland

### Broomhill, Ellismuir Farm, Baillieston

#### Evaluation

**Joshua Gaunt and Kirsty Dingwall – Headland Archaeology Ltd**

NS 68897 63487 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 26–28 November 2017, in advance of a residential development. The excavation of 39 randomly placed trenches, covering 3864m<sup>2</sup> of the 54,000m<sup>2</sup> area recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Miller Homes Ltd and Taylor Wimpey UK Ltd

### Daldowie Road, Uddingston

#### Evaluation

**Kenneth Green and Iraa Arabaolaza – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 673 629 An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 5 February 2018, in advance of a residential development. The machine excavation of 19 trenches (35–60m long by 2m wide) and covering 2075m<sup>2</sup>, plus examination of a 65 x 6m stripped area, recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** AS Homes Ltd

## HIGHLAND

### Abernethy and Kincardine

#### Abernethy Old Kirk, Nethy Bridge

##### Desk-based assessment and watching brief

**Emma Malone and Lynne McKeggie – Highland Archaeology Services**

NJ 00605 21837 A watching brief was undertaken, 23 November 2017, during work associated with the excavation of a service trench for an underground electricity cable trench alongside Abernethy Old Kirk (Canmore: 109001). The trench cut through a deep topsoil horizon that immediately overlay a sterile silty sand substrate. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Highland HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks

### Castle Roy – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

#### Buildings and materials analysis

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NJ 0065 2192 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Castle Roy within the framework of this project. Buildings analysis at Castle Roy indicated that the constructional masonry of the curtain wall and tower is characterised by a series of distinctive rubble-built through-courses, bound with a wood-fired limestone-lime mortar. The consistent character of the surviving masonry visible at low- and mid-levels suggests the building is predominantly single phase. To enable further lab-based investigation of these materials, a programme of materials sampling was undertaken. The sample assemblage included 26 relict fuel inclusions, 4 core mortar fragments, 2 relict limestone clasts, and a single loose (*ex situ*) fragment

of sandstone. Samples of possible source materials were also collected from various local quarry, kiln and riverine contexts during landscape survey, to allow comparative analysis with the buildings assemblage.

Lab-based analysis of the Castle Roy assemblage included comparative microscopic thick and thin section analysis of all mortar and relict limestone samples. These analyses highlighted the homogeneity of the mortar assemblage consistent with previous single-phase interpretations of the upstanding building. They also suggested that the meta-limestone lime-source of this mortar was consistent with a local Grantown Marble Formation outcrop, while the aggregate temper was consistent with materials collected from a nearby river.

Archaeobotanical analysis suggested the relict fuel assemblage was dominated by wood-charcoal of various taxonomies, and five well-distributed relict fuel samples were selected for radiocarbon analysis.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### Dorback Estate, Nethy Bridge

#### Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

**Lynn Fraser and Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group**



Footings of a rectangular stone-built structure S of Lynebeg (site 2), Dorback Estate

NJ 07231 18123 A walkover survey was undertaken, 4–5 December 2017, in advance of a woodland creation scheme. A total of 16 sites were recorded, including clearance cairns, possible prehistoric cairns, an enclosure system, post-medieval structures and alignments of shooting butts.

The desk-based assessment indicated that survey by RCAHMS in 2006 identified several significant prehistoric sites, consisting of hut circles and a field system (NJ01NE 42 and NJ01NE 48); however the present surveyors' assessment of the same locations differed considerably.

NJ 07553 17089 (NJ01NE 42) This area (Tom na Moine) was surveyed thoroughly and the sites noted by the RCAHMS were not located. Nor was there conclusive evidence for a large area of clearance cairns to the NE, although the overall landscape was stony in places. At the time of the survey, the ground conditions offered good visibility, although under dense heather, and the surveyors were well-experienced in such landscapes. While the present survey identified a possible new hut circle site, all of the locations remain unconvincing and are interpreted as highly questionable. This may be due to mislocation of the site grid references, complete degradation of the sites since 2006 or misidentification during the earlier survey. It seems more likely that the grid references were incorrect as the area surveyed in association with the sites did not appear to have been covered in tree-throws.

Another area (Coire Molach) covered during the survey

contained reference to a field system, of more than 200 cairns located by RCAHMS in 2006 (NJ01NE 48 at NJ 06948 17916). While there was dense heather on the site during survey, most of the huge number of small, amorphous mounds were believed to have been naturally formed spreads and mounds of stone within the hummocky landscape. However, most significantly, the surveyors identified 12 definite built stone cairns within this area, clearly different from the natural landscape. A group of five of these cairns were found in an alignment within sight of each other between 380–390m OD. Under dense heather, the group of cairns were similarly built, stone cairns 6–7m in diameter and standing up to 1m high. More substantial than most prehistoric clearance cairns, the sites were interpreted as probably prehistoric with a potentially different use – ie burial(?).

To the NE of the area of cairns, the landscape of Coire Molach contained a large sub-oval enclosure stone/turf dyke with internal separations. It was interpreted as potentially late medieval in date due to its absence on historical mapping. The enclosed landscape contained occasional stony mounds but not relics of the 200 stone cairns noted by the 2006 survey. It is thought that the 2006 site description may have been misinterpreted or that the landscape condition deteriorated in the intervening decade.

Other sites recorded included remnants of post-medieval sites: isolated stone buildings S of Lynebeg and NE of Toberaie and two very degraded stone structures E of Lainchoil.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

## **Abernethy and Kincardine/Duthil and Rothiemurchus**

### **Boat of Garten and Nethy Bridge**

*Walkover survey*

*Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group*

NH 91508 19842 to NJ 02151 24050 A walkover survey was undertaken, 7 August 2018, along the route of two new underground cables between Docharn to Boat of Garten and Boat of Garten to Nethy Bridge. A total of 13 sites were identified and recorded, including Tom Pitlac Motte (SM 9110), two post-medieval/modern buildings, a prehistoric hut circle, a possible kiln, a modern memorial cairn, an unidentified stone structure, a turf bank, a small fenced enclosure, and several areas of field stone clearance.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Mabbett Ltd



*Tom Pitlac Motte, recorded during Boat of Garten and Nethy Bridge survey*

### **Tomatin to Boat of Garten**

*Walkover survey*

*Lynn Fraser and Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group*

NH 77102 24849 to NH 95559 19400 A walkover survey was undertaken, 11–29 October 2018, along the route of the overhead line between Tomatin and Boat of Garten. A total of

47 sites were recorded, including the ruins of post-medieval farmsteads and ancillary structures, prehistoric hut circles and field systems, a military road bridge, and a medieval motte site. While many of the sites were previously known, full survey was able to provide accurate locations of all of the sites for the purposes of mitigation. An area of previously unknown features was recorded at Inverlaidnan Hill, consisting of one definite and several possible hut circles and associated remnants of field clearance.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Mabbett Ltd

## **Alvie**

### **Raitt's Cave – A9 Dualling Programme**

*Evaluation*

*Rick Barton – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology*

NH 77728 01885 An evaluation was undertaken, 23 October – 11 November 2017, which aimed to investigate possible archaeological features identified by geophysical surveys in the vicinity of Raitt's Cave, in advance of road improvements.

A total of six trial trenches were excavated between the scheduled area of the souterrain and the current location of the A9 road. Well preserved archaeological features were identified at two locations. Within Trench 5, at the E end of the site, the remains of a possible prehistoric structure and associated anthropogenic deposits with evidence for burning and including ceramics and worked stone tools, were recorded. Within Trench 1, a series of features, which appear to represent stone-revetted earthworks were recorded. A significant proportion of the site to the S of the souterrain appears to have been affected by intensive ploughing. However, the presence of earthworks on the W side of the development area, appears to have preserved some features and deposits, within discrete pockets throughout the site.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** CFJV

## **Alvie/Moy and Dalarossie**

### **Dalraddy to Slochd – A9 Dualling Programme**

*Watching brief*

*Eduardo Pérez-Fernández and Nieves Ruiz Nieto – GUARD*

*Archaeology Ltd*

NH 85339 09072 and NH 82924 26133 A watching brief was carried out, 12 December 2017 – 20 April 2018, during Phase 2 of ground investigation work on the Dalraddy to Slochd section of the A9 project. A total of 401 trial pits, 18 soak-away pits and 19 access platforms for boreholes were monitored across the area, which covered a 25km stretch alongside the existing A9 road corridor. The section stretched 4km SW to 13.5km NW of Aviemore, and all but the northernmost 1.5km lay inside the Cairngorms National Park. Possible unrecorded structures and features were noted at four locations.

NH 89873 15424, located between An Leth-chreag and NW of Granish in an area of forestry. Removal of the topsoil revealed a sub-rectangular feature in the NE corner of the trench. The feature, 0.75 x 0.40m, consisted of a dark brown/black silt deposit with charcoal inclusions. The presence of quantities of charcoal suggested that this could be an archaeological deposit although no artefacts were recovered. This trial pit was cancelled and relocated.

NH 90216 16447 A circular feature, 1.10 x 0.60m, consisting of a dark brown/black silt with charcoal inclusions, was uncovered at this NGR. The presence of quantities of charcoal in this deposit suggested that this could be a possible archaeological deposit although no artefacts were recovered.

NH 90569 21284 Excavation of the peat topsoil, near Ellan Wood, revealed a circular feature, 0.60 x 0.50m, consisting of a dark brown/black silt deposit with charcoal inclusions. The presence of quantities of charcoal suggested that this could be a possible archaeological deposit. This trial pit was extended to the S to avoid the possible feature, which was preserved.

NH 89120 22830 An unrecorded structure was identified to the N of Lynphail Farm and next to the Allt nan Ceatharnach. The structure consists of the outline of a square shaped building, 4.7 x 4.7m, constructed of dry stone walls that survive to several courses. It might represent a post-medieval corn drying kiln and could be associated with the nearby Lynphail Farm.

NH 90171 14045 A possible archaeological feature was also identified at the end of the gravel car park in the main site compound in Aviemore.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Raeburn Drilling and Geotechnical Ltd/Atkins/Mouchel Joint Venture

## Applecross

### Applecross Bay

#### *Watching brief*

**Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NG 76999 43101 (centred on) A watching brief and sample sieving exercise were carried out, 15–26 January 2018, on all groundwork in Applecross Bay and an area leading inland to the S of the village, during trenching for an underground cable between Applecross and Tornapress. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** WSP

## Ardchattan and Muckairn/Glenorchy and Inishail

### Glen Etive

#### *Walkover survey*

**John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NN 24769 52748 to NN 23967 53646, NN 20000 50001 to NN 19578 51053, NN 15353 51680 to NN 15738 50720, NN 13570 49425 to NN 14452 48447, NN 15551 47561 to NN 14790 47791, NN 12074 48501 to NN 14216 47494, NN 14258 44561 to NN 13526 46038, NN 10641 46701 to NN 11393 45530 Walkover surveys were undertaken, on 14 and 19 June 2017, along the courses of several proposed hydro-electric schemes in Glen Etive. Two previously unrecorded sites were encountered. On the Allt Ceitlein scheme at NN 15388 47662 is a possible burial mound, measuring 8–10m in diameter and 1m high and covered in bracken. Beside a forestry road on the Allt a' Bhiorain scheme, at NN 11286 46397, is a standing stone measuring 2.1m high and 0.9m wide.

**Archive and report:** NRHE

**Funder:** Dickins Hydro Resources Ltd

## Ardgour

### Choire Bhain, Kingairloch Estate

#### *Walkover survey*

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 82000 52000 A walkover survey was carried out, February 2018, in advance of the proposed construction of a hydro-electric scheme. Three features were recorded, two of which are shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (Sheet Argyllshire XLII 1875).

NM 82064 52158 (S1) Dry stone wall, maximum of 1m high

and 0.80m wide. Probably part of head dyke. Shown on map.

NM 82084 52191 (S2) Dry stone wall, 0.75m high, 0.80m wide. Runs alongside burn. Metal post at end. Shown on map.

NM 81441 52479 (S3) Dry stone wall, short stretch perhaps constructed to stop sheep becoming stuck in gorge by waterfall. Boulder construction. 0.75m high and 0.75m wide.

**Funder:** Adrian Laycock Ltd

### Choire nam Muc, Sallachan

#### *Walkover survey*

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 97000 64000 (centred on) A walkover survey was carried out, February 2018, in advance of the proposed construction of a hydro-electric scheme. Seven features were recorded, but only the stone wall (S1) is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (Sheet Argyllshire XXIX 1875).

NM 97628 63151 (S1) Dry stone wall, 1m high by 0.75m wide. Part of a field boundary.

NM 97127 63745 (S2) Clearance cairn and cultivation remains – Low mound of cobbles, 3 x 2m, and faint traces of lazy bed cultivation.

NM 97057 63908 (S3) Structure and enclosure – Dry stone cobble wall of longhouse, c6m (N/S) x 11m (E/W). Walls roughly 0.90m high x 0.80m wide, but much collapse. Rubble at W end appears to have been fashioned into a twinning pen. Another internal at W end is also probably the remains of a later twinning pen. Longhouse located on platform, with platform area c6m wide on S side. A possible banked enclosure, 14 x 12m, is located on the N side of the longhouse.

NM 97040 64074 (S4) Dry stone enclosure wall, sub-oval, 25m NW/SE and 16m NE/SW. Located below low rock face/bedrock knoll on SW side. The current track is located immediately on NE side.

NM 97029 64111 (S5) Clearance cairn – Rounded cobbles piled against bedrock exposure, 1 x 2m.

NM 96961 64239 (S6) Enclosure – Broad, faint stone and earthen bank forming irregular shaped enclosure, 19 x 19m. Set on slightly sloping ground with the remains of cultivation around it.

NM 96376 65488 (S7) Probable remains of lazy beds, furrows just visible.

**Funder:** Adrian Laycock Ltd

### Seaview, Kingairloch Estate

#### *Walkover survey*

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NM 84035 52288 A walkover survey was carried out, February 2018, in advance of the proposed construction of a hydro-electric scheme. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Funder:** Adrian Laycock Ltd

## Arisaig and Moidart

### Allt na Chlachach, Glenuig

#### *Survey*

**Ken and Jean Bowker – Rough Bounds Archaeology**

NM 67158 76346 (cleits) and NM 67634 76024 (ruins) These sites, which are accessed from the Old Post Track which ran from Lochailort to Kinacarra until 1966, when it was replaced by the new A861 road, were surveyed on 11 January 2017. A narrow wooden bridge crosses the Allt an Loin Clachach and just E of it are at least two ruinous buildings (NM 67634 76024), one of which, by the Allt an Loin Clachach Burn, is said locally to have been a still site.

600m SE of the buildings, over a steep hillside, is a wide strath. On the W side of this, at the bottom of a rough hill, are the tumbled remains of three cleits, similar in size and shape to the far more substantial one at Bealach na Gaoithe.

Nearby are three level grassy sites above the burn, centred on NM 67440 76162, which may have been shieling sites associated with the cleits.

Archive: NRHE (via DES) and Highland HER

### Aultigil by Eilean Shona

#### Survey

#### Ken and Jean Bowker – Rough Bounds Archaeology

NM 6672 7427 (centred on) Aultigil is a small deserted township on the N shore of the tidal N channel between Eilean Shona and mainland Moidart. A comprehensive survey was carried out in 1997 by Jonathan Wordsworth for Tilhill Forestry, prior to a reforestation project on the Glenuig Estate. A survey of the township was undertaken 26–27 May 2017.

(S1) Access is from the A861, down a track which leads to NM 66978 74014, where a tidal causeway leads to Eilean Shona.

(S2) At NM 66821 74169 there is a mine adit, 2m high and only 5m long, usually flooded by a few centimetres of fresh water. There are no records about it and the target minerals are not known, but the BGS shows three local sources of lead. The inside walls are reddish-orange, and tin-prospection has been reported (Wendy Wood, 1950) 1.3km to the NW. However, lead is the most likely reason for the Aultigil adit.

(S3) NM 66786 74196 A long-disused slipway was cleared of rocks to the North Channel.

(S4) NM 66721 74272 marks the end of a turf and stone wall, which climbs to almost 3000 feet and can be traced for 15km to Alisary on the shore of Loch Ailort, a boundary wall shown on an 1824 sale map of the Moidart Estate.

(S5) NM 66719 74271 Roughly built ruinous enclosure walls.



Rough enclosures, Aultigil © K Bowker

(S6) NM 66615 74340 (Aultigil): overlooking the shore is a large two-storey roofless ruin with entrance/window on short S side facing the North Channel, possibly the original house. Just to the E, at right angles is another roofless ruin which has squared off corners, extant gable ends and chimney stacks. Just up the hillside, to the N, is a substantial ruin with the entrance to the S, built into the hill. To the N of these buildings, c90m, are two small ruins just to the inland side of the field walls. Nearby is a small rough built feature, perhaps an equipment store. All six of these buildings are noted on Canmore.

(S7) Two substantial cairns lie just N of Aultigil in a

bracken-covered walled enclosure. The one at NM 66580 74363 is c5 x 2m and up to 1m high. The second at NM 66569 74380 is c5 x 2m, but well over 1m high. These cairns are the only probable cairns in the area. Both cairns were noted by Wordsworth in 1997.

Report: NRHE (via DES) and Highland HER

### Criche and Arieniskill Bridges, Lochaber

#### Survey

#### Jean and Ken Bowker – Rough Bounds Archaeology

The road from Fort William to Arisaig (the A830) is a Parliamentary Road built by Thomas Telford in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Many of the bridges still survive alongside the road, but recent road improvements meant that two of these bridges, only 175m apart, had to be destroyed. We visited and recorded the bridges, 26 February 2016, before demolition without knowing of the plans.

The Arieniskill Bridge at NM 78560 83173 was ruinous, had lost its parapets and was heavily overgrown. Only the footings remain now, after the new roadway was constructed.

The Criche Bridge at NM 78690 83048 was in much better condition, but when it was examined, engineers discovered bats roosting in it, presenting the contractors, Bear Scotland, with a problem, since disturbing bats is illegal. The solution, accepted by SNH, was to build a bat roost using the stones from the old bridge.

Archive: NRHE (via DES) and Highland HER



The new Criche Bat House © K Bowker

### Doirlinn Rock Shelter

#### Field visit

#### John Watson

NM 66510 72070 A psammite boulder cave rock shelter, about 2m high to lip, 5m long, aspect NE, was located, 17 March 2018, in a boulder field on a plateau overlooking the Shiel Estuary, above the car park for Castle Tioram in a forested area. Access by climbing slopes above the car park and through boulder-field eastwards to find the low cave shelter with shell midden (just before the plateau drops down to Doirlinn Cottage).

The edge of the cave is bordered by a low single course line of mossy stones including one very flat one. This suggests historic temporary bender structure. The cave is littered with surface oyster and other marine shells, of uncertain age. A fractured piece of psammite with sharp quartz edging was retained for specialist identification, but was thought to be non-artefactual. No charcoal/hearth spots visible on surface, which was compacted earth (due to animal sheltering).

Archive: Private



Lochan a' Bhrodainn causeway from NE © Steven DP Richardson (see page 107)

## Druim Loch Eilt

### Survey

#### Ken and Jean Bowker – Rough Bounds Archaeology

NM 82955 82173 (centred on) Druim Loch Eilt sweeps down to the A830 road on the N shore of Loch Eilt. The lower slopes, below 50m, are (relatively) level and contain a substantial recessed platform, unrecorded, although very visible from the road. Farther down, the road had what appears to be a military guardpost by it, controlling access to a prohibited area during WW2. The features were recorded during a survey 26 February – 30 January 2017.

NM 82978 82220 – A well-built and significant platform with a metre high revetted wall of substantial stone, facing the loch to the SW, recessed into the slope behind. The levelled area of the platform is c16m wide by 10m deep. The revetted walling ends by an un-named burn to the E. There were no other discernible features.

NM 82967 82248 – 20m N of the recessed platform is another levelled area. It is c10m wide by 4m deep, facing S. A scattering of stones in the front of the feature, along with some possible fallen stones, may indicate revetment.

By the N side of the A830 are the remains of what was probably a checkpoint controlling access to Inverailort House, where the Commandos were based, and other houses used by the military during WW2, when the whole area to the W was used for training British and Allied Commandos, Special Forces, the SAS and the SBS; access, even to residents, was strictly controlled.

NM 82938 82142 – Concrete building base, 10 x 4m, probably for a latrine/wash house block. It has extant drains – three in a row on the SW corner with a grill covered drain just outside to SW. There are slots in the concrete marking separate cubicles, three on SW corner, two on the E side.

NM 82949 82186 – Concrete weir/dam on an un-named burn, probably for supply to the army post. Weir 3m wide by 1.5m high with the remains of an iron water pipe at the base, on the left facing the loch.

NM 82913 82136 – Concrete moss-covered stance, 4 x 2m, long side facing S.

NM 82893 82136 – Evidence of the stone edges of a metre wide path leading down towards the road.

NM 82892 82129 – A large concrete stance, 8 x 4m, long side facing S, with marks in the concrete providing evidence of dividing walls. A further area of concrete, 2 x 2m, is possibly a porch or lean-to leading to the path described above. Evidence of a doorway on the W side with step down.

NM 82875 82136 – A degraded stone-built feature by the burn, possibly part of a bridge abutment. There are two large blocks of concrete 2m upstream on the same eastern side. One of the blocks of concrete looks like pre-formed steps. Opposite, on the W side, is a pile of rubble now hidden by vegetation. Also on the W side of the burn, towards the modern road, is another concrete stance, c4 x 8m, short side to the S.

Archive: NRHE (via DES) and Highland HER



Recessed platform, Druim Loch Eilt © K Bowker

## Lochan a' Bhrodainn (South Morar)

### Casual observation

Steven DP Richardson

NM 8395 8758 Combining shoreline assessments with bathymetrical surveys in the Rough Bounds, a short causeway linking the mainland with an un-named island was observed at Lochan a' Bhrodainn, 3 May 2018.

At 387m, the remote lochan is centred on the ridge scarping S to Loch Beoraid and N to Loch Morar. Settled in a broad basin, the water sheet is overshadowed immediately W by 200m concave slopes and crags of Meith Bheinn. To the E, enclosure is marked by bedrock piling up 200m to Cruach Bhuidhe. The S horizon of Bhrodainn's low banks dramatically underscores views of Loch Beoraid's S ridge; access to Loch Beoraid 1km S is made difficult by cliffs and very steep slopes c200m. Beyond Lochan a' Bhrodainn's NE basin rim, An Stac (718m) appears suspended E before the pale peaks of NE Morar. And 200m from the NE shore, a very steep convex NE slope of exposed bedrock drops c140m to where Gleann Taodhail and Gleann Cùl an Staca converge, and where the lochan's outflow NE joins the glen floor. The site is hidden and conventionally inaccessible.

Lochan a' Bhrodainn's 1km quadrilateral perimeter of roughly equal shore-lengths features short bedrock spits and shallow bays. However, appearance on OS 1:25,000 sheet 398 of a slender spit, centre-N, is not continuous bedrock but an island stitched to the mainland by a uniform line of raised rubble, NM 8395 8758. Running 9 x 2m NE/SW through shallows 2–3ft, the rubble course joins the oval-shaped island, itself continuing 20m NE/SW, and 15m at the mid-section.

Surface geology of the immediate area is morainic drift and peat; however, coincidence of glaciation depositing the appearance of archaeology can be ruled out. Despite the general collapse of the stone course, skilled construction can be inferred from slabs of once apparently regular organisation that were likely to have capped and paved the causeway.

Stepping onto the island, c2m high (bedrock, capped by a heather-clad hummock of peat), a band of peat erosion N, E and S, exposes nothing structurally obvious. Indeed, lacking visible evidence of organised structure, the island's potential as a site of refuge or habitation seems doubtful. Views continuing NE/SW across the water from the island embrace another island of similar proportions NM 8383 8745; however, foul weather prevented close study.

Without the commitment of a full survey, the function of the causeway might only be speculated on: burial/memorial, or monument to some purpose other than dwelling? Certainly, it is a single-period structure. Which period may be helped by coincidence of the area's toponymy. Though isolated and difficult to access, it might be argued that the causeway lies on a toponymic border where place names found S are Gaelic, but sloping N from the lochan the landscape is infused with Norse — An Stac, Obán, across Loch Morar to the Glen Tarbet portal into Loch Nevis, and a correspondingly wider Norse world. If it is indeed a Viking structure, the causeway and its associated island may well mark a fringe of Norse mainland settlement.

## Old Poors' Cairn

### Survey

Ken and Jean Bowker – Rough Bounds Archaeology

NM 71687 70420 In early October 2018 a member of the Moidart History Group received a photograph of a 'pile of stones' situated at 130m, high above the Old Poors' House in Moidart. There was no NGR but, by using the image of a single electricity post in the photograph the site was found, on 6 October at NM 71687 70420, on a level shoulder of a

steep hill in remote country. The hill is grazed but has never been cultivated.

The feature is a grass-covered circular cairn, 1m high and 6m in diameter, with a ring of stones partly-disturbed by animals. It has not been excavated or otherwise disturbed. There are no signs of habitation nearby, but there is a striking pointed boulder 30m to the E, although no alignments could be identified. There are extensive views over Loch Shiel to the SW over Claish Moss, and to Beinn Resipol to the SE, but not to the S.

Archive: NRHE (via DES) and Highland HER

## Assynt

### Clachtoll Broch, Clachtoll

#### Conservation and excavation

Graeme Cavers, John Barber, Andy Heald, Alex Wood, Leanne Demay and Gordon Sleight – AOC Archaeology Group



Guard cell at Clachtoll Broch, after excavations

NC 0366 2784 Work from 2–15 July 2018 consisted of the excavation of deposits in Cell 1, the guard cell on the eastern side of the entrance passage, which was not completed during the 2017 excavations. The cell was found to contain c0.5m of wind-blown sand deposits, overlying a thick black organic silt, which was partially waterlogged, resulting in reasonable survival of organic materials. Finds from these contexts included partially-articulated animal bone, ceramic sherds, deposits of a fatty substance, wood fragments (some of which were worked), a spindle whorl, sheet metal fragments and short lengths of spun crowberry fibre (*Empetrum nigrum*). It is likely that these deposits represent dumped midden material rather than *in situ* accumulation of occupation debris.

The approach to the broch entrance passage was also cleared of rubble, revealing remains of a secondary structure built adjacent to the broch. Door jambs and paved flooring belonging to this building were uncovered, along with an entrance to a further internal space to the NW of the broch entrance passage. This building was not investigated further, and the rubble interior of the entrance was consolidated and supported by the project stonemason. Further rubble clearance in the approach to the broch has defined the entrance to the enclosure to the settlement, formed by a heavy stone wall with an entrance in the NE.

Further conservation work was carried out on the wall head in the NE quadrant of the broch, completing the stabilisation works begun in 2017.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** HES, HLF, SSE Communities Fund and Pilgrim Trust

### **Croft 355, Nedd Drumbeig**

#### **Evaluation**

**Andrew Young and Lynne McKeggie – Highland Archaeology Services**

NC 13687 31932 Four evaluation trenches were excavated, 7–8 November 2017, within the footprint of proposed visitor buildings and associated car parking. The site was considered of interest due to previous archaeological finds, including two steatite lamps of possible early medieval type. All four evaluation trenches were archaeologically sterile and no significant finds were identified.

**Archive:** HES (intended). **Report:** Highland HER

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Boleskine and Abertarff**

#### **Inchnacardoch Bridge**

##### **Survey**

**Jamie Humble – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 3604 0981 A laser scan survey of a bridge, part of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century military road network within the Inchnacardoch

Forest was carried out, 17–18 September 2018. The survey was undertaken using a Trimble TX5 laser scanner, and a detailed written and photographic record compiled.

The bridge lies 2km to the NW of Fort Augustus at a height of 214m OD, carrying the military road over an un-named burn flowing down the SE shoulder of Carn Dubh into the River Oich. This bridge is one of many bridges on the Fort Augustus to Bernera route. The bridge comprises a low single span arch springing from stone-built piers up to three courses in height, the northern, upstream side of the bridge the burn is canalised. The bridge is constructed of locally sourced stone; a metamorphic psammite. No parapet walls now exist and the bridge appears to be of dry stone construction, although this may be due to the washing out of all the lime mortar. The S face of the bridge measures 2.53m between the abutments and 1.10m between the apex of the arch and the base of the watercourse, with the arch rising 0.41m above the top of the side walls. The N face measures 2.51m between the abutments and 1.14m between the apex of the arch and the base of the watercourse, with the arch rising 0.49m above the top of the side walls. The bridge is 4.45m wide between the N and S faces. The canalised upstream burn extends for 16.56m to the W of the bridge. The military road over the bridge survives as a grassed over boggy path leading E/W through the forestry plantation with little to be seen of the road surface.

The surveyed bridge is one of a number within the Inchnacardoch Forest and lies on the Fort Augustus to Bernera Barracks military road, constructed 1748–53 under the direction of Major William Caulfeild, to link the garrison at Fort Augustus to the Bernera barracks at Glenelg c70km to the west. The military road was constructed on a former drove route from Skye which was metalled to be suitable for troops, carts and artillery. The road fell into disrepair after 1784, when maintenance ceased due to the end of the Jacobite threat. Some sections of the road were upgraded by Thomas Telford during the Parliamentary Road building programme in 1808–11 and these form part of the modern road network.



*Inchnacardoch 18<sup>th</sup>-century military bridge (measured survey) © FCS*

Much of the construction of the military road network was undertaken by troops stationed at the various garrisons spread across the Highlands. These troops undertook the straightforward elements, mainly the building of the roads themselves. The more complicated aspects, such as the bridges, were contracted out to experienced civilian engineers and builders. Much of the road network was constructed to a standard design with a foundation trench being filled with increasingly fine grades of stone from broken boulders at the base to fine gravels forming a top surface to the road. The road was typically flanked by drains on the uphill and downhill sides with open cross drains in the early days of the construction programme, these were later replaced with buried culverts.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Forestry Commission Scotland

## Cawdor

### Tom nan Clach Wind Farm, Cawdor

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Magnar Dalland – Headland Archaeology Ltd*

NH 890 370 A watching brief was undertaken, September 2016 – May 2017, during the construction of an access road for the wind farm. Two archaeological features were identified: a rectangular structure at the outskirts of the settlement at Site 65, and a linear feature, possibly an old track on the NW side of Rhilean Burn.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Infinergy Ltd

## Creich

### Clais Mor, Rosehall, Lairg

#### *Survey*

#### *Stuart Farrell*

NC 390 040 (centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were conducted on 4 September 2018 for an area of existing woodland of 55ha prior to restocking. Work revealed the following unrecorded structures: NC 39468 03318 – building and NC 39599 03213 – sheepfold. The following was noted outwith the scheme: NC 39715 01118 – sheepfold.

**Archive and report:** NRHE

**Funder:** Fountains Forestry

## Cromarty

### Cromarty

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NH 78 66 Medieval copper-alloy shield-shaped harness pendant with heraldic arms. The arms are Chequy, but no trace of enamelling or gilding/silvering survives.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT159/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

## Cromdale, Inverallan and Advie

### Cromdale and Advie Church, Cromdale

#### *Metal detector survey and watching brief*

#### *Emma Malone, Andrew Young and Eric Sloane – Highland*

#### *Archaeology Services*

NJ 06686 28974 A programme of work was undertaken, 19–25 October 2017, in advance of the installation of a replacement underground electricity supply to the church. The church and churchyard are located almost centrally within the designated area of Cromdale Battlefield (BTL20).

The work consisted of preliminary probing and a metal detector survey along the construction corridor, followed by a watching brief during the excavation of the service trench. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered during metal detecting along the cable corridor in the field adjacent to the churchyard.

NJ 06742 28950 (F164) Fragment of lead splash.

NJ 06742 28950 (F165) Copper alloy button.

NJ 06772 28939 (F166) Fragment of curved copper alloy object with faint possible engraving – possibly part of a ring brooch.

NJ 06741 28963 (F167) Fragment of a spoon bowl, possibly pewter.

NJ 06767 28947 (F168) Unidentified copper alloy object.

Occasional fragments of disarticulated human bone were revealed by the cable trench in the churchyard. These were recorded and immediately re-interred at the same location beneath the new electricity cable duct.

**Archive and report:** Highland HER

**Funder:** Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks

## Lochindorb Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

#### *Buildings and materials analysis*

#### *Mark Thacker – University of Stirling*

NH 9745 3632 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Lochindorb Castle within the framework of this project. Buildings analysis at Lochindorb Castle highlighted that the three main surviving upstanding structures on the site – the Primary Enclosure, Outer works and East Range – display large volumes of exposed constructional mortars in various continuous core to bedding contexts. *In situ* examination suggested that each of these structures were bound with wood-fired limestone-lime mortars of varying textures, and a sampling programme was subsequently undertaken to enable further lab-based analysis of selected materials. The sample assemblage removed and collected included 13 relict fuel inclusions, 3 core mortar fragments, 1 relict limestone clast, 1 loose sandstone fragment, and 1 sample of loch-side sand.

Lab-based analysis of the assemblage included microscopic thick and thin section analysis of all mortar and limestone samples. This confirmed that each of the three main upstanding structures were bound with wood-fired limestone-lime mortars, but also highlighted evidence for various compositional contrasts in temper grades and/or limestone sources. This evidence suggests that the three main castle structures under investigation are likely to be associated with three different constructional events, and that the S end of the E Range is not coeval with either of the other two main phases. The relict fuel assemblage from the E Range and Primary Enclosure was taxonomically consistent and eight samples from these structures were subsequently selected for radiocarbon analysis.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

## The Lade, Cromdale, Grantown on Spey

#### *Survey and watching brief*

#### *Leonie Teufel – AOC Archaeology Group*

NJ 07942 28016 A metal detector survey and watching brief were undertaken on 9 November 2018. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks

**Wester Lethendry, Cromdale****Evaluation****Stuart Farrell**

NH 08400 27350 (centred on) An evaluation was undertaken, 16 November 2017, on the site of a new house with associated access and services. Although the site lies close to Lethendry Castle (NJ02NE 5), no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Funder: Private individual****Croy and Dalcross****Balcroy, Kilravock****Watching brief****Andrew Young – Highland Archaeology Services**

NH 82473 51192 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken, 20–21 November 2017, during preliminary groundwork in advance of the construction of a cycle track, just to the NE of Clephanton and mostly alongside the B9091. Two sections were monitored: NH 82300 51070 to NH 82756 51390 and NH 82129 50898 to NH 82007 50808. A single concentration of rounded cobbles was recorded within topsoil at NH 82308 51075, possibly indicative of a field clearance cairn of unknown date.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Funder: Kilravock Estate****Barns Campsite, Kinchyle****Evaluation****Emma Malone and Lynne McKeggie – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NH 8540 5297 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 19–27 July 2018, in advance of development of a caravan site. A scheduled burial cairn (SM11603), known as Hangman's Hill, is just to the SE of the development area. The excavation of six trenches, covering 256m<sup>2</sup>, recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Funder: Barns Highland****Clava Cairns****Watching brief****Oliver Rusk – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NH 757 444 A watching brief was carried out, February 2018, within the scheduled area of Clava Cairns. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded during inspection of a tree bole and removal of the fallen tree.

**Archive: NRHE (intended) Report: Highland HER****Funder: Historic Environment Scotland****Leanach House, Culloden Moor****Metal detector survey****Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 74478 45796 A metal detector survey was undertaken, 20–21 August 2018, in advance of woodland planting. The site lies within the designated area of Culloden Battlefield and the Culloden Muir Conservation Area. A single metal object, which may be a 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century bottle top or piece of a composite object was recovered, the remaining items of modern detritus were discarded.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: Bell Ingram****Salix, Dalcroy Road, Croy****Evaluation****Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NH 79424 49455 An evaluation was undertaken, 15–23 January 2018, on land 150m SW of Salix, in advance of a housing development. Two possible features were identified and a watching brief was planned for late 2018.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: Scotia Homes****White Bridge Realignment, Clephanton****Evaluation****Leanne Demay – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 82347 50139 An evaluation was carried out, 4–5 September 2018, on the N and S sides of the River Nairn at Clephanton, in advance of the construction of a new road and replacement bridge. The new bridge will replace the category A Listed White Bridge. The excavation of 24 trenches, covering 1799m<sup>2</sup>, recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: Highland Council****Daviot and Dunlichity****Craggie Cottage, Daviot****Evaluation****Leanne Demay and Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 7291 3818 (centred on) A programme of mitigation works was required, 24–28 September 2018, within the scheduled area at Craggie Cottage settlement cairns and field system (SM 4712), due to unauthorised machine excavation of a track. The creation of the track had directly impacted upon five clearance cairns forming part of a prehistoric field system.

Five evaluation trenches were excavated over the five clearance cairns in order to record the extent of the impact on the cairns and any buried archaeological deposits. A single cobble tool was recovered from a disturbed archaeological deposit within one of the cairns. A survey was of the scheduled area established that many of the known sites had suffered intense degradation since the previous surveys or were not visible due to dense heather coverage.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: Galbraith****Farr Overhead Line****Watching brief and walkover survey****Leanne Demay – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 678 332 (centred on) A programme of archaeological work was undertaken intermittently, 26 April–28 July 2018, on work associated with the construction of the Knocknagael to Tomatin 275kV overhead line, at Farr. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded during the watching brief. The walkover survey identified five previously unrecorded sites related to post-medieval settlement, including two boulder dykes and three structures.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy Networks****Leanach, Culloden Moor****Metal detector survey****Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 75150 45035 A metal detector survey was undertaken, 31 August 2018, at Plot 2, Leanach, prior to the construction of a new house. The survey of the site, which is within the designated area of Culloden Battlefield, recovered one metal artefact, an unidentified lump of possible slag or iron; additional items of modern detritus were not retained.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: Iain Mackay**

**Leanach Farm, Leanach, Culloden Moor*****Metal detector survey and watching brief*****Andrew Young and Eric Soane – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NH 75615 44760 A metal detector survey and watching brief were undertaken, 10–17 April 2018, during the excavation of a cable trench and a series of pits for overhead powerline poles, within the designated area of Culloden Battlefield.

The survey identified a small collection of ferrous and lead objects. The lead objects, while not of obvious military origin, were retained. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded during the watching brief.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Funder: Scottish and Southern Energy Distribution****Leiterchullin*****Metal detector find*****Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NH 63 31 An Anglo-Scandinavian copper-alloy lobed sword pommel.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT045/18) and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery**

**Mid Craggie Farm, Daviot*****Evaluation*****Andrew Young – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NH 73500 39110 A programme of topsoil removal and recording was undertaken, July 2018, in advance of the construction of a house. The site is adjacent to the scheduled monument of Mid Craggie Cairn, a prehistoric kerbed cairn burial site (SM11417). The top of the natural was reached and the only features recorded were a series of shallowly buried modern service pipes, service trenches and part of a very large modern rubble-filled soakaway.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Funder: Private individual****Nairnside, Culloden*****Desk-based assessment, survey and watching brief*****Lynne McKeggie and Eric Soane – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NH 7318 4315 and NH 7384 4351 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 21–27 April 2018, in advance of the installation of a power cable in the area of Cranmore and Blacktown steadings, Nairnside. The work was close to the designated area for the Battle of Culloden; Culchunaig cairn and standing stone (SM3070) are 800m to the NE.

The metal detector survey recovered mostly modern detritus; however, a possible shoe buckle of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date, an unidentified heavily worn copper-alloy coin and a cigarette case of probable 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, were also recovered.

The watching brief on the excavation of five cable trenches recorded features in four trenches. Features 1 and 3 were identified as a modern water pipe and shallow pit respectively, while Feature 2 was found to be natural soil-staining. Feature 4, a shallow circular pit, filled with large stones, yielded no dating evidence, nor did Feature 5 which was initially thought to be the remains of a cairn, but actually seemed to be an in-filled natural hollow. Feature 6 consisted of two parallel walls, running NW/SE, and creating a substantial field boundary, similar in character and orientation to others in the area, which are on a similar orientation and are shown on the 1902 OS map. There was no laid surface between the walls and the NE wall, which was constructed of large stones with foundations set directly upon the natural substrate was severely tumbled.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Funder: Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks****Dingwall****Craig Wood, Dingwall*****Evaluation*****Stuart Farrell**

NH 55640 60380 (centred on) An evaluation was undertaken, 13 September 2018, in advance of a housing development and associated services. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded in any of the 12 excavated trenches.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Dores****The Bungalow, Scaniport, Inverness*****Evaluation*****Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 6298 3996 An evaluation was carried out, 16–18 January 2018, in advance of the construction of five houses and associated infrastructure on land 105m NW of The Bungalow at Scaniport. The area was considered of interest as a number of cropmarks are visible in aerial photographs of the surrounding area and these include circular enclosures, pit circles and alignments, palisaded enclosures, a ring ditch and a sub-rectangular enclosure. A total of nine trenches were excavated, covering 772m<sup>2</sup>. Four shallow pit features were recorded, one containing a flint tool.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Bowls Chartered Surveyors****The Steading, West Town of Duntelchaig, Farr*****Desk-based assessment and evaluation*****Emma Malone, Lachlan McKeggie and Andrew Young – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NH 62288 32757 A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken, 16–23 November 2017, in advance of the construction of a new house. The site was considered of interest as a chambered cairn (SM 11551) and a group of five hut circles (SM11813) are located just to the SW of the site. An abandoned township is located just to the E, and other features have been recorded locally.

The excavation of six trial trenches recorded a stony topsoil immediately overlying a sterile sandy substrate. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Funder: Private individual****Dornoch****Earl's Cross, Dornoch*****Photographic survey and evaluation*****Lynn Fraser and Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 80288 90250 A photographic survey and evaluation were carried out, 15–26 October 2018, in advance of the construction of 12 houses and associated infrastructure. The Keepers Cottage was surveyed prior to demolition. Fifteen trenches were then excavated across the development site, covering 957m<sup>2</sup> of the total area of 14,873m<sup>2</sup>. The possible base of a stone wall or stone setting was uncovered near the location of a possible cholera burial ground, and a watching brief in this area was recommended. Early soil horizons, showing a sequence of stratified layers, each 20–40mm deep, were also identified in several trenches across the area. These indicated that soil horizons had formed during different periods, possibly separated by windblown sand events, but hand excavation and sampling recovered no environmental or archaeological material.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: GH Johnston Building Consultants**

## Dunnet

### Heathcliff, Brough, Caithness

#### *Watching brief*

**Andrew Young – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

ND 2287 7378 A watching brief was undertaken, March 2018, during groundwork in advance of the construction of a house (No 2) and access road on land 50m W of Sogno Cottage, Brough. The area was considered of interest as a desk-based assessment had identified a number of archaeological sites in the immediate area, including a 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead and an extensive area of possible medieval rig and furrow. A sequence of uniform stone-free silty loam topsoil and clay substrate deposits were recorded across the site, and the only artefacts were a few sherds of modern white and transfer-printed wares, which were not retained.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

## Durness

### Hope Lodge and Shepherd's Cottage, Hope Estate

#### *Evaluation and watching brief*

**Oliver Rusk and Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

An evaluation was carried out, January–July 2018, in the areas surrounding Hope Lodge and Shepherd's Cottage in advance of development.

NC 4746 6020 At Hope Lodge six trenches were excavated covering 78m<sup>2</sup>. Features and deposits contemporary with the lodge were recorded.

NC 4753 6008 At Shepherd's Cottage 14 trenches were excavated covering 289m<sup>2</sup>. Five negative pit-like features were identified, but none were clearly archaeological in nature. A subsequent watching brief identified a number of other negative pit-like features. These were identified as stone holes and, on the basis of this additional information, it is considered that the earlier features were also stone holes.

A known site (NC46SE 7), which lay immediately outside the development area, was surveyed and interpreted as a hut circle.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Highland HER**

**Funder: Wildland Ltd**

## Duthil and Rothiemurchus

### Cairngorm Technology Park, Aviemore

#### *Evaluation*

**Lynn Fraser – AOC Archaeology**

NH 89989 13456 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 8–11 January 2018, on land S of the Cairngorm Technology Park, in relation to the construction of a new hospital, associated facilities and associated infrastructure. The development is located in an area with potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits, but the excavation of nine trenches recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd**

## Farr

### Dalharrold, Rosal

#### *Survey*

**Stuart Farrell**

NC 68007 38611 A photographic survey was undertaken, 26 June 2018, of Dalharrold Farmhouse, outbuildings and sheepfold prior to proposed alterations. Few features of interest survived in the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse, which had been altered with replacement windows and modern fittings to the bathrooms and kitchen. The sheepfold was partly comprised of wooden fencing with a stone walled enclosure and a later concrete sheep dip.

**Archive: NRHE. Report: Highland HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Kelpie Woodlands**



*Caisteal Grugaig Broch conservation © FCS by AOC Archaeology (see pages 113–114)*



Participants excavating the prehistoric roundhouse on the shore of Loch Ewe as part of the NTS Inverewe Thistle Camp © NTS

## Gairloch

### Loch Thurnaig Roundhouse

#### Excavation

**Daniel Rhodes – National Trust for Scotland**

NG 8709 8336 As part of the National Trust for Scotland's Thistle Camp volunteer programme an excavation was

undertaken, 23–30 June 2018, at the site of a previously identified roundhouse, Inverewe. The excavation of the roundhouse continued to expose a well-constructed stone-built structure with a number of phases and repair; however, no internal floor layers were yet identified.

**Archive: National Trust for Scotland**

**Funder: National Trust for Scotland**

## Glenelg

### Knoydart Forest

#### Desk-based assessment and walkover survey

**Steven Birch – West Coast Archaeological Services**

NG 7040 0340, NG 7555 0557, NG 7812 0902 and NG 7893 0396 (centred on) A desk-based assessment and walkover surveys were carried out, 25 September–17 October 2018, in advance of woodland planting. The surveys identified 26 sites within the five survey areas, some of which could be compared with mapping and other desk-based results. New sites recorded related to post-medieval settlement and transhumance activities in the wider landscape including houses, shielings, pens, enclosures, boundary walls and a boulder shelter. The sites recorded were generally associated with settlements along the coast, shielings and outlying settlement within the hinterland, and along droving routes.

**Archive: Highland HER and NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Knoydart Forest Trust**

## Glenshiel

### Casteil Grugaig Broch

#### Conservation

**Jamie Humble – AOC Archaeology Group**

NG 8669 2508 A programme of conservation work was undertaken, 20 January–25 March 2018, at the broch. This involved the consolidation of displaced stones within the walls and on the wall head, and the stabilisation of weakened



load-bearing elements such as lintels spanning passageways. The work, undertaken by stonemasons, was monitored and recorded by an archaeologist. The recording consisted of a before and after conservation laser scan survey, using a Trimble TX5 laser scanner, and production of a written and photographic record.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Forestry Commission Scotland

## Glenshiel

*Excavation and survey*

**Derek Alexander – The National Trust for Scotland**

NG 9944 1325 As part of the National Trust for Scotland's Thistle Camp volunteer programme an excavation was undertaken, 2–9 June 2018, on the battlefield at Glenshiel, which forms part of the NTS Kintail Estate.

Three small trenches were excavated within the scheduled area on Spanish Hill. Trench 1 within the polygonal enclosure was 4m long by 2m and quickly came down onto subsoil. Trench 2 was 5m long by 4m wide over a possible shieling structure and Trench 3 was over an entrenchment constructed by the Spanish troops. The latter appeared to show a stone-built terrace that must have been fronted by a dry stone breastwork wall. In addition, a metal detecting transect was investigated both within and outside the scheduled area.

**Archive:** NTS, Highland HER and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland



*Digging Trench 3 over an entrenchment constructed by the Spanish troops, Glenshiel © NTS*

## Golspie

### Dunrobin Castle

*Watching brief*

**Leanne Demay – AOC Archaeology Group**

NC 8500 0113 A watching brief was undertaken, 26 April–1 May 2018, during topsoil stripping of a c5775m<sup>2</sup> area in advance of construction of a car park. Rubble field drains were encountered at regular intervals. One modern fence posthole and two very shallow pits relating to modern fencing and a field boundary were excavated.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Dunrobin Castle

## Halkirk

### Achlachan Wind Farm

*Augur survey and watching brief*

**Stephen Cox – Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd**

ND 15173 52256 Prior to the construction of a five-turbine

wind farm an augur survey was undertaken, 8 February 2018, to assess the potential of archaeological deposits. A watching brief was also undertaken during the groundworks for construction of the access roads, crane bases and turbine bases. The peat depths recorded during the watching brief corresponded to the depths recorded in the augur survey. No archaeology was observed during the construction works.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Achlachan Wind Farm LLP

### Achlachan Wind Farm

*Watching brief*

**Donna Young – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

ND 15100 52335 to ND 16915 51870 A watching brief was undertaken, 17 August – 19 September 2018, during the excavation of a 2.1km long electricity cable trench from the wind farm to the Mybster substation. A DBA of the route had identified several prehistoric sites in the area, including Ballone Broch (SM521), a later settlement at Spittal, and former inns at Mybster and at Achkeepster to the S.

The only features of interest were a palaeochannel and an adjacent isolated length of buried soil towards the SW end of the trench. Two rubble-filled pits and two field drains, both modern, were also recorded.

**Report:** Highland HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks

### Sibster Farm, Bannister, Halkirk

*Watching brief*

**Lynn Fraser – AOC Archaeology Group**

ND 15303 59779 to ND 15048 59748 A watching brief was undertaken, 5–6 March 2018, during groundwork for a new forest track on land NE of Sibster Farm. Although the track sits in a landscape rich in archaeological remains, no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Forest Enterprise Scotland

## Halkirk/Watten

### Bad á Cheò Wind Farm

*Watching brief*

**Lynn Fraser – AOC Archaeology Group**

ND 1697 5160 (Achkeepster) and ND 1711 4904 (centred on wind farm) A watching brief was undertaken, 11 July 2017, during ground-breaking work near Turbine 205, to the N side of a post-medieval farmstead at Torran.

A watching brief was undertaken, 13 November 2017, during the formation of a bell mouth and circuit breaker housing area at Achkeepster. A record was made of the drovers' enclosure bank which was breached during the work. This was followed by a further watching brief, 24 November 2017, to direct the removal of spoil and reinstatement of part of the enclosure bank.

A watching brief was undertaken, 25 May 2018, on de-turfing along the route of a cable trench alongside the southern end of the enclosure and the point at which it would cross the enclosure bank.

The profile of the drovers' enclosure bank was recorded. It consisted of a basic structure of peat, turf and soil with a small number of large stones. A stony area that was revealed during the final watching brief, and the very low profile of the bank at this location, suggests that this was perhaps the entrance to the enclosure.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Innogy Renewables UK Ltd

## Inverness and Bona

### A9/A96 (Inshes – Smithton)

#### Watching brief

**Thomas Muir – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NH 70230 44514 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken, 22 March – 30 April 2018, during ground investigation work associated with the construction of the A9/A96 road. The mechanical excavation of 65 trial pits, 11 soakaways, and 9 hand-excavated borehole inspection pits, recorded one possible archaeological feature.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Causeway Geotech**

### Balvonie Braes, Milton of Leys

#### Watching brief

**Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 69996 42380 A watching brief was carried out, 23 July – 16 August 2018, during topsoil removal in advance of a residential development. One heavily truncated charcoal-rich pit and a second charcoal-rich deposit were recorded. Numerous field drains were observed across the site. The ground appeared recently disturbed in many areas, with building debris, possibly from recent housing developments at Balvonie Street to the SE.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Albion Housing Society Ltd**

### Caulfield Road North, Resaurie, Inverness

#### Evaluation

**Sam Williamson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 70674 44986 (centred on) An evaluation was carried out, 4 May 2018, on pastoral land in advance of construction of a house (Plot 2) and associated access. A total of seven trenches were excavated, covering 106m<sup>2</sup>. The only features noted were areas of plough furrows.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Carmina Macgregor**

### Culloden House Hotel

#### Metal detector and geophysical surveys

**Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 72034 46391 (centred on) A gradiometer and earth resistance survey were undertaken, December 2017, to investigate the potential for buried archaeological remains. A total of 0.3ha were surveyed. A walkover survey identified a low mound at the SW end of the Culloden House grounds, which was targeted for the geophysics survey. It is in the location of the 'brangas tree' shown on historic maps. A rectangular feature was also noted at the NE of the lawn to the SW side of the building, which may represent a platform associated with previous structures on the site.

The results of the magnetometer survey identified a number of discrete pit-like anomalies within the mound area as well as a number of linear trends of an unknown origin that, due to the small survey area size, are difficult to interpret. These also appear to match topographic changes in the area. Furthermore, a large area of magnetic disturbance surrounding the mound and discrete pit like anomalies suggest human activity in the area. A number of small highly ferrous anomalies were also identified, which could be modern or archaeological in origin.

The results of the earth resistance survey identified a number of low resistance linear trends which correlate with the location of the mound and linear trends identified in the magnetometer survey. A number of high resistance anomalies also appear to match topographical features in the

area and features detected in the magnetometer data.

A metal detector survey was also undertaken around Culloden House by the Lochaber Archaeological Society. This recovered a number of artefacts, most of which consisted of modern detritus and mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century finds. A number of potentially significant finds included mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century halfpennies, lead waste from a 55mm spew casting pistol ball, an iron buckle/clasp, military-style shirt buttons, set of plough ends (18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> century?), and a 100mm ornamental brass base.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Lochaber Archaeological Society**



*Metal detecting by Lochaber Archaeological Society*

### Inverness

#### Metal detector find

**Matthew G Knight and Emily Freeman – National Museums Scotland**

NH 65 40 A flint arrowhead which is small and crudely shaped, though there is evidence of inconsistent working along both edges. It is possibly incomplete and because of this it can only be broadly dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period (c3300–1500 BC). L:32.03mm, W:23.85mm and Wt:3.5g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 49/18) and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery**

### Inverness College Campus

#### Watching brief

**Sean Bell – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

NH 68977 45198 A watching brief was undertaken, 17–18 May 2018, during the machine-excavation of a series of geo-technical test pits. The majority of the pits contained an improved topsoil directly overlying undisturbed natural deposits. A sub-soil layer was identified in one test pit, and a deposit of charcoal was positively identified in another test pit. This deposit may also have been exposed in a further test pit. These deposits were consistent with the presence of a suite of archaeological features, dating to the prehistoric period, identified across the site during earlier phases of intrusive archaeological investigations.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Balfour Beatty PLC**

### Inverness Prison

#### Evaluation

**Sam Williamson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 69176 45439 (centred on) Previous work had been undertaken on the site, including limited geophysical survey and evaluation in 1993 and 1996. This was followed by excavation in 1997 of a 0.44ha area on the SW side of the

site, where five prehistoric post structures and two ring ditch structures were found. Other substantial prehistoric roundhouse settlement had also been recorded less than 50m from the S side of the site.

A total of 32 trenches were excavated, 4–14 October 2016, across areas that had not been previously evaluated. The very truncated remains of prehistoric features survived in 11 trenches, including the remains of a possible roundhouse, several groups of possible postholes and the basal remains of linear ditch cuts. There were no artefacts recovered other than a small amount of residual vitrified material, including a fragment of ferrous metal-working debris.

Radiocarbon dates obtained for these features indicate the presence of multiphase settlement ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, congruent with the archaeological remains uncovered in the immediate vicinity during previous years.

**Archive:** NHRE

**Funder:** Scottish Prison Service

### **Inverness Prison**

#### **Watching brief**

#### **Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 69176 45439 A watching brief was carried out, 7–23 August 2018, during the excavation of five exploratory trenches for a water main and ten soakaway pits. Although the work did not identify any finds or features, it is in an area where previous evaluation has revealed a multi-phase prehistoric settlement. Therefore, a watching brief was recommended on any future groundwork.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Baker Hicks

### **Kilvean Crematorium, Inverness**

#### **Watching brief**

#### **Sam Williamson and Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 6396 4329 A watching brief was carried out, 11–18 June 2018, during the construction of a new access road. A total of 10 features were identified and recorded, including 6 shallow pits, a ditch, a field drain and a stone spread.

The six pits were on a NW/SE alignment and generally shallow and sub-circular in shape, though they varied in size from 0.1m in diameter to 1.5m long. Although these pits are of unknown date and function similar pits, found during development of the adjacent Torvean golf course, are prehistoric in date.

The broad shallow ditch, 1.6m wide and up to 0.3m deep, was slightly curved in plan. Excavation of this feature revealed steeply sloping sides and an undulating base; however, its function could not be established. It may have been an old agricultural ditch or it may have had older origins. Another similar ditch-like feature was found nearby at the golf course, next to the potential burial cairn at Torvean; the function of that ditch was also unclear.

Next to the ditch, a large spread of loose stone was uncovered, extending beyond the edges of the trenches. The feature, which was over 20m long, consisted primarily of loose rounded stones and was up to 0.3m deep. Both a hand-dug and a machine-dug slot were excavated through this material and neither revealed any structural evidence indicative of a burial cairn or similar structure. While this may have been a naturally occurring feature, the assortment of stones were mainly small rounded cobbles suggesting an unnatural origin. Due to the presence of other prehistoric and post-medieval remains in the area, it is believed to be related to field clearance activities.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** The Highland Council

### **Lower Slackbuie, Inverness**

#### **Evaluation**

#### **Magnar Dalland – Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd**

NH 6722 4213 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 22–24 November 2017, at Lower Slackbuie, in advance of a residential development. A total of 11 trenches were excavated across the 1.5ha area. The work established that there are clusters of prehistoric features located on higher ground towards the NE end of the site. It was not possible to identify any structures, but the features seem to form discrete groups which may be associated with buildings. The evaluation produced a few artefacts including a Neolithic polished axe and Grooved Ware pot sherds.

The SE half of the site contained c20 features, all modern, including field drains and remnants of the former Lower Slackbuie Farmstead.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Robertson Partnership Homes

### **Muirtown Basin, Caledonian Canal**

#### **Watching brief**

#### **Andy Young, Michael Sharpe and Lynne McKeggie – Highland Archaeology Services**

NH 65460 46005 A watching brief was undertaken, 3 January – 30 May 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with the installation of a new septic tank and outflow pipe at Muirtown Basin. The study area forms part of the Caledonian Canal and falls within the footprint of the SAM (5292). The work revealed modern surfacing and deposits of made ground, services and disturbances. These mainly overlay archaeologically sterile gravels that are interpreted, at least in part, to reflect material brought on to the site for the formation of the canal embankment. A number of buried structures were also located within the trenches including stone wall foundations and brick surfacing, all of probable later 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. Some of these features correspond with buildings and structures depicted on the 1867 Inverness Town Plan, although some do not. A deposit containing parts of tarred sleepers and double-headed iron nails along with fragments of wooden barrels is interpreted to reflect redeposited material derived from the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century dockside railway spur, which is shown on the 1907 and later OS maps of the area. The principal structures and features recorded during the project were, in the main, preserved *in situ*. The work confirmed that the area of the Caledonian Canal scheduled monument contains buried features and deposits associated with the construction and use of the canal basin, some of which are not recorded by contemporary documentary or cartographic sources.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Highland HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Mackenzie Construction and Scottish Canals

### **Ness Castle, Inverness**

#### **Watching brief**

#### **Andrew Young – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NH 6531 4166 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken, 22–23 May 2018, on groundwork during development work on former parkland associated with Ness Castle, a late Georgian villa which lies to the E of General Wade's military road between Forts George and Augustus. Approximately 90% of the development area, which had been stripped of topsoil, was inspected. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Report:** Highland HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Robertson Homes Ltd

**Sir Walter Scott Drive, Slackbuie, Inverness****Excavation****Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NH 6696 4207 An evaluation was carried out, November 2017, in advance of a possible development adjacent to Sir Walter Scott Drive (B8082) due to the area having high archaeological potential. Five trenches were excavated, covering 287m<sup>2</sup>. Aside from field drains, six negative features were recorded. A culvert drain is probably post-medieval. Four were stoneholes and not archaeologically significant. The remaining feature was a possible small pit but it contained no finds.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Highland HER****Funder: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Carter Lauren Construction Ltd****Smithton and Culloden Flood Protection Scheme****Metal detector survey and watching brief****Leonie Teufel – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 71749 46471 A metal detector survey and watching brief were undertaken, 21 June – 3 September 2018, prior to work on the flood protection scheme. The survey only recovered modern material and no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded during the watching brief. Monitoring of site clearance revealed that the ground had been previously landscaped when the area had been formed into parkland.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: Galliford Try****Viewhill Farm, Balloch****Watching brief****Alison Cameron and Robert Lenfert – Cameron Archaeology**

NH 73672 45983 A watching brief was carried out, 9 July – 15 August 2018, during the removal of topsoil for a small housing development. The site is within the Culloden Muir Battlefield Inventory Area and a previous evaluation, metal detector survey and building recording had been carried out. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified, and the site had been very disturbed by the former farm and its activities.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: Kirkwood Homes****Inverness and Bona/Moy and Dalarossie****Knocknagael to Tomatin Overhead Line****Watching brief and excavation****Leanne Demay and Mary Peteranna**

NH 6530 3880 to NH 7699 2481 (centred on) A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, January – August 2018, in advance of a new overhead powerline between the Knocknagael substation and the Tomatin substation. Excavation was required at two possible roundhouses, where micro-siting of towers was not possible. In other areas, walkover survey identified and flagged up a previously unrecorded settlement. The majority of the watching brief uncovered minimal archaeological results.

At Tordarroch, one possible hut circle (NH 6776 3310) was excavated in advance of groundworks. Although the site presented as a potential hut circle, it was concluded that it was in fact a modified, natural hollow, which had been used for small-scale purposes. The outer bank proved to be too ephemeral and crude to have formed a hut circle wall, although augmented to provide an element of shelter for the hollow. While the presence of two postholes confirmed the use of the site as a structure, they were too few to have formed anything

substantial. A small fire-pit appeared to have only had limited use suggesting transitory use of the site. A few fragments of pottery and one piece of worked flint were recovered.

At Essich, another hut circle (NH 6596 3825) had been impacted by construction of a site compound in advance of mitigation. An excavation of the surviving half revealed that the structural remains, which had appeared only as a faint raised circular bank, were well-preserved. A substantial roundhouse was revealed with a well-constructed stone wall and possible evidence for a turf upper wall. Exterior paving and a N/NE-facing entrance were identified, along with possible internal floor deposits. An internal posthole positioned off-centre suggests the hut circle may have featured an internal post ring to support a roof.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Mabbett EU***Excavation in progress at the Essich hut circle***Killearnan****Mullans Wood, Kilcoy****Excavation****Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 57526 52548 An excavation was carried out, 5–20 March 2018, at Mullans Wood, Kilcoy, after woodland felling operations damaged remnants of a prehistoric field system and a roundhouse. Significant damage had been caused to the northern half of the roundhouse structure and internal archaeological deposits, as well as the loss of numerous clearance cairns in the surrounding landscape. Rescue excavation focused on the northern half of the structure where archaeological material had been exposed by machine tracking.

*Recording of the roundhouse bank in progress, Mullans Wood*

The work revealed that the roundhouse survived as a stone rubble-built circular bank with sunken footings. Some evidence for an internal ring of postholes, which included one definite timber posthole, was identified below a shallow sequence of significantly damaged interior archaeological deposits. A small stone artefact, representing a possible bead or spindle whorl, was recovered from inside the roundhouse.

The remnants of clearance cairns and fragmentary boundary walls that formed the field system enclosing the roundhouse were assessed after the felling. Exposed clearance cairns were stripped back using a mechanical excavator. This did not reveal further archaeological material.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Galbraith

### **Tarscavaig, North Kessock**

#### ***Watching brief***

***Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group***

NH 63202 48337 A watching brief was undertaken, 6 December 2017, during groundwork for a new workshop/building. The stripping of a c45 x 35m area recorded deep topsoil above natural raised beach deposits. One possible pit feature was excavated but the interpretation was inconclusive.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Donald Gillies

### **Kilmallie**

#### **A' Chailleach, Loch Arkaig**

##### ***Walkover survey***

***Leanne Demay and Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group***

NN 0308 9261 A walkover survey was undertaken, 27 July 2018, on land at A' Chailleach, on the N shore of Loch Arkaig in advance of installation of a new hydro-electric scheme. The survey area consisted of S-facing slopes, predominantly open bracken- and grass-covered ground with bedrock outcrops. A total of 15 sites were recorded, including boundary dykes, structures, enclosures and numerous clearance cairns. The sites appeared to relate to the settlement at A' Chailleach as shown on 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century maps. While the building and sheepfold on the W side of the Allt Chailleach clearly represented the structures surveyed by the OS in 1876, several further structures were located in the area. These appeared to relate to the mid-1700s settlement shown on Roy's map as *Calich*. The remains of the structures include a possible sub-oval structure on top of a knoll, which was difficult to define due to very high and dense bracken. Two further small stone/turf structures near the side of the burn were also identified in this area, along with large boulder-built enclosures.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Glen Hydro Consulting

#### **Loch Leven Hotel, North Ballachulish, Fort William**

##### ***Evaluation***

***Leanne Demay – AOC Archaeology Group***

NN 05391 59914 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2018, at the hotel in advance of the installation of camping pods and a patio area. The area was considered of interest due to previous significant finds in the area, namely the 'Ballachulish figurine' and other votive deposits discovered in the Ballachulish Moss area, a short distance from the development site.

Four test trenches were excavated across two of the proposed camping pod footprints and the patio area. The site was found to be located in an area heavily disturbed by modern activity. No finds or features of archaeological

significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Loch Leven Hotel

### **Kilmonivaig**

#### **Lochaber Smelter, Fort William**

##### ***Metal detector and walkover survey***

***Graeme Carruthers – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NN 1225 7474 (centred on) A metal detector and walkover survey were undertaken, 17–23 July 2018, within the boundary of the Battles of Inverlochy I (1431) and Inverlochy II (1645), as defined in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields. A single musket ball was recovered that may relate to the 1645 battle or may relate to general recreational hunting.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Highland HER

**Funder:** Liberty Aluminium Lochaber Ltd

### **Kilmorack**

#### **Fasnakyle**

##### ***Metal detector find***

***Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland***

NH 31 29 A medieval copper-alloy annular brooch, pin missing, decorated with ring-and-dot motifs.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT008/18) and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery**

#### **Fasnakyle**

##### ***Metal detector find***

***Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland***

One part of a two-piece post-medieval copper-alloy swivel fitting, probably from a leash or harness.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT009/18) and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery**

### **Kilmuir**

#### **Flodigarry, Isle of Skye**

##### ***Desk-based assessment and walkover survey***

***Steven Birch – West Coast Archaeological Services***

NG 46275 72022 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken, 6 December 2016, in advance of the construction of houses. The walkover survey recorded the remains of four stone and turf-built dykes, which probably relate to post-medieval enclosure and field systems.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** James MacQueen Building Contractors Ltd

#### **Flodigarry, Isle of Skye**

##### ***Walkover survey and watching brief***

***Lynn Fraser – West Coast Archaeology Services***

NG 46482 71506 to NG 46475 71072 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken, 9 November – 11 December 2017, in advance of water mains rehabilitation work. A total of nine sites were recorded, which generally related to post-medieval activity. They consisted of the bases of stone and turf dykes, structures and potential structures and a modern clearance cairn. The location of a small farmstead was noted.

A watching brief was conducted in two locations that would potentially be impacted by the pipeline trenching. A small trench was excavated between a dyke (Site 3) and a possible structure (Site 2). No features or finds were observed. A small part of Site 3 was also removed under observation, which revealed the stone and turf base of the dyke.

The small farmstead was then recorded and found to consist of an irregularly shaped enclosure and a structure

with three compartments. Three low circular mounds of stone were situated within the enclosure.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish Water



*Enclosures and structures at Flodigaray*

## Kilmuir Easter

**Tarbat Mains, Milton, Kildary**

*Evaluation*

**Sam Williamson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 76723 73543 An evaluation was carried out, 7 December 2017, on land NE of Tarbat Mains, in advance of the construction of a house and access. A total of seven trenches were excavated across the site. Two shallow linear features, probable field boundaries or the base remains of rig and furrow, were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Julian Cox

## Kiltarlity and Convinth/Kilmorack

**Beauly to Erchless**

*Survey*

**Stuart Farrell**

NH 50794 44556 to NH 40908 41084 A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken, 6–8 November 2018, in advance of the refurbishment of a powerline from Beauly to Erchless. Work revealed the following unrecorded sites:

- NH 50830 44055 Annat – Well.
- NH 50106 44050 Beaufort – Building.
- NH 49409 41345 Teanacoil – Farmstead.
- NH 4712 4144 Eskadale House – Building.
- NH 50456 43414 North Lodge – Structure.
- NH 41002 41064 Erchless Bridge.
- NH 45515 40634 Ferry Cottage – House.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Northern Ecological Services for the Galbraith Group on behalf of SSE

## Kincardine

**Allt na Criche**

*Survey*

**Stuart Farrell**

NH 5310 9851 (centred on) Three roofed buildings are shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (Ross and Cromarty XIA.14 of 1874), two are rectangular and have adjoining enclosures. Named Wester Achnagart. Only two unroofed buildings are shown on OS map of 1906. It is not shown on the current OS map, and the area is under forestry.

## Easter Achnahanat

*Survey*

**Stuart Farrell**

NH 516 984 (centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were conducted, 2 October 2018 for an area of proposed woodland of 19ha, the site lying adjacent to the site of two townships (NH59NW 12 and 13). Work revealed a number of buildings and a clearance cairn.

**Archive and report:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** McGlade Forestry Ltd

## Meall Buidhe, Ardgay

*Walkover survey*

**Lynn Fraser – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 45662 95502 A walkover survey was undertaken, 20 November 2017, in advance of the proposed construction of a wind farm. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Muirden Energy LLP

## Kingussie and Insh

**Balmoy (Etteridge to Boat of Garten rationalisation scheme)**

*Evaluation*

**Peta Glew and David Sneddon – Northlight Heritage**

NH 83229 03521 An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken, 7–10 September 2015, in advance of excavations for underground electricity cables. A number of features of probable post-medieval date, including postholes and ditches were found, plus deposits directly relating to an *in situ* limekiln.

The work provisionally identified one phase of activity associated with the limekiln. The kiln is located on a steep sloping, SW-facing embankment. The kiln and the various features and structures in its immediate vicinity are thought to be post-medieval in date.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish and Southern Energy Ltd

## Knockbain

**Bellfield Farm, North Kessock**

*Watching brief*

**Stephen Cox – Headland Archaeology Ltd**

NH 64361 48585 A watching brief was undertaken, 23 May – 7 July 2017, during the removal of topsoil in advance of Phase 7 of a housing development. An earlier phase of excavation had revealed a group of Neolithic features and a substantial roundhouse with associated features of Iron Age date immediately S of the current site (DES 2009, 105). The partial remains of a Late Iron Age roundhouse was excavated along with groups of pits dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, and three possible kilns.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Tulloch Homes Ltd

**Bellfield, North Kessock**

*Clay mould finds; study and evaluation of Bronze Age metalwork*

**Graham Clark (North Kessock and District Local History Society), Trevor Cowie (National Museums Scotland) and Susan Kruse (Archaeology for Communities in the Highlands)**

NH 64 48 Late Bronze Age clay metalworking moulds, including fragments of sickle moulds, unique within the UK, were discovered in 2008 – ten prior to housing development

at Bellfield (DES 2010, 98). A consequent multi-phase 'Feats of Clay' community project to raise public awareness of the significance of the finds was commenced in 2013 – part of which was a research study to determine the most likely source of local clay and to compile a catalogue of all known Bronze Age metalworking finds from Easter Ross, Cromarty, East Inverness and Nairn.

Clay samples, obtained from seven possible Black Isle sources near to N Kessock, were fired into briquettes and thin-sectioned at NMS. They were microscopically examined in Stockholm University for matrix 'fabric' and mineral lithic content. These were compared with thin sections made from the mould finds. The 'best match' was with clay sourced from Munlochy Bay. A catalogue has been produced which contains details of 162 reported finds (61 EBA, 21 MBA, 76 LBA, 4 unspecified BA), including 4 copper and 10 gold items. A set of five maps show the geographic distribution of the finds, 64 of which were associated with 14 hoards.

The individual finds comprised: 108 tools (88 axeheads, 7 knives, 5 awls, 3 razors, 2 gouges, 1 sickle, 1 hammer, 1 anvil); 24 weapons (12 spearheads, 3 swords; 4 daggers, 3 halberds, 2 dirks); 18 ornaments (7 bracelets, 3 necklaces, 3 fasteners, 2 pins, 2 rings, 1 torc); 5 miscellaneous items (1 set of bracer rivets, 1 band, 3 debris); 7 moulds (3 stone, 4 clay).

Catalogue entries, where possible, also include a digital image, either taken by members of the research team, or kindly provided by the holding museum, individuals or commercial archaeological companies. Of the 162 finds, 21 are now 'lost'. For 17 of the 'lost' finds there are no known images. Of those items whose location is known, 128 are currently held in Scotland (59 in NMS Edinburgh, 49 in Inverness Museum and Art Gallery), 9 in England (6 in the BM London), 2 in Wales, 1 in Berlin and 1 privately.

**Report: The clay mould microscopic studies and the catalogue are contained within the book: *Feats of Clay: Bronze Age metalworking around the Moray Firth* published by North Kessock and District Local History Society**

**Funder: HLF, Highland Council Ward Discretionary Fund, and UHI (STEMnet)**

## Laggan

### Dun-da-Lamh

#### Aerial survey

#### David Connolly – Skyscape survey

NN 5823 9295 Aerial survey of the site was carried out, September 2017, using a camera mounted on a SUA (drone) in order to capture images for processing into a detailed contour plan of the site at 100mm interval, allowing for 3D modelling and manipulation of data for use in a Forestry Commission Scotland booklet accompanying an interpretive work. In addition, new images were taken of the site from a variety of angles, placing it into the landscape.

**Funder: Forestry Commission Scotland**

## Lairg

### Eilean Domhnuill, Loch Shin

#### Desk-based assessment

#### Sophie McDonald – University of Glasgow

NC 56700 06900 During a desk-based assessment of the archaeology of the area around Lairg, 10–11 May 2018, at least one possible crannog site was discovered. A written source published in early 19<sup>th</sup> century, based on an early 17<sup>th</sup>-century manuscript written by a 'younger son the of the Family of Sutherland [sic]' (Gordon, 1813:5) mentions

'ileands with habitations [sic]' (Gordon, 1813:5) in lochs in Sutherland, including four in Loch Shin. This source is also referred to in a 1913 PSAS article on artificial islands in Scotland (Blundell, 1913). Only two crannogs on Loch Shin are recorded in Canmore (Stratigos, 2018). There is another crannog on Little Loch Shin.

The four apparently inhabited islands or crannogs in Loch Shin are named in this manuscript, and one, named 'Ellan Donald' in the text, may be the island shown in the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of the area as 'Eilean Domhnuill' (Stratigos, 2018). This island appears to cover 1–2km<sup>2</sup>, and appears on OS maps up until the one inch 7<sup>th</sup> series (surveyed in 1955–56). It is no longer visible on satellite images of the area, and it is possible that a change in water level, caused by the damming of Loch Shin in the late 1950s, has obscured the island from view.

References: Blundell, F.O. 1913. Further Notes on the Artificial Islands in the Highland Area. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* 47. 257–302. Gordon, R. 1813. *A genealogical history of the earldom of Sutherland, from its origin to the year 1630; with a continuation to the year 1651. Published from the original manuscript.* Edinburgh: George Ramsay and Co. Stratigos, M. 2018 (*pers comm*).

**Funder: PhD funded by Historic Environment Scotland**

## Latheron

### Berriedale Braes – A9 Dualling Programme

#### Watching brief

#### Mary Peteranna and Sam Williamson – AOC Archaeology Group

ND 12091 22717 A watching brief was carried out, 13 August – 19 November 2018, during the demolition of a byre structure and the removal of topsoil from the surrounding area. A visual inspection of recent unmonitored ground disturbance, arising from geotechnical ground investigations, identified Mesolithic lithics spread on the surface of the disturbed areas. A series of hand dug test pits and trenches ascertained the extent of the spread of lithics and identified areas with potential for *in situ* archaeological horizons and features. The site was situated on the E side of the Berriedale burial ground by the A9, in a position on the top of the hillside that overlooks the point where the confluence of the Berriedale Water and Langwell Water empty into the N Sea.



*Excavation in progress on the upper terrace at Berriedale (geotechnical borehole to right)*

Open-area excavation was undertaken across an upper and lower terrace, where large amounts of struck lithics (debitage, cores, blade fragments and some microliths, scrapers and microburins) were recovered from both the

overlying ploughsoils and from the remnants of an *in situ* old ground surface. The excavation areas were defined primarily by the fenceline that demarcated the edge of modern ploughing, which had probably removed most traces of buried archaeology, while the outermost edge of the fields edging on to the cliffs contained *in situ* contexts and features. Disturbance from at least two phases of ground investigation test pitting and borehole excavation had affected both the upper and lower excavation terraces.

An area of buried, shallow pit and posthole features was located on the lower terrace. Some of the features showed convincing characteristics of small stake- and postholes. Two large pits contained the highest amount of lithics, features that may have contained charcoal and other carbonised material and heat-affected stone. They are believed to represent hearths or fire-pits around which lithics work may have taken place. A compact gravel/stone layer appeared to enclose the area of archaeological features. Post-excavation analysis and full publication will be undertaken for this very important site, a rarity in NE Scotland.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** AECOM

### **Dunbeath Broch**

#### ***Excavation and conservation***

**Jamie Humble – AOC Archaeology Group**

ND 1553 3044 A programme of structural conservation and excavation was undertaken, 20–29 August 2018, by Dunbeath and Berriedale Community Council and AOC. Conservation work comprised: the consolidation of the southern arc of the broch; the inner broch at the guard cell along with the guard cell corbelling; and reinstatement of stone that had slipped outwards on the upper course of the outer broch wall.

Limited excavations were also carried out within the centre of the broch to investigate the nature of the archaeological deposits and the extent of Victorian excavations. A trench excavated in front of the entrance to cell 2 aimed to clarify if this was a primary or secondary feature. The guard cell on the right-hand side of the entrance passage was also cleared of vegetation and rubble, which consisted of backfill from excavations in the 1990s and subsequent accumulation. In order to consolidate the southern arc of the broch, a possible cell entrance was also investigated.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Dunbeath and Berriedale Community Council

### **Latheron**

#### ***Survey***

**Stuart Farrell**

ND 203 344 (centred on) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken, 28 September 2018 for an area of proposed woodland of 38ha, the site enclosing the site of a burnt mound (ND23SW 23) and two enclosures (ND23SW 6). Work noted a field system of rough boulders probably associated with an oval structure at ND 20212 34846 (site H of ND23SW 6).

The following unrecorded sites were noted: ND 2041 3421 – Standing stone, ND 20549 34061 – Quarry, ND 20405 34245 – Sheep shelter, ND 20502 34437 – Sheep shelter, ND 20097 34734 to ND 20075 34818 – Field dyke.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** McGlade Forestry Ltd

### **Lower Achavar, Occumster, Caithness**

#### ***Evaluation and watching brief***

**Andrew Young – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

ND 26250 36947 An evaluation was undertaken, 6 July – 8

August 2018, in advance of the construction of a house and access road. The site is adjacent to the scheduled monument of Achavar Broch, and in the area where a series of prehistoric cist burials were discovered in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The trenches targeted the footprint of the house and access road. All three trenches were archaeologically sterile. A subsequent watching brief during removal of topsoil also recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Report:** Highland HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Lismore and Appin**

#### **Auchindarroch Farm, Duror, Appin**

##### ***Evaluation***

**Leanne Demay and Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NN 00130 55279 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 16 August 2018, in advance of the construction of a new house. The excavation of eight trenches recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance. A pre-existing mound, previously surveyed as a possible prehistoric burial cairn, was investigated and shown to be a natural feature.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** D Kelly Design

### **Lochalsh**

#### **Conchra Estate, Lochalsh**

##### ***Walkover survey***

**Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group**

NG 86181 28105 (Area 1, west) and NG 88786 28141 (Area 2, east) A walkover survey was undertaken, 26–28 April 2018, of two areas in advance of a woodland creation project. While several hut circles and post-medieval settlement had been previously known in the surrounding area, the steep hillsides of the survey area contained very minimal previously known sites. The 2018 survey located 57 sites, including hut circles, field systems and post-medieval structures. Of greatest surprise were the 12 hut circles located, only three of which had been previously identified.

The majority of the hut circles are found between 160–220m above sea level, perched on small terraces overlooking the valleys and coastline below – exposed and difficult to access locations. The sub-circular structures measured between 5.5–6.5m internally, within orthostat- and boulder-built walls. Many of the huts contained the secondary addition of twinning pens used by later pastoral farmers. Probable interpretations for the sites include seasonal shelters, roundhouses or stock enclosures used during prehistoric or later periods.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Galbraith

### **Lochbroom**

#### **Clachan at Creag an Deoiridh**

##### ***Field survey***

**Roland Spencer-Jones – North of Scotland Archaeological Society (NOSAS)**

NH 17426 83617 During a NOSAS field survey of the E-facing slope of the hills above Clachan, at the base of Little Loch Broom, a sheep fank was discovered. The record on Canmore indicates that the site is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1881 and the current OS map of 1996, but there is no record of a survey.

The structure, which was surveyed on 8 November 2018, sits on a terrace on the steep E-facing slope of the hills above



*Principal elevation of the herring station, Tanera Mor, Summer Isles*

Inverbroom, 5m below it is a post-and-wire fence, 10m below that is the hill track, popularly but mistakenly called 'Coffin Road', that goes from Clachan to Dundonnell. The structure is 13m along the lower, eastern side, with a curved arm extending 7.5m to the north. There are two compartments of differing size, but both with lambing pens and 'lunkies' (lunky is local term for covered narrow opening in wall through which just one sheep can pass). Entrance in middle of N face.

**Archive:** Highland HER

#### **Tanera Mor, Summer Isles**

##### ***Standing building recording***

##### ***Tudor Skinner – Addyman Archaeology***

NB 98988 07364 A programme of building survey was undertaken, 12 December 2017 – 8 May 2018, of the ruined herring station. The work consisted of the recording of elevations and plans for the herring station complex and ancillary structures. The structure was in use as a curing facility between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, thereafter subject to piecemeal re-use, prior to progressive episodes of abandonment into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

A drawn, written and photographic record was produced for the building complex and its immediate surrounds, including a graveyard to the NW. The metric survey was facilitated by laser scanning and photogrammetric recording.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Summer Isles Enterprises Ltd

#### **Moy and Dalarossie**

##### **Tomatin to Moy – A9 Dualling Programme**

##### ***Watching brief***

##### ***Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group***

NH 79710 29977 to NH 73621 34721 A watching brief was

carried out, 5 February – 4 April 2018, during Stage 3 of ground investigation work between Tomatin and Moy. The excavation of 108 trial pits was supervised, but no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Atkins Mouchel Joint Venture on behalf of Transport Scotland

#### **Nigg**

##### **Ankerville Farm, Nigg**

##### ***Watching brief***

##### ***Lynn Fraser – AOC Archaeology Group***

NH 8155 7413 A watching brief was undertaken, 26 February 2018, during groundwork for a new house. An extended area around the house footprint, together with the access track and garage site, were excavated, but no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

#### **Petty**

##### **Balloch**

##### ***Metal detector find***

##### ***Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland***

NH 73 49 Medieval copper-alloy shield-shaped heraldic harness pendant with suspension mount in place. Blue enamel survives well but surrounding the metal has lost its surface and no trace of gilding or silvering survives. The arms are Azure, a bend six crosses-crosslet fitchy. If the devices were gold, the arms are that of the Earls of Mar; if silver, they belong to the Le Chein family.

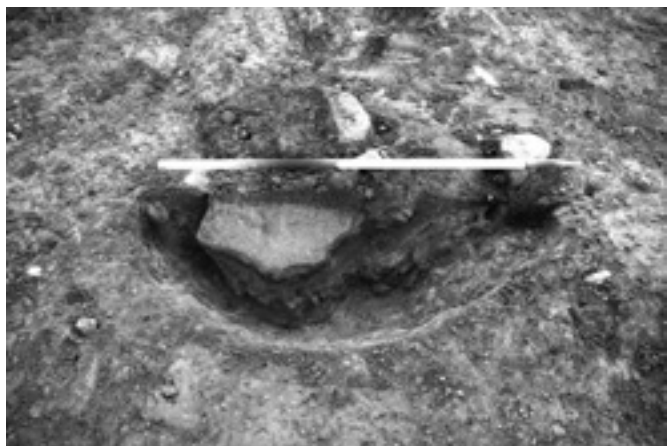
**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT140/17) and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery**

**Castle Stuart Golf Links, Inverness****Watching brief****Andrew Young – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NH 7420 5039 A watching brief was undertaken, May – June 2018, during construction of a pitch and putting course and a new service track. Topsoil was removed at two locations and revealed a series of mostly undated archaeological deposits and features. These included a number of small pits and postholes, one of which is provisionally dated by a single pottery sherd to the later prehistoric period. A single undated animal burial was also identified. Further soil features of possible significance were examined and judged to be of natural origin or associated with scrub burning. Other identified features included a former agricultural field boundary, shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map, and a large cobble land drain, the latter relating to 19<sup>th</sup>-century agricultural improvements. A further large linear feature was considered to represent a modern evaluation trench.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE****Funder: Castle Stuart Golf LLP****Inverness Airport Business Park****Evaluation and watching brief****Mary Peteranna and Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 76040 51830 A watching brief was carried out, November 2017, on groundwork in advance of the construction of a Chill Facility on the business park to the S of Inverness Airport. Twenty-five plough-truncated features were identified. The majority of these comprised pits, but there was also a variety of shallow of linear ditch or slot features. Some of the pits were prehistoric, including a clay-lined hearth or fire-pit containing small fragments of heavily abraded cooking pot, charcoal and burnt bone food waste. A group of three bowl-shaped pits contained charcoal fuel debris. Two very shallow and narrow linear ditch slots may have formed parts of small structures that were not clearly identifiable. The interpretation of one lengthy, linear ditch, surviving only 0.1–0.2m deep and up to 2m wide, was unclear after excavation and sample analysis. Glass bottle fragments within the single fill may have derived from the overlying ploughsoil and the significance of this feature was indeterminable. Most of the other pits were amorphous in shape and were interpreted as remnants of early vegetation burning while there were a few soil- and stone-filled pits believed to relate to stone clearance as part of post-medieval agricultural practices.

*NW-facing section of prehistoric hearth or firepit, Inverness Airport*

Post-excavation work consisted of the processing of environmental samples and the analyses of the recovered carbonised macroplants, charcoal, bone and marine shell.

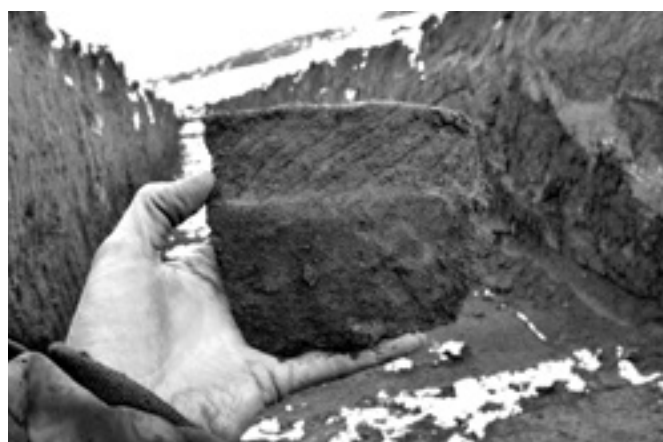
Results indicated that the ecofacts from the site were all typical of a domestic site in NE Scotland in use during the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. Radiocarbon dates from two pits indicate Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity. The site, though mostly lost to ploughing, certainly contained remnants of multi-period prehistoric activity, probably relating to both Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement.

**Archive: NRHE****Funder: David Young and Co****Tornagrain****Evaluation****Lindsay Dunbar and Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 78320 50488 (centred on) A 7% evaluation was undertaken, 12–30 March 2018, in advance of Phase 1b of work required for a pumping station and infiltration ponds. A total of five trenches, covering 362m<sup>2</sup> were excavated in three distinct areas, and revealed a sandy loam topsoil overlying a natural of mottled sands with gravel patches. The area had been intensively ploughed with plough scarring visible where the topsoil was shallow.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Turnberry Planning Ltd****Reay****Dounreay****Watching brief****Eduardo Pérez-Fernández – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NC 9781 6644 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken, 14 August – 7 September 2018, during ground investigation work along a new cable route and the site of a substation at Dounreay. A total of 39 trial pits, 6 boreholes and 1 soak away were monitored, but no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Raeburn Drilling and Geotechnical Ltd****Rosemarkie****Greenside Farm, Courthill Road, Rosemarkie****Evaluation****Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group***Sherd of a probable Neolithic pot from Greenside*

NH 7337 5740 An evaluation was carried out, 15–22 January 2018, on land NW of Greenside Farmhouse in advance of the construction of 50 dwellings. A total of 14 trenches were excavated across the site, limited by the depth of deep soil layers, which extended up to 1.5–1.6m deep across two-thirds of the site.

The evaluation revealed significant prehistoric archaeology was present. Two features contained prehistoric pottery, some of which potentially dates to the Neolithic period. Coarse stone tools and pieces of a possible crucible were also recovered from one prehistoric pit.

A collection of medieval pottery fragments was recovered from a deep soil layer below the upper ploughsoil, indicating that medieval archaeology could also be present. Linear ditches and the fragmentary remains of a possible stone wall were also uncovered, including a substantial slab-built culvert, which correlates to a description in the *Statistical Account* (1794) of works undertaken by the local minister to drain a pond.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Cameron and Paterson Estates Ltd**

### **Rosemarkie**

#### ***Metal detector find***

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NH 73 57 A small medieval and post-medieval assemblage of three copper-alloy objects: a medieval harness-mount hanger, with three arms for suspending (now missing) mounts and decorated with a sexfoil motif in blue enamel; a cast copper-alloy openwork heart-shaped brooch topped with a stylised crown; a post-medieval double-looped buckle with pin *in situ*.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT141/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

### **Rosemarkie**

#### ***Metal detector find***

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NH 73 57 A medieval copper-alloy quatrefoil-shaped harness pendant, with traces of gilding. The device depicted appears to be a couped boar's head.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT160/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

### **Rosemarkie Caves Project (Learnie Caves 1A and 1B)**

#### ***Excavation and post-excavation analysis***

**Steven Birch, Mary Peteranna and Simon Gunn – Rosemarkie Caves Project**

NH 756 608 (centred on) The Rosemarkie Caves Project has been investigating the archaeology of 19 caves on the SE side of the Black Isle, since 2006. The project is run by a team of voluntary professional and amateur archaeologists, and is linked to the North of Scotland Archaeology Society.

Between 2011 and 2015 a programme of survey and test pitting provided baseline data of the sites' archaeological potential. The project team conducted test pitting in eight of the caves, four of which were located in the Learnie group (1B, 2B, 3B and 3C). Stratified samples of animal bone and charcoal from archaeological layers in the test pits established 7<sup>th</sup>–9<sup>th</sup>-century AD occupation in the Learnie cave group, with 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup>-century AD and 11<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup>-century AD dates also derived from material in Learnie 3C. Significant evidence for 19<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup>-century traveller occupation was found across the caves, particularly in the Learnie group and Ivy Cave, with frequent evidence for leather shoe making or repair, and the recycling of other types of materials. Learnie 2B was highlighted as a particularly intriguing cave, given >1m depth of archaeological material and the presence of two buried mortared and stone-built entrance walls.

In 2016, open area excavations within Learnie 2B aimed to clarify the function and dates of occupation of the cave, and its importance in interpreting early medieval and post-medieval culture in the area. The most recent activity in the

cave produced substantial evidence for late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century occupation, including cobbled floors, a hearth and midden deposits containing a wide range of artefacts.

The early medieval occupation of the cave included good evidence for metalworking (smithing) and the division of the internal space using wooden screens, which was pre-dated by the deposition of human remains within a side alcove of the cave. The individual (Rosemarkie Man) had been brutally killed and was accompanied by feasting deposits comprising the bones from at least eight cattle (primarily from meat-bearing joints) and two bones from a horse. The nature of the killing of the individual including evidence for 'overkill' and placement in the cave with the residues from feasting, may indicate a sacrificial or punishment-style killing.

The 1 June – 31 July 2018 saw a strong team carry out a third consecutive season of excavation in a group of coastal caves between Rosemarkie and Eathie. The fieldwork took place in two of the Learnie Caves, continuing the excavations to investigate cave function in Learnie 1A and Learnie 1B caves. The caves are located in the same headland below Learnie Farm, which also houses Learnie 2C and Learnie 2B; the latter where the Rosemarkie Man discovery was made in 2016.



Excavations taking place in Learnie 1B cave © Mary Peteranna

As in previous excavations, some of the best evidence for the use and function of the caves to emerge this year related to the 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the usual leather shoe soles and leather off-cuts, snips of metal, sherds of window glass and worked bone/horn. The excellent preservation found in many of these caves also produced other organic remains including worked wood in Learnie 1B. Some of the more recognisable wood elements comprised fragments of roundwood around 6–8mm in diameter, some of which had trimmed ends. Further analysis of these finds is required, but it is possible that some of this material derives from the manufacture of baskets or fish traps. Other artefacts associated with this period of use included ceramics, bottle glass, a metal spoon, knife blades and handles, the remains of a small penknife including a part of the finely decorated bone handle, iron fittings, bone and mother of pearl buttons, several potential stone tools, and the ubiquitous clay pipe fragments. Several objects manufactured from copper alloy were also recovered including studs, pins, three low-denomination coins and fragments from an oil or paraffin lamp. In the upper levels of Learnie 1A, we recovered a large number of old shotgun cartridges, which may have been used to shoot rabbits and birds (the recent analysis of the animal bones from previous years' excavations has indicated high numbers of rabbit bones in the faunal assemblage from this period).

Both caves have produced good economic evidence relating to their use during the post-medieval period. One particularly interesting discovery this season was in Learnie 1B, where we uncovered a substantial deposit of fairly large fish scales. The big question surrounding the fish scale deposit is where are the bones from the fish? Although we have recovered some fish bones from the midden layers, especially from the more extensive shell midden excavated in Learnie 1A, their numbers appear to relate to the consumption of a small number of fish by the inhabitants. The deposit of fish scales appears to relate to a larger-scale activity, perhaps associated with de-scaling fish prior to smoking or brining.

The previous excavations in Learnie 1B and Learnie 2B had produced a significant number of hearths and spot-fires relating to their use during the post-medieval period, ephemeral stone dividing walls, cobbled surfaces and possible sleeping areas – the latter indicated by layers of decayed bracken and small branch wood. This year, we recovered additional evidence of structures within both caves. In Learnie 1B, the removal of a domed pile of small stone shatter located against the S wall revealed an underlying dry-stone built structure. Comprising two walls running at right angles to the cave wall (extending c2m into the cave), up to three courses high and c1m wide. The height of the low walls became less as they extended into the cave and, from our excavations, it would appear that it formed a structure that provided some division of space, possibly deflecting the wind and creating a small sheltered area within an otherwise open space. A second and slightly earlier dividing wall was uncovered just 0.5m farther in to the cave, also abutting the S wall. This comprised a single skin feature, up to four courses high adjacent to the cave wall.

However, a much more impressive suite of walls was uncovered in Learnie 1A, also relating to the latest phase of activity during the post-medieval period. Within this cave, which is roughly aligned E/W another pile of small stone shatter was found extending from the N wall. Removal of this revealed a well-constructed double-skin wall with rubble core, up to three courses high, which extended S into the cave for c1.6m, turned at an angle to the SE for 1.8m, then turned back to the NE for another 1.1m where it terminated. The wall guided access into the inner cave and chamber, blocked off the light entering the chamber, and deflected the wind. A second, smaller linear wall c1.5m long blocked off a small recess in the W wall of the inner cave chamber. The wall, up to three courses high, was also hidden by a pile of small stone shatter and it appears likely that both of the walls in Learnie 1A revetted and supported the stone piles, creating a dark chamber within. At least two hearths, comprising roughly circular mounds of wood ash, were identified within the inner chamber.

Below the post-medieval deposits in these two caves, the sequence was found to be quite different. In Learnie 1A, it would seem that intermittent occupation was fairly continuous, extending back through the medieval and early medieval periods. Much of the evidence for the medieval activity comprises dumps of midden, which generally takes place around the periphery of the cave walls and is demarcated by ephemeral rubble walls, and a series of well-laminated lenses through the centre of the cave indicating trampling and access by the passage of feet. This had resulted in quite compacted deposits running roughly through the centre of the cave into the inner chamber, with midden deposited to each side; that lying against the N wall in particular comprising loose marine shells and containing animal and fish bone. The lower part of the shell midden

also produced several sherds of medieval ceramic including green-glazed redware (13–15<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) and more importantly, Scottish white gritty ware (potentially 11–12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD). Several hearths were associated with these periods of use, creating a complex sequence of ash lenses.

At the base of the sequence in Learnie 1A, a substantial circular pile of wood ash and charcoal appears to represent a hearth relating to the early medieval use of the cave, along with associated shell midden deposits. These deposits overlay the natural sand in the base of the cave, outcrops of bedrock and some larger stone clasts, while large slabs of rock above derive from a major failure of the cave roof just inside the entrance. Our final major discovery was associated with the earliest use of the cave, most likely during the early medieval period. Within a hollow formed by bedrock and large stone clasts, a black, charcoal-rich, oval-shaped deposit was revealed and a closer inspection revealed small fragments of hammer-scale. We decided to run a section through the deposit and these soon revealed vitrified fragments of a smithing hearth and further hammer-scale. Careful excavation revealed a heavily burnt stone slab, to which was attached a well-preserved section of a smithing hearth, complete with vitrified ceramic wall and underlying hearth base. Damage noticed on one of the larger stones, or bedrock outcrops flanking the hearth, suggests it may have been used as an anvil. Such well-preserved smithing hearths from the early medieval period are incredibly rare and will add to a growing corpus of information relating to metalworking in caves.

The sequence of deposits in Learnie 1B was quite different. Here, the layers representing the post-medieval activity lay directly on top of a deep spread of stone comprising shattered fragments from the cave walls and roof, and beach cobbles of differing size. During the 2017 excavations, this deposit of stone (which contains many air-filled voids and little sediment matrix) produced the largest assemblage of faunal remains from the cave sequence. This included some larger bone elements and an articulated fragment from the lower spine/tail of a fairly large ungulate. The excavations this year produced yet more well-preserved animal bone including articulated vertebrae, scapula, mandibles and mandible fragments. However, the most impressive remains included the complete skull of a horse, complete with articulated vertebral column. No ribs or limbs were attached to these elements, although we did recover individual ribs and limb bones that may have derived from it. Upon lifting the skull of the horse, the cause of death soon became apparent; a circular hole around 20–25mm diameter was noted in the top of the skull, just back from the eye sockets. The horse had been poleaxed.

Removal of the stones forming the base of this deposit revealed the early medieval occupation horizon, although it is possible that the upper part of this complex, a shallow sequence of layers, may relate to medieval activity. The floor deposits consisted of lenses of wood ash, charcoal-rich deposits, midden, deposits with high organic content (potential bedding), and slabs of stone burnt a vivid red. The deposits forming this kaleidoscope of differing colours and textures derived from a sequence of hearths and fire-spots within the cave, some of which were domestic cooking hearths (as evidenced by the recovery of burnt and heavily calcined animal bone and some fire-cracked stone) and hearths with a potentially more industrious function. And, while no *in situ* smithing hearth was revealed, we did recover all of the components that would support this activity, including slag, fragments of vitrified hearth wall, hearth base fragments and hammer-scale.



*Articulated vertebral column and skull of poleaxed horse in Learnie 1B cave © Bob Jones*

The main area of the cave consisted of quite level, trampled deposits, although low overhangs and areas with alcoves and rock projections formed the main focus of midden deposition – especially shellfish – which is also paralleled in Learnie 1A. Some fish bone and animal bone was also recovered from these deposits, although on a small scale when compared to the extensive stone deposits mentioned above. Artefacts, as with most of the Rosemarkie Caves holding early medieval deposits, are indeed rare finds! With the exception of a knife sharpening stone, two possible coarse cobble tools (hammers/pounders) and a couple of iron objects, the only other small find was a small, conical-shaped piece of antler which may be a small stopper or gaming piece.

Removal of the early medieval occupation deposits in Learnie 1B revealed some wonderfully-preserved evidence for the division and use of space. A roughly circular hearth towards the back of the cave produced burnt animal bone and most likely formed a domestic cooking area. A sequence of post and stakeholes, and post-settings, formed a roughly rectangular area – the long sides roughly mirroring the undulating cave walls; while the connecting back screen also appears to block off the rear, darker area of the cave. It is possible that a similar arrangement of posts also formed a screen closing off the front of the structure and the outside world, although this could not be confirmed due to the deep overburden forming a talus at the cave entrance. It is possible that the interior of this structure formed a major activity area in the cave, while the alcoves formed between the cave walls and the structure could have been utilised for other activities including sleeping and metalworking. A trampled walkway overlying the natural sand leads from the back of the screen structure at an angle into the back of the cave, where further evidence of burning was recovered. It is indeed remarkable to find such division of space within

natural caves, although we did recover similar evidence in Learnie 2B in 2016.

Results from the excavations in Learnie 2B, 1B and 1A have indicated that the caves contain a wealth of material from the post-medieval periods of activity. The activity represented by these periods of use has, in particular, provided an interesting glimpse into the 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century lives of the occupants of the Learnie caves. The artefacts and ecofacts represent everyday activities and debris left behind by potentially itinerant inhabitants – who may have been using the caves on an almost permanent basis. This period seems to be associated with small scale industry represented by the shoe and leather finds, worked horn, iron scraps, other small finds such as the knives and cobble and bone tools; and of course, the large dumps of fish scales representing the processing of fish. Further specialist analysis will assist in building this story. Further documentary research may also enhance our story for this period of use, as revealed by some initial results on archival material which has found references from a man living at a cave at Learnie regarding the burial of his wife (R Jones pers comm 2017).

The evidence we have recovered for the earlier periods of activity, in particular the medieval period, are more difficult to define. A lack of artefacts suggests that people either carried the tools and other equipment away with them from the caves for use elsewhere, or that cave function was based around very basic subsistence activities, storage, or as fugitive hideaways! While the lack of artefactual material continues into the early medieval period, we have at least found good evidence for metalworking on a small scale in three of the four caves investigated at Learnie; and although we still await radiocarbon dates to confirm the date of metalworking activity in Learnie 1B and Learnie 1A, the metalworking was the first major activity to take place in

the caves, after which intermittent occupation continued – although it is difficult to tie-down function to anything other than general subsistence.

**Archive:** Rosemarkie Caves Project (currently) and NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Highland Council, Cromarty Estate, CARD Fund, Hunter Archaeological and Historical Trust, and Cromarty Firth Port Authority

## **St Boniface, Fortrose**

### **Geophysical survey**

#### **Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants**

NH 7240 5649 A geophysical survey was undertaken, 13 June 2018, within the gardens of St Boniface, Fortrose, a private house. The aim of the survey was to determine if any structural remains associated with a postulated Bishop's Palace exist within the gardens. Survey was extremely limited due to dense vegetation cover. Both resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were undertaken.

The results of both surveys were dominated by responses from tree roots, previous planting and natural variations. One area of high resistance in the S of the area may indicate a former path/trackway of unknown date and coincides with an area of sunken ground. While numerous weak trends were detected on NW/SE and SW/NE alignments, the nature of these trends, and their relationship to the property boundaries, suggest that they are related to previous planting in the area. They are not consistent with structural remains.

Two linear anomalies were detected by the GPR survey. A linear response was detected in the N of the area, at a depth of 0.25–0.5m below the ground surface, and may possibly indicate a former path. A further linear anomaly was detected in the E of the area at a depth of c1m below the ground surface and may indicate a buried service or former boundary. While an archaeological origin for these responses cannot be entirely dismissed, such an interpretation is extremely cautious.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** Private individual

## **Rosskeen**

### **Alness Academy**

#### **Excavation**

#### **Lindsey Stirling – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 65736 69397 An excavation was carried out, 20–28 November 2017, in advance of the construction of a new school building and sports pitch in an area where an evaluation (DES 18, 127) had uncovered an area of prehistoric pits.

The evaluation and excavation phases, identified a total of 143 archaeological features, all of which were pits. The features had been significantly truncated by past ploughing activity. The pits were scattered across the site and, while some similarities were noted between groups, with possible curvilinear alignments noted, excavation did not identify definitive evidence for structures. The majority of the pits were small bowl-shaped or U-shaped, some of which were interpreted as postholes, but many whose functions were unclear. There were a few large pit features, including three probable firepits, two of which contained prehistoric artefacts, and a keyhole-shaped pit containing a significant amount of carbonised material and fire-cracked stones. The site probably represents multiple phases of prehistoric occupation.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Hub North and the Highland Council

## **Rosskeen**

### **Metal detector find**

#### **Matthew G Knight – National Museums Scotland**

NH 68 70 An incomplete copper alloy socketed axehead. The axehead has broken through the socket in antiquity and down both sides leaving only one face surviving. The damage to the axehead is likely deliberate, as the surviving face is bowed inwards and there is a corresponding crack on the inner socket wall, which suggests it was struck with a blunt tool. Although the surface is heavily degraded, the remains of widely spaced ribs can be observed indicating this is of the Yorkshire type, axeheads of this style date to the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age (c920–800 cal BC). The findspot of this axe is very northerly for a Yorkshire type with the normal distribution in Northumberland and Yorkshire. Maximum surviving length 73.7mm; maximum surviving width 38.3mm; weight 80.86g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 14/18) and allocated to Inverness Museum and Art Gallery**

## **Whitehills, Alness**

### **Evaluation**

#### **Sam Williamson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 67126 70400 An evaluation was carried out, 2–3 October 2018, in advance of the construction of 19 houses and associated infrastructure on a 28,000m<sup>2</sup> site. A total of 16 trenches were excavated, covering 1286m<sup>2</sup>, of the accessible southern portion of the site. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Pat Munro Ltd

## **Sleat**

### **Sleat Parish School**

#### **Survey and excavation**

#### **Martin Wildgoose – Phoenix Archaeology**

NG 6535 0735 An investigation of the possible site of the former Sleat Parish School was carried out, 6 October 2018, as an event during the Highland Archaeological Festival. A survey produced a ground plan of the former stone and lime mortar building, which measured 9.5 x 5.5m overall. Seven keyhole test pits produced fragments of slate pencil, pieces of writing slate and late 18<sup>th</sup>- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and artefacts.

**Archive:** Comunn Eachdraidh Shleite

**Funder:** Comunn Eachdraidh Shleite

## **Small Isles**

### **Kinloch, Rum**

#### **Evaluation and excavation**

#### **Steven Birch – West Coast Archaeological Services**

NM 40145 99268 (centred on) A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation were undertaken, 15–18 August 2018, in advance of a residential housing development on land 160m S of Kinloch Castle. A programme of trial trenching across the site established the presence of a Mesolithic lithic scatter site, which appears to have been truncated by the Main Postglacial Transgression, and buried geomorphological features relating to the contemporary landscape, including a forest soil containing tree remains (wood) buried below deep peat deposits.

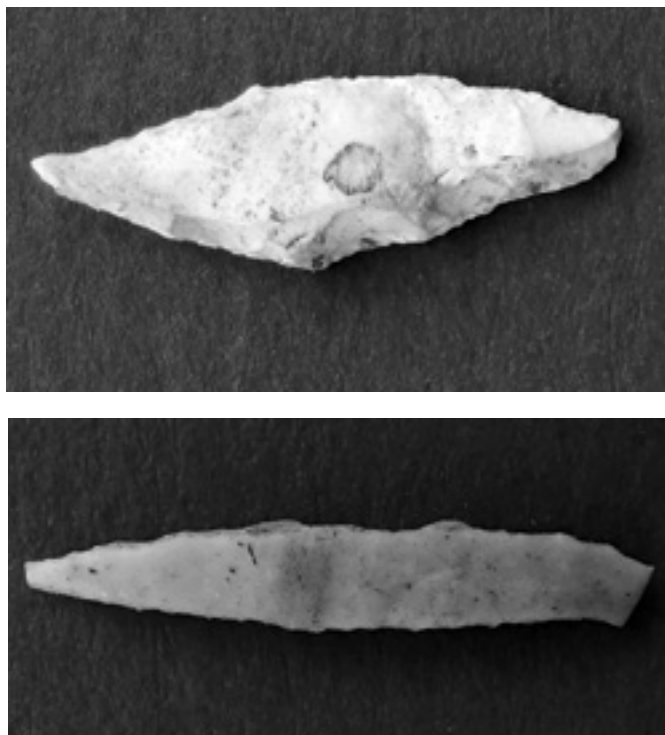
The lithics were recovered from reworked till deposits and show some indications of rolling due to marine activity, although some material retains a sharp edge – possibly due to swift burial within the deposits. However, the mechanisms

acting on the site during the past 8000 years or so have been dynamic and require further interpretation. Preliminary results obtained from the site during the evaluation would indicate that the upper surface of the till, which is located at around 7.5m OD, had been truncated and reworked by the Main Postglacial Marine Transgression, which reached its maximum altitude on Rum after c7000 BP. The evidence for sea-level change during the Flandrian around the shores of Loch Scresort is sparse. Sutherland noted a gravel terrace at c11m above current sea-level along the S shore of the loch, while elsewhere on the island the highest altitude at which presumed marine deposits have been found is c8m at Harris and 9m at Guirdil Bay. It is therefore probable that the maximum altitude for marine processes by the Flandrian Sea around Loch Scresort were 10–11m above current levels; although at the head of the sheltered loch, levels may have been 1–2m below this upper limit. It has been suggested that the lowest elevation of the excavated Farm Fields site, which is located at c9.9m, may be considered a maximum figure for quiet water sedimentation at the head of Loch Scresort at this time.

A total of c750 lithics were recovered during the field evaluation, and the assemblage is dominated by bloodstone, with smaller quantities of flint and other raw materials (agate and quartz). Much of the assemblage comprises debitage, but there are a number of diagnostic artefacts present including core, flakes, blades, scrapers, burins and at least two narrow-blade microliths. The assemblage includes platform, disc and bipolar cores, indicating a comparable type of reduction strategy to that used at the nearby Farm Fields site excavated in 1984–86 (Wickham-Jones 1990). A preliminary examination of the bulb types noted on blades and flakes suggest hard and soft-hammer techniques. One cobble tool (hammerstone or anvil) was recovered from the spoil from the access bellmouth. Analysis of the lithics assemblage will provide important information relating to the activities taking place at the site, which appears to be Mesolithic in date.

**Archive:** Highland Council HER and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Marine Harvest (Scotland) Ltd



*Scalene triangle and fine point microliths from Kinloch*

## **Muck – Exploring maritime identities on the W coast of Scotland**

### **Evaluation**

**Stephanie Piper, Barry Taylor and Amy Gray Jones – Newcastle University and Chester University**

The aim of this ongoing project is to explore the evidence for early prehistoric maritime communities around the W coast of Scotland, primarily focusing on the Small Isles. Following preliminary field survey on the Isle of Muck in 2013 and 2014, the project has implemented a test pitting strategy across the island to identify areas of archaeology. Initial results indicate occupation from the Mesolithic to the modern day, with the richest areas located around prominent bays and headlands. The presence of worked Rum bloodstone within the lithic assemblages demonstrate connections between Muck and its larger neighbour, for the supply of lithic raw material.

**Bearg** – NM 140140 780087 Fifteen test pits were excavated along a ridge of higher ground, thought to be the post-glacial raised beach, at 25m intervals during fieldwork in July 2016, up to depths of 0.28m. A single bipolar flint core was identified, in addition to a chunk of quartz, and a perforated piece of lead.

**Camas Mor** – NM 140618 779497 A survey of the beach was conducted in 2017 with the intention of determining potential sources of lithic raw materials, none were identified. Thirty-seven test pits were excavated at 10m intervals along the c20m contour line, which defines the edge of the post-glacial raised beach, during fieldwork in July 2018. Raised beach deposits were identified immediately below the subsoil at varying depths (0.30–0.65m +). Finds from the topsoil and subsoil deposits were sparse, comprising very small quantities of flint debitage and modern pottery fragments.

**Gallanach Farm** – NM 140982 780010 A series of 65 test pits were excavated across two pasture fields at 10m intervals during two seasons of fieldwork in July 2016 and 2017. The test pits ranged in depth from 0.15–0.8m + and a possible buried soil horizon was noted in the NW field. Finds comprised a range of redeposited material, including undiagnostic flint and bloodstone debitage, modern pottery, animal tooth fragments, glass, and metal-working waste. Monitoring of the excavation of a pipe trench along the eastern edge of the field was undertaken during July 2018, as part of the same project. No archaeological material was identified.

**Port Mor** – NM 142108 779517 A series of 60 test pits were excavated at 5 – 10m intervals on the fields either side of the trackway to Port Mor House, during two seasons of fieldwork in July 2016 and 2017. The test pits reached depths of 0.2–0.8m and primarily contained redeposited undiagnostic flint and bloodstone debitage, in addition to small amounts of post-medieval pottery, glass, and fuel waste. In July 2018, palaeoenvironmental sampling of a peat horizon identified in the easternmost test pits was also conducted.

**Laga Bholla** – NM 142014 779964 Following the early harvesting of silage crops during fieldwork in July 2018, a series of 89 test pits were excavated at 10m intervals across two fields in the centre of the island. Recovered material primarily comprised undiagnostic flint and bloodstone debitage, modern and prehistoric pottery, glass, and iron, in deposits up to depths of 0.1–0.9m +.

**Toaluinn (Old Yurt Field)** – NM 141559 780316 A total of 46 test pits were excavated, at 10–20m intervals, across a pasture field during fieldwork in July 2016. Finds within mixed subsoil deposits (up to depths of 0.88m) consisted of undiagnostic lithic debitage of flint and a small number

of other raw materials, fragments of post-medieval pottery, and glass.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Chester

## Snizort

### **An Spiddal, Balmeanach, Glen Hinnisdal**

#### *Watching brief*

**Leanne Demay – West Coast Archaeological Services**

NG 40180 57680 A watching brief was undertaken, 27 April 2018, in advance of the construction of a house on land 180m NE of An Spiddal. An 18 x 20m area was stripped of topsoil, plus an additional area for access and services. Despite the site being located in a rich archaeological landscape, no finds or features were uncovered.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Hinnisdal Bridge Burial Cairn**

#### *Field visit*

**Martin Wildgoose**

NG 40076 56266 A partially grass covered mound of stones, 8m in diameter and 2m high, was assessed on 11 November 2018. The mound, which is not a clearance cairn, lies out of sight on a grassy terrace below the A87T. On the same terrace and c10m to the S of the cairn are two circular settings of small stones c1.5m in diameter.

## Strath

### **Broadford Community Hospital, Isle of Skye**

#### *Watching brief and evaluation*

**Lynn Fraser and Sam Williamson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NG 64132 23978 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, January – August 2018, in advance of construction of a new hospital on land between the MacKinnon Memorial Hospital and the Broadford Medical Centre on the E side of High Road/An Rathad Ard, Broadford.

Trench and test pit works were carried out, 24 January – 13 February 2018. The excavation of ten test pits and two soakaway pits, together with tracks to borehole locations, was monitored. Eleven trial trenches were also excavated across the site. The only features recorded were stone-filled field drains.

In August 2018, a watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Waterman Structures Ltd

### **Elgol, Isle of Skye**

#### *Watching brief*

**Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NG 52993 14624 A watching brief was undertaken, 29 November 2017, during ground-breaking work for a track associated with the construction of a house on land E of 25 Elgol. The route of the 50 x 3.3m by 0.5m deep trench crossed an annular feature identified on aerial photographs. No sign of the feature was visible on the ground surface or cut into the subsoil, and it is considered that the feature is probably geological in nature.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Strath Glebe**

#### *Excavation*

**Martin Wildgoose and George Kozikowski – Phoenix Archaeology**

NG 6185 2038 A third and last season of work on a very disturbed Neolithic chambered cairn, first opened c1902, was undertaken 22 May – 30 November 2018. Two intact bone deposits, one primary and one secondary, were recovered, plus related artefacts including four leaf-shaped arrowheads, large ‘monster’ jet bead, large marine ivory bead, flint scrapper, limpet shell necklet and sherds of carinated pottery. A quantity of redeposited human bone was also recovered during the excavations.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Phoenix Archaeology

### **The Birches, Kyleakin, Isle of Skye**

#### *Evaluation*

**Leanne Demay – West Coast Archaeological Services**

NG 74370 26430 A 7% trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 23–24 July 2018, in advance of the construction of a new housing development and associated infrastructure on land 40m W of The Birches. Ten trenches were opened across the site covering 700m<sup>2</sup>. The trenches located no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** James MacQueen Contractors Ltd

## Thurso

### **Thing’s Va – Caithness Broch Festival**

#### *Geophysical survey*

**Linda Somerville – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

ND 08079 68240 A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out, 14–15 March 2018, as part of the Caithness Broch Festival, a year-long programme of heritage and archaeology projects, focusing on exploring the broch sites of Caithness.

The work aimed to complete a circuit of geophysical survey around the broch in order to establish the presence/ absence of an extra-mural settlement or any other potential archaeological remains associated with the broch. While the survey provided some indication of anthropogenic activity within the immediate vicinity of the broch, the nature of this could not be fully established, and it provided no evidence for the existence of an extra-mural settlement, as the majority of the survey area was relatively ‘quiet’. The survey also aimed to further characterise the adjacent cairn, establish its full extent and any potential relationship with the broch. The results suggested that potential associated remains identified previously to the E of the cairn, are more extensive than was understood, and also indicated that substantial structural remains may be present. No relationship to the broch was established.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Caithness Broch Project

### **Thusater – Caithness Broch Festival**

#### *Excavation*

**Linda Somerville – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

ND 06347 70275 A programme of trial trenching was undertaken, 25–26 May 2018, as part of the Caithness Broch Festival. This excavation provided the local community and visitors with the opportunity to gain hands-on experience in archaeology. The location of the trenches was guided by the results of a geophysical survey undertaken at the site, which had previously been recorded as a hut circle, but may represent a broch or a ‘wag’. All three trenches revealed archaeological features. Rubble and stony deposits containing artefacts were encountered, together with a hearth constructed of orthostats, a base-slab and packing stones. These features confirmed the

presence of extensive later prehistoric structural remains on site. These seem to be domestic in nature.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Caithness Broch Project

## Urquhart and Glenmoriston

### Smiddy Bar, Lewiston, Drumnadrochit

#### *Watching brief*

#### **Stuart Farrell**

NH 50905 29270 (centred on) A watching brief was undertaken, 27 June – 6 July 2018, during work associated with a retail development including access and services on land 145m N of Smiddy Bar. The site lies in the vicinity of a Bronze Age cist and other prehistoric features (*DES* 18, 131–2). There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Highland HER and NRHE

**Funder:** William Gray Construction Ltd

### Smiddy Bar, Lewiston, Drumnadrochit

#### *Watching brief*

#### **Mary Peteranna and Sam Williamson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NH 51036 29398 (centred on) A watching brief was carried out, 20 September – 5 December 2017, on land 145m N of Smiddy Bar, in advance of the construction of a mixed-use development. Previous evaluation and excavation in 2017 (*DES* 18, 131–2) had identified significant Neolithic archaeological features and artefacts dated to 3600–3500 BC.

Fieldwork was carried out intermittently as groundwork progressed. An additional nine new archaeological features were uncovered, predominantly prehistoric pits of Neolithic

date, probably relating to the areas identified earlier in the year. A single Bronze Age short cist was found in isolation. Although previously damaged, possibly by medieval or later ploughing and infilled with soil, the cist contained most of the sherds of a Weak Carinated Beaker. No human remains survived.

The surprise discovery of two further (and previously disturbed) cists came during further groundwork below the levels of natural subsoil. One containing a cremation burial with a flint artefact and another revealing a rare slab decorated with late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age rock art.

This latest fieldwork brings the total number of cists in the overall site to five, along with a sixth burial pit, indicating that the location formed a burial site during the Bronze Age.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Compass Building and Construction Services; Glenurquhart Care Project

### Urquhart Castle

#### *Watching brief*

#### **Oliver Rusk – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NH 53095 28647 A watching brief, hand excavation and photographic survey were carried out, February – March 2018, at Urquhart Castle, prior to visitor safety works as part of the Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract. Along the desired line for a new beach access path, only the turf/topsoil layer was excavated. Hand excavation to 300mm for the new foundation of a telescope revealed mixed rubble underlying overburden. Finds of bone fragments were recovered from a rubble deposit within the foundation trench.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Highland HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland



*Excavation of the third cist in progress at Smiddy Bar*

## Urquhart and Logie Wester

### Conon Brae Farm, Dingwall

#### *Desk-based assessment and watching brief*

**Emma Malone and Lachlan Mckeggie – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NH 5555 5455 A watching brief was undertaken, 15–18 January 2018, during groundwork associated with a new underground electricity cable and ancillary work at Conon Brae Farm. A desk-based assessment had identified that part of the study site lay within the recorded boundary of a former farmstead (Balgalkin) and in the vicinity of a range of other archaeological sites.

An initial assessment identified a group of features close to the middle of the route. These consisted of three probable tumbled walls, which formed a triangle joining two bank features shown on modern maps, and a probable clearance heap. The features probably represented old enclosure walls (centred on NH 55529 54714) and were left *in situ*, with the cable trench being rerouted to avoid them.

No archaeologically significant finds or features were recorded during the excavation of the live cable trench crossing the centre of the site, while excavation of the earth cable trench alongside the road revealed the buried remnants of a former stone boundary wall.

**Report: Highland HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks**

### Glascairn Road, Culbokie

#### *Evaluation*

**Matt Ginnever – Headland Archaeology**

NH 60256 58995 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, May 2018, in advance of a residential development. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Tulloch Homes**

## Urray

### Fairburn Tower

#### *Standing building recording*

**Thomas Addyman and Kenneth Macfadyen – Addyman Archaeology**

NH 46952 52356 A comprehensive building survey was undertaken at Fairburn Tower in May 2018. The survey involved a combination of digital and hand-drawn survey; UAV captured imagery and photogrammetry were used to create a 3D model of the tower, from which orthographic projections were produced to create elevations and plans.

The survey has considerably progressed the understanding of the architectural evolution of the standing remains, including the phasing of the upper levels of the tower. Many additional architectural details were identified, which have added to the understanding of the tower and its planning and internal arrangement in particular.

**Early tower** – The core structure at Fairburn is a well-preserved tower-residence of the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, notable for its austere external appearance with its profusion of gun-ports and shot holes at lower levels and, in contrast, for the quality and rich detailing of the residential accommodation within the three upper floors.

The early tower at Fairburn was expensive in its execution and notable in its sophistication. The unusual array of gun-ports and loops demonstrates that considerable resources were expended on the tower. These were positioned for a greater degree of defensive capability than is seen on most towers at this date.

The likely builder was Murdoch MacKenzie, a man with very significant connections as a Gentleman of the Bedchamber at the court of James V. Though of modest scale, Fairburn's architectural details likely take their inspiration from current building works in court and aristocratic circles and can probably be very beneficially compared with surviving examples.

**17<sup>th</sup> century works** – In the earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century or thereabouts the tower saw significant reordering so as to improve its accommodation and functional amenity. At the same time reconstruction of the top of the original tower provided a full storey of usable space and also included the introduction of bartizan towers at the SW and NE angles, the introduction of fine wall-head detailing, dormer windows and crow-stepped gables. These works are generally well-preserved, of accomplished architectural detail and are in large part responsible for the overall architectural character of the tower as it appears today.

**Kitchen range (?c1700)** – The kitchen range, likely to be of later 17<sup>th</sup>- or early 18<sup>th</sup>-century date, was clearly an addition made during the continuing occupation of the tower by its higher status inhabitants. It is a significant survival, comparatively complete, that preserves important individual features such as the broad arched kitchen fireplace opening and evidence for cruck-framing.

**Later occupation (repairs)** – The continuing use of the tower is indicated by various minor interventions, modifications and blockings around the structure but especially by attempts to arrest the structural movement of the stair tower. This had been only minimally tied in to the S wall of the early tower and had clearly started to disengage from its fabric, with major cracks forming at the junction.

Occupation of the tower appears to have ceased by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably following the removal of the Mackenzies to the newly-built Muirton House (now Fairburn House), c1800. Ruination may have been the result of deliberate though partial dismantling, perhaps the recovery of structural timber and, more certainly, the salvage of the stones of the turnpike stair. The vaulted lower stage of the tower was evidently put to agricultural use by the breaking-through of an entrance from the yard area on the S side, likely for use as a byre.

Removal of the stones of the stair resulted in the further destabilisation of the stair tower, with a major structural crack developing at the centre of the S side.

Likely in the 1860s or 70s a series of repairs were made to the tower that seem to have responded both to a concern to prevent structural collapse and with an antiquarian eye.

The remaining components of the Fairburn Tower site would have typically been arranged within a walled compound with gated entry (a Barmkin). At Fairburn it seems likely that this existed to the S and SW of the tower; an entrance possibly existed on the E side.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: The Landmark Trust**

### Gilchrist – Tarradale Through Time

#### *Excavation and artefact recovery*

**Andy Young and Eric Grant – Tarradale Archaeological Project**

NH 53700 49300 A programme of work was undertaken, 7–16 September 2018, at Gilchrist. This monument was only previously known from cropmarks on aerial photographs. The aerial photograph shows, three dark curved features representing the ditches of a fort. The interior of the fort is represented by a ridge of higher and drier ground running westwards and surrounded by an area of low-lying marsh – a late glacial kettlehole that over several thousand years has

formed an extensive peat bog.

The large ditches seen on the aerial photograph cut off the landward end of the promontory, while the other three sides of the promontory were protected by the peat bog. After the fort went out of use, the original ditches were filled in and ploughed flat, and there is nothing to see above ground today. It is only the cropmarks on the aerial photographs that have allowed archaeologists to see this as a fortified promontory; promontory forts are more usually found on the coast where banks and ditches cut off a headland.

A mechanical digger was employed to open three large trenches, one running at right angles across the defensive ditches, a second running from the long side of the fort down into the bog and a third on the highest part of the interior of the fort.

Removal of the topsoil showed that the three ditches seen on aerial photographs did exist and there was even a hint of a fourth ditch closer to the fort. The ditches had been constructed with varying widths and depths. The outermost ditch was reasonably shallow but the second ditch was a massive construction, 5 or 6m wide at the top and sloping steeply to about 1.5m below the ploughsoil, though the upper part of the ditches have probably been lost due to ploughing, and any intervening banks of excavated material have been flattened. The next innermost ditch was not quite so deep, and on the edge of the actual fort area a possible fourth ditch was revealed, which might have continued round the fort perimeter as a wall or timber fence or palisade.

The excavators were impressed by the scale of the defences and now consider that what was originally thought to be a fairly insignificant fort was in fact a major construction that took a huge amount of labour to build. It must also have been a considerable task to fill in and level the largest ditches with field gathered pebbles and boulders. It is thought this was done during the medieval period, as a small amount of medieval pottery and a metal blade were found within the ditch fill. The nearby medieval church of Gilchrist functioned as Tarradale parish church until the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and the infilling of the fort ditches may represent land improvement for agriculture as the small settlement at Gilchrist developed.

The trench that was dug from the interior of the site N across the long side of the fort into the bog also proved to be very interesting. As the summer in 2018 was dry it was possible to extend the trench into the peat bog, but it soon filled up with water. As the trench approached the bog the remains of what could have been a wall or dyke running along the N side of the promontory were encountered, and below that, where the ground dropped very steeply into the bog, large pieces of timber were found, which might be the remains of fallen trees, but might equally represent part of a structure such as a palisade or fence associated with the fort. Finds of several pieces of pottery trapped within the remains of the supposed perimeter wall or dyke, as well as part of a rotary quern stone, probably represent rubbish thrown over the side of the fort. The pottery, probably from a large handmade clay cooking pot, was very fragmentary and some of the fragments were only recovered from post-excavation sieving of bulk soil samples. Once this pottery is analysed, it may give some clue as to when the fort was in use, and radiocarbon dating of pieces of charcoal from the same trench should also give some indication as to when the charcoal was deposited.

The trench on the highest part of the fort interior showed parallel furrows at the base of the topsoil representing old plough marks, but it appears that ploughing activity in recent times on the higher interior of the fort has destroyed some of the evidence there and much of the soil has been displaced

downhill. However, the team were encouraged to open a fourth trench further W but still within the fort perimeter, where aerial photographs suggested there was a change in soil conditions. This was indeed the case as just under the topsoil was a spread of clay, too regular and straight sided to be a natural deposit and the tentative suggestion is that it may be a floor of a building within the fort. Just on top of this clay floor was a small piece of pottery, possibly part of a small crucible, suggesting that small-scale metalworking was being carried out on the site, and this would tie in well with what we know from other elite occupation sites. Only a tiny percentage of the fort's area has been investigated, but the evidence to date suggests that between 1500 and 2800 years ago someone important at Gilchrist had sufficient power or status to commission the construction of a defensive site of some significance.

**Archive and report: NOSAS**

**Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund**

**Website: [www.tarradalethroughtime.co.uk](http://www.tarradalethroughtime.co.uk)**



*Excavated trench running from side of fort into the peat, showing degraded possible perimeter wall © Eric Grant*

#### **Tarradale Castle (presumed site) – Tarradale Through Time Excavation**

##### **Eric Grant and Cathy MacIver – Tarradale Archaeological Project**

NH 55340 48700 Early in 2017, the University of Aberdeen undertook a geophysical survey of a promontory terrace to the E side of Tarradale House, a location where significant medieval finds had been recovered during fieldwalking. The geophysical results showed what appeared to be evidence for ditch-type features, which were thought to indicate the former presence of earthworks consistent with a motte or ring work on an upper level and an enclosed bailey on a lower level. No structures or earthworks are visible on the surface.

A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 22–28 September 2017, to investigate these possible features. The evaluation revealed that no archaeological remains survived

on the terrace, or at its base, suggesting that the results of the geophysical survey were reflecting natural subsurface deposits of sand, gravel and boulders whose apparently ditch-like pattern reflected their deposition in an ancient streambed. However, a small amount of medieval pottery was found at the base of the terrace, some of it relatively well preserved from being buried c1m below the current ploughsoil. Finds included medieval ceramics including parts of jugs, and 75–125mm long iron nails. Previous fieldwalking discovered c200 – 300 small sherds of medieval pottery and metal detecting revealed a copper alloy and gilt horse harness pendant. Coins of Edward III have been found nearby.

The location of the Tarradale Castle site remains unclear but it is believed to be close to the excavation site. It is known that Robert Bruce destroyed the castle in 1308 and over a period of 700 years any earthworks may have been flattened and ploughed out and the evidence for superficial structures destroyed.

**Archive and report:** NOSAS

**Funder:** HLF and NOSAS

**Website:** [www.tarradalethroughtime.co.uk](http://www.tarradalethroughtime.co.uk)

### **Tarradale Mains Abandoned Settlement – Tarradale Through Time**

#### **Survey and excavation**

**Anne Coombs and Eric Grant – Tarradale Archaeological Project**

NH 55400 49500 A programme of survey and excavation was undertaken, 7–18 April 2018, of abandoned houses as part of the Tarradale Through Time project, which is researching the multi-period archaeological landscapes of Tarradale.

A map of Tarradale Estate drawn up in 1788 shows about 11 buildings and associated enclosures (kailyards) just N of Tarradale Mains Farm. The area is not currently grazed and is heavily overgrown. Work was undertaken to clear the vegetation and four or five buildings, with slightly upstanding foundations, were then surveyed. Most of the identified houses had attached out-buildings.

There was not an exact correspondence with the 1788 map; one of the larger houses is not shown on the 1788 map and one of the other houses uncovered is not in the same position, suggesting that it may have been rebuilt and relocated. In addition to a detailed plane table survey of the individual building complexes, a measured survey was made of the whole area, during which rig and furrow and other features were identified.

A small excavation was also undertaken inside and outside one of the houses. This established that there was up to half a metre of more recent sediments from hillwash and rotting vegetation on top of the original clay floor.

The settlement had been abandoned and disintegrated to the extent that it is not shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. It is clear from the 1788 map and contemporary rentals that these houses and associated buildings were occupied by the poor tenants of the estate whose rent included labour and produce in kind. Few artefacts were found during the excavation suggesting that the former inhabitants had limited personal possessions; the most frequently occurring artefacts were pieces of cast iron cooking pot and pieces of glass bottles.

**Archive and report:** NOSAS

**Funder:** HLF and NOSAS

**Website:** [www.tarradalethroughtime.co.uk](http://www.tarradalethroughtime.co.uk)

### **Tarradale Shell Middens – Tarradale Through Time Evaluation**

**Mary Peteranna, Stephen Birch and Eric Grant – Tarradale Archaeological Project**

NH 55350 48700 In October 2017 members of the Tarradale

Through Time project evaluated two separate shell midden sites on raised beach features at c9m and c17m OD on the N side of the Beaully Firth, E of Tarradale House.



*Shell midden site 2B, showing position of possible hut with stone settings © Eric Grant*

Site 2B, located c100m to the SE of Tarradale House had been partly investigated by NOSAS in 2015, when an area of cobbling was revealed beneath layers of shell midden (*DES* 2015, 118–119). Radiocarbon dates obtained from single entity antler and charcoal samples suggested occupation within the period 4461–4051 cal BC (at 95.4% probability; SUERC 66328–9) (*DES* 2016, 117–118). In 2017, excavation extended that initial trench for some metres to the W and towards the base of the steep bank (the remnant of the cliff shoreline between the two raised beach levels). The shell midden layers were investigated by excavation using a grid system for the recovery of small finds and wet-sieving and flotation of samples. Hand-retrieved material included frequent fragments of worked and unworked bone, tooth and antler, some struck quartz flakes and three pieces of struck flint.



*Antler harpoon or spear from shell midden © AOC Archaeology*

Four radiocarbon determinations from bone and charcoal in the midden were within the overall date bracket of 4231–3643 cal BC (at 95.4% probability; SUERC 80587–80590). A piece of bone from the fill of a ditch thought to cut through the midden gave an earlier date of 4832–4619 cal BC (at 95.4% probability; SUERC 80586). With the dates of 4461–4051 cal BC from the 2015 investigations, it appears that there was settlement (not necessarily continuously) on the 9m raised beach at Tarradale for several hundred years.

At the base of the midden, a number of possible stone settings indicate that structural evidence may be preserved. Significant artefacts recovered from within the shell layers included two antler T-axes (one fragmentary), of which only three are currently known from Scotland (all from central or



Aerial photograph of the site at the Burn of Swartigill © Bobby Friel

western Scotland). Other important finds included a fragment of a biserial barbed antler point (ie spear or harpoon) and a handle manufactured from a red deer antler tine. These finds indicate that the Tarradale Mesolithic site is of considerable significance not only in Scotland but within the British Isles and Europe. The addition of two further T-axes to the Scottish inventory changes the finds map by bringing NE Scotland into a distribution that extends from eastern Europe through central Europe, the low countries and Denmark to Scotland.

At Site 2A, a promontory c300m to the E of Site 2B, the location of more possible shell midden sites was evaluated by trenching and test pitting. These excavations showed clear survival of shell middens at both the base and the top of the promontory, ie located on the lower and upper raised beaches (c9 and c17m OD respectively). Test pits on top of the promontory uncovered a shell midden up to 200mm thick at the SE end.

Distinctive horizons were observed within the shell midden, suggesting different periods of formation. Excavation was undertaken in 100mm spits and the soil sieved. A small amount of animal bone and quartz was recovered and an unusual cache of large struck stone flakes and a stone core were found. Two radiocarbon dates from the top of the promontory suggest two separate phases of Mesolithic activity. One test pit gave an animal bone date of 6071–5925 cal BC (at 95.4% probability; SUERC 80597), the earliest date from the 2017 excavations, while a nearby test pit gave a birch charcoal date of 4352–4261 cal BC (at 95.4% probability; SUERC 80595). Investigations in 2011 of a shell midden 1km to the W (again located at the higher level) also provided 7<sup>th</sup> millennium BC dates, leading to the conclusion that Mesolithic occupation in the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> millennium BC was located at a higher level owing to the post-glacial marine transgression, but by the later 5<sup>th</sup> millennium BC, with a lower sea level, the Late Mesolithic occupation of the area was on the recently exposed raised beach.

At the base of the promontory, two trenches were opened on what had been the lower raised beach and extensive shell middens were again revealed, including upper and lower shell midden layers separated by a gravel and cobble interface. The shell consisted of mostly small fragments of mussel, oyster and scallop, with cockle shell present in

the lower layer as well as a thick deposit of whole oyster shells. Within the lower shell layer, a thin charcoal and ash layer was thought to represent *in situ* activity. Small finds consisted of mainly worked and unworked mammal bone and antler and several struck quartz flakes. The paucity of lithic finds from both these complexes of sites suggest that the occupants were short of flint and resorted to using quartz and coarse stone, possibly supplemented by artefacts of antler, bone and teeth in lieu of flaked stone tools.

The c9m raised beach at site 2B continues eastwards for about 60m before disappearing, owing to degradation of the old inter-beach cliff. A trench, 1C, was opened at this eastern extremity. There was much evidence of burning and small quantities of charcoal, bone and marine mollusc shells were found, but no identifiable structures. A piece of pig bone gave a radiocarbon date of 3710–3543 cal BC (at 95.4% probability, SUERC 80598) similar to the date from a piece of cow bone from site 2B (3766–3643 cal BC, SUERC 80590) raising the possibility of overlap between Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation.

**Archive and report: NOSAS**

**Funder: HLF, HES, NOSAS and private donation**

## Wick

### Swartigill

#### Excavation

**Rick Barton – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

ND 3210 4573 Investigation this season, 20 August – 7 September 2018, extended the area of the previous excavation to the E and S, in order to further investigate the well preserved structural features defined during the 2017 excavation season (*DES* 18, 132). The excavation area in the 2018 season consisted of an area 10m long SE/NW by 10m wide SW/NE. A 5 x 2.5m wide extension was excavated to the S of the main trench area.

The work aimed to define the extent of the structural features in relation to the earth resistance survey, establish the stratigraphic and chronological relationships of the structural features, and investigate the potential for preservation of *in situ* deposits.

This season of excavations identified that the earliest phase of activity on the site is likely to be a series of structural features truncated by the erosion at the edge of the Burn of Swartigill. Radiocarbon dating from deposits associated with these structures in previous seasons of excavation returned an early to middle Iron Age date (366–192BC).

The structures eroding from the burn section include a small cist feature, measuring 1.2m long by 0.6m wide and 0.45m deep. The cist had been partially destroyed on its N side by erosion of the burn bank. Despite the apparent damage to the feature, the lower deposits within the cist appeared secure and were sampled for analysis.

The structural remains within the eroding burn section were overlain by an ash rich deposit, which was in turn truncated by the construction cut for a revetment wall for a passage structure to the S.

Structure A represents a curvilinear passage building, which extended 10m across the full width of the excavated area on a SW/NE alignment on the W side of the trench and turning to the E. The passage was defined by a northern revetment wall on the N side with a curvilinear arrangement of boulders forming the southern wall. The passage measured between 0.7m wide at its narrowest point at the W end, and 1.9m wide to the E. The interior of the structure features a threshold stone at its W end, with a flagstone surface throughout the building. The flagstones formed the capping for a substantial drain running through the E/W portion of the passage, which gradually slopes to the E, where it widened into a sub-rectangular chamber.

Structure A was infilled by collapsed structural material and disorganised rubble deposits. Radiocarbon dates from deposits sealing the rubble infill of this structure collected in previous seasons of excavation returned a date of 198-47BC. The full extent of this structure extended beyond the E and W edges of the current excavation area.

Structure B was situated directly to the S of Structure A and was abutted by the rubble core of the southern boulder revetment of Structure A. Structure B consisted of a sub-oval structure with an internal area measuring 6m wide N/S by 7.5m long E/W.

The structure was defined by double-faced walls, with an entrance aperture on its E side. A possible hearth setting was identified within the centre of the structure, defined by an area of carbon rich ashy deposit within a circular stone setting. Further possible occupation deposits were identified in the interior of the W side of the structure. The interior of the structure is partially infilled by rubble material, which is in turn overlain by peaty deposits and alluvium.

Evidence for a third well-preserved structure was identified in an extension of the trench to the S of Structure B. Structure C was defined by an arrangement of edge set stones, at right angles to each other, forming the interior face of a chamber, backed by coursed masonry and rubble. Only a small portion of this structure was identified within the excavation area, with traces of a portion of the structure continuing to the W with a passageway between Structures B's south wall and Structure C.

A significant assemblage of artefacts was recovered during this season of excavation, mainly comprised of prehistoric pottery. The majority of the pottery sherds were found in deposits within the eroding burn section. A number of hammer stones were also recovered from contexts across the site. A fragment of shale bangle with a D-shaped profile was recovered from a rubble deposit in close proximity to the eroding burn section.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Yarrows Heritage Trust, E.ON, Eneco UK, Lybster and Tannach, Foundation Scotland, and Caithness Archaeological Trust

## MIDLOTHIAN

### Borthwick

#### Arniston

##### *Metal detector find*

##### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 33 60 Two medieval gilt copper-alloy mounts, one for suspension from horse harness, the other with enamelled decoration, possibly heraldic arms, and rivet holes for attachment to a casket or similar.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT03/18) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

#### Arniston

##### *Metal detector find*

##### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 33 60 A medieval gilt copper-alloy shield-shaped heraldic horse harness mount. Most of the enamel is degraded and the metal surface is lost. A chequy design in blue enamel survives best.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT10/18) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

### Borthwick

##### *Metal detector find*

##### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 36 59 A small assemblage of four medieval finds: a small copper-alloy cast bell, perhaps for attaching to a horse's harness, with iron staining from the missing clapper; an incomplete copper-alloy harness mount with fleur-de-lis hanger; a cast lead-alloy object, possibly a spindle whorl; a crescent-shaped lead-alloy object, possibly a failed casting.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT111/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

### Newbyres Castle, Gorebridge

##### *Geophysical survey*

##### *Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*

NT 34430 61454 A geophysical survey was carried out, 19–20 May 2018, at the castle as part of a wider archaeological programme being undertaken by Gorebridge Community Development Trust as part of Archaeology Scotland's Adopt a Monument scheme.



*Survey in progress at Newbyres Castle*

A c0.2ha area was investigated using resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR). The survey was part of a community event with members of the Trust assisting with the data collection as part of an open day.

High levels of background response have been recorded over the higher terrace in the N of the survey area with several discrete, rectilinear anomalies detected to the N of the castle. The GPR survey has also identified several discrete responses to the N of the castle which show good correlation with the resistance survey results. The orientation of these responses with respect to the castle suggests they may be associated with the castle. However, whether they are due to potential structures contemporary with the castle, such as outbuildings and/or the limit of an outer courtyard, is unclear. As there is some suggestion that the terrace is a relatively modern construction associated with the demolition of the castle in the 1960s, they could simply be associated with the demolition.

Within the lower terrace to the S and W of the castle several weak trends have been noted. However, interpretation of these is cautious given modern activity such as planting and emplacement of footpaths.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** Archaeology Scotland on behalf of Gorebridge Community

### **Stobs Mill Gunpowder Works, Gorebridge**

#### **Walkover survey**

**Elizabeth Jones – Addyman Archaeology**

NT 34459 61154 A walkover survey was undertaken, March 2018, at the site of the former gunpowder works. The aim of the study was to provide an updated baseline survey of the structural remains, assess the remains for consolidation requirements and produce a conservation management plan.

The 2018 survey was based upon a survey undertaken in 2009, which examined the remains of the works on the S side of the Gore Water. The 2018 work also surveyed the remains on the N side of the river. It was found that the majority of the structures previously surveyed still remained in a fairly stable condition. However, since the previous study, some tree works had taken place and some additional damage had occurred to the structures. The study area boundary was expanded and a number of additional sites were identified and added to the existing plan. The results were used to inform the assessment of significance of the site. The assessment concluded that the site is of 'considerable' cultural significance, meaning that it has national importance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Gorebridge Community Development Trust

### **Carrington**

#### **Thornton Doocot, Rosewell**

##### **Standing building recording**

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 29429 61554 A historic building survey was undertaken, 2 August 2018, of a ruined doocot at Thornton Farm prior to the redevelopment of the building and surrounding plot of land.

Thornton Doocot was probably constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as part of Thornton Farmhouse, and would have provided the nearby manor of Whitehill House with food and pigeon guano, a good fertiliser. A lectern style doocot, it has 240 nesting boxes on the NW wall and access for the pigeons to the top of the opposite SE wall, which contains a number of ledges. Beam slots below both these walls, and the presence of a loading door and windows, suggest that there was an upper platform. Guano was probably collected from the platform, with the loading door in the SW wall being used to lower it down onto carts.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Cockpen**

#### **Upper Dalhousie Quarry**

##### **Watching brief**

**Ian Suddaby, Magnus Kirby, Katie Sludden and Ewan MacNeilage – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

A series of watching briefs were carried out, October 2012 – June 2016, during topsoil stripping at Upper Dalhousie Quarry.

NT 30263 62789 (centred on) In 2012, 43 features of archaeological interest were recorded during a watching brief, primarily pits of various sizes. A number of these features contained pottery and lithics dating to the Early Neolithic, Mid-Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, supported by the emmer wheat cereal assemblage. The most notable find was an axe-hammer; this is a rare discovery of such an object in an archaeological context. It is associated with a sherd of Beaker pottery, indicating it belongs to the earlier Bronze Age. Other finds include an unusual carved pebble as well as an Early Neolithic Carinated Bowl, Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery. The archaeobotanical finds included several large deposits of cereal grain and nutshells, complementing the finds evidence. The wide period of activity on site indicating that the area was attractive for settlement throughout the fourth and third millennia BC.

NT 30138 63133 (centred on) In 2015, a watching brief led to the identification of ten small pit features which were subject to a programme of excavation and post-excavation analysis. One of the pits contained a possible prehistoric cremation, another contained sherds of prehistoric pottery and a few sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the topsoil. All of the features identified appeared heavily truncated due to agricultural ploughing.

During the 2016 watching brief a number of features of archaeological interest were identified, many of which were difficult to identify as they were also significantly truncated. A possible rectilinear enclosure ditch was identified from its size and that it appeared to enclose features on the NE-facing slope. The stone base of a probable kiln was excavated and appeared to have an associated flue structure from which vitrified material and burnt grain and nutshells were recovered. Six of the pits appeared to have been fire pits due to the presence of burnt stone, charcoal and scorched sand indicating some form of burning *in situ* had taken place. Two of these contained prehistoric pottery and one contained a prehistoric flint. The majority of the individual pits were well defined but their function is unknown. Many of the pits contained charcoal, cereal grains, wild seeds and nutshells. The palaeoenvironmental evidence suggested small-scale crop or food processing was being carried out in the vicinity, this may account for the mix features. The cereal grain and artefact assemblage suggest a potential prehistoric date.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** East Lothian HER

**Funder:** Tillicoultry Quarries

### **Crichton**

#### **Crichton, Pathhead**

##### **Evaluation**

**Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 38556 62047 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 7 August 2018, in advance of a residential development. A total of four trenches, covering 70 linear metres were excavated. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Gray Macpherson Architects LLP

**Currielea, Pathhead****Standing building recording****Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 38333 62434 A historic building survey was undertaken, 6 February 2018, of the former steading buildings in advance of renovation work. Currielea (or Currie Lee as it was originally known) was established in the late 1830s/1840s as a simple farmsteading with a farmhouse, steading range and a threshing machine. However, it was also closely associated and integral to the adjacent Currie Lee Limeworks, the remains of which are located to the SW of the farm. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the leaseholder of the limeworks also resided at Currie Lee Farm, the lands and lime works owned by the Callanders of Preston Hall. The threshing machine originally had a horse mill to the S corner, although this had been removed by the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Additional steadings were rebuilt or added to the SE and NW sides of the steading range throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and the whole complex was renovated in the 1980s. This extended the house to include all of the SE and S barns, the remainder used for storage and utility rooms.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Dovelight Wellbeing

**Dalkeith****Lasswade Road, Eskbank****Evaluation****Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 31712 66845 An evaluation was undertaken, 15–17 May 2018, in advance of a residential development on land either side of Lasswade Road. The work uncovered a system of intensive agricultural drainage.

The remains of the Eskbank Roman Camp Complex are thought to intrude on the eastern boundary of the site. Unfortunately, the presence of an overhead powerline restricted the evaluation in this area.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Dandara Ltd

**Fala and Soutra****Soutra****Metal detector find****Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 45 58 An incomplete medieval gilt copper-alloy mount, rectangular in shape with a pierced terminal in the shape of a stylised flower, with a broken feature at the other end. Possible uses include a casket fitting or suspender for a harness mount. **Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT112/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

**Glencorse****Fulford****Metal detector find****Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 24 64 A decorated annular-shaped stone spindle whorl. The decoration consists of five petal-shapes around the central hole, with a single dot placed within and between each one. **Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT169/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

**Lasswade****Damhead, Lothianburn****Watching brief****Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 25684 66285 A watching brief was carried out, 28 October 2018, on land to the rear of 23 Damhead, in advance of the creation of a riding circle. Topsoil was removed from a 1200m<sup>2</sup> area, but there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

**Loanhead Road, Loanhead****Evaluation****Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 27880 66399 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 19–21 June 2018, in advance of a residential development. Due to onsite limitations only 957 of an expected 1525 linear metres were excavated. The trenches revealed a variable soil matrix of fluvial deposits.

Two trenches revealed features probably relating to Mayshade/Ashgrove House and its associated cottages. These included brickwork floor surfaces and a truncated sandstone wall. Both features probably relate to the later 19<sup>th</sup>-century remodeling of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century bothy building into cottages. A brickwork and cement rectangular structure, plus land drains probably associated with a 20<sup>th</sup>-century piggery, were also encountered. The base of a 18<sup>th</sup>-/19<sup>th</sup>-century sundial was recorded and left *in situ*.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Dandara Ltd

**Mavisbank****Evaluation and geophysical survey****Graeme Carruthers – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 28980 65272 An evaluation and geophysical survey were carried out, October 2017, within the property in care of Mavisbank Policies, as part of the Minor Archaeological Services Call Off Contract.

Seven trenches were hand dug during the evaluation to investigate anomalies found by a previous programme of geophysical survey. Two of the trenches uncovered no features; however, the rest uncovered features pertaining to services, garden paths and drainage. Finds included modern ceramic as well as a small, decorative copper alloy covered lead griffin.

The results of the geophysical survey are shown in the report below this one.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

**Mavisbank****Geophysical survey****Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants**

NT 28807 65146 The parkland around Mavisbank House is suffering from severe drainage problems, and a programme of geophysical survey was undertaken in March 2016 with the aim of identifying buried services and drains. Recent work targeted some of these anomalies and the postulated location of other potential drains based on map evidence. The results of these excavations, in terms of locating drainage features, were mixed, and as a result, additional gradiometer and resistance survey was undertaken, 31 October – 1 November 2017, immediately to the NE of the original survey with the aim of locating further drainage features.

Although some anomalies of possible interest have been detected, their interpretation is cautious given the small areas, adjacent ferrous material and landscaping. The data suggest a feature, probably an iron pipe, leading to a cistern just to the SE of the survey area. Two very weak linear responses have been detected in the W of the survey area. While it

is possible that these may indicate the location of possible drainage features, interpretation is extremely cautious given the limited area available for survey and relatively high levels of background noise.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** CFA Archaeology Ltd on behalf of HES

### **Seafield Road, Bilston**

#### *Evaluation*

**Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 2580 6520 (centred on) A evaluation was undertaken, 10–14 September 2018, in advance of a residential development. Thirty-three trenches covering 1738 linear metres were excavated revealing a sandy loam topsoil overlying a natural of poorly drained glacial clay sands.

The evaluation revealed the remains of a linear field boundary, visible on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map, and a small isolated sub-circular pit. It is likely that the pit represents activity related to localised post-medieval farming practices.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Taylor Wimpey Scotland East

### **Newbattle**

#### **Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith**

##### *Watching brief*

**Harry Francis – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 3337 6597 A watching brief was carried out, 20 June 2018, during the excavation of a single test pit and two boreholes. The test pit, which measured 0.45 x 0.45m exposed the foundations of the building. Three deposits were encountered, with the upper two post-dating the wall and the lower deposit possibly relating to backfilling of the wall cut or a deposit cut by the wall. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed in the two boreholes.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Planning and Building Design Ltd

### **Newton**

#### **Sheriffhall, Edinburgh Bypass**

##### *Watching brief*

**Steven Watt and Lucy Shinkfield – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 31778 68094 A watching brief was undertaken, 6 March – 7 June 2018, during site investigation work relating to proposed improvement work at the Sheriffhall Roundabout. A total of 41 test pits and 4 boreholes were monitored across the development area. All were of varying depth and soil matrices. None recorded any archaeologically significant features.

Eight Mine Entrance Investigation Areas (MEIA) were also excavated; targeting anomalies from GPR survey and Coal Authority reports. Six areas had neither mine entrances nor any significant archaeological remains. However, probable mine entrances were recorded in two areas (A and D). Significant colliery waste deposits were recorded at these locations.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Soil Engineering

### **Penicuik**

#### **Carsewell Steading**

##### *Desk-based assessment and standing building recording*

**Kenny Macfadyen – Addyman Archaeology**

NT 21151 59610 A desk-based assessment and historic building survey were undertaken, 16 October 2018, in advance of conversion of the steading to an estate office. The

results of the appraisal suggest that the structures seem to be largely of one phase of construction with identical detailing to openings, as would be expected if the estate were building a new Home Farm on the site. Some minor variations in stone types especially noted in Building 4 may relate to early reordering and/or repairs of the structure.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Penicuik Estates

#### **Whitehill Cottage, Nine Mile Burn**

##### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 17500 57449 A historic building survey was undertaken, 14 November 2017, of Whitehill Cottage in advance of renovation work. The cottage was constructed in the late 1790s and originally formed three dwellings separated by stone rubble gable walls. A porch or lean-to was added to the NW elevation in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century a larger L-shaped steading and a detached range were added to the S. At some point after this, possibly in the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, the cottage was converted for use for single occupancy. A brick porch was added 1957–1977, and after this date the L-shaped range and detached building were removed.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

#### **Whitehill, Nine Mile Burn**

##### *Evaluation, survey and watching brief*

**Colm Moloney – Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd**

NT 17616 57583 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 18 April 2017 – 12 October 2018, in advance of the construction of a house and garden on agricultural land at Whitehill. No archaeology was identified within the proposed footprint of the building or the supporting access and infrastructure. However, earthworks were identified adjacent to the S bank of the burn, which are believed to be the remains of a post-medieval farmstead. These were surveyed and their positions plotted relative to the position of the development. The earthworks were temporarily fenced off, in advance of the excavation of a drain in the area adjacent to the burn, in order to avoid any accidental damage.

**Archive and report:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## **MORAY**

### **Aberlour**

#### **The Dowans Hotel, Aberlour**

##### *Standing building recording*

**Stuart Farrell**

NJ 26144 42455 A photographic and measured building survey were undertaken, 21 July 2018, of the outbuildings at The Dowans Hotel, prior to their demolition. Few features of interest survived. The outbuildings as stables and offices were built in 1893–95, and had been heavily altered in 1981 to form a house and an apartment with dormer extensions, replacement windows and modern bathrooms and kitchens.

**Archive:** NRHE. **Report:** Moray HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Bellie**

#### **Beatrice Cable Route**

##### *Watching brief*

**Fraser McFarlane and Aisling Fitzpatrick – Headland Archaeology**

NJ 37507 63321 A watching brief was undertaken, 3 October 2016 – 31 May 2017, in advance of the construction of two compounds, an access road and two pits associated with a Horizontal Directional Drills Pipeline (HDDP) for onshore underground cable transmission works for the Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm. The cable will extend from the W of Portgordon to a substation at Blackhillock, W of Keith. A total of 197 features, including 3 roundhouse structures were identified. The features were mostly located within the main HDDP compound area, with 7 located in the access track between the two HDDP compounds.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** The Environmental Partnership Ltd

## Botriphnie

### Botriphnie Free Church

#### Survey

#### Stuart Farrell

NJ 38901 45124 Botriphnie Free Church was built in 1854, becoming part of the United Free Church in 1900, and rejoined the Church of Scotland in 1929 and continued in use till 1936. It is first shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1872 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of 1905. It is shown as unroofed on the 1959 OS map, with only part of the building shown on the OS map of 1975 and on current OS maps. A walkover on 23 May 2018 noted the N gable stands to its full extent with part of the E wall visible, the other walls were obscured by trees.

## Cabrach

### Inverharroch Farm, Cabrach

#### Geophysical survey

#### Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants

NJ 3808 3110 A geophysical survey was carried out on 21 July 2018 and 2 September 2018 in advance of renovation work. GPR survey was carried out within the main building complex and over surrounding areas, where possible, covering 0.4ha.

Within the courtyard amorphous anomalies have been detected towards the centre, which may suggest remnants of a cobbled surface. However, the responses may simply be due to a natural build-up of material in the area. Along the southern edge of the courtyard coherent responses have been detected, which may indicate a possible structure in the SW corner of the courtyard. A further small response has been recorded in the SE of the courtyard which may be of archaeological interest.

Strong responses have been recorded in the SE of the survey area, beyond the main building complex. These appear to broadly coincide with remnants of foundations visible on the surface and are assumed to have a relatively modern origin.

Although strong anomalies have been detected in the SW of the survey area, they are thought to be associated with recent work and modern ground disturbance. Limited survey to the W of the courtyard appears to be dominated by modern and natural responses.

The data collected within the main building complex is dominated by responses from variations in the surface material throughout the complex. Some discrete responses



*Inverharroch: Volunteers uncovering the greep – the cobbled stone floor of a cattle shed (see page 140)*

have been noted which may be of archaeological interest, but it is likely that these are associated with earlier layouts/subdivisions within the structures.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** Cameron Archaeology

### **Inverharroch, Lower Cabrach, Huntly** ***Standing building recording and evaluation***

***Alison Cameron – Cameron Archaeology***

NJ 3808 3110 A Level 1 standing building survey of the farmsteadings was carried out, 19 June – 23 September 2018, prior to their conversion to a distillery and visitor centre. The farm dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and at least four phases of development were recorded, including mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century pencil drawings on the walls of horses with their names and details. A community excavation was carried out by 45 volunteers and school classes; 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century cobbled floors and other elements of the agricultural use of the building were recorded but nothing of an earlier date.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** The Cabrach Trust



*Inverharroch: Pencil sketch of horses, early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century*

## **Drainie**

### **Covesea Cave 1**

***Excavation and scanning***

***Ian Armit and Lindsey Büster – University of Leicester and University of Edinburgh***

NJ 1742 7062 Excavation and a programme of terrestrial laser scanning were undertaken in May – June 2018 as part of the Covesea Caves Project (following earlier laser scanning in 2014; *DES* 2014: 135). Two trenches were excavated towards the rear of the cave, targeting areas that appeared to have been disturbed by earlier, unrecorded excavations. Finds thought to derive from these earlier excavations, including animal bone, flint, and human remains, are held in Elgin Museum.

Trench 1, measuring 4m N/S by 1m E/W, was placed on the edge of an approximately circular area of disturbance flanked by the remains of earlier spoil heaps. As well as revealing clear evidence for the location of the former excavation trench, the undisturbed deposits in the N half of the trench provided evidence for a significant episode of human activity. These were represented by a group of anthropogenic deposits bounded to the S by successive linear features comprising a posthole and robbed-out stone alignment. This activity seems to have included a burning event that may have resulted in the collapse of the structure associated with these features. The date of this activity is currently unknown, pending AMS dating of animal bones from the stratified deposits.

Trench 2, measuring 2m N/S by 2m E/W, was placed around

an irregular depression that appeared to relate to the earlier excavations. Excavation revealed that the old excavation had disturbed a complex suite of archaeological features. Lying above what appears to be a natural beach deposit, an initial sequence of charcoal-rich deposits interleaved with largely sterile, stained sands, represents an initial phase of human activity sealed by a layer of decayed sandstone. Above this deposit, a second episode of human activity is associated with a hearth and numerous stakeholes. Two bone pins were found in association with these deposits. These in turn are succeeded by a stone alignment which appears to represent the W part of a stone-footed structure lying to the E of the trench. The artefactual material is undiagnostic and dating of this activity awaits AMS results from animal bones associated with the stratified deposits.

Although very few artefacts were recovered from the trenches, sieving of the spoil heaps from the old excavations yielded a small amount of artefactual material including objects of bone, ceramics and coarse stone, as well as a quantity of burnt and vitrified material, including crucible fragments and pieces of furnace lining.

**Archive:** University of Leicester and University of Bradford (currently) and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** HES and Aberdeenshire Council

### **Covesea Cave 2**

***Excavation and scanning***

***Ian Armit and Lindsey Büster – University of Leicester and University of Edinburgh***

NJ 1739 7058 Excavation was undertaken in Covesea Cave 2 (the Deer Cave) over two weeks in May – June 2018 as part of the Covesea Caves Project, following successful field seasons in May 2014 (*DES* 2014: 135) and September 2015 (*DES* 2015: 124). Previous work has provided evidence for complex Late Bronze Age funerary activity rites but has also demonstrated the presence of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Iron Age activity.

Excavation in 2018 was prompted by the discovery a new chamber (the Wolf Chamber), at the rear of Cave 2 in 2017; a substantial chamber, accessed via a low passage at the rear of the main chamber, measuring some 26 x 6.4m. The floor of the chamber had been recently disturbed near its entrance but the interior otherwise appeared substantially intact, with a surface scatter of animal remains including seal and possible wolf bones, as well as domesticates (sheep) and a preponderance of bird remains.

Trench 5 was positioned at the rear of the main chamber extending through the passage into the Wolf Chamber (overall dimensions of 3.5m E/W by 4.8m N/S). The cave roof lowered sharply from the N part of the trench to the entrance to the Wolf Chamber in the S. As in previous seasons, evidence for human activity, probably indicating Late Bronze funerary activity, appeared close to the surface, including human remains and objects of copper alloy, flint and quartz. Given the proximity to the modern ground surface, some intrusive material, including iron objects, can be identified in certain areas, notably within the passage to the Wolf Chamber, where deposits become very mixed. Nonetheless, *in situ* Late Bronze Age deposits were extensive and included stakeholes and a small pit filled with animal and bird bone from a wide range of species and centred on a large fragment of human pelvis. Indeed, despite being located in a cramped area with a low cave roof, the overall concentration of human remains and other finds from Trench 5 appears comparable to those in more central areas of the cave (ie as found in Trenches 1, 2 and 4; *DES* 2015: 124). Finds included several worked bone

objects, a fragment of copper alloy, an iron object, and small assemblages of worked flint, coarse stone and pottery.

These deposits appears to respect the entrance to the Wolf Chamber, suggesting that the passage was either deliberately left clear during the Late Bronze Age, to allow access into the Wolf Chamber, or that constant movement in this area (which would have involved crawling between the chambers) prevented deposits from accumulating.

Trench 8, measuring 2m E/W by 1m N/S, was laid out within the Wolf Chamber in order to characterise the deposits and trace any potential extension of Late Bronze Age activity into this dark and cramped area of the cave. Excavation revealed a series of anthropogenic deposits, principally in the form of relatively thin lenses, indicative of individual depositional events, contrasting with the relatively deep, organic-rich layers of the main chamber. Nonetheless, human and animal bones were found within the Wolf Chamber, suggesting that it was used for both mortuary activity and for the consumption and/or processing of animals. Other finds were limited to a small assemblage of pottery. A large pit against the E wall of chamber appears to have been cut from near the modern surface and may be relatively recent, though its purpose is unclear.

Two small (c1m<sup>2</sup>) trenches (6 and 7) were also opened over areas of recent (post 2015) disturbance against the E wall of the main chamber; both yielded small finds assemblages (including human remains) characteristic of the main chamber deposits, and thus suggest that human activity extended across the main chamber.

A programme of terrestrial laser scanning was also conducted in 2018, primarily to digitally capture the Wolf Chamber, which had been unknown at the time of initial laser scanning in 2014.

**Archive:** University of Leicester and University of Bradford (currently) and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** HES and Aberdeenshire Council

### **Kinneddar**

#### ***Metal detector find***

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NJ 22 69 A medieval copper-alloy and enamelled harness pendant and separate articulating frame. The mount features a three-stemmed plant/lily motif (metal surface lost) against a field of blue enamel.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT113/17) and allocated to Elgin Museum**

### **Lossiemouth High School, Lossiemouth**

#### ***Evaluation***

**Leanne Demay – AOC Archaeology Group**

NJ 22924 70013 An evaluation was carried out, 18–20 June 2018, on land adjacent to the current school in advance of the construction of a replacement high school incorporating community facilities. A total of 11 trenches, covering 1420m<sup>2</sup> were excavated across parkland. The development area had been heavily disturbed by modern activity associated with drainage and the construction of the existing high school.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Waterman Infrastructure

### **RAF Lossiemouth**

#### ***Evaluation***

**Ben Saunders and Chris Swales – WA Heritage**

NJ 19803 69090 and NJ 20667 69880 An evaluation was undertaken, 12–21 March 2018, of land to the S of the northern taxiway prior to the widening of the taxiway. The work established that much of the area had been extensively

landscaped during the construction of the airfield in the late 1930s, but that in some areas archaeological deposits of unknown age do exist. These features are generally shallow and truncated by the landscaping. It is probable that they are prehistoric in date, due to their similarities in shape and form to cropmarks in the area. Areas of low ground had been filled-in with material removed from areas of higher ground, where the natural was recorded only 0.15m below the current ground surface. Immediately prior to this landscaping, a series of dumps of modern material were made in the area to the SW of the old graveyard.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Ministry of Defence

### **The Laird's Stable**

#### ***Excavation and scanning***

**Ian Armit and Lindsey Büster – University of Leicester and University of Edinburgh**

NJ 1803 7076 The Laird's Stable is a small cave with evidence for early modern construction in the form of a blocking wall of mortared stone across its entrance, and a built doorway (with jambs for a timber door) with window above. An artificially-carved stone bench on the W side of the interior may have been constructed at the same time as these entrance features, while several slabs, visible on the surface on the E side of the interior prior to excavation, appear to represent the remains of a laid floor that has subsequently been robbed out. The cave interior is divided into two main sections, comprising a relatively open entrance area and a low, narrow rear passage accessible only by crawling. Recent disturbance is evident, notably a long, linear trench that has removed most of the deposits within the passage. Animal bone eroded from the unconsolidated sections has returned a Roman Iron Age date of AD 138–344 (SUERC-69728).

Excavation and terrestrial laser scanning were undertaken, 11–14 June 2018, as part of the Covesea Caves Project. Four small trenches were excavated, two targeting disturbed areas in the rear passage, and two investigating the early modern structures towards the front of the cave.

Trenches 1 and 2, in the rear passage (each around 1m<sup>2</sup>), revealed beach gravels overlain by a clay deposit that appears to have been levelled by paving in the central part of Trench 2; this was associated with several boar's tusks that may have been deliberately deposited. The original extent of the paving is impossible to reconstruct due to widespread recent disturbance.

Trench 3 (c3m N/S by 2m E/W) exposed the early modern paving and revealed that it was set into a deep layer of sterile sand. Trench 4 (c1.8m N/S by 0.6m E/W), located at the cave entrance, demonstrated that the present threshold, formed of an irregular series of stone steps, is a secondary feature apparently inserted to allow access into the cave following a period of cliff-fall which had raised the exterior ground surface. This appears to explain the informal construction of this threshold relative to the well-built, mortared entrance wall.

**Archive:** University of Leicester and University of Bradford (currently) and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** HES and Aberdeenshire Council

### **Duffus**

#### ***Church Street, Burghead***

##### ***Watching brief***

**Stuart Farrell**

NJ 1105 6908 (centred on) A watching brief was conducted, 26–27 September 2018, during work associated with an

extension to the rear of 7 Church Street, to the E of the site of St Aethan's Chapel (NJ16NW 1). The house was built in 1840 and had an inscribed door lintel of 'Main 1840'. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Moray HER and NRHE  
**Funder:** Private individuals

### **Clarklyhill, Burghead**

#### **Watching brief**

**Stuart Farrell**

NJ 1249 6822 (centred on) A watching brief was conducted, 24 February 2017 – 12 March 2018, for a chapel of rest, crematorium, parking and associated services. This work, which followed an evaluation in 2015 (*DES*, 2016, 125), recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Moray HER and NHRE  
**Funder:** Iththus Architects

### **Duffus Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project**

#### **Building and materials analysis**

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NJ 1892 6725 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Duffus Castle within the framework of this project.

Buildings analysis of the upstanding complex at Duffus Castle recognised that, despite multiple episodes of masonry consolidation, constructional mortar materials of consistent character remain exposed in several continuous core, bedding and coating contexts. *In situ* analysis suggested that the constructional mortars associated with all upstanding structures could be characterised as wood-fired limestone-limes, and so a programme of sampling was undertaken to further investigate the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of these materials. The sample assemblage from the site included 20 fuel inclusions, 3 mortar fragments (from the W keep, N curtain wall, and N range), and 1 relict limestone clast.

Materials analysis of the Duffus Castle assemblage included microscopic analysis of all mortar and limestone samples, and comparative analysis of various rock samples collected from local outcrops. These analyses demonstrated that the lime source in all sampled constructional phases displays a heterogenous but generally microcrystalline/mudstone texture, consistent with samples removed and collected from a nearby Stotfield Cherty Rock Formation limestone outcrop at Inverugie. The sample removed from the N range displayed a temper profile which clearly contrasts with the materials removed from the W keep and N curtain/kitchen, and this needs further investigation through buildings analysis, but the relict fuel assemblage was consistent across all structures.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### **Dyke and Moy**

#### **Dyke Nursery, Dyke**

#### **Watching brief**

**Stuart Farrell**

NH 99020 58378 A watching brief was undertaken, 7 May – 6 December 2017, during work associated with a house plot and services on a development site to the S of Dyke Parish Church. The site, which was used as a nursery from the late 1960s, went out of use in 2015. No finds or features

of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Moray HER and NRHE  
**Funder:** Private individual

### **Elgin**

#### **Glassgreen Cottages, Elgin South**

#### **Evaluation**

**Leonie Teufel – AOC Archaeology Group**

NJ 2210 6062 An evaluation was carried out, 15–16 October 2018, to the S of the old golf range and the old cottages in advance of the construction of houses. A total of 28 trenches were excavated across the site and 2 old field boundaries, rig and furrow, plough marks and several field drains of different types were uncovered.

**Archive:** NRHE  
**Funder:** Springfield Properties

### **Inveravon**

#### **Blairfindy Castle, Glenlivet**

#### **Standing building recording and watching brief**

**Ray Cachart – Alder Archaeology**

NJ 19838 28646 A historic building survey was undertaken, 13–15 June and 11 July 2018, of a ruined towerhouse on Crown Estate land at Castleton of Blairfindy. The survey included the creation of measured elevations and plans using a Leica Total Station and a full photographic record of all external and internal elevations, features of interest and the wider setting of the building, which was constructed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and abandoned by the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A remotely operated drone was also used to compile a record of the upper levels of the ruin, which were not directly accessible.

A watching brief was subsequently conducted on 11 July 2018 during the hand excavation of engineers' test pits at the castle in advance of consolidation works. The 16<sup>th</sup>-century castle, which is a scheduled monument (SM105), is a roofless ruin consisting of a rectangular tower house with side stair-tower, which together form an L-shape. The engineers' test pits were excavated at the base of the castle walls in order to gain an understanding of the underlying deposits and try to establish the reasons why the building had moved, causing serious cracks to develop. In total eight engineers' test pits were monitored. The work established that the walls have no substantial below-ground foundations, and are mainly set upon what was considered to be a redeposited natural which was not bottomed. Test pits against the castle's S wall encountered a cobble surface, which was considered to be 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup>-century in date and the floor of lean-to structures set against the castle wall. Stone roofing tiles with nailholes, which may have originally come from the castle roof, were found over the cobble surface.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Arc Achitects Ltd

### **Keith**

#### **Edintore, Keith**

#### **Standing building recording**

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 42700 45900 A standing building survey was undertaken, 22 May 2018, which established this was a fairly good example of a water-driven threshing mill with loft above. Although little detail remained, the position of the wheel axle

and the wheel pit were clear and confirmed the documentary evidence. The Home Farm of Edintore, of which the mill is part, is dated from the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century with later alterations and additions. It was the property of the Hay family (later taking the name Petrie-Hay). A cluster of buildings is shown in cultivated ground at *Edindaugh* on Roy's Military Map of 1747–55.

**Archive:** Moray HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual



*Edintore Mill*

## Keith/Mortlach

### Dorenell Wind Farm

#### *Watching brief*

**Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 43271 49959 to NJ 32994 31119 A watching brief was carried out, July – November 2017, during work along a grid connection route from Dorenell Wind Farm to Blackhillock Substation, including two assembly yards. Two sites, Craigy Stripe Linear bank (NJ33NW 19) and North Whiteley Cairn (NJ44NW 6), were demarcated and preserved *in situ*. A possible feature was identified and demarcated at NJ 33389 35624.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Moray HER

**Funder:** ITP Energised

## Kinloss

### Seapark House, Kinloss

#### *Evaluation*

**Lachlan McKeeggie and Emma Malone – Highland Archaeology Services Ltd**

NJ 06060 61574 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 6–11 June 2018, on woodland to the W of Seapark House in advance of the development of five house plots. Seapark House together with its walled garden form a category B listed building (LB8682) built around 1806 and is also closely associated with its former stables, a category B listed building in its own right (LB8683).

The evaluation was confined to the area of house footprints on the E side of the site and restricted by designated canopy zones around trees protected by a tree preservation order. Ten trenches and one test pit were excavated revealing several land drains and two tree bolls.

**Report:** Moray HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

## Mortlach

### Balvenie Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and C14 Project

#### *Buildings and materials analysis*

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NJ 3260 4087 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Balvenie Castle within the framework of this project. Preliminary buildings analysis at Balvenie Castle for the SMCCCP has recognised various phase-specific contrasts in the form, masonry style, rubble stone sources and mortar compositions of the upstanding structure. These observations question previous interpretations of the phasing and chronology of the building complex and have prompted a re-evaluation of the entire site. In particular, the architectural form of the enclosure walls either side of the N angle suggest this may be a much earlier building than previous (historically-led) interpretations allowed. The direct stratigraphic relationship between this early curtain wall fabric and the domestic block in the N angle of the enclosure is fragmentary, but various similarities in material character and structural form suggest this may be a contemporary building. In order to further investigate the character and chronology of these materials, a programme of materials sampling and lab-based analysis has also commenced.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

## Rafford

### Easter Castlehill, Blervie, Forres

#### *Watching brief*

**Stuart Farrell**

NJ 06888 56948 (centred on) A watching brief was carried out, 18 December 2017, during work associated with a new house and services. The site is on a SW-facing slope with an extensive area of underlying bedrock to the NE of Templestone Stone Circle (NJ05NE 4). There were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Moray HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

## Rathven

### Upper Allaloth, Buckie

#### *Standing building recording*

**Hilary Murray and Charlie Murray – Murray Archaeological Services Ltd**

NJ 4073 5858 A standing building survey was undertaken, 9 October 2018, of a small steading and house at Upper Allaloth prior to their demolition and the construction of a house. The steading, of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century date, consisted of four structures built against one another to form a long narrow block incorporating a mill, bothy and byres. It had a fairly elaborate water mill for the size of croft (50 arable acres). The water ran from a mill pond to the S and would appear to have powered a breastshot-fed wheel. The lade would have run along a (probably timber) launder or channel above ground to feed in at the level of the concrete setting that remains. Although the launder does not survive, a ridge c1m wide alongside the outer face of the W wall indicates its position. The house, which was L-plan, was unusual, probably as a result of rebuilding after it was destroyed by fire in 1918.

**Archive:** Moray HER and NRHE

**Funder:** Private individuals

## Rothes

### Roths Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

#### *Buildings and materials analysis*

#### **Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NJ 2767 4898 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Roth's Castle within the framework of this project. Documentary evidence suggests this site was a centre of seigneurial lordship from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, although only a small fragment of upstanding masonry now survives, and this has been ascribed to a broad range of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 15<sup>th</sup>-century dates.

Buildings analysis indicated that this surviving fragment of Roth's Castle is a predominantly single-phase structure, whose reasonably formally coursed rubble masonry retains some evidence for dressed sandstone architectural features. Recent consolidation has limited the visibility of primary fabric at the monument, but a compositionally consistent constructional mortar remains exposed in several continuous core to bedding contexts, and this material was characterised *in situ* as a wood-fired limestone-lime. Recognising that lab-based analysis of these materials might further inform our understanding of the physical, cultural and chronological context of the surviving buildings construction, a limited programme of materials sampling was subsequently undertaken. The sample assemblage removed and collected from Roth's Castle included one core mortar fragment, two probable limestone clasts, one loose sandstone fragment, and seven probable fuel inclusions.

Lab-based analysis of the Roth's Castle assemblage included microscopic analysis of the mortar and relict limestone samples. These analyses indicated that the lime source was a fine-textured and sedimentary limestone, consistent with samples previously collected from outcrops closer to Elgin, and this lime had been tempered with a poorly-sorted quartz-rich lithic aggregate. Archaeobotanical analysis indicated the fuel assemblage was dominated by wood charcoal of various taxonomies.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

## Spynie

### Quarry Wood

#### *Walkover survey*

#### **Mary Peteranna – AOC Archaeology Group**

NJ 1809 6333 (centred on) Quarry Wood, or Quarrelwood, is located on the W side of Elgin, with the current FCS boundary running along the A96 on the S side. A desk-based assessment, which incorporated information from various newspaper references, the Moray HER, OS Morayshire Name Books (1868–71) and OS maps was followed by a walkover survey, on 30 August 2018, which aimed to record the location, extent and condition of 15 quarries within the FCS estate for the purposes of management. All of the sites are highly overgrown within the forest plantation. There is a variety of extensively quarried areas on the hill that range from broad flat terraces enclosed by short but steep-sided faces to narrow but sheer and steep shafts.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Forestry Commission Scotland

## Spynie

#### *Metal detector find*

#### **Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NJ 23 66 A William the Lion (1165–1214) penny, third (short

cross and stars) coinage.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT143/17) but returned to finder**

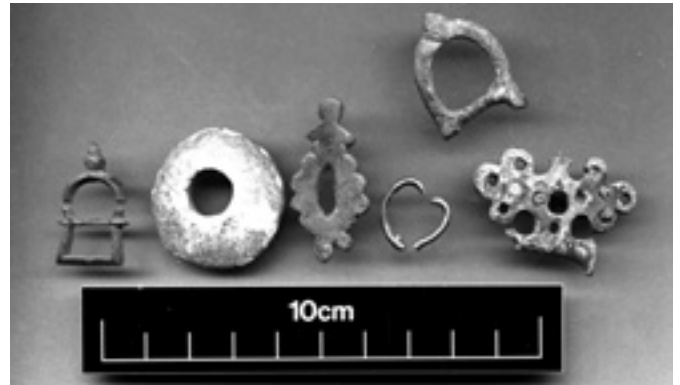
## Spynie

#### *Metal detector find*

#### **Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NJ 22 65 A small assemblage of six medieval and post-medieval objects, including a lead-alloy spindle whorl, copper-alloy buckles and mounts.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT176/17) and allocated to Elgin Museum**



*Assemblage of medieval and post-medieval objects. Crown copyright*

## Spynie

#### *Metal detector find*

#### **Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NJ 23 66 The head (shank missing) of a small undecorated tinned copper-alloy handpin of late Roman Iron Age to early medieval date.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT033/18) and allocated to Elgin Museum**

## Spynie

#### *Metal detector find*

#### **Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NJ 22 65 A small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval finds, including two annular medieval brooches, post-medieval buckles and spindle whorls.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT178/17) and allocated to Elgin Museum**

## Spynie Palace

#### *Survey*

#### **Mark Bell – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NJ 23091 65852 A walkover survey and topographic survey were carried out, December 2017, within the grounds of Spynie Palace, as part of the Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract, to assess the impact of felling elm trees in the woodland within the palace grounds. Eight monuments associated with the historical use of the palace and grounds were identified and recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Moray HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Spynie Palace – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

#### *Building and materials analysis*

#### **Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NJ 23091 65852 An ongoing programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Spynie Palace within the framework of this project. Preliminary buildings analysis at Spynie Palace highlighted that several

upstanding structures displayed constructional mortar materials in continuous core, bed and coating contexts, and suggested that all of these materials could be broadly characterised as wood-fired limestone-lime mortars. More focused analysis of several different phases in the SE and W range, however, suggested these materials could be divided into two types, with contrasting limestone, temper and fuel compositions which broadly correlated with building phasing. This included: Type A wood-fired limestone-lime mortars which displayed low limekiln relict concentrations and were generally associated with the earliest structural phases in the Curtain Wall and E Gate; and Type B limestone-lime mortars which displayed high kiln relict concentrations, including a 'cokey' fuel of unknown provenance, and were associated with secondary contexts in the SE tower and S and W ranges. These on-site characterisations informed a sampling programme, designed to enable further lab-based investigation of these materials, and the assemblage ultimately included: 18 relict fuel inclusions from various multi-phase masonry contexts, 4 mortar fragments, and 2 relict limestone clasts.

Lab-based analysis of the assemblage included petrographic thin section examination of all mortar and limestone samples. This confirmed that all sampled contexts were indeed bound with limestone-lime mortars, and (with the possible exception of the E gate) these lime source materials were texturally consistent with limestone samples collected from local outcrops. Temper sources were also broadly similar across the three constructional mortar samples, with the coating sample presenting the only significantly contrasting temper profile. Rare marine shell inclusions noted during building survey suggest these materials were quarried from a shoreline source, although this evidence was not noted in finer sections. Microscopic examination of relict fuel samples indicated that the assemblage was completely dominated by wood-charcoal, and that the 'cokey' evidence noted during building analysis was the result of fuel vitrification.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

## St Andrews–Lhanbryd

### Linkwood Primary School, Elgin

#### Evaluation

#### Leanne Demay – AOC Archaeology Group

NJ 23125 60646 An evaluation was carried out, 30–31 August 2018, on land S of Linkwood Distillery, in advance of the construction of a new school. Eleven trenches were excavated across the site, covering 1465m<sup>2</sup>. The remains of a linear field boundary and the basal remains of stone-filled field drains were uncovered.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Waterman Infrastructure and Environmental Ltd

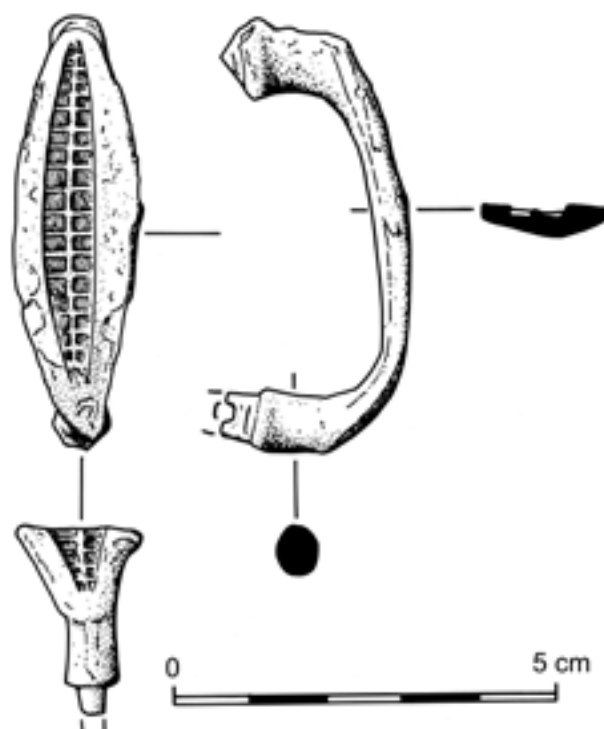
### Pitgaveny

#### Metal detector find

#### Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NJ 24 65 An Iron Age tankard handle (L:57.5mm and W:16.5mm) was found during metal detecting. It is copper-alloy, of leaf-shaped form, the downturned ends with lugs to fit into a wooden vessel some 3mm thick. Two rows of rectangular enamelled cells probably formed a bichrome chequerboard pattern; one colour was red, the other is decayed. Damage to the rivet holes suggests it broke in use.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 32/18) and allocated to Elgin Museum**



*The Pitgaveny tankard handle. Drawn by Alan Braby. Crown copyright*

## Urquhart

### Branston

#### Metal detector find

#### Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland

NJ 28 65 A broken and straightened medieval copper-alloy annular brooch hoop, with thickened panels decorated with inscribed hatching, and a square 17<sup>th</sup>-century Rose Noble or 'ship' coin weight.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT177/17) and allocated to Elgin Museum**

### Urquhart

#### Metal detector find

#### Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland

NJ 28 62 A small medieval and post-medieval assemblage comprising four objects: two medieval copper-alloy annular brooches with incised decoration; a cast copper-alloy heart-shaped brooch; and a post-medieval harness fitting.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT179/17) and allocated to Elgin Museum**

## NORTH AYRSHIRE

### Cumbrae

### Cumbrae

#### Walkover survey

#### John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology

NS 15266 55494 to NS 15852 54879 and NS 15500 54130 to NS 16250 57850 Walkover surveys were conducted, 20–21 March 2018, along the proposed new 4km long route of an underground power line on the W coast of Cumbrae and from the shore SE to the outskirts of Millport over 1km. No previously unrecorded sites were noted on these routes.

**Archive and report:** NRHE

**Funder:** SSEN

## Dalry

### The Den, Dalry

#### Evaluation

#### Ben Saunders and Chris Swales – WA Heritage

NS 32287 51187, NS 32520 51253 and NS 32789 51401 An evaluation was undertaken, 19 February – 1 March 2018, on five land parcels within a c1.5ha area in advance of the proposed realignment of the A737 Trunk Road. A total of 45 trial trenches (a 10% sample) were excavated along a central trench, with 36 spur trenches, each 10m long, set perpendicular at 10m intervals on alternate sides of the central trench. A further 5 individual trenches, each 30m long, were located over areas for SUDS ponds.

The evaluation identified post-medieval and modern features, relating to 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation along Auchengree Road, to mineral extraction at the western end of the proposed route or to rig and furrow agricultural techniques. All of the features correlated well with the 1857 1:2500 OS map of the site. The excavations confirmed the survival of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century miners' terraces along the western side of the Auchengree Road, with sections of these structures surviving up to 0.5m high beneath large mounds of demolition debris.

Archive: WoSAS

Funder: Amey Consulting on behalf of Transport Scotland

## Kilbride

### Whiting Bay, Isle of Arran

#### Evaluation

#### Dave McNicol – GUARD Archaeology Ltd

NS 04363 25705 An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 22–23 September 2017, in advance of the construction of four houses and a serviced plot. A total of six trenches, each 40–50m in length were excavated across the site, covering 687m<sup>2</sup>. A single, undated, linear ditch was uncovered along with a number of probable natural features. Modern field drains were also visible within all of the trenches.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Excel (Clyde) Ltd

## Kilmory

### Auchencar, Machrie, Isle of Arran

#### Standing building recording and watching brief

#### Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services

NR 89198 36663 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 22–23 January 2018, in advance of the construction of one retail unit and one residential unit. A historic building survey was undertaken of the two structures that were to be removed, followed by a watching brief during the initial phases of ground disturbance. The work recorded the remains of two late 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures, with Structure A possibly originally being the site of a longhouse and Structure B a cothouse. No finds that pre-dated the 19<sup>th</sup> century were recorded.

Archive: NRHE and WoSAS

Funder: Private individuals

### Dougarie Estate, Isle of Arran

#### Walkover survey

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in 2018 over five parcels of land on the Dougarie Estate. Unfortunately, the bracken and vegetation cover was such that locating previously recorded sites proved, in some cases, to be impossible and consequently there was little

likelihood of finding and identifying as yet unrecorded sites. However, despite the challenging conditions a number of sites were recorded.

#### Area 1

NR 88885 38475 (S1) Shieling (NR83NE 11)

NR 88900 37920 (S2) Hut circle (NR83NE 10)

#### Area 2

NR 89139 36855 (S1) Structure (NR83NE 20)

NR 88760 36950 (S2) Enclosure (NR83NE 7)

NR 88835 36799 (S3) Bank

NR 89120 37180 (S4) Enclosure (NR83NE 20)

#### Area 3

NR 90785 33845 (S1) Hut circle (NR93SW 61)

#### Area 4

NR 90810 33805 (S1) Hut circle (NR83SW 61)

NR 91102 33652 (S2) Hut circle (NR93SW 123)

NR 90767 33774 (S3) Bank

NR 90018 34094 (S4) Bank (NR93SW 79)

NR 90300 34100 (S5) Bank sluice (NR93SW 118)

NR 90150 34080 (S6) Bank (NR83SE 59)

NR 90085 34005 (S7) Clearance cairn (NR93SW 64)

NR 90000 34000 (S8) Field banks (NR93SW 79)

NR 91374 33369 (S9) Field enclosure, cultivation remains

NR 91527 33157 (S10) Field enclosure, cultivation remains

NR 91030 33490 (S11) Hut circle (NR93SW 28)

NR 91625 33500 (S12) Hut circle (NR93SW 29)

NR 92150 33600 (S13) Linear cairn

NR 92189 33627 (S14) Shieling huts (NR93SW 129)

NR 92153 33720 (S15) Hut circle (NR93SW 128)

#### Area 5

NR 88600 47002 (S1) Clearance cairn

NR 88689 47070 (S2) Sheepfold

Funder: RDS Forestry Ltd

## Imachar

#### Walkover survey

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 86460 40449 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in July 2018 over a small parcel of land at Imachar prior to forestry activities. No features of archaeological or historical significance were recorded.

Funder: RDS Forestry Ltd

## Isle of Arran

#### Walkover survey

#### Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology

NR 93973 35654 and NR 98597 37940 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken, July 2018, over two parcels of land on the Isle of Arran. Unfortunately, the bracken and vegetation cover was such that locating previously recorded sites proved, in some cases, to be impossible and consequently there was little likelihood of finding and identifying as yet unrecorded sites. However, despite the challenging conditions a number of sites were recorded.

NR 95338 35769 (S1) Fort, as described in NRHE. Shieling at NR 95349 35782 and NR 95345 35764 within boundary of the fort. One shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1868.

NR 95400 35770 (S2) Shielings – Not seen this survey.

NR 95245 35828 (S3) Shieling – Not seen this survey.

NR 95335 35733 (S4) Shieling – Not seen this survey.

NR 95427 35725 (S5) Shieling – Not seen this survey.

NR 95242 35742 (S6) Clearance cairn – Not seen this survey.

NR 95389 35644 (S7) Clearance cairn – Not seen this survey.

NR 95375 35593 (S8) Rig and furrow – Not seen this survey.

NR 96316 35489 (S9) Shielling – Not seen this survey.

NR 95046 35566 (S10) Hut (possible) – Not seen this survey.

NR 94945 35581 (S11) Hut (possible) – Not seen this survey.

NR 95059 35624 (S12) Structure – Four course high rectangular structure with two rooms, 14 x 7m. Dry stone wall 0.7m high.

NR 95066 35618 (S13) Bracken covered stone and earthen bank, 0.7m high x 2m wide.

NR 94727 35462 (S14) L-shaped arrangement of banks, with trees on top. NR 94798 35439 to NR 94735 35364.

NR 93940 35550 (S15) Sheepfold shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

NR 93874 35497 (S16) Farmstead – Excavation of a small area (c5 x 11m) within the MOLRS remains behind Monyquil Farm was undertaken prior to installation of an electricity pole. The area had been severely disturbed and robbed, and no coherent remains of the pre-improvement settlement were observed. Outwith the trench, the site has been preserved from damage by the development. An enclosure and remains of early agriculture were bracken covered, and only a single bank was visible at NR 93927 35441.

NR 93882 35654 (S17) Structure – Not seen this survey.

NR 93565 35783 (S18) Structure (possible) – Not seen this survey.

Funder: RDS Forestry Ltd

## Kilwinning

### Weirston Road, Kilwinning

#### Excavation

Kevin Paton – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 31320 43163 An excavation was undertaken, 29 May – 27 June 2017, following the discovery of significant archaeology during a previous evaluation at Weirston Road. The excavation consisted of the monitored topsoil strip of a 3800m<sup>2</sup> area in the western half of the development site. At least four ring-groove structures and several palisaded enclosure ditches were revealed. The structures ranged in size from 12–16m in diameter, with two clearly distinctive styles in use. The main entrances to the structures all faced SE with three of the structures including an opposing NW entrance. This distinctive style of ring-groove structure is comparable with other structures in the W of Scotland that date to the Iron Age.

Along with the structures and enclosures there were > 150 other pit and/or posthole features within and outwith the structures and enclosures. Two of these pits produced several flint flakes, a horseshoe scraper and pottery fragments that have comparisons with the Late Neolithic period. Possible iron slag was also found within a pit that could indicate industrial processes taking place near to the site.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Mast Architects

## Largs

### Craighill, Fairlie

#### Watching brief and excavation

Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group

NS 2123 5544 A watching brief was undertaken, 22 November – 7 December 2017, in advance of Phase 2 of development work. The poorly preserved remains of a large post-medieval structure were recorded, along with the remains of a demolished well and two possible boundary walls.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Dawn Homes Ltd

## West Kilbride

### Southannan Estate, Fairlie

#### Evaluation

Kenneth Green – GUARD Archaeology Ltd

NS 209 539 An 8% evaluation was undertaken, 29 March 2018, in advance of development work. The evaluation consisted of eight trenches, 25–50m long by 2m wide, and covering more than the required 594m<sup>2</sup>. The work recorded the remains of rig and furrow in the four trenches located in the walled garden.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: RDK Construction Ltd

## NORTH LANARKSHIRE

### Cambusnethen

#### Cambusnethen

##### Metal detector find

Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland

NS 78 53 Medieval silver-gilt finger ring made by building a plain band up with silver sheet and twisted wire, with a heart-shaped bezel flanked by quatrefoil flowers.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT119/17) and allocated to CultureNL Museums and Heritage Service

### Old Monkland

#### Oakridge Road, Bargeddie

##### Evaluation

Anthony Byledbal – GUARD Archaeology Ltd

NS 70784 64873 A 5% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 11–13 December 2017, in advance of a residential development. The excavation of 19 trenches, each 50m long by 2m wide and covering a total area of 1866m<sup>2</sup>, revealed a linear archaeological feature, possibly a field boundary, running parallel to Glasgow Road. No finds were uncovered in the infill deposit.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Barratt West Scotland

## ORKNEY

### Maritime

#### HMS Vanguard ship time

##### Survey

Paul Sharman – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)

HY 20190 26414 (HY22NW 8001), ND 36212 97158 (ND39NE 8045), ND 16083 98741 (ND19NE 8004), HY 43491 05253 (HY40NW 8001) This project, 23–31 July 2017, utilised marine geophysical survey, remote evaluation, and diver survey on the wrecks of the High Seas Fleet and the wrecks of the Royal Navy vessels HMS Hampshire, HMS Vanguard, HMS Pheasant and HMS Royal Oak in order to gather data to increase knowledge and understanding of the extent, survival and character of submerged cultural heritage remains located on the Orcadian seafloor. Further projects conducted by partner institutions are ongoing or being planned to utilise the data captured during this project.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: Historic Environment Scotland

## Birsay and Harray/Sandwick/Stenness/Stromness

### Orkney World Heritage Site Fieldwalking Project

#### Fieldwalking

**Daniel Lee and Christopher Gee – Archaeology Institute, UHI**

HY 31905 12680 – Tormiston Farm (Field 138), HY 31810 12385 – Tormiston Farm (Field 139), HY 32710 13020 – Lower Hobbister Farm (Field 140), HY 32400 12900 – Lower Hobbister Farm (Field 141), HY 32530 12840 – Lower Hobbister Farm (Field 142), HY 27480 14990 – Lyking Farm (Field 143), HY 27245 15030 – Lyking Farm (Field 144), HY 26990 15295 – Lyking Farm (Field 145), HY 32020 13150 – Moa Farm (Field 146), HY 26970 12820 – Seatter Farm (Field 147), HY 26960 13020 – Seatter Farm (Field 148), HY 31185 16015 – Maesquoy Farm (Field 149), HY 25725 12770 – Near Quholmslie (Field 150), HY 31060 16345 – Maesquoy Farm (Field 151), HY 30905 12105 – Tormiston Farm (Field 152), HY 27100 14975 – Lyking Farm (Field 153)

A third season of fieldwalking was undertaken, 22 March – 29 April 2018, within the Heart of Neolithic Orkney World Heritage Site Buffer Zone, West Mainland. Seventeen fields were walked with volunteers using the same methodology (10m transects). A total of 53 fields have now been walked during the project.

Prehistoric activity was evident from low density scatters and isolated worked flint (eg Fields 138, 139, 144, 146, 150 and 153) and occasional course stone tools. Three previously unrecorded prehistoric settlements were identified (likely Neolithic). In Field 138, immediately SE of Maeshowe, an area of reddish soil upon a raised area in the eastern part of the field (cHY 32010 12690) was accompanied by a stone axehead. Field 152, 200m S of the Standing Stones of Stenness, contained a low broad stony mound with reddish soil along with a perforated stone and flaked stone bar at the NW end. Field 153, contained reddish brown midden-like soil, burnt stone, flint and a single sherd of prehistoric pottery (probably Grooved Ware).

In Field 110, a stone weight was found near an area of burnt stone (re-walked, noted before), and could represent a prehistoric/early medieval settlement. Blue glass beads (Field 139), a lead 'spoon' object (Field 144) and a quartzite hammerstone (Field 145) were highlights. General scatters of post-medieval and modern ceramics, glass etc were recovered. The finds have yet to be analysed in full.

**Archive:** UHI Archaeology Institute (currently)

**Funder:** Orkney Archaeology Society

## Cross and Burness

### North Ronaldsay Water Treatment Works

#### Walkover survey

**Rick Barton – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 75900 53959 and HY 75920 54026 A desk-based assessment and subsequent walkover survey, 22 October 2018, were undertaken in advance of the installation of a new water main between Holland and Ancum Loch, North Ronaldsay

The desk-based assessment identified 15 known sites of interest. These sites represent monuments dating from the prehistoric period, such as treb dykes, settlements and cist burials, plus monuments from the post-medieval period, such as the substantial steading of Holland House and the parish church and burial ground at Holladstoun. Modern sites, including a memorial to the men who fell in WW1 and WW2, are also present.

The walkover survey identified two previously unknown potential sites in the form of low mounds at Pertabreck (HY 75900 53959) and Antabreck at (HY 75920 54026). The mound

at Purtabrack, 10m in diameter and 0.5m high, is located in a field of improved agricultural land. The regular nature of the break in slope around the base of this feature suggests it may have an anthropogenic origin. The mound at Antabreck measured c30m in diameter by 1m in height, forming a prominent feature in the low lying improved agricultural land. These features may represent natural undulations; however, the presence of prehistoric cist burials and barrows within their local environs highlights the potential for survival of such monuments in this location.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish Water

## Evie and Rendall

### West Puldrite

#### Watching brief

**Linda Somerville – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 41590 18250 A watching brief was undertaken, 26 March 2018, during the excavation of a cable trench because of a number of known prehistoric sites in proximity to the work. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

## Firth/Stenness/Stromness

### Finstown to Stromness

#### Watching brief

**Claire Shaw – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

HY 34138 13261 (Finstown) – HY 23188 09105 – HY 28216 10968 (Stenness) A watching brief was undertaken, 22 January – 2 March 2018, during ground investigation works for a proposed substation and a cable route (Finstown to Stromness). A total of 76 trial pits and 2 boreholes were monitored.

HY 23637 08566 In Test pit 53, some thin fragments of flagstone of varying size were recovered from a depth of c1m. The soil round the stones contained charcoal and occasional limpet shells. As this material could be part of an archaeological deposit the trench was terminated and backfilled.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Raeburn Drilling and Geotechnical Ltd

## Holm

### Holm Bog

#### Desk-based assessment and survey

**Pete Higgins – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 52508 02027 – HY 53160 02535 A desk-based assessment, walkover and UAV survey were undertaken, 4–9 July 2018, in advance of groundwork associated with the replacement of a water main through parts of Holm Bog and neighbouring areas. A total of 16 sites of potential archaeological interest were identified, one (a possible cairn) was previously unrecorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish Water

## Kirkwall and St Ola

### Hatston

#### Watching brief

**Linda Somerville – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 43583 12954 A watching brief was undertaken, 15 September 2017 and 8–15 January 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with the development of a lay-down area. The work consisted of the excavation of three test pits and the removal of the remains of an aircraft hangar, which was a component of the airfield at Hatston, part of the wartime defences of Scapa Flow. Information regarding the construction of the aircraft hangar was recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Orkney Islands Council

### **The Blide Trust**

*Research, excavation and workshops*

**Sean Bell and Daniel Lee – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 44875 10690 Archaeology Plus was a community-led project which undertook, 22–30 June 2018, an archive workshop, excavation of a test pit and a finds photography workshop.

A single test pit, 2.1 x 1.0m by 0.96m deep, was excavated in the garden of the Blide Trust's offices. No specific cut-features or structures were identified, but four discrete layers were seen in a simple stratigraphic sequence.

Pottery was recovered from all four layers with that in the upper two layers being post-medieval in date. The single sherd recovered from the lowest layer has been provisionally identified as being medieval in date. Mammalian bone fragments were recovered from all four layers with a significant number of fragments showing evidence for butchery.

Fragments of red sandstone were collected and examined due to their potential to have originated from high-status, medieval structures. The fragments recovered were generally small or very small in size, but one fragment had clearly visible chisel-marks running diagonally across on one face.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** The Blide Trust/Heritage Lottery Trust

### **Orphir**

#### **Hall of Clestrain Archaeology Programme**

*Walkover survey*

**Andy Boyar – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology**

HY 29569 07550 – (S1) Outbuilding; HY 29655 07481 – (S2) Walled garden enclosure; HY 29714 07531 – (S3) Garden feature, raised mound; HY 29701 07503 – (S4) Garden feature, stone-lined pond; HY 29596 07516 – (S5) Ephemeral raised earthwork; HY 29648 07517 – (S6) Garden path; kerb and flag stones; HY 29651 07515 – (S7) Socket stone for post or gate; HY 29686 07537 – (S8) Garden feature; row of trees; HY 29373 07297 – (S9) Standing stone; HY 29585 07529 – (S10) Outbuilding; HY 29576 07527 – (S11) Outbuilding; HY 29601 07539 – (S12) Spread of stone (site of doocot); HY 29587 07551 – (S13) Raised sub-rectangular earthwork; HY 29697 07548 – (S14) Possible structure/kerb stones; HY 29850 07560 – (S15) Site of possible hut circle, earthwork, buried land surface; HY 29865 07659 – (S16) WW2 searchlight emplacement; HY 29815 07600 – (S17) Linear single lane track/drains

A walkover survey was undertaken, 13 October 2018, with assistance from the community, for the John Rae Society, at the Hall of Clestrain (built in 1769, birthplace of arctic explorer John Rae). The survey provided updates to known sites and recorded a wide range of new sites and features. These ranged from a prehistoric standing stone (S9, HY20NE 4) and possible hut circle (S15, HY20NE 128) through to wartime sites (S16), demonstrating the rich history of the Hall of Clestrain area. In total, 17 sites and features were recorded, dating mostly from the post-medieval and modern periods.

Key sites contemporary with the main house at the Hall of Clestrain were recorded, including the walled garden (S2), the site of the doocot (S12) and an earthwork area with knocking stone (S13). These sites and features have the potential to increase our knowledge of the history of the hall and farm during the time of John Rae.

**Archive:** Archaeology Institute, UHI (currently)

**Funder:** Cuminga Trust and Orkney Archaeology Society

### **Papa Westray**

#### **Coastal erosion zones – Munkerhouse, Whitehowe and Cott**

*Evaluation, recording and community outreach*

**Rick Barton – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 48770 52710 (Munkerhouse), HY 48400 50620 (White Howe); HY 49880 52950 (Cott) The objective of the fieldwork, 2–17 March 2018, was to assess the condition of the sites, record exposed areas of beach section and their environs and to assess the ongoing threats to the preservation of the sites. It also aimed to provide training to community volunteers in order to establish a core group of individuals with a skill set and methodology for the continued monitoring and recording of sites at risk from coastal erosion.

The fieldwork at each site has shown that there was a considerable quantity and range of archaeological features at risk of total loss from a combination of environmental pressures, including storm damage and weathering. The work was also used as a test-bed for an effective methodology for recording large sites of this type quickly, combining traditional site recording and survey methods with geo-rectified photogrammetry. The result is a 3D model which can be used as a baseline against which future erosion can be monitored.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **Rousay and Egilsay**

#### **The Knowe of Swandro**

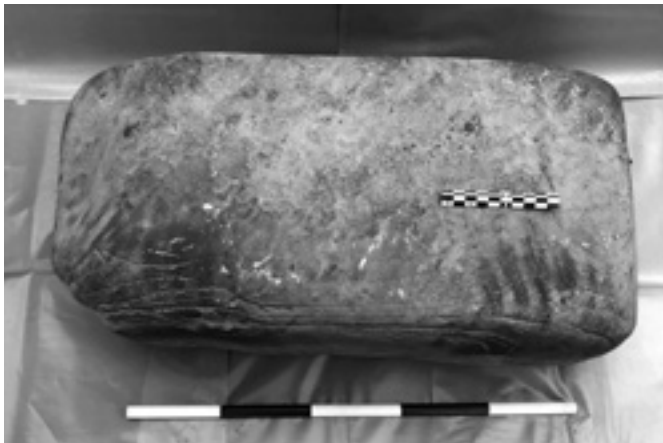
*Excavation*

**JM Bond and SJ Dockrill – University of Bradford**

HY 37531 29661 The 25 June – 3 August 2018 season saw the completion of the excavation of the Pictish building (Structure 3) and the start of a new phase of the project with the excavation of the suspected chambered cairn forming the Knowe of Swandro.

The Pictish building floor had been identified in 2017 and revealed significant metalworking debris suggesting both iron and copper working, with spheroidal slag and hammer scale suggestive of sophisticated blacksmithing including fire welding. The presence of a number of crucible fragments strongly pointed to the structure having been used for copper alloy working. Subsequent analysis of the crucible fragments by Dr Gerry McDonnell using X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) indicated that the crucible fragments were used to cast an alloy with a high zinc composition forming a brass rather than a bronze (with a higher tin content in the alloy). In the summer of 2018 Dr McDonnell supervised the excavation and sampling of the floor of the Pictish building. The floor was carbon rich and the hearth demonstrated two phases of use. In between the upper hearth fragment and the lower primary hearth a further fragment of crucible was found. The excavation revealed further evidence of metalworking, with crucible fragments and the remains of several fragments of fired clay from a tuyère, which would have protected the snout of the bellows. Magnetic susceptibility and XRF survey of the

floor, together with the *in situ* remains of the furnishings of the building, have provided a unique understanding of the use of space within the structure.



*Beach cobble used as anvil in the Pictish Structure 3; hammer marks can be seen on the upper surface and what appear to be carbon handprints on the side and edge © S Dockrill*

The building was clearly semi-subterranean in nature, with a shallow set of steps leading into a passage flanked on the left hand side by the wall of the structure and by a large orthostatic slab on the opposing side. A door would have opened into Structure 3, the doorway being defined by an *in situ* threshold stone and door pivot. Anyone entering the building would have to enter to the left (clockwise) of the hearth and its back-slab that would have protected the hearth from drafts. The strongest signatures of copper working determined by the detailed XRF analysis of the floor surface indicated the working position of the smith would have been on the left hand side of hearth, facing the doorway and hearth back-slab and in front of two beach cobbles set into the floor. These cobbles, one an elongated block and the other smaller and squarer in shape, had clear percussion damage indicating their use as anvils. While preparing to illustrate the larger cobble, archaeological illustrator Mr Alan Braby noted carbon staining appearing to represent the finger or hand marks of the smith. McDonnell's survey of the floor and the presence of the tuyère fragments suggest the bellows were located on the opposite (right hand) side of the hearth. A cupboard or aumbry constructed within the wall of building would have been to the left of the smith and may have been used either as storage or the location of a lamp. The layout and sophisticated design of the building strongly suggests that this was a purpose-built smithy. The hearth furnishings seem to have been constructed as part of the building's primary usage. The semi-subterranean nature of the building and the location of the doorway formed an effective means of reducing natural light. Added to this, the doorway presented clear evidence of two means of barring the door, one from the inside, further reducing any light incursion. The observation of flame colour by the smith would have been critical to enable them to gauge metal temperature. It is worth noting that a second bar hole was present, indicating that the door could also be secured from the outside.

This metalworking building (Structure 3) had been constructed within two parallel single-faced stone walls that had in previous years suggested the presence of an earlier building. Further investigation in 2018 suggested that this earlier stonework actually represented the stone revetments of a ditch. The fill of this suspected ditch below the ash and carbon-rich floors of the Pictish smithy had been compromised by the tidal action of the sea, consisting of vacuous rubble

with lenses of beach sand. A small fragment of plastic was observed within this material, but the layers of floor above this fill were intact and undamaged. The pressure of the sea from tidal and storm surges appears to have horizontally penetrated the archaeology below Structure 3, removing finer archaeological sediments. This erosive action has affected the walling of Structure 3 (the Pictish smithy) on the seaward side and seems to be responsible for the subsidence of the wall into the top of the infilled ditch.

This year, excavation commenced on a new area encompassing the central zone of the Neolithic chambered cairn. The cairn was revealed in previous investigations in 2012 and 2015 as a series of casement walls and packed core under the boulder beach around the high tide line. The new area included the entrance first identified in 2016 and further defined in 2017; it also took in a new area on the landward side of the entrance. Excavation revealed a complex sequence in contrast to the eroded sequence investigated under the boulder beach in 2012 and 2015. Excavation in 2018 within this landward zone indicated a structural sequence that was secondary to the monumental structure interpreted as being the Neolithic Passage Grave. This structural sequence consisted of a roundhouse form (Structure 6) which had been inserted into the monumental structure, re-using and extending the original entrance passage. The structure was represented by an inner-faced wall with a difference in alignment to the earlier casement walling. This roundhouse appears to have had a complicated history of collapse, rebuilding and use, being subdivided by later structural elements characteristic of the late Iron Age or Pictish period. This late phase was represented by a dividing wall and orthostatic alignment forming a large inner cell on the landward side of the passage (Structure 5) with a doorway that had later been blocked by stone walling. The preservation in this area suggested a complex sequence of modification, with a deep stratigraphic sequence surviving. An infill of mixed midden material, rich in animal bone and pottery, was recorded inside this cell while outside the wall and blocked doorway there was evidence of more than one structural collapse of the roundhouse, the latest involving the fall of very large orthostats, one of which lay against the blocked doorway. Several of these elements suggested the collapse of corbelled roofing structures. This new exposure of the inner end of the passage provided evidence of structural collapse. Two long and substantial stone slabs just under 2m in length were found lying along the axis of the passage and partly inside the roundhouse. These stones might represent either a pair of fallen orthostats or uprights, or possibly lintels associated with the roofing of the passage. If these stones were set upright they would coincide with a change in width and orientation of the passage at the point where the secondary Iron Age roundhouse was inserted.

The removal of the boulder beach overburden of the area of cairn previously assessed was deeper than expected and indicated that the archaeology here had been badly truncated by the sea. The area at the top of the boulder beach which had been exposed in 2015 had suffered greatly in the intervening years despite the archaeology being covered; much of the finer sediments had been washed out, the survival of archaeological sediment-based deposits was poor and in contrast to the material on the landward side. The suction of the finer deposits caused by the receding tide seems to be the main cause of this. This effect seems consistent with the evidence for Structure 3 discussed above. Very little of the tertiary Pictish deposits survived the aggressive action of the sea in this zone.

Within this eroded zone of the cairn a stone cist was identified. The fill of the cist had been completely scoured

out by wave action and entirely replaced by beach deposit. However, a fragment of steatite vessel was found on the surface of the archaeological deposits just below the cist. This fragment appears to be Bronze Age rather than Norse in character and suggests the possibility of a Bronze Age use of the cairn. Adjacent to this cist the top of a corbelled cell was identified, possibly representing part of a side chamber to the cairn. This feature was recorded and carefully packed and will be fully investigated next year.



*Dr Gerry McDonnell using XRF to locate areas of copper working on the floor of Structure 3 © S Dockrill*

Outside the wall of the cairn, a corridor-like structure had been identified in 2017. This structure was built against the outer wall face with several *in situ* lintels set upon two scarcement-like ledges. The extended excavation area allowed more of this structure to be investigated. The excavation revealed further parts of this corridor, which appears to have at least two major phases of construction with its secondary and latest use dating to the Pictish period. A poorly-constructed single-faced wall formed the end of this secondary passage. This single-faced wall stratigraphically sealed an earlier and better-constructed corbelled wall associated with the ledges and lintels. The backing material to both of these end walls was composed of midden, including a layer rich in limpets and pottery. Two sequences of backing material corresponding to the two phases were identified. The lower fill sealed the top of the corbelled end to the lintelled corridor. A series of slabs at a 60–70° angle appeared to represent structural elements consistent with the collapse of a corbelled roof; they sealed the material backing the secondary and poorly-constructed single-faced wall.

The opposing long wall of the secondary use of this corridor was formed by several large orthostats. These orthostats were backed by a mixed midden-like infill, which was contained by a much earlier well-constructed wall of a distinctly different build. This earlier wall had been truncated by the construction of Structure 4, a Pictish building partly excavated in 2015 during the evaluation of the eroded beach section. Excavation of Structures 5 and 6 and the primary cairn will continue in 2019.

**Archive and report:** Orkney HER and NRHE (intended). **Digital records:** ADS (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland, Swandro Orkney Coastal Archaeology Trust, Orkney Islands Council, University of Bradford and Orkney Archaeological Society

### **Scockness, Rousay** **Evaluation**

**Rick Barton – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 45500 32370 An evaluation was undertaken, 13–19 December 2017, in advance of cable renewal work. The evaluation established that deposits were dominated by

successive episodes of windblown sand deposition overlaying sandstone bedrock. The consistent soil profile suggests that the landscape has experienced significant and frequent destabilisation, with no opportunity for more stable land surfaces to establish.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks

### **Skaill Farm – Landscapes of Change; Archaeologies of the Rousay Clearances**

#### **Excavation and survey**

**Daniel Lee, Ingrid Mainland, Jen Harland and Sarah Jane**

**Gibbon – Archaeology Institute, UHI**

HY 37384 30093 A fourth season of fieldwork at the Viking/Norse/post-medieval farmstead at Skaill, 9–24 July 2018, aimed to continue the excavation of the test pit transects started in 2017, open small evaluation trenches, undertake an earthwork survey of the farmstead and conduct geophysical survey of the fields to the east. An earthwork survey was undertaken, 24–26 April 2018, by the HES survey team. The survey recorded enclosures, terraces and structures around the farm buildings (see HY33SE 161). Selected features identified during the survey were targeted during excavations. Large scale magnetometer survey was undertaken along Westness, covering the fields immediately to the E of Skaill, by the Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt (RGK) of the German Archaeological Institut (see separate *DES* entry).

Three test pits and five evaluation trenches were excavated. West of the farmhouse, Trench 4 extended a previous test pit and exposed a two-phased stone wall which appears to have formed the northern side of a building. This is likely to correlate with the early walls found in Test Pit 1 in 2015–16, and could be Norse in date. Evidence for smithing and, significantly, smelting was found in the form of slag and hearth bottoms. Trench 24 was positioned on the edge of an earthwork terrace just to the SW of the house. This contained post-medieval midden and non-structural stone.

East of the house, Trench 19 exposed the base of a range of substantial stone buildings, with earlier footings below the present farmhouse wall (similar to Test Pit 1, and likely part of the same earlier building). Walls and an internal floor were exposed, which were sealed by mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century midden. A paved passage was exposed between the building ranges at a lower level. Trench 22, just to the NE, revealed demolition rubble which sealed a medieval horizon containing unglazed pottery and rotary quern fragments. Further E, Test pits 20 and 21 revealed a substantial stone wall and deep stony deposits respectively. Both were over 1m deep, demonstrating that substantial and complex structures survive on the upper eastern part of the farm mound.

South of the farmhouse, Trench 23 investigated a stone built enclosure/terrace, and revealed yet more deep and complex stone-built structures, likely the ends of buildings, with dumps of topsoil and rubble. To the N, Test Pit 26 revealed the western end wall foundation of the former barn/kiln range exposed in Trench 2 in 2016–17.

Survey and excavations at Skaill this season demonstrated the complexity of the farmstead. The farm mound contains complex multi-phased structures and deposits, across a wide area, with the current sequence containing buildings from the Norse, early post-medieval and later post-medieval periods.

Excavations at Skaill were carried out in conjunction with the excavations at nearby Knowe of Swandro in collaboration with the University of Bradford and the Swandro-Orkney Coastal Archaeology Trust. The project included community training and open days. It forms part of the Rousay Landscapes of Change and NABO projects, which

are researching long-term environmental and societal change along the western side of Rousay.

**Archive:** Archaeology Institute, UHI (currently)

**Funder:** Orkney Islands Council, Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre Development Trust, Orkney Archaeology Society, and Archaeology Institute



*Skaill Rousay: post-medieval foundations and passage, Trench 19, looking W*

### **Westside and Rinyo, Rousay**

#### **Gradiometer survey**

**Ruth Beusing and Knut Rassmann – Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt (RGK) of the German Archaeological Institut (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut)**

HY 37051 30722 (North Howe), HY 37274 30377 (South Howe), HY 37352 29774 (Knowe of Rowiegar), HY 37531 29661 (Knowe of Swandro), HY 37626 29296 (Westness Viking Houses), HY 4398 3224 (Rinyo) and HY 40065 27452 (Burrian)

The RGK undertook a survey campaign on Rousay, 16–26 April 2018, as part of the Boyne to Brodgar Project. It aimed to provide a landscape perspective of two Neolithic core areas on the island – Westside and Rinyo. Moreover, the diachronic development in both areas will be researched, concentrating on the processes of formation and degradation of land use over time.

At Westside the survey area stretched from Westness Farm in the S to the rugged area N of North Howe, where the rocky surface and shrubbery prevented further activity (c56ha). The survey focused on the lower fields close to the coast and to the known Neolithic chambered cairns of Knowe of Swandro, Knowe of Rowiegar and Mid Howe. Some fields had to be omitted because the device could not drive across their steep slopes and rocky ground. Several new anthropogenic anomalies and structures can be observed in the imagery. In the SE field of the surveyed area a possible new mound is most striking. A circular structure, 9.5m in diameter, of high magnetic susceptibility was evident about 250m NW of the mound. In the N further settlement structures surrounding North Howe Broch have been revealed. Track-like linear structures follow downhill from the N towards the SW, and E of these, and NW of North Howe several possible settlement structures are evident. Three circular roundhouse structures are located 20m N of the broch, their diameter is between 8.5 and 11m. Immediately W of North Howe a concentration of stone might result from broch related debris, but could also reveal remains of further building activity in this location. Further investigations will hopefully reveal details about the chronology and function of some of the anomaly clusters.

The Neolithic settlement of Rinyo is positioned in a valley between Faraclet Head and Kierfea Hill in the N of Rousay. During the survey, 50.5ha of gradiometer data were captured from fields surrounding Bigland and Houseby Farms in the S of the valley. The NW area of the survey showed traces of ploughing and some field boundaries. Apart from the interior structuring of Rinyo settlement site several new features have been identified in the adjacent fields to the N and S. A circular to oval structure of 20–22m in diameter is positioned about 40m NW of Rinyo's extent. Inside the settlement, internal details can be identified, and the magnetic susceptibility of the structure is relatively high with values up to 18.0 nT. In the field SE of Rinyo, a cluster of several structures is evident. Several circular and semi-circular features with diameters between 12–22m, as well as linear anomalies, signify a focus of settlement activity. About 100m SE of the modern Bigland Farm a further nucleus of settlement or burial activity of uncertain date and type was found. A linear structure in the SW of the surveyed area could result from an igneous dyke. Several anthropogenic anomalies can be found around the dyke.

Two fields were surveyed N of Burrian Broch on the S coast of Rousay. Part of the broch has eroded into the sea and the part facing the coast was not accessible with the 3m rig. The N part of the cavity wall and the possible outer boundary ditch are visible in the magnetometry data. The fields contain dipole anomalies, probably resulting from modern metal waste. Some faint traces of rig and furrow-like features can be detected in the areas close to the coast. Several linear features of higher magnetic susceptibility may also be of modern origin (heavily burnt material was visible on the ground surface).

This report highlights some of the larger structures brought to light with the surveys. Many further features, visible in the imagery, are still undergoing analysis, and more complementary work is needed to further identify their function and chronology, and their meaning in the composite usage of the land.

Gradiometer survey was predominantly conducted with a GPS-supported 14-sensor fluxgate GM650B gradiometer device mounted on a quad-drawn 3m wide rig. At Westside, the fields close to the sea were not accessible with the large rig. These were surveyed with a 2m rig mounted with five sensors with a similar technical configuration to the larger one.

The works were carried out in collaboration with the University of the Highlands and Islands Archaeology Institute, Orkney College, County Archaeologist Julie Gibson, Orkney Islands Council, the National Museum of Scotland and University College Dublin.

**All survey results are reported to Historic Environment Scotland and the Rousay Community**

**Funder:** RGK

### **Shapinsay, Stronsay, Rousay and Egilsay, Westray**

#### **SSE Marine Cable Replacement**

##### **Desk-based assessment and field survey**

**Paul Sharman – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 52757 18104 to HY 63202 22421 and HY 45642 32562 to HY 50284 39350 A desk-based assessment and field survey was undertaken, 19 May – 19 July 2017, in advance of the replacement of sub-marine cables between Rousay and Westray, and Shapinsay and Stronsay. No marine archaeological statutory designations have been identified

that will be impacted upon. No new sites of archaeological interest were identified and any impact upon known aircraft locations and shipwrecks is considered to be negligible to low.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Xodus Group Ltd

## Sandwick

### Bay of Skaill – Rising Tide

**Geoscience: Landscape evolution**

*M Bates, R Bates, S Davies, J Whittaker, S Dawson, CR Wickham-Jones – University of Wales, Trinity St David, University of St Andrews, University of Dundee, and University of Aberdeen*

HY 2319 1871 The changing landscape of Skara Brae, in the Bay of Skaill, is well known. This project was instigated to seek clarity relating to the precise configuration of the landscape during construction and occupancy of the site and processes of landscape change in particular relating to rising relative sea-levels and the influence of the marine environment. Three fieldwork seasons in January, May and September 2018 established that the intertidal peat beds recorded by previous projects are no longer extant.

Electromagnetic ground conductivity survey across the fields between the Loch of Skaill and the coast was supplemented by the recovery of sediment samples from boreholes obtained using a vibrocorer and hand augering. Cores were taken across the loch, from the reedbeds to the N of the loch and immediately to the E of Skara Brae.



*Preparing to core in the Loch of Skaill*

Cores were scanned using an Itrax micro-XRF core scanner. Samples were analysed for organic, carbonate, and inorganic material content. Ostracods and other notable remains (molluscs, insects etc) were counted.

Final analysis of the results remains to be completed but, in general, the dynamic nature of the environment occupied by the community at Skara Brae is confirmed. The research highlights a series of discrete local depositional environments across the area including local marshland. The freshwater environment of the Loch of Skaill flows N towards the coast through a narrow channel which has only periodically been penetrated by low brackish waters. There is no significant evidence that marine waters flooded into the basin at any time. Increasing sand deposition throughout the life of the settlement is indicated, with concomitant impact on agriculture.

**Archive:** Currently with contributors; NRHE, Orkney HER and ADS (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

## Burgar Hill, Stromness

**Watching brief**

*Sean Bell – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)*

HY 24142 22308 to HY 24425 22294 Groundwork at ten sites was monitored, 18 October 2017 – 14 June 2018, during the installation of spark gap apparatus at a number of points along the Burgar Hill/Stromness overhead cable network, as these were located close to known archaeological or historical sites. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks

## Shapinsay

### Frustigarth, Shapinsay

**Walkover survey and watching brief**

*Sean Bell – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)*

HY 52831 17914 As part of emergency replacement works for the electricity cable between Shapinsay and Stronsay, walkover surveys were undertaken, 5–13 June 2018, at Frustigarth, Shapinsay and Rothiesholm, Stronsay. No additional sites were identified at the Stronsay end, but a complex of former nousts with an associated trackway and slip were identified at the Shapinsay end. These had been damaged by the original installation works in the 1990s. A watching brief at the Shapinsay end during the emergency replacement works recorded no further features of archaeological interest.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc

## South Ronaldsay

### Mossetter East

**Geophysical survey**

*Amanda Brend – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)*

ND 45391 86423 A magnetometry survey was carried out, 26 March – 25 April 2018, in advance of field ploughing, which focused on a large, low-lying mound. The survey showed a clear, organised structure within the mound, including a central feature, such as a hearth, cist or tank. On extending the survey to the E, a vast area of strong magnetic response was revealed. This was roughly circular in form and showed results that strongly resembled archaeological remains. The strength of the readings was far above those normally produced by archaeological remains and have been interpreted as volcanic in origin.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Orkney Archaeology Society

## The Cairns, Windwick Bay

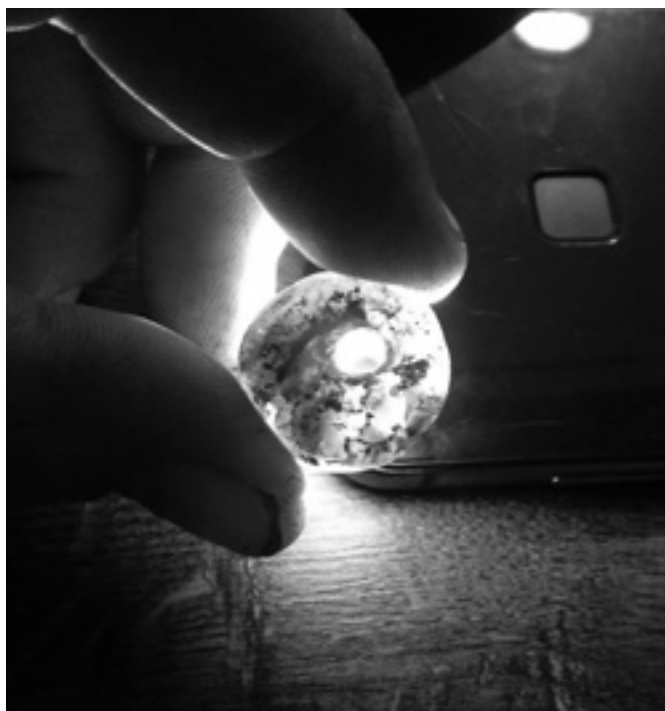
**Excavation**

*Martin Carruthers – Archaeology Institute, Orkney College, UHI*

ND 4542 8688 Excavation work continued, 18 June – 13 July 2018, at The Cairns (known by HES as ‘The Cairns of Bu’) as part of on-going research on the Orcadian Iron Age. The work focused on the principal open-area trench, c47 x 23m, Trenches Z, M and Q, and a further extension on the S side of the site.

Work continued on the broch (Structure A), across most of its interior, indeed, across a more continuous area of the interior than in any previous season. In the large western ‘room’ elements that were first revealed in the previous season, including a slab floor and a large hearth in the centre of the zone, were fully excavated and sampled. Beneath

the slab floor and the hearth, lay yet another heavily heat-affected hearth slab on a slightly different alignment and a very dark, organic-rich occupation deposit surrounding it, filling much of the western room. Excavation of this organic occupation material, close to the western edge of the lower hearth, yielded a large complete annular glass bead of Guido Class 14 type, to which a 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup>-century AD date is appropriate. A globular fragment of Roman vessel glass was also found nearby, from the same occupation material. A large pit on the southern edge of the W room was excavated. It seems to have been created late in the life of the building, and was back-filled with rubble, earth and very little else. The excavated base and sides of the pit, however, appeared to reveal rubble from an early phase, beneath the settled floor surfaces, which are currently the subject of excavation. This suggests the possibility of lower deposits beneath a stony levelling event within the broch, and hints at an earlier sequence of occupation than the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD exposed at this stage. Additional work in the W room involved the exploration of a large rubble filled void in the adjacent portion of the broch wall. This rapidly turned out to be a mural chamber, as suspected. This is the sixth, and probably final, mural chamber to be recognised. The chamber was 1.4 x 1.40m in diameter and sub-circular in plan. Excavation in the chamber proceeded until the uppermost occupation deposit, a red peat ash, was reached. It will be the subject of further investigation next season.



*The Cairns: Glass bead from the broch interior*

Excavation also continued in the NE room of the broch. The occupation deposits here, were composed of ashy material, and investigation revealed a complex sequence of floors and occupation, which were sampled for micromorphological analysis. The ashy soil chemistry appears to have preserved several fragments and splinters of unburnt wood. In the centre of the NE room a little pit, or posthole, was excavated, which contained small packing stones, edge-set around its edges. The 'posthole' had clearly been dug late in the occupation sequence, and had cut into earlier occupation deposits but it was in no way an early or primary feature of the broch layout. Indeed, the cut feature may be co-terminus

with the previously excavated, very late, deposits related to fish processing in the NE room.

Work also continued in the S room of the broch, adjacent to the entrance to the mural staircase, and in the adjacent central passageway with which it communicates. Deposits here were notably dark and rich in carbonised organics. An array of bone objects, including a carefully trimmed and perforated antler object, stone tools, including a large inverted saddle quern, a range of ceramics, and a stone spindle whorl were recovered.

This season saw the full excavation of deposits from the 'well'-type structure beneath the floor of the N room of the broch. Prior to discovery, during the 2015 season, the well entrance had been capped by a thin stone slab presumably shortly before the broch was abandoned. The slab was surmounted by just two thin lenses of broch occupation/activity indicating that it had remained accessible for much of the duration of the broch occupation. At some point, probably in the mid- to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (as suggested by radiocarbon dating) the broch tower was decommissioned, reduced to about 2m in height, and much of the resulting rubble was used to pack the interior of the broch sealing it, and the well, under a thick blanket of stone.

Beneath the thin capping slab over the opening to the well, a quadrilateral entrance arrangement was formed by three side-slabs surmounted by coursed masonry creating a very well-constructed formal entrance, somewhat akin to a cist box. Below the level of this entrance landing, running from the open side (on the W), a set of seven finely-built stone stairs descend steeply with a pronounced leftwards (anti-clockwise) spiral to a rock cut chamber c1.06m wide. The stairs have been built against this rock-face. The entire length of the well, from entrance landing to the inner end of the chamber, is c1.6m. The well appears to have been constructed as a primary component of the construction of the broch and is substantially rock-cut (marks from metal chisels/chasers can clearly be seen in some of the faces of the rock). The builders then constructed masonry walls on top of the rock-cut ledges that were dug into the rock. Major bracing stones and lintels rise from these upper dry stone components to form a very well-constructed semi-corbelled roof. When first discovered, the well contained a substantial quantity of water, lapping at the uppermost stair.

In excavation, the uppermost deposits were very soft wet grey silt, and lay across the stone staircase and the interior of the chamber. The upper silts were largely sterile in terms of finds and any visible environmental remains. While largely devoid of organics themselves, it is likely that these deposits acted as a seal and were instrumental in maintaining a thick seal on the basal deposits of the well, which turned out to be anaerobic in nature. The basal deposit of the well was a dark brown silt and dramatically different in colour and content from the overlying deposits, also giving off a distinctive aroma. The deposit was replete with preserved organics. Plant material including long thin heather roots and twigs, grass stems, mosses, and some insect remains were all visible and exceptionally well preserved. A thin piece of round wood with a carved head appears to have been a wooden peg (subsequently identified as willow). This object lay close to the base of the staircase and in a semi-upright position. It appeared to be *in situ* and pinning down some of the other organic materials. Further cleaning and sampling over the upper part of the deposit revealed the rim of a remarkably well preserved, very finely carved wooden bowl in the innermost, western,

corner of the chamber. It was present in several substantial pieces, split horizontally in curving bands as well as in vertically fragmented pieces. The bowl is the subject of ongoing conservation and assessment. It was made from half of an alder log and is c.0.27m in diameter across the rim. In antiquity, the bowl was repaired in four separate areas, extending its life, and suggesting that it was a valued and curated object.

Following the recovery of the bowl, excavation of the lower portion of the deposit continued. Amongst the thick organic deposits, perfectly preserved bark, heather stems and moss, were present. A startling discovery in this material was about 20 fine pliable hair fibres. Remarkably, the hair has now been confirmed as human in origin. Further excavation of the fills uncovered more pieces of brushwood and these were noticeably thicker and longer. Indeed, they formed something of a structured appearance, with some pieces placed transversely across other 'bundles'. Possibly this represented a brushwood, lining or filter at the base of the well, trapping sediments. During excavation, 100% of the sediment contents of the well were recovered, of which, 90 litres came from the anaerobic deposit, which will likely yield remarkably clear environmental insights. Full excavation revealed the rock-cut base of the well chamber as a gently sloping sub-oval platform of smooth rock. Overall, the well structure is some 2m deep.

Beyond the broch itself, excavation continued in the northern area of the main trench. This large area of contiguous buildings and features represents the northern portion of a multi-phase extramural complex surrounding the broch. Immediately outside and to the N of the broch entrance, work in Structure O revealed a large part of this substantial rectangular building. It was well-built with free-standing, double-faced, rather than revetted, walls, and could well be an important building close to the front of the broch. Structure O was sealed and partly filled by rubble emanating from the demolition of the broch in the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, and is therefore certainly a Middle Iron Age building, although whether it is a primary component of the extramural village will only be revealed with further work planned for next season.

Directly to the NE of Structure O work also recommenced on another large extramural building, Structure Q. This building, the scene of work in previous seasons, is another elongated one, which excavation revealed to extend some 15m in length. At its southern end, Structure Q abuts the northern wall face of Structure O, but remains more vague and disrupted at its N end, due, in large part, to the thinner, less well-preserved stratigraphy at this edge of the site. Structure Q was largely filled with rubble and soil, which contained pottery, stone tools, and a small annular yellow glass bead of Guido's Class 8 type, a type of bead with a long currency. A small copper alloy spiral finger/toe ring was also found in this in-fill material. On its western flank the outer wall face of Structure Q is essentially the inner wall face of Structure K (the scene of metalworking), which it directly backs on to. An entrance connecting the two buildings was discovered on the W wall of Q. The entrance, flanked by a wall pier, was furnished with a well-built threshold with flagged floor surface and an upright sill. A large whalebone vertebra, which had initially been used as a chopping-board and then inverted was then utilised as a stout door pivot within the threshold area.

Work also recommenced inside Structure K, concentrating on the southern end of this building, which had been the scene of copper alloy metalworking late in its life. In excavating the fill of the southern end of the building two

large re-fitting pieces of antler mount, with peg/rivet holes, were discovered that had clearly formed a handle plate of a large iron tool, and probably something like a substantial hand scythe.

Work on the southern extramural area of the site also continued this season. This concentrated on the previously identified ditch, which surrounds the settlement and one of the extramural buildings (Structure J), which sits snug against the southern exterior wall face of the broch. The main trench was extended on the S in order to provide a more substantial view of the ditch; however, the full exposure of the very broad ditch (in excess of 6m in diameter), was prevented due to the adjacent modern field boundary, an agricultural ditch and fence-line. Nevertheless, the excavation of upper ditch fills brought to light numerous animal bone groups, including large cattle and red deer bones, and extensive semi- and loosely-articulated portions of carcase, indicative of primary deposition, perhaps related to feasting and deposition of the refuse, in a likely structured manner.

Inside the enclosure on this southern side, two previously excavated sections against the southern outer wall face of the broch were connected up through the excavation of previous control baulks. This provided a complete overview of Structure J, confirming it to be a small kidney-shaped building and part of the extramural complex. It was clear that the building extended and contracted at different parts of its history. A complex sequence of phasing was also evident in the relationship between Structure J and a substantial revetment wall, itself part of the outworks of the settlement, and which has at some point been utilised as the western inner wall face of Structure J. Investigation of the southern section of this revetment showed that artefactual material, including a saddle quern rubber, was incorporated into its make up at the time of construction.

In total, 19 Iron Age buildings have now been identified. Radiocarbon dating so far indicates a range in time from, at least, the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC to the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD, or later. Several structures are now fully excavated and others will be completed over the next field seasons.

**Archive:** Orkney HER and Orkney Museums Service (intended)

**Funder:** Orkney Islands Council and Archaeology Institute, University of the Highlands and Islands

## Stenness

### Ness of Brodgar

#### Excavation

**Nick Card – ORCA and Archaeology Institute, UHI**

HY 303 129 Further investigation of the Neolithic complex on the Ness of Brodgar was undertaken, 2 July – 24 August 2018. The main structures were further investigated to clarify their relationships and the individual biographies of each building. Micromorphic sampling of both floors and middens again complemented other sampling strategies including archaeomagnetic and onsite XRF analysis.

Excavation in Trench T concentrated on revealing more of Structure 27 with the removal of more of the overlying midden mound (mainly peat ash) and the last remnants of the numerous pits cut into the middens. Due to the complexities of their deposition and stratigraphy these middens were excavated in narrow spits that followed the general trends of their deposition. Although badly robbed of stone, the remaining external wall faces particularly on the SW end of Structure 27 revealed an extraordinary level of craftsmanship. Internally more orthostats were revealed that again emphasised the unusual nature of its build. Floor deposits are still to be exposed across most of the interior.



*Remnants of outside wallface of Structure 27, Ness of Brodgar (see page 155)*

Half of a cushion macehead, made from rhodochrosite (same material as two 'pillow stones' from Structure 8) was found in the later midden deposits adjacent to the SW wall face.

More sections were excavated across later revetted Iron Age ditch cut into the Neolithic midden mound. The ditch fills were remarkably devoid of finds apart from a few small sherds of undiagnostic pot.

Trench J was extended to the SW in order to reveal the full extent of Structure 5 before tackling the floor deposits associated with this building. Although the depth and complexity of the overlying midden deposits and a sequence of hearths, later walling (Structure 32), and other activity prevented the floors being wholly exposed. However, the plan of the Structure 5 was clarified and is reminiscent of several other early Neolithic houses such as Knap of Howar and Smerquoy. It is overall c15m long by c7m wide with two entrances on its SE side. Initial indications are that there are at least three phases of activity and rebuild represented.

Trench Y was opened to explore the potential presence of the enclosure wall on the Stenness side of the site. This was implied by a drone photograph from 2016 which revealed a linear vegetation change in the rougher ground along the shore that would seem to link the N and S boundary walls. Although large rubble and shilley material was encountered that may represent robbing debris, no definitive evidence for the enclosure wall continuing was discovered. However, a length of curving wall and a hearth was discovered at the top of the slope leading down to the loch.

In the main Trench P, with the removal of the later phased curved wall across the middle of Structure 1 last season, excavation commenced in 2018 with the examination of the foundation deposits of this wall. This was found to be a

horizon of roofing slabs that probably represents the partial remains of the original Phase 1 collapsed roof. Sealed by the slabs were several small, stone-lined postholes relating to the primary phase probably forming a partition across the structure. Floor deposits of Phase 1 started to be removed with the continued use of a 0.5m sampling grid across the interior. Excavation outside the NW end of Structure 1 recovered two unusual mini pots, one decorated with an incised motif.

Within Structure 8, the investigation of the floor deposits across the S end of the building was completed, revealing more of Structure 17 below, including a hearth. Excavation of the floors in the N end was continued.

In the central midden area to the S of Structure 8, more dumps of material were removed to clarify the outer wall of Structure 8. The partial walls of two further buildings, Structures 33 and 34 (34 may be part of Structure 23 underlying the N end of Structure 12) were uncovered.

Work within Structure 10 continued on the internal floor deposits relating to its secondary major phase, concentrating on the N and W areas of the building. Investigation of the remnants of a 'dresser' like arrangement of thin slabs against its W inner wall face revealed a fine, banded-gneiss axe.

To the W of Structure 10, excavation continued to remove the fill of the outer passage around the building and its upper fills of monumental amounts of mainly cattle bone. More paving relating to the passageway was revealed. A previously excavated section though this passage infill on the S side of Structure 10 was also slightly cut back and cleaned. This revealed another dense layer of cattle bone forming the primary infill of the passage that was not present elsewhere.

Excavation in Structure 26, the small D-shaped building,

revealed internal stone furniture and an off centre hearth. Beautifully pick-dressed slabs reminiscent of those employed in the primary build of Structure 10 had been reused in its construction.

Numerous other examples of Neolithic art were also discovered, most notably two examples of a horned spiral: one *in situ* just within the entrance to Structure 5 in Trench J; the other from rubble deposit between Structures 12 and 26. This latter slab also exhibited an eyebrow motif.

**Report:** Orkney and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Orkney Islands Council, Ness of Brodgar Trust, American Friends of the Ness of Brodgar, UHI Archaeology Institute and Orkney Archaeology Society



*One of the horned spiral decorated slabs, Ness of Brodgar*

## Stromness

### Stromness

#### *Watching brief*

**Linda Somerville – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 25256 08501, HY 25951 09774, HY 25507 09286, HY 25650 09593, HY 25316 08800, HY 25302 08163, HY 25453 09112, HY 25310 08193, HY 25274 08413, HY 25337 08930, HY 25375 08910, HY 25420 09069, HY 25270 08622, HY 25240 08566 A watching brief was undertaken, 23 February 2016 – 1 February 2018 in various locations across Stromness as part of water service renewal works. A variety of remains relating to the development of the town in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were encountered including beach deposits, old sea walls, a slipway, culverts and some structural remains.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish Water

## Westray

### East Sous, Rapness, Westray

#### *Watching brief*

**Sean Bell – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 50213 39410 A watching brief was undertaken, 20 March – 27 April 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with the replacement of electricity cables and maintenance of a substation. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution plc

### Pierowall Pier Extension

#### *Desk-based assessment and survey*

**Sean Bell – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 44544 48895 A programme of work was undertaken in 2017 prior to a planned pier extension. A desk-based assessment of four wreck sites in the general area of Pierowall Bay and nine other sites within 0.5km of the pier was carried out. A field survey (diver) identified no visual evidence for submerged material of archaeological or historical significance.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Orkney Islands Council

### Tuquoy, Westray

#### *Geophysical survey*

**Amanda Brend – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)**

HY 45459 43129 A geophysical survey was undertaken, 7 February – 16 March 2018, on land to the N of the site of Tuquoy. The site, which suffers from severe coastal erosion was discovered as an eroding section in 1981. Tuquoy underwent excavation in 1982–83 and full assessment in 1988. This work revealed a high-status Norse period hall with suggestions of medieval settlement immediately to the west.

The survey aimed to improve understanding of the nature and extent of the site inland and to contextualise the excavation and assessment of the coastal section. The gradiometer survey was successful in identifying the surviving landward extent of the site, visible as a clear and extensive settlement cluster, with a possible boundary marking the settlement limits. Targeted earth resistance survey was also successful. It revealed a series of features, notably a substantial square structure, possibly a high-status tower-like building, to the W of the excavation trenches.

An earthwork enclosure was identified directly N of the Cross Kirk site, with much of the surrounding ground showing rig and furrow cultivation in the earth resistance survey. A large building, square in plan, was identified close to the coastal edge, with a smaller structure, possibly with a corn drying kiln, present in the W field. A former streambed, depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map was clearly visible in the earth resistance survey data running N/S through the centre of the survey area. Several kelp-pits were identified on the coast in the SW part of the survey area and a number of other possible features were also identified.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

## PERTH AND KINROSS

### Abernethy

#### *Abernethy*

##### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 18 16 A medieval lead bulla of Pope Urban VI (1378–89).

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT30/18) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

#### *Abernethy*

##### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 19 16 A medieval copper-alloy vesica-shaped seal matrix, with a broken suspension loop on the reverse. The legend,

in Lombardic script, reads SIGILLUM SECRETI, indicating a private or secret seal, and the motif comprises a pair of birds set below a fleur-de-lys.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT127/17) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**



*A medieval seal matrix, Abernethy. Crown copyright*

### **Castle Law Hillfort, Abernethy**

#### **Excavation**

**Jamie Humble and Martin Cook – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 1829 1533 A community excavation was undertaken, 22 June – 12 July 2017, at the hillfort as part of the Tay Landscape Partnership, led by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust with local volunteers, and supported by AOC.

The work aimed to increase understanding of the date and chronology of the hillfort structures, notably two ramparts. It was also hoped to assess any impact or damage to the monument after an earlier antiquarian excavation, which left wall faces exposed for over a hundred years, and to establish a monument care plan.

The inner and outer ramparts were monumental, stone built structures, with both walls showing some evidence for timber slots, utilised in the timber lacing. The timber slots were best exposed in the outer face of the outer rampart, which was protected by collapse and soil deposits.

The internal area of the hillfort underlay a mound of upcast and spoil from the original excavations to expose the inner face of the inner rampart. Removal of this material exposed a charcoal-rich original ground surface, with a curvilinear arrangement of stone, which has been interpreted as a paving feature. A quern stone was reused within this structure, and sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from, and above, this context. In addition, a small fragment of a crucible was discovered from this internal area, with residues indicative of copper alloy working, possibly bronze.

Evidence for manipulation of bedrock can be seen in the area between the ramparts, perhaps to create a steeper gradient or for use. A large pounder was found in this area, which may be indicative of the technology used for such activity.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Tay Landscape Project**

### **Main Street, Abernethy**

#### **Evaluation**

**Ray Cachart – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NO 1890 1644 An evaluation was undertaken, 22 February 2018, on an area of open garden ground and access track 90m to the NW of 39 Main Street in advance of development.

In general the trenches revealed deep garden soils, greater than 2m in depth, overlying clay/gravel natural. The deep soils appear to have built up due to the site being a natural depression and quite possibly waterlogged.

Occasional features with modern inclusions indicated limited 19<sup>th</sup>-century or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century activity. Finds of medieval pottery were rare (only three sherds) indicating that the area saw little activity during that period. Groups of stones, probably for drainage, were found but could not be dated. Substantial buried modern rubble makeup was found at the N end of the access track over deep garden soil. A stone wall found at the S end of Trench 5 could be associated either with the Pitblea building or the rear of the now demolished property adjacent to the development area as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS plan.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Private individual**

### **Alyth**

#### **Bamff Estate**

##### **Fieldwork**

**Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NO 21919 52825 A programme of demarcation work was undertaken, 14–15 August 2018, in advance of afforestation in an area NNW of Alyth. A total of 11 known sites were visited and each site was marked out, to prevent damage during tree planting, or noted as being on designated open ground. Five previously unrecorded sites (a building footprint and four sunken tracks) were also marked out.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Galbraith Group**

#### **Glenisla Golf Course**

##### **Watching brief**

**David Bowler – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NO 25867 48874 A watching brief was undertaken, 6–11 November 2017, during the excavation of engineering test pits in advance of a residential development on a 20<sup>th</sup>-century golf course. These found mainly natural glacial deposits, and golf-course related features.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Glenisla Developments Ltd**

### **Alyth/Bendochy/Coupar Angus/Rattray**

#### **Tullymurdoch Cable Route**

##### **Watching brief**

**Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NO 21750 39273 to NO 20441 53817 A watching brief was undertaken, July – September 2017, during topsoil stripping and excavation associated with the laying of an electricity cable from Coupar Angus Substation to Tullymurdoch Wind Farm, via Welton of Creuchies Wind Farm. The c19km linear corridor, which ran NNE from Coupar Angus to an upland area W of Alyth, exposed a number of features. These included a group of pits, postholes and possible fires/hearths close to an unexcavated souterrain and other settlement remains.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Welton of Creuchies Generating Company Ltd and Tullymurdoch Ltd**

### **Ardoch**

#### **Braco**

##### **Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NN 82 11 A copper-alloy pin with plain globular head and tapering shaft, probably medieval in date.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT38/18) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

#### **Braco**

##### *Metal detector find*

**Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland**

NN 83 10 A very worn denarius (not closely identifiable) and copper-alloy headstud brooch found during metal detecting to the W of the Roman fort complex are likely to relate to activity there.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 50/18) and allocated to Perth Museum**

#### **Arngask**

##### **East Blair, Glenfarg**

##### *Watching brief and walkover survey*

**David Bowler – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NO 1114 1022 A watching brief was carried out, 24 November 2017, during topsoil stripping associated with construction of a wind turbine base. A walkover survey was also undertaken along the route of the access track. No finds or features were recorded on an area of high, steep, rough pasture.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Absolute Solar and Wind Ltd**

#### **Auchtergaven**

##### **Balmacolly**

##### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 05 34 Medieval silver ring with a bezel depicting clasped hands and an inscription on the hoop reading IHES, a contraction of Jesus.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT138/17) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

#### **Loak**

##### *Metal detector finds*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**



*An assemblage of medieval and post-medieval objects, Loak. Crown copyright*

NO 08 33 A medieval silver ring with a diamond-shaped bezel and incised decoration dividing it into four smaller diamond shapes.

NO 08 33 An assemblage of 14 medieval and post-medieval objects including two heraldic harness mounts, a swivel from a hunting leash, a zoomorphic buckle, an incomplete annular brooch, and two coin weights.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT109/17 and TT117/17) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

#### **Little Glenshee (5)**

##### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 98578 34497 A metre high boulder, 23m N of a dyke running E/W and 25m N of NN93SE 37, has one cup mark on its N face.

#### **Upper Obney**

##### *Metal detector find*

**Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland**

NO 03 37 A fragment of a Romano-British enamelled copper-alloy headstud brooch. It has a crest on the head, steps on the wings and an integrally-cast trumpet-defined headstud; the enamelled pattern on the bow is too worn to characterise. L:33mm, W:26mm, H:14.5mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 24/18) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

#### **Auchtergaven/Redgorton**

##### **Luncarty to Pass of Birnam – A9 Dualling Programme Evaluation and excavation**

**Kevin Paton, Ross Murray and Stuart Wilson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 0933 2936 – NO 0673 3764 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in 2018 in advance of work associated with the A9 project.

An evaluation was undertaken, 22 January – 9 March 2018, on 15 land parcels, divided into lower and higher impact areas. A total of 433 trenches were excavated (covering 22,170m<sup>2</sup>). The vast majority of trenches were devoid of significant archaeological features, with the main features revealed relating to modern and post-medieval agricultural practices. Significant archaeological features, interpreted as relating to prehistoric activity, were present within Land Parcels (LP) 04, 05, and 06. The types of features found were mainly simple pit or postholes, with larger and slightly more complex examples within LP 06 Field 5. Two of the features in this area also contained Late Neolithic ceramics.

Potentially significant features were also present within LP 14 and 15. These consisted of large pits and shallow linear features. Due to their position within or at the edge of the Murthly Designed Landscape, and given the relatively modern artefacts found, it is likely these features may relate to the landscape or previous agricultural use of the area.

A programme of mitigation excavation was undertaken, 19 April – 6 July 2018. The work targeted seven sites identified during the earlier evaluation.

Two of the seven targeted sites (LP14 and LP15), were found to only contain modern agricultural features. Four of the remaining five sites were in areas previously highlighted as being the location of known archaeology. The sites all presented evidence for prehistoric activity ranging from the Early Neolithic to the Iron Age and consisted of the following:

Two Iron Age roundhouses and associated souterrain, with two four-post structures and a number of pit features associated with the settlement. This was adjacent to an earlier, monumental enclosure with possible settlement activity from the Bronze Age.

A third Iron Age roundhouse with an enclosing palisade, evidence of iron production, and a number of small pit alignments or fence lines situated amongst a cluster of Middle/Late Neolithic pits. These are all associated with a previous excavation that revealed a souterrain and associated roundhouse, with similar land divisions throughout the area.

Two areas containing a number of pit features, one of which relates to an unenclosed settlement, and the other likely to relate to a nearby settlement outside the development area.

The potential for a cluster of undated structures in an area previously marked as containing an enclosure. These were adjacent to several large pits that may suggest quarrying activity.

All of the significant archaeological sites were located along a 1.5km stretch of the scheme that are situated within a geological landscape containing sands and gravel substratum and are positioned on high ground in close proximity to the Ordie Burn.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Transport Scotland

## Blair Atholl

### Jacobites, Clearance and Scots

#### Desk-based assessment and survey

**Ian Hill, Michelle Gamble, Kieran Manchip, Tom Lyons and Daniel Calderbank – Heritage and Archaeological Research Practice Ltd**

NN 74626 60613 – Lower Gaskan (township), NN 74103 60923 – Tighmore (township), NN 74259 60774 – Tighmore (cairnfield), NN 72868 61952 – Drumcroy (cairnfield) A programme of archaeological work is being undertaken along the route of the military road network in highland Perthshire. The project aims to identify and record all sites and features associated with the road network, and its nearby/associated settlements, with a particular focus on the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

In the fourth season of fieldwork, 10–22 June 2018, survey was completed between Tummel Bridge and Trinafour, with particular focus at the abandoned townships at Tighmore and Lower Gaskan.

Historic building recording was completed on two of the buildings at Tighmore with an enhanced survey taking place to record the exterior and interior elevations. The building recording will continue in 2019.



*Horse gin and building in Tighmore © HARP*

The settlement of Lower Gaskan contains a series of enclosures and buildings, with five improvement period buildings on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. It also contains a large limekiln, with

the denuded remains of outlying, probably earlier buildings. The township shares a head dyke with Tighmore to the W.

Between Tighmore and Lower Gaskan a series of 12 cairns have been identified. The cairns sit in an open area, created for power lines, within woodland. Those at the northernmost edge of the clearing have been disturbed by forestry activity. The cairns vary in size from 2–3m, up to 18m in length, and consist of rough cobbles and small boulders, some turf covered. They appear to be a mix of probable clearance cairns, with the possibility of burial cairns. An additional four cairns were identified to the NW of Tighmore and Over Bohespic. Heavily denuded and disturbed by forestry activity these possible burial cairns are oriented towards Schiehallion to the S. The best preserved of the four cairns consists of a small circular bowl shaped chamber, 5 x 2.5m, with a 4m passage running to the SE from the chamber. Survey and research work will continue in the area in 2019.

**Archive and report:** NRHE (intended)

**Website:** [www.harparchaeology.co.uk](http://www.harparchaeology.co.uk)

## Middlebridge Sawmill, Old Bridge of Tilt

### Standing building recording

**Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NN 8782 6656 A historic building survey was undertaken, 22 May 2018, of a ruinous disused sawmill in advance of partial demolition. The roofless ruin consisted of a stone-walled cellar, standing S wall of the ground floor and an adjacent wheel pit alongside a steeply descending lade. Local records indicate there was a waulk mill on the site in 1700, which was converted to a sawmill in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The mill is shown on an 1860 OS map.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Queen's View, Loch Tummel

### Watching brief

**John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NN 86202 60080 to NN 86410 60104 A watching brief was maintained, 12–16 November 2018, during the excavation of a trench to accommodate an underground power supply. The area was considered of interest as it is close to a scheduled Iron Age homestead (SM 2475). No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded in the 240m long trench.

**Archive and report:** NRHE

**Funder:** SSEN

## Upper Gaskan

### Excavation and post-excavation

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NN 7466 6113 A programme of work was undertaken, 13–24 November 2017, to record and investigate an isolated rock art site and assess the impact of commercial forestry. Analysis of the cup-marked boulder revealed 29 cups and a further probable 10 cups. The cup-marked rock was shown to be sitting on a cobble-rich glacial till which had not been modified by human activity. However, away from the cup-marked rock, ploughing in advance of commercial afforestation had severely disrupted the glacial till deposit as well as the overlying topsoil. Where ploughing had not taken place around the cup-marked rock there was a light scattering of sharp quartz fragments which occurred on the top of the glacial till deposit, at the base of the topsoil and within the topsoil. There was a significant reduction in the density of quartz pieces away from the cup-marked rock and nearly all of the quartz is the result of human action (the use of quartz hammerstones, tool production and perhaps even the addition of glittering quartz decoration to the cup-marked

rock). An anthropomorphic shaped fragment of psammite was also recovered; it had not been deliberately shaped but may have selected because of its uncanny resemblance to the human form. Small fragments of charcoal were noted in the lower topsoil profile adjacent to the cup-marked rock, but unfortunately this was not a sealed deposit and the charcoal may well date to later farming activities when the site lay within a walled field system. The roots of the commercial forestry tended not to penetrate the glacial till but ran within and at the base of the overlying topsoil. It was ascertained that the relatively young scots pine tree roots extended up to 5m from their respective trunk.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Forestry Commission Scotland

## Cargill

### Stobhall Castle

#### *Watching brief*

**Derek Hall**

NO 13208 34371 (NO13SW 6) A watching brief was carried out, 18 June – 17 September 2018, on work associated with the construction of a new passageway between the laundry and lower floor of the tower house, and the demolition of a larder on the N side of the laundry. Limited evidence was recovered for the nature of the foundations of the tower house. However, an ornate arched doorway was exposed, against which the tower house had been built. This doorway leads into the lower floor of the chapel and indicates that the tower house was built against the N side of the pre-existing chapel. The demolition of the larder did not record anything of archaeological interest.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

## Comrie

### Creag na h-Earba

#### *Field visit*

**Nick Parish**

NN 65491 16224 A Canmore record from 1973 makes reference to a curious rock carving made in the vicinity of Creag na h-Earba in Gleann an Dubh Choirein. This was relocated during a field visit on 24 September 2018 and a second, adjacent carved panel was found bearing a name, date and other lettering and motifs. On a subsequent visit on 6 October 2018, a third panel was located with markings upon it.

Panel 1 – Measuring c500 x 200mm with a prominent stirrup-shaped symbol filled with cross-hatching, a figure-of-eight, a cross symbol plus other possible but now faint and indecipherable scratching. Prominent intersecting lines running across the lower two thirds of the panel are probably natural cracks.

Panel 2 – Measuring c400 x 250mm, has the name J D CAMPBELL inscribed centrally. Below this is a date, which appears to read 1703 or possibly 1763. To the right of this are the initials RSS, with the two S's separated by a cross-hatched stirrup shape, although somewhat more crudely incised than on Panel 1. The top of the R is also filled with cross-hatching. At the top of the panel, centred above the name, there is a box filled with two lines of now indecipherable lettering, with the exception of a large W (or maybe M) at the beginning of the second line. There also appeared to be a further line of lettering below this box but it was too weathered to read.

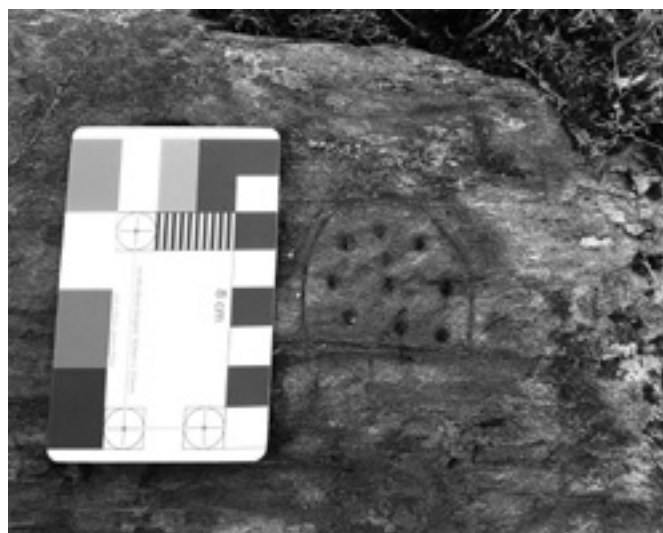
Panel 3 – Measuring 450 x 300mm, has a deeply cut stirrup shape filled with a rosette of nine, possibly ten dots. There is a

second more indistinct rounded, dot-filled shape towards the bottom edge of the panel and a smaller crude stirrup shape near to this. There is also a group of five deep transverse scraped grooves near the centre of the panel.

It is assumed that the incisions on the three panels were made by a metal blade. Five adjacent V-shaped grooves at the bottom edge of Panel 1 might represent where the blade was sharpened. The panels were all initially covered in moss and turf and this has been replaced to protect the surfaces from further weathering.

The carvings do not intrinsically reveal why they are there and it is thought likely that they are essentially graffiti and have no specific meaning. It is speculated that they are either; the work of a traveller or drovers passing through the area on the route from Loch Earn to Glen Artney and possibly spending the night here in the shelter afforded by the rock, or maybe a deer hunter waiting for his quarry – Creag na h-Earba translates as 'Deer Rock'.

**Report:** My Canmore



Panel 3 (detail), Creag na h-Earba

### Glentarken (5)

#### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 66681 25440 At 120m from the southern extent of the sheepdip in Glentarken and 57m E of the Glentarken track one of a group of boulders has 13 cups and 1 dumb bell.

### Wester Glenatarken (4)

#### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 66514 24798 At 20m W of the western gable end of the row of cottages at Wester Glentarken a prominent S-sloping rock, 2.9 x 2.6m, has two cup marks near ground level. Four metres to the N another S-sloping rock, 3.2 x 4.1m, has one big cup at the N.

### Wester Glentarken (5)

#### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 66481 24788 At 0.5m E of a boundary fence, a stretch of bedrock, 1.3 x 0.5 x 0.3m has three cup marks.

### Wester Glentarken (6)

#### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 66412 24838 At 3m N of NN62SE 21 a stretch of bedrock has two cup marks.

## Coupar Angus

### Forfar Road, Coupar Angus

#### Evaluation

#### Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology

NO 2261 4013 An evaluation was undertaken, 11–12 April 2018, along the planned route of a new access road to the rear of East of Scotland Farmers. The route lies NE of the probable precinct of Coupar Angus Abbey, of which almost nothing remains above ground. The evaluation exposed the remains of a large well, neatly constructed of lime bonded masonry, which probably corresponded to a feature on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of the area (1860–64). No dating evidence was recovered; it is presumed that the well was of late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Algo Design and Build Ltd

## Crieff

### Church Street, Crieff

#### Field visit

#### Stuart Farrell

NN 86457 21458 A graveyard is marked to the rear of the North United Presbyterian Church on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1866 (Perth and Clackmannan 1:2500 sheet XCV.15 surveyed 1863). A burial ground is also shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1901 (Perth and Clackmannan 1:2500 sheet 095.15 revised 1899), and on the OS map of 1932 (revised 1930), but no burial ground is shown on later OS maps. The site appears on the Register of Internments of North UP Church held in the National Records of Scotland (CH3/699/6) of 1836–73. There is modern housing on the site of a church, marked as ‘Hall’ on the OS map of 1964. A field visit on 4 May 2018 established that the site now forms part of car park for housing and an area of gardens. A blocked up entrance was visible to the west.

### Duchlage Farms, Broich Road, Crieff

#### Evaluation

#### Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda – GUARD Archaeology Ltd

NN 86352 21009 A 6% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 6–7 August 2018, in advance of development at Duchlage Farm. The excavation of 16 trenches recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Aldi Store Ltd

## Dull

### Black Burn (38)

#### Field visit

#### George Currie

NN 82720 45421 At 166m S of the first entry in NN84NW 148 and 150m due N of the Urlar Burn track, a pile of stones for a grouse butt building has a small rock at the N bearing three small cup marks, one of which has a ring.

### Craig Hill (42)

#### Field visit

#### George Currie

NN 81689 45273 At 142m NE of NN84NW 168 and 155m due E of a boundary dyke running cN/S there is perched boulder, 1.4 x 1.2 x 0.7m, with nine cup marks, one of which has a single ring.

### Craig Hill (43)

#### Field visit

#### George Currie

NN 81617 45190 At 37m NE of NN84NW 168 and 130m due N of a boundary dyke running cE/W there is a boulder, 3.1 x 1.6 x 0.7m, with two cup marks.

## Urlar

#### Excavation

#### Richard Bradley and Aaron Watson – University of Reading

NN 84110 46660 The project in 2018 investigated a cup-marked rock on of a natural outcrop resembling a long cairn in plan and profile. The rock was mantled by a thin deposit of topsoil and was covered by a scatter of worked and unworked quartz. There was also a deposit of rubble associated with a few pieces of iron slag. A few prehistoric lithic artefacts had been carefully inserted into cracks in the bedrock.

It seems likely that there had once been a rubble cairn on top of the mound, but it was severely disturbed in the post-medieval period. The outcrop was also characterised by prominent veins of quartz. Some of this material had been extracted and flaked, but it was of poor quality and does not appear to have been removed from the site. Instead some pieces were carefully replaced in the ground.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Private

## Dunkeld and Dowally

### King's Seat Community Archaeology Project

#### Excavation

Martin Cook, Andy Heald, Cathy MacIver, David Strachan, Yvonne Robertson and Gavin Lindsay – AOC Archaeology Group, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Dunkeld and Birnam Historical Society

NO 0093 4303 The scheduled monument of King's Seat Hillfort (SM1598), also known as ‘The Fort of the Caledonians’, is located on the summit of King's Seat, a key geographical feature in the landscape, located on a bend on the N side of the River Tay. The fort's defences consist of a central citadel occupying the summit of the hill and a series of ramparts enclosing lower terraces. The citadel measures c35 x 22m within what are probably the remains of a thick wall. The entrance is located to the N and there appears to have been a track dropping down to a lower terrace on the W. This track and the terrace are edged by a rampart reduced to a stony bank up to 4m in thickness by 0.4m in height, its S end resting on the lip of a precipitous cliff. Below this terrace, on the W, the approach to the fort is partially blocked by three rampart-like features, which form a flight of terraces levelled into the slope. King's Seat Hillfort sits on exposed bedrock of the Ben Ledi Grit Formation.

Scheduled monument consent has been granted for three seasons of excavation and seven trenches on the site, three of which were excavated in 2017. Trenches 2–3 were completed in 2017. Trenches 1 and 5 were completed in 2018. Trench 4 was continued from 2017. One further season of excavation is planned to complete the excavation of Trench 4 and undertake 6 and 7. Three trenches were opened this season, 4–15 September 2018.

Trench 1 (20 x 3m) investigated the lower two ramparts enclosing the lower terraces. The upper rampart was fully excavated in 2017 and consisted of a bank of large boulders creating a rough outer face and several postholes set back from the inner face. In 2018 the second rampart was of similar construction but more slumped on the steeper slope and overlay remains of stone wall facing, no timber component was evident. The third lower rampart was excavated and had clearly been reworked and perhaps even created in more

modern times as part of track construction and landscaping on the site in the Victorian period. Stones had been disturbed and placed along the outside edge of the lower terrace, acting as a kerb for a Victorian track running round and up the hill.

Trench 4 was extended to 6 x 11m. A smaller section of this had been opened and the topsoil removed in 2017. Within this mixed layer were large quantities of animal bone, fragments of teeth, claws and horns in addition to crucible fragments and other evidence of metal working. In 2018 this upper thick deposit of undifferentiated topsoil was removed across the trench and 100% sieved. It was found to contain many more crucible fragments, stone ingot moulds, a glass bead, vessel glass and substantial deposits of animal bone, horn and teeth. A small stone platform, c3m x 1.5m, was identified which had *in situ* burning remains on its surface. A stone kerbed hearth setting was also identified within the concentration of ash and animal bone and could relate to a larger structure in this area. Excavation here will continue in 2019 to reveal the layer that the hearth sits on and any other structural components of this feature.



Stone kerbed hearth setting in the upper citadel, King's Seat

Trench 5, 2 x 5m, was placed to investigate the summit enclosure wall on the S of the site. The section here revealed that a low bank visible above the ground consisted of large stones and earth with a rough kerb on the inner edge. The outer edge was not identified and appears to have collapsed down the steep slope of the hill. A stone weight with a hole bored through the middle was identified, incorporated into the wall core.

Trench 6 was opened and the topsoil removed. Within this mixed layer were fragments of E-ware ceramic, glass beads and glass gaming pieces or inserts. Excavation was halted at the interface to the next layer c0.35m deep: a stony spread. This trench will be reopened and completed in 2019.

The artefacts recovered imply that a period of activity in the early historic period can be identified on site. Spindle whorls, glass beads, vessel glass, crucible fragments, clay and stone moulds and iron objects including blades all imply craft activities were taking place. Many of the objects in the finds assemblage would not be out of place on other high status enclosed sites dating to the Early Historic Period. A programme of further excavation and post-excavation analysis, including radiocarbon dating will help define the chronology, phasing and activity at the site.

**Archive:** PKHT

**Funder:** Heritage Lottery Fund, The Gannochy Trust, and the Griffin and Calliachar Community Fund

## Dunning

### Wester Balgour

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NO 00 16 A hoard of 13 medieval silver pennies of Edward I/II.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT147/17–TT151/17) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

## Forgandenny

### Forgandenny

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Matthew G Knight – National Museums Scotland*

NO 08 15 A cutting-edge fragment of a copper alloy socketed axehead. It has broken across the socket aperture in antiquity. Due to the incomplete nature, the specific type of axehead cannot be ascertained though it can be broadly dated to the Late Bronze Age (1150–800 BC). Maximum width of cutting edge 46.5mm; weight 48g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 165/17) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

## Fortingall

### Croftgarrow (1)

#### *Field visit*

#### *George Currie*

NN 72211 46439 In brash from forestry clearance, 55m due W of forestry track and 445m due S of E/W boundary dyke: a flat rock, 1.6 x 1.2 x 0.2m. One cup mark at E and two at W. An incomplete arced groove with clear origin /central mark at the W and a similar incomplete grooved arc at the E, but no sign of an origin central mark suggests a millstone roughout

### Croftgarrow (2)

#### *Field visit*

#### *George Currie*

NN 72250 46532 Among brash from recent forestry clearance, 42m due W of a forestry track and 165m due S of E/W boundary dyke: a rock, 2.5 x 1.8 x 0.3m has one cup mark.

### Croftgarrow (3)

#### *Field visit*

#### *George Currie*

NN 72125 46138 At 430m due W of the Fearnan Road and 570m due S of the Croftgarrow boundary dyke, running E/W, the highest point of a group of rocky outcrops has seven cup marks.

## Early medieval landscape of Glen Lyon

### *Survey and excavation*

#### *Anouk Busset, Adrian Maldonado and Megan Kasten –*

#### *University of Glasgow (AB), National Museums of Scotland (AM), and University of Glasgow (MK)*

NN 58171 46767 and NN 6253 4768 A programme of work was undertaken, 23–28 April 2017 and 23–26 April 2018. The first season focused on carrying out resistivity and magnetic gradiometer surveys of two possible early medieval sites in Glen Lyon, Cladh Bhranno (Kerrowmore) and St Adamnan's Cross (Craigeanie). The second season focused on opening test pits on each site to investigate the results of the surveys.

Cladh Bhranno: The results of the surveys in 2017 show the possible presence of a circular ditch and bank on the N edge of the knoll upon which Cladh Bhranno sits. NE of the burial

ground, under the rubble cairn which dominates the field visually today, an E/W oriented stone structure seems to be the foundations of a rectangular building, which coincides with an unroofed structure shown in this location on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

St Adamnan's Cross: The carved stone sits at the top of a very steep circular knoll. A line of high magnetic response with an outer halo of low magnetic response on the slope of the hill may represent an attempt at levelling up and creating a platform at the top of the hill.

Season 2 focused in Cladh Bhranno on the possible circular enclosure at the N edge of the burial ground. The removal of the topsoil revealed dark brown silty clay subsoil with pebble inclusion, divided E/W (and possibly cut) by a robbed-out circular stone bank. The stones were not coursed and exhibited no bonding material, although hollows between stones were filled with an orange-brown gravel. The exposed section of the structure extended 1.2m long (N/S) and 1m wide (E/W), continuing beyond the extent of the test pit around the graveyard. At St Adamnan's Cross, the investigation of the anomaly around the summit of the hill showed, after removal of the topsoil, a reddish-brown silty clay subsoil with significant pebble inclusions. This anomaly was likely due to the by-product of quarrying activities, and there was no evidence for creating a platform. **Archive: Physical – NRHE (intended). Other – University of Glasgow (intended). Report: Centre for Scottish and Celtic Studies, University of Glasgow (intended)**  
**Funder: Centre for Scottish and Celtic Studies, University of Glasgow**

## Fowlis Wester

### Craignavar Township

#### Excavation

**John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology**

NN 87921 31793 Following the unauthorised partial demolition of a small building within the pre-improvement township of Craignavar (NN83SE 4), a SM in Glen Almond, the clearance of debris and partial excavation of this structure was undertaken on 7–9 May 2018.

The building measured 4.6 x 1.9m internally within walls of rubble masonry bedded in a matrix of sandy clay of which only a little survived. One end of the building was floored with cobbles into which was set a small socket for a timber that probably supported a partition. There was a drain at its other end to remove waste from what is thought to have been a small byre.

**Archive and report: NRHE**

**Funder: SSEN**

## Kenmore

### Boreland Farm

#### Geophysical survey and excavation

**Michael J Stratigos – Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)**

NN 71883 44738 A programme of work was undertaken, 24–25 September 2018, as part of the project: *At the Water's Edge: Early Iron Age Settlement Patterns, Loch Tay*, which seeks to test the distribution of Early Iron Age settlement evidence around Loch Tay through geophysical survey and excavation.

Boreland Farm is located just W of the village of Fearnan, and the survey was conducted in a field with a cup-marked stone (NJ74SW 5), across some of the only flat arable land near to the crannogs at Fearnan Hotel (NN74SW 3) and Oakbank (NN74SW 16).

The work consisted of a magnetic gradiometer survey and trial trench excavation of identified features. The survey was conducted in 20 x 20m grids and trenches were hand excavated, drawn and photogrammetrically recorded. The survey across a 60 x 60m area identified two magnetic anomalies; a single high positive return and a linear feature which ran N/S. A 1 x 1m trench was excavated over the high return, and established that it was probably the result of a large iron rich rock. A 4 x 1m trench opened over the linear feature contained slight evidence of a field boundary.

**Archive: ADS and NRHE (both intended)**

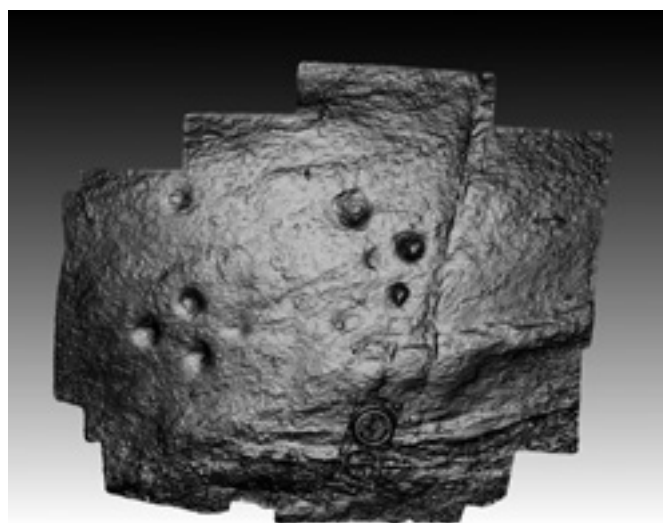
**Funder: Royal Archaeological Institute**

### Carie (1)

#### Field visit

**George Currie**

NN 64688 37281 In a wooded area 360m due S of Carie Farm and 52m due N of the Drumfuil track, a high-ridged outcrop has eight small cup marks.



*Cup marks on outcrop, Carie (1)*

### Cragganester (10–19)

#### Field visit

**George Currie**

NN 65381 38684 (Cragganester 10) 20m S of a dyke running NE/SW and 150m due W of the Allt Choire Chireinich a stretch of bedrock has at least 20 cup marks, five of which have single rings. One cup at the western edge has two rings and a short radial descending over the edge into the turf, just above it a cup has a single ring with a very short radial terminating at a crack. At the E there is a single ring enclosing three small cup marks and a curved radial, next to it is a double ring enclosing three small cup marks with a short curving radial.

NN 65021 38616 (Cragganester 11) 19m S of a dyke running NE/SW and 55m E of the junction of that dyke, with another running NW/SE, is a stretch of bedrock with 35 cup marks on its upper face. One has two rings, eight have single rings, a wide groove at the W terminates at the outer edge of a ring. The southern vertical edge has a further four cup marks.

NN 65376 38878 (Cragganester 12) 48m SW of the point where an un-named tributary of the Allt Choire Chireinich meets the southernmost point of forestry and 50m N of the farmstead at Craggaester (NN63NE 35), a boulder 0.3m high has a single cup mark.

NN 66495 38515 (Cragganester 13) 7m W of a small quarry and 60m N of the main road the narrow top of a stretch of bedrock has five cup marks.

NN 66451 38522 (Cragganester 14) 82m N of the main road and 33m E of a dyke running NW/SE a large stretch of exposed bedrock has one cup.

NN 66214 38334 (Cragganester 15) 6m N of the main road a prominent boulder, 2.1 x 0.9 x 0.8m has one cup mark and two possible cup marks.

NN 66588 38563 (Cragganester 16) 60m N of the main road and 37m S of a track, a 1.3m high outcrop has two cup marks, 1.6m apart.

NN 66631 38640 (Cragganester 17) 112m N of the main road and on the N side of a track, a boulder, 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.5m has two cup marks.

NN 66507 38595 (Cragganester 18) 8m E of NN63NE 168, the highest point of the outcrop has three cup marks.

NN 66371 38492 (Cragganester 19) 13m E of NN63NE 161, a narrow stretch of bedrock, 4.0 x 0.6m has three small cup marks.

### **Easter Croftintygan**

#### **Survey and excavation**

**Michael J Stratigos – Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)**

NN 67244 39175 A programme of work was undertaken, 23–26 September 2018, as part of the project: *At the Water's Edge: Early Iron Age Settlement Patterns, Loch Tay*, which seeks to test the distribution of Early Iron Age settlement evidence around Loch Tay through geophysical survey and excavation.

Easter Croftintygan ring ditch houses are located c400m NW of Easter Croftintygan Farm at 230m OD. Preservation of the two ring ditch houses is dramatically different, with one very well preserved (House 1) with obvious ditch and bank features and the other remains very slight with only its central flat platform and a portion of ditch surviving (House 2). House 1 was surveyed in 2000 by RCAHMS.

A magnetic gradiometer and RTK-GPS surveys were undertaken over both houses. Two trial trenches were excavated in House 1 to characterise the surviving deposits and collect material for radiocarbon dating. The gradiometer survey was conducted in two adjoined 20 x 20m grids. Trenches were hand excavated, drawn and photogrammetrically recorded.

The magnetic gradiometer survey largely confirmed the position and extent of House 1, but also identified a high magnetic return, c1m in diameter, near the centre of the central platform of the house. Interpreted as a possible hearth feature, this was targeted with Trench 1 of the two trial trenches. Magnetic gradiometer survey over House 2 more clearly defined the extent of its ditch and high returns within the central platform of the structure suggest internal features are present.

Trench 1 (2 x 1m) was located over the high return in the central platform and established that it was probably associated with a shallow cut feature. The feature was filled by a deposit with occasional charcoal fragments and rare, very small (< 2mm diameter), calcined bone fragments. This deposit was sampled for material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Trench 2 (4 x 1m) which cut through the external bank and ditch only saw the removal of turf and topsoil before being recorded. The trench revealed the very stony fill of the uppermost portion of the ditch, probably representing tumble from the bank or internal house features. The stones were set in a very wet, charcoal-rich fill, suggesting that good preservation is likely within the ditch fills.

**Archive: ADS and NRHE (both intended)**

**Funder: Royal Archaeological Institute**

### **Fearnan Hotel**

#### **Underwater excavation**

**Michael J Stratigos – Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)**

NN 72072 44294 A programme of work was undertaken, 2–12 July 2018, as part of the Living on Water investigation of Early Iron Age (EIA) crannog-dwellers in Loch Tay. The project is excavating a range of crannogs with known EIA phases to collect structural timber samples for dendrochronology and wiggle-match <sup>14</sup>C dating. A survey was undertaken of the Fearnan Hotel Crannog in 1979 and a single <sup>14</sup>C sample returned a date calibrating to the EIA.

Three trenches were opened on the crannog. Two on top of the crannog mound and one at the base of the crannog where it met natural loch sediments. The trenches were drawn by hand, photogrammetrically recorded and surveyed by RTK-GPS.

Trench 1 (2 x 2m) located on top of the crannog was abandoned after the removal of the first 0.6m of stones from the rubble capping of the crannog, as very large stones below impeded progress. At this level a small patch of organic debris was found. This contained a wood chip, clearly the offcut of an axe/adze cut, a hazel nut shell, and two ovicaprid teeth.

Trench 2 (2 x 2m) was also located on the top of the crannog mound. The initial stratigraphy matched that of Trench 1; however, no exceptionally large stones halted progress. Various contexts of angular boulders and stones, 1.2m deep from the top of the trench edge, were found over a context of small diameter (< 5 mm) roundwood and bracken. Twenty timber samples were taken from this context, the largest of which had a diameter of c0.1m. The exceptionally deep inorganic profile is unusual for crannogs in Loch Tay, but might be paralleled by Milton Morenish Crannog, where in 2017 a trench in the top of the crannog revealed a deep (c0.5m) inorganic stratigraphic sequence, but there large horizontal timbers were found within the otherwise inorganic contexts.

Trench 3 (3 x 1.5m) was located on the N side of the crannog, nearest to the shore, where the crannog mound met the natural loch sediments. These natural sediments, which were uniformly sand, contained seven horizontal timbers. One of the seven had clear evidence of mortise holes, although only part of timber was exposed in excavation. There were no organic deposits encountered around these timbers. A further three horizontal timbers, including a further mortised timber, were found emerging from the natural loch sediments around the base of the crannog mound outside of Trench 3, these were not sampled.

Timber sampling was carried out by sawing the top off vertical timbers, and slices requiring two cuts were used on horizontal timbers where necessary. These samples will be subject to dendrochronological analysis and wiggle-match <sup>14</sup>C dating over the course of the project.

**Archive: ADS and NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Historic Environment Scotland**

### **Oakbank**

#### **Underwater excavation**

**Michael J Stratigos – Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)**

NN 7230 4429 This work formed part of the Living on Water investigation of Early Iron Age crannog-dwellers in Loch Tay. Work on 12 July 2018 consisted of a single dive to sample a series of piles from the walkway. Dendrochronological assessment of old samples from the walkway piles had suggested potential relationships to timbers from the main

crannog mound, but their desiccated state required new samples to be collected for further analysis. Four oak piles were sampled from the walkway feature. These will see full dendrochronological analysis with a view toward developing dendrochronologies at Oakbank.

**Archive:** ADS and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **Tomavorar**

#### **Field visit**

**George Currie**

NN 63268 37962 At 8m W of NN63NW 175 is a small rock with one cup mark.

### **Tombreck (9 – 10)**

#### **Field visit**

**George Currie**

NN 64897 38303 (Tombreck 9) 166m N of the N end of the Tombreck Farmstead (NN63NW 34 ) and 128m E of the Tombreck-Coire Cireineach hill track are the remains of a dynamited rock (shot hole at the NW), measuring 0.8 x 0.6 x 0.3m, with three cups, two of which have faint single rings.

NN 64952 38342 (Tombreck 10) 70m NW of dynamited rock Tombreck 9, another dynamited rock (shot hole at the E) has four cup marks.

### **Upper Carie (2 – 7)**

#### **Field visit**

**George Currie**

NN 63976 38457 (Upper Carie 2) In a dip 12m W of the Allt na Cairnich and 50m N of a low dyke, running NE/SW, a boulder, 2.1 x 1.1 x 0.7m, has six cup marks.

NN 63959 38372 (Upper Carie 3) 32m S of a dyke, running NE/SW, and 160m W of the Allt na Cairnich is a prominent boulder, 3.1 x 2.7 x 1.1m with at least 32 cup marks. Some are elliptical and some of the cups have faint rings.

NN 63945 38366 (Upper Carie 4) 39m S of a dyke, running NE/SW, and 180m W of the Allt na Cairnich is a W-sloping boulder, 1.9 x 1.2 x 0.7m with one small cup mark.

NN 63945 38366 Upper Carie (5) 55m S of a dyke, running NE/SW, and 176m W of the Allt na Cairnich is a boulder, 1.0 x 0.9 x 0.3m with 12 cup marks and one conjoined pair of cups (dumb-bell).

NN 63889 38267 (Upper Carie 6) 102m S of a junction of boundary dykes, 310m OD, a stretch of bedrock, 1.8 x 1.7m, has four cup marks.

NN 63339 37982 (Upper Carie 7) 1.5m S of a dyke, running cE/W, and 32m NE of the junction of that dyke and another running cN/S, a stretch of bedrock, 2.0 x 1.2 x 0.2m, has three central cup marks and another at the W.

### **Kinclaven**

#### **Kinclaven Castle – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project**

##### **Buildings and materials analysis**

**Mark Thacker – University of Stirling**

NO 1581 3773 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Kinclaven Castle within the framework of this project. Buildings analysis indicated that all surviving upstanding walls at Kinclaven Castle display a very consistent suite of masonry techniques and materials, and on this basis can be interpreted as essentially single phase. The surviving masonry is characterised by wall faces of quarried sandstone laid in formal courses 230–400mm high, with the external face constructed upon a fine-dressed splay-moulded

basal plinth. The wall core, in contrast, is composed of a geological mixture of stones, including very rounded detrital quartz, granite and sandstone. High volumes of surviving constructional mortar are exposed throughout, in continuous and compositionally-consistent core and bedding contexts, and this material could be characterised *in situ* as a wood-fired limestone-lime mortar. A limited sampling programme was undertaken to investigate these materials, and the assemblage included 19 probable relict fuel inclusions, 2 core mortar fragments, 1 relict limestone clast, and 1 loose sandstone fragment.

Lab-based analysis of the assemblage included thick and thin section analysis of all mortar and limestone samples. These analyses confirmed that the constructional mortar at the castle had been manufactured from a very fine sedimentary limestone (included with a fine mixture of metamorphic rock and mineral intraclasts) and that this lime had been tempered with a quartz-rich aggregate consistent with the nearby riverine source. Archaeobotanical analysis indicated that the relict fuel assemblage was dominated by wood-charcoal of various taxonomies and four well-distributed samples were selected for radiocarbon analysis.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### **The Coach House, Taymount Estate**

#### **Standing building recording**

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 12175 34197 A historic building survey was undertaken, 24 October 2018, of the former coach house within the estate near Stanley prior to its renovation. The coach house was constructed (1867–1902) to the NW of Taymount House. It consists of a two by one-bay simple rectangular structure with the main cart openings to the S elevation, facing away from the road, with a hipped roof (now collapsed). It was built with a small hay loft, which has a hatch in the E side, providing access to the ground floor and an external first floor doorway, in the E elevation, accessed via an external stair.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Taymount Estate

### **West Woodend, Kinclaven**

#### **Evaluation**

**Derek Hall**

NO 1359 3700 A 10% evaluation of the site of a proposed new house and its associated infrastructure to the E of the Ballathie Barrow was undertaken, 23–24 October 2018. The excavation of 12 trenches located one small pit that contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery and a single piece of modern window glass. Nothing was found in the other 11 trenches.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Kinfauns**

#### **Kinfauns Church**

##### **Standing building recording**

**Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NO 16607 22285 A historic building survey was undertaken, 23 July 2018, of this decommissioned church in advance of its conversion into a house. All exterior and interior elevations were photographed, together with the church in its present setting and all features of interest. A written report included details of the church's form, fabric and phasing of construction and use.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Kellan Construction Ltd

## Kirkmichael

### Craighead

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NO 12 55 An early medieval square copper-alloy mount with yellow enamel decoration in the shape of simple four-pointed knot. Part of an integral lug for attachment survives on the reverse.

Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT35/18) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery

### Sgurr Bhan

#### *Field visit*

#### *George Logan*

A field visit was made to various locations on 25 October 2018. At NO 14878 65962, located 539m NE of An Dun Farmstead at the base of a SW-facing crag, at an elevation of 438m, is an enclosure/fold with two nearby shieling huts and associated ancillary features to the NE. These are listed W to E.

NO 14878 65962 Enclosure (fold). Length 23.1 x 8.2m deep. Backing onto crag. SW aspect. At the SE end of the enclosure is a complex entrance/pen arrangement created amongst the boulders from the crag.

NO 14868 65950 A possible milking pen.

NO 14932 659772 A small enclosure or pen, 2.7 x 4.1m. Backing onto the crag with a well-defined entrance. Possible constructed features in adjacent crag rock fall.

NO 14983 65968 A shieling hut, 6.1 x 2.7m, aligned N/S. Entrance on W near S end gable.

NO 14952 65983 A basically circular pen or storage feature, 2.8 x 2.2m, with corbeled back construction remaining.

NO 149767 65960 Shieling hut, 6.3 x 3.2m, aligned N/S, entrance on W. Entrance has possible exterior walling.

NO 14994 65956 An angular pit, 2.7 x 2.7 x 0.9m deep. This feature does not appear to be reflect natural topography.

### Spittal of Glenshee

#### *Desk-based assessment and walkover survey*

#### *Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd*

NO 1108 6869 A pre-afforestation survey was undertaken, 5–8 February 2018, of an area of hillside rough pasture on

the N-facing slopes of Meall Uaine and Craig Bhinnean, on the S side of Glen Shee. Previous work had identified six sites, including building and enclosure remains and an extensive pre-improvement field system, and following a walkover survey recommendations include a buffer zone to protect the field system and associated remains.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Invercauld Estate

## Little Dunkeld

### Corrody Burn (6)

#### *Field visit*

#### *George Currie*

NN 97546 37158 At 185m due N of the Corrody Burn and 280m E of the junction of the boundary dykes, a rock, 1.2 x 1.0 x 0.3m, has ten cup marks, at least six of which have a single ring. Two cup marks at the NE edge are surrounded by a wide indented groove at the N, creating a figure of eight motif.

### Corrody Burn (7)

#### *Field visit*

#### *George Currie*

NN 98217 36729 At 20m W of the boundary dyke running NE/SW and 190m N of the farmstead of Corrody is a boulder, 1.2 x 0.8 x 0.4m, with two cup marks on its S-sloping face.

### Innercochill (3)

#### *Field visit*

#### *George Currie*

NN 91276 38457 In an area of rougher ground to the N of improved pasture, 550m W of Cablea Farm and 285m N of Innercochill, a rock, 1.2 x 0.6m, lying flush with the ground measuring has 12 small cup marks. A groove at the NE intersects two elliptical carvings.

### Innercochill (4)

#### *Field visit*

#### *George Currie*

NN 91322 38184 At 21m E of the gable end of the cottage at Innercochill a rock, 0.5 x 0.4m, has 14 small cup marks, averaging 15 x 3mm.



Sgurr Bhan: NO 14878 65962 – Enclosure (fold). View from E © George Logan

## Little Dunkeld/Redgorton

### Luncarty to Pass of Birnam – A9 Dualling Programme

#### Watching brief

*Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda and Bob Will – GUARD*

#### Archaeology Ltd

NO 09784 29569 to NO 06180 39530 A watching brief was carried out, 22 January – 2 March 2018, during ground investigation work. A total of 47 trial pits and 4 boreholes were monitored along a 9.5km stretch of the existing A9 road corridor. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: BAM Ritchies

## Logiealmond

### Shannoch Farmhouse, Logiealmond

#### Standing building recording

#### Derek Hall

NO 00795 31260 A photographic survey was carried out, 13 September 2018, of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse at Shannoch. A written report was produced relating to the phasing of the building, external elevations and internal rooms.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: Private individuals

## Logierait

### Buail Bhan, St Cedd's Road, Ballinluig

#### Evaluation

#### Ray Cachart – Alder Archaeology Ltd

NN 97672 53170 (centred on) A 5% evaluation was undertaken, 13–14 March 2018, prior to the proposed development of 15 houses on scrub land to the rear of housing on the E side of St Cedd's Road. A total of 15 trenches, each 30m in length, and covering 900m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. The site was considered of interest as it lies between the site of a prehistoric stone circle to the N and a prehistoric cremation cemetery to the S.

Trenches 1–5, 9 and 15 contained no archaeological features or deposits. Trench 6 contained an undatable amorphous sub-rounded cut and fill in the natural deposits. This was considered to probably reflect a natural feature, possibly a backfilled indentation or socket for a small boulder.

Trenches 7, 10, 11, 13, and 14 contained cobble field drains, with Trench 14 having a total of six such field drains, which would seem to indicate that there was a serious problem with water logging in this area. The field drains were all located in the N and mid-area of the site, where the land was flatter and natural drainage poor. A boggy area was recorded in the NW part of the site.

Trench 8 contained an area of recent hard standing beneath topsoil at its S end. This was probably laid down as an entrance route when the current terraced houses on the E side of the site were constructed. A gas monitoring gauge, concealed by undergrowth, was found in Trench 11 and three sherds of modern pottery were noted in the topsoil of Trench 12.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Alexander and Co (Scotland) Ltd

### The Lagg

#### Watching brief

*John Lewis – Scotia Archaeology*

NN 88076 50535 to NN 88016 50645 A watching brief was

maintained on 5–6 June 2018 during the excavation of a trench for an underground power supply to replace an existing overhead line at The Lagg, 3km NE of Aberfeldy. Although the excavation skirted round a small stone circle (SM1563) nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in the trench.

Archive and report: NRHE

Funder: SSEN

## Longforgan

### Market Knowe

#### Geophysical survey

#### Peter Morris and Abertay Historical Society Fieldwork Division

NO 3122 2958 Resistivity and magnetic gradiometer surveys were carried out, 24 February and 25 June 2018, over the central portion of the Market Knowe Cairn, the site of a topographic survey last year (DES 2017, 160).

Both geophysical surveys define the central mound and suggest that the best preserved portion is to the N with the most serious later disturbances to the south. Extremely high resistance readings were found on the E flank of the structure, suggesting the presence of near surface stonework, possibly unconsolidated boulders with small voids between them, around the upper rim of the structure.

The survey area proved to be very magnetically noisy, implying that the mound, which shows higher amplitude anomalies than the surrounding area, contains a greater concentration of magnetic material. This may be in the form of strongly magnetic glacial erratics from the surrounding environment being added to the mound when it was being constructed. It is also possible that fires may have been lit on the mound and that the resultant heat may have increased the magnetic susceptibility of the soil and near surface rocks to some extent.

The central mound is encircled by a low amplitude, concentric, bank and ditch out to a diameter of c50m. This is hinted at in the magnetic data, but as it is mostly within woodland it would be difficult to survey. The magnetic gradiometer data also suggests the possibility of a concentric feature being present within the central part of the mound.

Archive: NHRE (intended)

Funder: Abertay Historical Society

## Monzievaird and Strowan

### Glen Tarf (10)

#### Field visit

#### George Currie

NN 79733 19456 At 2m N of NN71NE 30 a stretch of bedrock has at least six cup marks and an area of pecking.

### Loch Monzievaird Chalets, Ochertyre, Crieff

#### Watching brief

#### Ray Cachart – Alder Archaeology Ltd

NN 8358 2310 A watching brief was carried out, 20 June 2018, during the excavation of engineers' test pits in advance of development. The area was considered of interest as it may be partially located over a 17<sup>th</sup>-century plague pit, shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1863. The excavation of four pits at, or close, to the four corners of a proposed new dining hall was monitored.

Two of the test pits at the western end of the site (01 and 04) contained nothing of archaeological significance. The northern test pit at the site's E end (02) contained made up ground with some 19<sup>th</sup>-century sherds of green glass. The southern test pit (03) contained a large stone slab of grey

sandstone 0.70m below turf surface. The slab measures 1.85m N/S, 1.26m E/W and is 0.1m thick. In the centre of slab is a panel, 1.32 x 0.88m, defined by an incised border 0.10m wide by 5mm. There is a small shallow channel or groove on the N side of the panel that enters the border. It has been broken into three conjoining parts, the surface of the slab has been dressed flat and the style of the stone looks 17<sup>th</sup> century. The slab has no inscription and is possibly a recumbent relocated unfinished grave marker, most likely to be indicating the location of the victims who died of the plague in the 17<sup>th</sup> century during Charles I's reign. The slab was not lifted and was reburied *in situ*.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Young Life International

## Moulin

### Killiecrankie to Glen Garry – A9 Dualling Programme

#### Geophysical survey

#### Sam Harrison – Headland Archaeology

NN 9109 6342 (centred on) A magnetometer survey was undertaken, 4–5 June 2018, to investigate the potential impact of the dualling programme on the site of the Battle of Killiecrankie. The survey was undertaken on a c8ha area to the S of the A9 and to either side of Urrard House, which is thought to have been at the centre of the fighting.

The survey did not identify any anomalies of definite archaeological potential with the magnetic datasets mainly identifying anomalies consistent with near surface geological variation. A single high magnitude anomaly was identified 230m E of Urrard House and tentatively interpreted as a possible large pit. Numerous ferrous spikes were identified throughout the datasets. Any of these anomalies could be due to iron objects lost during the battle, but it is impossible to discriminate such anomalies from modern ferrous debris.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Jacobs

### Killiecrankie to Glen Garry – A9 Dualling Programme

#### Metal detector survey and evaluation

#### Josh Gaunt – Headland Archaeology

NN 909 634 (centred on) A metal detector survey was undertaken, 11–29 June 2018, to investigate the potential impact of the dualling programme on the site of the Battle of Killiecrankie. The survey of ten fields along the route of the A9 recovered 1424 finds: 33 related to the battle, including lead shot, compacted lead splatter, belt buckles and horseshoes. The results of two previous metal detector surveys of the battlefield were synthesised with these findings, confirming the location and spread of the battle across the landscape.

A programme of trial trenching was undertaken, 18–21 June 2018. The 13 trenches, each 10–15m long, investigated geophysical anomalies. However, all of the targeted anomalies were identified as geological in origin. A single musket ball was recovered during metal detecting of the topsoil of Trench K.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Transport Scotland

## Muthill

### Auchingarrich (6)

#### Field visit

#### George Currie

NN 79212 19474 On a N-facing slope 100m S of the largest fishing ponds at Auchingarrich is a stretch of bedrock with three cup marks.

### Auchingarrich (7)

#### Field visit

#### George Currie

NN 79068 19578 At 3m S of the track to the fishing ponds at Auchingarrich and 16m NW of a club house is an area of bedrock with three small and two large cup marks.

## Boreland

#### Metal detector find

#### Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland

NN 85 17 A hoard of 23 medieval silver coins: 14 Scottish groats (James I, James II, James III) and 3 English groats and 6 half-groats (Edward III, Henry V, Henry VI).

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT39/18) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

## Struthill

#### Metal detector find

#### Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland

NN 85 15 Two Iron Age copper-alloy strap fasteners – a dumb-bell toggle (L:20mm and D:10mm) and a button and loop fastener with disc head (Wild class Vc; L:31.5mm).

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 161/17) and allocated to Perth Museum**

## Perth

### High Street, Perth

#### Watching brief

#### Oliver Rusk – CFA Archaeology Ltd

NO 12018 23641 A watching brief was carried out, 8–9 October 2018, during the cutting and capping of an existing water main beneath the High Street. An access trench was excavated to the depth of 1.7m, uncovering an area largely truncated by disused and modern services. A bonded stone wall partially survived at the SE corner of the trench, overlying mixed sandy-silt deposits. An underlying compact metallised surface was partially exposed in the SE corner, undisturbed by existing services and preserved *in situ*.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** PKHT

**Funder:** Scottish Water

### Perth Theatre, Perth

#### Evaluation and watching brief

#### Ray Cachart – Alder Archaeology Ltd

NO 1171 2364 (centred on) A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 17 May 2016 – 2 October 2017 (watching brief) and 26 October 2015 – 2 December 2018 (evaluation), in advance of demolition and building work associated with the Red Rooms attached to the E side of Perth Theatre (NO12SW 608) at 187 High Street. The site lies mainly in backlands within the town's medieval core, on the N side of the High Street and on the S side of the town's medieval ditch and wall defences that followed the line that is now Mill Street. A total of five evaluation trenches were excavated, covering 60m<sup>2</sup> (10%) of the development area.

Trench 01, in the car park, revealed typical medieval backland deep garden soils with some cultivation features, and containing abundant finds of medieval pottery, animal bone and shell. Below the garden soil, at a depth of 4.70m AOD (2.40m below tarmac) natural subsoil was encountered. The natural deposit had been cut by a sub-rectangular feature, which was interpreted as a possible boundary or defensive ditch terminal, and which may have formed part of ditch features found in Trenches 02 and 03 inside the Red Rooms.

Trench 02 was located at the N end of the Red Rooms building where the floor level was 1m lower, at 6.04m AOD,

than the remainder of the building and the surface level of the car park. This trench also contained deep medieval garden soil with abundant finds of pottery, animal bone and shell. Below the garden soil natural sand was reached. Cut into the natural sand was a large N/S running ditch, c3.5m wide and up to 1.5m deep. The lower fill of the ditch contained some sherds of early medieval pottery. It is considered that it may have been an extension of the ditch feature found in Trench 01. The ditch appeared too large for an ordinary property boundary, such as that of a burgage plot, and it is possible that the ditch may be part of an early boundary and/or defensive ditch along the western edge of the town of Perth, within the line later established for the town defences in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. On the W side of the ditch were bands of ashy clay-silt with frequent finds of daub, which may have represented floor levels above the ditch fill and therefore post-dated the period in which the ditch was active.

Trench 03 was located at the mid-point of the Red Rooms at 7.08m AOD (top of concrete floor). This trench also revealed garden soils, a clay floor and a stone drain. Below the clay floor was a large pit, 1.22m deep, which contained medieval pottery, bone and some industrial metal waste. The pit had been cut into an earlier pit 1.20m across and 1.15m deep. The earlier pit also contained blacksmithing waste. It was considered that the earlier pit may have been a slag pit furnace or perhaps a quenching pit. The pits post-dated a line of removed planks and a gravel track. At the extreme W edge of the trench was a N/S cut across the trench, which could not be excavated fully, but may well have represented the E edge of a ditch feature, possibly an extension of the ditch feature found in Trenches 01 and 02.

Trench 04 was located at the S end of the Red Rooms at 7.02m AOD (concrete floor surface). It contained significant and complex interleaving stone, clay, gravel, silt and midden layers, extending to at least 2.81m below the floor surface. Of significance were substantial parts of the S and E walls of a clay bonded stone building, which extended in a northerly direction (into Trench 05). This structure was considered to be early post-medieval in date. Associated with this structure was a cobbled area considered to be an outside courtyard. Other features of significance were a rough flat stone pathway extending along the E face of the structure and truncated uprights for a wattle fence, perhaps an animal pen, on the E side of the path. The final layer excavated at the W end of the trench contained part of a wooden plank sill beam, indicating the earlier presence of wattle and daub structures in the vicinity. A sondage at the E end of the trench revealed further organic trample layers and gravel makeup layers. At the base of the sondage two postholes had been cut into natural. Augering established that the natural deposit extended to a depth of at least 3.65m AOD (3.37m below floor surface).

Trench 05 was excavated on the N side of Trench 04 to further investigate the building found in that trench. Trench 05 also contained a complex stratigraphy, indicative of intensive urban use from the medieval period. The E/W wall of the building revealed in Trench 04 was found to continue into Trench 05. The flat stone path on the E side of the wall also continued into Trench 05. A cobbled surface on the W side of the wall was considered to be a contemporary interior surface or floor. Overlying the cobble surface at its W end was a deposit of small coal fragments. The coal deposit may have been for domestic use. A sondage on the W side of the wall, below the cobble floor, revealed a deep layer of midden material over a rectangular hearth feature which pre-dated the construction of the wall. The hearth feature consisted of several layers of heat-affected sand. A small

quantity of slag and metal working debris found in grey-black silt above the hearth suggests that the hearth was used for metal working. Below the bottom hearth layer the auger was used to ascertain the depth of any further deposits. The auger reached a final depth of 4.05m AOD (almost 3m below floor level) and revealed layers of silt and clay considered to be archaeological. Natural deposits were not identified.

The watching brief after the demolition of the Red Rooms noted the continuation of the wall in Trench 04 for another 3m westwards and of the wall in Trench 05 for another 1.8m northwards. Garden soil with medieval pottery, oyster shells and animal bone was noted in trenches for lift shafts and services. Three stone walls were recorded, two of which were probably former rig boundaries and the third probably part of a building demolished in the 1980s when the Red Rooms were built.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Robertson Construction Group on behalf of Perth and Kinross Council

### **Riggs Road/Whitefriar Street, Perth**

#### **Excavation**

#### **Derek Hall**

NO 1082 2380 A slight change to the proposed new building footprint meant the stripping of a part of the site that had never been excavated. Two weeks of hand excavation, 24 September – 5 October 2018, defined the remains of the line of the N wall of the friary's S range and the N wall of the S cloister arcade and its metalised surface. Evidence was found for post-friary cultivation and extensive robbing of the wall lines to the E. The continuation of part of the friary water supply, located in 2017, was traced up to the face of the N wall of the S range where it turned E to run along the outside face of that wall.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Manorgate Ltd

### **St Paul's Church, St Paul's Square, Perth**

#### **Standing building recording**

#### **Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NO 11532 23622 An enhanced historic building survey was undertaken, January 2018, on the Category B listed St Paul's Church. The building was constructed in 1805 and was the first church in Perth to be built after the Reformation. The church was octagonal in plan and had a clock tower on its N side facing the High Street. The interior of the church was in a serious state of dereliction and had been neglected since it closed in 1986. The ground floor was well lit by tall clearstorey windows that ascended to the wall head of the gallery. The pulpit and font were located on the N side of the church. The pulpit was dilapidated, but its rear ornate balustrade still survived; it was of exceptional craftsmanship with an interlaced wrought iron grape vine motif.

The gallery was accessed by three staircases each lit by a clearstorey window. The staircases were also lit by electric lights, but these are now missing. The gallery was supported by a series of wooden and cast-iron pillars. The ceiling was in a poor condition and large sections had collapsed, exposing its lath and plaster. The church organ had been removed but its wooden frame was still extant.

The church tower was accessed by a passage off the gallery. A small room was present on the first stage. The second stage contained a wooden weight chamber that ascended to the clock mechanism floor. From here a ladder allowed access to the belfry. This housed a single bell within a bell-frame.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** PKHT

**Funder:** Perth and Kinross Council

**Watsons, 163–167 High Street, Perth****Standing building recording****Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology**

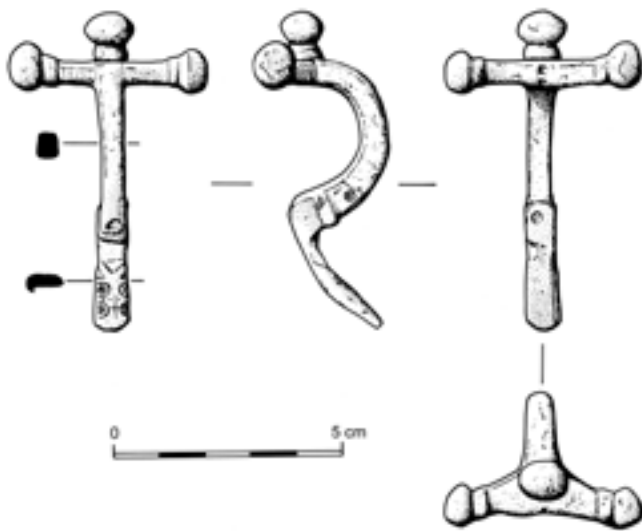
NO 1176 2367 A historic building survey was undertaken, 10 October 2016, on a current porcelain shop in advance of the demolition of storage buildings to the rear of the shop. A written and photographic record was produced of the storage buildings, which appear to date from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the site had been used as a livery stables, with brick extensions dating from the 1960s.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Wm Watson and Sons Ltd

**Portmoak****Easter Balgedie****Metal detector find**

**Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland**



*Roman crossbow brooch, Easter Balgedie. Crown copyright*

NO 17 04 A Roman copper-alloy crossbow brooch; other Roman brooches have been found in the area over the years, and are likely to represent offerings around the watery margins of Loch Leven. Now damaged, it was probably intact when buried; L:71mm, W:44mm, H:24.5mm. Crossbow brooches, a typical late Roman form, are unusual in Scotland; this is only the fifth example.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 20/18) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

**Easter Balgedie****Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 17 03 A post-medieval silver ring with a plain hoop and an undecorated heart-shaped bezel.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT120/17) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

**Kilmagadwood, Scotlandwell****Fieldwalking**

**Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 18391 01819 A fieldwalking project was undertaken, 7–8 April 2018, to explore the extent of the prehistoric settlement at Kilmagadwood. The project aimed to involve the local community and interest groups in archaeological discovery and to inform the understanding of prehistory in the local area, especially regarding the neighbouring

Bronze Age burial site.

A total of 73 finds were recovered: including 80 individual fragments of chipped stone, coarse stone, cannel coal/oil shale, medieval and post-medieval ceramics, vitrified material and burnt bone. The most significant items were a heavily re-worked fragment of a Neolithic Langdale tuff axehead, a small segment of an annular cannel coal or oil shale armlet, a hollow base Neolithic arrowhead and a broken flint knife.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

**Little Arnot****Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 21 01 An incomplete medieval copper-alloy harness pendant, with the trace of a cross-shaped device, but no surviving enamel.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT167/17) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

**Scotlandwell****Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 18 01 A medieval rectangular copper-alloy mount for suspension, probably from a horse harness, decorated with yellow, red, turquoise and blue enamel in a non-heraldic design.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT44/18) and allocated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery**

**Wester Balgedie****Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NO 16 04 Incomplete medieval copper-alloy pin with a conical head and wrythen-style decoration.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT130/17) and allocated to Perth and Kinross Museum and Art Gallery**

**Redgorton/Scone/Tibbermore****Cross Tay Link Road****Watching brief**

**Claire Shaw – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NO 09323 28717 – NO 09591 26595 and NO 09248 27310 – NO 14806 27228 A watching brief was carried out, 12–23 March 2018, during ground investigation works for the new road. A total of 21 trial pits were monitored along the proposed route, but no finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** BAM Ritchies

**Scone****Scone****Evaluation**

**Anne-Aymonne Marot – AOC Archaeology Group**

NO 1306 2706 An evaluation was undertaken, 11–18 April 2018, prior to Phase 1 of a residential development on the N side of Scone. The evaluation uncovered a system of intensive agricultural drainage, mainly on the lower grounds. The remains of broad rig and furrow agriculture were recorded to the E of the development area. Four pits were exposed and excavated, and fragments of modern ceramic and a single lithic were recovered.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** A and J Stephen (Builders) Ltd

## RENFREWSHIRE

### Kilbarchan

#### Weaver's Cottage, Kilbarchan

##### Standing building recording

**Diana Sproat and Jamie Humble – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 40152 63295 A full measured and historic building survey were undertaken, 10 July 2018, of the Weaver's Cottage and its S boundary wall, including a photographic and written record. The cottage was constructed in 1723 by the Bryden family and housed two, maybe three, families in rooms either side of an E/W stone-flagged passage. Beneath the southern living accommodation is a large loomshop, which remained in use as such until the last weaver (William Meikle) passed away in the late 1950s. The Brydens sold the cottage to William Brodie in 1798 and then the ownership passed to William Christie in 1801. He set about enlarging the property in the early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, including the addition of another living space in the attic over the northern room for his children, and the further addition of another living area to the W of the N side of the cottage. The original cruck frame, which would have supported a thatched roof, was eventually replaced with a pitched slate roof which also saw the removal of the northernmost cruck frame (to provide more head height in the attic space). In addition, the S boundary wall of the property includes the former external and internal elevations of further weavers' cottages which were demolished in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Weaver's Cottage is a typical example of the type of cottage that was built and existed in Kilbarchan throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, with a loomshop within the house and small living accommodation within the stone rubble walls of a cruck-framed building with a thatched roof. Originally lime-washed, the cottage was in use until the 1950s after which time it was gifted to the NTS, who immediately undertook extensive renovations of the building. This saw the replacement of beams, windows frames and doorways, as well as the insertion of a floor dividing the southern living areas and the attic space, concealing the cruck frames.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: National Trust for Scotland**

### Lochwinnoch

#### Lorabank, Glenlora, Corsefield Road, Lochwinnoch

##### Watching brief

**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NS 32782 58552 A watching brief was undertaken, 18 May – 3 August 2018, during the removal of foundations, floor surfaces and ground reduction within the footprint of an existing mid- to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century house, prior to the construction of a new house. The area was considered of interest as it lies close to the scheduled remains of Lorabank Castle, a possible motte dating to the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. The ground appeared to have been previously cleared down to at least the subsoil (which contained shattered bedrock) or to bedrock.

A slightly sunken feature was located below the ground surface at the NNE end of the existing structure. This feature appears to correspond to an unroofed rectangular feature shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map. No finds that pre-dated the 19<sup>th</sup> century were located.

**Archive: NRHE. Report: WoSAS**

**Funder: Private individual**

### Paisley

#### Paisley Abbey Drain

##### Excavation

**Bob Will – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 4849 6388 Limited archaeological investigations were carried out, 18–23 September 2017, in the area immediately surrounding the medieval drain at Paisley Abbey. Although the foundations of tenement buildings, demolition material and recent levelling deposits were identified in the two trial trenches, there were areas of potentially undisturbed archaeological deposits. In addition to the trial trenching, geophysical survey was undertaken in the area to the W of the drain. During the investigation, schools, local groups and visitors were able to take part in workshops within the abbey, take part in the dig and attend lunchtime talks about the project in the abbey. Overall almost 1000 people engaged with the project over the course of the week.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: NRHE and WoSAS**

**Funder: Renfrewshire Council, HLF and Renfrewshire Local History Forum**

#### Wellmeadow Street, Paisley

##### Watching brief

**Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 4755 6390 (centred on) A watching brief was carried out, 28 May – 18 June 2018, in advance of a residential development. The remains of walls, a post-medieval well and the truncated remains of a possibly prehistoric ditch feature were encountered. A possible fragment of quern stone and a shaped and perforated stone tool were recovered from the fills of the ditch.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: CCG**

## SCOTTISH BORDERS

### Abbey St Bathans

#### Abbey St Bathans Village Hall

##### Standing building recording

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 75577 62357 A historic building survey was undertaken, 5 September 2018, of the village hall prior to its demolition. The hall was constructed in 1911 as a 'Coronation Hall' to celebrate the coronation of King George V. The original building was a four by one-bay single-storey structure constructed in vertical timber planking with a pitched corrugated-iron roof. Later additions to the N and S, as well as a small porch to the main entrance in the E elevation, were added in the 1960s.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Abbey St Bathans Village Hall**

### Ancrum

#### Ancrum Kirk Hogback Stone

##### Conservation

**Geoff Parkhouse – Ancrum and District Heritage Society**

NT 6215 2485 The society is undertaking, August 2018 – ongoing, a project to preserve the 'hogback' stone in the village kirkyard. As CANMORE states 'Present condition: very poor: extremely friable sandstone, serious longitudinal fractures and flaking.' Though commonly referred to as a 'hogback' it is more properly described as a 12<sup>th</sup>-century coped grave cover with tegulations. Under the supervision of archaeologist John Dent, the stone has been lifted and the

area subjected to a small excavation. There was no grave under the stone, but it was resting on two pieces of masonry, which appear to have come from the ruined church. It is possible that the graveslab was originally in the chancel of the old kirk and was removed when family vaults were created in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was rediscovered in the 1920s in its present position (before lifting operations).

**Archive:** To be determined



*Ancrum's hogback being removed. The upper surfaces have suffered by being exposed to the weather, while the buried base has remained relatively intact. The remaining courses of tegulations (tile shapes) can be seen on the lower part of the stone.*

### **Mantle Walls Field, Ancrum**

#### **Fieldwalking and excavation**

**Geoff Parkhouse – Ancrum and District Heritage Society**

NT 6320 2464 Archive research and a previous excavation suggests this ridge on the outskirts of Ancrum could be the site of a medieval 'palace' of the Bishops of Glasgow. Several seasons fieldwalking, 2015–18, encouraged by previous work by Alistair Monro (and licensed by HES on the scheduled area), has produced substantial finds of white gritty and green glazed ware, nails, slag, oyster shells and butchered bone. A small excavation was also undertaken on the edge of the site when archaeological remains were discovered while cataloguing discarded masonry. The first trench uncovered a possible drainage feature of fist-sized stones. The second trench uncovered portions of a substantial wall over a metre thick. Though the outer face of masonry had been robbed the inner face was intact to over a metre deep, with traces of plaster attached.

**Archive:** TBD

### **The Smithy Cottage, Ancrum**

#### **Watching brief**

**Oliver Rusk – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 62874 24542 A watching brief was carried out, October 2017, on ground-breaking work for an extension and car park to the rear of the cottage. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended) **Report:** Scottish Borders HER

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Ashkirk**

#### **Synton**

#### **Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 48 22 A medieval copper-alloy heart-shaped brooch, missing the pin, with an inscription on the reverse in Lombardic script reading HESUS HESUS, a variation on the medieval spelling of Jesus (IHESUS).

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT105/17) and allocated Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service**

### **Bowden/Melrose**

#### **Overhead Line**

#### **Survey and watching brief**

**Gemma Hudson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 52416 34174, NT 52783 33366 and NT 53116 30228.

A metal detector survey and watching brief were undertaken, 19–24 October 2018, on work in three areas ahead of the refurbishment of an overhead line. The excavated areas were photographed and recorded, but there were no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** RSK Environment Ltd

### **Caddonfoot/Melrose**

#### **Newstead Roman fort (Trimontium) and surroundings, Torwoodlee Broch (Iron Age)**

#### **Geophysical survey**

**Ruth Beusing, Nina Dworschak and John Reid – Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt (RGK) of the German Archaeological Institut (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut)**

NT 56980 34410 and NT 4655 3847 Survey work was continued, 5–11 October 2018, to investigate relations between natives and Romans from a landscape perspective. In 2015 and 2017 the region around the sites Burnswark and Birrens were surveyed. In 2018 we started to open a comparative perspective in the region around Newstead, Eildon Hill and Torwoodlee.

The Roman occupation of Newstead has been the subject of several investigations. The new magnetometry confirms many of the observations drawn from the previous aerial imagery, but reveals considerably more detail. Apart from the confirmation of detailed structures in the interior of the fort, the magnetometry also presents several 'batteries' of ovens or furnaces in its surroundings. It clearly shows the precise layout of the vicus in the S annexe of the fort and several of the camp structures underneath the fort and to the E and SE. Moreover, it identified a circular structure, already recognised by Dave Cowley in 2012. Our magnetometry shows post settings inside the circular ditch and suggests an opening in the NW. A possible interpretation could be a horse gyrus, currently only recognised at forts at the Lunt, Baginton, Coventry, as well as Kempton (Cambodunum) and Mainz (Mogontiacum) (both Germany). Moreover, traces of linear anomalies, possibly indicative of a larger road (Dere Street?), might show in the E edge of the surveyed area.

At Torwoodlee a double ditch system for the N part of the hillfort was traced. Its interior is disturbed by traces of ridge and furrow as well as highly thermo-remanent anomalies that might also be of younger date. Their character should be traced by further examinations. The fields W of the hillfort show only a few traces of anthropogenic activities, except of some modern intrusions. The data of the survey on the slope E of the hillfort still needs some further data processing, but shows some circular structures that might be of anthropogenic origin. Some of the S slopes were also probed and showed only a few traces of anomalies. Most of them might be modern or of geological origin. Nevertheless, traces of agriculture and or horticulture are visible on the

surface in the E area underneath the broch. Thus, the area to be investigated has not been exhausted. A total of 8.4ha were surveyed on the site.

The gradiometer works were conducted with a GPS-supported 14-sensor fluxgate GM650B gradiometer device, with a 3m rig drawn by a quad bike. The surveys on the broch and inside the hillfort at Torwoodlee were carried out with a 5-sensor rig with the similar technical configuration that was carried by two persons.

The works were carried out in collaboration with the Trimontium Trust Melrose, the Archaeology Officer, Scottish Borders Council and Historic Environment Scotland.

**Archive: Survey results to HES and Communal Archaeology Scottish Borders**

**Funder: RGK, Trimontium Trust**



*Sensor device carried by two people on the sensitive monument remains at Torwoodlee © N Dworschak*

## Cavers

### Denholm, Craigard

#### Evaluation

**Ian Hill and Kieran Manchip – Heritage and Archaeological Research Practice (HARP)**

NT 56965 18644 A 10% (150m<sup>2</sup>) trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 9–10 October 2018, in advance of a residential development. Seven trenches were excavated, with three containing archaeological features dating to the post-medieval, and modern periods. Trench 1 contained two ceramic drains lying within a rubble-lined soak away, and the foundation remains of seven parallel brick walls from a former glasshouse identified on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS map. Further bricks from this glasshouse were recorded in Trench 7. The denuded remains of rig and furrow cultivation were also recorded in Trench 6.

**Archive and report: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: SSPM Calton Homes Ltd**

**Website: [www.harparchaeology.co.uk](http://www.harparchaeology.co.uk)**

### Hawick

#### Metal detector find

**Matthew G Knight and Alison Sheridan – National Museums Scotland**

NT 51 13 A complete flanged copper alloy adze or chisel was found during metal detecting. It is a small, slender tool with the blade in line with the flanges, rather than at a right angle to it (as is the case with flanged axeheads). There is some ancient nicking of the cutting edge indicating use. It can be

dated to the Taunton-Penard metalworking phases of the Middle Bronze Age (c1400–1150 BC). Flanged adzes or chisels are rare in Scotland.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 163/17) and allocated to Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service**

## Stobs Camp

### Building recording for Home Front Legacy

**Andrew Jepson and Dianne Swift – Archaeology Scotland**

NT 50002 09373 (centred on) Due to its extraordinary level of preservation Stobs Camp, four miles S of Hawick, is an internationally important WW1 site. It was an arena for Scotland's preparation for war and the subsequent handling of WW1 civilian internees and military prisoners. Although Stobs' military connections continued up until the early 1960s, the focus of the Stobs Camp Project is the period prior to, and during, WW1. It aims to better understand Stobs and the role it played, to value, share and commemorate Stobs and the people connected to it and to protect the camp for future generations. As part of work to ensure the physical remains are recorded the project conducted a series of building assessments using a framework provided by the Home Front Legacy project, a UK-wide venture that ran throughout the First World War centenary to encourage communities to record home front sites. Below is a summary of these assessments undertaken August–October 2017 and March, May and July 2018. All are located at Stobs Camp unless specified.

NT 43150 14315 **Hut at Kirk O'er, Roberton** – Weatherboard hut believed to date to WW1 re-erected at Roberton. Structure is now L-shaped to fit its new location. Significant alterations were made in the process including the addition of extra doors. N-facing wall 11.96m, S-facing wall 17.75m and W-facing wall 5.77m. Building is structurally intact but unrecognisable as a WW1 hut. Features include five hopper-style windows S-facing, one W-facing and two N-facing. There are two single square-head doors S-facing and four N-facing. The N-facing doors appear to have been added following erection at Kirk O'er. Corrugated iron roof.

NT 50845 15323 **Huts at Mansfield Road Nursery, Hawick** – Three rectangular corrugated huts. Buildings 1 and 2 are on an E/W alignment and are connected by a timber-lined roofed passageway. Building 3 is on a N/S alignment. Buildings 2 and 3 are joined. Building 1 is 25.2m S-facing by 6m W-facing. Building 2 is 9.5m S-facing. Building 3 is 9m E-facing by 3.6m S-facing. Features of building 1 include six windows S-facing, one W-facing and eight N-facing. There is one single door N-facing and one W-facing. Building 3 has three windows E-facing. Interiors have been significantly modernised. Building 1's corrugated roof is pitched, building 2's roof is semi-circular and building 3's roof is flat.

NT 47697 28447 **Hut at Selkirk** – Weatherboard hut believed to date to WW1 re-erected at Selkirk. NE-facing wall 18.38m, SW-facing wall 18.48m, SE-facing wall 6.27m and NW-facing wall 6.39m. Features include four hopper-style and two modern windows NE-facing, three hopper-style windows SW-facing and two blocked windows SE-facing. A single door NW-facing. The corrugated roof is pitched. A wooden plaque states that the building was dismantled at Stobs Camp in 1960 and erected at Philiphaugh in Selkirk and then moved to its current location in the late 1980s. Stencilling on underside of corrugated roofing panel states 'G.E. Borders, RE Stores, Stobs Camp, Hawick.'

NT 50332 09432 **Drying Hut 1** – Rectangular single-storey structure for drying horse tack and soldiers' uniforms.

N-facing wall 7.25m, E-facing wall 5.13m, S-facing wall 7.25m and W-facing wall 6.42m. Single unit in plan. Constructed from brick with a concrete rough casting outer skin. Features include one heavy wood frame door. Access is via four concrete steps. There are two windows, one E-facing and one W-facing. Roof is intact but breached. A brief internal inspection revealed metal frames used for hanging items. Building believed to pre-date WW1.

NT 33247 20575 **Nissen Hut, Wester Deloraine** – The remains of a corrugated Nissen hut re-erected at Wester Deloraine. Rectangular in plan with longitudinal sides facing E and W. Access door at S with blocked door at N end. W-facing wall 13.1m and S-facing wall 7.45m. Features include four dormer-style windows, two W-facing, one E-facing with the remains of a second dormer on the E side. Two windows contain wired glass on the N-facing side and two S-facing. A brief internal inspection revealed later partitioning to keep livestock. Corrugated roof. Roof supported by half-circles forming seven internal sections. Each section measures 1.85m in width.

NT 33331 20596 **Armstrong Hut, Wester Deloraine** – An Armstrong hut re-erected at Wester Deloraine. Rectangular in plan with longitudinal sides facing N and S. S-facing wall measures 25.3m and W-facing wall 8.9m. Features include a large open entrance for livestock S-facing. Sides are wooden frames covered by corrugated iron panels. Roof is pitched with evidence of replaced cladding. Stencilling on internal corrugated panel states “India Office 5.”

NT 50582 10052 **Stobs War Memorial** – Freestanding sandstone war memorial remembering the local men who gave their lives during both World Wars. The memorial consists of a pillar on a block with a stepped base. Above the pillar there is a cross of sacrifice and a shield containing a St Andrew’s Cross. Twelve names are inscribed from WW1 and from WW2.

NT 50544 09081 **Gas Training Chamber** – Rectangular single-storey structure for training British soldiers on an N/S

alignment. N facing wall 4.16m, E facing wall 6.29m, S facing wall 4.18m and W facing wall 6.27m. Single unit in plan. Constructed from brick with a concrete rough casting outer skin. The building originally had two doors, one NE facing and one SW facing and two windows, both E facing. Roof is intact but breached.

NT 50404 09143 **Drying Hut 2** – Rectangular single-storey structure for drying horse tack and soldiers’ uniforms. N-facing wall 6.46m, E-facing wall 7.24m, S-facing wall 5.16m and W-facing wall 7.24m. Single unit in plan. Constructed from brick with a concrete rough casting outer skin. Features include one heavy wood frame door. Access is via four concrete steps. There are two windows, one N-facing and one S-facing. Roof is intact but breached. A brief internal inspection revealed cast metal frames used for hanging items. Building believed to pre-date WW1.

NT 50305 09366 **Storage Building** – Rectangular structure believed to be a storage building on a N/S alignment. N-facing wall 9.45m, E-facing wall 18.72m, S-facing wall 9.56m and W-facing wall 18.74m. Constructed from corrugated iron panels. High roof with possible attic space. Nine steel cables run externally from the roof to the ground. Features include a high window N facing, two doors and one window E facing and a high window S facing. Telegraph cables run externally from the S window to the E wall. Corrugated roof is intact. No internal access.

NT 50244 09240 **Officer’s Hut** – Rectangular single-storey structure on an E/W alignment believed to have been an officer’s hut during WW1 and a Clerk of Works office during WW2. N-facing wall 27.97m, E-facing wall 6.36m, S-facing wall 27.97m and W-facing wall 6.36m. Height to roof 3.9m. Constructed from corrugated iron panels. External features include the partial remains of a veranda and picket fence on the N-facing side. Veranda is 12.33m in length and 2.45m wide. There are nine N-facing windows and three doors, two marked with the number “27”. There are twelve S-facing windows and one door. A brief internal inspection revealed



*Surveying the Nissen Hut, Wester Deloraine*

one long passage and six rooms with electric cables and light fittings visible. Corrugated roof is intact. Five chimneys are visible on the S-facing roof.

NT 50254 09289 **British Guard Hut/Post Office** – Square single-storey structure in the British Guard Camp. E-facing wall 6.45m, S-facing wall 6.45m and W-facing wall 6.4m. The N-facing side was inaccessible. Constructed from corrugated iron panels on a brick foundation. Features include one heavy wood frame door and a single window on the E, S and W-facing sides. A brief internal inspection revealed an entrance corridor, a toilet cubicle and two rooms each with a fireplace sharing a brick chimney. Corrugated roof is intact.

NT 50195 09177 (centred on) **Guard Huts 1–6** – The brick foundations of six rectangular guard huts on an N/S alignment. N-facing wall 5.75m, E-facing wall 23.2m, S-facing wall 5.75m and W-facing wall 25.37m. None of the huts exceed eight courses of brick. There are three access steps in the N corner of each hut. In the NW corner there is a raised concrete platform with visible floor drainage and a drain with curb stones externally at ground level.

NT 50165 09198 (centred on) **British Guard Camp** – The remains of the British Guard camp contains three guard huts, a reservoir, ablutions blocks and a YMCA. All buildings are demolished. The guard huts have concrete bases with an external drain at the W end. They are 16.2 x 4.50m in plan. Three further huts visible on a 1917 plan were not located.

NT 50260 09557 **NCO office 1** – The remains of a rectangular office on an NE/SW alignment. 30.6 x 6.3m in plan. Largely destroyed with the remains of some brick wall.

NT 50285 09546 **NCO office 2** – The remains of a rectangular office on an NE/SW alignment. 3.7 x 2.8m in plan. Visible only as earthworks.

NT 50292 09598 **NCO office 3** – The remains of a Non-Commissioned Officer's quarters. 42.6 x 6.9m in plan. Visible only as earthworks.

NT 50268 09568 **NCO office 4** – The remains of an office on an NW/SE alignment. 12.7 x 7m in plan. Visible only by remaining concrete base.

NT 50128 09119 (centred on) – **Guard Huts 7–8** – The remains of two rectangular guard huts on an N/S alignment. The outline is defined by brick foundations. N-facing wall 6.03m, E-facing wall 18.8m, S-facing wall 6.38m and W-facing wall 18.8m. Hut 7 did not exceed four courses of brick. Hut 8 was largely destroyed and survey was not possible. Features of Hut 7 include a series of 43 square brick bases measuring 0.37 x 0.48m laid out in lines at ground level. There are three access steps in the N corner and in the NW corner there is a raised concrete platform with visible floor drainage and a drain with curb stones externally at ground level. There were seven bolts embedded in the concrete floor.

NT 50181 09398 **Fortification Trench A** – See additional practice trench report on page 177.

NT 50250 09403 **Fortification Trench B** – See additional practice trench report on page 177.

NT 49924 09851 **Water Treatment Works** – Three rectangular and three octagonal tanks believed to be part of the camp's water clarification works. Rectangular tank 1 is 4.11 x 2.91m in plan, tanks 2 and 3 are 4.17 x 2.94m in plan. All are constructed from bricks and mortar. Each has a brick pillar in the centre and is defined by a brick wall on a concrete base. Only two or three courses of brick are visible. The octagonal tanks are constructed from concrete and are 3.92–3.96m in diameter, with each of the eight equal sides measuring c1.63m in length. Each tank has a concrete octagonal pillar situated centrally 1.49m across in plan with equal sides of c0.63m. No mechanism remains. Holes for connecting pipes were observed.

NT 50358 09494 (centred on) **Quartermaster's Store Buildings** – Three rectangular buildings and one large building on a cN/S alignment. Buildings believed to form part of the Quartermasters Store. Rectangular buildings 1–3 are only visible by stone bases and measure 9 x 5m, 2.2 x 5.0m and 3.0 x 10.7m. The large building measures 40 x 10m on an approximately rectangular footprint and is defined by three or four courses of brick walls. Stone steps provide access at the N end. Internal divisions are difficult to identify.

NT 50418 09616 **Cemetery building 1** – The remains of a rectangular building on the route to the former cemetery. 5.57 x 10.15m. Building largely destroyed. Broken concrete base on brick walls. Subfloor rubble has sunk creating a void. There are nine courses of brick in the NW corner and two in the SW corner. Building is visible intact in a photograph taken during WW1.

NT 50454 09607 **Cemetery building 2** – The remains of a square building on the route to the former cemetery. 5.25 x 5.25m. Visible only by remaining concrete base under vegetation. Building is visible intact in a photograph taken during WW1.

NT 50523 09563 (centred on) **Former cemetery** – Former Prisoner of War cemetery at Stobs Camp in use during WW1. Located at the E edge of Stobs Camp, c31 x 25m in size and bordered by a row of trees around its perimeter. Features include the remains of a memorial stone standing on a raised platform at the W end of the cemetery area. The base of the stone is *in situ* with a spread of demolition lying on the ground. There are also the remains of two stone seats and six stone steps leading up to the platform. Yew trees planted by German prisoners are set in a semi-circle behind the demolished memorial. The bodies in the cemetery were disinterred in 1962. There is no evidence for the location of the original headstones. (See DES 2017 for geophysical survey and excavation; see below for reinstatement of PoW memorial).

**Archive: Scottish Borders Council and NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund (Scotland), Historic Environment Scotland, Borders LEADER, Fallago Environment Fund and BCCF Environmental**

### Stobs Camp former PoW cemetery

#### Reinstatement of PoW Memorial

#### Andrew Jepson and Dianne Swift – Archaeology Scotland

NT 50523 09563 (centred on) A community project to reinstate a German PoW memorial and stone steps was undertaken, August – November 2018, at Stobs Camp by Archaeology Scotland in partnership with Tree-ditions Woodland Crafts School.

The aim was to rebuild the memorial, originally constructed by German prisoners interned at Stobs Camp during WW1, for the Armistice 2018 centenary commemorations. The original structure, measuring 2.5m in height, was either destroyed or broken up in the early 1960s and many of the loose stones were found lying on the ground. The bodies were disinterred in 1962 and moved to the German War Graves Commission Cemetery at Cannock Chase in Staffordshire.

Planning permission for the reinstatement was granted by Scottish Borders Council on 21 August 2018. Stones were selected and cleaned before the memorial was assembled. All efforts were made to locate the facing stones visible in WW1 pictures. Construction took place using a modern hydraulic lime mortar with a sharp sand mix for bonding and pointing. A plaque made of durable sandstone was placed at the centre with an inlaid German inscription as per the former memorial. In translation the inscription reads "To our comrades who died far from home."

A stone plinth measuring 3 x 3m and six stone steps were also cleaned and re-pointed. While graffiti was observed on a handful of stones no finds of archaeological note were discovered. Eleven volunteers worked on the reinstatement project.

**Funder:** Heritage Lottery Fund (Scotland), Historic Environment Scotland, Borders LEADER, Fallago Environment Fund and BCCF Environmental



*The reinstated memorial at Stobs Camp*

### **Stobs Camp pre-WW1 practice trenches**

#### **Excavation**

**Andrew Jepson and Dianne Swift – Archaeology Scotland**

NT 50207 09402 (centred on) A community excavation was undertaken, 22–23 May 2018, at Stobs Camp by Archaeology Scotland. The aim was to investigate two practice trenches, believed to have been dug by British soldiers prior to, or during, WW1, to determine their depth and construction method.

NT 50181 09398 **Practice Trench A** – was marked by a curvilinear feature c29m in length, 2–3m wide with a visible depth of 1m. One excavation trench, measuring 4 x 2m, was located perpendicular to the practice trench on a cE/W alignment. On de-turfing, a rubble re-deposit was found on the N side of the trench. The vertical sides of the practice trench were excavated to a depth of 0.36m, whereupon large stones (up to 0.5m in size) prohibited continued excavation. The practice trench was 0.4m wide and was infilled with compact light-brown silt and 10% angular stone inclusions. A metal detector survey prior to excavation recovered a handful of ammunition cartridges along with a George V penny dated 1911 and a small military button.

NT 50235 09406 **Practice Trench B** – was marked by a large curvilinear feature c62m in length, 2m wide with a visible depth of 1m. A communication trench running S and measuring 17m in length connected the larger curvilinear feature to a smaller curvilinear feature 14m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.5m in depth. One excavation trench measuring 4 x 2m was located perpendicular to the larger curvilinear feature on a N/S alignment. The vertical sides of the practice trench were excavated to a depth of 0.29m, whereupon a natural context of orange-yellow clay was discovered. The practice trench was 0.56m wide and was infilled with compact dark-grey clay and 30% angular stone inclusions.

A total of 22 pupils and 2 teachers from Kelso High School, plus 4 adult volunteers, took part in the two-day excavation.

**Archive:** Scottish Borders Council and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Heritage Lottery Fund (Scotland), Historic Environment Scotland, Borders LEADER, Fallago Environment Fund and BCCF Environmental



*Excavation in progress at the pre-WW1 practice trenches*

### **Chirnside**

#### **Edington**

##### **Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 89 56 A complete medieval continental gold coin, an *écu d'or au soleil* of Francis I of France.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT036/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

### **Cockburnspath**

#### **Fulfordlees Sand and Gravel Quarry**

##### **Watching brief**

**Ian Suddaby and Samantha Hickman – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 754 687 Watching briefs took place in phases, March 2014 – October 2016, during the extension of the quarry and the creation of a new access road.

No remains were found in 2014. In July and August 2015 a total of 20 individual features were identified. Most were pits, some of considerable size. Three possible pairs of conjoined pits, a possible partially truncated ring-groove structure and a 'T' shaped formation comprising three shallow linear ditches were also identified. A single pit had clear evidence of burning and contained sherds of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery. The remainder of the features remain of uncertain date, function and origin.

In October 2016 and June 2017 a total of 16 features were identified. Four of these features contained sherds from prehistoric pottery vessels and one also contained lithics.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Scottish Borders HER

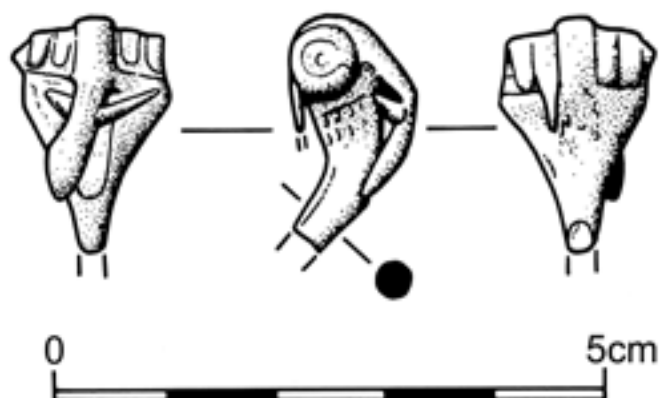
**Funder:** Kinegar Quarries Ltd

## Coldingham

### Hallydown Hill

#### Metal detector find

Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland



Hallydown Hill trumpet brooch fragment. Drawn by Alan Braby.  
Crown copyright

NT 92 64 A Romano-British copper-alloy headstud brooch was found during metal detecting. Although broken and worn, it is an unusual type; the head is narrow, with a four-coil spring on a copper-alloy axis fixed in a central loop, the external chord held by a rear-hook system which terminates with a decorated worn stud (L:22mm; Mackreth 2011, type 11a). Another brooch found a few hundred metres away (DES 2016, 151-2) suggests there is later prehistoric activity in the area.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 48/18) and allocated to National Museums Scotland (X.FT 165)**

### Ivy Bank, High Street

#### Watching brief

Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 90318 66029 A watching brief was undertaken, 31 October 2018, on ground-breaking work associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of Ivy Bank. The work revealed the remains of a truncated dry stone culvert of probable 18<sup>th</sup>–/19<sup>th</sup>-century date. The culvert was cut through an earlier topsoil and was aligned N/S. The remnants of the wall were visible within the S-facing plot boundary.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Matt Wood Developments Ltd

### Paint Store, School Road, Coldingham

#### Standing building recording

Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 90163 66026 A historic building survey was undertaken, 31 July 2018, of a paint store prior to its redevelopment. The store was constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, when it functioned as a smithy or forge. Most of the internal fixtures and fittings have been removed, but two stokeholes to either side of the brick forge still remain. Historic maps indicate that it was attached to the front of a house, probably belonging to the owner of the workshop.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Private individual

### Renton Barns, Grantshouse

#### Standing building recording

Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 82333 65935 A historic building survey was undertaken,

22 May 2017, of a farmstead in advance of development. Renton Barns was largely constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (1810s/20s) and consists of a farmhouse, cart shed and other barns. There were later additions in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including a larger shed to the rear (S) of the cart shed and a covered cow byre to the N side of the barns. One of the cart sheds was also later converted into a small bothy with a fireplace.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Private individual

### St Abb's Head Signal Station

#### Excavation

Daniel Rhodes – National Trust for Scotland

NT 91292 69163 A public dig was carried out, 21–24 September 2018, in order to assess the nature of any surviving evidence from a 19<sup>th</sup>-century maritime signal station. The excavation uncovered the well-preserved remnants of brick and sandstone walls. These are the remnants of the accommodation provided to signal staff and their families.

Archive: National Trust for Scotland

Funder: National Trust for Scotland

## Eckford

### South Pavilion, Marlefield House, Kelso

#### Standing building recording

Dave McNicol – GUARD Archaeology Ltd

NT 73733 25680 An enhanced historic building survey was undertaken, 24–26 January 2018, of the South Pavilion. The survey identified various architectural features demonstrating the different phases associated with the structure's use. Except for the exterior, and possibly the fireplace in one of the ground floor rooms, all visible aspects of the pavilion date from either the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century or the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Smith and Garratt

## Eddleston

### Harehope Cairn, Eddleston

#### Excavation

Hélène Gray – Archaeology Scotland

NT 21380 43500 Harehope Cairn was excavated in the 1970s and is situated near to the Moffat coach road. Presently, the cairn lies in commercial forestry which had begun to encroach on the monument. Adopt-a-Monument has been working with the Peeblesshire Archaeological Society from 2013–16, undertaking a programme of maintenance and conservation work. This has involved clearing the remains of heather and self-seeded saplings.

Two postholes for the supporting posts of a new interpretation panel at the site were excavated and recorded, 15 December 2016. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded in the 0.5 x 0.3m by 0.6m deep postholes.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: HLF and HES

### Kingside Farm, Leadburn, West Linton

#### Watching brief

Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group

NT 2400 5485 A watching brief was undertaken, 21 May – 6 June 2018, on work in advance of the construction of a poultry shed and associated infrastructure. An earlier

evaluation, covering 390 linear metres, had uncovered a possible structure. The watching brief identified the remains of prehistoric activity including a palisade and ring ditch suggesting a dwelling. A probable Iron Age pottery fragment and a worked flint core were also recovered from features within the road strip.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Glenrath Farms Ltd

## Edrom

### Stuartslaw Bothy

#### *Standing building recording*

#### *Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 85851 55309 A historic building survey was undertaken, 14 June 2018, of a bothy to the NE of Stuartslaw Farm prior to its redevelopment. The bothy was built in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century as part of a longer building or range of smaller buildings. Originally with two doorways to the S wall, the westernmost had been converted to a window, and another window later inserted into the N wall in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A cast-iron range survives to the interior W wall of the building.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Gretna Green Group Ltd

## Galashiels

### Manse Road, Galashiels

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Iraia Arbaolaza and Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda – GUARD Archaeology Ltd*

NT 48336 30838 A watching brief was undertaken, 3 October 2017, during the excavation of test pits in advance of a new pipeline E of the scheduled monument of Lindean Church. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Scottish Water

### St Aidans Church and Church Hall

#### *Standing building recording*

#### *Diana Sproat and Gemma Hudson – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 49116 36062 A historic building survey was undertaken, 25–26 October 2018, of a former church and church hall located at Gala Park prior to the demolition of the hall and the renovation of the church.

St Aidans Church was constructed to a design by R Thornton Shiells and Thomson (1879–80) and is a fine example of an unaltered mid-Victorian Gothic style building. It was built as a South United Presbyterian Church at a cost of £5000. The brick-built church hall, which is located to the SW of the church, dates to 1939 and was designed by Lorimer and Matthew. Originally constructed as a separate building, it was linked to the church in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Book Developments Ltd

## Greenlaw

### Catmoss Farm, Greenlaw

#### *Standing building recording*

#### *Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 71314 45099 A historic building survey was undertaken, 9 January 2018, of the former farm prior to redevelopment. Although records of a settlement at Catmoss date back to the

17<sup>th</sup> century the present buildings probably date from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, there are four barns around a small courtyard, including a long barn to the N, a shorter barn to the W and two smaller animal pens to the south. A later 20<sup>th</sup>-century barn, constructed of breeze block, has been added to the S side.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Helen Lucas Architects

## Hawick

### Hawick Cottage Hospital, Buccleuch Road, Hawick

#### *Standing building recording*

#### *Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 49642 14351 A historic building survey was undertaken, 6 June 2018, of the former hospital in advance of renovation work. The hospital was constructed in the 1880s in an Arts and Crafts style with a later block built to the W in 1924. A new detached X-ray block was built in 1933, with some later extensions to the main building in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. The hospital closed in 2007 and was not kept wind and watertight, which has led to its extreme deterioration over the last ten years. Many of the internal spaces and the first floor could not be accessed due to missing floors, collapsed ceilings and rotten timbers. The only feature of interest was a memorial plaque to John Henderson, a renowned doctor at the hospital during its early years.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Wingate Associates

### Wiltonburn

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 47 14 A medieval copper-alloy shield-shaped harness pendant, now in poor condition with no enamel or other decoration surviving.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT129/17) but not allocated to a museum**

## Hobkirk

### Tythehouse Farm, Bonchester Bridge

#### *Standing building recording*

#### *Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 57832 09014 A historic building survey was undertaken, 3 July 2017, of the former farmsteading in advance of development. The farm was established in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century as a small planned steading range. It consists of a former stable block and bothy to the E with a large former mill building and additional barns to the W, most of which have now been subject to rebuilding due to the dilapidation and partial collapse of the original buildings. The original wheel pit was probably located to the SW of the former mill building.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Private individual

## Hownam

### Hownam Grange

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland*

NT 79 22 An assemblage of 14 medieval and later objects including copper-alloy buckles and a decorated lead-alloy spindle whorl.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT172/17) and allocated to Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service**

## Hume

### Contextualising Hume

#### Survey

**Ian Hill, Kieran Manchip, Samira Hill, Gern Midlane, Iain Pringle and Rebecca Barclay – Heritage and Archaeological Research Practice (HARP)**

NT 70004 40836 (Hume Old Parish Church) and NT 70469 41392 (Hume Castle) A three year project, led by the Hume Castle Preservation Trust and working with local volunteer groups and organisations, is being carried out to investigate the remains of Hume Castle, the medieval village of Hume, the former parish Church of St Nicholas, and the surrounding landscape, in order to provide a better understanding of the history of the sites. Over the course of the three years a series of workshops and field seasons will be conducted to investigate their historical background, complete a walkover survey of the study area, conduct a geophysical survey and graveyard survey at the former parish church, conduct a historic building record of the castle, and carry out excavations at key sites identified during the survey works.



*Contextualising Hume: Gravestone detail © HARP*

A programme of work was undertaken 10–21 August 2018. A walkover survey was conducted within land owned by the Hume Castle Preservation Trust and surrounding Hume Castle by HARP, supported by volunteers from the local community. The walkover survey was used both as a training opportunity, and to identify the extant remains of sites surrounding the castle. The survey used results from a former drone survey completed by HES to target specific sites identified from the air. The survey identified a number of the sites picked up by the drone, in particular a series of house platforms and terraces relating to the former medieval village and castle structures. Vegetation cover and terrain made it difficult to identify all of the sites, but those that were found could also be analysed on the ground, sometimes suggesting different site types than previously identified. A possible track way running around the N and E sides of the castle was also revealed, which appears to have been subsequently overlain by the dry stone walls of the loaning to the E, suggesting an earlier date for the trackway. The survey was able to highlight a number of suitable sites for future excavation.

A graveyard survey was conducted within Hume Cemetery, formerly housing the parish church of Hume. The graveyard contains > 100 visible memorial stones which were recorded by plane table survey, and during 2018 survey and condition

recording were completed on 47 of the stones. A large proportion of the stones are located within the bounds of the former church, now visible as an earthen mound, towards the centre of the graveyard. The earliest stone identified thus far dates to 1717, and five of the 47 recorded stones have been found to no longer be located in their original position. The graveyard survey will continue in 2019.

Geophysical survey was completed within the graveyard of the church of Hume, along with two fields located immediately to the E, and S, which formed the glebe once associated with the church. Within the graveyard the geophysical results have highlighted a number of graves, mainly marked by gravestones, and the likely foundations of the former church. Within the footings of the church there is evidence of possible internal divisions, while the exterior of the church has also produced some linear anomalies that may be representative of earlier walls of the church, or possibly earlier boundaries of the graveyard. In the glebe to the E there is evidence for possible pits and postholes, possibly related to an earlier structure. Further pits have been identified in the glebe to the S of the graveyard.

Historic building recording was conducted at Hume Castle, with an enhanced survey taking place to record the exterior elevations of the W, S, SE, and E-facing walls of the current folly. The recording has been carried out in order to identify architectural features within the castle, and to provide a baseline record. The recording will continue in 2019 with an aim to complete the record of the exterior elevations, and to conduct the same level of recording on the interior elevations.

**Archive and report: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Heritage Lottery Fund and Fallago Environment Fund**

**Website: [www.contextualisinghume.co.uk](http://www.contextualisinghume.co.uk)**

## Jedburgh

### Darnley's Close, Jedburgh

#### Evaluation

**Kai Wallace – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 64990 20704 An evaluation was undertaken, 17 October 2018, in advance of a residential development. Three trenches were excavated across 22m linear metres. These recorded a number of modern field drains, and the construction cut for a modern culvert.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: JS Camerons**

### Jedburgh Intergenerational Learning Campus (JILC)

#### Evaluation

**Jess Lumb and Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 65670 20673 An evaluation was undertaken, 5–9 February 2018, in advance of the construction of the JILC in Jedburgh. A total of 25 trenches, covering 1350 linear metres, were excavated revealing a sandy loam topsoil overlying a natural of poorly drained glacial clay sands. The area had been intensively drained with both rubble and ceramic drains being recorded across the site.

The evaluation revealed two circular pits, a charcoal filled natural depression and the remains of broad rig agriculture. A single small copper coin of probable 17<sup>th</sup>-century date was recovered from the fill of one of the pits. It is likely that the pit features and the charcoal filled depression represent activity relating to post-medieval farming practices.

A limited amount of top soil stripping (400m<sup>2</sup>) was undertaken, 20 March 2018, around the pit that had produced the coin, but no additional finds or features were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: BAM construction Ltd**

## Kelso

### Berryhill

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland*

NT 72 35 A hollow-cast copper-alloy Roman statuette of Minerva found during metal detecting shows the goddess wearing a peplos and helmet, though its poor condition makes details unclear. H:97mm, W:46.5mm, T:18mm.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 134/17) and allocated to Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service**



Statuette of Minerva, Berryhill. Crown copyright

### Kelso Abbey

#### *Inventory*

#### *Mary Márkus – Archetype*

NT 72885 33808 An assessment was undertaken of this 45 piece collection, which has a 12<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date range, in September – October 2018. The wide date-range is due to the presence of several late stones from the abbey's boundary wall, which was probably renovated in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The remaining stones in the collection are medieval in date, and include a spandrel from a screen, jambs or column shafts, and a sundial. One jamb (KEL/j/2), has parallels in the triforium arcade in the SW transept. Here the mouldings, with a pointed roll set between a pair of half-rolls, resemble the form of the *ex situ* stone.

The spandrel stone is large and fragile, but still embodies enough detail to see that it came from a two-sided screen which would probably have had miniature vaults spanning between the sides. As far as the structure is concerned, this is very close to the choir screen identified at Dundrennan Abbey, where there is substantially more evidence to show how it was constructed. The sculptural treatment of the

outer face includes a coiled reptilian creature, with clearly-articulated scales and a long tail, and miniature ribs on the back of the stone show how it was intended to be used in the complete screen.

The sundial (KEL/o/3a + b), although broken in two, still has evidence of a gnomon on two adjacent faces, and would originally have had numerals incised around the edges of each rectangular face.

This and other inventories of carved stones from Historic Environment Scotland's properties in care are held by the Collections Unit. For further information please contact [collections@hes.scot](mailto:collections@hes.scot)



Screen spandrel detail, Kelso Abbey

## Lauder

### Dod Mill

#### *Metal detector find*

#### *Fraser Hunter – National Museums Scotland*

NT 58 48 A copper-alloy Roman scabbard fitting for attaching a belt (L: 79.5mm, W: 15mm, H: 17mm). It is likely to be a casual loss from Roman military activity in the area; it lies some 4km from the Roman road of Dere Street.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 166/17) and allocated to Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service**

### 18 Market Place, Lauder

#### *Standing building recording and watching brief*

#### *Gary Savory and Mike Cressey – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

NT 530 476 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, August – October 2017, on an outhouse to the rear of 18 Market Place (Lauder Post Office). An enhanced building survey established that the outbuilding consisted of a rectangular block built of sneaked whinstone with Old Red Sandstone ashlar dressings. The block contained six individual units comprising a coal house, tool shed, toilet, two storage sheds and a washhouse. The building was of a single phase and unaltered since it was constructed sometime between 1876 and 1906. The building is contemporary with the construction of the Post Office and shares the same architectural fabric. No finds or features were recorded during a watching brief on ground-breaking work.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Scottish Borders HER**

**Funder: Gordon Melrose Building Design**

## Lilliesleaf

### Chapel Farm, Lilliesleaf

#### *Excavation*

#### *Stuart Wilson – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 54608 25514 A programme of work was undertaken,

28 September – 5 October 2018, to remove a set of human remains discovered at Chapel Farm by the landowner while quarrying. Subsequent examination of the site revealed a second set of remains, as well as a ditch containing fragments of animal teeth and a single fragment of possible early medieval ceramic. All visible human remains were exposed, recorded and removed from the site to be analysed at a later date. Considering the presence of two sets of remains, it is likely the area served as a cemetery of unknown size.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

## Linton

### Kippit Farm, Dolphinton

#### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 11094 47396 A historic building survey was undertaken, 16 August 2017, of a barn to the W of Kippit Farmstead in advance of its conversion to a house. The barn, formed of a possible threshing barn or stables with hay loft over, dates from 1821–57, and was part of the original steading. Although it underwent some alterations in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a fine brick-paved floor has survived to the N end of the main barn.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Manor

### Posso

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 20 33 Two small medieval and post-medieval assemblages, including medieval gilt mounts, buckles and post-medieval lead buttons.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 006/17 and TT007/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

## Melrose

### Abbey House Gardens, Melrose

#### *Watching brief*

**Stuart Mitchell – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 5476 3420 A watching brief was carried out, April 2018, at Melrose Abbey during the excavation of foundations for a new polytunnel within the gardens. The foundation trenches generally contained deposits of garden soils containing a mixture of modern finds. Two trenches contained a thin mortar surface and three trenches contained brick structures, rubble and modern pipes, probably relating to earlier glasshouses or other garden structures.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Scottish Borders HER

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Howden

#### *Evaluation*

**Stuart Wilson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 57290 34011 An evaluation was carried out, 14 August 2018, in advance of the installation of a new water pipe. A single trench was excavated along the route through a public park. A demolition deposit, consisting of crushed stone, red brick and mortar, was recorded in the general vicinity of the 'Mill Lead'; part of the Mid Mill in Earlston off Mill Road.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Scottish Water

### Old Melrose House

#### *Evaluation*

**Alan Hunter Blair – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NT 58809 33967 A single test pit, 1 x 1m by 0.5m deep, was excavated on 6 March 2018. The pit was outside the scheduled area but considered of interest due to its proximity to the early monastic settlement of Old Melrose and St Cuthbert's Chapel. The pit revealed a dark industrial type layer with an associated kerb below a shallow gravel surface, along with topsoil containing well dispersed minor building debris and flecks of animal bone. The deposits were not excavated.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### The Croft

#### *Evaluation*

**Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 54604 33561 An evaluation was undertaken, 8–9 May 2018, in advance of a new residential development. Eleven trenches, covering 600 linear metres, were excavated and recorded a natural of glacial clay sands. The site had undergone some previous truncation during track creation and forestry work.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** BAM Construction Ltd

## Mertoun

### Dryburgh Abbey

#### *Inventory*

**Mary Márkus – Archetype**

NT 59175 31709 A small group of 30 medieval stones was assessed in October 2018. They are an addition to the original inventory, and were discovered during groundworks at the abbey. The stones are typical of the collection as a whole. The vault rib (DRY/vr/95), with its chamfered outer edges, belongs with the large number of ribs, spingers etc in Phase 1 of the inventory. These include DRY/as/3, DRY/vk/1, and DRY/vr/1. Possibly because there was a need for very many ribs of this type in the various abbey buildings including the Warming House and the Novices' Day Room, it seems that some were begun but not completed or never used within the vaults. They do, however, appear to have been used for sharpening tools, as the incised lines on DRY/vr/96, and DRY/x/38 demonstrate.

This and other inventories of carved stones from Historic Environment Scotland's properties in care are held by the Collections Unit. For further information please contact [collections@hes.scot](mailto:collections@hes.scot)

## Mordington

### Lamberton

#### *Survey and watching brief*

**Ross Murray – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 962 569 A metal detector survey and watching brief were undertaken, 9 May 2018, ahead of the construction of two micro-wind turbines at the end of a farm track belonging to 5 Lamberton. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Oxnam

### Dere Street

#### *Watching brief*

**Gary Savory – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 70259 20833 A watching brief was carried out, October 2018,

during the re-excitation of a trench to house a replacement drainage pipe. The trench crossed the projected line of the Roman road, Dere Street. Only the modern track was identified.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Reports:** Scottish Borders HER

**Funder:** Scottish Borders Council

## Peebles

### Ballintoy, Peebles

#### *Watching brief*

**Harry Francis – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 25884 39786 A watching brief was undertaken, 18–31 March 2017, at Ballintoy. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** D and H Farmer Chartered Architects

## St Boswells

### Border Toyota Garage, St Boswells

#### *Evaluation*

**Gary Savory – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 589 309 A 10% evaluation was undertaken, September 2017, in advance of a proposed development. A rectilinear enclosure identified in aerial photographs was confirmed as surviving and conforming to the general plan as shown on the aerial photograph. A number of sections were excavated through the ditch, and it was found to be 1.8–5.0m wide and up to 1.7m deep. The only finds recovered from its fills were animal bone. The entire enclosure measured 87 x 51m. Where recorded, the corners were rounded and the enclosure's entrance is postulated to lie on the SE side.

No features were recorded within the interior of the enclosure, but a group of features were uncovered external to the entrance on the SE side. These included two linear features, two possible postholes and eight pits around the possible entrance. The only other feature recorded was an isolated pit to the W of the site. The characteristics of the ditch and the shape of the enclosure suggest that the enclosure is probably Iron Age in date.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Reports:** Scottish Borders HER

**Funder:** Border Motor Group

## Stobo

### Stobo

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 18 37 A folded medieval silver penny of Edward I/II, Canterbury mint.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT116/17) and allocated to Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service**

### Stobo

#### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NT 18 37 A small medieval hoard of eight silver pennies of Edward I/II.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT145/17) and allocated to Live Borders Museum and Gallery Service**

## Yarrow

### Shootinglee

#### *Excavation*

**Joyce Durham and Piers Dixon – Peeblesshire Archaeological Society**

NT 31600 31400 Excavation continued, 7 April – 5 November 2018, at the remains of Shootinglee peel house, a fortified farmstead in what was formally Ettrick Forest. Previous seasons had revealed that the peel house had been partitioned to make two living areas at ground floor level at the N end and had a substantial extension that had been built on at the S end, also used for domestic purposes. The N end had subsequently burnt down and the whole building was extensively robbed of stone. (DES 15, 178: 16, 158; 18, 174–5).

The N end was divided into quadrants for excavation, each of which was excavated in sequence, starting with the occupation layer. This had c20mm of burnt debris at the S end, near what had been the partition, reducing in depth towards the N. Two central hearths were removed and a further group of hearths towards the NE corner, all made from weathered whinstone, suggesting a large hanging lum. Below the burnt layer there was a made floor of upright packing stones with yellow clay between, which had been so placed in order to raise the floor level. Removal of these revealed the rest of the substantial N/S drain, part of which had been revealed in previous seasons, a typical feature of bastle and peel houses of the Border country where the ground floor was used to house cattle. To either side of the drain was a paved area overlain by patches of concreted dark brown clay, possibly the residue of byre deposits. At the S end of the building, removal of the paving stones and hearth uncovered a second occupation layer also covered with a layer of burning over another paved surface. A section of the S wall of the extension was removed to reveal that it was built upon a scree-like material, which occupies the hillside above the site.

Finds from the building have included clay pipe and metal objects, including nails, two musket balls (one flattened from use), and knife blades, probably of domestic type. Occasional finds of medieval pot suggest that there has been earlier activity at the site.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Tweeddale Museum (intended)

**Funder:** Peeblesshire Archaeological Society

**Website:** [www.peeblesarchsoc.org.uk](http://www.peeblesarchsoc.org.uk)



Aerial view of Shootinglee under excavation © Stephen Scott

## Yetholm

### Church View, Kirk Yetholm

#### *Standing building recording and watching brief*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NT 82670 28129 A historic building survey and watching brief were undertaken, 10 January – 13 March 2018, in advance of redevelopment of the site.

Church View was originally constructed as a three bay two-storey cottage, with a later bay added some time prior to

the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the SW. A small extension was also added to the SE side. The building was once known as the Temperance Inn, a lodging house for members of the gypsy community from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, prior to them settling permanently in Yetholm. A watching brief on the excavation of new foundations recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Camerons Ltd

## SHETLAND ISLANDS

### Delting

#### East of Shetland Pipeline

##### Watching brief

Sean Bell – Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA)

HU 41393 75639 A watching brief was carried out, 10 July 2018, during the machine excavation of a 25 x 7m area of peat deposits in advance of the construction of an access road. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: NRHE

Funder: J Murphy and Sons Ltd

### Lerwick

#### Dutch East Indiaman Kennemerland, and Dutch East Indiaman de Liefde

##### Finds Recording

Colin Martin and Paula Martin – Morvern Maritime Centre



Copper-alloy swivel-gun from de Liefde being recorded  
© Paula Martin

HU 68826 71273 Wreck of Dutch East Indiaman *Kennemerland*, wrecked 1664, in South Mouth, Out Skerries, Shetland. This wreck was found in 1971 and excavated in the summers of 1973, 1974, 1976 and 1978 under the direction of Keith Muckelroy. After his death in 1980, there were a further two seasons in 1984 and 1987 under the direction of Christopher Dobbs. All the finds were deposited in Shetland Museum, and conserved by museum staff. After an initial evaluation exercise during a family holiday in 2016, grant aid

from HES was awarded for two weeks' work in October 2017 to photograph, draw and research the finds and bring them to publication. A report was submitted to HES in March 2018.

HU 66443 70239 Wreck of Dutch East Indiaman *de Liefde*, wrecked 1711, in Mio Ness, Out Skerries, Shetland. This wreck was found in 1964 and has been excavated or salvaged intermittently by various individuals and organisations since then. Although most of the many coins found were sold, enough material has reached Shetland Museum by donation or purchase to merit a similar recording exercise, which was carried out in September 2018.

Archive: NRHE and Shetland Museum and Archives (intended)

Funder: HES (Kennemerland)

### Nesting

#### Housay

##### Metal detector find

Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland

HU 68 72 A steatite bead was claimed as Treasure Trove (TT180/17) and allocated to Shetland Museum and Archives.

### Northmavine

#### North Roe Felsite Project

*Research, understanding the role of felsite in Neolithic Shetland*  
Gabriel Cooney and William Megarry – UCD School of Archaeology, University College Dublin/School of Natural and Built Environment, Queen's University Belfast

HU 327 848 (Grut Wells) and HU 326 902 (Beorgs of Uyea) The North Roe Felsite Project (NRFP) is a partnership involving University College Dublin, Queen's University Belfast, Shetland Museum and Archives, National Museums of Scotland, the Implement Petrology Group and Archaeology Shetland, building on the reconnaissance survey undertaken by Torben Ballin. The project is addressing a central research issue for the Neolithic in Shetland (and Scotland); the role of a visually distinctive stone; (reibekite) felsite (Group XXII in the Implement Petrology Group scheme of British stone implement petrology Groups), which during the Neolithic period people transformed into polished axes and knives. The source is at North Roe, Northmavine, mainland Shetland, where there is a well-preserved major quarry complex.

**Fieldwork 2018** – Previous NRFP field seasons (2013, 2014, 2016, 2017) focused on the quarry landscape. Excavation at Grut Wells in 2017 provided the first radiocarbon dates for the quarrying activity, broadly between 3600–3300 cal. BC. Analysis of this first major phase of work is ongoing. In 2018 exploratory fieldwork was carried out as part of the assessment of the direction and development of the project. Work continued on felsite objects in the Shetland Museum, Lerwick and local museums elsewhere in Shetland.

**Survey: Northmavine and West Mainland** – Preliminary fieldwork and assessment of the potential prehistoric exploitation of reibekite felsite dykes at Brevligarth (HU 335 920), on the N coast of Northmavine and two kilometres NNE of the Beorgs of Uyea was carried out. The distinctive spherulitic reibekite felsite had been quarried and used in the modern historic period to construct the croft. This included UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) survey.

It appears that while the production process of felsite axes and Shetland knives at the quarry complex went as far as final stage roughouts or preforms, the final finishing, grinding and polishing took place elsewhere. Given the widespread distribution of felsite objects across the archipelago, their occurrence in Early Neolithic contexts and the Early Neolithic dates for the quarry itself, one important research question

with wider implications for our understanding of the development of the Neolithic in Shetland is the location of these finishing workshops.

Systematic fieldwalking of a ploughed field with the assistance of Archaeology Shetland at Flugarth (HU 368 905), to the NE of the quarry complex revealed the presence of felsite debitage. Fieldwork by Archaeology Shetland identified another potential locus of activity at Esha Ness (HU 233 785) where erosion of the peat cover revealed felsite objects and debitage on the top of a low ridge. It is relevant to note that there is a concentration of felsite objects, including partially ground and polished axes in the Esha Ness area in the collections of Shetland Museum and the Tangwick Haa museum (see below).

Fieldwork and UAV survey was carried out at Modesty, West Burrafirth, West Mainland (HU 265 571). The reason for the project's interest in this area is the dating by National Museums Scotland of an assemblage with felsite axes and Shetland knives dates to 3500–3100 cal BC and indications that the area may have been a focus of Neolithic activity. It should be noted that initial geological identification (with thanks to Allen Fraser) of a reibeckite felsite hammerstone discovered beside a fallen standing stone at Lang Hill (HU 274 575) suggests that it is possible it came from the porphyritic reibeckite felsite dyke (Smith Harmar felsite) two kilometres to the S, running SW/NE on either side of Sulma Water rather than the North Roe source.

**Museum work** – In the Shetland Museum, Lerwick this focused on working through the archival record for felsite objects to see if additional information could be added to the NRFP database about the location, find circumstances and contexts of objects. Recent accessions to the museum collections were recorded and photographed. It is worth noting that despite the fact that formal recognition of the quarrying activity at the quarry complex at North Roe was in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, roughouts had been found at the quarry from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Also notable is the concentration of felsite objects in the Esha Ness area, Northmavine, S across Ronas Voe from the quarry and N of Magnus Bay and West Mainland, seen as the focal area for Neolithic activity in Shetland.

The felsite objects in the collections of the Scalloway Museum and the Tangwick Haa Museum were recorded, drawn and photographed.

With thanks to Jenny Murray (Shetland Museum) for facilitating fieldwork, Archaeology Shetland (in particular Steve Jennings and Caroline Henderson) and the Waterson family (Modesty) for assistance in the field, Billy Moore (Scalloway Museum), Ruby Brown (Tangwick Haa Museum) and Allen Fraser for discussion.

**Archive:** UCD School of Archaeology (currently) and National Museums Scotland/Shetland Museum and Archives (intended)  
**Funder:** National Geographic Society, University College Dublin, National Museums Scotland and Queens University Belfast

## SOUTH AYRSHIRE

### Ayr

#### 5 Shanter Way, Alloway

##### *Watching brief*

##### *Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services*

NS 3304 1810 A watching brief was undertaken, 21 July – 6 August 2017, during ground reduction and the excavation of foundation trenches for a house extension, garage and gym. The work recorded a fairly sterile topsoil with a

sand/gravel subsoil. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE. **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Private individual

### Colmonell

#### Garna Burn

##### *Walkover survey*

##### *Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology*

NX 14470 87715 (centred on) A pre-afforestation walkover survey was conducted, 15 January 2018, over four parcels of ground. A number of different types of features were observed.

NX 14929 87748 (S1) Curvilinear field bank, earth and stone, 1.4m wide by 0.6m high.

NX 14807 87742 (S2) Ruinous dry stone wall, 0.8m high and 0.8m wide. Boulder construction.

NX 14484 87721 (S3) Pinbraid Farmstead, shown on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. Comprises a dwelling 15 x 8m, gable end 2.5m high and walls 0.7m wide, S-facing entrance. A second structure at right angles 17 x 5m, wall 0.7m high and 0.6m wide. A third structure, partially covered by later enclosure wall, 11 x 3m. A fourth structure also partially covered by later enclosure wall 5 x 4m. A corn drying kiln was recorded in the field to the S of the farmstead (NX 14534 87668). It is also recorded on early maps, Pont 1654, Thomson 1828 and Armstrong 1775 (Pinbrake).

NX 14402 87757 (S4) Turf bank 1.7m wide and 0.3m high. Flat top. May have led down to the farmstead (S3) originally. Only short length now visible.

NX 14350 87756 (S5) Structure (possible) – Turf bank 0.4m high and 1.1m wide, L-shaped, flat top, possibly the remains of a structure.

NX 15913 86788 (S6) Rig cultivation (lazy beds).

NX 16197 86867 (S7) Clearance cairn. Mixture of small and large cobbles, 2 x 6m pile set on steep sloping ground.

NX 16344 86991 (S8) Curvilinear field bank, associated with rig cultivation. 2.2m wide and 0.3m high.

NX 16645 87102 (S9) Field bank on S side of area of cultivation rig. Bank 0.6m high and upper surface level with the field.

NX 15696 87326 (S10) Stone and earthen field bank, up to 1m wide and 0.3m high.

NX 15703 87411 (S11) Platform 10 x 10m, set on gently sloping ground. Bank visible on N, E and S sides, up to 1.2m wide and 0.5m high. Adjacent to burn. Possible house platform.

NX 15727 87437 (S12) Dry stone wall, on OS map. Boulder wall 0.9m wide and 0.3m high.

**Funder:** Private individual

### Dundonald

#### Dundonald Castle

##### *Watching brief*

##### *Bethan Gray – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

NS 3636 3451 A watching brief was undertaken, August 2018, at Dundonald Castle during the removal of redundant floodlighting. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Kirkmichael

#### Dalrymple

##### *Metal detector find*

##### *Matthew G Knight – National Museums Scotland*

NS 35 13 An incomplete copper alloy side-looped spearhead

was found during metal detecting. The spearhead is small with a circular socket and narrow side-loops positioned just above halfway along the shaft. It has broken across the middle of the blade, probably in antiquity, though further degradation of the blade wings has occurred post-deposition. The original blade was likely flame-shaped and had a rounded lozenge-section. This spearhead can be assigned to the Group 6, Developed Side-looped category of spearheads, which have their currency in the Taunton-Penard metalworking phases of the Middle Bronze Age (1400–1150 BC). Maximum surviving length 82.5mm; socket mouth diameter 14.3 x 14.3mm; weight 30.99g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 34/18) and allocated to South Ayrshire Museums Service**



*An incomplete Middle Bronze Age side-looped spearhead from Dalrymple. Photograph: MG Knight. Crown copyright*

## Kirkoswald

### Culzean Castle – Culzean Caves

#### *Trial trenching and survey*

**Derek Alexander – The National Trust for Scotland**

NS 2328 1029 and NS 2337 1033 Excavation work was conducted, 18–25 August 2018, in the Culzean Caves as part of a National Trust for Scotland Thistle Camp. The proposal had been to excavate four trenches within the Castle Caves (NS21SW 1.05) and two within the Stables Caves (NS21SW 1.06).

Trenches 1 and 4, in the Castle Caves were excavated last year. In 2018 Trench 2 was excavated at the foot of the wall below the latrine chute outside the cave wall. A small trench 0.5 x 0.5m was excavated down to a depth of 0.4m but only

modern material, including glass and plastic was recovered.

Of the two trenches proposed for the Stables Cave, only Trench 5 was excavated in 2017 at the main NW-facing entrance. This revealed that there had been a walled entrance in this location. This trench was widened in 2018 to reveal the full width of the doorway. This uncovered the southern side of the doorway with a similar door check and drawbar hole to the N side. The width of the entrance passage was 1.1m wide and it had several large irregular flagstones as a floor. Artefacts recovered included pottery, glass and animal bone. Within the interior of the Stables Cave Trench 6 was positioned close to the back and measured 1.5 x 1.5m. Apart from some modern material in the upper layers, the majority of the 0.5m deep material removed from this trench was in-washed beach sands and pebbles overlying basalt blocks of collapsed roof.

Further detailed planning of the interior of the Stables Cave and the base of the cliff was undertaken.

**Archive: NTS and NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: National Trust for Scotland**

## SOUTH LANARKSHIRE

### Avondale

#### **Daer High Kype, Strathaven**

##### *Watching brief*

**Samuel Kinirons – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 68829 41470 A watching brief was carried out, 6–16 August 2018, on work associated with the laying of a new water pipe in the vicinity of a possible Roman Road that ran between Irvine and Peebles. The excavation was 700m long, 0.5m wide and c0.7m deep. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Scottish Water and Caledonia Water Alliance**

#### **Mid Brackenridge Farm, Strathaven**

##### *Evaluation*

**Jamie Humble and Lindsay Dunbar – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 6695 4393 An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 16 February 2018, on a 0.4ha area in advance of a proposed development. The area lies on an established farm and was until recently mainly occupied by ruinous cowsheds, silage stores and outbuildings. The evaluation established that most of the area had been disturbed by the construction of these outbuildings. Outwith the previously developed areas a thin topsoil overlying the natural geology was recorded.

**Archive: NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

### Blantyre

#### **Whistleberry Road, Bothwell**

##### *Survey and evaluation*

**Dave McNicol – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 70722 57496 (centred on) A metal detector survey and evaluation were undertaken, 25 April – 3 May 2018, in advance of development work. The survey, undertaken along 10m transects across undisturbed areas of the site recovered general metal waste of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. A 6% trial trenching evaluation, consisting of five trenches and covering 420m<sup>2</sup>, recorded a number of modern brick filled features along with modern disturbance.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Entran Ltd**

## Bothwell

### Clyde Avenue, Bothwellbank, Bothwell

#### *Evaluation and watching brief*

#### **Stuart Wilson and Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 6977 5820 A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 8 May – 13 June 2018, in advance of a residential development. The area investigated was reduced from 8000m<sup>2</sup> to 6200m<sup>2</sup> due to the presence of live services. A watching brief was subsequently undertaken on the northern half of the development where the evaluation had been limited due to the presence of a gas pipe. A walkover survey of a wooded area, not scheduled for development was also completed. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded during the work.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Miller Homes

## Cambuslang

### Newton Farm, Cambuslang

#### *Watching brief*

#### **Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 666 615 A watching brief was carried out, 20–28 August 2018, during topsoil stripping in advance of a residential development. In 2014 a series of features relating to the late medieval and post-medieval occupation of the formerly lost Newton Village were identified in the grounds of the former Newton House. This led to three area excavations and this subsequent watching brief around the edges of the excavation areas. Three features were recorded including a fragment of sandstone wall, a brick and concrete wall and a modern pit.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Taylor Wimpey

## Carluke

### 11 Kirkton Street and 9 Union Street, Carluke

#### *Evaluation*

#### **Ian Suddaby – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NS 846 505 An evaluation was undertaken, May 2018, in advance of development. Seven trenches were excavated covering 234m<sup>2</sup>. The remains of brick-built structures were recorded as were three shallow linear ditches. No finds were recovered but two of the ditches appeared to align with apparent boundaries shown on OS maps.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** South Lanarkshire Council

## Carnwath

### Calla Doone, Calla Road, Carnwath

#### *Watching brief*

#### **Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NS 99502 48889 A watching brief was undertaken, 30–31 July 2018, on ground reduction in advance of construction of an agricultural shed. The work recorded a fairly sterile fine silty topsoil above mainly a sandy silt or gritty silted subsoil. A number of field drains were noted, indicating that the area may have previously been fairly wet. Both the drainage system and a probable furrow are modern, dating to the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE. **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Private individual

### Greens Moor

#### *Fieldwalking*

**Brenda Dreghorn, David Drury and Jim Ness – Biggar Archaeology Group**

NT 02385 48063 Fieldwalking was undertaken, 24 April 2016, as part of the prehistory N of Biggar project. The work covered a c25ha field at 2m intervals following forestry ploughing of moorland. The work recorded a lithic scatter dating from the middle Neolithic, comprised of random finds of 21 chert flakes, 2 flint flakes, 1 flint core and 1 chert scraper.

**Archive and report:** Biggar and Upper Clydesdale Museum

**Website:** [www.biggararchaeology.org.uk](http://www.biggararchaeology.org.uk)

### 1 North Road, Carnwath

#### *Watching brief*

#### **Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NS 9802 4646 A watching brief was undertaken, 15–22 September 2018, during ground reduction work associated with the construction of a rear extension, detached carport, store and log store. The only features uncovered were a variety of drains, which appeared to be linked and probably dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Archive:** NRHE and WoSAS

**Funder:** Private individual

## Carstairs

### 4 Silvermuir Holdings, Ravenstruther

#### *Evaluation*

#### **Anthony Byledbal – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 91540 44841 An evaluation was carried out, 13 September 2018, in advance of the construction of a house and associated infrastructure. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### 8 Silvermuir Holdings, Ravenstruther

#### *Evaluation*

#### **Alex Wood – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 9210 4510 An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 9 October 2018, on a 0.93ha land parcel. The evaluation revealed modern disturbance in the form of made ground and demolition material from 20<sup>th</sup>-century structures. A shallow linear field boundary was revealed in Trench 6.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Lawrie Construction Ltd

## Covington and Thankerton

### Covington

#### *Metal detector find*

#### **Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NS 97 39 A post-medieval lead-alloy seal matrix with a flower-stalk handle and black letter inscription. The legend is incomplete but reads S WILELI... and the motif on a broad shield is a crescent in chief, a mullet of five points in dexter and a mascle in base.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove and allocated to Biggar and Upper Clydesdale Museum**

## Dalserf

### Dalserf, Scottish Water

#### *Watching brief*

#### **Lucy Shinkfield – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 79970 50640 A watching brief was undertaken, 10–11 September 2018, during work associated with the laying of a new water pipe. The main excavation was 100m long by 0.5m wide and c0.95m deep. A further five trenches, 1.1–2.1m x 1.1 x 1.4m,

were excavated to the N of the pipeline. A large stone rotary quern was uncovered during the excavation of the pipeline. This was at the base of the excavation and was left *in situ*.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Scottish Water and Caledonia Water Alliance

### **Duke Street, Larkhall**

#### **Evaluation**

**Christine Rennie and Eduardo Pérez-Fernández – GUARD**

#### **Archaeology Ltd**

NS 767 521 An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 11–20 September 2018, in advance of a residential development. The excavation of 67 trenches, measuring 50 x 2m, across the 10.4ha recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Persimmon Homes

### **Highlees Farm**

#### **Evaluation**

**Steven Black and David Sneddon – Northlight Heritage**

NS 7676 5275 A 10% trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 19 April 2018, in advance of proposed development. A total of 13 trenches, covering 593m<sup>2</sup>, were excavated across the area. A small number of field drains and a possible pit/stonehole were revealed.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Dolphinton**

#### **11 Hillside Gardens, Dolphinton**

##### **Watching brief**

**Antoine Ruchonnet – Addyman Archaeology**

NT 09986 46195 A watching brief was undertaken on 12 March and 23 and 31 August 2018 on land adjacent to 11 Hillside Gardens in advance of the construction of a house. The site is within a recorded Roman Camp and adjacent to the medieval church at Dolphinton. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individuals

### **East Kilbride**

#### **Laigh Mains, East Kilbride**

##### **Watching brief**

**Lucy Shinkfield – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 62800 56170 A watching brief was carried out, 11 September 2018, during ground-breaking work associated with the removal of electrical cable poles located within the scheduled monument of Laigh Mains Castle Earthworks.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Connicks

#### **Westend Farm, Jackton**

##### **Evaluation**

**Steven Black and David Sneddon – Northlight Heritage**

NS 59115 52879, NS 59132 52892, NS 59161 52829, NS 58980 52781, NS 58889 52908, NS 58966 52955, NS 58987 52918 A watching brief was undertaken, 27 September – 28 October 2016, in advance of a residential development. The area included the site of the former Westend Farm and the work focused on the areas with the highest archaeological potential. Two very fragmented sandstone wall foundations were discovered at the northern end of the site, which probably related to the farm buildings.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Cala Homes (West) Ltd

### **Hamilton**

#### **Bracken Hill, Hamilton**

##### **Evaluation**

**Kenny Green and Nieves Ruiz-Nieto – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 7013 5293 (centred on) An 8% trial trenching evaluation was carried out, 3–13 October 2017, in advance of a proposed residential development. A total of 55 trenches, averaging 50m long by 2m wide and covering at total of 5985m<sup>2</sup>, were excavated across the site. Ceramic field drains were encountered in a number of trenches.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Barratt Homes

### **Lanark**

#### **Rosemount, 14 – 16 Westport, Lanark**

##### **Watching brief**

**Rebecca Shaw – Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services**

NS 87954 43782 A watching brief was carried out, 26 May 2017, during ground reduction and excavation relating to the construction of two bed and breakfast units. The work recorded a rich garden topsoil, which contained a number of finds dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is considered that this area was probably outside the earlier settlement and its appearance is consistent with the backlands and formal gardens shown on 19<sup>th</sup>-century maps.

**Archive:** NRHE. Report: WoSAS

**Funder:** Lanark Construction Ltd

### **Lesmahagow**

#### **Lanark Road, Kirkmuirhill**

##### **Evaluation**

**John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services**

NS 80060 42890 An 8% (898m<sup>2</sup>) trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 30–31 May 2018, in advance of a residential development on 1.1ha of land to the S of Lanark Road. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded in the 14 machine excavated trenches.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Libberton**

#### **Harlea, Libberton**

##### **Watching brief**

**Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 98816 42434 A watching brief was carried out, 20 November 2017, on ground-breaking work associated with the construction of a house and garage on land S of Harlea. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

#### **Harlea, Libberton**

##### **Watching brief**

**Dave McNicol – GUARD Archaeology Ltd**

NS 98816 42434 A watching brief was undertaken, 26 February 2018, during work associated with the construction of a house, garage and parking area at Plot 2 on land S of Harlea. An earlier evaluation had uncovered a spread/ deposit of stones with associated green glazed pottery. The watching brief determined that these stones were a relatively modern deliberate dump of stones, located within the topsoil, and probably related to field clearance. A possible post-medieval boundary ditch, oriented E/W across the site was also noted.

The eastern part of this ditch had been truncated by the previous evaluation trenches.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Pettinain

### Bagmoors Farm, Pettinain

#### *Watching brief*

#### *Lucy Shinkfield – AOC Archaeology Group*

NS 95211 43145 A watching brief was undertaken, 7 August 2018, during topsoil stripping from a 500m<sup>2</sup> area in advance of house construction. A well sorted topsoil of 0.3–0.4m in depth was recorded overlying a natural subsoil of mid-light orangey brown sands and gravels.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Alasdair Warnock

## Stonehouse

### Stonehouse

#### *Geophysical survey*

#### *Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*



*Community volunteers assisting with survey at St Ninian's, Stonehouse*

NS 74812 47011 Resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were carried out, 17 March 2018, to the SW of the ruins of St Ninian's Church, Stonehouse. The aim of the survey was to confirm the existence and location of a postulated tunnel believed to run from the graveyard associated with St Ninian's.

The area available for survey was limited due to livestock pens and other material and as a result only a 20 x 40m area was investigated. However, the postulated tunnel, if it existed, should have crossed the survey area.

Resistance survey at 0.5m intervals using a standard 0.5m probe separation, which maps to a depth of c0.75m, was undertaken. GPR survey using a 500MHz and a 250Mhz antena was also undertaken. A 500MHz antenna should retrieve data to a depth of c2m while a 250MHz antenna should retrieve data to c4m.

Both surveys detected broad variations which are thought to be due natural variations within the underlying sands. No anomalies consistent with a tunnel type feature were detected.

The survey was part of a community event with members the Stonehouse Heritage Group (as part of CAVLP) assisting

with the data collection. The survey was commissioned and organised by Archaeology Scotland as part of the Adopt a Monument scheme.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** Archaeology Scotland on behalf of the Stonehouse Heritage Group

## Walston

### Elsrickle, Biggar

#### *Evaluation*

#### *Bruce Glendinning – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

NT 0587 4326 An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, February 2018, in advance of construction of a primary school. A total of 15 trenches were excavated, covering 1362m<sup>2</sup>. A single linear feature was identified. However, its fill was identical to the topsoil and it is likely that the feature was agricultural in origin and of no great antiquity.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** South Lanarkshire Council

## STIRLING

## Balquidder

### Laggan Farm

#### *Survey*

#### *Stuart Farrell*

NN 560 147 (centred on) A desktop and walkover survey were undertaken, 3 May 2018, for a number of areas of proposed woodland, including the site of Stronyre Township (NN51SE 15) and a building (NN51SE 21). Work revealed the township consisted of seven buildings and an enclosure with an adjacent possible enclosure and buildings, one with an enclosure attached.

Other features noted were at: NN 56409 14409 – Building; NN 55993 14958 – Structure (possible); NN 5838 1449 – Building; NN 56813 14790 – Boat House; NN 55916 14909 – Building; NN 55971 14870, NN 55890 14991, NN 55747 15316 and NN 55817 14852 – Bridges; NN 55840 14772 – Quarry Scoop; NN 55916 14464 – Sheepfold.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** SAC Consulting

## Buchanan

### Big and Wee Bruach Caoruinn

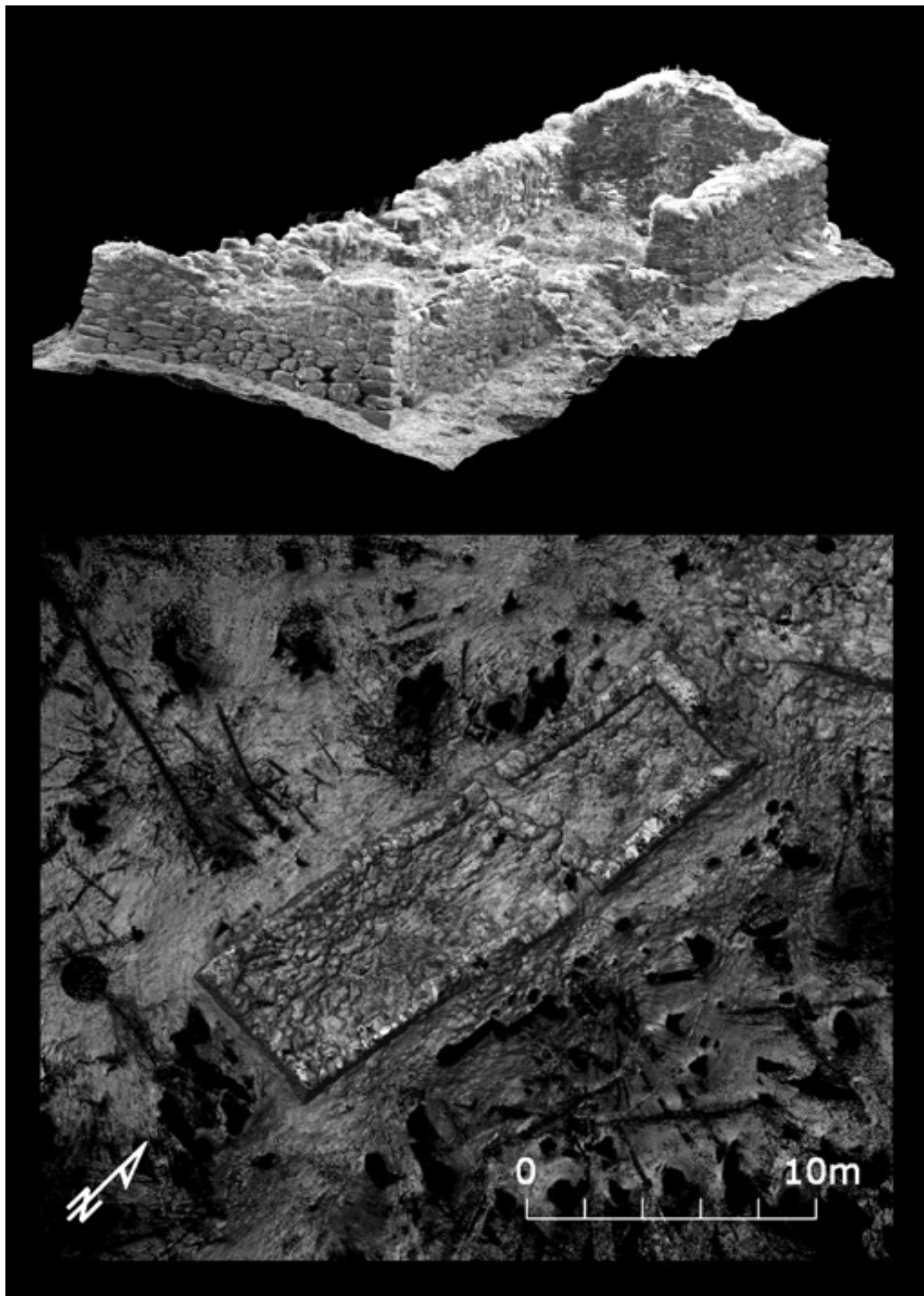
#### *Survey*

#### *Jamie Humble – AOC Archaeology Group*

NN 418 008 and NN 421 006 A laser scan survey of the farmsteads of Big Bruach Caoruinn and Wee Bruach Caoruinn was carried out, 22–24 November 2017. The survey used a Trimble TX5 laser scanner, and both a written and photographic record were also produced.

The settlement of Big Bruach Caoruinn lies on the W bank of the Bruach Caoruinn Burn, 600m from its confluence with the Deuchray Water. The settlement is focused on two long buildings set at almost right angles to each other; alongside this there are two further, probably earlier, buildings, now reduced to turf-covered foundations, as well as a corn drying kiln and extensive remains of enclosures and field boundaries.

The settlement of Wee Bruach Caoruinn lies on the NW bank of a small tributary of the Deuchray Water. The site occupies a SE-facing slope the lower side of which has been terraced to form a platform for the settlement. The



*'Building C' at the farmstead of Wee Bruach Caorunn was first described in the RCAHMS Stirlingshire Inventory (1963). Here it is viewed as a detailed model and on plan (2018). © FCS by AOC Archaeology*

site consists of three long buildings with outbuildings and enclosures, c300m to the SE of the site, on the opposite side of the stream there is a corn drying kiln.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Forestry Commission Scotland

## Callander

### Bealach nan Corp

#### Field visit

#### Nick Parish

NN 55694 10938 This site was visited on 5 November 2018 as part of the Scottish Rock Art Project (ScRAP). A large, oval ring mark, 400 x 250mm, was identified, with a cup mark of 70 x 50mm just below and to the left of the centre point of the oval. The symbol is on the W-facing side of a stone on the N fringe of a small group of outcropping metamorphic rocks. The prominent delineation of the oval is up to 20mm wide, 10mm deep and has a U-shaped profile.

The symbol is at a height of 650m at a place that has never seen habitation or agriculture. Its location suggests that it could be an ancient way-mark or possibly a boundary mark. There is a local tradition that this bealach (or pass) was the high point of a coffin road used by the Kessans or Kessachs of Glen Finglas, on their way to the Chapel of St Bride, on the far side of Loch Lubnaig. Although the symbol may pre-date the reputed coffin road by a considerable margin, it does indicate that the significance of this bealach has great antiquity.

### Callander Colo, Kilmahog, Callander

#### Watching brief

**Leanne Demay and Andrew Young – Highland Archaeology**

#### Services

NN 58600 09270 A watching brief was undertaken, 7–10 November 2017, during work to build a new works compound and upgrade an access track. The buried remains of an earlier, but still modern, access track was identified during the upgrading of the track. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** PHA Communications Ltd

### Claish Farm

#### Evaluation

**Steven Black and David Sneddon – Northlight Heritage**

NN 6312 0700 A 10% trial trenching excavation was undertaken, 27 March – 4 April 2018, in advance of a proposed development. A total of 59 trenches covering 2655m<sup>2</sup> were excavated across the area, avoiding powerlines, waterpipes and boggy areas. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Private individual

### Gleann Casaig

#### Field visit

#### Nick Parish

NN 53549 09300 Two adjacent stones with unusual marks were recorded in Gleann Casaig while walking the possible route of a reputed coffin road from Glen Finglas to Loch Lubnaig on 10 November 2018. The stones are located at the lower end of the glen about 120m uphill and to the S of the main track from Glen Finglas. The track here still closely conforms to the line recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map.

There are two very rounded depressions, both about 200 x 150mm, towards the base of the W-facing side of an earthfast boulder. The boulder is unusually rounded compared to

most in the glen and is the largest of a group of three stones which are of the metamorphic Loch Katrine formation. The depressions do not appear to be natural and are reminiscent of cup marks, albeit wide and deeper than those normally encountered.

Immediately to the left (N) is a much smaller boulder, which may well have been part of the larger stone and is now split off. There is a very clear and regular downward pointing circular sector or wedge shape cut into the N face of this smaller boulder. The 'wedge' is about 170mm wide at the top and 200mm from the top centre to its vertex. The internal and external edges of the wedge are quite straight, angles well-defined and the internal surfaces regular. The right-hand side of the wedge appears to have been beveled along its length where it meets the rock face. No natural cracks or fissures are evident at the points where the edges and vertex of the wedge meet the rock, as might be expected if this was the product of natural processes.

### Glen Finglas (2)

#### Field visit

**George Currie**

NN 52633 09624 At 80m due W of the Mell track and 610m NW of the Allt Glann Casaig Bridge there is a boulder, measuring 3.2 x 1.9 x 0.3m, which bears one cup mark.

### Glen Finglas (3)

#### Field visit

**George Currie**

NN 52654 09830 At 42m due S of the Mell track and 715m SE of the Allt Gleann nam Meann Bridge there is a boulder, measuring 1.3 x 1.2 x 0.5m, which bears one cup mark.

### Invertrossachs

#### Walkover survey

**Clare Ellis – Argyll Archaeology**

NN 54938 03914 A walkover survey was undertaken, February 2018, over a corridor of land in advance of the construction of a road from an existing track to the dam at Loch Drunkie. Six features were recorded. The walls and the track are shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1866 and are likely to be 19<sup>th</sup>-century in date.

NN 54934 03948 (S1) Clearance cairn, a low pile of stone, set against natural outcrop. Small stones, pile 4 x 4m.

NN 54946 04005 (S2) A wall, 1.35m high by 0.60m wide.

NN 54865 04172 (S3) A wall, 1.20m high by 0.75m wide.

NN 54719 04160 (S4) A ruinous dry stone revetment wall, up to 1m high, associated with the dam.

NN 54719 04156 (S5) A wall lining the outflow from the dam, canalised burn.

NN 54760 04181 (S6) The line of an old track.

**Funder:** RDS Forestry

### Linne a Chluig

#### Field visit

**George Currie**

NN 52654 09830 At a distance of 7m E of the Mell track and 125m SE of the Gleann nam Meann fork in the track there is a boulder, measuring 1.4 x 1.1 x 0.2m, which bears five cup marks.

### Old Fire Station, Pearl Street, Callander

#### Watching brief

**David Bowler – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NN 62982 07761 A watching brief was carried out, 8 January – 20 March 2018, during preparation and foundation works for a block of flats. The site is in backlands on the S side of Main Street, a little N of the River Teith, on a sandy river terrace at the margin of the medieval and 18<sup>th</sup>-century settlement.

No significant archaeology was found, only traces of the demolished 20<sup>th</sup>-century fire station and other modern activity.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Stirling Council

## Drymen

### Stirling Road, Drymen

#### Evaluation

**Genevieve Shaw – Headland Archaeology Ltd**

NS 4779 8864 An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 14–16 August 2018, on land to the N of Gartness Road in advance of a proposed residential development. The excavation of 20 trenches, covering 2000m<sup>2</sup>, recorded two postholes of unknown date.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Mactaggart and Mickel Homes Ltd

## Dunblane and Lecropt

### Inns of Balhaldie Farm, Balhaldie

#### Metal detector and photographic survey

**Victoria Huggett – AOC Archaeology Group**

NN 8146 0428 A metal detector and photographic survey were undertaken, 10 May 2018, in advance of the construction of a house and access road, within the boundaries of the Battle of Sheriffmuir (1715). The work recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Bobby Halliday Architects

### The Arns, Perth Road, Dunblane

#### Metal detector survey

**John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services**

NN 77929 06675 A metal detector survey was undertaken, 8 May 2018, on land E of The Arns in advance of a small residential development within the boundaries of the Battle of Sheriffmuir (1715). It is within, or near, ground the Jacobites took in deploying to the front line and over which they retreated at the end of the battle. Two lead balls from either a muzzle-loading pistol or musket and the barest remnants of a possible copper-alloy coin were found, together with several iron objects representing detritus from modern agricultural activity. It was not possible to definitively link the lead balls to the battle.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Gargunnoch

### Nethercarse Farmhouse, Stirling

#### Salvage record

**John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services**

NS 69320 96720 A retrospective site investigation was undertaken, 15 February 2018, following unauthorised topsoil stripping in advance of the construction of a house to the NW of Nethercarse Farmhouse. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## Kenmore

### Dall Bay North

#### Underwater excavation

**Michael J Stratigos – Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)**

NN 67393 36248 This work formed part of the Living on

Water investigation of Early Iron Age crannog-dwellers in Loch Tay. The project is excavating a range of crannogs with known EIA phases to collect structural timber samples for dendrochronology and wiggle-match radiocarbon dating.

Dall Bay North crannog has seen previous work sample five timbers for radiocarbon dating with two returning Early Iron Age dates, both from alder timbers at the base of the crannog mound. Two trenches were opened, 14–21 August 2018, at the base of the crannog mound where it meets the natural loch bed. Trench 1 was located on the SE portion of the crannog and Trench 2 on SW portion of the crannog. Areas to the N side of the crannog were found to have much greater accumulations of fine sediment, which made exposing timbers for sampling more difficult. The trenches were hand excavated and recorded using a range of techniques, including photogrammetrically.

Trench 1 was 2 x 2m, and contained 17 *in situ* timbers. The timbers were not exposed above the level of the natural loch sediment, which was composed of fine silty sands, or the rubble capping of the crannog. The timbers were mostly horizontal alder elements, but four piles were also recorded, the largest of which was only 0.12m in diameter. Contexts composed of charcoal and ash spreads were interspersed with contexts composed of bracken and brush wood. These organic spreads interleaved with inorganic deposits of silty sand, interpreted as natural sediment accumulation.

Trench 2 was 3 x 2m and revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence with mostly horizontal alder timber elements amongst contexts of charcoal, ash, bracken and brush wood spreads. A total of 24 timber elements were recorded, 16 of which were sampled. A perforated stone c200mm in diameter was recovered from the trench.

Timber sampling was carried out by sawing the top off vertical timbers, and slices requiring two cuts were used on horizontal timbers where necessary. These samples will be subject to dendrochronological analysis and wiggle-match radiocarbon dating over the course of the project.

**Archive:** ADS and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Dall Bay South

#### Underwater excavation

**Michael J Stratigos – Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)**

NN 6744 3623 This work formed part of the Living on Water investigation of Early Iron Age crannog-dwellers in Loch Tay. The project is excavating a range of crannogs with known EIA phases to collect structural timber samples for dendrochronology and wiggle-match radiocarbon dating.

In 2017 a 2 x 2m trench was located on the E side of the crannog where the stone capping met the natural loch sediments. This trench, Trench 1, revealed 26 timber elements, both piles and horizontals, of which 10 piles were sampled. In July 2018 this trench was reopened and four further piles were sampled. Dendrochronological analysis will be undertaken on the four new samples.

**Archive:** ADS and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### Dall Bay South

#### Underwater excavation

**Michael J Stratigos – Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)**

NN 66455 36015 This work formed part of the Living on Water investigation of Early Iron Age crannog-dwellers in Loch Tay. The project is excavating a range of crannogs with known EIA phases to collect structural timber samples for

dendrochronology and wiggle-match radiocarbon dating.

A single 2 x 2m trench was opened, 21–22 August 2018, near the centre of this lozenge shaped crannog. Previous work had identified a number of timbers emerging from the top of the crannog mound, and two radiocarbon dates from different timbers suggested Early Iron Age and Early medieval phases of activity at the site. This area of exposed timbers was targeted with the excavation.

The excavation revealed that vertical and horizontal timbers protruded through a relatively thin (variably 0.2–0.4m) depth of stone capping. Underlying the stone capping, more vertical and horizontal timber elements were set within and extending through a matrix of stone and organic debris consisting mostly of bracken and ash spreads.

Sixteen timber elements were sampled comprised of both vertical and horizontal elements. Timber sampling was carried out by sawing the top off vertical timbers, and slices requiring two cuts were used on horizontal timbers where necessary. These samples will be subject to dendrochronological analysis and wiggle-match radiocarbon dating over the course of the project.

**Archive:** ADS and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **Dall Farm**

#### **Geophysical survey and excavation**

**Michael J Stratigos – Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre**

NN 67120 36178 This work formed part of the project *At the Water's Edge: Early Iron Age Settlement Patterns, Loch Tay, Central Scotland*. This project seeks to test the distribution of Early Iron Age settlement evidence around Loch Tay through geophysical survey and excavation.

Dall Farm is located just E of Ardeonaig, and represents some of the best agricultural land available along the shore of Loch Tay. The survey focused on three fields to the E of the main farm house, immediately onshore from Dall Bay North (NN63NE 26) and South (NN63NE 19) crannogs.

Work in September 2018 included magnetic gradiometer and trial trench excavation of identified features from the survey. The gradiometer survey was conducted in 20 x 20m grids. The trenches were hand excavated and recorded using a range of techniques, including photogrammetrically.

The gradiometer survey covered an area of just over 3ha in the Dall Farm fields. In the most easterly field, adjacent to a previously unrecorded post-medieval structure, a linear feature was identified in the magnetometer results, interpreted as a possible post-medieval field boundary. No likely later prehistoric features were identified.

Two 2 x 2m trial trenches were excavated over magnetic anomalies that were identified, both indicating high positive returns. In both trenches, only likely modern plough marks and unstratified post-medieval small finds were made. In Trench 1 a relatively large piece of slag was found in the topsoil and seems likely to have been the cause of the high return. In Trench 2, no obvious cause for the high positive magnetic return was found. The sediment profiles of each were characterised by sands overlying gravels, apparently of glacio-fluvial origin.

**Archive:** ADS and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Royal Archaeological Institute

### **Kilmadock**

#### **Doune**

##### **Metal detector find**

**Matthew G Knight – National Museums Scotland**

NS 71 00 An incomplete copper alloy flanged axehead was

found during metal detecting. It has broken across the middle of the body and through the beginnings of flanges. The body is slender but thick and expands to a curved cutting edge with pointed tips. The overall piece is heavily corroded with extensive pitting and verdigris. The break occurred in antiquity, though it is unclear whether this was intentional or accidental. Due to its slender straight body, it is likely to be a later short-flanged axehead rather than a palstave. It can be dated to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age (c1500–1300 BC). Maximum surviving length 61.7mm; cutting edge width 42.8mm; weight 121.28g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 04/18) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

#### **Doune Castle**

##### **Watching brief**

**Melanie Johnson – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NN 7285 0114 A watching brief was carried out, November 2017, just outside the scheduled monument of Doune Castle, as part of the Minor Archaeological Services Call-Off Contract, during road widening to the car park. A single cut feature, a shallow ditch filled with ash/clinker, was recorded. It is suggested that this feature is the remains of an ash path previously serving the cottage to the north.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Stirling Council

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

#### **Doune Castle**

##### **Walkover survey**

**Coralie Mills and Peter Quelch – Dendrochronicle for CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NN 72854 01025 A walkover historic woodland assessment of the PIC area around Doune Castle, and the wider landscape including the Wood of Doune to the W, was undertaken in January 2018, complemented by historic map research. The study area is all within the historic ownership of the lands of Doune by the Earls of Moray.

In the PIC area, there are diverse and attractive wooded features, ranging from semi-natural riverbank alders, oaks and ashes, through planted amenity or garden areas to plantations with a probable economic driver, at least when they were created. The trees in the PIC area are probably largely of 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, in the period when the castle was no longer occupied. The planted features demonstrate that care continued to be given to creating and maintaining an impressive setting for the castle.

The Moray Estate land fans out to the W from the castle, and encompasses a fascinating landscape which has evolved from medieval hunting park to today's mix of forestry, agriculture and housing. The Wood of Doune is known to have existed in the late medieval period, with a late 16<sup>th</sup>-century record of James VI's instruction for the park dyke to be repaired to protect the young growth. Despite being a wood then, and on Roy's map and the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map, the Wood of Doune is in tree-cover terms now almost wholly a modern plantation. From our observations, only the deep gully of the Buchany Burn has a rich semi-natural tree cover, possibly developed since the late 18<sup>th</sup>-century re-routing of the Carse of Cambus drainage through it, and there are no really old trees in the Wood of Doune. Any field evidence for its longer history is more likely to come from archaeological remains than from the woodland cover. The survival of what is thought to be part of the park pale at the SE edge, and furthermore of a bank well within the interior of the Wood of Doune, suggest that ground disturbance has not been all that great and that a LiDAR survey of the wood's footprint could gauge what cultural

heritage features survive. Otherwise, historic timbers may be the only remnant of the medieval Wood of Doune, with the oak draw bar within Doune Castle's gatehouse being a likely candidate.

The likely oldest living trees we encountered were not in the Wood of Doune but much further W, on the minor Drumloist Road near the Annet Burn and Doune Lodge. These remarkable trees, and the old dyke on which they grow, alerted us to an exciting possibility, that some potentially early boundary features may survive beyond the Wood of Doune, and that it may be possible to trace the outline of an earlier, wider park.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** Stirling Council  
**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland



*Massive ancient oak on a boundary dyke which may have medieval park origins, W of Doune*

### **Doune Castle**

#### **Geophysical survey**

**Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants**

NN 72849 01071 A programme of geophysical survey was undertaken, 8–12 January 2018, within and immediately surrounding Doune Castle, covering 0.9ha. A combination of gradiometer, resistance and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were undertaken. These identified a wealth of anomalies of possible archaeological interest, although natural responses are confusing the data to some extent.

The gradiometer data has been adversely affected by broad zones of magnetic disturbance generated by ferrous material within and surrounding the area. Although a coherent cluster of responses was detected to the N of the castle, possibly indicative of an area of archaeologically significant potential burning/activity, interpretation is cautious given the wider context.

Resistance and GPR survey within the castle's courtyard identified a few anomalies of possible archaeological interest, but the results were dominated by natural responses. The resistance and GPR survey to the N of the castle identified at least one possible structure, although natural trends in the data may be causing some aliasing of the results. Both datasets appear to have detected an eastward extension of the extant ditch. Both data sets also suggest a possible feature to the N of and parallel to the existing ditch. However, the gradiometer data does not suggest a second ditch exists. It is possible that the resistance and GPR data are perhaps detecting the remains of an outer wall and/or bank.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants  
**Funder:** CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES

### **Doune Castle**

#### **Watching brief**

**John Musgrove – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NN 73034 01207 to NN 72841 01102 A watching brief was carried out, March 2018, during the installation of a new power cable for stair lighting. Two trenches were excavated; one to the N of the Ardoch Burn and one to the S, with the SW part of the trenches being within the scheduled area, where it followed an existing cable.

Stone walls were recorded to the NE and W ends of the cable trench, both were in the location of field walls or boundaries seen on the OS 25" map of 1864. No finds or features relating to the castle were uncovered.

**Archive:** HRHE. **Report:** Stirling Council  
**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **Old Kilmadock**

#### **Watching brief**

**Murray Cook – Stirling Council**

NN 70649 02459 Following a wall collapse on the southern section of the cemetery the Rescuers of Old Kilmadock, a local volunteer group, organised to have the wall repaired and applied for SMC. Dr Murray Cook inspected the cleared wall on 8 February 2018, prior to its reconstruction and observed no earlier structures or human bone.

**Archive:** Stirling Council  
**Funder:** Stirling Council

### **The Orchard, North Lea, Doune**

#### **Evaluation**

**John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services**

NN 72764 01626 A 5% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 28 June 2018, on land N of the orchard in advance of the construction of a house. The excavation of two trenches, covering 18m<sup>2</sup>, recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)  
**Funder:** Private individual

### **Thornhill**

#### **Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NN 68 99 An incomplete post-medieval lead-alloy seal matrix with a trilobe handle rising from a flower stalk on the reverse. Very little of the legend survives: S, for sigillum, and ARK, part of a place or personal name. The motif is heraldic: on a round-bottomed shield are the arms gyronny of eight, a mullet at fess point. The arms can be matched to those on a seal of 1550 belonging to Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass, an identification consistent with the surviving portion of the legend.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT18/18) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

**Thornhill*****Metal detector find******Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland***

NN 68 00 A medieval copper-alloy shield-shaped mount for suspension from a horse harness, decorated with a displayed eagle (metal surface lost) against a field of blue enamel.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT002/18) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

**Torrie House, Callander*****Desk-based assessment and walkover survey******David Perry – Alder Archaeology***

NN 6575 0398 (centred on) A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in advance of proposed woodland planting. The study area includes a hillfort, which is scheduled. The only feature of interest identified during the survey, 17 July 2018, was a possible kiln or whisky still below the hillfort.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Scottish Woodlands**

**Kippen****Gribloch Farm, Kippen*****Walkover survey******John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services***

NS 62210 91840 A walkover survey was undertaken, 29–30 October 2018, of three discrete land parcels in advance of proposed woodland planting. A suite of four large dry stone dykes were identified within one of the land parcels. These were centred on NS 6296 9056 and are shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map. They form the eastern part of a rectilinear enclosure, which was probably formerly located within the policies of the nearby Mains of Glinn, a lesser Laird's House with mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century origins.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Watson Forestry Ltd**

**Logie****Abbey Craig, Stirling*****Metal detector survey******John Gooder – ACCESS Archaeological Condition Services***

NS 80953 95442 A small metal detector survey (50m<sup>2</sup>) was undertaken, 31 July 2018, prior to the installation of interpretation material on Abbey Craig, to the N of Alloa Road. The only finds consisted of modern detritus.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)**

**Funder: Inner Forth Landscape Initiative**

**Abbey Craig, Stirling*****Evaluation******Murray Cook – Stirling Council***

NS 80946 95714 The Abbey Craig vitrified fort was first noted in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and its first plan was by Christian MacLagan, who identified two ramparts. The site was thought to be Sir William Wallace's Camp for the Battle of Stirling Bridge and was chosen for the construction of the Wallace Monument. The outer rampart was forgotten and overlooked and not included in the RCAHMS's 1960s plan. In 2001, a watching brief on new lighting cables identified charcoal and vitrified material in the inner rampart which was dated to AD 500–780. Excavations by local authority Archaeologist Murray Cook in 2011 identified a possible third rampart which was associated with reused vitrified material and charcoal dating to around AD 900.

Two small trenches were opened, 6–8 September 2018, over a section of the middle rampart by Murray Cook with local volunteers and students as part of Scottish Archaeology Month. The first trench confirmed that the rampart is c3–4m wide and the other exposed a section of the rampart which had been impacted by a Victorian path and was at least 0.7m high. The excavations confirmed the presence of a timber laced rampart, constructed on a bedrock outcrop and identified burnt *in situ* charcoal and vitrified stone at the rampart's core, which with assistance from Gordon Noble



*Excavation in progress at Abbey Craig*

was dated to AD 689–930. This allows the possibility that the fort was vitrified twice and may also suggest that Abbey Craig was one of the last forts in Scotland.

**Archive:** Stirling Council

**Funder:** Murray Cook

### **Gogar Mains, Blairlogie**

#### *Standing building recording*

**Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 83712 96261 A historic building survey was undertaken, 26 February 2018, of the ruinous Gogar Mains Farmsteading prior to its demolition as part of a new development. The farmsteading, which dates to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, showed evidence of at least five phases of occupation. The steading originally consisted of a large two-storey farmhouse, cart shed and threshing barn, surrounding a courtyard. The steading was then expanded (1899–1914) to the NW side to create cow byres. By the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the buildings were mainly used as cow byres and storage with a large hopper and silos inhabiting the former threshing barn, and an extension to the farmhouse. A small cottage and larger open barn were then added to the N corner of the complex in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

### **Sheriffmuir Road, Bridge of Allan**

#### *Evaluation*

**Steven Black and Alastair Becket – Northlight Heritage**

NS 80568 96938, NS 80437 97001, NS 80446 96938 and NS 80519 96901 A programme of metal detecting, trial trench evaluation and excavation was undertaken, 25 July – 19 August 2016, in advance of a housing development. The work focused on a single field, located in front of the Category B Blawlowan House, which had the potential to hold remains of the former village of Pathfoot. Although no significant artefacts were recovered from the metal detecting survey, a number of archaeological features were identified during the evaluation and excavation. These included a possible stone-lined tanning pit, a cobbled surface, a series of N/S linear stone boundaries and a N/S dry stone wall. Initial interpretation suggests these are all of late or post-medieval date.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** Cala Homes (West) Ltd

### **Port of Menteith**

#### **Ballochruggan (4)**

##### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 56102 01704 At 24m due E and 30m due S of the forestry boundary fence at Ballochruggan there is a stretch of bedrock, 2.9 x 0.7m, which has five cup marks, a cup mark with two rings and a radial oriented to the E, and a cup with two widely spaced rings.

#### **Ballochruggan (5)**

##### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 56047 01752 At 85m due N and 73m due W of the forestry boundary at Ballochruggan there is a long stretch of bedrock which has two cup marks on its eastern side and southern extreme.

#### **Ballochruggan (6)**

##### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 56149 01749 At 32m due E and 40m due S of the forestry boundary fence there is a stretch of bedrock, 2.2 x 0.7 x 0.1m, which has seven cup marks, a small faint cup mark with a faint widely spaced ring, a cup with a widely spaced ring, a cup with a widely spaced border and a straight edge at the E, and two single bosses with single widely spaced rings and no central cup mark.

#### **Ballochruggan (7)**

##### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

NN 56084 01498 On a terrace above the lower slopes at Ballochruggan a fairly obvious boulder measuring 1.4 x 0.8 x 0.2m has two cup marks.

#### **Gartur**

##### *Metal detector find*

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NS 57 98 A medieval copper-alloy and enamel-decorated heraldic harness pendant, bent and in poor condition. A red fess with additional (lost) charges and part of a blue label are all that survives of the enamelled heraldic devices.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT126/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

#### **Nether Glenny (3–4)**

##### *Field visit*

**George Currie**

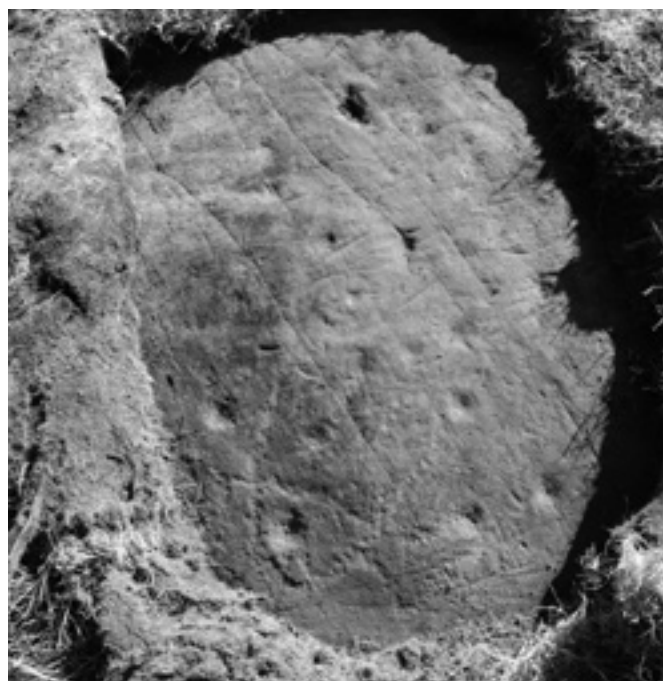
NN 57104 02214 (Nether Glenny 3) At 90m SE of NN50SE 38 there is a stretch of bedrock sloping to the W, 5.5 x 2.1m and in two sections, which has 13 cup marks on its eastern section. One of the cups has two incomplete rings and another one ring. The western section has nine cups, one with a single ring, and a pair partially surrounded with an incomplete indented groove.

NN 57119 02209 (Nether Glenny 4) At 105m W of NN50SE 38 there is an area of bedrock, 1.3 x 0.6 x 0.3m, which has nine cup marks; one cup has three rings and another a single ring.

#### **Nether Glenny (5)**

##### *Field visit*

**George Currie**



*Cup marks on bedrock, Nether Glenny (5)*

NN 56270 01990 At 125m due S of the northern boundary dyke at Nether Glenny and 100m due E of the forestry boundary a stretch of bedrock has 14 cup marks. A large cup at the SW is surrounded by a roughly shaped triangular pecked enclosure.

#### **Nether Glenny (6)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 56375 02117 At 80m due S of the northern boundary, which runs NE/SW from the forestry boundary and 225m due E of the forestry boundary is a stretch of bedrock with three cup marks and two elliptical grooves.

#### **Nether Glenny (8)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 56141 01849 On the western bank of an un-named burn in the forestry at Nether Glenn a stretch of bedrock has at least five cup marks, a groove engraved across a crack, and a natural groove.

#### **Nether Glenny (9)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 56464 02200 At 68m due S of the northern boundary at Nether Glenny and 67m due E of the a fence running SE a stretch of bedrock has 19 cup marks, among which is a rosette of seven cups surrounding a single cup.

#### **Nether Glenny (10)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 56395 02148 At 65m due S of the northern boundary dyke at Nether Glenny and 252m due E of the forestry boundary dyke a stretch of bedrock has two cup marks.

#### **Nether Glenny (11)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 56200 01880 At 9m due E of the forestry boundary at Nether Glenny and 16m due N of the boundary fence running NE/SW a stretch of bedrock sloping to the SW and measuring 1.8 x 0.7m bears 18 cup marks.

#### **Nether Glenny (12)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 56130 01743 At 17m due E of the forestry boundary fence and 84m due W of the Nether Glenny/Ballochraggan boundary dyke is an area of bedrock bearing a cup mark with a single ring.

#### **Over Glenny (11–17)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 57032 02891 (Over Glenny 11) At 7m from the W gable end of NN50SE 31.01, a stretch of SW sloping bedrock, in two sections, has a number of cup and ring marks. The higher section to the NE, 1.8 x 0.4m, has a deep cup with two rings. The lower section, 1 x 0.9m has a total of seven cup marks, three of which are enclosed by a narrow roughly circular groove, two adjacent deep cups marks, one with a single ring and the other with three poorly defined arcs terminating in what is probably a natural cavity creating an 'eyebrow' effect. On the lowest area of the panel there is a deep cup with three rings and an

adjacent cup mark.

NN 57051 02867 (Over Glenny 13) At 4m NW of the first entry in NN50SE 99 and 9m SE of the second entry. A short stretch of bedrock sloping to the SW has three cup marks, two of the cup marks have single wide rings and the third a single ring and a short arc.

NN 57038 02856 (Over Glenny 15) At 25m SW of the first entry in NN50SE 99 there is a stretch of bedrock, 0.4m high at the E which has three cup marks. On the basis of a re-evaluation in November 2018 it is now considered that these are almost certainly natural features.

NN 57061 02851 (Over Glenny 16) At 25m from the NW corner of the most southerly of the houses at Over Glenny is an area of bedrock, 0.9 x 0.8 x 0.1m. This has 17 small, poorly made cup marks, 3 of which have single rings; c0.4m from the edge of the rock a ring has been pecked with no central cup or boss.

NN 57073 02817 (Over Glenny 17) At 9m S of the SE corner of the southernmost building at Over Glenny and 20m N of the Beinn Liath track is a section of bedrock, flush with the ground, with three cup marks one of which has a single ring.

#### **Over Glenny (19–20)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 56905 02718 (Over Glenny 19) A 11m N of the Over Glenny/Beinn Liath track and 18m W of a boundary dyke cut by the track is a stretch of bedrock, 2.3 x 1.4m, with 11 cup marks.

NN 56903 02769 (Over Glenny 20) At 5m N of the Beinn Liath track and 25m W of the boundary dyke that is cut by the track is a stretch of bedrock that bears a rectangular engraving aligned roughly E/W. It measures 217mm by 82mm at its widest. The E terminal is perpendicular to the sides and has narrowed to 36mm. The W terminal is rounded and measures 52mm. Within the rectangle are two perpendicular grooves, one 70mm from the western rounded terminal and the other 30mm from the straight eastern terminal. There are two rough engravings, one within the area between the perpendicular and the western terminal and another almost central.

#### **Over Glenny (21–22)**

##### *Field visit*

##### *George Currie*

NN 56899 02788 (Over Glenny 21) At 24m due N of the Beinn Liath track and 50m E of the gate in the Pot of Glenny track is a small stretch of bedrock, 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.3m, with at least four cup marks.

NN 56899 02788 (Over Glenny 22) At 21m N of the Beinn Liath track and 22m W of the boundary dyke that is cut by the track is a stretch of bedrock, 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.3m, with at least seven cup marks. On the basis of a re-evaluation in November 2018 it is now considered that these are almost certainly natural features.

#### **St Ninians**

#### **Bannockburn House, Stirling**

##### *Survey and test pitting*

##### *Anthony Byledbal – GUARD Archaeology Ltd*

NS 81016 89041 A programme of metal detecting and test pitting was undertaken, 3–5 August 2018, which aimed to define the possible presence of the Jacobite army camp prior to the siege of Stirling and the battle of Falkirk in January 1746. The work was achieved with the help of 26

volunteers from the local community and the Bannockburn House Trust.

A total of six test pits (1 x 1m) were hand excavated across an area of garden to the N of Bannockburn House. A total of two pits and four postholes were revealed in three test pits. Finds included 74 iron artefacts, most of them unidentifiable due to poor preservation, 7 copper alloy coins, buttons, and a single lead pistol bullet. No evidence of occupation prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century was found.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Bannockburn House Trust

### **Baston Burn**

#### **Evaluation**

**Murray Cook, Michelle MacIver and Ross Greenshields – Stirling Council**

NS 73925 93691 Over a series of weekends, 3 December 2017 to 30 September 2018, the circular stone built structures at Baston were cleared of vegetation and surveyed. Small scale trenches were excavated over the structure and test pits were excavated in the environs.

The trenching confirmed the presence of a circular structure c15m in diameter with a 3m wide stone built wall. To the E of the structure were a series of banks and walls. These were initially thought to be outworks; however the presence of medieval and post-medieval pottery in some of them suggests they may relate to a later farm on the site. Evidence was also recovered for Mesolithic activity in the form of two possible cores and a radiocarbon date.

**Archive:** Stirling Council

**Funder:** Forestry Commission Scotland

### **Bore Row, West Plean**

#### **Evaluation**

**Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NS 82011 86481 An evaluation was undertaken, 20 December 2017, in advance of construction of a house. The site is adjacent to a Roman road and on the periphery of the Sauchieburn Battlefield (1488). A row of colliery cottages had formerly stood on the site, but these had been demolished to make way for housing. Two 10m long trenches were excavated and a metal detector survey conducted. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Firsides Joinery Ltd

### **Catherine Street, Bannockburn**

#### **Survey**

**Chris Fyles – Alder Archaeology Ltd**

NS 80410 90471 A photographic and metal detector survey were carried out, 19 July 2018, in advance of the construction of 11 houses within an area associated with the Battle of Bannockburn. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Stirling Council

### **Durieshill, Stirling**

#### **Evaluation and survey**

**Robert Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 81316 87640 (centred on) An 8% evaluation and metal detector survey were undertaken, 6 February – 7 July 2017, in advance of development. The work revealed several features associated with 19/20<sup>th</sup>-century quarrying and mining activities, including infilled quarry pits, scoops, pit-heads and associated tracks. Other features recorded included a single pit feature of probable prehistoric date and the remains of a

stone track or hardstanding covered with numerous sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-century ceramics and glass.

The evaluation of Field S2 revealed the truncated, basal remains of the Roman Road aligned SE/NW. The road was 6.0–9.0m in width and composed of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones set into the underlying clay natural. The stones directly underlay a thin layer of grey clay. This was interpreted as the basal layer of a later road. No associated small finds were recovered.

The metal detector survey was undertaken ahead of the evaluation and was targeted on areas lying within the Bannockburn (1314) Inventory Battlefield, the Sauchieburn (1488) Inventory Battlefield, the area of the Roman Road where it deviated from the modern road, the Bore Row and around the scheduled homestead at Common Hill.

The survey produced a total of 194 artefacts with the vast majority made up of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>-century finds, mostly agricultural related material, with a small quantity of 18<sup>th</sup>-century material also identified. Finds also included: a number of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century coins, 18<sup>th</sup>-to 20<sup>th</sup>-century dress accessories including an assortment of buttons and an 18<sup>th</sup>-century shoe buckle. A variety of probably 19<sup>th</sup>-century horse fittings, and other agricultural related items including cart fittings and saddle mounts, as well as Victorian or later hydraulic components, which probably came from farm machinery, were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Springfield Properties PLC

### **Pleanmill**

#### **Metal detector find**

**Alice Blackwell – National Museums Scotland**

NS 85 87 A medieval copper-alloy undecorated wheel-type sword pommel.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT122/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**



*A wheel-type sword pommel, Pleanmill. Crown copyright*

### **Sauchie**

#### **Metal detector find**

**Matthew G Knight – National Museums Scotland**

NS 77 88 A complete low-flanged copper alloy axehead. The axehead has an expanded blade with an asymmetrical crescentic cutting-edge and low flanges and a low stop-ridge. It is an example of an early short-flanged axehead. Such axeheads date to the Early – Middle Bronze Age transition (c1700–1500 BC). Length 93.3mm; cutting edge width 40.2mm; weight 103g.

**Claimed as Treasure Trove (TT 164/17) and allocated to National Museums Scotland**

**Sauchieburn Estate Limekilns****Evaluation****Yvonne Robertson – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 7777 8866 An evaluation, including a photographic survey, was undertaken, 1 February 2018, in advance of the construction of holiday chalets. The work aimed to ascertain if any *in situ* remains of two demolished limekilns (NS78NE 21) were present. A total of four trial trenches were excavated. The presence of large shale and timber piles across the area, plus a haul road made the evaluation difficult. Evidence of an artificially landscaped area was observed, but no evidence of the limekilns was visible.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Andrew Bennie Planning Ltd****Sir John de Graham's Castle and Kirk o' Muir Cemetery****Community research project****Hana Kdolska and David Connolly – CHC Heritage**

NS 68146 85860 and NS 7007 8401 A community project, involving volunteers and children from local schools, was carried out, 6–11 September 2017, at the sites of Sir John de Graham's Castle and Kirk o' Muir Cemetery.

Metal detector training at Sir John de Graham's Castle focused on three areas to the E and SE of the site, outside the scheduled area. All finds were recent in date. The site was flown using a SUA and a 3D terrain model and contour plan of the site was produced. This will be used in conjunction with an existing HES plan to further enhance the interpretation of the site.

Six trenches were excavated at the site of Kirk o' Muir Cemetery in order to investigate the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century school building and medieval chapel, which are recorded on historical maps and other sources.

Excavations in Trench 1, located in the SW corner of the cemetery, confirmed the presence of the school structure, and uncovered a significant accumulation of demolition material. Excavations in Trenches 2–5 failed to uncover any indisputable evidence for *in situ* remains of the medieval chapel. Nevertheless, the presence of demolition material attests to its presence in the immediate vicinity. The excavations also recorded evidence that the ground level had been substantially raised in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which suggests that earlier remains, including the foundations of the chapel, may lie buried at a considerable depth beneath this made ground.

Investigations outside the cemetery wall to the N (Trench 4) focused on an apparent banked feature, which turned out to be a dry stone dyke, probably associated with the now vanished farmstead of Kirk o' Muir, also recorded in earlier sources.

A graveyard survey and careful cleaning of some of the table stones was also undertaken. This led to the uncovering of the earliest dated grave slab (1651) identified in the cemetery to date. Finally, an audio and soundscape diary for both sites was also produced.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Valley Renewables Group****Stirling****14–16 Dumbarton Road, Stirling****Evaluation****Alex Wood – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 796 932 A 5% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, 12 October 2018, in advance of a proposed residential development on a single 1400m<sup>2</sup> land parcel. The evaluation revealed a quarried bedrock surface, with evidence of demolished 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures, including the remnants of a wall foundation in Trench 2.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Maven Property (Carters Yard) LP****King's Park Farm****Standing building recording****Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 78698 93555 A historic building survey was undertaken, 15 November 2017, on King's Park Farm in advance of development work. The farm has its roots in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, with farm buildings appearing on the historical maps of that date. However, the present farm buildings appear to have largely been built in several phases throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Forming a neat collection of stone rubble barns around a courtyard, the original cart shed to the SW has been converted to a workshop building, and the rest of the barns to tractor storage and general storage areas, with some blocked openings and later extensions.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Bobby Halliday Architects****Shore Road, Forthside, Stirling****Evaluation and watching brief****Jessica Lowther – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 7991 9380 An evaluation and watching brief were undertaken, 2 February and 20–22 August 2018, prior to the construction of student accommodation. Two 10m long trenches were excavated over the location of buildings visible on OS maps. Trench one revealed three wall remains below 1.2m of made ground deposits, indicating the probable presence of *in situ* remains. A subsequent watching brief recorded the remains of a large sandstone wall running NW/SE across the site. The remainder of the site had been subject to severe truncation.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Susan Stephen Architects****Stirling Castle – Northgate Store****Inventory****Mary Márkus – Archetype****Corbel, Stirling Castle**

NS 7900 9400 This collection of 100 pieces of mostly late medieval and post-medieval stones was catalogued January – July 2018. They represent the most recent phase of the castle's *ex situ* architectural stones to be documented and,

as with the rest of the collection, most were retrieved from the Great Hall in the 1990s, and have previous cataloguing codes marked on them. This group contains examples that were also found in earlier phases. So the large group of string-course stones with miniature crenellations are found in every phase of the inventory. These would have been set near the top of a high wall, with at least one course of stones above them.

Smaller groups including the corbels coded STC/c/15-16, and a capital, STC/cc/4, have parallels on the Great Hall exterior. Large and impressive moulded stones come from windows, forming both mullions and jambs. These occur throughout the collection, and include the window mullion, STC/wm/4.

This and other inventories of carved stones from Historic Environment Scotland's properties in care are held by the Collections Unit. For further information please contact [collections@hes.scot](mailto:collections@hes.scot)

### **Stirling Castle – The King's Old Building**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Gordon Ewart – Kirkdale Archaeology***

NS 78961 94073 A watching brief was carried out, 23–27 February 2018, during a programme of core sampling at three locations across the ground floor of the building. The cores were each 50mm in diameter and were taken to investigate the nature of the wall footings in the three locations. Each of the three trenches measured 600 x 400mm in plan, and all were dug to bedrock. This was typically encountered at a depth of 300–450mm below the present floor level.

The results of this work suggest that the elements of the present King's Old Building plan are in part derived from a series of bedrock terraces which run N/S and E/W from a high point somewhere at the northern end of the King's Old Building.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

### **Stirling Castle – The King's Old Building**

#### ***Standing building recording***

#### ***Thorsten Hänke – Kirkdale Archaeology***

NS 78961 94073 An assessment of four of the nine roofs over the King's Old Building at Stirling Castle was undertaken 6–9 March 2018. These consisted of (1) the roof over the southern part of the West Range, (2) the roof over the southern stair tower, (3) the roof over the West Range N of the southern stair tower, and (4) the roof over the eastern part of the North Range.

The roofs display structural details that clearly identify them as products of standard Scottish building practice of the Middle Ages (roofs 1 and 3), the post-medieval period (roofs 2 and 3) and the 19<sup>th</sup> century (roof 4). Thus, they reflect the complex architectural history of the King's Old Building.

Given the degree of change and alteration that has happened at Stirling Castle during the past 500 years, it is questionable whether any of the roof structures survive in an unaltered state. Intriguingly, however, is the fact that a large number of structural members show details that suggest considerable antiquity, while, at the same time, displaying details that appear to be more modern. This applies in particular to roof 3, which saw all of its rafters lengthened. Given the typology of material and joints, it is likely that this structure incorporates fabric dating from the 1496 construction campaign.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

## **WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE**

### **Dumbarton**

#### **Dumbarton Castle**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Leah Watt – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NS 40005 74402 A watching brief was undertaken, November 2017 – March 2018, during the installation of a new waste water drainage system in the grounds of the castle. The hand and machine excavated trenches mostly followed the line of the previous drainage works to minimise any damage.

The main trench excavation, which ran along the western side of Governor's House, contained the only significant archaeological remains. These included various culverts, surfaces and walls, all of which had been truncated by previous drainage works. These are thought to relate to the construction and use of the Governor's House, but this could not be confirmed due to the limited nature of the trenches.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

#### **Dumbarton Castle**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Graeme Carruthers – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NS 40066 74489 A watching brief was carried out in July 2018 during ground-breaking work required for the earth terminals of a new lightning conductor to be placed on the exterior of the curtain wall adjacent to the 'Pepper Pot'. Two 0.4m deep holes were excavated within the topsoil. No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Historic Environment Scotland

## **WEST LoTHIAN**

### **Abercorn**

#### **Duntarvie Castle, Winchburgh**

#### ***Watching brief***

#### ***Bruce Glendinning – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

NT 09048 76552 A watching brief was carried out, May 2018, during ground-breaking work to the immediate N and E of Duntarvie Castle. The works were undertaken for a marquee platform, an access road and service connections to the marquee. No finds or features of archaeological significance were identified.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** GTHC Pension Fund

### **Kirknewton**

#### **Calderwood, East Calder**

#### ***Evaluation***

#### ***Ian Suddaby and Graeme Carruthers – CFA Archaeology Ltd***

An evaluation was carried out, December 2017 – October 2018, in areas scheduled for development to the E of East Calder.

NT 09730 68715 (centred on) A total of 116 trenches covering 10,892m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. Most trenches contained traces of truncated rig and furrow cultivation. What appeared to be a wide, shallow ditch was located near the junction between Nethershiel Road and Clifton Road.

This contained quantities of post-medieval green-glazed ceramic, bones and stones with lime mortar attached. The work also revealed post-medieval ditches and a posthole, some associated with a post-medieval building and enclosure next to Clifton Road. A possible pit with a sterile fill was undated and found near Nethershiel Farm.

NT 09876 68779 (centred on) A total of 175 evaluation trenches were excavated, covering 16,380m<sup>2</sup>, slightly more than 8% of the area. One pit-like feature was identified and was presumed to be 19<sup>th</sup>- or 20<sup>th</sup>-century in date based on the recovered artefacts. Numerous field drains of both rubble and ceramic types were identified. The rubble drains were mostly filled with small to medium sub-angular stones or broken slate-like stone. The ceramic drains were mostly of the horseshoe and tile type.

NT 10172 68737 (centred on) A total of 70 evaluation trenches were excavated, covering 6300m<sup>2</sup>, slightly more than 8% of the area. A feature corresponding to an 'Old Quarry' as seen on mapping from 1908 was identified. Numerous field drains of both rubble and ceramic types were identified. The rubble drains were mostly filled with small to medium sub-angular stones or broken slate like stone. The ceramic drains were mostly of more recent ceramic pipe type though a few earlier horseshoe and tile type were noted.

Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: WoSAS

Funder: Stirling Developments Ltd

## Linlithgow

### Bow Butts, Linlithgow Palace

#### Evaluation

*John Musgrove and Ed Rayner – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

NT 00221 77449 An evaluation was carried out, March 2018, in advance of the installation of drainage. The hand excavated trenches had been placed to investigate the soil profile and formation of the bank along the Bow Butts. No archaeological features or deposits were identified. The bank appears to be formed of well-sorted slopewashed deposits.

Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: WoSAS

Funder: Historic Environment Scotland

### Linlithgow Palace

#### Watching brief

*Oliver Rusk – CFA Archaeology Ltd*

NT 00149 77290 A watching brief was carried, October 2018, during the installation of new interpretation panels. The trenches, which were 0.51m deep, encountered no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: WoSAS

Funder: Historic Environment Scotland

### Mill Road, Linlithgow

#### Watching brief

*Lucy Shinkfield – AOC Archaeology Group*

NS 98598 77622 A watching brief was undertaken, 8–11 October 2018, during ground-breaking work on a c0.24ha area in advance of the construction of industrial buildings. Topsoil stripping to a depth of 0.1–0.3m revealed that the S and E parts of the area had been previously denuded of topsoil during construction works associated with modern housing developments on Mill Road. Some truncation of the subsoil was also observed. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: CgMs

## Livingston

### Westwood Works, West Calder

#### Standing building recording

*Diana Sproat – AOC Archaeology Group*

NT 01240 64205 A historic building survey was undertaken, 11 January 2018, of the former sulphate works at the Westwood Works prior to its demolition. The sulphate works were an original part of the shale oil Westwood Works constructed in 1941, and were used for creating sulphate of ammonia by combining ammonia (gained from ammonia liquor, a by-product of the heating of the shale for oil) with sulphuric acid. The building consists of a large five-bay main building to the NW side, for the production of the sulphate of ammonia, with a smaller two-bay store to the SE, which is narrower in width than the main building. The building features pitched corrugated steel roofs to each bay.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Cemex

## Torphichen

### Cairnpapple Hill

#### Geophysical survey

*Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants*

NS 9872 7173 A geophysical survey was undertaken, 1–3 August 2018, of a 1ha area to the E of Cairnpapple Hill Ceremonial Complex, in advance of the construction of a fence to either side of a path leading from the car park to the monument.

Although a gradiometer survey would normally be considered the most appropriate technique for identifying possible ditches and pit type features, the underlying igneous geology, which is outcropping in places, would probably swamp the readings. In addition, an EM transmitter adjacent to the site may also have affected a gradiometer survey. A 0.5m twin probe resistance survey was therefore undertaken, as this technique is less affected by geology and can still identify cut features.

The resistance data are dominated by broad variations in the background level of response caused by variations in the depth of the shallow bedrock. Very high values have been recorded in the E of the area over an igneous intrusion. Natural responses have also been recorded in the W of the area and strong anomalies associated with the path and a former fence/trackway, are also very clear.

However, in the W of the area a cluster of possible pit type anomalies has been recorded, which may be of archaeological interest. Although interpretation is cautious, there is some coherence to the responses. Several short ditch-type responses have also been noted. However, these are adjacent to the path and they may well have a modern origin.

Archive: Rose Geophysical Consultants

Funder: CFA Archaeology on behalf of HES

### Rosslyn Cottage, Torphichen

#### Watching brief

*Juan Ignacio de Vicente Ojeda – GUARD Archaeology Ltd*

NS 96689 72518 A watching brief was undertaken, 5 June 2018, on groundwork associated with a house extension. The excavation of three trenches, each 5.7m long by 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep recorded no finds or features of archaeological significance.

Archive: NRHE (intended)

Funder: Private individual

**Torphichen Primary School****Watching brief****Josh Gaunt – Headland Archaeology Ltd**

NS 96752 72501 A watching brief was undertaken, 1 August 2017, in advance of construction of a school dining hall extension. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

**Archive:** NRHE

**Funder:** West Lothian Council

**Uphall****Drumshoreland, Pumpherston****Evaluation****Bruce Glendinning – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 0638 7012 A trial trenching evaluation was carried out, February – March 2018 on land N of Drumshoreland in advance of a residential development. The work uncovered a number of clay field drains relating to recent agricultural improvements. Vestigial remains of rig and furrow cultivation were also uncovered, indicative of pre-improvement agriculture.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Dundas Building Co Ltd

**West Calder****Brotherton Farm, Livingston****Evaluation****Bruce Glendinning – CFA Archaeology Ltd**

NT 0384 6497 An 8% trial trenching evaluation was undertaken, January – February 2018, in advance of a large greenfield residential development. The excavation of 111 trenches covering 11,018m<sup>2</sup> recorded no features other than drains.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended). **Report:** WoSAS

**Funder:** Miller Homes

**Whitburn****Pottishaw Road, Bathgate****Evaluation****Rob Engl – AOC Archaeology Group**

NS 96777 66352 An evaluation was undertaken, 15–16 May 2018, prior to the extension of Aldi's existing RDC facilities. The planned evaluation of 8% of the site was reduced from 1600 to 744 linear metres due to the presence of topsoil bunds, live services and a SUDS pond. An improved, clay ploughsoil was recorded directly overlying a plough scarred natural of orange boulder clay. The site had undergone considerable previous truncation with buried deposits relating to surrounding construction activity. The remains of broad rig agriculture were recorded within the NE of the area. Numerous fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>–/20<sup>th</sup>-century white and patterned ceramics were present within the topsoil.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** GVA James Barr

**WESTERN ISLES****Barra****Mingulay****Survey****Daniel Rhodes – National Trust for Scotland**

NL 5650 8342 As part of the National Trust for Scotland's Thistle Camp volunteer scheme a survey was undertaken,

24 May – 2 June 2018, of Mingulay. The landscape survey aimed to establish the existence, condition and significance of previously identified sites of archaeological interest.

**Archive:** National Trust for Scotland

**Funder:** National Trust for Scotland



*Thistle Camp participants surveying a boat noust on Mingulay © NTS*

**Barvas****Carnan a' Ghrodhair Souterrain****Geophysical survey****Susan Ovenden – Rose Geophysical Consultants**

NB 51163 63969 (NB56SW 1) Carnan a' Ghrodhair souterrain was discovered by military personnel during construction of a WW2 lookout post. The souterrain, running to the NE, consists of a dome-shaped chamber c2.5m in diameter and 1.5m high and is reached by a c3–4m long passageway. Above ground, apart from the remains of the modern lookout post, there is only a slight mound to indicate its location. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were undertaken, 11–12 June 2018, over a 50 x 50m area centred on the known extents of the souterrain.

A wealth of anomalies have been recorded. However, many of these are likely to be due to past agricultural activity, natural variations in the subsoil and rabbit activity.

The data suggests that the souterrain extends c10m to the SW of the lookout post. The response from the NE extension of the souterrain is less clear. While there is clearly some evidence for the structure in the data, and an anomaly consistent with the chamber has been detected, it is not very coherent. However, this may be due to variations in the fill of the structure resulting in different levels of contrast.

Well defined linear anomalies have been detected to the NE of the souterrain. These are on the same alignment as the souterrain and may be of archaeological interest.

Several additional curvilinear responses have been recorded throughout the survey area, which may be significant and could indicate the remnants of structures. However, they could simply be due to rabbit burrows.

**Archive:** Rose Geophysical Consultants

**Funder:** Comunn Eachdraidh Nis

**Knockaird, Ness****Excavation****Steven Watt – AOC Archaeology Group**

NB 532 644 An excavation was undertaken, 20–26 February 2018, of a corbelled, stone built souterrain discovered during the construction of a house at 7c Knockaird. The developer reported the discovery immediately and the souterrain was fully excavated and recorded, including the use of photogrammetry to produce a 3D model.

The souterrain was on an NW/SE alignment and had three distinct elements: the entrance, complete with formal steps; a lintelled doorway; and the main chamber. In total, the souterrain measured 6.6 x 1.2 x 1.4m. The fill of the staircase suggests that the souterrain was partially destroyed and put out of use in one event. At the base of the steps a large amount of pottery fragments was recovered. The main chamber appeared to have a rich organic fill. However, due to waterlogging, it could not be cleaned fully. Two small pits were also discovered near the souterrain as well as a possible hearth feature. The souterrain was fully dismantled after recording.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: Seirbheas Arc-eolais (Archaeology Service)**

*Looking over the souterrain during excavation, Knockaird*

**Steinacleit****Field visit****Cheryl Westerman Alkire and Rod McCullagh – Archaeological Institute of America**

NB 39508 54109 and NB 39561 54125 We found two raised clusters of bleached stones, including possible uprights at each end, on the gentle slope down and ENE from the Steinacleit Enclosure on 9 August 2018. While many interpretations are possible (eg animal burials), we feel these should be identified as long cists in the absence of further information. Each cluster measured c1.8m long by 0.75m wide and stood c0.5m above the current ground surface. Both clusters are visible on aerial photographs of the area.

**Harris****Rodel House, Rodel, Harris****Desk-based assessment, standing building recording and survey****Anthony Taylor – Headland Archaeology**

NG 04875 82846 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 26 June – 9 July 2018, in advance of redevelopment of Rodel House, which is a category B listed building built in the 1780s. The DBA extended 150m from the house. A photographic and written record was produced of the house, and a walkover survey covered the area of the foreshore to the S of the house and the walled garden.

**Archive: NRHE (intended)****Funder: John Renshaw Architects****Village Bay, St Kilda****Watching brief****Craig Stanford – National Trust for Scotland**

NF 10337 99187, NF 10321 99217 and NF 09967 99309 In an effort to prevent erosion of the street from a recently formed watercourse, a new drain was constructed beneath the street below Enclosure 4. A watching brief was undertaken, April – June 2018, during the installation of a plastic drain pipe below the street paving stones. A number of paving stones and stones from a curb wall to the immediate SW of the Street were lifted, the pipe was installed, and all stones reinstated. No features were identified, and no significant finds were made.

As part of a rolling programme of annual maintenance of drains and open watercourses within Village Bay, St Kilda, two further watching briefs were undertaken during remedial works to 19<sup>th</sup>-century drains running under the street, one located 19.5m SE of the Factor's House and the other located at the W gable of House 14. Both excavations revealed a stone-lined drain with capstones covering a naturally accrued fill of earth and organic material very similar to surrounding topsoil. These fills were removed to clear the drain and the capstones were restored to their original positions. No significant finds were made.

**Archive: St Kilda Archaeologist's Annual Report 2018, to be deposited with the NRHE, Museum nan Eilean and NTS****Funder: National Trust for Scotland****Lochs****Grimshader, Isle of Lewis****Standing building recording****Ian Mchardy**

*The blackhouse at Grimshader before demolition*

NB 40378 25795 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken, 1–31 December 2017, in advance of the demolition of an upstanding, roofless Blackhouse (19<sup>th</sup> century) at 9A Grimshader in advance of construction of a new house. A basic building survey was undertaken and, as the building was being demolished, it was possible to locate the evaluation trenches across the width of the structure and record information relating to its original construction.

**Archive:** Museum nan Eilean. **Report:** Comhairle nan Eilean Siar HER and NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** Private individual

## North Uist

### A`ird a' Mhòrain

*Casual observation*

*Mary Harman*

NF 8352 7867 A free standing dark boulder, c4 x 1 x 1.25m high, on the cobbled intertidal shore: on the top, which slopes slightly to the S, are four clear cup marks and ten less distinct ones. A small rocky outcrop separates this from Canmore site 10335 and DES 1977 to the W.

### Eaval Field Survey

*Fieldwalking, survey, archive research and observation*

*David Newman – Uist Summer Wine*

A report supplementary to the Eaval Field Survey 2014–17 (North Uist) published in 2017, it includes additional information coming to light in the months after publication, mainly from respondents to the report and a number of lectures given on the topic. Sections include a transcript of recorded oral testimony, newly discovered historic mapping,

a number of island sites which had proved too difficult to access earlier, including the near submerged island dun in Loch Obisary (Canmore ID: 10247) revealed during a period of drought in June 2018, and a complete section of the gazetteer inadvertently missed out of the original survey covering the NE of the area. Oral testimony from a local crofter has also led to the rediscovery of Uamh Mhic Cealtair, (Canmore ID: 357244), a well-preserved rock shelter located high up on the E-facing slopes of Eaval Hill near its summit, whose location had been lost/incorrectly stated since it was originally visited and recorded by Erskine Beveridge at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Archive:** NRHE (digital) and Liniclate Library, Benbecula.

Also available as a pdf download at [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ROmOjurDKAHpNZg1zHb3n\\_VumSLceGjz](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ROmOjurDKAHpNZg1zHb3n_VumSLceGjz)

### Isle of Ronay

*Field visits*

*Valerie Alexander*

NF 899 559 (Loch na Lèig) to NF 899 559 (Bàgh na Caiplich)

A curved, stone-lined canal of c60m in length and a minimum of c4m in width was observed during a recreational trip ashore to the Isle of Ronay from Sailing Vessel Eda Fransen in July 2018. The Isle of Ronay is an uninhabited island forming part of the Outer Hebrides directly to the E of Grimsay and to the NE of Benbecula. The canal connects Loch na Lèig to the Atlantic via Bàgh na Caiplich.

The canal appears at a presumed base layer of other visible activity in the short area between the loch and the bay, with other features being observed. These included two probable tidal mills, one of which is constructed of dressed stone and is of significant size and stature. A construction of



*Ronay canal and wharf*

a wharf feature, also of dressed stone, was found between the narrowed entrance and exit of the small natural valley through which the canal passes and a stream flows. The wharf is c17m long and is supporting a grassy platform in which a large round indentation is present. The wharf feature is at NF 899 599.

The larger of the two possible tidal mills is constructed of dressed stone and consists of two imposing stone walls each of c11m in length and 3m in width meeting at a right angle at the mouth of the channel. It is located at NF 900 559. Despite this feature, the channel and canal between the bay and loch were observed to have signs of tidal flow.

Similarities to the stone canal on Ronay and the stone canal at Loch Craiglin, Knapdale were observed, and by association a similarity to the canal feature and over-wintering site at Rubh' an Dunain could be proposed.

### Lochportain

#### *Desk-based assessment and walkover survey*

*Kate MacDonald and Lachlan McKeggie – Highland*

#### *Archaeology Services*

NF 90500 73700 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken, 18 September – 3 November 2017, along the route of a water pipeline connection close to the public road between the junction of the A865 with the unnamed road to Lochportain and the junction on the same unnamed road at Bagh a' Chaise/Cheese Bay (NF 8858 7321 – NF9592 7331).

The DBA assessment identified 39 sites within 1km of the route, 34 known and 5 previously unrecorded. Four groups of features were close to the route and could possibly be affected by the works. The walkover survey identified 10 sites close to the route. These were mainly quarries associated with the construction of the road, two possible cairns, an enclosure and a trackway. Five of these had been recorded in the DBA, while the remainder represented previously unknown sites or features.

Previously unrecorded sites identified during the DBA:

NF 91820 72120 Structures (period unassigned) Group of unroofed structures identified from aerial photographs and modern mapping.

NF 91950 72270 Cultivation (period unassigned) Area of cultivation visible on aerial photographs around Braigh Chalisaigh and out to Aird na Craoibhe.

NF 92250 72340 Structure (period unassigned) Part-roofed structure noted on aerial photograph and modern map.

NF 96740 73210 Structure (period unassigned) Unroofed structure visible on aerial photograph and modern map.

NF 95730 73030 Enclosure (period unassigned) Possible enclosure visible on aerial photograph and modern map. The walkover survey subsequently identified this feature as the site of an extensive quarry, possibly associated with the construction of the adjacent road.

Previously unrecorded sites/features recorded during the walkover survey:

NF 95877 73263 Quarry (post-medieval) Located on the top of a hillock. U-shaped in plan, opening on to the road; c35 x 8m across and up to 2.5m deep. Overgrown with heather. Probably relates to the construction of the road.

NF 95877 73247 Quarry (post-medieval) Cut into side of hillock. Irregular in plan, opening on to the road; c10 x 7m across and up to 4m deep. Overgrown with heather. Probably relates to the construction of the road.

NF 95815 73140 Quarry (post-medieval) Cut into low hillock. U-shaped in plan, opening on to the road; c45 x 15m across and up to 2m deep. Overgrown with heather. Probably relates to the construction of the road.

NF 9498 7216 Cairn (period unassigned) Located in a slight hollow part way up W-facing slope; c4 x 2.5m across, oriented E/W, and up to 0.9m high. Constructed of sub-angular and sub-rounded boulders up to 1.2m across. Partially overgrown. No evidence of cultivation in area. The location and nature of the cairn suggest it's unlikely to be funerary or clearance. However, it is located within 5m of the existing water main, and may be the result of previous groundworks, although recently excavated boulders tend to be angular.

NF 94991 72287 Quarry (post-medieval) Cut into side of a hill. Irregular in plan, opening on to the road; c35 x 25m across and up to 2m deep. Overgrown with heather. Possibly also used as peat cutting. Probably relates to the construction of the road.

**Archive: NRHE (intended). Report: Eilean Siar (Western Isles Council)**

**Funder: The Scottish Government**

### **Re-discovering six 'lost' Beveridge sites on North Uist**

#### *Fieldwalking, survey and research*

*David Newman and Roger Auger*

Site 1: NF 9024 5980 Rock shelter – Canmore ID: 357244; named Uamh mhic Cealtair

Site 2: NF 9079 7669 Rock shelter, enclosure, hut or pen – Canmore ID: 10435; named Uamh Creag Eideann

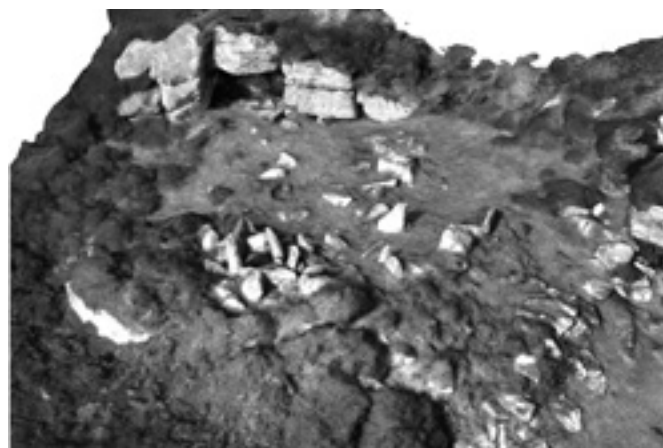
Site 3: NF 92975 64775 Rock shelter, enclosure, cist or cairn – Canmore ID: 10409; named Uamh nic Còmhain

Site 4: NF 91020 65770 Clearance cairn (poss), cist or cairn (poss) – Canmore ID: 10408; located at Guala Mhòr

Site 5: NF 94725 70880 Cup-marked stone, cist or cairn (poss), souterrain(s) (poss), hut(s) or pen(s) – Canmore ID: 10452; located at Loch Grotta, Loch Portain

Site 6: NF 83720 58985 Burial ground (poss), chapel (poss) – Canmore ID: 75834; named Eilean na Mnà Mairbhe

The Canmore entry list for North Uist in the Outer Hebrides includes a number of sites first described by Erskine Beveridge at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in his book 'North Uist' (1911), but not located during the OS re-survey of archaeological sites on Uist in the mid-1960s.



*Lost sites AAV 1 image*

The contributors first noticed an issue during their survey of the remote E side of the island around Eaval Hill when they visited a site recorded in Canmore as *Uamh Mhic Cealtair*, but which could not be found by the OS surveyors at the location recorded. It turned out that this was not a unique example and over the last four years a total of six sites recorded as 'not located' have been re-discovered using a combination of local knowledge, historic mapping, satellite imagery and a growing understanding of typical locations for the site categories described. The re-located sites include



*Allt Altisary – Uist Shieling Recording Project*

three rock shelters, three cists or cairns, a cup-marked stone and a possible chapel and graveyard.

**Archive:** All sites entered into relevant Canmore site listings using contributions sections.

Also available in a document available as a download at:

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1BAQRn4DaNAXu4HHWBrrQdE3uUtU-W-FA>

### **Ronay Field Survey 2015–18**

*Fieldwalking, survey, archive research and recording*

**David Newman**

A report of a field survey of the island of Ronay (Rònaigh) located off the SE coast of North Uist in the Outer Hebrides carried out by local residents Simon Davies, Roger Auger and David Newman from 2015–18. The now uninhabited 560ha island had been the subject of very limited recording previously and the survey increased the number of identified sites from around 10 to 175. Most of these date to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, including an intensive period of re-settlement during the early 1800s when the island became home to a population of around 200 people, but earlier structures include a number of rock shelters, a hut circle and an early modern period island settlement. A focused effort was also made to resolve the long standing mystery of the lost chapel and seamen's graveyard mentioned by Martin in 1703, although that proved impossible. The report extends to 200 pages and includes descriptions of the island's landscape, geology and likely settlement history, as well as a comprehensive gazetteer of all 175 sites with maps, survey drawings and photos.

**Archive:** Copies deposited at NRHE (digital) and Linclate Library, Benbecula. Also available as a pdf download (27mb) at: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AhoHsZJBnU-Dacnb7ibFupgtaju8cGGL>

## **South Uist**

### **Allt Altisary – Uist Shieling Recording Project**

*Field survey*

**Simon Davies – Uist Summer Wine/Access Archaeology**

NF 80900 28833 The two shielings close to the Altisary Burn were first noted by John Moreland and John Raven during 1988–93 SEARCH projects by Sheffield University. The site was recorded as 'USS 025 (NF 8097 2878) Altasary (sic). Two shieling mounds, with rectangular cells on their summits and evidence for a large number of subsidiary cells in surrounding area. Stone dyke leads down to stream.' The drawing in the book was restricted to the larger southern mound, 'Site S2'. There were no further details of investigations/drawings of the northerly mound (S1) in the published records of the SEARCH investigations. Both mounds are in close proximity to tributaries of Allt Antisary (name given on OS 6" maps). A small side channel has been created to run between the two mounds, perhaps for easier access to fresh water by occupants of S1.

The southern mound is little changed from the published drawings but the northern mound is worthy of note. During the visit, 10–19 October 2018, the presence of a lintel *in situ* in the northern wall of the main cell was noticed. This is not normally a feature of shieling architecture and at first glance it resembled a 19<sup>th</sup>-century fireplace. However, the void behind this opening extended back almost 1.5m, although there had obviously been some structural collapse and infilling of the void.

Without further investigation it is impossible to understand if the shieling is the repurposing of an earlier structure, which incorporated a sub-surface void, or if it was indeed part of the shieling structure but placed to create adjoining huts.

### Beinn na Caorach Crag – Uist Shielling Recording Project

#### *Desk-based assessment and field survey*

#### *Simon Davies – Uist Summer Wine/Access Archaeology*

NF 81199 28948 Immediately against the base of a main crag on Beinn na Caorach there are the foundation remains of a small shieling hut, measuring c5 x 3m and aligned N/S. To the E of this there is a small anthropogenic ‘cavern’ in the face of the crag, partly filled with vegetation. This may have been created as a cool storage cleat for storing produce.

It is possible that this structure was not a main habitation shieling but used only as a day shelter when tending grazing animals on the high pasture. The hut was probably turf walled over a set of foundation boulders, some of which are becoming exposed as the remains of the walls continue to erode/slump. The site was visited 10–19 October 2018.

### Castle Borge, Benbecula – Scottish Medieval Castles and Chapels C14 Project

#### *Buildings and materials analysis*

#### *Mark Thacker – University of Stirling*

NF 77336 50519 A programme of landscape, buildings and materials analysis is being carried out at Castle Borge, Benbecula, within the framework of this project. Surviving upstanding fabric at the castle is evident in three separate fragments of masonry walling and multiple large fragments of *ex situ* masonry tumble. In general, all of the upstanding fabric has been constructed of lime-bonded rubble-built masonry, with large volumes of constructional peat-fired shell-lime mortars visible in continuous core, bedding and coating contexts. Several distinct and contrasting suites of building techniques and/or materials are also evident, however, and these suggest the main castle building is associated with at least three main constructional events, with an additional two subphases relating to a small structure in the south.

The three phases recognised in the main castle building display the following distinct suites of architectural and masonry characteristics:

Masonry type A – wide walls; curving and battered wall profiles; informal masonry style without coursing; remarkably coarse ‘limecrete’ shell-lime constructional mortar; high concentration of window openings. This masonry is concentrated in the W of the surviving building.

Masonry type B – very wide walls; straight and vertical wall profiles; moderately formal masonry style including massive rubble blocks and intermittent coursing; shell-lime constructional mortar with well-graded texture; no surviving window openings; rubble quoining but sandstone fragments

in core and face contexts. This masonry is concentrated in the E of the surviving building.

Masonry type C – narrow masonry walls; formal masonry style with regular through-courses; shell-lime constructional mortar with well-graded texture; sandstone quoining. Fragments of this masonry are found on both sides of the upstanding building.

Buildings analysis at Castle Borge is ongoing and our understanding of the monument is continuing to develop, but various stratigraphic relationships between the distinct constructional phases characterised above are also clearly evident. This includes an abutment in the S wall which suggests masonry type A (in the W) was constructed later than B (in the E). The external wall faces associated with masonry type C walls are also embedded within (and abutted by) the lime-bound core rubble of both main W and E walls of the castle building. In interim, this suggests that the more formally constructed type C fabric is the earliest upstanding masonry on site and should be ascribed to phase 1, that the type B E wall should be ascribed to phase 2, and the type C W wall to phase 3.

A programme of lab-based analysis was subsequently undertaken on material samples removed and collected from Castle Borge. This sample assemblage includes five core mortar fragments, three relict fuel inclusions and two sandstone fragments. Lab-based thin section petrographic analysis of the mortar, sandstone and one relict fuel sample presented further evidence consistent with the characterisation and phasing of the mortars summarised above, and suggested that none of these three main phases could be related to the primary construction of the southern ‘porch’. These analyses also indicated that at least two sandstone types had been used during construction of the building, and these materials are broadly consistent with known outcrops in Morvern and Mull. Archaeobotanical analysis confirmed that two of the probable relict fuel samples were wood-charcoal, further suggesting that the constructional mortar of at least one phase of the surviving building had been manufactured within a mixed fuel (wood/peat) limekiln charge.

**Archive:** NRHE (intended)

**Funder:** University of Stirling and Historic Environment Scotland

### North Sloc Dubh – Uist Recording Project

#### *Desk-based assessment and field survey*

#### *Simon Davies – Uist Summer Wine/Access Archaeology*

NF 80112 28987 This is the site of a small-scale kelp community. The site consists of a boat landing area, with



North Sloc Dubh – Uist Recording Project

a cleared, deepened channel for intertidal access; a walled platform for kelp collection and rain-rinsing and the remains of two kelp kilns. Just inland of the main site there are foundation stones exposed from a small bothy and cleared area, originally grassland but now mostly covered in heather and bracken for the drying of tangle in preparation for burning and kelp production.

The site is adjacent to and partly shaded by a group of mature aspen trees which fringe the shoreline along this part of the Uist coast. They are probably contemporary with activity on the site and may have been intentionally planted for coppicing to produce fuel for the kelp kilns. Aspen feature adjacent to many kelp production sites on the eastern side of Uist often on steeper escarpments and cliffs where they are protected from grazing damage by the red deer.

## Stornoway

### Aignish Point, Isle of Lewis

#### Evaluation

**Michael Sharpe and Lynne McKeggie – Highland Archaeology Services**

NB 486 321 An evaluation was undertaken, 2–9 July 2018, in advance of the construction of a house on traditional croft land at 3a Aignish Point. The site lies c180m SE of St Columba's Church (SM1684), which has phases constructed during both the early and high medieval periods. Apart from a few post-medieval pottery sherds retrieved from the topsoil, no archaeological remains were revealed within the trial trenches.

**Report: Western Isles Council HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Private individual**

### Bheinn Thulabaigh 2018

#### Desk-based assessment

**Ian Mchardy and Laura Carse**

NB 36532 35083 (centred on) A desk-based assessment was carried out, 1 May – 30 July 2018, in advance of a possible application to build a single wind turbine. The investigation of a 1km buffer zone around the site identified the following sites:

NB 36475 34305 (NB33SE 36) Airigh nam Beiste – Hut circle (undated).

NB 3717 3515 (NB33SE 26) Loch Garvaig – Shielling (pre-clearance, 1266 – 1840).

NB 3691 3447 (NB33SE 21) Bheinn Thulabaigh/Ben Hulabie – Enclosure (pre-clearance, 1266 – 1840).

NB 3738 3522 (NB33NE 3) Loch Garvaig – Shielling(?) (pre-clearance, 1266 – 1840).

NB 3639 3547 (NB33NE 3) Airigh Garvaig – Shielling (undated).

NB 36700 34269 (NB33SE 8) Airigh nam Beiste – Farmstead field system (post-medieval, 1540 – 1900).

NB 36554 34230 (NB33SE 8) Airigh nam Beiste – Shielling farmstead (undated).

**Archive: OASIS, CNES HER and NRHE**

**Funder: Knock and Swordale Community Company**

### Knock, Aignish, Isle of Lewis

#### Evaluation

**Ian Mchardy**

NB 48600 31920 An evaluation was undertaken, 13–24 November 2017, in advance of the construction of a house on the site of a former church at 51, Knock. The evaluation uncovered the substantial remains of a Telford Church. It investigated the architectural features observed and established how the foundations of the building were constructed. No

other archaeological features were encountered and there is no evidence of any other archaeology in the area. There remains a small possibility that further features will come to light during the full topsoil strip; however, the other evidence which has come to light during the course of the evaluation (historical, anecdotal and photographic) would appear to support the notion that there were never burials here and that nothing else remains in the area.

**Archive: Museum nan Eilean. Report: CNES HER and NRHE**

**(intended)**

**Funder: Private individual**



*Foundations of a Thomas Telford Church at Knock*

## Uig

### 24A Callanish

#### Evaluation

**Ian Mchardy**

NB 21266 33191 An evaluation was undertaken, 16 October – 15 December 2017, in advance of the construction of a house on croft land c100m N of the main Callanish Monument. Two trenches, covering 10% of the house footprint were investigated, and significant prehistoric deposits were found in one trench. Prehistoric, decorated pottery, a possible quartz scraper and charcoal-rich deposits were all found beneath a layer of undisturbed peat, implying an early prehistoric date for their deposition.

**Archive: Museum nan Eilean**

**Funder: Private individual**

### Olcote

#### Field visit

**Margaret R Curtis**

NB 2173 3461 In the 1970s I made two or more experimental cup marks, in the gneiss near high water mark where the millstream flows into the Tob. They were made using quartz, gneiss and sash window weights. Experimental flint knapping, making carved stone balls and cramp also took place in the vicinity.

The lower easterly cup mark is on bare black bedrock. It is 75mm across and 15mm deep. The rock was bare in May 2018, but seaweed was growing in and around the cup mark by August 2018.

The higher westerly cup mark is on the middle of three rock protrusions where yellow and white encrustations grow. The largest white encrustation on top of, and down the W side of the rock is close to another cup mark, which is 50mm across x 10mm deep. Four 'fingers' and a 'thumb' were added to create a 'hand'.

# HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND

## UPDATE FROM THE DESIGNATIONS TEAM

### About us

Historic Environment Scotland is the lead public body set up to investigate, care for and promote our historic environment.

Among our achievements in 2018, we published a climate change risk assessment report, looking at the risks and effects of climate change on the properties we manage on behalf of the nation. We also published a medium term investment plan for these properties. Our aerial photography collections were in the spotlight with a BBC television series and accompanying book – *Scotland from the Sky*. We celebrated the ten year anniversary of the Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme (CARS) which helps to regenerate streetscapes and the built environment in Scotland, with the total grants award over ten years topping £41.5 million.

### Designations Team

Our team designates many types of heritage from buildings and structures to monuments and places, buried archaeological sites, gardens, designed landscapes, battlefields and marine heritage.

In 2018 we handled over 2000 designations cases – from requests to designate particular sites, to reviewing and revising existing designations, updating records to make them more accessible and fit for purpose, to undertaking designation projects which looked at specific themes across Scotland. You can find out more about the range of nationally important

heritage assets on the Historic Environment Scotland designations portal – <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/?p=PORTAL:HOME>

Anyone can ask us to consider designating a building, monument, landscape or marine site. We also review existing designations when asked to do so. More information and our designations application form is available from our website – <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/>

### Projects

#### Assynt cairns project

In April, the team partnered with the local heritage group, Historic Assynt, and visited over 40 Neolithic and Bronze Age burial cairns in and around the parish of Assynt, in the NW Highlands. The work has resulted in the recognition and protection of 14 of these important prehistoric monuments as scheduled monuments. A further 17 examples were already designated and we took the opportunity to update the scheduling records for these sites. You can read more about the project here – <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=304a07b0-e549-4117-9727-a9dc01178d21>

#### Thatched building project

This is one of the team's larger projects looking at the recorded stock of thatched buildings in Scotland to assess their special interest for listing. There are just over 300 thatched buildings



*New Slains Castle, Cruden Bay (SC 1150939 © HES) (see page 210)*

left in Scotland and around 230 of them are listed. The buildings that remain are valuable not just for their increasing rarity but for what they can tell us about the rich history of Scotland, as well as this important traditional building skill. The project, which covers the whole of Scotland, is ongoing and is due to be completed in 2019. You can read more about the project here – <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/publications/publication/?publicationId=8b3d1317-5a56-4416-905b-a8e800bf4c3c>

## First World War project

As part of the centenary commemorations of the First World War, the team looked at the heritage of the homefront, including military and related heritage, such as airfields, prisoner of war camps, defensive batteries, ordnance depots and many other upstanding forms of surviving evidence. You can read more about the subject in one of our books entitled *Scotland's First World War*, by Kevin Munro ISBN 978 1 849171 51 9.

## Designation highlights from 2018

The following are just a few of the newly designated listed buildings, scheduled monuments and gardens and designed landscapes added in 2018.

### Easterton of Lenabo, Airship station (750m ESE of Scheduled Monument)

This complex was assessed as part of a wider review of surviving First World War remains in Scotland. The project was part of our First World War centenary commemorations. This airship station (Royal Naval Air Station Longside) was used as a base for airship operations over the North Sea between 1915 and 1920.

Designation record – <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM13679>

Canmore record – <https://canmore.org.uk/site/81604/lenabo-longside-airship-station-forest-of-deer>

Project details – <https://canmore.org.uk/gallery/968615>

### New Slains Castle, Cruden Bay (B Listed Building)

A 16<sup>th</sup>-century castle remodelled in the neo-Tudor style, made famous for its association with the author Bram Stoker as his probable inspiration for Count Dracula's castle. Built of predominantly pink granite rubble, the now roofless structure was first built around 1597 and was subsequently altered and extended in 1664, 1798 and in 1836/7.

Designation record – <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB52471>

Canmore record – <https://canmore.org.uk/site/21149/slains-castle>

### Newshot Island, River Clyde, remains of diving support vessel and dredging barges (Scheduled Monument)

A large collection of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century barges and a dive support vessel substantially responsible for improved navigation and waterborne access along the upper sections of the River Clyde, to what is now the city Glasgow. A challenging site survey and investigation of historical archive material was undertaken as a collaborative community project, organised by SCAPE – The Newshot Boat Graveyard Project. The project was jointly awarded best community engagement archaeology project in 2018 by the British Archaeological Awards.

Designation record – <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM13692>

Project information – <http://www.ssharp.co.uk/shoredig-projects/newshot-ship-graveyard/>

Canmore record – <https://canmore.org.uk/site/102768/unknown-newshot-island-river-clyde>



Newshot Island, River Clyde (DP 234853 © HES)



*Erskine Bridge (SC 983520 Crown copyright: HES)*

### **Erskine Bridge (A Listed Building)**

Built between 1967 and 1971 this 1322m long mono cable-stayed bridge was a state-of-the-art construction for its time, providing a new north-south road route across the River Clyde, joining the west of Scotland and Greater Glasgow.

Designation record – <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB52482>

Canmore record – <https://canmore.org.uk/site/68383/erskine-erskine-bridge>

### **Blackhills House (Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes)**

This naturalistic 20<sup>th</sup> century garden woodland garden and rhododendron collection dates from 1913. It is part of a wider estate landscape and has been recognised for its design and as one of the UK's best collections of wild origin species rhododendron.

Designation record – <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/GDL00409>

## **SURVEY AND RECORDING**

### **Introduction**

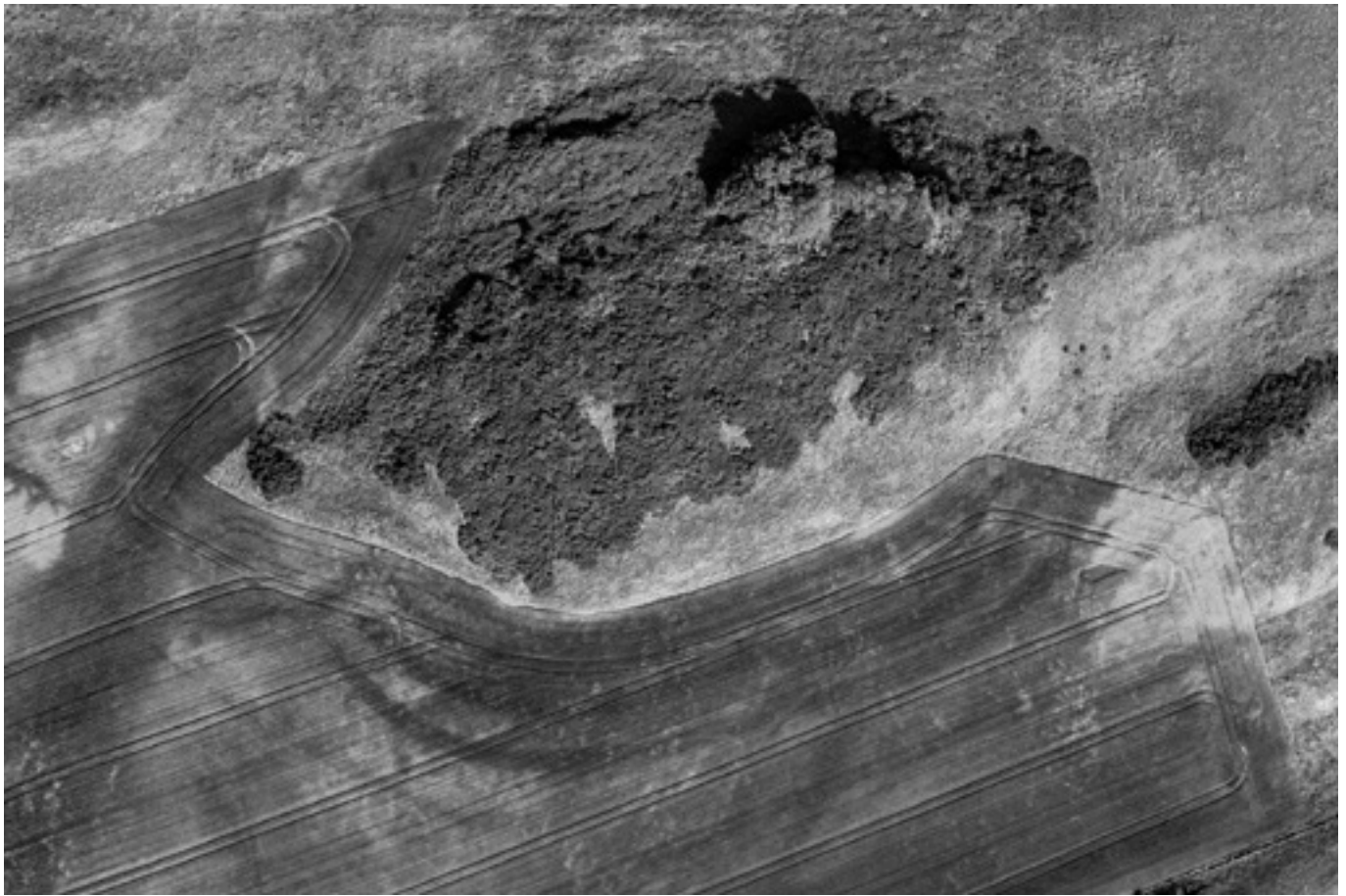
The format of this report continues that of previous years', with summary accounts of HES (Survey and Recording) field and aerial survey programmes, plus details of educational and outreach activities and a brief overview of accessions to HES Archives. Further information about Survey and Recording activities can be found on the HES website ([www.historicenvironment.scot](http://www.historicenvironment.scot)) and Canmore ([www.canmore.org.uk](http://www.canmore.org.uk)), the database for the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE). Enquiries regarding further details of accessions to HES Archives should be directed to [archives@hes.scot](mailto:archives@hes.scot).

### **Summary**

HES (Survey and Recording) fieldwork in 2018 focused on a broad range of activities variously aimed at enhancing the NRHE and the Archive, partnership working and community engagement, and research and development. In the first category, it was an exceptional year for the identification of new cropmarks, with about 400 previously unrecorded sites being added to Canmore. This was nearly matched by the number of 'new' sites resulting from the 'Aerial Defences of the Clyde' project (the last in the Discovering the Clyde research programme), which benefitted greatly from the research of military records held in The National Archive at Kew. The recording of historic and contemporary graffiti and street art has seen about 600 new records being created, most including digital photographs. Projects in which the emphasis has been on the drawn record include the Carved Stone Recording Programme, and this has seen new detail being recorded at all the locations visited.

Partnership and community engagement continued in 2018, with another successful delivery of Scotland's Community Heritage Conference, held at The Engine Shed in Stirling, but also through the Tomintoul and Glenlivet Landscape Partnership and the Recording Scotland's Graffiti project. Special surveys have seen the completion of the recording of the fort and other features on North Berwick Law, and the survey of stone circles in NE Scotland.

Research and development has seen the start of the investigation of methodologies for the rapid identification of archaeological features using remote sensing data and for the recording of graffiti at HES Properties in Care. Survey utilising lidar data has significantly added to the number of archaeological sites now known on the Isle of Arran, and the recording of graffiti by HES staff at the properties at which they work promises to be a rich source of information.



*The three ditches of this previously unknown fort at North Colzie, near Auchtermuchty in Fife, are visible as differential cropmarking in the arable crop. (DP281518 © HES)*

### Aerial and Remote Sensing Mapping

The drought conditions of late June and July 2018 generated a bumper year for aerial reconnaissance by HES, as the hot and dry weather produced extensive cropmarking in arable crops and differential parching of grass. These conditions revealed many hundreds of previously unknown monuments across much of the country from the far south-west to the north-east. Noteworthy new discoveries included a Roman Temporary Camp in the Scottish Borders, several pit-defined timber circles, a cursus monument on Bute, and unenclosed settlements in the Turriff area of Aberdeenshire.

### Aerial Defences of the Clyde

Fieldwork continued on sites connected with the aerial defences of Glasgow and settlements and industries along the River Clyde during the Second World War. This included surveys of both heavy and light anti-aircraft batteries, mine-watcher's posts, searchlight sites, decoys and a number of miscellaneous constructions. New plans were made of the control shelter associated with the Starfish sites at Gleniffer Braes and Auchentreoch, and the light anti-aircraft batteries at Flatterton, Barrochan Hill and Boghall Cottage.

### Arran

During early 2018 HES undertook a rapid archaeological survey of Arran, combining extensive use of Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS) data with field observation. The ALS data was acquired by a consortium co-ordinated by the Scottish Government, and proved to document the surface topography in very good detail. The survey has more than doubled the number of known monuments on Arran, with significant increases in the numbers of known prehistoric monuments, including a cursus, plus large numbers of shielings.



*A visualisation derived from the ALS data of Arran shows prehistoric round houses, clearance cairns and banks in some detail. © HES, ALS data licensed under Non-Commercial Government Licence v2.0, © Scottish Government and SEPA (2014)*

### Canmore Mapping

Canmore Areas ([www.canmore.org.uk/map/about](http://www.canmore.org.uk/map/about)) was updated by 26 internal HES editors and two Historic Environment Records (HERS). Internally, updates focused on

mapping HES fieldwork in Arran, adding legacy mapping – such as the Ben Lawers survey – and linking relict areas from Historic Land-use Assessment. The work of the HERs saw the Shetland Amenity Trust complete the mapping of the local records in Shetland, and the Scottish Borders Archaeology service continuing to map the records for both the Scottish Borders and Stirling and Clackmannanshire.

### Carved Stone Programme

The Carved Stone recording programme has continued apace this year, with work being undertaken in Fife, Moray and Glasgow, as well as elsewhere. In Fife, the main focus has been on the collection at St Andrew's Cathedral Museum, but the hogback gravestone on Inchcolm has also been laser-scanned, and, building on last year's survey (*DES 2017*, 204), further early crosses have been recorded in Constantine's Cave at Wemyss and in The Caipie Caves near Kilrenny. These caves have also been laser-scanned in order to show the locations of the carvings in both section and plan. In Moray, work has continued on a detailed drawing of 'The Sueno Stone', or 'Sueno's Stone' – a drawing that is being informed by both fieldwork and the examination of plaster casts held in the National Museum of Scotland. In Glasgow, the assemblage of Brithonic sculpture in Govan Old Parish Church was recorded in its entirety. Drawn records of the hogback gravestones and other carved stones have been completed and a complementary programme of digital photography will be completed in 2019.

### Castle Surveys

Survey work on medieval castles this year has been focused on the continuation of the recording of Ardrossan Castle, Ayrshire, where measured survey and laser scanning of the remains has resulted in a new and very detailed set of drawings. In achieving this, HES is grateful for the assistance it has received from the Ardrossan Castle Heritage Society and Tom Rees (Rathmell Archaeology).

### HES (Survey and Recording) Community Engagement

In 2018, Survey and Recording staff were involved in several projects in Inverness-shire and Moray. Activities in Tomintoul and Glenlivet, where HES is part of the Landscape Partnership, included training in the use of online research resources, buildings recording, and archaeological fieldwork, the latter resulting in the discovery of eight previously unrecognised hut-circles, adding to the seven discovered the previous year. Further partnership working got underway with the Badenoch Great Place Scheme, which will see various HES activities in that area until 2020. So far, staff have led schoolchildren and local residents on walks to explore their heritage, and have given training in GIS use to senior pupils at Kingussie High School.

In the same geographical area, Celebrating Speyside is a Year of Young People project which seeks to encourage schools the length of the River Spey to become more involved with their local history and heritage, in ways chosen by the pupils themselves. So far, fifteen schools in the area have become involved, and preparations have begun for various events, culminating in a pupil-focused Heritage Festival in May 2019.

### Historic Land-use Assessment

As part of an HES partnership with Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) to monitor land-use change, 2018 saw the beginning of a programme of semi-automated HLA update. Updates automatically compared the HLA mapping for Perthshire with Ordnance Survey, forestry and energy mapping to identify



*Pencil drawing of one of the early medieval carved stones (Govan 18) in Govan Old Parish Church that has been reused as a grave marker in more recent times. (GV007023 © HES)*

areas of change. These areas were then validated by the HLA team. In addition, targets for periodic landscape photography were identified by both HES and SNH and have been added to the HES flying programme.



*Created as part of the NuArt 2018 festival by the Portuguese artist Bordalo II, this mural 'Endangered dream' on the gable end of 60 Union Row, Aberdeen, is a unicorn made out of materials that include recycled wheelie bins and plastic hose pipes. (DP280298 © HES)*

## Investigating and Recording Scotland's Graffiti Art

Three main strands of work were undertaken in 2018: survey and recording, partnership working and information dissemination. Survey and recording has concentrated on providing the NRHE with a representative selection of both historic and contemporary graffiti from locations across Scotland. At the same time a methodology has been developed for recording graffiti at HES Properties in Care, and the Thesaurus used to classify sites and monuments has been expanded to include terms such as 'tag'. Scotland's burgeoning street art culture has also been recognised. For example, sample photography was undertaken of the NuArt festival, which is hosted by Aberdeen City Council, and in 2017–18 saw over 30 large-scale murals painted on buildings in the city.

Partnership working with the Scottish Graduate School for the Arts and Humanities resulted in the successful appointment of an HES Artist in Residence, and the subsequent creation of 3D videos that were designed to generate immersive experiences at the sites, interleaved with archive material from the NRHE. The partnership culminated in a Facebook Spaces VR event. Another partnership, with researchers from Glasgow School of Art, has involved graffiti recording in urban Glasgow.

Information exchange and dissemination has enabled

HES staff to engage with audiences across and beyond the heritage sector. HES staff have given public lectures and academic presentations, and led practical workshops, but they have also learned about methods and techniques from practising graffiti artists, including how to use the range of paint materials available.

## Scotland's Community Heritage Conference

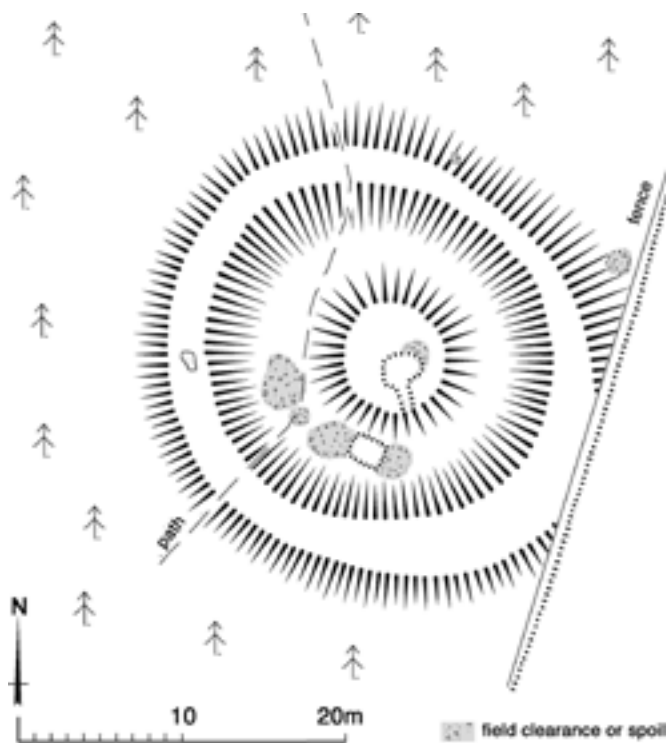
The 2018 conference was held in November at the Engine Shed, Stirling, offering a wide variety of talks and workshops, once again bringing together professionals and community members for what has become an important annual meeting point. As well as the excellent talks given by community groups from Stornoway to Eyemouth, highlights included lively discussions on funding for community heritage, historical tours of Stirling, and the reconstruction of a World War 2 Nissen hut.

## Special Surveys

The survey of Traprain Law, East Lothian (DES 2017, 207) is now nearing completion. Building on the detailed plan undertaken by RCAHMS in 1955, a 3D model, GPS linework and an interpretative plan have been produced, as has a series of articles describing the individual monuments. While many of the features had been identified previously, little work had been undertaken on the interpretation of those that lie outwith the prehistoric fort. These include extensive evidence for quarrying on the N and W flanks of the hill, 18<sup>th</sup>-century plantations, and the fugitive traces of what is probably later prehistoric and medieval cultivation on the S flank. The interior itself bears the markers of what is probably a medieval farmstead, while further progress has been made on the defensive sequence and the interpretation of entrances, many of which are unquestionably secondary.



*A view from the west of the military observation post built close to the summit of North Berwick Law either during or just after World War One to monitor ship movement in the River Forth. Visible above the flat concrete roof of the later observation post is a replica whalebone arch, the latest version of a structure that was first erected in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. On the left of the image is the roofless ruin of an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century observation post established to warn of any threat from French shipping in the Napoleonic era. (DP273592 © HES)*



This earthwork, near Ladybank in Fife, was interpreted as a bell-barrow by RCAHMS in 1933, as a saucer-barrow by the Ordnance Survey in 1967, and as a 'probable sepulchral mound' by the OS in 1978. Recent survey by HES has indicated that the earthwork displays characteristics of funerary monuments such as barrows but also of ceremonial monuments such as henges. (GV007018 © HES)

The survey of North Berwick Law was completed in 2018. Although smaller in size than Traprain Law and less complex, the Law retains on its S flank a large group of upstanding hut circles and house platforms of later prehistoric date. Previous surveys have viewed these as set within an annexe to the wasted remains of a hilltop fort, but this relationship cannot be demonstrated. The discovery of cup-marked rocks near the summit indicates that the Law had an importance to prehistoric people at an earlier time, but it is the post-medieval features that affect the hill as we see it now. Alongside extensive quarrying, the lower slopes of the hill still retain the remains of a plantation enclosure that includes a decorative roundel at its E side, designed perhaps to complement views from Leuchie House. The Napoleonic signal station on the summit holds particular significance as the best preserved of a string of such sites that once protected the coastline from Calton Hill, Edinburgh to Telegraph Hill near Coldingham. The most familiar feature is the 'whalebone' arch on the highest part of the hill, the modern replica perpetuating a tradition established by at least 1789.

A number of special surveys were undertaken in Aberdeenshire. These included new plans of the recumbent stone circles at Tomnaverie and Sunhoney; the replica recumbent stone circle at Holmhead; the stone circles at Cortie Brae, Carnoussie House, Garronburn, North Burreldales and Raich; cairns at Mitton Hill and Cairn Ennit; and the cist slabs from the cemetery at the southern end of the avenue at Broomend of Crichton. Plans were also made of the round house at Coilleaichur (Ullar), Perth and Kinross; the henge at Cairnfield Muir, Fife (taken on behalf of the Forestry Commission), and the ring-cairn that was moved and rebuilt in the 19th century in the garden of Creich Manse, Fife. This anomalous monument, which is of some antiquarian interest, incorporates two sculptured slabs that possibly date to the post-medieval period.

## SCOTLAND'S URBAN PAST

Scotland's Urban Past (SUP) celebrated the completion of Year 4 in 2018, with a total of 3,072 people trained in survey skills, oral history recording and photography since the start of our programme back in 2014.

In total, SUP initiated 50 projects with community groups across Scotland. Only this year, SUP initiated 17 new projects in Eyemouth, Dumfries, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Kilmarnock, Tranent, Motherwell, Inverkeithing and Cumbernauld. These projects ranged from surveying a 19th-century coastal battery and a community building threatened from demolition, to recording memories and creating community maps of places that matter to people.

Since the start of the programme we delivered 106 events reaching 5,571 people, including a total of ten community get-togethers, four youth-led event and 89 talks. We also delivered *Time Machine*, a partnership event at the Engine Shed in Stirling, featuring hands-on workshops, projections and tours.

Online contributors submitted 927 records to the National Record of the Historic Environment via our online crowdsourcing platform *Urban Detectives* and a total of 111,993 people are using the SUP website.

Next year is our final year of activities, and we are already planning to finalise a total of 60 community projects and launch a celebratory exhibition in May 2019. The exhibition will showcase projects' outputs through augmented reality and immersive displays, acting as a platform for communities sharing their knowledge and experience.

[sup@hes.scot](mailto:sup@hes.scot)

[www.scotlandsurbanpast.org.uk](http://www.scotlandsurbanpast.org.uk)



The Photographic Society in Dundee photographed public sculptures in Dundee in partnership with SUP, University of Dundee Museums and Art UK (DSC\_0045 © HES)

## ARCHIVES

This year Historic Environment Scotland has received documentary archives, in all formats, from a diversity of archaeological projects, including excavation and watching briefs, desk-based assessments, surveys and historic building recording. We have taken in archives, both physical and digital, from professional units, local societies and individuals, including AOC Archaeology, Addyman Archaeology, Alder Archaeology, Calluna Archaeology, Cameron Archaeology, Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society, Headland Archaeology, Inchinnan Historic Interest Group, Murray Archaeological Services, National Trust for Scotland, Rathmell Archaeology, Orkney Museums, Wardell Armstrong, Stuart Farrell, Robin and Susan Hunter, David Newman, Oliver O'Grady and Matt Ritchie.



*General view from NW of excavation around wall, Arbroath Abbey, 2000. (SC1772903. Alder Archaeology Ltd. Courtesy of HES)*



*Detail of monumental stones in north transept, St Andrew's Church, North Berwick, 2000. (SC1772895. Addyman Archaeology. Courtesy of HES)*

The sites covered by this material represent Scotland's full geographic range and include preparation for infrastructure projects such as the A78 Ardrrossan, Saltcoats and Stevenston bypass (Headland) and the former Alnwickhill Water Treatment Works, Edinburgh (Wardell Armstrong) as well as field surveys of areas such as Ronay, Western Isles (David Newman) and photographic records of St Kilda taken by William Wilson and Barry Cottam.

We have also taken in research archives, for example papers from the work of Camilla Dickson on environmental archaeology, of Helen (Eilidh) Nisbet including her early notebooks and Alex Hale on crannogs.

If you are preparing documentation for deposit with HES, copies of guidelines for the creation of paper and digital archives are available at <https://canmore.org.uk/content/depositors-information>. For further information and advice, please contact: [archives@hes.scot](mailto:archives@hes.scot).

The Historic Environment Scotland public search room in John Sinclair House is open for consultation from Tuesday to Friday, 9.30 to 16.30. All of the material listed above, and much more besides, is available for consultation, but, as many of our archives are now stored away from John Sinclair House, it is advisable to arrange an appointment prior to visiting the Search Room.

**Address** John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX

**Telephone** 0131 662 1456

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**Website** [www.historicenvironment.scot](http://www.historicenvironment.scot)

## SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RADIOCARBON DATES ASSOCIATED WITH NATIONAL MUSEUMS SCOTLAND, 2017/18

**Alison Sheridan (JAS)<sup>1</sup>, Matthew G Knight (MGK), Gordon Noble (GN), Juliette Mitchell (JM), Rosalind Gillis (RG), Georgina Ritchie (GR), Marlo Willows (MW), Derek Hamilton and Gordon Cook**

This year, as ever, has seen fruitful collaborations between National Museums Scotland (NMS) and external researchers and, in addition to reporting on dates commissioned by NMS, we are pleased to report on dates obtained for the Treasure Trove Unit; for Dr Gordon Noble (University of Aberdeen) for his *Comparative Kingship* project; for Dr Roz Gillis (Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel) for her project investigating the impact of early farming communities on forests in Europe; and for Georgina Ritchie (Historic Environment Scotland) to enhance the dating of human remains found in and near Skara Brae. Dates were also obtained for organic residues on Scottish Grooved Ware pottery from the NMS and other collections, for Mike Copper's *Tracing the Lines* project; these are reported on separately in this volume (Copper *et al*). We also report on four dates for human remains from the Isle of May that were obtained in 2012 for Marlo Willows' doctoral research (Willows 2016). Finally, we correct errors in two previous entries in NMS date lists (for Leat Hill, Moredun, *DES* 17, and for Blackness Castle, *DES* 11).

The dates listed below have been calibrated using OxCal v4.3.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) and the IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer *et al* 2013). The calibrated date ranges have not been rounded out (except in the case of the Clatchard Craig dates).

### Dates commissioned by NMS

| <i>Findspot, Canmore ID, Reg No, other identifier</i>                                                                           | <i>Material</i>                                | <i>Lab No</i>         | <i>δ<sup>13</sup>C‰</i> | <i>Radiocarbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date cal BC (68.2% probability and (bold) 95.4% probability)</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Poolewe, Highland (Canmore ID 11986) NMS X.IL.2017.6.2                                                                          | Wood from haft of socketed axehead, ash or oak | SUERC-81222 (GU48530) | -26.2                   | 2553±21                   | 796–765<br><b>801–571</b>                                                      |
| Pyotdykes, Angus (Canmore ID 32031) The McManus, Dundee 1964–73-[one of] 5–16                                                   | Bovine hide from sword scabbard                | SUERC-79483 (GU47545) | -23.8                   | 2656±26                   | 828–802<br><b>894–793</b>                                                      |
| Kilmagadwood (1946 urn find), near Scotlandwell, Perth and Kinross (Canmore ID 27852) NMS X.unreg, associated with NMS X.EA 232 | Calcined human bone                            | SUERC-79487 (GU47546) | -21.8                   | 3600±26                   | 2014–1918<br><b>2026–1892</b>                                                  |

Comment (MGK): The Poolewe specimen comes from the Late Bronze Age metalwork hoard, comprising five socketed axeheads (including three of Sompthing type), three hollow rings and a cup-ended ornament, all of copper alloy, that was found in 1877 at Poolewe in the former county of Ross-shire (Jolly 1880; Knight 2019). The hoard belongs to the Llyn Fawr metalworking phase (800–600 BC: the earliest Iron Age), and the radiocarbon date, which places it firmly within this date range, is the first for any hoard of this phase in Britain. The wood was provisionally identified by Dr Theo Skinner as either ash or the outer rings of a small oak branch; this can be checked through further investigation, although an 'old wood' effect can safely be ruled out. The broader significance of this date is discussed elsewhere (Knight 2019).

The Pyotdykes sample comes from the Late Bronze Age (Ewart Park phase) metalwork hoard, found in 1963 (Coles *et al* 1964). This comprised two leaf-shaped copper-alloy swords (one with traces of a wood and bovine-hide scabbard) and a socketed copper-alloy spearhead with gold-bound terminal and a plug of woven material in its socket. The occasion of its dating was the recent discovery of a similar metalwork deposit, complete with gold-bound, socketed spearhead, at Carnoustie, just 20 km from Pyotdykes; that deposit was found to be slightly earlier than the Pyotdykes hoard (<https://www.nms.ac.uk/collections-research/our-research/featured-projects/prehistoric-gold/gold-object-of-the-week/gold-object-of-the-week-8/>, accessed 2019).

The Kilmagadwood sample was dated in order to establish a date for an Encrusted Urn, discovered in 1946 (Stevenson 1947), that was found close to an Early Bronze Age cemetery and may indeed have been part of that cemetery. Along with the date of 3357 ± 24 BP (SUERC-76278, 1738–1564 cal BC) that was obtained in 2017 for a Bipartite Urn with faience bead from that cemetery (and reported on in *DES* 18), this offers a 'book end' for the Early Bronze Age funerary activity at Kilmagadwood. The full significance of these dates is discussed in the recent publication on the Kilmagadwood cemetery (Sheridan *et al* 2018).

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(Corresponding author, please see List of Contributors for contact details of other authors).

**Date commissioned by the Treasure Trove Unit for fragment of shaft of Middle Bronze Age socketed spearhead from Scotlandwell, Perth and Kinross**

| <i>Identifier</i> | <i>Material</i>                         | <i>Lab No</i>         | $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{‰}}$ | <i>Radiocarbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date cal BC (68.2% probability and (bold) 95.4% probability)</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CO.TTDB 2018/230  | Wood (likely to be short-lived species) | SUERC-82045 (GU48921) | -23.9                            | 3172±26                   | 1494–1421<br><b>1501–1409</b>                                                  |

Comment (MGK and JAS): The spearhead belongs to the Acton Park phase of Middle Bronze Age metalwork. While the date is slightly earlier than anticipated, this provides a welcome addition to the set of dates relating to this phase, especially since metalwork from this phase is usually dated by association: this represents the first absolute date for metalwork of this phase in Scotland. (A side-looped spearhead from Arncliffe, Argyll and Bute (NMS X.DG 115), its shaft fragment radiocarbon-dated to 1502–1226 cal BC, OxA-6041, 3115 ± 60 BP in the early 1990s for NMS [Sheridan 1992], belongs to the Taunton phase.) The spearhead was found in an area where a number of Bronze Age metal objects, including those of Middle Bronze Age date, have been found; it is a popular location for metal detecting. See the on-line map of metal-detected finds in the area (<http://tinyurl.com/portmoakmap>, accessed 2019) that was compiled by Liam and Jess Mason as part of the *Our Portmoak Project* ([http://www.kinrossmuseum.org.uk/our\\_portmoak/our\\_portmoak\\_home.htm?fbclid=IwAR0EMThwL120j2Vbkd5y9OFGTfj616BweFB7mpiJk5jP00fjbH2fp7kLs](http://www.kinrossmuseum.org.uk/our_portmoak/our_portmoak_home.htm?fbclid=IwAR0EMThwL120j2Vbkd5y9OFGTfj616BweFB7mpiJk5jP00fjbH2fp7kLs), accessed 2019).

**Dates obtained for the Comparative Kingship project:  
i) animal bone from Clatchard Craig, Fife (Canmore ID 30074)**

| <i>Reg No, other identifier</i>                           | <i>Material</i>                               | <i>Lab No</i>         | $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{‰}}$ | <i>Radiocarbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date (68.2% probability and (bold) 95.4% probability). All cal AD unless specified otherwise</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NMS unreg R*1, TrB, L3, layer above core of rampart       | Unburnt bone: R humerus, cattle               | SUERC-82046 (GU48922) | -22.1                            | 1347±26                   | 650–680<br><b>640–770</b>                                                                                      |
| NMS unreg R1, TrB, L6, core of rampart with burnt timbers | Calcined bone: shaft fragment, mammal         | SUERC-82047 (GU48923) | -21.0                            | 2583±26                   | 810–770 cal BC<br><b>820–590 cal BC</b>                                                                        |
| NMS unreg R1, TrB, L7, below L6                           | Unburnt bone: radius, cattle                  | SUERC-82048 (GU48924) | -22.3                            | 1452±26                   | 590–650<br><b>560–650</b>                                                                                      |
| NMS unreg R2, TrA, L5, above core of rampart              | Unburnt bone: vertebra fragment, large mammal | SUERC-82052 (GU48925) | -22.3                            | 1396±26                   | 630–670<br><b>600–670</b>                                                                                      |
| NMS unreg R2, TrA, L6, core of rampart                    | Unburnt bone: metatarsal(?) shaft, cattle     | SUERC-82053 (GU48926) | -22.1                            | 1426±26                   | 610–650<br><b>580–660</b>                                                                                      |
| NMS unreg R2, TrA, L7, core of rampart                    | Unburnt bone: L scapula, pig                  | SUERC-82054 (GU48927) | -21.9                            | 1456±26                   | 580–640<br><b>560–650</b>                                                                                      |
| NMS unreg R2, TrA, L9, below core of rampart              | Unburnt bone: rib shaft, cf cattle            | SUERC-82055 (GU48928) | -21.8                            | 1427±26                   | 610–650<br><b>580–660</b>                                                                                      |
| NMS unreg Floor, Tr F/FF LF3 and FF4                      | Unburnt bone: R metatarsal, cattle            | SUERC-82057 (GU48933) | -22.4                            | 1435±26                   | 600–650<br><b>570–660</b>                                                                                      |

\* R = Rampart, Tr = Trench, L = Layer

**ii) human remains from Burghead, Moray (Canmore ID 16146)**

| <i>Reg No, other identifier</i>                 | <i>Material</i>                        | <i>Lab No</i>         | $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{‰}}$ | <i>Radiocarbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date cal BC (68.2% probability and (bold) 95.4% probability)</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NMS X.ET 49<br>From outer side of the N rampart | Unburnt bone: skull, R mastoid process | SUERC-81217 (GU48528) | -20.1                            | 1342±26                   | 653–680<br><b>645–764</b>                                                      |

**iii) human remains from Ackergill Pictish barrow cemetery, Highland (Canmore ID 9243)**

| <i>Reg No, other identifier</i> | <i>Material</i>                      | <i>Lab No</i>         | $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{‰}}$ | <i>Radiocarbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date cal BC (68.2% probability and (bold) 95.4% probability)</i> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NMS X.ET 32                     | Human bone (skull fragment), unburnt | SUERC-81218 (GU48529) | -21.4                            | 1541±26                   | 432–561<br><b>426–578</b>                                                      |

Comment (GN, JM, JAS): These results were obtained through a wider dating project, conducted as part of the Leverhulme-funded *Comparative Kingship* project at the University of Aberdeen, which aims to provide new and more robust chronologies for a series of early medieval sites in Scotland. The date for the Ackergill individual, obtained under the aegis of this project, was commissioned as part of Juliette Mitchell's doctoral research into early medieval barrows and cairns in Scotland.

At Clatchard Craig, extensive excavations were carried out by Roy Ritchie in the early 1950s and by R Hope-Simpson in 1959 and 1960, all in advance of the total destruction of a multi-vallate hillfort by quarrying (Close-Brooks 1986). Radiocarbon dates obtained for the excavations indicated early medieval occupation, but all of the existing dates were from bulk samples with standard deviation values of  $\pm 55$  or greater (<https://canmore.org.uk/c14index/30074>). Twelve contexts, covering all of the major phases of the fort, were targeted for redating using the animal bone collections held at NMS. Four samples failed, but eight dates indicate a tight chronology for the site in the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD (apart from one residual date). Alternative samples for the failed contexts are currently being processed to add further clarity to the overall dating of the site.

The Burghead skull was dated as part of a major reassessment and excavation of this Pictish fort (<https://www.abdn.ac.uk/news/10979/>). The skull (complete with mandible) had been discovered 'some years before' 1861, when part of the north rampart of the lower terrace was being removed; it was found, along with other human bones, on the outer side of the rampart 'as if a row of bodies had been laid down on the original surface, and this part of the mound subsequently raised over them' (MacDonald 1862, 358). (The 'mound' is believed to be slump from the rampart.) Many human remains had previously been found, in and near the fortifications, during the building of the village of Burghead in and after 1809 (*ibid.*). The round hole in the upper part of the skull that MacDonald noted in his brief account has been examined by osteologists Angela Boyle and Rebecca Crozier, who agree that it is post-mortem and could be relatively recent (eg, from the blow of a pick). The date for the skull indicates that it belongs to the period when the fort was occupied.

The fragmentary skull from Ackergill was acquired by the (then-named) National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland prior to 1892, long before AJH Edwards' excavations of this Pictish barrow cemetery in 1925–6 (Edwards and Bryce 1927). There is no information about the date or circumstances of its discovery but, as the date indicates, there can be little doubt that it came from this cemetery. It joins the recently-obtained dates for graves from Pityoulish and Dairy Park, Dunrobin (*DES* 18), as a set of high-quality dating evidence relating to early medieval barrows and cairns in Scotland.

**Dates for animal remains from Jarlshof, Shetland (Canmore ID 513), obtained for Rosalind Gillis' project on the impact of farming**

| <i>Reg No, other identifier</i>                              | <i>Material</i>             | <i>Lab No</i> | $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{‰}}$ | <i>Radiocarbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date cal BC (68.2% probability and (bold) 95.4% probability)</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NMS Z.1945.76<br>Midden II (Gordon Childe's trench)          | Tooth root, cattle, unburnt | BRAMS*-2601   | -22.3                            | 4655±26                   | 3500–3370<br><b>3517–3366</b>                                                  |
| NMS Z.1935.83.9<br>Passage midden in Dwelling II (Curle's V) | Bone, cattle, unburnt       | BRAMS-2600    | -20.9                            | 2841±25                   | 1041–938<br><b>1086–919</b>                                                    |

\* BRAMS= Bristol Radiocarbon Accelerator Mass Spectrometer laboratory

Comment (RG and JAS): These dates were obtained to complement the stable isotope ( $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ,  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ) data for bone and tooth samples from domestic animals from Jarlshof, and the dental microwear and calculus data, that formed part of a larger study of the impact of farming (specifically stock-keeping) on Europe's forests. Shetland, with its minimal tree cover, was selected as a contrast to many forested areas on the Continent. The Neolithic date for the Midden II cattle tooth root is consistent with Hamilton's description of the lower level of Midden II (M.IIB) as being associated with pottery 'with vague neolithic affinities' (Hamilton 1956, 8). It is also comparable with that of 3640–3380 cal BC (95.4% probability, SUERC-15123) obtained from a six-row barley grain or grains from Steve Dockrill's and Julie Bond's excavation at Jarlshof (Montgomery *et al* 2013, 1063). It is, however, earlier than that of  $4496 \pm 29$  BP (SUERC-43683, 3350–3090 cal BC at 95.4%: see *DES* 13) obtained in 2012 from a bone point (NMS X.HSA 3006) from the stratigraphically-lower Midden III, which is separated from Midden II by a layer of blown sand. Clearly, more dating of Middens IIB and III is required. The other newly-obtained date, indicating late Bronze Age activity, is closely comparable to that obtained in 2012 for a bone point from what must be the upper level of Midden II (namely  $2830 \pm 27$  BP, SUERC-43684, 1070–900 cal BC at 95.4% probability: *DES* 13). The new date is associated with one of the houses in the Late Bronze Age settlement, Dwelling II, which had previously been referred to by its excavator, AO Curle, as Dwelling V.

**Date, commissioned by Historic Environment Scotland, for an individual found near Skara Brae, Orkney (no Canmore No; close to ID 1663)**

| <i>Findspot, Reg No, other identifier</i>                         | <i>Material</i>                 | <i>Lab No</i>            | <i><math>\delta^{13}\text{C}\text{‰}</math></i> | <i>Radiocarbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date cal BC (68.2% probability and (bold) 95.4% probability)</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Outside Guardianship area of Skara Brae<br>NMS X.unreg<br>SB 1976 | Unburnt human bone (metatarsal) | SUERC-79482<br>(GU47544) | -20.1                                           | 1139±35                   | 780–973<br><b>776–983</b>                                                      |

Comment (GR and JAS): This individual's remains were discovered in 1976, following a storm; they were under 3m of sand at the base of the sand cliff 14m N of the end of the sea wall at Skara Brae, just outside the Guardianship area. Workmen had reburied them after discovery, but they were retrieved, and subsequently passed to NMS, by Patrick Ashmore. The sea had washed away the body above the thigh bones. The remains are those of an adult of indeterminate sex (Linda Fibiger pers. comm.). Historic Environment Scotland commissioned a date for this individual in order to complement the dates for other human remains found in and near Skara Brae. This individual appears to post-date the two who were found in long cists overlying the Late Neolithic settlement at Skara Brae, during Gordon Childe's excavation, one of whom has been dated to 1525 ± 30 BP (SUERC-24240, cal AD 420–610 at 95.4% probability: DES 10, 215). The remains also post-date those of an adult male found in an eroding long cist in the Bay of Skaill, a little to the west of Skara Brae, that were investigated in 1994, then fully excavated in 1996 (Canmore ID 138798); that individual dates to 1410 ± 50 BP (GU-7245, cal AD 543–687). Likewise, they post-date the adult female skull, found in Skara Brae in 1867 during Watt's investigations, dated to 1487 ± 24 BP (OxA-26686, cal AD 541–636: Rick Schulting pers. comm.). They could, however, be broadly contemporary with the adult male pagan Norse grave found in the Bay of Skaill in 1888 (Canmore ID 1665). They pre-date the skeletons found at the medieval cemetery at Skaill House (Canmore ID 123653).

**Dates for skeletons from the multi-period cemetery on the Isle of May, Fife (Canmore ID 57873), obtained for Marlo Willows' doctoral research**

| <i>Reg No, other identifier</i>          | <i>Material</i>    | <i>Lab No</i>            | <i><math>\delta^{13}\text{C}\text{‰}</math></i> | <i>Radiocarbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date cal BC (68.2% probability and (bold) 95.4% probability)</i> |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NMS X.unreg<br>Skeleton 859<br>(Group 1) | Unburnt human bone | SUERC-38056<br>(GU26090) | -20.5                                           | 1310±35                   | 662–766<br><b>655–773</b>                                                      |
| NMS X.unreg<br>Skeleton 997<br>(Group 2) | Unburnt human bone | SUERC-38050<br>(GU26087) | -20.4                                           | 1275±35                   | 683–771<br><b>660–860</b>                                                      |
| NMS X.unreg<br>Skeleton 814<br>(Group 1) | Unburnt human bone | SUERC-38051<br>(GU26088) | -20.8                                           | 1160±40                   | 782–946<br><b>775–980</b>                                                      |
| NMS X.unreg<br>Skeleton 972<br>(Group 4) | Unburnt human bone | SUERC-38052<br>(GU26089) | -16.5                                           | 495±35                    | 1414–1440*<br><b>1328–1453</b>                                                 |

\* This date will need to be recalibrated to allow for the marine offset evident in the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}\text{‰}$  value

Comment (MW and JAS): These dates join the set of other dates relating to this long-lived cemetery, whose use spanned the early medieval to high medieval period; for a detailed discussion of the cemetery and its dating, see James and Yeoman (2008) and Willows (2016). One of these individuals (859) has been sampled for DNA analysis; see Sheridan *et al* this volume.

**Correction regarding two previously obtained dates, 'Leat Hill, Moredun' and Blackness Castle**

In DES 18, a date purportedly for the better-preserved of two individuals found in the Iron Age cist at Leat Hill, Moredun, Edinburgh, was published (namely SUERC-75918, 1637 ± 29 BP, cal AD 339–535). It was obtained from a molar tooth root, and the sample has also been analysed for DNA (GENSCOT97) and found to be male. The date appeared to be too young for the predicted date of the two individuals, whose iron brooches suggest a date of c. 25 BC–AD 50. Subsequent re-examination of the human remains by Angela Boyle revealed that this tooth, plus two other loose teeth, does not belong to either individual in the cist; they must have accidentally made their way into the box during the long history of the curation of these remains. (The box had also contained an animal bone labelled 'Caithness'.) They are thus from an unknown findspot, but likely to be in Scotland. The degree of wear on the teeth indicate that this 'mystery man' had been an adult, possibly of fairly advanced age. Meanwhile, plans are afoot to date both of the individuals who definitely were in the cist, and one is in the process of being analysed for DNA (GENLAB300: see Sheridan *et al*, this volume).

In *DES 11*, the individual associated with the date of SUERC-27353 (GU-20664,  $1890 \pm 30$  BP, cal AD 55–219) was published as being a woman buried wearing a bronze bangle, found in 1924 (NMS X.EQ 369, Canmore ID 49518). It has subsequently become clear that the individual who was actually dated is an adult male from a cist found in 1909, and not the 1924 female; the remains had previously been in the collections of Edinburgh University Anatomy Department (where the 1909 provenance is clearly listed), and were transferred to NMS during the 1990s. There does not appear to be a Canmore entry for this individual. Apologies for the previous confusion.

### Acknowledgements

Theo Skinner is thanked for identifying the wood from the Poolewe axehead haft. Christina Donald of The McManus: Dundee's Art Gallery and Museum is thanked for lending the Pyotdykes hoard to NMS for radiocarbon dating and study. Emily Freeman of the Treasure Trove Unit is thanked for allowing us to publish the date for the Scotlandwell spear shaft fragment. Drs Zena Timmons and Jerry Herman of NMS Natural Sciences Department are thanked for their assistance in facilitating sample selection of the Jarlshof material. Angela Boyle and Rebecca Crozier are thanked for their comments on the hole in the Burghead skull, and Angela Boyle for checking osteological identifications of dated individuals more generally – and for cracking the Moredun puzzle. Linda Fibiger is thanked for identifying the Skara Brae remains, and Rick Schulting is thanked for allowing us to publish his date for the Skara Brae 1867 skull.

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# RADIOCARBON DATES FOR GROOVED WARE POTTERY FROM MAINLAND SCOTLAND ARISING FROM THE PROJECT *TRACING THE LINES: UNCOVERING GROOVED WARE TRAJECTORIES IN NEOLITHIC SCOTLAND*

**Mike Copper<sup>1</sup>, Alison Sheridan, Alex Gibson, Brian Tripney, Derek Hamilton and Gordon Cook**

Eighteen dates, mostly from organic residues encrusted on sherds, were obtained in 2018 as part of the Historic Environment Scotland-funded project *Tracing the Lines: Uncovering Grooved Ware Trajectories in Neolithic Scotland*. Based at the University of Bradford, and co-ordinated by Dr Alex Gibson and Dr Mike Copper (with advice provided by Alison Sheridan, Ann MacSween and Derek Hamilton), this project aims to refine our understanding of the appearance, development and demise of Grooved Ware in Scotland outside of Orkney. Orcadian Grooved Ware is excluded from this project because it has already benefited from the many dates produced by Professor Alasdair Whittle's *The Times of their Lives* project (Bayliss *et al* 2017; Sheridan *et al* in prep.) While over 90 radiocarbon dates are currently available from material from contexts containing Grooved Ware across the rest of Scotland, most of these only date the pottery indirectly. As a result, *Tracing the Lines* focuses primarily upon obtaining dates from organic residues adhering to the pottery itself as these are much more likely to relate to its use than to its time of deposition, which could potentially have been much later. Further dates will be forthcoming from the project, and Bayesian modelling and a detailed analysis of the results and their significance within the overall narrative of Scottish Grooved Ware will be undertaken after all the dates have been obtained; for that reason, the discussion of the dates obtained so far will be brief.

For organic residue samples, those adhering to the interior of sherds were selected wherever possible (as is the case with every sherd listed below), to avoid any danger of an 'old wood' effect from encrusted hearth fuel on the exterior of the pot. The dates are all AMS determinations from single-entity samples, calibrated using OxCal v4.3.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) and using the IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer *et al* 2013). The calibrated dates are presented as single ranges from the calibrations that appear on the SUERC date certificates, with no rounding out. Bibliographic references to the findspots in question, and details of any other radiocarbon dates previously obtained for the sites, can be found in the relevant Canmore entries, listed below. The dates are listed in rough chronological order according to their radiocarbon age; the planned Bayesian modelling of the calibrated date ranges will provide a more reliable sense of sequence and overlap.

| <i>Findspot, Canmore ID, present location of dated material, and museum Registration No or other identifier</i>                         | <i>Dated material, context</i>                                                                                                                             | <i>Lab No</i>         | <i>δ<sup>13</sup>C‰</i> | <i>Radio-carbon age BP</i> | <i>Calibrated date cal BC at 68.2% and (bold) 95.4% probability</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Machrie Moor, Arran, North Ayrshire (Site 1 timber circle)</b><br>(Canmore ID 39703)<br>National Museums Scotland<br>NMS X.EPD 1732b | Carbonised organic residue from Vessel 24 (Sherd 24b), sherds from which were found in postholes 235 and 1279 of the main ring of the Site 1 timber circle | SUERC-82531 (GU49344) | -26.7                   | 4443±30                    | 3314–3022<br><b>3331–2936</b>                                       |
| <b>Machrie Moor, Arran, Ayrshire (Site 1 timber circle)</b><br>(Canmore ID 39703)<br>National Museums Scotland<br>NMS X.EPD 1728c       | Carbonised organic residue from Vessel 20 (Sherd 20c) from disturbed soil overlying two postholes on the northeast side of the main circle                 | SUERC-84076 (GU49960) | -29.3                   | 4414±24                    | 3094–2944<br><b>3263–2925</b>                                       |
| <b>Station Brae, Dregghorn</b><br>(Canmore ID 273864)<br>c/o National Museums Scotland                                                  | Carbonised organic residue from Grooved Ware sherd SF 747, context 58                                                                                      | SUERC-84070 (GU49957) | -27.6                   | 4404±22                    | 3089–2935<br><b>3093–2927</b>                                       |

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|                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                       |                       |       |         |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Balfarg Riding School, Fife (Pit F8133)</b><br>(Canmore ID 29959)<br>National Museums Scotland<br>NMS X.EPB 220                    | Carbonised organic residue from Vessel P60b from a pit to the south-east of Structure 1                                                                               | SUERC-82535 (GU49350) | -27.4 | 4373±30 | 3013–2926<br><b>3090–2909</b> |
| <b>Stoneyfield, Raigmore, Highland (Pit 20)</b><br>(Canmore ID 13414)<br>Inverness Museum and Art Gallery<br>INVMG: 1984.098.044      | Cremated human long bone, found with Grooved Ware pottery                                                                                                             | SUERC-77846 (GU46955) | -28.5 | 4371±33 | 3016–2923<br><b>3090–2907</b> |
| <b>Balfarg henge, Fife (Area U2 and timber circle postholes)</b><br>(Canmore ID 29990)<br>National Museums Scotland<br>NMS X.EPB 110A | Carbonised organic residue from Vessel 8, sherds from which were found in Area U2 and various postholes of the timber circle                                          | SUERC-82534 (GU49348) | -27.3 | 4170±30 | 2876–2696<br><b>2882–2636</b> |
| <b>Melbourne Area 3, South Lanarkshire (Pit F15)</b><br>(Canmore ID 109688)<br>c/o National Museums Scotland                          | Carbonised organic residue from SF372, from a shallow pit in Area 3                                                                                                   | SUERC-82536 (GU49351) | -28.2 | 4162±30 | 2873–2681<br><b>2880–2632</b> |
| <b>Littleour, Perth and Kinross (Pit L23)</b><br>(Canmore ID 71337)<br>Perth Museum and Art Gallery PMAG: 1999.67.12                  | Carbonised residue from Grooved Ware Pot 1 (sherd 49)                                                                                                                 | SUERC-77487 (GU46949) | -27.5 | 4144±24 | 2865–2666<br><b>2872–2631</b> |
| <b>Hillend, South Lanarkshire (Pits 1–3)</b><br>(Canmore ID 47370)<br>Biggar and Upper Clydesdale Museum: RT 9/10                     | Carbonised organic residue from Vessel 5, sherds from which were distributed across Pits 1, 2 and 3                                                                   | SUERC-82540 (GU49352) | -25   | 4084±30 | 2836–2574<br><b>2859–2496</b> |
| <b>Littleour, Perth and Kinross (Pit L23)</b><br>(Canmore ID 71337)<br>Perth Museum and Art Gallery PMAG: 1999.67.17                  | Carbonised residue from Grooved Ware Pot 6 (sherd 15)                                                                                                                 | SUERC-77493 (GU46952) | -27.5 | 4079±23 | 2832–2575<br><b>2850–2497</b> |
| <b>Hillend, South Lanarkshire (Pits 1–3)</b><br>(Canmore ID 47370)<br>Biggar and Upper Clydesdale Museum: RT 12/7                     | Carbonised organic residue from Vessel 2, sherds from which were distributed across Pits 1, 2 and 3                                                                   | SUERC-82541 (GU49353) | -27.5 | 4048±30 | 2620–2494<br><b>2834–2476</b> |
| <b>Wellbrae, South Lanarkshire (Pit 077)</b><br>(Canmore ID 72819)<br>National Museums Scotland<br>NMS X.unreg                        | Carbonised organic residue on Vessel 34, a vertical-cordoned Grooved Ware pot with a white, clayey infill between the cordons, found within the lower fill of Pit 077 | SUERC-82532 (GU49345) | -27   | 4046±30 | 2620–2493<br><b>2834–2475</b> |
| <b>Wellbrae, South Lanarkshire (Pit 077)</b><br>(Canmore ID 72819)<br>National Museums Scotland<br>NMS X.unreg                        | Carbonised organic residue from Vessel 36, a Grooved Ware pot found within the lower fill of Pit 077                                                                  | SUERC-82533 (GU49346) | -27.3 | 4045±30 | 2620–2492<br><b>2834–2475</b> |

|                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                       |                       |       |         |                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Melbourne Area 2, Biggar, South Lanarkshire (Pit F1)</b><br>(Canmore ID 109688)<br>National Museums Scotland            | Carbonised organic residue from Grooved Ware sherd SF341 from Pit F1 in Area 2                        | SUERC-84075 (GU49959) | -26.7 | 4011±22 | 2568–2489<br><b>2574–2476</b> |
| <b>Littleour, Perth and Kinross (Pit L23)</b><br>(Canmore ID 71337)<br>Perth Museum and Art Gallery PMAG: 1999.67.16       | Carbonised residue from Grooved Ware Pot 5 (sherd 30)                                                 | SUERC-77492 (GU46951) | -28.6 | 4008±24 | 2569–2486<br><b>2574–2474</b> |
| <b>Station Brae, Dreghorn</b><br>(Canmore ID 273864)<br>c/o National Museums Scotland                                      | Carbonised organic residue from Grooved Ware sherd SF 1382, context 1591                              | SUERC-84074 (GU49958) | -27.4 | 3999±24 | 2565–2478<br><b>2573–2471</b> |
| <b>Littleour, Perth and Kinross (Pit L23)</b><br>(Canmore ID 71337)<br>Perth Museum and Art Gallery PMAG: 1999.67.13       | Carbonised residue from Grooved Ware Pot 2 (sherd 46)                                                 | SUERC-77488 (GU46950) | -26.7 | 3923±24 | 2471–2349<br><b>2477–2309</b> |
| <b>Stoneyfield, Raigmore, Highland (Pit 50)</b><br>(Canmore ID 13414) Inverness Museum and Art Gallery INVMG: 1984.098.028 | Cremated human bone from pit containing Grooved Ware pottery and a petit tranche derivative arrowhead | SUERC-77845 (GU46954) | -22.1 | 2813±31 | 1002–926<br><b>1053–895</b>   |

In addition to these, samples of organic residue from Grooved Ware sherds were submitted from Beech Hill House, Perth and Kinross (Vessel 19); Stoneyfield, Raigmore, Highland (Vessel P4 [SF500] from Pit 20); Melbourne, South Lanarkshire (Area 2, SF346); Wellbrae, South Lanarkshire (Vessel 46); and Balfarg Riding School, Fife (Vessel P64 from Pit F1002), but these failed to produce a date due to insufficient carbon being present.

## Discussion

The dates obtained so far both confirm the early spread of Grooved Ware beyond its probable birthplace in Orkney and illuminate aspects of its subsequent development. The dates from the Machrie Moor Site 1 timber circle, from Balfarg Riding School Pit F8133, from Stoneyfield, Raigmore Pit 20 and the earlier of the two dates from Station Brae, Dreghorn illustrate the first point, with the Machrie Moor Grooved Ware potentially even pre-dating 3000 cal BC. That for Vessel 8 from the timber circle at Balfarg henge is consistent with previously-obtained dates for that structure (Mercer 1981) and suggests its construction at some point between the 29<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> centuries cal BC. The style of the Grooved Ware from this structure is closely comparable with the early-style Grooved Ware from the Stones of Stenness henge and from Quanterness passage tomb in Orkney, and also from passage tomb 6 at Knowth in the Boyne Valley, Ireland, although it appears to post-date these other finds (Bayliss *et al* 2017; Schulting *et al* 2010; 2017, 353). The Grooved Ware that has produced an early date from Dreghorn (SF 747) is a large, coarse vessel with an incised, rough, criss-cross lattice design over its lower body; similarly-decorated early Grooved Ware is known from Balfarg Riding School (eg P64, P65, P75 and probably P77: Barclay and Russell-White 1993, illus 31, 33) and from a recently-excavated site at Upper Largie in Kilmartin Glen, Argyll and Bute (Sheridan 2018).

As for subsequent developments, the pair of strikingly consistent dates from pit 077 at Wellbrae, like the comparable, and similarly consistent pair of dates for Hillend, demonstrate that Grooved Ware with vertical cordons—a style that has conventionally been termed the *Durrington Walls style*—was in use in Scotland at least as early as in England, if not earlier<sup>1</sup>. Vertical cordons are also present on the dated Pots 2 and 6 from Littleour, and the dates for these pots – which include a previously-obtained date of 3845 ± 75 BP (OxA-8893) for organic residue from Pot 6, seemingly later than the date of 4079 ± 23 BP just obtained – are consistent with the observation that this was a decorative device that emerged after the idea of using Grooved Ware had spread beyond Orkney. As for the dated sherds from Melbourne, near Biggar, these do not have vertical cordons or particularly diagnostic features, but sherd A2/341 had been associated with rimsherds (probably from more than one vessel, *contra* Ward 2013) that have the diagonal rim-top slashing as seen on Pots 2 and 6 from Littleour (Ward 2013, figs 15–16).

Finally, the date of 2813 ± 31BP for cremated bone in Pit 50 at the multi-period site at Stoneyfield, Raigmore, shows this to have been an intrusive Late Bronze Age deposit within a pit containing Late Neolithic material, or else a Late Bronze Age deposit in a pit containing residual Late Neolithic material.

Further dates from the *Tracing the Lines* project will attempt to address the questions of: i) when Grooved Ware appeared in different parts of Scotland; ii) whether the vertically-cordoned style of Grooved Ware appeared in Scotland any earlier than the second quarter of the third millennium BC; iii) what were the regional trajectories of Grooved Ware development in Scotland; and iv) when Grooved Ware ceased to be used in Scotland (outside of Orkney).

<sup>1</sup> The Hillend dates also suggest that the earlier date of 4410±70 BP [Beta-73955, 3340–3140 cal BC at 95.4% confidence] that had previously been obtained from carbonised organic material, probably hazel and/or birch charcoal or hazelnut shells, from Pit 1, relates to residual material.

## Acknowledgements

The following people are thanked for their kind assistance with the project so far: Lisa Brown, Kirsty Owen and Ann MacSween (HES); Mark Hall (Perth Museum and Art Gallery); Jim Ness (Biggar and Upper Clydesdale Museum); Matthew Withy, Jeanette Pearson and Kari Moodie (Inverness Museum and Art Gallery).

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## RADIOCARBON DATES FOR NEOLITHIC ISLET SITES ON THE ISLE OF LEWIS

### Duncan Garrow (University of Reading) and Fraser Sturt (University of Southampton)

Eight radiocarbon dates have now been commissioned as part of Duncan Garrow and Fraser Sturt's work investigating Neolithic islet sites on the Isle of Lewis, Outer Hebrides. The first set (OxA coded, below) were commissioned in 2014 and reported on in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* (Garrow *et al* 2017). The second set (SUERC coded, below) were commissioned in 2018 and reported on in *Antiquity* (Garrow and Sturt 2019).

| Lab code    | Site name            | Material        | Species/type                                | Context                                                            | Radiocarbon age | $\delta^{13}C$ (‰) (error $\pm 0.2$ per mille) | Calibrated date range (cal BC) at 95% confidence |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| OxA-28953   | Loch Arnish          | Charred residue | Internal food residue on 'Hebridean' vessel | Unstratified – loch bed                                            | 4620 $\pm$ 30   | -26.3136                                       | 3510–3350                                        |
| OxA-28955   | Lochan Duna (Ranish) | Charred residue | Internal food residue on 'Hebridean' vessel | Unstratified – loch bed                                            | 4658 $\pm$ 30   | -26.3119                                       | 3520–3370                                        |
| OxA-28954   | Loch Bhorgastail     | Charred residue | Internal food residue on 'Hebridean' vessel | Unstratified – loch bed                                            | 4749 $\pm$ 30   | -21.618                                        | 3640–3380                                        |
| SUERC-77427 | Loch Bhorgastail     | Wood            | Salix sp. – outer rings                     | [30] – worked timbers east of islet                                | 4737 $\pm$ 24   | -27.3                                          | 3630–3380                                        |
| SUERC-77428 | Loch Bhorgastail     | Wood            | Salix sp. – outer rings                     | [31] – worked timbers east of islet                                | 4629 $\pm$ 23   | -27.4                                          | 3500–3360                                        |
| SUERC-77432 | Loch Langabhat       | Wood charcoal   | Alnus cf glut – small-medium branch         | [52] – charcoal rich occupation deposits inside stone structure F1 | 3089 $\pm$ 24   | -25.4                                          | 1420–1290                                        |
| SUERC-77433 | Loch Langabhat       | Wood charcoal   | Alnus cf glut – medium branch               | [57] – charcoal rich occupation deposits inside stone structure F1 | 2996 $\pm$ 24   | -26.2                                          | 1370–1130                                        |
| SUERC-77434 | Loch Langabhat       | Charred residue | Internal food residue on 'Hebridean' vessel | Unstratified – loch bed, findspot [8]                              | 4708 $\pm$ 25   | -26.4                                          | 3630–3380                                        |

In total, eight radiocarbon determinations have been obtained from four islet sites across Lewis. The six that fall within the Neolithic are fairly closely grouped, ranging from c3640–3360 cal BC. The fact that the dates were obtained from worked structural timbers probably associated with one site's construction (Bhorgastail) and from pots associated with three sites' subsequent use potentially suggests a narrow window of occupation/use for them all. Further dating is required to refine this picture. Two dates falling within the Middle Bronze Age were recorded from a small, stone-built structure on the islet at Loch Langabhat. This was a surprising result as that phase of occupation was not picked up at all in terms of the material culture.

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## A SUMMARY ROUND-UP LIST OF SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL HUMAN REMAINS THAT HAVE BEEN SAMPLED/ANALYSED FOR DNA AS OF JANUARY 2019

**Alison Sheridan, Ian Armit, David Reich, Tom Booth, Rebecca Bernardos, Ian Barnes, Mark Thomas, Sophy Charlton, Oliver Craig, John Lawson, Katharina Dulias, Ceiridwen J. Edwards, Maria Pala, Martin B. Richards, Ashot Margaryan, Kristian Kristiansen, Eske Willerslev, Morten Allentoft, Kate Britton, Gordon Noble, Linus Girdland Flink, Sahra Talamo, Neil Curtis, Alan Cooper, Stewart Cole and Lisa Brown**

The data contained within the next 21 pages of this volume of *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* are a supplementary DES resource, within the digital (pdf) version only. The list is so large that it cannot be accommodated within the hard-copy version. This digital version also includes the Acknowledgements and Bibliography.

## A SUMMARY ROUND-UP LIST OF SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL HUMAN REMAINS THAT HAVE BEEN SAMPLED/ANALYSED FOR DNA AS OF JANUARY 2019

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During the 2015 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland series of Rhind lectures on *'British archaeology: its progress and demands'*, a panel discussion on archaeology and genetics concluded that the time was ripe to apply the powerful technique of DNA analysis to Scottish archaeological human remains, given that there had been a step-change in the development of the method which meant that problems such as contamination and prohibitive cost have largely been overcome. Since then, this approach has been applied to some 267 individuals from Scotland's past (with whole genome data being determined in most cases); and publication of some of the results, within the context of broader DNA research initiatives (Brace *et al* 2018; Olalde *et al* 2018), has generated lively discussion about their interpretation<sup>2</sup>.

Much of this recent DNA analysis has been undertaken under the aegis of two major projects: firstly Professors Ian Armit's and David Reich's *GENSCOT* project (and its successor, the Britain-wide *GENLAB* project), which initially set out to establish baseline DNA data for Scottish remains over as wide a period of prehistory and early history as possible (*GENSCOT*) before expanding its geographical scope, and focusing on remains principally from the first millennium AD, (*GENLAB*), and secondly, Professors Ian Barnes' and Mark Thomas' Wellcome Trust-funded project, *'Human Adaptation to Changing Diet and Infectious Disease Loads, from the Origins of Agriculture to Present'*, the Mesolithic and Neolithic results of which have been published in Brace *et al* (2018). There have been various other DNA initiatives as well, including the following:

- A study by the University of Copenhagen's GeoGenetics team (led by Professor Eske Willerslev, working with Dr Morten Allentoft and with Professor Kristian Kristiansen of the University of Gothenburg), which analysed human remains from the Banks Neolithic chamber tomb in Orkney as part of a broader study of ancient human genomics;
- a study of early historic and Viking/Norse period human remains in Orkney by University of Copenhagen GeoGenetics researcher Dr Ashot Margaryan for his 2017 PhD on *'Population Genomics of Vikings'*;
- a study of the set of early medieval individuals found in the Roman bath house latrine at Cramond (undertaken for John Lawson as part of the Wellcome Trust project);
- analysis by Dr Linus Girdland Flink (with radiocarbon dating by Sahra Talamo) of several individuals from eastern Scotland for Dr Gordon Noble's *Northern Picts* project and Dr Kate Britton's *Dark Ages Diet* projects, plus analysis by Dr Linus Girdland Flink of Neolithic individuals from chamber tombs at Midhowe, Rowiegar and the Knowes Laird and Yarso, Rousay, for a 2019 publication, *'Megalithic tombs in western and northern Europe were linked to a kindred society'* (<https://www.pnas.org/content/pnas/early/2019/04/09/1818037116.full.pdf>). The DNA analysis for these projects has been carried out in the DNA laboratory of the Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies, Stockholm University;
- analysis of a suspected Early Bronze Age leprosy victim from Dryburn Bridge, and comparison with a known medieval leprosy victim from Kirkhill cemetery, St Andrews, by Professor Stewart Cole (Pasteur Institute, Paris);
- analysis of a probable Early Bronze Age individual from a double interment in a cist at Isbister, Rendall, Orkney by Professor Alan Cooper (University of Adelaide), as part of a study of population health and diet;
- analysis, by Professor David Reich's team at Harvard Medical School on behalf of National Museums Scotland, of pairs of individuals found in Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age cists, to investigate whether the individuals had been related genetically; and
- analysis of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and early medieval individuals (including 'Rosemarkie Man') by Katharina Dulias and Dr Ceiridwen J Edwards of the Archaeogenetics Group at the University of Huddersfield, as part of KD's 2019 PhD thesis, *'Archaeogenetics and Palaeogenetics of the British Isles'*.

Many of the results are yet to be published, but given the number of individuals and organisations who approach museums and excavators seeking to obtain samples, it was felt that it would be useful to attempt a summary round-up of all the individuals in Scotland, known to the authors, who have been sampled or analysed to date. This serves to lay the foundations for a proposed initiative by Dr Lisa Brown, of Historic Environment Scotland, to establish an online, updatable, open-access database of such information, with hotlinks to the DNA results as they become available. This initiative will deliver against

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<sup>2</sup> Note that an attempt had previously been made, in 1996, to obtain DNA from three Neolithic individuals from Holm of Papa Westray North and from some Neolithic individuals from Isbister chamber tomb, both Orkney, by Kevin Miller for his PhD research at Cambridge University, but this failed, or at least yielded only fungal DNA. These are excluded from the list below. Also excluded is the analysis that is currently underway on the remains of a headless body from the Wardlaw Mausoleum at Kirkhill near Inverness. This body was initially thought to be the remains of Simon Fraser, 11<sup>th</sup> Lord Lovat—the man whose demeanour at his execution reportedly gave rise to the phrase 'laughed his head off'—but it was subsequently discovered, through osteological examination by Dame Professor Sue Black, to be that of a young woman (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/01/18/forensic-investigation-reveals-headless-highland-body-young/>, accessed 2019).

Scotland's Archaeology Strategy, as well as addressing one of Scotland's pressing research needs as flagged up in the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework document (e.g. <https://scottishheritagehub.com/content/23-dna>). The benefits of this information-sharing exercise are obvious: the several Regional Research Frameworks that are currently being created in Scotland will benefit from this collation of disparate data; museum curators and others caring for human remains can avoid unnecessary duplication of the (albeit minimally-) destructive sampling that is entailed; researchers can see the geographical and chronological spread of studied individuals, and new collaborations may be sparked as a result; and the community at large, which currently appears to have an insatiable appetite for genetic information, can marvel at the large number of ancient people in Scotland whose remains have been subjected to DNA analysis in the recent past.

The tables below present the listing by broad chronological period, summarising the information as follows:

- **findspot** (with Canmore ID number);
- the **museum/institution (or, in the case of material not already in a permanent institution, the excavator), with identifier** (ie registration no, context, small find no, skeleton no, etc);
- the **project/laboratory/DNA researcher and any additional identifier** (eg project sample no);
- the **laboratory sample ID number**;
- the **status** of the sample (namely 1 = analysed and published; 2 = analysed, not yet published; 3 = sampled, not yet analysed; 4 = analysed but failed to produce DNA result, or produced low DNA coverage (which can include information on genetic sex). There is also a category of 'Q' (for 'QUESTIONABLE'), used by the Harvard Medical School laboratory to flag up where some of the internal quality control metrics are acceptable but not excellent; the results may still be acceptable;
- the **body part** that has been analysed (with the petrous temporal being the preferred sampling area, as it is here, along with tooth roots: these are the locations where DNA has the best chance of surviving);
- the **age and sex** of the individual, with italics being used where the latter has not been determined through DNA analysis. (Note that in a few cases, age estimations have not been provided);
- the **radiocarbon date** of the individual with the 95.4% probability/confidence calibrated date ranges mostly not being rounded out. (Note that 'adj' records where a marine offset has been allowed for in the calibration, and italics are used to indicate where a date has been Bayesian-modelled); and
- the **publication** (if any) where the DNA results are published.

Keys to the abbreviations used in the various columns are provided at the end of the list.

Further details of many of the radiocarbon dates cited here can be found in Armit *et al*'s *GENSCOT* datelist in *DES* 17 and in the supplementary *GENSCOT* datelist in *DES* 18 (Sheridan *et al* 2017), and bibliographic references to the findspots can be found in each site's Canmore entry. Every effort has been made to achieve consistency in the descriptions, but in some cases it has not been possible to double-check the ages at death of the individuals, so some of the entries simply reflect the information as provided to the first-named author. Similarly, it was not possible to find out the  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  value associated with some of the dates and there may be one or two dates, in addition to the ones flagged up below, that require recalibration to allow for a slight marine offset. Regarding the ordering of the entries, within each period they are grouped geographically, from north to south, with runs of entries for a particular project (eg *GENSCOT*) being presented by project number within those geographical groupings. The numerical dominance of sampled/analysed individuals found in Orkney is notable: they constitute over 40% of all the individuals listed.

While this cannot claim to be an exhaustive listing, its comprehensiveness is a testament to the collaborative spirit in which this information has been shared by diverse researchers. It is anticipated that any gaps that may exist will be filled by the proposed HES initiative, and it is hoped that this round-up list will encourage anyone with knowledge of samples that are not on this list to come forward with the relevant information, forwarding it to the corresponding author ([a.sheridan@nms.ac.uk](mailto:a.sheridan@nms.ac.uk)) and to Dr Lisa Brown ([lisa.brown@hes.scot](mailto:lisa.brown@hes.scot)).

## MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC

| <b>Findspot,<br/>(Canmore ID)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Museum and Reg<br/>No (or excavator,<br/>where not yet in a<br/>museum);<br/>other identifier</b> | <b>Project/DNA<br/>researcher or<br/>laboratory<br/>and other<br/>identifier</b> | <b>DNA<br/>sample ID</b>               | <b>Status</b> | <b>Analysed<br/>bone</b> | <b>Age, sex</b> | <b>Date (Lab No,<br/>age BP, cal BC<br/>at 95.4%<br/>probability)</b>     | <b>Publication</b>                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>MESOLITHIC (all from western Scotland)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                      |                                                                                  |                                        |               |                          |                 |                                                                           |                                      |
| Cnoc Coig, Oronsay (37818)                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg CC18143,<br>Bone Group 4,<br>location 4, SW area<br>of site                           | Wellcome<br>CnocCoig_1                                                           | SB514B2/<br>I3065<br>SB514B3/<br>I6763 | 1<br>4        | PT, R                    | Ad, F<br>Ad, F  | SUERC-69249<br>5492±36<br>4236–3769 (adj)<br>Bownes 2018                  | 1<br>1                               |
| Cnoc Coig, Oronsay (37818)                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg Trench UIII,<br>No 8256, Lot No<br>9334, SB 426                                       | Wellcome                                                                         |                                        | 4             | Rad, R                   | Ind, Ind        | Not dated                                                                 | Charlton<br><i>et al</i><br>2016, S1 |
| Cnoc Coig, Oronsay (37818)                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg Trench UIII,<br>No 8257, Lot No<br>9332                                               | Charlton <i>et al</i><br>(Wellcome,<br>Reich)                                    | OCC8257/<br>I0514                      | 4             | Skull?                   | Ind, Ind        | OxA-29939<br>5391±30<br>3991–3702 (adj)<br>(Charlton <i>et al</i> 2016)   | Charlton<br><i>et al</i> 2016        |
| Cnoc Coig, Oronsay (37818)                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg Trench UIII,<br>No 8258, Lot No<br>9336, SB429                                        | Wellcome                                                                         |                                        | 3             | Skull                    | Ind, Ind        | Not dated                                                                 | U                                    |
| Note: This sample was not put forward for analysis when it became clear that Nos. 8256 and 8258 had failed to yield DNA, and it was unlikely to succeed; but it may still be analysed in the future, to obtain information on bacterial DNA |                                                                                                      |                                                                                  |                                        |               |                          |                 |                                                                           |                                      |
| Cnoc Coig, Oronsay (37818)                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg Trench UIII,<br>No 8267,<br>Lot No 9339                                               | Charlton <i>et al</i><br>(Wellcome,<br>Reich)                                    | OCC8267/<br>I0515                      | 4             | Unid                     | Ind, Ind        | OxA-29938<br>5379±29<br>3944–3649 (adj)<br>(Charlton <i>et al</i> 2016)   | Charlton<br><i>et al</i> 2016        |
| <b>NEOLITHIC: Orkney</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                      |                                                                                  |                                        |               |                          |                 |                                                                           |                                      |
| Point of Cott, Orkney (2756)                                                                                                                                                                                                                | OM<br>Box66/BO/14,<br>Comp 3, 3/352                                                                  | GENSCOT79                                                                        | I2796                                  | 1             | M                        | Ind, M          | SUERC-69074<br>4856±33<br>3700–3380 (adj)                                 | 2;1                                  |
| Point of Cott, Orkney (2756)                                                                                                                                                                                                                | OM<br>'Parent' sample<br>13013; Comp 1<br>F54, cleaning for<br>drawing 62                            | GENSCOT78                                                                        | I2980                                  | 1             | PT                       | Juv, F          | SUERC-69073<br>4530±33<br>3361–3012                                       | 2                                    |
| Holm of Papa Westray<br>North, Orkney (3243)                                                                                                                                                                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>N 1982, Tr 1,<br>Comp2[W]2                                                         | GENSCOT08                                                                        | I2636                                  | 1             | PT, R                    | Ad, F           | SUERC-68640<br>4651±33<br>3512–3344 (adj)<br>(Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.20) | 2;1                                  |
| Holm of Papa Westray<br>North, Orkney (3243)                                                                                                                                                                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>N 1982, Tr 1<br>Comp2(W)2                                                          | GENSCOT09                                                                        | I2637                                  | 1             | PT, R                    | Ad, M           | SUERC-68641<br>4697±33<br>3514–3360 (adj)<br>(Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.20) | 2;1                                  |
| Holm of Papa Westray<br>North, Orkney (3243)                                                                                                                                                                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Comp 3E3<br>sample 1,<br>box 4 of 8                                                | GENSCOT10                                                                        | I2650                                  | 1             | PT, L                    | Ad, M           | SUERC-68642<br>4754±36<br>3627–3369 (adj)<br>(Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.20) | 2; 1                                 |
| Holm of Papa Westray<br>North, Orkney (3243)                                                                                                                                                                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Comp 3E3<br>sample 2,<br>box 4 of 8                                                | GENSCOT11                                                                        | I2651                                  | 1             | PT, L                    | Ad, F           | SUERC-68643<br>4525±36<br>3340–3029 (adj)<br>(Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.20) | 2; 1                                 |
| Unstan, Orkney (1740)                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg, sample 1                                                                             | Reich                                                                            | I7554                                  | 1             | PT                       | Ad, M           | SUERC-73433<br>4541±32<br>3366–3103                                       | 2                                    |

## NEOLITHIC continued

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                         |               |         |   |       |                              |                                                                          |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Midhowe, Rousay, Orkney (2274)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 25898 Sk 3        | Flink Mid 002 | DNA 007 | 2 | Skull | Adol/ad, M                   | SUERC-46400<br>4700±30<br>3415–3365<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 84) | U    |
| Midhowe, Rousay, Orkney (2274)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 25899 Sk 5        | Flink Mid 001 | DNA 006 | 2 | Skull | Ad, M                        | SUERC-46401<br>4531±28<br>3370–3320<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 84) | U    |
| Knowe of Laird, Rousay, Orkney (2203)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 14761             | Flink LAI001  | DNA 014 | 2 | Skull | Ad, M                        | SUERC-45833<br>4537±34<br>3360–3265<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 84) | U    |
| Knowe of Yarso, Rousay, Orkney (2623)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 14662             | Flink YAR001  | DNA 013 | 2 | Skull | Ad, M (DNA sex inconclusive) | SUERC-45838<br>4500±35<br>3345–3220<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 84) | U    |
| Rowiegar, Rousay, Orkney (2159)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 90029 Humerus CC  | Flink ROW001  | DNA 008 | 2 | Hum   | Ad, M (DNA sex inconclusive) | SUERC-39632<br>4355±35<br>2985–2905<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 83) | U    |
| Rowiegar, Rousay, Orkney (2159)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 90076 Humerus HH2 | Flink ROW002  | DNA 009 | 2 | Hum   | Ad, F?                       | SUERC-39638<br>4470±35<br>3125–3040<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 83) | U    |
| Rowiegar, Rousay, Orkney (2159)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 15084 Humerus EE  | Flink ROW003  | DNA 010 | 2 | Hum   | Ad, F?                       | SUERC-39636<br>4540±35<br>3335–3260<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 83) | U    |
| Rowiegar, Rousay, Orkney (2159)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 90047 Humerus AA  | Flink ROW004  | DNA 011 | 2 | Hum   | Ad, [F]                      | SUERC-39631<br>4605±35<br>3385–3355<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 83) | U    |
| Rowiegar, Rousay, Orkney (2159)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | University of Aberdeen Museums ABDUA: 90075 Humerus HH3 | Flink ROW005  | DNA 012 | 2 | Hum   | Ad, [F]                      | SUERC-39639<br>4455±35<br>3110–3030<br>(Hutchison <i>et al</i> 2015, 83) | U    |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | NMS X.unreg From Ritchie 1958 excavation                | GENSCOT01     | I2629   | 1 | PT, L | Ad, M                        | SUERC-68632<br>3999±32<br>3180–2780                                      | 2; 1 |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | NMS X.unreg Bc2 a and b From Ritchie 1958 excavation    | GENSCOT02     | I2630   | 1 | PT, L | Ad, M                        | SUERC-68632<br>3999±32<br>2581–2464                                      | 2; 1 |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | OM DL29.2, IS (7455), SC3 Skull 15                      | GENSCOT70     | I2932   | 1 | PT    | Ad, M                        | SUERC-68721<br>3962±29<br>2571–2348                                      | 2; 1 |
| See key at end of the list for explanation of the 'DL', 'IS' 'SC' etc descriptors used for Isbister in column 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                         |               |         |   |       |                              |                                                                          |      |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | OM DL28.3, IS (1960), Skull 5                           | GENSCOT71     | I2933   | 1 | PT    | Ad, M                        | SUERC-68722<br>4309±29<br>3011–2886                                      | 2; 1 |
| Note: there are two 'Skull 5' skulls, but this one corresponds to David Lawrence's description of IS (1960) as the 'heavily fragmented cranium of a young adult male' (Lawrence pers. comm.) even though the bag labelling matches IS (1959), a child's skull. As documented in Lawrence 2012, there was confusion and ambiguity in the labelling of the human remains. |                                                         |               |         |   |       |                              |                                                                          |      |

## NEOLITHIC continued

|                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                     |             |        |   |       |                |                                                                           |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|---|-------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                     | OM DL160, IS (7215), found 1958, SC1, ST2, BC5                                                                      | GENSCOT72   | I2934  | 1 | PT    | Ad, F          | SUERC-69071<br>4466±33<br>3330–2910 (adj)                                 | 2; 1 |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                     | OM DL699.8, IS (7230), BC11c/10\ north horn fill                                                                    | GENSCOT73   | I2935  | 1 | PT    | Prob Ad, M     | SUERC-68723<br>4451±29<br>3336–3012                                       | 2; 1 |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                     | OM DL715.23, IS (7015), found BC4B, outside SC3, 'The Doorkeeper/ Granny'                                           | GENSCOT74   | I3085  | 1 | PT, R | Ad, F          | SUERC-68724<br>4471±29<br>3339–3027<br>OxA-25624<br>4507±37<br>3357–3093  | 2; 1 |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                     | OM DL248, IS (7285), M25/30, BC6 ST 5, S.41 Skull 4                                                                 | GENSCOT75   | I2977  | 1 | PT    | Ad, M          | SUERC-69072<br>4275±33<br>3009–2764                                       | 2    |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                     | OM DL249, IS (7287), S.42, BC6, ST5 Skull 3                                                                         | GENSCOT76   | I2978  | 1 | PT    | Ad, M          | SUERC-68725<br>4464±29<br>3336–3024                                       | 2    |
| Isbister, Orkney (9554)                                                                                                     | OM DL2122.6, IS (7228), S.53, BC4, ST4 Skull 2                                                                      | GENSCOT77   | I2979  | 1 | PT, R | Ad, M          | SUERC-68726<br>4447±29<br>3334–2942                                       | 2    |
| Quoyness, Orkney (3395)                                                                                                     | NMS X.unreg From chamber                                                                                            | GENSCOT03   | I2631  | 1 | PT, L | Ad, M          | SUERC-68633<br>4384±36<br>3016–2869 (adj)<br>Bownes 2018, table 6.25      | 2; 1 |
| Quoyness, Orkney (3395)                                                                                                     | NMS X.unreg From chamber                                                                                            | GENSCOT04   | I2632  | 4 | PT, L | Ad, M          | Not dated                                                                 | U    |
| Quanterness, Orkney (2552)                                                                                                  | NMS X.unreg, sample 1, from among Q6099–6119, 30.7.71, Area ZB III, Layer 62/73, skull 1408, Box 19, Bag 665        | Wellcome    | SB530A | 3 | PT, L | Ad, <i>ind</i> | Not dated                                                                 | U    |
| Quanterness, Orkney (2552)                                                                                                  | NMS X.unreg, sample 2, Q1067, 3.1.80, Area ZF, Layer 5 E1, SF 2532.18, Box 6, Bag 124                               | Wellcome    | SB550A | 4 | PT, R | Ad, prob M     | Not dated                                                                 | U    |
| Quanterness, Orkney (2552)                                                                                                  | NMS X.unreg, sample 3, Q669, 5.1.70, Area ZF, layer 4, SF 4029.02, Box 3, Bag 72                                    | Wellcome    | SB554A | 3 | PT, R | Ad, M          | Not dated                                                                 | U    |
| Quanterness, Orkney (2552)                                                                                                  | NMS X.unreg, sample 4, Q1238, 28.7.71, Area ZB II, layer 21, SF 196.01, Box 7, Bag 154                              | Wellcome    | SB552A | 3 | PT, L | Ad, <i>ind</i> | Another bone from same context dated: SUERC-23993<br>4490±35<br>3349–3031 | U    |
| Quanterness, Orkney (2552)                                                                                                  | NMS X.unreg, sample 5, Q5892, 1.5.70, Area ZD South, layer Unstrat, SF 4099.21, Box 19, Bag 647, a.k.a. box G bag 5 | Wellcome    | SB556A | 3 | PT, R | Ad, <i>ind</i> | Not dated                                                                 | U    |
| Quanterness: for information on the overall dating of human remains from this passage tomb, see Schulting <i>et al</i> 2010 |                                                                                                                     |             |        |   |       |                |                                                                           |      |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)                                                                                    | ORCA context 258, SF 665                                                                                            | GeoGenetics |        | 2 | PT, L | OJ, <i>ind</i> | Not dated                                                                 | U    |

## NEOLITHIC continued

|                                                    |                                                                                             |                 |               |   |                                       |                   |                                                               |      |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 255, SF 464                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, L                                 | Juv, <i>ind</i>   | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 180, SF 25                                                                     | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, R                                 | Ad, <i>F</i>      | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 255, SF 431                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, L                                 | Ad, <i>ind</i>    | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 213, SF136                                                                     | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, L                                 | YJ, <i>ind</i>    | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 255, SF426                                                                     | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, L                                 | Juv, <i>ind</i>   | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 213, SF 135                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, L                                 | Ad, <i>F?</i>     | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 258, SF 724                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, L                                 | Juv, <i>ind</i>   | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 206, SF 91                                                                     | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, L                                 | Ad, <i>prob M</i> | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 248, SF 345                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | PT, L                                 | Juv, <i>ind</i>   | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 255, SF 412                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | P <sub>1</sub> R                      | Ad, <i>M</i>      | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 255, SF 403                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | P <sub>1</sub> R                      | Ad, <i>prob M</i> | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 234, SF 592                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | M <sub>1</sub> R and M <sub>2</sub> R | OJ, <i>ind</i>    | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 255, SF 416                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | I, lwr R and P <sub>1</sub> R         | Ad, <i>M</i>      | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 234, SF 500                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | M, lwr R                              | YJ, <i>ind</i>    | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (ORCA excavation) (311263)           | ORCA context 248, SF 339                                                                    | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | P <sub>1</sub> lwr L and M, lwr L     | Ad, <i>prob M</i> | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (landowner's investigation) (311263) | c/o GeoGenetics 502-2-2012                                                                  | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | tooth                                 | NS, NS            | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (landowner's investigation) (311263) | c/o GeoGenetics 501-2-2012                                                                  | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | tooth                                 | NS, NS            | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| Banks, Orkney (landowner's investigation) (311263) | c/o GeoGenetics 499-2-2012                                                                  | GeoGenetics     |               | 2 | tooth                                 | NS, NS            | Not dated                                                     | U    |
| <b>NEOLITHIC: northern mainland Scotland</b>       |                                                                                             |                 |               |   |                                       |                   |                                                               |      |
| Tulloch of Assery B, Highland (7907)               | NMS X.unreg LC/TAB/58                                                                       | GENSCOT05       | I2633         | 1 | PT, L                                 | Ad, <i>F</i>      | SUERC-68634 4911±32 3766–3531 (adj) (Bownes 2018, table 6.11) | 2; 1 |
| Tulloch of Assery A, Highland (7934)               | NMS X.unreg LC/TAA/25b-10                                                                   | GENSCOT07       | I2635         | 1 | PT, L                                 | Ad, <i>M</i>      | SUERC-68639 4796±37 3640–3376 (adj) (Bownes 2018, table 6.11) | 2    |
| Tulach an t'Sionnach, Highland (7901)              | NMS X.unreg                                                                                 | GENSCOT06       | I2634         | 1 | PT, L                                 | Ad, <i>M</i>      | SUERC-68638 4851±34 3695–3383 (adj) (Bownes 2018, table 6.11) | 2    |
| Embo, Highland (15376)                             | NMS X.unreg, sample 1, bone labelled 'AS', from bag labelled 'Chamber Ia. Ch IV (a-c) AS.A' | Wellcome Embo_3 | SB515A2/I6764 | 1 | PT, L                                 | Ad, <i>F</i>      | Not dated                                                     | U    |

## NEOLITHIC continued

|                                                                     |                                                                                                           |                                                                    |                   |   |                      |                 |                                                                        |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Embo, Highland (15376)                                              | NMS<br>X.unreg, sample 2,<br>bone labelled<br>'Ch IIa', from bag<br>labelled 'Chamber<br>I, Ch IIa-c & b' | Wellcome<br>Embo_1                                                 | SB519A2/<br>I6766 | 1 | PT, L                | Neo-<br>nate, F | Not dated                                                              | 1    |
| Embo, Highland (15376)                                              | NMS<br>X.unreg, sample 4,<br>bone labelled 'Ch<br>IIa', from Sk'h'                                        | Wellcome<br>Embo_2                                                 | SB516A3/<br>I6765 | 4 | PT, L                | Ad, M           | SUERC-67259<br>(GU40816)4403±31<br>3263–2877 (adj)<br>Bownes 2018, 191 | U    |
| Embo, Highland (15376)                                              | NMS<br>X.unreg, sample 5,<br>box 3, Ch IIa, Sk'h'                                                         | GENLAB295                                                          |                   | 3 | PT                   | Ad, ind         | Not dated                                                              | U    |
| Balintore, Highland<br>(15247)                                      | Inverness Museum<br>and Art Gallery<br>INVMG 1985.022                                                     | Northern Picts/<br>Dark Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>BAL004             | DNA 004           | 2 | M <sub>2</sub>       | Ad, M           | MAMS-21254<br>4543±24<br>3364–3108                                     | U    |
| Balintore, Highland<br>(15247)                                      | Inverness Museum<br>and Art Gallery<br>INVMG 1985.021                                                     | Northern Picts/<br>Dark Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>BAL005             | DNA 005           | 2 | M,<br>deci-<br>duous | Infant<br>[M]   | MAMS-21253<br>4473±23<br>3335–3030                                     | U    |
| <b>NEOLITHIC: west and south-west Scotland (including Hebrides)</b> |                                                                                                           |                                                                    |                   |   |                      |                 |                                                                        |      |
| Macarthur Cave, Oban,<br>Argyll and Bute (23066)                    | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Box 2                                                                                   | GENSCOT26                                                          | I2657             | 4 | M'<br>carpal<br>1L   | Ad, M           | SUERC-68701<br>5052±30<br>3952–3781                                    | 2; 1 |
| Macarthur Cave, Oban,<br>Argyll and Bute (23066)                    | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Box 3                                                                                   | GENSCOT27<br>(possibly<br>from same<br>individual as<br>GENSCOT26) | I2658             | 1 | M'<br>carpal<br>2L   | Ad, M           | See under<br>GENSCOT26, if bone<br>is from the same<br>individual      | U    |
| Distillery Cave, Oban, Argyll<br>and Bute (23064)                   | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sample 1                                                                                | GENSCOT28                                                          | I2659             | 1 | PT, R                | Ad, F           | SUERC-68702<br>4914±27<br>3762–3644                                    | 2; 1 |
| Distillery Cave, Oban, Argyll<br>and Bute (23064)                   | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sample 2                                                                                | GENSCOT29                                                          | I2660             | 1 | PT, R                | Ind, M          | SUERC-68703<br>4631±29<br>3514–3353                                    | 2; 1 |
| Distillery Cave, Oban, Argyll<br>and Bute (23064)                   | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sample 3                                                                                | GENSCOT30                                                          | I2691             | 1 | PT, L                | Sub-ad,<br>M    | SUERC-68704<br>4881±25<br>3701–3640                                    | 2    |
| Mackay Cave, Oban (23058)                                           | Anatomical<br>Museum,<br>University of<br>Edinburgh                                                       | Flink<br>MAC001                                                    | AM sample<br>31   | 2 | Fem                  | Age NS,<br>[F]  | Beta-440529<br>4810±30<br>3652–3525                                    | U    |
| Mackay Cave, Oban (23058)                                           | Anatomical<br>Museum,<br>University of<br>Edinburgh                                                       | Flink<br>MAC002                                                    | AM sample<br>30   | 2 | Tibia                | Age NS,<br>[M]  | Beta-441173<br>4750±30<br>3637–3382                                    | U    |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban,<br>Argyll and Bute (22924)                   | Clive Bonsall (U of<br>Edinburgh)<br>ORC III.10.4                                                         | Reich                                                              | I3133             | 1 | PT                   | M               | PSUAMS-2154<br>4725±20<br>3632–3378                                    | 2    |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban,<br>Argyll and Bute (22924)                   | Clive Bonsall (U of<br>Edinburgh)<br>ORC III.17.21                                                        | Reich                                                              | I3134             | 1 | PT                   | M               | PSUAMS-2155<br>4730±25<br>3634–3378                                    | 2    |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban,<br>Argyll and Bute (22924)                   | Clive Bonsall (U of<br>Edinburgh)<br>ORC III.19.1                                                         | Reich                                                              | I3135             | 1 | PT                   | M               | PSUAMS-2068<br>4770±30<br>3641–3384                                    | 2    |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban,<br>Argyll and Bute (22924)                   | Clive Bonsall (U of<br>Edinburgh)<br>ORC IV.17.19                                                         | Reich                                                              | I3137             | 1 | PT                   | M               | Not dated                                                              | 2    |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban,<br>Argyll and Bute (22924)                   | Clive Bonsall (U of<br>Edinburgh)<br>ORC III.21.3                                                         | Reich                                                              | I3136             | 1 | PT                   | F               | PSUAMS-2069<br>4665±30<br>3521–3366                                    | 2    |

## NEOLITHIC continued

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                  |                                                                       |                   |   |                    |               |                                                                                   |                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Raschoille Cave, Oban, Argyll and Bute (22924)                                                                                                                                                                                          | Clive Bonsall (U of Edinburgh)<br>ORC IVa.87.6                   | Reich                                                                 | I3138             | 1 | PT                 | F             | PSUAMS-2156<br>4415±25<br>3264–2924                                               | 2                                                     |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban, Argyll and Bute (22924)                                                                                                                                                                                          | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sample 1,<br>ORC III.13.18                     | Wellcome<br>Raschoille_1                                              | SB513A2/<br>I3041 | 1 | PT                 | Ad, M         | SUERC-67261<br>(GU40818) 4550±29<br>3357–3097 (adj)<br>Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.17 | 2;1                                                   |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban, Argyll and Bute (22924)                                                                                                                                                                                          | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sample 2,<br>ORC III.15.13                     | Wellcome<br>Raschoille_2                                              | SB525A2           | 1 | PT, L              | Ad?, F        | SUERC-67265<br>(GU40819)<br>4738±31 3633–3372<br>(adj) Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.17 | U                                                     |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban, Argyll and Bute (22924)                                                                                                                                                                                          | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sample 3,<br>ORC IV.34.8                       | Wellcome<br>Raschoille_3                                              | SB526A            | 1 | PT, R              | Ad, F         | SUERC-67266<br>(GU40820)<br>4817±31 3654–3386<br>(adj) Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.17 | U                                                     |
| Note on Raschoille samples 2 and 3: sample 2: sampled and sequenced; could be sequenced further; sample 3: sampled and sequenced, but preservation is not good and there is a possibility of contamination, which may affect the sexing |                                                                  |                                                                       |                   |   |                    |               |                                                                                   |                                                       |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban, Argyll and Bute (22924)                                                                                                                                                                                          | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sample 4,<br>ORC II.95.2                       | Wellcome<br>Raschoille_4                                              | SB528A2/<br>I5371 | 1 | PT, R              | Ind, F        | SUERC-67267<br>(GU40821)<br>4490±29 3341–2944<br>(adj) Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.17 | 1                                                     |
| Raschoille Cave, Oban, Argyll and Bute (22924)                                                                                                                                                                                          | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sample 5,<br>ORC III.12.10                     | Wellcome<br>Raschoille_5                                              | SB527A1/<br>I5370 | 1 | PT, L              | Prob<br>Ad, F | SUERC-67268<br>(GU40822) 4499±29<br>3337–2941<br>(adj) Bownes 2018,<br>table 6.17 | 1; 2                                                  |
| Balevullin, Tiree, Argyll and Bute (21441)                                                                                                                                                                                              | Hunterian<br>GLAHM: A.1912.12<br>Sk 1                            | GENSCOT58                                                             | I2987             | 4 | M'<br>tarsal,<br>R | Ad, prob<br>F | Weighted mean<br>of SUERC-23660,<br>-24589 and -24952<br>4495±19 3340–3090        | U; for<br>skeleton,<br>see Armit<br><i>et al</i> 2015 |
| Strathglebe, Skye, Highland (11599)                                                                                                                                                                                                     | George Kozikowski<br>Sample 1,<br>SG2/ N2/ Find 03               | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD023             | 2 | M                  | NS, F         | Not dated                                                                         | U                                                     |
| Strathglebe, Skye, Highland (11599)                                                                                                                                                                                                     | George Kozikowski<br>Sample 2,<br>SG2/ S2/ Find 14               | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD024             | 2 | M                  | NS, F         | Not dated                                                                         | U                                                     |
| Strathglebe, Skye, Highland (11599)                                                                                                                                                                                                     | George Kozikowski<br>sample 3,<br>SG2/ S1/ Find 06/<br>Context 1 | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD025             | 2 | M                  | NS, M         | Not dated                                                                         | U                                                     |
| Strathglebe, Skye, Highland (11599)                                                                                                                                                                                                     | George Kozikowski<br>Sample 4,<br>SG2/ N3/ Find 50/<br>Context 3 | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD026             | 2 | M                  | NS, M         | Not dated                                                                         | U                                                     |
| Strathglebe, Skye, Highland (11599)                                                                                                                                                                                                     | George Kozikowski<br>Sample 5,<br>SG2/ N4/ Find 51/<br>Feature B | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD027             | 2 | M                  | NS, M         | OxA-37513<br>4569±35<br>3494–3104                                                 | U                                                     |
| Strathglebe, Skye, Highland (11599)                                                                                                                                                                                                     | George Kozikowski<br>Sample 6,<br>SG2/ S03/ Find 49              | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD028             | 2 | M                  | NS, F         | Not dated                                                                         | U                                                     |

## NEOLITHIC continued

|                                     |                                               |                                                          |       |   |         |        |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|---------|--------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Strathglebe, Skye, Highland (11599) | George Kozikowski Sample 7, SG2/ E02/ Find 43 | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD029 | 2 | M       | NS, F  | Not dated                           | U |
| Strathglebe, Skye, Highland (11599) | George Kozikowski Sample 8, SG2/ S2/ Find 48  | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD030 | 2 | No info | NS, NS | Not dated                           | U |
| Clachaig, Arran, N Ayrshire (39676) | Hunterian GLAHM: A.1912.21/2 skull B          | GENSCOT60                                                | I2988 | 1 | PT      | Ad, F  | SUERC-68711<br>4645±29<br>3517–3362 | 2 |

## CHALCOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE

| <i>Findspot, (Canmore ID)</i>                        | <i>Museum and Reg No (or excavator, where not yet in a museum); other identifier</i> | <i>Project/DNA researcher or laboratory and other identifier</i> | <i>DNA sample ID</i> | <i>Status</i> | <i>Analysed bone</i> | <i>Age, sex</i> | <i>Date (Lab No, age BP, cal BC at 95.4% probability)</i>                                                                              | <i>Publication</i>         |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Orkney</b>                                        |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                 |                                                                                                                                        |                            |
| Skara Brae, Orkney (1663)                            | NMS X.HA 142                                                                         | Reich                                                            | I7074                | Q             | Fem, L               | Ad, F           | OxA-30794<br>3866±35<br>2465–2255<br>SUERC-55453<br>3603±32<br>2036–1884                                                               | U                          |
| Isbister (Rendall) cist, Orkney (1984)               | NHM (listed as 'Pomona') 4.9279; PA SK 1669; JBD no 583; WHF 280.4                   | Alan Cooper, University of Adelaide                              |                      | 2             | Dental calculus      | Ad, F           | Not dated but very probably Early Bronze Age                                                                                           | U                          |
| Stenchme, Lop Ness, Sanday, Orkney (306622)          | OM SLN00 009 42                                                                      | GENSCOT80                                                        | I2981                | 1             | PT, L                | Ad, F           | Human: AA-43651<br>3520±40<br>1750–1520 (adj)<br>Newborn lamb in cist: AA-51418<br>3320±50<br>1740–1490 (adj)<br>(Innes and Cook 2016) | 2                          |
| <b>Northern mainland and north-east Scotland</b>     |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                 |                                                                                                                                        |                            |
| Achavanich, Highland (317871)                        | Caithness Horizons Museum, Thurso                                                    | Wellcome                                                         | SB529A2/ I5385       | 1             | PT                   | Ad, F           | SUERC-71005<br>3827±33<br>2460–2140                                                                                                    | 2; Hoole <i>et al</i> 2017 |
| Fyrish, Evanton, Highland (13681)                    | NMS X.unreg                                                                          | Wellcome                                                         |                      | 4             | Mand-ible            | Ad, M           | OxA-13213<br>3816±29 2345–2145<br>(Jay <i>et al</i> 2019, table 2.4)                                                                   | U                          |
| Covesea Cave 2, Moray (16280)                        | Ian Armit SF69                                                                       | GENSCOT68                                                        | I3132                | 1             | PT, R                | Juv, M          | SUERC-69070<br>3614±33<br>2119–1888                                                                                                    | 2                          |
| Broomend of Crichtie, Aberdeenshire (cist 1) (18566) | NMS X.ET 4                                                                           | Reich                                                            | I5468                | 4             | Tooth                | Ad, M           | OxA-13214<br>3720±35<br>2280–1980                                                                                                      | U                          |
| Broomend of Crichtie, Aberdeenshire (cist 1) (18566) | NMS X.ET 5                                                                           | Reich                                                            | I5467                | 4             | Tooth                | Ad, M           | OxA-V-2166-34<br>3835±33<br>2458–2155                                                                                                  | U                          |
| <b>Central, south-east and southern Scotland</b>     |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                 |                                                                                                                                        |                            |
| Doune, Perth and Kinross (24749)                     | NMS X.unreg                                                                          | Reich                                                            | I5516                | 1             | PT                   | Ch, M           | SUERC-2869<br>3400±35<br>1750–1630                                                                                                     | 2                          |

## CHALCOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE continued

|                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                        |                                                  |                                              |        |                                                                         |                      |                                                                                 |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Coneypark cairn (cist 1), Stirling (46189)                                                                                                                              | Smith Art Gallery & Museum<br>N.1215–1225<br>(part of) | GENLAB312                                        | Y101                                         | 3      | PT                                                                      | Ad, M                | SUERC-80274<br>3679±28<br>2141–1966                                             | U                       |
| Aberdour Road, Dunfermline, Fife, cist 3 (50851)                                                                                                                        | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | Reich                                            | I5515                                        | 1      | PT                                                                      | Ad, M                | SRR-292<br>3581±40<br>2035–1776                                                 | 2                       |
| Rameldry Farm, Fife (184031)                                                                                                                                            | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | GENSCOT19                                        | I2571                                        | 4      | PT, R                                                                   | Ad, M                | Weighted mean<br>3725±40<br>2198–2040                                           | U                       |
| Leith, Merilees Close, City of Edinburgh, Sk A (51933)                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | Reich                                            | I5469                                        | Q      | M' carpal                                                               | Ad, F                | SUERC-2867<br>3300±30<br>1643–1504                                              | 2                       |
| Leith, Merilees Close, City of Edinburgh, Sk B (51933)                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | Reich                                            | I5470                                        | 4      | Rad, L                                                                  | Ad, ind              | SUERC-2868<br>3260±35<br>1620–1450                                              | 2                       |
| Cousland, Midlothian, short cist (53337)                                                                                                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Skull 'C'                            | Reich                                            | TB184                                        | 3      | PT                                                                      | Ad, ind              | Not dated                                                                       | U                       |
| Skateraw, East Lothian (1958 cist) (58844)                                                                                                                              | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | GENSCOT12                                        | I2412                                        | 4      | M' tarsal 4L                                                            | Ad, M                | OxA-V-2164-39<br>3846±29<br>2460–2200                                           | U                       |
| Dryburn Bridge, East Lothian (58802)                                                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Cist 1, burial 5                     | GENSCOT14                                        | I2567                                        | 1      | PT, R                                                                   | Ad, M                | SUERC-4072<br>3615±40<br>2131–1884<br>SUERC-4083<br>3725±35<br>2275–2024        | 2                       |
| Dryburn Bridge, East Lothian (58802)                                                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Cist 2, burial 10                    | GENSCOT15                                        | I2568                                        | 1      | M <sub>2</sub> R                                                        | Ad, M                | SUERC-4078<br>3755±35<br>2287–2039                                              | 2                       |
| Dryburn Bridge, East Lothian (58802)                                                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Cist 1, burial 4                     | GENSCOT16                                        | I2652                                        | 4      | M' carpal 5L                                                            | Ad, M                | SUERC-4071<br>3765±35<br>2291–2042<br>SUERC-4082<br>3760±40<br>2293–2036        | U                       |
| Dryburn Bridge, East Lothian (58802)                                                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Cist 2, burial 11                    | Stewart Cole<br>leprosy study                    |                                              | 2      | Nasal sep-tum bone or tooth                                             | YJ/OJ (6–8),<br>ind  | SUERC-4079<br>3720±35<br>2271–1984<br>(and see Dunwell 2007, 26)                | U                       |
| Eweford Cottages, East Lothian (57670)                                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | GENSCOT17                                        | I2569                                        | 1      | M <sup>2</sup> R                                                        | Ad, M                | SUERC-5318<br>3650±40<br>2140–1916                                              | 2                       |
| Thurston Mains, Innerwick, East Lothian (58918)                                                                                                                         | NMS<br>X.EQ 479A<br>Sk 1                               | 1) GENSCOT13<br>2) Reich<br>3) Reich<br>4) Reich | 1) I2413<br>2) I5471<br>3) TB186<br>4) TB185 | 1<br>Q | 1) M' tarsal, R 2) Tooth<br>3) Tibia, R<br>4) M' tarsal, R (re-sampled) | 1) Ad, F<br>2) Ad, F | 1) SUERC-75915<br>3547±29<br>1966–1771;<br>3) OxA-13097<br>3721±33<br>2266–2025 | 1) U<br>2) 2<br>3, 4) U |
| There have been problems with the analysis of this individual from Thurston Mains, with the possibility of some contamination being addressed through repeated sampling |                                                        |                                                  |                                              |        |                                                                         |                      |                                                                                 |                         |
| Thurston Mains, Innerwick, East Lothian, (58918)                                                                                                                        | NMS<br>X.EQ 479B<br>Sk 2                               | Reich                                            | 1) I5472<br>2) TB187                         | Q      | 1) Max-illary tooth<br>2) same, re-sampled                              | Ad, F                | OxA-13660<br>3794±26<br>2300–2130                                               | U<br>U                  |
| Given the issues involved in analysing Skeleton 1 from this dual-interment cist, it was considered prudent to re-sample Skeleton 2 as well                              |                                                        |                                                  |                                              |        |                                                                         |                      |                                                                                 |                         |

## CHALCOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE continued

|                                                                  |                            |           |                   |   |         |       |                                                                                        |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------|---|---------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Redden Farm, Sprouston, Scottish Borders (58352)                 | NMS<br>X.unreg             | GENSCOT18 | I2570             | 4 | PT, R   | Ad, M | OxA-V-2167-43<br>3605±60<br>2111–1886                                                  | U |
| Boatbridge Quarry, Thankerton, South Lanarkshire, cist 1 (47482) | NMS<br>X.unreg             | Reich     | I5473             | 4 | Clav, R | Ad, M | Not dated                                                                              | 2 |
| Boatbridge Quarry, Thankerton, South Lanarkshire, cist 2 (47482) | NMS<br>X.unreg             | Wellcome  | SB520A            | 3 | Mand    | Ad, M | Weighted mean of OxA-V-2168-42 and GU-1117: 3826±30, 2350–2150 (Jay <i>et al</i> 2019) | U |
| <b>West and south-west Scotland</b>                              |                            |           |                   |   |         |       |                                                                                        |   |
| 'Giant's Grave', Lodge Farm, Kirkapol, Tiree (357724)            | Calluna Archaeology        | Reich     | Y116              | 3 | PT      | Ad, M | SUERC-80423<br>3588±33<br>2020–1740                                                    | U |
| Sorisdale, Coll, Argyll and Bute (21703)                         | NMS<br>X.unreg             | Wellcome  | SB518A2/<br>I5367 | 1 | PT      | Ad, F | OxA-14722<br>3879±32<br>2470–2140                                                      | 2 |
| Upper Largie, Kilmartin Glen, Argyll and Bute (cist 3) (39486)   | Kilmartin Museum<br>cist 3 | Reich     | Y114              | 3 | PT      | Ad, F | GU-9358<br>3590±40<br>2120–1770                                                        | U |
| Kintyre Nurseries, Campbeltown, Argyll and Bute (cist 3) (38806) | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 1     | GENSCOT20 | I2572             | 4 | PT, R   | Ad, F | SUERC-68644<br>3668±35<br>2141–1945                                                    | U |

## MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE

| <i>Findspot,<br/>(Canmore ID)</i>         | <i>Museum and Reg<br/>No (or excavator,<br/>where not yet in a<br/>museum);<br/>other identifier</i> | <i>Project/DNA<br/>researcher or<br/>laboratory<br/>and other<br/>identifier</i> | <i>DNA<br/>sample ID</i> | <i>Status</i> | <i>Analysed<br/>bone</i> | <i>Age, sex</i> | <i>Date (Lab No,<br/>age BP, cal BC at<br/>95.4% probability)</i>                | <i>Publication</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Orkney</b>                             |                                                                                                      |                                                                                  |                          |               |                          |                 |                                                                                  |                    |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790) | Graeme Wilson<br>(for HES)<br>LON 9293                                                               | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards)            | KD006                    | 2             | PT, R                    | Ad, M           | Not dated (but from Middle Bronze Age cemetery)                                  | U                  |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790) | Graeme Wilson<br>(for HES)<br>LON 9488                                                               | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards)            | KD044                    | 2             | M <sub>3</sub> L         | Ad, F           | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                                    | U                  |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790) | Graeme Wilson<br>(for HES)<br>LON 9395                                                               | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards)            | KD045                    | 2             | I, upr                   | Ad, M           | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                                    | U                  |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790) | Graeme Wilson<br>(for HES)<br>LON 9275<br>(Group P)                                                  | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield (K<br>Dulias and C J<br>Edwards)            | KD046                    | 2             | M                        | NS, NS          | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                                    | U                  |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790) | Graeme Wilson<br>(for HES)<br>LON 9302                                                               | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards)            | KD047                    | 2             | PT, R                    | Ad, M           | SUERC-36893<br>3155±30<br>1501–1320 but<br>needs adjustment<br>for marine offset | U                  |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790) | Graeme Wilson<br>(for HES)<br>LON 9244                                                               | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards)            | KD048                    | 2             | PT, L                    | Non-<br>adult   | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                                    | U                  |

**MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE continued**

|                                                                                                                                                |                                            |                                                          |       |   |                  |             |                                                                      |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9275 (Group I) | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD049 | 2 | PT, R            | Juv?, M     | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9275 (Group C) | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD050 | 2 | PT, R            | Juv?, F     | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9280           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD051 | 2 | PT, R            | Juv         | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9414           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD052 | 2 | PT, R            | Foetus      | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9414           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD053 | 2 | PT, R            | Neonate     | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9303           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD054 | 4 | M                | Juv         | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9373           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD055 | 2 | M <sup>3</sup> R | Ad, F       | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9404           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD056 | 4 | I, upr L         | Ad          | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9374           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD057 | 2 | I, lwr           | Ad, M       | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9295           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD058 | 2 | PT, R            | Ad, F       | SUERC-36895 3270±30 1623–1460 but needs adjustment for marine offset | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9053           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD059 | 2 | I, lwr           | M           | SUERC-27901 3280±30 1630–1497                                        | U |
| The radiocarbon determination has a C/N ratio that is outside the normally accepted range, and the calibrated needs a marine offset adjustment |                                            |                                                          |       |   |                  |             |                                                                      |   |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9412           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD060 | 2 | PT, R            | Ad, M       | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                                                                                                      | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9326           | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD061 | 2 | PT, L            | Neo-nate, M | Not dated (from MBA cemetery)                                        | U |

**MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE continued**

|                                                                 |                                   |                                                          |         |   |                  |             |                               |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|---|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9290  | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD062   | 2 | PT, R            | Foetus, F   | Not dated (from MBA cemetery) | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9335  | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD063   | 2 | PT, L            | Foetus, F   | Not dated (from MBA cemetery) | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9370  | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD064   | 2 | PT, R            | Neo-nate, M | Not dated (from MBA cemetery) | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9291G | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD065   | 2 | PT, L            | Foetus, F   | Not dated (from MBA cemetery) | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9304  | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD066   | 2 | M <sub>1</sub> L | NS, F       | Not dated (from MBA cemetery) | U |
| Links of Noltland, Westray, Orkney (2790)                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) LON 9442  | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards) | KD067   | 2 | PT, L            | NS, F       | Not dated (from MBA cemetery) | U |
| <b>North-east Scotland</b>                                      |                                   |                                                          |         |   |                  |             |                               |   |
| One of the Covesea Caves, Moray (16278; 16280)                  | NMS X.unreg Darge shoebox, 13     | GENSCOT64                                                | I3130   | 1 | PT, R            | Ind, F      | SUERC-68713 2758±29 978–830   | 2 |
| One of the Covesea Caves, Moray (16278; 16280)                  | NMS X.unreg Darge shoebox, 10     | GENSCOT65                                                | I2859   | 1 | PT, L            | Ind, M      | SUERC-68714 2714±29 911–810   | 2 |
| Covesea Cave 2, Moray (16280)                                   | Ian Armit SF35                    | GENSCOT66                                                | I2860   | 1 | PT, R            | Ind, M      | SUERC-68715 2738±29 970–816   | 2 |
| Covesea Cave 2, Moray (16280)                                   | Ian Armit SF38                    | GENSCOT67                                                | I2861   | 1 | PT, L            | Ind, F      | SUERC-68716 2757±29 977–829   | 2 |
| <b>South-east Scotland</b>                                      |                                   |                                                          |         |   |                  |             |                               |   |
| Longniddry (Evergreen House, Coast Road), East Lothian (182426) | NMS X.unreg Sk 4                  | GENSCOT21                                                | I2573   | 1 | PT, L            | Ad, F       | OxA-16486 3144±37 1501–1302   | 2 |
| Longniddry (Evergreen House, Coast Road), East Lothian (182426) | NMS X.unreg Sk 2                  | GENSCOT22                                                | I2653   | 1 | PT, R            | Ad, M       | SUERC-75916 3019±26 1388–1133 | 2 |
| Longniddry (Evergreen House, Coast Road), East Lothian (182426) | NMS X.unreg Sk 3                  | GENSCOT23                                                | I2654   | 1 | PT, R            | Ad, F       | SUERC-75917 3074±29 1395–1261 | 2 |
| Grainfoot, Longniddry, East Lothian (54950)                     | NMS X.unreg Sk A                  | GENSCOT25                                                | I2656_d | 1 | PT, L            | Ad, M       | GU-2762 2930±50 1279–980      | 2 |
| <b>Western Scotland</b>                                         |                                   |                                                          |         |   |                  |             |                               |   |
| Pabay Mor, Isle of Lewis, Western Isles (237343)                | NMS X.2012.15 PB02-2002           | GENSCOT24                                                | I2655   | 1 | M <sup>3</sup> L | Ad, M       | SUERC-9172 3105±35 1442–1273  | 2 |

## EARLY AND MIDDLE IRON AGE (to c. AD 200)

| <i>Findspot, (Canmore ID)</i>                                                                           | <i>Museum and Reg No (or excavator, where not yet in a museum); other identifier</i>                                                | <i>Project/DNA researcher or laboratory and other identifier</i> | <i>DNA sample ID</i> | <i>Status</i> | <i>Analysed bone</i> | <i>Age, sex</i>   | <i>Date (Lab No, age BP, cal BC or AD at 95.4% probability)</i>                 | <i>Publication</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Orkney</b>                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                   |                                                                                 |                    |
| Howe, Orkney (1731)                                                                                     | OM 1978-82 HH80, S.Area, SF 3454, 1046, Phase 7 2b (late Phase 7, within material relating to alteration of SE building), find 104b | GENSCOT82                                                        | I2797                | 2             | M' tarsal            | Ind, F            | SUERC-68727<br>1901±29<br>Cal AD 28–212                                         | U                  |
| Howe, Orkney (1731)                                                                                     | OM 1978-82 HH81 S.Area, SF 5445-1727, Phase 7 (early) NW yard, within ash, deposited during use of yard                             | GENSCOT83                                                        | I2798                | 2             | M, upr               | OJuv (10–11), F   | SUERC-68731<br>1946±25<br>Cal AD 2–125                                          | U                  |
| Howe, Orkney (1731)                                                                                     | OM 1978-82, HH81, SF 4546, 1251, Phase 7 (early, in rubble within rampart cell of NW building yard)                                 | GENSCOT84                                                        | I2799                | 2             | M, lwr               | Ad, M             | SUERC-68732<br>2052±26<br>166 cal BC–cal AD 16                                  | U                  |
| Bu, Burray, Orkney (1483)                                                                               | OM 1982.330.321 Bu 78, 13, 5 From incomplete burial of 2 adults                                                                     | GENSCOT85                                                        | I2982                | 2             | PT                   | Ad M              | SUERC-68733<br>2260±29<br>397–209 cal BC                                        | U                  |
| Bu, Orkney (1483)                                                                                       | OM 1982.330.330; Bu 78, 31, 2                                                                                                       | GENSCOT86                                                        | I2983                | 2             | PT                   | Neo-nate, F       | SUERC-69075<br>2271±33<br>401–209 cal BC                                        | U                  |
| Knowe of Skea, Berst Ness, Westray, Orkney (2838)                                                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) BKNS 4038 Structure H                                                                                       | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards)         | KD004                | 2             | PT, R                | Juv/ Adol, <15, M | SUERC-8410<br>2095±35<br>204–2 cal BC but requires marine offset re-calibration | U                  |
| Knowe of Skea, Berst Ness, Westray, Orkney (2838)                                                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) BKNS 2115                                                                                                   | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards)         | KD042                | 2             | PT, R                | Ad, F             | Not dated                                                                       | U                  |
| Knowe of Skea, Berst Ness, Westray, Orkney (2838)                                                       | Graeme Wilson (for HES) BKNS 4045 Structure H                                                                                       | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards)         | KD043                | 2             | PT, L                | Ad, M             | SUERC-8411<br>1915±35<br>Cal AD 5–210                                           | U                  |
| <b>Central and south-east Scotland</b>                                                                  |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                   |                                                                                 |                    |
| Camelon, Falkirk (46911)                                                                                | NMS X.unreg                                                                                                                         | GENSCOT39                                                        | I2700                | 4             | M' tarsal 5R         | Ad, M             | SUERC-61321<br>1969±30<br>44 cal BC–cal AD 85                                   | U                  |
| Moredun, Leat Hill, City of Edinburgh (the better-preserved of the two individuals in the cist (51695)) | NMS X.EQ 277.1                                                                                                                      | GENLAB300                                                        | Y111                 | 3             | PT                   | Ad, prob M        | Not dated                                                                       | U                  |

## EARLY AND MIDDLE IRON AGE (to c. AD 200) continued

|                                                                                                                                       |                                                      |                                |       |   |                |                                  |                                              |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|---|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---|
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 1                               | GENSCOT31                      | I2692 | 2 | PT, R          | Ad, F                            | SUERC-1988<br>2395±30<br>729–398 cal BC      | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 5                               | GENSCOT32                      | I2693 | 2 | PT, R          | Ad, M                            | SUERC-24248<br>2095±30<br>200–40 cal BC      | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 3                               | GENSCOT33                      | I2694 | 2 | PT, R          | OJ/Adol<br>(16–18),<br>F         | SUERC-24247<br>2175±30<br>361–121 cal BC     | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 7                               | GENSCOT34                      | I2695 | 2 | PT, R          | Ad, M                            | SUERC-21990<br>2180±30<br>370–160 cal BC     | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 9                               | GENSCOT35                      | I2696 | 2 | PT, R          | Ad, F                            | SUERC-24250<br>2155±30<br>360–100 cal BC     | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 2                               | GENLAB297                      | Y108  | 3 | M, lwr         | Ad, F                            | SUERC-24246<br>2430±30<br>750–405 cal BC     | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 6                               | GENLAB298                      | Y110  | 3 | M              | Ad, Ind                          | SUERC-24249<br>2150±30<br>360–90 cal BC      | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 10                              | GENLAB299                      | Y109  | 3 | PT             | Ad,<br>prob F                    | SUERC-21991<br>2130±30<br>350–52 cal BC      | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 11                              | GENLAB364                      | Y123  | 3 | M, lwr<br>L    | OJ<br>(9–14 or<br>11–14),<br>Ind | SUERC-24251<br>2110±30<br>204–46 cal BC      | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 12                              | GENLAB361                      | Y120  | 3 | PT, R          | Ad,<br>prob M                    | SUERC-24252<br>2180±30<br>370–160 cal BC     | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 13                              | GENLAB360                      | Y119  | 3 | Tar-sal        | Ad,<br>prob M                    | SUERC-24256<br>2215±30<br>390–190 cal BC     | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk 14                              | GENLAB362                      | Y121  | 3 | PT, L          | OJ<br>(9–10),<br>Ind             | SUERC-24257<br>2135±30<br>351–55 cal BC      | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>disartic bone,<br>fragment 16      | GENLAB<br>[awaiting<br>number] |       | 3 | PT, L          | Ad, Ind                          | Not dated                                    | U |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (58800)                                                                                                       | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>disartic bone,<br>fragment 19      | GENLAB363                      | Y122  | 3 | M <sub>1</sub> | Ad, Ind                          | Not dated                                    | U |
| Law Road, North Berwick, East Lothian (281641)                                                                                        | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>context 50                         | GENLAB308                      | Y103  | 3 | PT             | Ad, F                            | Not yet dated                                | U |
| Law Road, North Berwick, East Lothian, cist (281641)                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>short square cist,<br>F 1000, C047 | GENLAB309                      | Y102  | 3 | PT             | Ad, F                            | Not yet dated                                | U |
| Law Road, North Berwick, East Lothian, cist (281641)                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Short square cist,<br>F 1000, C053 | GENLAB310                      | Y112  | 3 | PT             | Ad, M                            | Not yet dated                                | U |
| Law Road, North Berwick, East Lothian (C046) (281641)                                                                                 | NMS<br>X.unreg                                       | GENLAB311                      | Y113  | 3 | PT             | Ad, M                            | Not yet dated                                | U |
| The Law Road individuals are believed to date to the Iron Age since an iron knife and penannular iron brooch were present in the cist |                                                      |                                |       |   |                |                                  |                                              |   |
| Cumledge, Scottish Borders (58574)                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg                                       | Reich                          |       | 3 | M              | Ad, F                            | GrA-27298<br>2030±35<br>161 cal BC–cal AD 54 | U |

## EARLY AND MIDDLE IRON AGE (to c. AD 200) continued

| Western Scotland                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                            |                                                                       |       |   |                  |                              |                                                                                           |                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Galson, Lewis, Western Isles (4357)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk IV                                                                    | GENSCOT36                                                             | I2697 | 2 | M <sub>1</sub> R | Ad, F                        | OxA-27368<br>1909±24<br>Cal AD 25–137                                                     | U                                        |
| Galson, Lewis, Western Isles (4357)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Sk II                                                                    | GENSCOT37                                                             | I2698 | 4 | M' tarsal<br>4L  | Ad, F                        | OxA-10164<br>1895±36<br>Cal AD 28–221                                                     | U                                        |
| Northton, Harris, Western Isles (10502)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Iron Age II horizon,<br>SF 46                                            | GENSCOT46                                                             | I2824 | 2 | PT, L            | Ad, M                        | SUERC-68706<br>1977±29<br>43 cal BC–cal AD 76                                             | U                                        |
| Hornish Point, South Uist, Western Isles (9913)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | NMS<br>X.unreg                                                                             | GENSCOT38                                                             | I2699 | 2 | M' carpal<br>2L  | OJ/<br>Adol<br>(12–14),<br>M | SUERC-24241<br>2050±30<br>166 cal BC–cal AD 20                                            | U                                        |
| High Pasture Cave, Skye, Highland (273776)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Steven Birch<br>Adult female A:<br>Block 22b, Phase 7,<br>Feature F2.23,<br>Find F2.270/71 | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD005 | 1 | PT               | Ad, F                        | SUERC-14945<br>1965±40<br>45 cal BC–cal AD 125<br>SUERC-14946<br>1890±40<br>cal AD 28–230 | Dulias<br><i>et al</i><br>submit-<br>ted |
| High Pasture Cave, Skye, Highland (273776)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Steven Birch<br>Perinate E:<br>Block 22b, Phase 7,<br>Feature 2.23,<br>Find 2.268          | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD068 | 1 | Isch-<br>ium, R  | Peri-<br>nate                | SUERC-66372<br>1867±29<br>cal AD 76–226                                                   | Dulias<br><i>et al</i><br>submit-<br>ted |
| High Pasture Cave, Skye, Highland (273776)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Steven Birch<br>Neonate G:<br>Block 22b, Phase 7,<br>Feature F2.23,<br>Find 2.267          | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD069 | 1 | Scap, L          | Foetus                       | SUERC-66371<br>1884±29<br>cal AD 86–239                                                   | Dulias<br><i>et al</i><br>submit-<br>ted |
| Applecross Old Estate Office, Highland (not yet in Canmore; Highland HER no EHG4885)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Cathy Dagg;<br>from spoil heap                                                             | GENSCOT92                                                             | I3566 | 2 | PT               | Ad, M                        | SUERC-73990<br>2070±31<br>176 cal BC–cal AD 2                                             | U                                        |
| Applecross Old Estate Office, Highland (not yet in Canmore; Highland HER no EHG4885)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Cathy Dagg;<br>Sk 2                                                                        | GENSCOT93                                                             | I3657 | 2 | PT               | Ad, M                        | SUERC-73991<br>2075±31<br>181–1 cal BC                                                    | U                                        |
| Applecross Old Estate Office, Highland (not yet in Canmore; Highland HER no EHG4885)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Cathy Dagg;<br>'original skull',<br>possibly Sk 3 or 4?                                    | GENSCOT94                                                             | I3658 | 2 | PT               | Ad, M                        | SUERC-73992<br>1980±28<br>43 cal BC–cal AD 72                                             | U                                        |
| The three individuals found under the Applecross Old Estate Office had been buried in a shallow scoop on the storm beach, covered by cobbles                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                            |                                                                       |       |   |                  |                              |                                                                                           |                                          |
| One of the Oban caves, Argyll and Bute (from material stored in excavator's straw basket)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | NMS<br>X.unreg                                                                             | GENSCOT40                                                             | I2701 | 2 | PT, R            | Sub-ad,<br>F                 | SUERC-68705<br>2023±29<br>108 cal BC–cal AD 55                                            | U                                        |
| Balevullin, Tiree, Argyll and Bute (21441?)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Hunterian<br>GLAHM:<br>B.1951.2014                                                         | GENSCOT59                                                             | Reich | Q | PT, L            | Ad, F                        | SUERC-68707<br>1940±29<br>Cal AD 1–129                                                    | U                                        |
| The findspot is Balevullin, according to the Hunterian Reg No, but this individual does not correspond to any of the individuals featured in the original excavation photographs, and it was reported that all the skeletons except one (which was subsequently dated to the Neolithic—see above) had been reburied (Armit <i>et al</i> 2015). There is thus some uncertainty as to the precise findspot of this individual; it may be that the remains were found in the area and come from unrecorded fieldwork |                                                                                            |                                                                       |       |   |                  |                              |                                                                                           |                                          |

## LATE IRON AGE AND EARLY MEDIEVAL (including PAGAN NORSE GRAVES, PNG)

| <i>Findspot, (Canmore ID)</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <i>Museum and Reg No (or excavator, where not yet in a museum); other identifier</i> | <i>Project/DNA researcher or laboratory and other identifier</i> | <i>DNA sample ID</i> | <i>Status</i> | <i>Analysed bone</i> | <i>Age, sex</i>      | <i>Date (Lab No, age BP, cal AD at 95.4% probability)</i>                                             | <i>Publication</i>      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Shetland</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                      |                                                                                                       |                         |
| Milla Skerra, Unst, Easting, Sandwick, Shetland (293793)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Shetland Museum and Archives (Skeleton 1)                                            | Archaeo-genetics Huddersfield (K Dulias and C J Edwards)         | KD073                | 1             | PT, L                | Ad, M                | SUERC-10745<br>1755±35<br>146–387                                                                     | Dulias and Edwards 2019 |
| <b>Orkney</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                      |                                                                                                       |                         |
| Buckquoy, Orkney, long cist (1802)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | OM<br>1970, long cist to N of settlement, Sk M12, supine, orientated SW-NE           | 1) GENSCOT87<br>2) Ashot Margaryan                               | 1) I2800<br>2) VK201 | 2<br>2        | 1) M,<br>lwr<br>2) M | 1) Ad, M<br>2) Ad, M | TO-6693<br>1580±40<br>404–596                                                                         | U                       |
| Buckquoy, Orkney (1802) PNG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | OM<br>Phase VI B (7)<br>pagan Norse grave 1970, 7b; SB20.29                          | 1) GENSCOT91<br>2) Ashot Margaryan                               | 1) I2984<br>2) VK202 | 2<br>2        | 1) PT, R<br>2) PT    | 1) Ad, M<br>2) Ad, M | 10th C (from associated grave goods)                                                                  | U                       |
| A rib fragment, from the box containing the remains of the Norse period skeleton, was radiocarbon-dated (TO-6695) but found to be far older than the expected date for this individual and it is suspected that the rib fragment that was dated derives from a disturbed and unrecorded Iron Age grave. The date was 1740±40 BP, cal AD 232–418 (adjusted for a minor assumed marine offset: Barrett 2003) |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                      |                                                                                                       |                         |
| Scar (Quoy Banks), Sanday, Orkney (3494) PNG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | OM<br>Sk 133                                                                         | GENSCOT88                                                        | I2801                | 2             | M' carpal 5R         | Ad, F                | AA-12597<br>1155±60<br>712–1013                                                                       | U                       |
| Scar (Quoy Banks), Sanday, Orkney (3494) PNG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | OM<br>Sk 134                                                                         | GENSCOT89                                                        | I2802                | 2             | M' carpal 1R         | Ad, M                | Combined<br>AA,12596,AA-54929<br>and SUERC-1176<br>1009±24<br>980–1210<br>(Barrett and Richards 2004) | U                       |
| Scar (Quoy Banks), Sanday, Orkney (3494) PNG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | OM<br>Sk 135                                                                         | GENSCOT90                                                        | I2803                | 2             | M                    | OJ (c. 10), M        | AA-12595<br>940±75<br>978–1254                                                                        | U                       |
| Westness, Orkney (2204) PNG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg grave 11                                                              | GENSCOT47                                                        | I2825                | 2             | PT, R                | Ad, M                | T-6814<br>1270±60<br>710–1040 (adj)<br>(Barrett and Richards 2004)                                    | U                       |
| Westness, Orkney (2204) PNG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg grave 34                                                              | GENSCOT48                                                        | I2826                | 4             | M' tarsal 4?L        | Ad, M                | Not dated                                                                                             | U                       |
| Westness, Orkney (2204)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg grave 32                                                              | GENSCOT49                                                        | I2827                | 2             | PT, L                | Ad, F                | T-7470<br>1410±60<br>430–780<br>(Barrett and Richards 2004)                                           | U                       |
| Westness, Orkney (2197)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg grave 1963b                                                           | GENSCOT50                                                        | I2828                | 2             | M' tarsal 4R         | Ad, F                | TO-7195<br>1600±70<br>250–640<br>(Barrett and Richards 2004)                                          | U                       |

**LATE IRON AGE AND EARLY MEDIEVAL continued**

|                                                   |                                          |                 |       |   |              |                |                                                                                                                                                                 |   |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Westness, Orkney (2204)                           | NMS<br>X.unreg grave 28a                 | GENSCOT51       | I2829 | 2 | PT, R        | Ad, F          | T-7471<br>1480±40<br>430–670<br>(Barrett and Richards 2004)                                                                                                     | U |
| Westness, Orkney (2204)                           | NMS<br>X.1997.1168 grave 21              | GENSCOT52       | I2830 | 2 | M' tarsal 3R | Ad, M          | T-7468<br>1410±30<br>530–770 (adj)<br>(Barrett and Richards 2004)                                                                                               | U |
| Westness, Orkney (2204)                           | NMS<br>X.unreg grave 25                  | GENSCOT53       | I2831 | 2 | PT, L        | OJ (7–8), F    | T-6529<br>1530±60<br>380–660                                                                                                                                    | U |
| Westness, Orkney (2204)                           | NMS<br>X.unreg grave 10                  | GENSCOT54       | I2832 | 2 | M' tarsal 3L | Ad, F          | T-6527<br>1360±70<br>540–890 (adj)<br>(Barrett and Richards 2004)                                                                                               | U |
| Westness, Orkney (2204)<br>PNG                    | NMS<br>X.unreg grave 12                  | GENSCOT55       | I2985 | 2 | PT, L        | Ad, M          | T-6815<br>1240±70<br>710–1160 (adj)<br>(Barrett and Richards 2004)                                                                                              | U |
| Birsay, Brough Road, Area 1 (BY78), Orkney (1796) | OM<br>BY78 CU Area 1, Sk 1(over Cairn 1) | Ashot Margaryan | VK207 | 2 | Tooth        | Ad, F          | GU-1552<br>1040±60<br>889–1157<br>(Barrett <i>et al</i> 2000, 6–7)                                                                                              | U |
| Birsay, Brough Road, Area 1 (BY78), Orkney (1796) | OM<br>Area 1, Sk 2, cist-grave BY78 DT   | Ashot Margaryan | VK208 | 2 | Tooth        | Ad, F          | TO-6691<br>1120±40<br>782–1016 (adj?)<br>(Barrett <i>et al</i> 2000, 6–7)                                                                                       | U |
| Birsay, Brough Road, Area 1 (BY78), Orkney (1796) | OM<br>Area 1, Sk 3, Cairn 2 BY78 IO      | Ashot Margaryan | VK203 | 2 | Tooth        | Ad, M          | TO-6696<br>1430±40<br>543–665<br>(Barrett <i>et al</i> 2000, 6–7)<br>GU-1554<br>1705±80<br>130–540<br>(Ashmore 2003, 45, 46): dates are significantly different | U |
| Broch of Gurness, Orkney (2201)<br>PNG            | NMS<br>X.unreg                           | GENSCOT98       | I7555 | 2 | PT           | Ad, F          | SUERC-76052<br>1210±35<br>689–938                                                                                                                               | U |
| Newark Bay, Orkney (351741)                       | OM<br>71(13)                             | Ashot Margaryan | VK206 | 2 | Tooth        | NS, F          | Not dated but assumed to belong to early medieval phase of burial                                                                                               | U |
| Newark Bay, Orkney (351741)                       | OM<br>'Newark Brothwell N/A'             | Ashot Margaryan | VK204 | 2 | Tooth        | NS, F          | Not dated; unclear to which phase of burial this belongs                                                                                                        | U |
| <b>Northern mainland</b>                          |                                          |                 |       |   |              |                |                                                                                                                                                                 |   |
| Balnakeil, Highland (70086)<br>PNG                | NMS<br>X.I.L 966                         | GENSCOT57       | I2857 | 1 | PT, R        | YJ/OJ (6–9), M | Combined SUERC-2894, 2895<br>1308±25<br>660–940 (Barrett and Richards 2004)                                                                                     | U |
| Crosskirk, Highland (8019)                        | Hunterian<br>GLAHM: unreg Burial 1       | GENSCOT61       | I3128 | 2 | PT, R        | F              | SUERC-68712<br>1447±29<br>565–652                                                                                                                               | U |

**LATE IRON AGE AND EARLY MEDIEVAL continued**

|                                                  |                                                                                                                     |                                                                       |         |   |             |        |                                   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---|-------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Lower Dounreay, Highland (7268)                  | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Found 29/10/56;<br>Fiona Tucker<br>sample 2                                                       | GENSCOT44                                                             | I2805   | 2 | M2L         | Ad, F  | SUERC-24232<br>1295±30<br>660–780 | U |
| Lower Dounreay, Highland (7268)                  | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Found 29/10/56,<br>Fiona Tucker<br>sample 3                                                       | GENSCOT45                                                             | I2806   | 2 | M3L         | Ad, F  | SUERC-24236<br>1350±30<br>630–770 | U |
| Keiss, Highland (long cist) (9354[?])            | NMS<br>X.ET59, skull<br>5, from long<br>cist under<br>sandy mound,<br>interpreted as a<br>Pictish cemetery<br>mound | GENLAB305                                                             | Y118    | 3 | PT          | Ad, M  | Not dated                         | U |
| Balintore, Highland (15248)                      | Inverness Museum<br>& Art Gallery<br>INVMG 1985.082                                                                 | NPicts/Dark<br>Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>BAL001                         | DNA001  | 2 | M, lwr<br>L | Ad, F? | MAMS-21257<br>1526±20<br>430–597  | U |
| Balintore, Highland (15248)                      | Inverness Museum<br>& Art Gallery<br>INVMG 1982.049                                                                 | NPicts/Dark<br>Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>BAL002                         | DNA002  | 2 | PT          | Ad, F  | MAMS-21256<br>1514±20<br>433–605  | U |
| Balintore, Highland (15248)                      | Inverness Museum<br>& Art Gallery<br>INVMG 1982.083                                                                 | NPicts/Dark<br>Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>BAL003                         | DNA003  | 2 | M           | Ad, F  | MAMS-21258<br>1603±20<br>402–536  | U |
| Rosemarkie Cave, Highland (293466)               | Steven Birch                                                                                                        | Archaeo-<br>genetics<br>Huddersfield<br>(K Dulias and<br>C J Edwards) | KD001   | 2 | PT          | Ad, M  | SUERC-70721<br>1508±30<br>430–631 | U |
| <b>North-east Scotland</b>                       |                                                                                                                     |                                                                       |         |   |             |        |                                   |   |
| The Sculptor's Cave, Covesea, Moray (16278)      | Ian Armit<br>SF 35                                                                                                  | GENSCOT69                                                             | I2862   | 2 | PT, L       | Ind, M | SUERC-68717<br>1696±29<br>255–411 | U |
| <b>Central, south-east and southern Scotland</b> |                                                                                                                     |                                                                       |         |   |             |        |                                   |   |
| Blair Atholl, Perth and Kinross (25796)          | Perth Museum and<br>Art Gallery PERGM:<br>1994.1399.2                                                               | GENSCOT63                                                             | I3140   | 2 | M           | Ad, M  | GU-2513<br>1580±50<br>385–595     | U |
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                       | Dundee<br>1980-726<br>LL14, Cist B under<br>round cairn 2                                                           | NPicts/Dark<br>Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>LUN007                         | DNA 023 | 2 | Rib         | Ad, F  | OxA-8902<br>1465±35<br>542–650    | U |
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                       | Dundee<br>1980-734                                                                                                  | NPicts/Dark<br>Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>LUN008                         | DNA 024 | 2 | Rib         | Ad, F? | Not dated                         | U |
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                       | Dundee<br>1980-718<br>LL8, Cist J of upper<br>cist layer under<br>horned cairn<br>complex                           | NPicts/Dark<br>Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>LUN009                         | DNA 025 | 2 | Rib         | Ad, F  | OxA-8897<br>1550±35<br>420–585    | U |
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                       | Dundee<br>1980-721<br>LL9, cist H, under<br>W cairn of horned<br>cairn complex                                      | NPicts/Dark<br>Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>LUN001                         | DNA 029 | 2 | M2R         | Ad, M  | OxA-8898<br>1600±30<br>399–539    | U |

**LATE IRON AGE AND EARLY MEDIEVAL continued**

|                                                           |                                                                                           |                                                |                   |   |             |         |                                                                  |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                                | Dundee<br>1973-871<br>LL6 Cist A, below<br>base of round<br>cairn 1                       | NPicts/<br>Dark Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>LUN002 | DNA 030           | 2 | M2L         | Ad, M?  | OxA-8896<br>1455±35<br>550–652                                   | U |
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                                | Dundee<br>1980-727<br>LL18, Cist P below<br>base of rectangular<br>cairn 6                | NPicts/<br>Dark Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>LUN003 | DNA 031           | 2 | M2L         | Ad, F   | OxA-8904<br>1610±40<br>351–546                                   | U |
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                                | Dundee<br>1980-731                                                                        | NPicts/<br>Dark Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>LUN004 | DNA 032           | 2 | M2L         | Ad, M   | Not dated                                                        | U |
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                                | Dundee<br>1990-33<br>Secondary<br>inhumation in cist<br>R under partly<br>destroyed cairn | NPicts/<br>Dark Ages Diet<br>(Flink)<br>LUN005 | DNA 038           | 2 | M2L         | Ad, M   | N-1591<br>1630±190<br>Reject date: standard<br>deviation too big | U |
| Lundin Links, Fife (32691)                                | University of<br>Edinburgh<br>Anatomical<br>Museum<br>IB 212A                             | NPicts/<br>Dark Ages Diet<br>(Flink) LUN006    | DNA 022           | 2 | I, upr      | NS, [F] | Not dated                                                        | U |
| Isle of May, Fife (sk 959)<br>(57873)                     | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Long cist                                                               | GENLAB301                                      | Y104              | 3 | PT          | Ad, M   | Early medieval:<br>Period 1 grave in<br>long cist cemetery       | U |
| Isle of May, Fife (sk 859)<br>(57873)                     | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Long cist                                                               | GENLAB302                                      | Y107              | 3 | PT          | Ad, M   | SUERC-38056<br>1310±35<br>655–773                                | U |
| Cramond Roman Bath<br>House, City of Edinburgh<br>(50409) | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 1                                                                    | Wellcome                                       | SB365B2/<br>I3047 | 2 | PT, L       | Ad, M   | SUERC-50804<br>1495±31<br>434–641                                | U |
| Cramond Roman Bath<br>House, City of Edinburgh<br>(50409) | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 2                                                                    | Wellcome                                       | SB362A2/<br>I3046 | Q | PT, L       | Ad, F   | Not dated                                                        | U |
| Cramond Roman Bath<br>House, City of Edinburgh<br>(50409) | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 3                                                                    | Wellcome                                       |                   | 4 | PT, R       | Ad, M   | SUERC-52429<br>1511±30<br>429–620                                | U |
| Cramond Roman Bath<br>House, City of Edinburgh<br>(50409) | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 4                                                                    | Wellcome                                       |                   | 4 | PT, L       | Ad, F   | SUERC-50799<br>1554±31<br>421–573                                | U |
| Cramond Bath House,<br>City of Edinburgh (50409)          | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 5                                                                    | Wellcome                                       | SB366B2/<br>I3012 | Q | PT, R       | Ad, F   | SUERC-52430<br>1537±30<br>427–589                                | U |
| Cramond Bath House,<br>City of Edinburgh (50409)          | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 6                                                                    | Wellcome                                       |                   | 2 | M3R         | Ad, F   | SUERC-50805<br>1500±27<br>434–636                                | U |
| Cramond Bath House,<br>City of Edinburgh (50409)          | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 7                                                                    | Wellcome                                       |                   | 3 | Mand<br>L   | Ad, M   | SUERC-52431<br>1510±30<br>430–620                                | U |
| Cramond Bath House,<br>City of Edinburgh (50409)          | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 8                                                                    | Wellcome                                       |                   | 4 | C, upr<br>R | Ad, F   | SUERC-52435<br>1561±30<br>420–564                                | U |

## LATE IRON AGE AND EARLY MEDIEVAL continued

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                        |                                                      |       |   |                    |                |                                                                                                    |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Cramond Bath House, City of Edinburgh (50409)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | CECAS<br>CR76 III Sk 9                                 | Wellcome                                             |       | 2 | Mand               | Ad, M?         | SUERC-52436<br>1440±30<br>566–655                                                                  | U |
| Unknown Scottish site (in box with remains from Moredun, Leat Hill, City of Edinburgh (51695))                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | NMS<br>X.unreg:<br>'mystery' individual                | GENSCOT97                                            | I5475 | 2 | M                  | Ad, M          | SUERC-75918<br>1637±29<br>339–535                                                                  | U |
| The 'mystery individual' is represented by three teeth, found within the boxes housing the two Iron Age skeletons from the Leat Hill, Moredun cist but not belonging to either of them. The teeth must have become mixed with the other remains before they were acquired by National Museums Scotland. While a Scottish findspot is likely, it is impossible to suggest a specific findspot. This individual was initially selected for DNA and dating on the assumption that the teeth did belong to one of the two Moredun individuals, but subsequent osteological study by Angela Boyle confirmed that they did not |                                                        |                                                      |       |   |                    |                |                                                                                                    |   |
| Parkburn Quarry, Lasswade, Midlothian (51697)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>cist 8a and cist 8b                  | 1) GENSCOT42 (cist 8a) and<br>2) GENSCOT43 (cist 8b) | I2804 | 2 | 1) PT, L<br>2) M2R | Ad, M          | 1) SUERC-31296<br>1465±30<br>551–646<br>2) SUERC-31297<br>1540±30<br>430–591                       | U |
| Note: there had been two occupants of Parkburn Quarry cist 8: a middle-aged woman (8b), whose remains had been pushed aside to accommodate an elderly man (8a). The two bones used for radiocarbon dating (namely a long bone, possibly humerus, for 8b and a left femur for 8a) date these two separate individuals (Sheridan <i>et al</i> 2010), but the DNA analysis of a petrous temporal and a tooth revealed that both of the samples selected for DNA analysis belong to the man (8a). The date SUERC-31296 applies to this individual                                                                            |                                                        |                                                      |       |   |                    |                |                                                                                                    |   |
| Broxmouth, East Lothian (Sk 4) (58800)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | GENSCOT41                                            | I2822 | 2 | PT, L              | Ad, M          | SUERC-21989<br>1590±30<br>406–542                                                                  | U |
| Easter Ferrygate Gardens, North Berwick, East Lothian (long cist) (56641)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>(Sk 2)                               | Reich                                                | TB183 | 3 | PT, L              | Ad, <i>ind</i> | Not dated                                                                                          | U |
| Auldham, East Lothian (57854)<br>PNG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>sk 752, 'King Olaf Guthfrithson?'    | GENLAB303                                            | Y105  | 3 | PT                 | Ad, M          | SUERC-13292<br>1175±35<br>730–968                                                                  | U |
| Torwoodlee broch, Scottish Borders (54353)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>(from long cist in broch ditch fill) | GENLAB306                                            | Y117  | 3 | PT                 | Ad, F          | Not yet dated; likely to be LIA/early medieval                                                     | U |
| Yarrow Kirk, Scottish Borders (53078)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.ET 40                                         | GENLAB307                                            | Y115  | 3 | PT                 | Ad, M          | Not yet dated but associated with Latin-inscribed stone of 5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> C date | U |
| Ringleyhall, Cairnmount, Scottish Borders (57202)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | GENLAB294                                            |       | 3 | PT                 | Ad, M?         | Not yet dated but suspected to be early medieval                                                   | U |
| <b>West Scotland</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                        |                                                      |       |   |                    |                |                                                                                                    |   |
| Dun Mor Vaul, Tiree, Argyll and Bute (21524)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Hunterian<br>GLAHM:<br>A.1965.604<br>SF270.FC          | GENSCOT62                                            | I3129 | 2 | PT, R              | Ad, M          | SUERC-23665<br>1315±35<br>652–770<br>GX-3246<br>1145±155 (reject: standard deviation too large)    | U |
| Kiloran Bay, Colonsay, Argyll and Bute (38173)<br>PNG                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | GENSCOT56                                            | I2986 | 2 | PT, L              | Ad, M          | SUERC-72577<br>1204±33<br>695–939                                                                  | U |
| Caisteal nan Gilleann, Oronsay, Argyll and Bute (37820)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NMS<br>X.unreg                                         | GENSCOT95                                            | I6649 | 2 | Fem                | Ad, M          | SUERC-75919<br>1382±29<br>Cal AD 607–677                                                           | U |

## MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL

| <i>Findspot, (Canmore ID)</i>                                                     | <i>Museum and Reg No (or excavator, where not yet in a museum); other identifier</i> | <i>Project/DNA researcher or laboratory and other identifier</i> | <i>DNA sample ID</i> | <i>Status</i> | <i>Analysed bone</i> | <i>Age, sex</i> | <i>Date (Lab No, age BP, cal AD at 95.4% probability)</i>                   | <i>Publication</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Orkney</b>                                                                     |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                 |                                                                             |                    |
| Newark Bay, Orkney (351741)                                                       | OM 68/12                                                                             | Ashot Margaryan                                                  | VK205                | 2             | Tooth                | Ad, M           | TO-7173<br>930±40<br>1190–1410 (adj)<br>Barrett and Richards 2004           | U                  |
| <b>South-east Scotland</b>                                                        |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                 |                                                                             |                    |
| Kirkhill, St Andrews, Fife (34358)                                                | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>Victim of leprosy                                                  | Stewart Cole<br>leprosy study                                    |                      | 2             | PT                   | Ad, F           | Not dated but will date to between the 12 <sup>th</sup> C and 1559          | U                  |
| St. Roque's Chapel cemetery, Edinburgh (52544)                                    | NMS<br>X.unreg<br>(possible plague victim)                                           | GENLAB293                                                        | I14199               | 3             | PT                   | Prob Ad, ind    | Not dated, but will date to between 1500 and 1780; prob. 16 <sup>th</sup> C | U                  |
| Seacliff (same cemetery as Auldham), East Lothian (one of the 1954 finds) (57854) | NMS<br>X.unreg                                                                       | GENLAB304                                                        | Y106                 | 3             | PT                   | Ad, M           | Not dated; either medieval (possibly 13 <sup>th</sup> C) or early medieval  | U                  |
| <b>West Scotland</b>                                                              |                                                                                      |                                                                  |                      |               |                      |                 |                                                                             |                    |
| Caisteal nan Gilleann, Oronsay, Argyll and Bute (37820)                           | NMS<br>X.unreg                                                                       | GENSCOT96                                                        | I6650                | 2             | Hum                  | Prob Ad, M      | SUERC-75920<br>799±26<br>1218–1389                                          | U                  |

### Key to abbreviations

*Museum (etc) column:* CECAS = City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service; Dundee = The McManus, Dundee's Art Gallery & Museum; NHM = Natural History Museum; NMS = National Museums Scotland; OM = Orkney Museum. Sk = skeleton. Key to Isbister codes: DL = Daphne Lorimer; IS = David Lawrence's code; BC = bone context; SC = side cell; ST = stall

*Sampled body part:* L = left; R = right; lwr = lower; upr = upper; Unid = unidentified. Bones: Clav = clavicle; Fem = femur; Hum = humerus; Mand = mandible; M'carpal = metacarpal (numbers indicating 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> etc); M'tarsal = metatarsal (numbers indicating 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> etc); PT = petrous temporal; Rad = radius; Scap = scapula. Teeth: C = canine; I = incisor; M = molar; P = premolar; numbers in subscript indicate mandibular teeth, those in superscript, maxillary

*Age and sex:* M = male; F = female; square brackets indicate where DNA results were not definitive but were consistent with that sex; ind = indeterminate; prob = probably; NS = not specified. Ad = adult (18+); Adol = adolescent (13–17 years); Juv = juvenile, age unspecified; OJ = older juvenile (7–12 years); YJ = younger juvenile (1–6 years); Neonate (birth to one month); Foetus (below 38–40 weeks in utero)

*Publications (of DNA results):* 1 = Brace *et al* 2018; 2 = Olalde *et al* 2018; U = unpublished

### Acknowledgements

The following are thanked for their kind assistance in contributing information presented here and/or for permitting it to be included: Steven Birch (West Coast Archaeological Services), Jessica Bownes, Nick Card, Christina Donald, Gail Drinkall, Professor Tom Gillingswater, Jeanette Pearson, Julie Gibson, Mark Hall, Heather James (Calluna Archaeology) with An Iodhlann, George Kozikowski, Olivia Lelong with Shetland Community Archaeology Project, Jenny Murray (Shetland Museum and Archives), Richard Strachan (HES), Graeme Wilson (EASE Archaeology), Marlo Willows, Dave Lawrence and Brian Tripney. Charlotte Roberts is also thanked in relation to the leprosy samples, and Angela Boyle is thanked for checking the osteological age and sex identifications of some of the NMS individuals.

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## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE SCOTTISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UK

This is not necessarily an exhaustive list. The university departments providing courses in archaeology listed in the 2000 CBA Guide to Archaeology in Higher Education were asked to give details of their current post-graduate research involving Scottish sites or materials. The information below is that provided by the institutions which responded. Archaeology Scotland encourages any readers engaged in continuing research to submit details (as set out below) for publication in the volume for 2019.

| Institution                 | Name                | Research                                                                                                                                                                              | End date | Status |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Archaeology Institute, UHI* | Crane Begg          | Visualisation of the historic landscape of the National Scenic Area and World Heritage Area of Orkney utilising LiDAR-derived surface modelling and multi-spectrum aerial photography | 2019     | MLitt  |
| Archaeology Institute, UHI  | Magdalena Blanz     | Seaweed as food and fodder in the N Atlantic Islands: Past, present and future opportunities                                                                                          | 2019     | PhD    |
| Archaeology Institute, UHI  | Darroch Bratt       | The origins and history of distilling and whisky production in the Scottish Highlands and Islands: An historical and archaeological approach                                          | 2020     | PhD    |
| Archaeology Institute, UHI  | Sandra Henry        | Prehistoric seafaring in Scotland and Ireland                                                                                                                                         | 2020     | PhD    |
| Archaeology Institute, UHI  | Alison Keir         | Coastal change and heritage in Northern Scotland                                                                                                                                      | 2018     | PhD    |
| Archaeology Institute, UHI  | Kevin Kerr          | Destruction as foundation: An archaeological analysis of the construction and decommissioning of monumental Iron Age buildings in Orkney                                              | 2019     | MLitt  |
| Archaeology Institute, UHI  | Claire Mackay       | Marine mammal exploitation in Late Iron Age and medieval Orkney                                                                                                                       | 2018     | MLitt  |
| Archaeology Institute, UHI  | Jasmijn Sybenga     | Seeing the wood for the trees. A palaeoecological approach into the research of past natural woodland in the Scottish Highlands                                                       | 2018     | PhD    |
| Archaeology Institute, UHI  | Jane Thomas         | Salmon consumption, commerce and custom: Historical and archaeological evidence for the social, cultural and economic position in the Scottish Highlands c1400–1800                   | 2020     | PhD    |
| Univ Aberdeen               | Jennifer Allison    | Households in first millennium AD Scotland                                                                                                                                            | TBD      | PhD    |
| Univ Aberdeen               | Orsolya Czere       | Diachronic isotopic study of dietary changes in Scotland, from the Late Iron Age to the High Medieval Period                                                                          | TBD      | PhD    |
| Univ Aberdeen               | Chris Martin        | Perth Museum and Art Gallery's NW coast collections                                                                                                                                   | TBD      | PhD    |
| Univ Aberdeen               | Juliette Mitchell   | Barrow cemeteries of first millennium AD Scotland                                                                                                                                     | TBD      | PhD    |
| Univ Aberdeen               | Michael Stratigos   | Crannogs and lost lochs of Scotland                                                                                                                                                   | 2018     | PhD    |
| Univ Bradford               | Antzela Efthymiadou | Integrated dating studies combining archaeomagnetic, radiocarbon and stratigraphic evidence                                                                                           | 2018     | MSc    |
| Univ Bradford               | Gregg Griffin       | Ashes to ashes: Identifying archaeological fuels                                                                                                                                      | 2018     | PhD    |
| Univ Bradford               | Samuel Harris       | Developing archaeomagnetic dating for the Scottish Neolithic                                                                                                                          | 2019     | PhD    |
| Univ Bradford               | Ceilidh Lerwick     | Vikings, Picts and Scots: Biocultural identity in medieval Scotland                                                                                                                   | TBD      | PhD    |

\* = University of the Highlands and Islands

## CURRENT POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH

|                               |                     |                                                                                                                                                                                         |      |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Univ Bradford                 | Li Zhong Sou        | Visualising the crucible of Shetland's Broch Building: The role of digital documentation in supporting the active conservation and presentation of Shetland's Heritage                  | TBD  | PhD   |
| Univ Cambridge                | Mark Haughton       | Social identities and power in Early Bronze Age society: a comparative analysis of the construction and negotiation of age and gender ideologies in the burials of Ireland and Scotland | 2019 | PhD   |
| Univ Canterbury Christ Church | Nick Hannon         | Hidden landscape of a Roman Frontier – landscape archaeology, history and heritage management of the Antonine Wall                                                                      | 2018 | PhD   |
| Univ Edinburgh                | Graeme Erskine      | Roman roads, travel and movement in the past, the archaeology of frontiers, GIS/digital archaeology, landscape archaeology                                                              | TBD  | PhD   |
| Univ Edinburgh                | Tom Gardner         | The geoarchaeology of burnt mounds across Great Britain and Ireland                                                                                                                     | 2018 | PhD   |
| Univ Edinburgh                | Laura-Kate Girdwood | The evolution of dental health and diet throughout the historic periods in Scotland and Ibiza                                                                                           | TBD  | PhD   |
| Univ Edinburgh                | Ronan Toolis        | Later prehistoric and early medieval settlement record of Galloway                                                                                                                      | 2018 | PhD   |
| Univ Glasgow                  | Eleanor James       | 18 <sup>th</sup> . and 19 <sup>th</sup> -century pottery from excavations at the NTS Property Weaver's Cottage, in 2002 and 2007                                                        | 2018 | MLitt |
| Univ Glasgow                  | Morgana McCabe      | Liminal faces and places: the feared other in the archaeological landscape                                                                                                              | TBD  | PhD   |
| Univ Glasgow                  | Shirley Ann Watson  | The cultural associations and contemporary interpretation of Scottish battlefields                                                                                                      | TBD  | PhD   |
| Univ Southampton              | Christopher Kerns   | Investigating the Orcadian Neolithic: Histories of influence and archaeological knowledge production                                                                                    | 2019 | PhD   |

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Many of the projects described in *Discovery and excavation in Scotland* include an input by the archaeological advisors to local authorities. Amongst their core activities, these advisors have a responsibility to monitor planning applications and other proposed developments in their area, and to ensure that adequate provision is made for archaeological recording if such developments are to go ahead. This responsibility may include writing the specification for work to be undertaken by archaeological contractors, and monitoring that work to ensure that appropriate standards are being achieved. The following list gives details of local authority archaeological advisors, and indicates their areas of responsibility.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOLUME

|            |                                                   |           |                                                                      |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AMS        | Accelerator mass spectrometry                     | NRHE:     | National Record of the Historic Environment                          |
| AOD        | Above ordnance datum                              | NTS       | National Trust for Scotland                                          |
| BA         | Bronze Age                                        | OASIS     | Online Access to the index of archaeological investigations          |
| BCE        | Before Current Era                                | OD        | Ordnance Datum                                                       |
| BGS        | British Geological Survey                         | ORCA      | Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology                               |
| CAVLP      | Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership       | OS        | Ordnance Survey                                                      |
| DBA        | Desk-based assessment                             | PIC       | Properties in Care                                                   |
| <i>DES</i> | <i>Discovery and excavation in Scotland</i>       | PKHT      | Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust                                     |
| EAFS       | Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society            | POW       | Prisoner of War                                                      |
| EBA        | Early Bronze Age                                  | RAF       | Royal Air Force                                                      |
| EIA        | Early Iron Age                                    | RCAHMS    | Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland |
| FCS        | Forestry Commission Scotland                      | RDC       | Regional Distribution Centre                                         |
| GPR        | Ground Penetrating Radar                          | ROC       | Royal Observer Corps                                                 |
| GPS        | Global Positioning System                         | SAM       | Scheduled Ancient Monument                                           |
| HAA        | Heavy Anti-Aircraft                               | SM        | Scheduled Monument                                                   |
| HARP       | Heritage and Archaeological Research Practice Ltd | SMR       | Sites and Monuments Record                                           |
| HAS        | Highland Archaeology Services                     | SNC       | Scottish Natural Heritage                                            |
| HER        | Historic Environment Record                       | SRP       | Scotland's Rural Past                                                |
| HES        | Historic Environment Scotland                     | SUA       | Small Unmanned Aircraft                                              |
| LIDAR      | Light Detection and Ranging                       | SUDs      | Sustainable Drainage Systems                                         |
| HLF        | Heritage Lottery Fund                             | SUERC     | Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre                  |
| LBA        | Late Bronze Age                                   | TT        | Treasure Trove                                                       |
| MBA        | Middle Bronze Age                                 | UAV       | Unmanned Aerial Vehicle                                              |
| MOD        | Ministry of Defence                               | UHI       | University of the Highlands and Islands                              |
| NGR        | National Grid Reference                           | WD        | War Department                                                       |
| NMS        | National Museums Scotland                         | WoSAS     | West of Scotland Archaeology Service                                 |
| MEIA       | Mine Entrance Investigation Area                  | WW1 / WW2 | World War 1 / World War 2                                            |
| NESCO      | North East Scotland College                       | XRF       | X-ray fluorescence                                                   |
| NOSAS      | North of Scotland Archaeological Society          |           |                                                                      |

**Notes:**

Unless otherwise specified the map references shown in brackets in the archaeological contributions section of *DES* refer to the associated site on CANMORE, the Historic Environment Scotland on-line database (<https://canmore.org.uk>).

**Creation of Historic Environment Scotland** – On 1 October 2015, Historic Scotland (HS) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) merged into a new non-departmental public body, Historic Environment Scotland (HES). The new body has taken on the responsibilities of HS and RCAHMS and is the new lead public body for the country's historic environment.

# SELECTIVE INDEX TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Compiled by Susan Vaughan

Page numbers in *italics* denote illustrations.

## A

Abbey St Bathans (Borders),  
village hall 172  
abbeys/religious houses  
Arbroath 21, 216  
Deer 18, 18  
Dryburgh 182  
Inchcolm 93–4  
Iona 39, 39  
Kelso 181, 181  
Lismore 46–7  
Melrose 182  
Newbattle 138  
Paisley 172  
Perth 170  
St Andrews 99  
Tongland 64–5, 64  
Aberdeen City  
Haudagain Roundabout 8  
High Street 8  
Marischal Square 8  
St Andrew Building 8  
St Machar's Cathedral 8  
SUP project 215  
Union Row 214, 214  
*see also* Newhills; Peterculter  
Aberdeenshire 9–21, 210, 215  
Aberfeldy (P & K),  
The Lagg 168  
Aberlour (Moray),  
The Dowans Hotel 138  
Abernethy (P & K)  
Castle Law hillfort 158  
finds 157–8, 158  
Main Street 158  
Round Tower 8  
Achlachan (Highld),  
wind farm 114  
Achnamara (Ag & B), bridge 48  
Ackergill (Highld), cemetery 219  
adze/chisel, Bronze Age 174  
Airth (Falk)  
Dunmore Pineapple 91–2  
Higgins Neuk 90–1, 90  
Kincardine Bridge 91  
linch pin 90  
Alloa (Clacks)  
Alloa Park 55  
Tullibody South Campus 55–6  
Alloway (S Ayrs), Shanter Way 185  
Allt na Criche (Highld),  
survey 119  
almshouse 94–5  
Alness (Highld)  
school 127  
Whitehills 127  
Alvie (Highld), A9 103–4  
Alyth (P & K)  
Bamff Estate 158  
cable route 158

Glenisla golf course 158  
Ancrum (Borders)  
church 173  
hogback stone 172–3, 173  
Mantle Walls Field 173  
Smithy Cottage 173  
Angus 21–9, 217  
animal bones  
prehistoric 140, 141, 156  
Iron Age 141, 155, 163  
medieval–post-medieval  
124, 125, 126, 126, 149  
not dated 140  
animal burial 123  
Annan (D & G)  
coin hoard 56  
Hallmeadow Place 56–7  
Annat (Highld), well 119  
Antonine Wall 68, 92  
anvils, Pictish 150, 150  
Appin (Highld),  
Auchindarroch Farm 121  
Applecross (Highld),  
Applecross Bay 104  
Arbroath (Angus)  
abbey 21, 216  
Denside Farmsteading 21  
Little Carnie Hospital 21  
architectural fragments  
Dryburgh Abbey 182  
Kelso Abbey 181, 181  
MacLellan's Castle 63, 63  
Orchardton 57–8  
Stirling 199–200, 199  
*see also* pivot stones  
Ardchattan (Ag & B), Highfields 29  
Ardgay (Highld), Meall Buidhe 119  
Ardrossan (N Ayrs), castle 213  
Argyll & Bute 29–55  
Arichonan (Ag & B), township 48  
Arniston (Midloth), finds 135  
Arran (N Ayrs)  
Auchencar 146  
Dougare Estate 146  
Imachar 146  
Machrie Moor 222, 224  
surveys 146–7, 212, 212, 213  
Whiting Bay 146  
Arrochar (Ag & B), A82 55  
arrowheads  
Neolithic 129, 171  
Neolithic–Bronze Age 115  
artillery platform 70  
Ashkirk (Borders), Synton 173  
Assynt (Highld), cairns 209  
astronomical alignment 33–4  
Auchenchapel (Angus),  
survey 23–5, 24  
Auchenleck (D & G),  
Braidshaw Rig 58–9

Auchingarrich (P & K), cup marks 169  
Auchinleck (E Ayrs)  
Coal Road 66  
Knockroon Campus 66  
Auchtergaven (P & K)  
A9 159–60  
Balmacolly 159  
Loak 159, 159  
Aviemore (Highld), Cairngorm  
Technology Park 112  
axe-hammers 61, 61, 136  
axes  
Mesolithic (antler),  
Tarradale 133, 134  
Neolithic  
Kilmagadwood 171  
Lower Slackbuie 116  
Maeshowe (near) 148  
Ness of Brodgar 156  
Shetland 184–5  
Bronze Age  
Bellfield 120  
Clackmannan 56  
Doun 193  
Forfar 23, 23  
Forgandenny 163  
Halldykes 60, 60  
Letham 22  
Old Craighall 73  
Rosskeen 127  
Sauchie 198  
Turrieff 21

## B

Bad á Cheò Wind Farm (Highld) 114  
Badandun Hill (Angus),  
survey 25, 25  
Badenoch (Highld),  
community engagement 213  
Baillieston (Glas), Broomhill 102  
bait holes 31  
Baldernock (E Duns), mill 67, 67  
Balerno (Edin), Grey Horse Inn 76  
Balfarg (Fife)  
henge 223, 224  
Riding School 223, 224  
Balgedie (P & K)  
Easter Balgedie 171, 171  
Wester Balgedie 171  
Balhaldie (Stirlg),  
Inns of Balhaldie Farm 192  
Ballancriff (E Loth),  
Standalane Steading 69  
Ballingry (Fife), coin 94  
Ballinluig (P & K),  
Buail Bhan 168  
Balloch (Highld)  
harness pendant 122  
Viewhill Farm 117  
Balmacellan (D & G), Garcrogo 57

- Balmoy (Highld), cable trench 119  
Balquidder (Stirlg), survey 189  
Balvenie Castle (Moray) 8, 143  
Banchory (Aberdeens)  
    Brathens Hill Croft 10  
    Crathes Castle 10–11, 10  
    fieldwalking 11  
    Grieve collection 9  
Banff (Aberdeens)  
    Duff House 11  
    Inchdrewer 11  
Bannockburn (Stirlg),  
    Catherine Street 198  
Barcaldine (Ag & B) 29  
Bargeddie (N Lans),  
    Oakridge Road 147  
barns  
    Aberdeenshire 13, 21  
    Angus 21, 27  
    Argyll & Bute 31, 51  
    Borders 178, 179, 182  
    Dumfries & Galloway 57  
    E Ayrshire 66  
    Edinburgh 76  
    Fife 95  
    Orkney 151  
    Stirling 196, 199  
barracks 101  
Barrhead (E Rens),  
    Blackbyres Road 75  
barrows  
    Ackergill 219  
    North Ronaldsay 148  
    Prestonpans 74  
    *see also* ring ditches  
Barry Buddon (Angus),  
    training centre 22  
bath-house, Roman 68  
Bathgate (W Loth),  
    Pottishaw Road 202  
battlefields  
    Bannockburn 198  
    Cromdale 109  
    Crosstab 75  
    Culloden 110, 111, 117  
    Falkirk 93, 197  
    Glenshiel 114  
    Inverlochy 118  
    Killiecrankie 169  
    Pinkie 72, 73, 74  
    Sauchieburn 198  
    Sheriffmuir 192  
    Stirling Bridge 195  
Bay of Skaill (Orkney) 153, 153  
beads  
    glass 148, 154, 154, 155, 163  
    jet 129  
    stone 118, 184  
Bearsden (E Duns)  
    bath-house 68  
    Birnam Crescent 68  
    Campbell Drive 68–9  
    Dougalston Doocot 69, 69  
Beath (Fife),  
    Thornton Wood Limeworks 94  
Beatrice cable route (Moray) 138–9  
Beaully (Highld), pipeline 119  
Belhelvie (Aberdeens),  
    Aberdeen Bay Project 16  
bells 50, 50, 96, 135  
Benbecula (W Isles),  
    Castle Borge 8, 207  
Bendochy (P & K),  
    cable route 158  
Benholm (Aberdeens),  
    Haremuir Farm 11  
Berriedale Braes (Highld),  
    A9 120–1, 120  
Big Bruach Caoruinn (Stirlg),  
    survey 189  
Bilston (Midloth),  
    Seafeld Road 138  
Birrens (D & G), fort 62  
Birsay (Orkney),  
    fieldwalking 148  
Birse (Aberdeens), fieldwalking 11  
blackhouse 203–4, 203  
Blackness Castle (Falk) 92, 221  
Blairburn (Fife), seal matrix 94  
Blairlogie (Stirlg),  
    Gogar Mains 196  
Blervie (Moray),  
    Easter Castlehill 143  
bloodstone 128  
Boat of Garten (Highld),  
    surveys 103  
boat house 189  
boiler house 84  
Bo'ness (Falk)  
    Dean Road 92  
    Kinneil House/Estate 92, 92  
Borgue (D & G)  
    Corseyard Farm 57  
    Lennox Plunton 57, 57  
    Ross Farm 57  
Borthwick (Midloth), finds 135  
Bothwell (S Lans)  
    Clyde Avenue 187  
    Whistleberry Road 186  
Botriphnie (Moray),  
    free church 139  
Bowden (Borders),  
    overhead line 173  
bowls, wooden 60, 154–5  
bracelets, prehistoric  
    copper-alloy 73–4  
    shale 135, 171  
Braco (P & K), finds 158–9  
Braemar (Aberdeens)  
    Bellevue 12  
    Red House 12–13, 12  
brandy hole 63  
Breachin (Angus)  
    Damacre Primary School 22  
    Killievair standing stone 22  
Brevligarth (Shet), felsite 184  
brewery 78  
Bridge of Allan (Stirlg),  
    Sheriffmuir Road 196  
bridges  
    Achanellid 43  
    Achnamara 48  
    Arieniskill 105  
    Clephanton 110  
Criche 105  
Erchless 119  
Erskine 211, 211  
Inchnacardoch 108–9, 108  
Kincardine 91  
Tomatin/Boat of Garten 103  
Torosay 54  
brochs  
    Burrain 152  
    The Cairns 153–5  
    Casteil Grugaig 112–13, 113–14  
    Clachtoll 107–8, 107  
    Dunbeath 121  
    North Howe 152  
    Thing's Va 129  
    Thusater 129–30  
    Torwoodlee 173–4, 174  
brooches  
    Roman  
        Braco 159  
        Dalswinton 63  
        Easter Balgedie 171, 171  
        Hallydown Hill 178, 178  
        Upper Obney 159  
    medieval  
        Fasnakyle 118  
        Kingsbarns 96  
        Kirkmuir 27, 27  
        Spynie 144  
        Synton 173  
        Urquhart 145  
    medieval/post-medieval  
        Loak 159, 159  
        Rosemarkie 124  
    not dated, Cromdale 109  
Broomend of Crichtie (Aberdeens),  
    cemetery 215  
Brough (Highld), Heathcliff 112  
Brydekirk (D & G),  
    Thorns Farm 57  
Buckie (Moray),  
    Upper Allaloth 143  
buckles  
    medieval 182  
    medieval/post-medieval  
        96, 144, 144, 159, 159, 179  
    post-medieval  
        22, 111, 115, 124, 144, 169, 198  
bullae 27, 157  
Burghead (Moray)  
    Church Street 141–2  
    Clarklyhill 142  
    fort 218–19  
burials, prehistoric,  
    Newton Mearns 75;  
    *see also* animal burial;  
    barrows; cairns; cemeteries;  
    chambered cairns/tombs;  
    cists/cist burials;  
    cremations; inhumations;  
    passage graves; ring cairn  
Burnswark (D & G), camps 62  
burnt mounds  
    Corsehouse 67  
    Garcrogo 57  
    Latheron 121  
button and loop fastener 169

- buttons 22, 73, 109, 115, 124, 177, 182, 198  
 byres  
   Aberdeenshire 13, 21  
   Angus 21, 27  
   Borders 178  
   Dumfries & Galloway 57  
   E Ayrshire 67  
   Edinburgh 78  
   Highland 120  
   Moray 139, 143  
   Perth & Kinross 164  
   Stirling 196
- C**
- Cabrach (Moray),  
   Inverharroch 139–40, 139  
 Caerlaverock Castle (D & G) 58  
 Cairnfield Muir (Fife), henge 215  
 Cairnmore Fort (Aberdeens) 9  
 Cairnpapple Hill (W Loth), survey 201  
 cairns (other than clearance cairns)  
   Neolithic, Battle Hill 13  
   Neolithic–Bronze Age, Assynt 209  
   not dated  
     Arichonan 48  
     Aultgil 105  
     Castle Lachlan 53  
     Glen Etive 104  
     Harehope 178  
     Hinnisdal Bridge 129  
     Lochportain 205  
     Market Knowe 168  
     North Uist 205  
     North Whiteley 143  
     Old Poors' Cairn 107  
     Orkney 148, 153  
     Thurso 129  
     Tighmore 160  
   prehistoric  
     Castle Lachlan 52, 52  
     Dorback Estate 102, 103  
     Newbarns 59  
     surveys 215  
   modern,  
     Boat of Garten–Nethy Bridge 103  
   *see also* chambered chains/tombs;  
   ring cairn
- Callander (Stirlg)  
   Bealach nan Corp 191  
   Callander Colo 191  
   Claish Farm 191  
   Gleann Casaig 191  
   Linne a Chluig 191  
   Old Fire Station 191–2  
   Torrie House 195  
 Cambuslang (S Lans),  
   Newton Farm 187  
 Cambusnethen (N Lans),  
   finger ring 147  
 Campbeltown (Ag & B),  
   Glencraigs Farm 30  
 canals and associated features  
   Edinburgh 89  
   Falkirk 93  
   Glasgow 100  
   Inverness 116
- Loch Sween 49–50, 49  
   Ronay 204–5, 204  
 Cargill (P & K), Stobhall Castle 161  
 Carie (P & K), cup marks 164, 164  
 Carlingwark Loch (D & G)  
   Loch Park 62  
   Lovers Walk 62–3  
 Carluke (S Lans), Kirkton Street/  
   Union Street 187  
 Carmunnock (Glas),  
   Cathkin Road 100  
 Carnoussie House (Aberdeens),  
   stone circle 215  
 Carnwath (S Lans)  
   Calla Doone 187  
   Greens Moor 187  
   North Road 187  
 cart sheds/bays  
   Aberdeenshire 11, 13, 21  
   Angus 21, 27  
   Borders 178  
   Dumfries & Galloway 57  
   Fife 95  
   Stirling 196, 199  
 carved stones 213, 213;  
   *see also* cup marks;  
   dedication cross; graffiti;  
   hogback stones; masons' marks;  
   Pictish stone  
 Casteil Grugaig broch (Highld)  
   112–13, 113–14  
 Castle Fraser (Aberdeens) 12, 12  
 Castle Lachlan (Ag & B)  
   castle 53, 53  
   survey 51–3  
 Castle Stuart (Highld),  
   golf links 123  
 Castle Sween (Ag & B) 8, 48–9  
 castles/tower houses 8  
   Ardrossan 213  
   Asknish 40, 41  
   Balvenie 143  
   Barnbogle 77  
   Blackness 92, 221  
   Blairfindy 142  
   Brucklay 17  
   Caerlaverock 58  
   Castle Borve 207  
   Castle Fraser 12, 12  
   Castle Lachlan 53, 53  
   Castle Roy 102  
   Craigmillar 80, 81  
   Crathes 10–11, 10  
   Dirleton 69  
   Doune 193–4, 194  
   Druminnor 9–10  
   Duffus 142  
   Dumbarton 200  
   Dundonald 185  
   Dunnottar 14  
   Dunrobin 114  
   Dunstaffnage 44  
   Duntarvie 200  
   Dunyvaig 36–7  
   Edinburgh 82  
   Fairburn Tower 131  
   Granton 87
- Hailes 74  
   Humbie 72  
   Hume 180  
   Sir John de Graham's 199  
   Kilchurn 32, 32  
   Kildrummy 16  
   Kincardine 15  
   Kinclaven 166  
   Kirkcudbright 63, 63  
   Lochindorb 109  
   Lochmaben 63–4  
   New Slains 209, 210  
   Newbyres 135–6, 135  
   Orchardton 57–8  
   Rothies 144  
   Rowallan 66–7, 66  
   St Andrews 98  
   Spynie 144–5  
   Stirling 199–200, 199  
   Stobhall 161  
   Sween 48–9  
   Tarradale 132–3  
   Urquhart 130  
   *see also* mottes  
 caves/rock shelters  
   Caipie 213  
   Covesea 140–1  
   Culzean 186  
   Doirinn 105  
   The Laird's Stable 141  
   Ronay 206  
   Rosemarkie 124–7, 124, 126  
   Uamh Creag Eideann 205  
   Uamh Mhic Cealtair 204, 205  
   Uamh nic Còmhain 205  
   Wemyss Bay 213  
 Cawdor (Highld),  
   Tom nan Clach Wind Farm 109  
 cemeteries  
   Pictish, Ackergill 219  
   medieval  
     Cladh Bhranno 163–4  
     Isle of May 220  
     Lephin 44  
     Lismore 47  
   medieval–post-medieval  
     Achanellid 42–3  
     Dalmeny 77  
     Eilean na Mnà Mairbhe 205, 206  
     Hume 180, 180  
     Kirk o'Muir 199  
     Langholm 63  
     St Andrews 98–9, 99  
   post-medieval  
     Crieff 162  
     Old Kilmadock 194  
     Ronay 206  
     Stobs Camp 176–7  
   not dated, Lilliesleaf 181–2  
 chambered cairns/tombs  
   Clava Cairns 110  
   Farr 111  
   Knowe of Swandro 149, 150–1, 152  
   Strath Glebe 129  
   *see also* passage graves  
 charcoal platforms 32  
 Charlestown (Fife), limekilns 94

- Chirnside (Borders), Edington 177  
chisel  
  *see* adze/chisel  
churches/chapels 8  
  Abernethy 102  
  Achaneldid 42–3  
  Ancrum 172–3  
  Botriphnie 139  
  Cromdale and Advie 109  
  Dunfermline 94–5  
  Edinburgh 82, 86–7, 88  
  Eilean na Mnà Mairbhe 205, 206  
  Galashiels 179  
  Glasgow 100, 101  
  Haddington 71–2, 71  
  Hume 180, 180  
  Kilbride 51, 53  
  Kildrummy 16  
  Kinfauns 166  
  Kingoldrum 26  
  Kirk o’Muir 199  
  Knock 208, 208  
  Leuchars 96, 96  
  Lismore 45–6  
  Markinch 97, 97  
  North Berwick 216  
  Perth 170  
  Ronay 206  
  St Andrews 98–9  
  Stonehouse 189, 189  
  Tullich 15  
cists/cist burials  
  Blackness Castle 221  
  Broomend of Crichton 215  
  Leat Hill 220  
  Newton Mearns 75  
  North Ronaldsay 148  
  North Uist 205, 206  
  Rousay 150–1  
  Smiddy Bar 130, 130  
  Swartigill 135  
  *see also* long cists  
Clachtoll (Highld), broch 107–8, 107  
Clackmannan (Clacks)  
  axe 56  
  Brucefield Estate 56  
  Clackmannan Tower 56  
  Hilton 56, 56  
Clackmannanshire 55–6, 213  
clasps,  
  medieval/post-medieval 96, 115  
Clatchard Craig (Fife),  
  radiocarbon dates 218, 219  
Clatt (Aberdeens), mould 12  
Clava Cairns (Highld) 110  
clay tobacco pipes 76–7, 124, 183  
cleits 105, 207  
Clephanton (Highld),  
  White Bridge 110  
clock counterweight  
  *see* door/clock counterweight  
coach house 166  
Cockpen (Midloth),  
  Upper Dalhousie Quarry 136  
coffin road 191  
Coilleaichur (P & K),  
  roundhouse 215  
coin hoards  
  Roman 56  
  medieval 94, 96, 163, 169, 183  
coin weights 159, 159  
coins  
  Roman 63, 159  
  medieval  
    9, 93, 94, 133, 144, 177, 183  
  post-medieval  
    73, 74, 79, 115, 124, 177, 180, 198  
  *see also* coin hoards  
Cold War structures 28  
Coldingham (Borders)  
  Ivy Bank 178  
  School Road 178  
Coll (Ag & B)  
  Hyne 30–1  
  Sorisdale 31  
Colmonell (S Ayr),  
  Garna Burn 185  
Colonsay (Ag & B)  
  Cnoc nan Gall 31  
  watching brief 31  
Colvend (D & G),  
  Newbarns Project 59, 59  
combs 45, 45, 60  
Corarsik Glen (Ag & B),  
  Eas Cromain 31–2, 31  
Corsehouse (E Ayr),  
  burnt mound 67  
Cortie Brae (Aberdeens),  
  stone circle 215  
Coupar Angus (P & K)  
  cable route 158  
  Forfar Road 162  
Covesea Caves (Moray) 140–1  
Covington (S Lans), seal matrix 187  
Cowal (Ag & B), Achaneldid 42–4  
Cragganester (P & K),  
  cup marks 164–5  
Craighead (Angus), survey 25–6  
Craignavar township (P & K) 164  
Crail (Fife), finger ring 94  
Cramond (Edin), School Brae 87  
crannogs  
  Loch Shin 120  
  Loch Tay 164, 165, 192–3  
Creag na h-Earba (P & K),  
  graffiti 161, 161  
Creich (Fife), manse 215  
cremations  
  Bronze Age 30, 59, 130  
  prehistoric 13, 136  
Crieff (P & K)  
  Church Street 162  
  Duchlage Farms 162  
Cromarty (Highld)  
  harness pendant 109  
  Wester Lethendry 110  
Cromdale (Highld)  
  Cromdale and Advie Church 109  
  The Lade 109  
Croy (Highld), Salix 110  
crucibles  
  Black Loch of Myrton 60  
  Castle Law 158  
  Covesea 140  
  King’s Seat 163  
  Knowe of Swandro 149  
  Rosemarkie 124  
  Tarradale 132  
Cruden Bay (Aberdeens),  
  New Slains Castle 209, 210  
Culbokie (Highld),  
  Glascairn Road 131  
Culloden (Highld)  
  Culloden House Hotel 115, 115  
  Leanach 110  
  Leanach Farm 111  
  Leanach House 110  
  Nairnside 111  
Culross (Fife)  
  Brucefield Estate 56  
  Righead 94  
Culzean (S Ayr), caves 186  
Cumbernauld (N Lans),  
  SUP project 215  
Cumbrae (N Ayr), survey 145  
cup marks  
  Achaneldid 42, 43  
  A’ird a’Mhòrain 204  
  Auchenchapel 24–5  
  Auchingarrich 169  
  Ballochraggan 196  
  Bealach nan Corp 191  
  Black Burn 162  
  Boreland Farm 164  
  Carie 164, 164  
  Corrody Burn 167  
  Cragganester 164–5  
  Craig Hill 162  
  Croftgarrow 163  
  Gleann Casaig 191  
  Glen Finglas 191  
  Glen Tarf 168  
  Glentarken 161  
  Innercochill 167  
  Kilfinan 38  
  Kilmichael 41  
  Linne a Chluig 191  
  Little Glenshee 159  
  Loch Grota 205, 206  
  Nether Glenney 196–7, 196  
  North Berwick Law 215  
  Olcote 208  
  Over Glenney 197  
  Tiree 54  
  Tomavorar 166  
  Tombreck 166  
  Upper Carie 166  
  Upper Gaskan 160–1  
  Urlar 162  
  Wester Glentarken 161  
Currie (Edin)  
  Kinault Tannery 76  
  Premier Inn, Edinburgh Park 76  
  Threipmuir Farm Horse Engine 76–7  
cursus monuments 212  
**D**  
dairy 57  
Dalarossie (Highld), A9 103–4, 122  
Dalavich (Ag & B), dun 35  
Dalmeny (Edin)

- Barnbogle Castle 77  
 Craigiehall Camp 77  
 kirk graveyard 77, 77  
 Dalry (N Ayr), The Den 146  
 Dalrymple (S Ayr),  
   spearhead 185–6, 186  
 Dalserf (S Lans), pipeline 187–8  
 Dalswinton (D & G), coins 63  
 dams 33, 41, 52, 67  
 Daviot (Aberdeens), Kirkstyle 13  
 Daviot (Highld)  
   Craggie Cottage 110  
   Mid Craggie Farm 111  
 dedication cross 96, 96  
 Deer (Aberdeens),  
   monastery 18, 18  
 deer park 193–4, 194  
 Delting (Shet), pipeline 184  
 Denholm (Borders), Craigard 174  
 Dingwall (Highld)  
   Conon Brae Farm 131  
   Craig Wood 111  
 Dirleton (E Loth), castle 69  
 distillery 13–14;  
   *see also* stills  
 Doirlinn (Highld), rock shelter 105  
 Dollar (Clacks), Dollar Glen 56  
 Dolphinton (S Lans),  
   Hillside Gardens 188  
 doocots  
   Dougalston 69, 69  
   Dunninald 22, 22  
   Friars Carse 60  
   Newhailes 70, 70  
   Orkney 149  
   Thornton 136  
 door/clock counterweight 65–6, 65  
 Dornoch (Highld), Earl's Cross 111  
 Doune (Stirlg)  
   axe 193  
   castle 193–4, 194  
   The Orchard 194  
 Dounreay (Highld),  
   cable route 123  
 Dreghorn (N Ayr),  
   Station Brae 222, 224  
 dress hooks/tags 22, 94  
 drovers' enclosure 114  
 Druim Loch Eilt (Highld),  
   survey 106, 106  
 Drumblade (Aberdeens)  
   Battle Hill 13  
   Lessendrum Home Farm 13  
   Loanhead 13  
 Drumeldie (Fife)  
   Dumbarnie Farm 98  
   Dumbarnie Links 98  
 Druminnor Castle (Aberdeens) 9–10  
 Drumnadtochit (Highld),  
   Smiddy Bar 130, 130  
 Drumoak (Aberdeens)  
   fieldwalking 11  
   Grieve collection 9  
   Nether Park Quarry 14  
 Dryburgh Abbey (Borders) 182  
 Drymen (Stirlg), Stirling Road 192  
 Duffus Castle (Moray) 8, 142  
 Dull (P & K)  
   Black Burn 162  
   Craig Hill 162  
   Urlar 162  
 Dumbarton (W Duns), castle 200  
 dumbbell fastener, Iron Age 65  
 Dumfries (D & G), SUP project 215  
 Dumfries & Galloway 56–65  
 Dun (Angus),  
   House of Dun Stables 23  
 Dunbar (E Loth)  
   Black Bull Close 69–70  
   Hedderwick Sands 70  
 Dunbeath (Highld), broch 121  
 Dunblane (Stirlg), The Arns 192  
 Dundee (Dun)  
   Benwie 66  
   High Street 65–6, 65  
   sculpture 215  
 Dundonald (S Ayr)  
   castle 185  
   pipeline 67  
 Dunfermline (Fife)  
   Queen Anne Street 94  
   St Catherine's Chapel 94–5  
   St Margaret Street 95  
 Dunino (Fife), harness pendant 95, 95  
 Dunipace (Falk), Stirling Street 92  
 Dunkeld (P & K),  
   King's Seat 162–3, 163  
 Dunnottar Castle (Aberdeens) 14  
 Dunrobin Castle (Highld) 114  
 duns  
   Castle Lachlan 53  
   Dalavich 35  
   Dun Fhinn 35–6  
   Eaval 204  
 Dunscore (D & G), Friars Carse 60  
 Dunstaffnage Castle (Ag & B) 8, 44  
 Dyce (Aberdeens), River Don 14  
 Dyke (Moray), Dyke Nursery 142  
 Dysart (Fife), seal matrix 96
- E**  
 East Ayrshire 66–7  
 East Calder (W Loth),  
   Calderwood 200–1  
 East Dunbartonshire 67–9  
 East Kilbride (S Lans),  
   Laigh Mains 188  
 East Lothian 69–75, 214  
 East Renfrewshire 67, 75  
 Easter Achnahanat (Highld),  
   survey 119  
 Easter Croftintygan (P & K) 165  
 Easterton of Lenabo (Aberdeens) 210  
 Eastwood (Glas), Deaconsbank 100  
 Eckford (Borders),  
   Marlefield House 178  
 Eddleston (Borders),  
   Harehope Cairn 178  
 Edinburgh 76–90, 220  
   Beaverbank Place 77–8  
   Braehead Grove 78  
   Bridgend Farm 78  
   Broughton Place Lane 78  
   Calton Road 78  
 Cammo House/Estate 78–9, 78, 79  
 Canongate Venture Building 79  
 Canonmills Bridge 79–80  
 Cargilfield School 80  
 castle 82  
 Castlehill, Scotch Whisky  
   Experience 89  
 City Observatory 80  
 Craig House 80–1  
 Craigmillar Castle 80, 81  
 Cramond Glebe Road 81  
 Dublin Street Lane South 82  
 Dundee Street 82  
 Firrhill Stables 82–3  
 Fountainbridge 83  
 Freer Street 83  
 George Heriots School 83  
 George Square 83  
 Gilmerton Road 83  
 Grassmarket 83–4, 84  
 Great Junction Street 84  
 Haymarket Terrace 84  
 High School Wynd 84  
 High School Yards 84  
 High Street 84–5  
 Hill Street North Lane 85  
 Holyrood Park 85  
 James Craig Court 85  
 James Gillespie's 85  
 Leat Hill 220  
 Liberton Inn 85  
 Little France Drive 90  
 Meadowbank Sports Centre 85–6  
 Murchison House 86  
 New Brunstane 86  
 Newcraighall Primary School 86  
 Niddrie Mill Crescent 86  
 Old Boroughmuir High School 86  
 Old Kirk 86–7, 88  
 Parliament Square 87  
 Ross Fountain 88–9  
 Salamander Place 87  
 South St Andrew Street 87–8  
 Stanley Place 88  
 Stockbridge Primary School 88  
 SUP project 215  
 Torphichen Street 89  
 Tynecastle Stadium 89  
 Union Canal 89  
 Victoria Primary School  
   (Newhaven) 89  
 Warriston Road 89  
 West Register Street 87–8  
 Windsor Street Lane 89  
 Woodhall Mains 89  
*see also* Balerno; Cramond;  
 Currie; Dalmeny; Gilmerton;  
 Granton; Kirkliston; Leith;  
 Portobello; Queensferry; Ratho  
 Edzell (Aberdeens),  
   Arnhall Quarry 14  
 Edzell (Angus)  
   Mains of Edzell 23  
   Mill of Lethnot 27, 27  
   mount 28–9, 28  
 Egilsay (Orkney),  
   cable replacement 152–3

- Eilean Shona (Highld),  
Aultgill 105, 105
- Elgin (Moray)  
Blackhills House 211  
Glassgreen Cottages 142  
Linkwood School 145  
Pitgaveny 145, 145
- Elsrickle (S Lans), evaluation 189
- enclosures  
Bronze Age, Luncarty–Birnam 159
- Iron Age  
Battle Hill 13  
Kilwinning 147  
St Boswells 183
- prehistoric  
Black Loch of Myrton 60  
Dumbarnie Farm 98  
Fletcherfield Farm 26  
Prestonpans 74  
Scalewood 62
- ecclesiastical  
Castle Lachlan 53  
Lismore 46–7  
Tullich 15
- medieval  
Dorback Estate 102, 103  
Lephiph 44–5
- post-medieval  
Flodigarry 118–19, 119  
Gribloch Farm 195
- not dated  
Achanellid 42, 43  
Arran 146  
Auchenchapel 25  
Bheinn Thulabaigh 208  
Caerlaverock 58  
Castle Lachlan 51, 52–3  
Coll 30, 31  
Islay 35  
Kilfinan 38  
Kilmichael 41  
Latheron 121  
Loch Etive 29  
Maltlands 33  
Scanipport 111  
Torosay 54  
Upper Dalhousie 136  
Westray 157  
*see also* drovers' enclosure
- engine works 82
- Erchless (Highld)  
bridge 119  
pipeline 119
- Erskine (Rens), bridge 211, 211
- Esha Ness (Shet), felsite 185
- Eskbank (Midloth),  
Lasswade Road 137
- Essich (Highld), hut circle 117, 117
- Eyemouth (Borders),  
SUP project 215
- F**
- Fairburn Tower (Highld),  
survey 131
- Fairlie (N Ayr)  
Craighill 147  
Southannan Estate 147
- Falkirk 90–3, 221
- Falkirk (Falk)  
Dumyat Drive 93  
Easter Carmuir 93  
Mumrills 92–3  
Polmont Road 93  
Rosebank Distillery and  
Lock-Keeper's Cottage 93
- Farr (Highld)  
Dalharrold 112  
Leiterchullin 111  
overhead line 110  
The Steading 111
- Fearnan Hotel (P & K),  
crannog 165
- felsite 184–5
- Fenwick (E Ayr), pipeline 67
- Fetterangus (Aberdeens),  
cemetery 18
- Fetteresso (Aberdeens),  
Ury House 14–15, 14
- field systems  
prehistoric  
Daviot 110  
Mullans Wood 117–18
- post-medieval  
Airigh nam Beiste 208  
Castle Lachlan 51, 53
- not dated  
Achanellid 42  
Conchra Estate 121  
Dorback Estate 102, 103  
Latheron 121  
Spittal of Glenshee 167  
Tomatin/Boat of Garten 103
- Fife 56, 93–100, 218–19, 220, 223
- finger rings  
Iron Age 155  
medieval 94, 96, 147, 159  
post-medieval 171
- Finstown (Orkney), cable route 148
- firepits, prehistoric 123, 123, 127, 136
- flint and stone tools  
Palaeolithic–Bronze Age,  
Aberdeenshire 9
- Mesolithic  
Baston Burn 198  
Berriedale Braes 120–1  
Deeside 11  
Drumoak 14  
Kinloch 127–8, 128  
Rubha Port an t-Seilich 39  
Tarradale 133, 134
- Neolithic  
Drumoak 14  
Greens Moor 187  
Hedderwick Sands 70  
Inverness 116  
Orkney 148  
Strath Glebe 129  
Upper Dalhousie 136
- Neolithic–Bronze Age  
Inverness 115  
Mull Glen 63  
Bronze Age  
Laurencekirk 17  
Smiddy Bar 130
- Iron Age  
The Cairns 155  
Swartgill 135  
prehistoric  
Covesea 140, 141  
Daviot 110  
Kilwinning 147  
Muck 128  
Newhailes 72  
Newton Mearns 75  
Rosemarkie 124  
Staffa 45
- medieval, Island Eillich 30
- not dated  
Bearsden 68  
Cairnmore 9  
Dalantober 39  
Dunyvaig 37  
Fletcherfield Farm 26  
Kilmagadwood 171  
Leadburn 179  
Paisley 172  
Raitt's Cave 103  
Scanipport 111  
Tap o' Noth 20  
*see also* anvils; arrowheads;  
axe-hammers; axes; felsite;  
macehead; millstone; pitchstone;  
psammite; quartz/quartzite;  
querns; rubber; steatite
- Flugarth (Shet), felsite 185
- Forfar (Angus), axe 23, 23
- Forgar (Fife), Kirkton Barns 95
- Forgandenny (P & K), axe 163
- Forglen (Aberdeens),  
North Bogton Steading 15
- Fort William (Highld),  
Lochaber Smelter 118
- Fortingall (P & K), Croftgarrow 163
- Fortrose (Highld), St Boniface 127
- forts  
Pictish, Burghead 218, 219  
medieval, Abbey Craig 195–6, 195  
not dated  
Arran 146  
Kilmichael 41  
North Colzie 212  
*see also* duns; forts/camps, Roman;  
hillforts/promontory forts
- forts/camps, Roman 212  
Birrens 62  
Braco 159  
Burnswark 62  
Dalswinton 63  
Deers Den 16  
Dolphinton 188  
Easter Carmuir 93  
Eskbank 137  
Inveresk 72  
Ladyward 62, 62  
Logie 12  
Mumrills 92–3, 93  
Newstead 173  
Friockheim (Angus),  
Boysack Steading 26  
Fulford (Midloth), spindle whorl 137  
Fulfordlees (Borders), quarry 177

## G

Galashiels (Borders)  
 Manse Road 179  
 St Aidan's Church and Hall 179  
 Galston (E Ayr), Portland Arms 66  
 gaming board 18, 18  
 gaming pieces 9, 163  
 gardens/garden features  
 Alloa 55  
 Asknish House 40  
 Barnbogle 77  
 Blackhills House 211  
 Craigmillar 80, 81  
 Denholm 174  
 Doune 193–4  
 Dunmore Pineapple 91–2  
 Fortrose 127  
 Hall of Clestrain 149  
 Inveresk 72  
 Kinneil House 92  
 Mavisbank 137  
 Melrose 182  
 New Brunstane 86  
 Newhailes 70, 73, 73  
 St Andrews 99  
 Seapark House 143  
 Gargunnock (Stirlg),  
 Nethercarse Farmhouse 192  
 Garronburn (Aberdeens),  
 stone circle 215  
 Giffnock (E Rens), Old Mains 75  
 Gilchrist (Highld), fort 131–2, 132  
 Gilmerton (Edin), Station Road 88  
 Glasgow 100–2  
 Candleriggs 100  
 cathedral 100  
 Cattle and Meat Market 100  
 Firhill Road Basin 100  
 Howard Street 100–1  
 Maryhill Barracks 101  
 Queen Street Station 101  
 SUP project 215  
 Willow Tea Room 101, 101  
*see also* Baillieston; Carmunnock;  
 Eastwood; Govan; Partick;  
 Uddingston  
 glass vessels  
 Roman 154  
 early historic 163  
 post-medieval 64, 124, 133  
 Glasserton (D & G),  
 Black Loch of Myrton 60–1, 61  
 glasshouses 91–2, 174, 182  
 glassworks 88  
 Glen Etive (Highld), survey 104  
 Glen Finglas (Stirlg), cup marks 191  
 Glen Fruin (Ag & B)  
 military project 50  
 survey 50, 50  
 Glen Garry (P & K), A9 169  
 Glen Isla (Angus),  
 surveys 23–6, 24, 25  
 Glen Lyon (P & K)  
 Cladh Bhranno 163–4  
 St Adamnan's Cross 164  
 Glen Tarf (P & K), cup marks 168  
 Glenfarg (P & K), East Blair 159

Glenlivet (Moray)  
 Blairfindy Castle 142  
 survey 213  
 Glenrothes (Fife)  
 Rothies House 98  
 Tullis Russell paper mill 97–8  
 Glenshiel (Highld),  
 excavation and survey 114, 114  
 Glentarken (P & K),  
 cup marks 161  
 Genuig (Highld),  
 Allt na Chlachaich 104–5  
 Gorebridge (Midloth)  
 Newbyres Castle 135–6, 135  
 Stobs Mill gunpowder works 136  
 Govan (Glas),  
 old parish church 213, 213  
 graffiti 140, 140, 161, 161, 211, 214  
 Grangemouth (Falk),  
 Klondyke Garden Centre 93  
 Granton (Edin)  
 The Old Gunpowder Store 88  
 Social Bite Village 87  
 Grantshouse (Borders),  
 Renton Barns 178  
 grave marker 169  
 grave stones 180, 180, 199,  
 213, 213, 216;  
*see also* hogback stones  
 Greenlaw (Borders),  
 Catmoss Farm 179  
 grenade fragment 74  
 Gretna (D & G), Calvertsholm 63  
 Grut Wells (Shet), quarry 184  
 gunpowder works 136

## H

Haddington (E Loth)  
 Abbey Bridge Platform 70  
 church 71–2, 71  
 Market Street 70–1  
 Hailes Castle (E Loth) 8, 74  
 hair, human 155  
 Halkirk (Highld), Sibster Farm 114  
 Hall of Clestrain (Orkney),  
 survey 149  
 Halldykes (D & G), axes 60, 60  
 Hallydown Hill (Borders),  
 brooch 178, 178  
 Hamilton (S Lans),  
 Bracken Hill 188  
 hammer 37  
 harbours/docks/piers/nousts/slipways  
 Aultgil 105  
 Caerlaverock 58  
 Castle Lachlan 52  
 Coll 30, 31  
 Dunyvaig 37  
 Granton 88  
 Higgins Neuk 90–1, 90  
 Leith 86  
 Loch Sween 49  
 Luing 34  
 Mingulay 202, 202  
 North Sloc Dubh 207–8  
 Partick 101–2  
 Ronay 204–5, 204  
 Shapinsay 153  
 Stromness 157  
 harness fittings/mounts  
 Iron Age, Devonside 98  
 medieval  
 Arniston 135  
 Borthwick 135  
 Loak 159, 159  
 Rosemarkie 124  
 Scotlandwell 171  
 Seton 75  
 Strathmiglo 100  
 Tannadice 29, 29  
 Thornhill 195  
 post-medieval, Urquhart 145  
 harness pendants, medieval  
 Balloch 122  
 Cromarty 109  
 Dunino 95, 95  
 Gartur 196  
 Kingsbarns 96  
 Kinneddar 141  
 Little Arnot 171  
 Rosemarkie 124  
 Seton 75  
 Tarradale 133  
 Wiltonburn 179  
 harpoon, antler 133, 134  
 Harray (Orkney), fieldwalking 148  
 Harris (W Isles), Rodel House 203  
 Hatton (Aberdeens), Hobshill 13  
 Hawick (Borders)  
 adze/chisel 174  
 Cottage Hospital 179  
 Mansfield Road Nursery 174  
 Stobs Camp 174–7, 175, 177  
 Helensburgh (Ag & B),  
 Sawmillfield 30  
 henges 26, 215, 223, 224  
 herring station 122, 122  
 Highland 102–35, 209, 213, 217,  
 219, 223, 224  
 Hillend (S Lans), pottery 223, 224  
 hillforts/promontory forts  
 Barr an t-Seann Duine 35, 35  
 Cairnmore 9  
 Castle Law 158  
 Clatchard Craig 218, 219  
 Gilchrist 131–2, 132  
 King's Seat 162–3, 163  
 Loch Sween 49  
 North Berwick Law 211, 215  
 Tap o' Noth 20, 20  
 Torrie Hill 195  
 Torwoodlee 173–4, 174  
 Traprain Law 214  
 hoards, radiocarbon dates 217;  
*see also* coin hoards  
 Hobkirk (Borders),  
 Tythehouse Farm 179  
 hogback stones 172–3, 173, 213  
 Holm (Orkney), Holm Bog 148  
 Holmhead (Aberdeens),  
 stone circle 215  
 Hope (Highld), Hope Lodge and  
 Shepherd's Cottage 112  
 horse engine 76–7

horse gin 160  
horseshoes 57, 169  
hospitals,  
    post-medieval 19, 21, 80–1, 179  
hotel 138  
Housay (Shet), bead 184  
Hownam (Borders),  
    Hownam Grange 179  
Humbie (E Loth)  
    Keith Marischal House 72  
    Pogbie Farm 72  
Hume (Borders)  
    castle 180  
    church 180, 180  
    village 180  
hunting leash fittings  
    28, 28, 159, 159  
Huntly (Aberdeens)  
    Greenhaugh 13, 13  
    Strathbogie Distillery 13–14  
hut circles 213  
    Achanellid 43  
    Airigh nam Beiste 208  
    Arran 146  
    Auchen Chapel 24, 25  
    Badandun Hill 25  
    Conchra Estate 121  
    Craighead 25–6  
    Dorback Estate 102  
    Essich 117, 117  
    Farr 111  
    Hope 112  
    Kirkton Burn 26  
    Lochan Taynish 50  
    Nethy Bridge/Boat of Garten 103  
    North Berwick Law 215  
    Orkney 149  
    Ronay 206  
    Tomatin/Boat of Garten 103  
    Tordarroch 117

# I

Inchcolm (Fife)  
    abbey 93–4  
    hogback stone 213  
Inchnacardoch (Highld),  
    bridge 108–9, 108  
inhumations  
    Neolithic, Strath Glebe 129  
    Iron Age, Leat Hill 220  
    prehistoric, Covesea 140, 141  
    Pictish, Ackergill 219  
    medieval  
        Isle of May 220  
        Rosemarkie 124  
        Skara Brae 220  
    medieval–post-medieval  
        Cromdale 109  
        Dalmeny 77  
        Glasgow 100  
    post-medieval  
        Falkirk 93  
        Ochertyre 168–9  
        Tullich 15  
    not dated  
        Colonsay 31  
        Fotheringham Estate 26

Lilliesleaf 181–2  
Innerwick (E Loth),  
    Torness Power Station 72  
Inveraray (Ag & B), Maltlands 33  
Inverarity (Angus),  
    Fotheringham Estate 26  
Inverbervie (Aberdeens),  
    King Street 11  
Inverclyde 213  
Inveresk (E Loth)  
    Kirk Park 72  
    Smeaton Grove 74  
Inverkeilor (Angus),  
    Corbie Knowe 26  
Inverkeithing (Fife)  
    Heriot Street 95  
    Spencerfield 95  
    SUP project 215  
Inverness (Highld)  
    A9/A96 115  
    Airport Business Park 123, 123  
    arrowhead 115  
    Caulfield Road North 115  
    College Campus 115  
    Kilvean Crematorium 116  
    Lower Slackbuie 116  
    Muirtown Basin 116  
    Ness Castle 116  
    prison 115–16  
    Sir Walter Scott Drive 117  
    Smithton and Culloden flood  
        protection scheme 117  
Invertrossachs (Stirlg),  
    Loch Drunkie 191  
Inverurie (Aberdeens)  
    Conglas 15  
    Dubston 16  
    Keithhall Road 16  
    Upper Middleton of Balquhain 16  
Iona (Ag & B), abbey 39, 39  
ironworking sites  
    Iron Age, Luncarty-Birnam 160  
    Pictish, Knowe of Swandro 149–50  
    Norse, Rousay 151  
    medieval  
        Perth 170  
        Rosemarkie 124, 125  
        post-medieval  
            Coldingham 178  
            Crathes 11  
            Edinburgh 83  
            Pitcox 74–5, 75  
            Threipmuir Farm 76  
    not dated  
        Castle Lachlan 51  
        Rhu 50  
Islay (Ag & B)  
    Ballinaby 34  
    Barr an t-Seann Duine 35, 35  
    Cill Mhoire 35  
    Dun Fhinn 35–6  
    Dunyvaig Castle and  
        hinterland 36–7, 36  
    Kilchoman 34  
    Nerabus 34  
    Rubha Port an t-Seilich 39, 40  
    Isle of May (Fife), cemetery 220

# J

Jackton (S Lans), Westend Farm 188  
Jarlshof (Shet), dates 219  
Jedburgh (Borders)  
    Darnley's Close 180  
    Intergenerational  
        Learning Campus 180  
Sir John de Graham's  
    Castle (Stirlg) 199

# K

kailyards 133  
Keith (Moray)  
    Dorenell Wind Farm 143  
    Edintore 142–3, 143  
kelp processing 157, 207–8  
Kelso (Borders)  
    abbey 181, 181  
    Berryhill 181, 181  
Kenmore (P & K),  
    Boreland Farm 164  
Kenmore (Stirlg)  
    Dall Bay North 192  
    Dall Bay South 192–3  
    Dall Farm 193  
Kilbarchan (Rens),  
    Weaver's Cottage 172  
Kilchurn Castle (Ag & B) 32, 32  
Kilcoy (Highld),  
    Mullans Wood 117–18, 117  
Kildrummy (Aberdeens)  
    castle 16  
    church 16  
Kilfinan (Ag & B)  
    Middle Innens 37  
    Otter Forestry 37–8  
Killeen (Ag & B),  
    Auchadaduie 39  
Killiecrankie (P & K), A9 169  
Killin (Ag & B), A82 55  
Kilmarnock (E Ayrs)  
    Altonhill 66  
    SUP project 215  
Kilmartin (Ag & B)  
    Creaganterve 39  
    overhead line 39  
    watching briefs 40  
Kilmichael (Ag & B)  
    Kirnan 41–2  
    survey 41  
    watching briefs 40  
Kilmorack (Highld),  
    Fasnakyle 118  
Kilmore (Ag & B)  
    Dunbeg 44  
    Mount Pleasant 44  
kilns  
    corn drying  
        Achanellid 43  
        Big Bruach Caoruinn 189  
        Garna Burn 185  
        Glen Fruin 50  
        Higgins Neuk 90, 91  
        Lynphail Farm 104  
        Rousay 151  
        Torrie House 195  
        Upper Dalhousie 136

- Wee Bruach Caoruinn 191  
 Westray 157  
 kelp, North Sloc Dubh 208  
 lime  
   Balmoy 119  
   Charlestown 94  
   Glen Fruin 50  
   Kilfinan 38  
   Kilmichael 41  
   Lower Gaskan 160  
   Sauchieburn 199  
   Thornton Wood 94  
 pottery, Glen Fruin 50  
 not specified  
   Nethy Bridge/Boat of Garten 103  
   North Kessock 119  
 Kilrenny (Fife), Caipie Caves 213  
 Kilravock (Highld), Balcroy 110  
 Kilwinning (N Ayr),  
   Weirston Road 147  
 Kincardine Castle (Aberdeens) 8, 15  
 Kincardine O'Neil (Aberdeens),  
   fieldwalking 11, 11  
 Kinchyle (Highld),  
   Barns Campsite 110  
 Kinclaven (P & K)  
   castle 8, 166  
   West Woodend 166  
 Kinellar (Aberdeens),  
   Kirkton of Kinellar 16  
 Kinfauns (P & K), church 166  
 Kingairloch Estate (Highld)  
   Choire Bhain 104  
   Seaview 104  
 Kingarth (Ag & B), survey 45  
 Kingoldrum (Angus), church 26  
 Kingsbarns (Fife)  
   finds 96  
   Pitmillly 96  
 Kinloss (Moray), Seapark House 143  
 Kinneddar (Moray),  
   harness pendant 141  
 Kintore (Aberdeens)  
   Aberdeen Bay Project 16  
   Hillhead Farmhouse 16  
   Rollo Mire 16  
   Springburn 16  
 Kippen (Stirlg), Gribloch Farm 195  
 Kirk o' Muir (Stirlg), cemetery 199  
 Kirk Yetholm (Borders),  
   Church View 183–4  
 Kirkcaldy (Fife), coin hoard 94, 96  
 Kirkcudbright (D & G),  
   MacLellan's Castle 63, 63  
 Kirkintilloch (E Duns), High Street 68  
 Kirkliston (Edin), The Stables 89–90  
 Kirkmichael (P & K), Craighead 167  
 Kirkmuirhill (S Lans),  
   Lanark Road 188  
 Kirkton Burn (Angus), survey 26  
 Kirkwall (Orkney)  
   The Blide Trust 149  
   Hatston 148–9  
 Kirriemuir (Angus)  
   brooch 27, 27  
   Fletcherfield Farm 26  
 knife pommel 22  
 knives 124, 183  
 knocking stones 42, 149  
 Knoydart Forest (Highld), survey 113
- L**  
 lace chape 23  
 Ladyward (D & G), fort 62, 62  
 Laggan (Highld),  
   Dun-da-Lamh 120  
 The Laird's Stable cave (Moray) 141  
 Lairg (Highld), Clais Mor 109  
 Lamberton (Borders),  
   wind farm 182  
 Lanark (S Lans), Rosemount 188  
 Langholm (D & G)  
   Crooks 65  
   Kirk Wynd 63  
 Larkhall (S Lans)  
   Duke Street 188  
   Highlees Farm 188  
 Latheron (Highld), survey 121  
 Lauder (Borders)  
   Dod Mill 181  
   Market Place 181  
 Laurencekirk (Aberdeens),  
   Fordoun Road 16–17  
 lazy beds 38, 41, 51, 104, 185  
 Leadburn (Borders),  
   Kingside Farm 178–9  
 leather working 124, 126  
 Leith (Edin)  
   Bernard Street 78  
   Dock Street 81  
   Ocean Drive 86  
 Lerwick (Shet),  
   shipwrecks 184, 184  
 Letham (Angus)  
   axe 22  
   ROC Observation Post 28  
 Leuchars (Fife),  
   St Athernase Church 96, 96  
 Lewis (W Isles)  
   Aignish Point 208  
   Bheinn Thulabaigh 208  
   Callanish 208  
   Carnan a' Ghrodhair 202  
   Grimshader 203–4, 203  
   Knock 208, 208  
   Knockaird 203, 203  
   Loch Arnish 226  
   Loch Bhorghastail 226  
   Loch Langabhat 226  
   Lochan Duna 226  
   Olcote 208  
   Steinacleit 203  
 Libberton (S Lans), Harlea 188–9  
 Lilliesleaf (Borders),  
   Chapel Farm 181–2  
 lynch pin 90  
 Linlithgow (W Loth)  
   Mill Road 201  
   palace 201  
 Linton (Borders), Kippit Farm 182  
 Lismore (Ag & B)  
   cathedral 8, 45–6  
   Fiart Farm 45  
   Ledgrianach 45  
 Lismore Glebe 46–7, 46  
 Stronacroibh 47  
 Tirefuir 47  
 Little Arnot (P & K),  
   harness pendant 171  
 Little Dunkeld (P & K)  
   A9 168  
   Corrody Burn 167  
   Innercochill 167  
 Little Glenshee (P & K),  
   cup mark 159  
 Littleour (P & K), pottery 223, 224  
 Loanhead (Midloth),  
   Loanhead Road 137  
 Loch Arkaig (Highld),  
   A' Chailleach 118  
 Loch Craiglin (Ag & B),  
   canal 49–50  
 Loch Etive (Ag & B), survey 29  
 Loch Lomond (Ag & B),  
   Island Eillich 29–30, 30  
 Loch Long (Ag & B), survey 48, 48  
 Loch Shin (Highld),  
   Eilean Domhnuill 120  
 Loch Striven (Ag & B), Creag na  
   Cailliche 33–4, 34  
 Loch Sween (Ag & B),  
   canal 49–50, 49  
 Loch Tay (P & K)  
   Boreland Farm 164  
   crannogs 164, 165–6, 192–3  
 Loch Thurnaig (Highld),  
   roundhouse 113, 113  
 Loch Tummel (P & K),  
   Queen's View 160  
 Lochalsh (Highld),  
   Conchra Estate 121  
 Lochan a'Bhrodainn (Highld),  
   causeway 106, 107  
 Lochbroom (Highld),  
   Clachan at Creag an Deoiridh 121–2  
 Lochgair (Ag & B),  
   Asknish House 40–1  
 Lochindorb Castle (Highld) 8, 109  
 Lochmaben (D & G),  
   castle 63–4  
 Lochwinnoch (Rens),  
   Lorabank 172  
 lodging house 183–4  
 Logiealmond (P & K),  
   Shannoch Farmhouse 168  
 long cists 203  
 longhouses  
   Arran 146  
   Bruach Caoruinn 189–91, 190  
   Castle Lachlan 52  
   Choire nam Muc 104  
   Otter Forest 38  
 Lossiemouth (Moray)  
   High School 141  
   RAF Lossiemouth 141  
 Lothianburn (Midloth),  
   Damhead 137  
 Lower Gaskan (P & K) 160  
 Luig (Ag & B), survey 34  
 Lundie (Angus),  
   Neuk Farmstead 27

**M**

macehead, Neolithic 156  
 Market Knowe Cairn (P & K) 168  
 Markinch (Fife)  
     Mansefield 96  
     St Drostan's Kirk 97, 97  
 Maryculter (Aberdeens),  
     Maryculter Home Farm 17  
 Marykirk (Aberdeens),  
     Myreside Cottage 17  
 masons' marks 47, 69, 96, 97, 97  
 Maud (Aberdeens),  
     Brucklay Castle/Estate 17, 17  
 Mavisbank House (Midloth) 137–8  
 Mearns (E Rens), pipeline 67  
 medal, post-medieval 66  
 Melbourne (S Lans),  
     pottery 223, 224  
 Melrose (Borders)  
     Abbey House Gardens 182  
     The Croft 182  
     Howden 182  
     Old Melrose House 182  
     overhead line 173  
 metalworking sites  
     149–50, 151, 155, 158;  
     *see also* crucibles;  
     ironworking sites; moulds; slag  
 Methlick (Aberdeens)  
     Little Gight 15  
     Overton of Keithfield 21  
 mews 89  
 Middlebie (D & G), survey 62  
 Midlothian 90, 135–8  
 mills  
     grain  
         Drumblade 13  
         Edintore 142–3, 143  
         Friockheim 26  
         Greenhaugh 13, 13  
         Hartshaw Mill 56  
         Higgins Neuk 90, 91  
         Mill of Lethnot 27, 27  
         Neuk Farmsteading 27  
         Standalane Steading 69  
         Tannadice 29  
         Torhouse 65  
         Tythehouse Farm 179  
         Upper Allaloth 143  
         Whigstreet 26  
     horse  
         Benholm 11  
         Broombank 21  
         Kingseat Steading 18  
         Whiteside Farm 15  
     paper, Glenrothes 97–8  
     textile, Middlebridge 160  
     tidal, Ronay 204–5  
     timber  
         Edinburgh 83  
         Middlebridge 160  
         not specified  
         Auchinleck 66  
         Baldernock 67  
         Currie 76  
         Melrose 182  
 millstone 91

Milton (Highld), Tarbat Mains 119  
 Milton of Balgonie (Fife),  
     finger ring 96  
 Milton of Leys (Highld),  
     Balvonie Braes 115  
 Milton of Tullich (Aberdeens),  
     church 15  
 Mingulay (W Isles),  
     survey 202, 202  
 mining sites and features  
     Aultigil 105  
     Dalry 146  
     Durieshill 198  
     Edinburgh 83, 88  
     Musselburgh 74  
     Prestonpans 74  
     Sheriffhall 138  
 Mintlaw (Aberdeens)  
     Northwoods 17  
     Pitfour Lake 18  
 Moffat (D & G),  
     Nether Howcleugh 64  
 Moidart (Highld),  
     Old Poors' Cairn 107  
 Moniaive (D & G),  
     axe-hammer 61, 61  
 Monreith (D & G), Old Place 61  
 Montrose (Angus)  
     Brechin Road 27  
     bulla 27  
     Dunninald Stables 22, 22  
     Mill Road 28  
     Spine Road 28  
 Moray 138–45, 213  
 Motherwell (N Lans),  
     SUP project 215  
 mottes  
     Newbarns 59  
     Tom Pitlac 103, 103  
     Tomatin/Boat of Garten 103  
 moulds  
     Bronze Age 119–20  
     Iron Age 163  
     post-medieval 12  
 Moulin (P & K), A9 169  
 Mountblairy (Aberdeens),  
     coin 9  
 mounts  
     medieval 28–9, 28, 135,  
         137, 167, 182  
     medieval–post-medieval 144, 144  
     post-medieval 198  
     *see also* harness fittings/mounts;  
     strap mounts  
 Moy (Highld), A9 103–4, 122  
 Muck (Highld)  
     Bearg 128  
     Camas Mor 128  
     Gallanach Farm 128  
     Laga Bholla 128  
     Port Mor 128  
     Toaluinn 128–9  
 Mull (Ag & B)  
     Dalantober 39  
     Dererach 39  
     Kildavie 44, 44  
     Lephin 44–5

Rossal 54  
     Torosay 54–5, 55  
 Mull of Galloway (D & G)  
     Gallie Heughs 63  
     Mull Glen 63  
 Mumrills (Falk), fort 92–3  
 musket/pistol balls  
     A9 169  
     Culloden 115  
     Dunblane 192  
     Dunyvaig 37  
     Lochaber Smelter 118  
     Pinkie Mains 73  
     Shootinglee 183  
     Stirling 198  
     *see also* round shot  
 Musselburgh (E Loth)  
     Galt Terrace 72  
     Goshen Farm 74  
     Mall Avenue 72  
     Old Craighall 73  
     Pinkie Mains 73–4  
 Muthill (P & K)  
     Boreland 169  
     Struthill 169

**N**

necklet, shell 129  
 Nedd Drumbeg (Highld),  
     Croft 355 108  
 Nethy Bridge (Highld)  
     Abernethy Old Kirk 102  
     Castle Roy 8, 102  
     Dorback Estate 102–3, 102  
     survey 103  
 New Abbey (D & G)  
     Troston 64  
     watching brief 64  
 New Cumnock (E Ayr),  
     Auchincross Farm 67  
 Newbattle Abbey (Midloth) 138  
 Newhailes (E Loth)  
     doocot 70, 70  
     house and estate 70, 72, 73, 73  
 Newhills (Aberdeen)  
     Craibstone South 8  
     Rowett South 8  
 Newmachar (Aberdeens),  
     Kingseat Steading 17–18  
 Newshot Island (Rens), barges 210, 210  
 Newstead (Borders), fort 173  
 Newton Mearns (E Rens),  
     Maidenhill Farm 75  
 Nigg (Highld), Ankerville Farm 122  
 Nine Mile Burn (Midloth),  
     Whitehill/Whitehill Cottage 138  
 North Ayrshire 145–7, 222  
 North Ballachulish (Highld), Loch  
     Leven Hotel 118  
 North Berwick (E Loth), church 216  
 North Berwick Law (E Loth)  
     211, 214, 215  
 North Burreldales (Aberdeens),  
     stone circle 215  
 North Colzie (Fife), fort 212  
 North Kessock (Highld)  
     Bellfield 119–20

- Bellfield Farm 119  
 Tarscavaig 118  
 North Lanarkshire 147  
 North Roe (Shet),  
   Felsite Project 184–5  
 North Ronaldsay (Orkney),  
   water treatment works 148  
 North Uist (W Isles)  
   A'ird a'Mhòrain 204  
   Eaval field survey 204  
   Eilean na Mnà Mairbhe 205  
   Guala Mhòr 205  
   Loch Grota/Loch Portain 205  
   Lochportain 205  
   lost sites 205–6, 205  
   Uamh Creag Eideann 205  
   Uamh Mhic Cealtair 204, 205  
   Uamh nic Còmhain 205
- O**  
 Oakbank (P & K),  
   crannog 165–6  
 Oathlaw (Angus), finds 28, 28  
 Occumster (Highld),  
   Lower Achavar 121  
 Ochertyre (P & K),  
   Loch Monzievaird Chalets 168–9  
 Old Bridge of Tilt (P & K),  
   Middlebridge Sawmill 160  
 Old Kilmadock (Stirlg),  
   cemetery 194  
 Orchardton Tower (D & G),  
   stones 57–8  
 Orkney 147–57, 220  
 Oxnam (Borders), Deer Street 182–3  
 Oyne (Aberdeens),  
   Bede House 19, 19
- P**  
 Paisley (Rens)  
   abbey 172  
   Wellmeadow Street 172  
 Papa Westray (Orkney),  
   coastal erosion zones 149  
 Partick (Glas),  
   Castlebank Street 101–2  
 passage graves 59  
 Pathhead (Midloth)  
   Crichton 136  
   Currielea 137  
 Peebles (Borders), Ballintoy 183  
 peel house 183, 183  
 Penicuik (Midloth),  
   Carsewell Steading 138  
 Perth (P & K)  
   High Street 169, 171  
   Riggs Road/Whitefriar Street 170  
   St Paul's Church 170  
   Theatre 169–70  
 Perth & Kinross  
   157–71, 217, 218, 223, 224  
 Peterculter (Aberdeen)  
   Countesswells, West Access Road 8  
   Grieve collection 9  
   North Lasts Quarry 8–9  
 Pettinain (S Lans),  
   Bagmoors Farm 189
- Pictish stone 14  
 pig sty 78  
 pins  
   bone 54, 54, 140  
   copper-alloy 28, 28, 124, 144,  
     159, 171  
 pit alignments 111, 160  
 Pitcaple (Aberdeens),  
   North Lodge 12  
 pitchstone 75  
 Pitcox (E Loth), Old Smithy 74–5, 75  
 pivot stones 75, 150  
 plane wreckage 30  
 plant remains 123, 136, 154–5  
 Pleanmill (Stirlg),  
   sword pommel 198, 198  
 plough ends 115  
 Poolewe (Highld), hoard 217  
 Port of Menteith (Stirlg)  
   Ballochraggan 196  
   Gartur 196  
   Nether Glenney 196–7, 196  
   Over Glenney 197  
 Port William (D & G),  
   Elrig Farm 64  
 Portobello (Edin),  
   Figgate Street 82  
 Posso (Borders), finds 182  
 pottery  
   Neolithic  
     dating 222–5  
     Inverness 116  
     Kilwinning 147  
     Luncarty–Birnam 159  
     Ness of Brodgar 156  
     Orkney, West Mainland 148  
     Rosemarkie 123, 124  
     Strath Glebe 129  
     Upper Dalhousie 136  
   Neolithic–Bronze Age,  
     Fulfordlees 177  
   Beaker  
     Smiddy Bar 130  
     Upper Dalhousie 136  
   Bronze Age  
     Kilmagadwood 217  
     Sawmillfield 30  
     Upper Dalhousie 136  
   Iron Age  
     The Cairns 154, 155  
     Leadburn 179  
     prehistoric  
       Battle Hill 13  
       Callanish 208  
       Castle Law 158  
       Covesea 140, 141  
       Edinburgh 89  
       Inverness 123  
       Newton Mearns 75  
       Staffa 45  
       Swartigill 135  
       Tordarroch 117  
       West Woodend 166  
   medieval  
     Ancrum 173  
     Cnoc nam Putan 54  
     Edinburgh 79
- Gilchrist 132  
 Island Eillich 29–30  
 King's Seat 163  
 Perth 169, 170  
 Rosemarkie 124, 125  
 Tarradale 133  
 post-medieval  
   Brucklay 17, 17  
   Rosemarkie 124  
   Terregles 64  
 not dated  
   Knockaird 203  
   Mumrills 93  
 Prestonpans (E Loth),  
   Dolphingstone Farm 74  
 Princess Mary Gift Fund box 84  
 promontory forts  
   see hillforts/promontory forts  
 psammite 105, 161  
 Pumpherstoun (W Loth),  
   Drumshoreland 202  
 Pyotdykes (Angus), hoard 217
- Q**  
 quarries  
   Neolithic 184–5  
   post-medieval 48, 54, 57, 78,  
     88, 94, 198, 205  
   not dated 38, 41, 42, 43,  
     52, 121, 214  
 Quarry Wood (Moray), survey 144  
 quartz/quartzite  
   Aberdeenshire 17  
   Angus 26  
   Argyll & Bute 30  
   E Dunbartonshire 68  
   Highland 128, 133, 134  
   Moray 140  
   Orkney 148  
   Perth & Kinross 160–1, 162  
   Western Isles 208  
 Queensferry (Edin),  
   High School 77  
 querns  
   rotary 37, 132, 151, 188  
   saddle 60, 154, 155  
   not specified 158, 172  
 quoits ground 62
- R**  
 radiocarbon dates 217–28  
   Arnhall Quarry 14  
   Baston Burn 198  
   Battle Hill 13  
   The Cairns 154, 155  
   Cnoc nam Putan 54  
   Corsehouse 67  
   Dall Bay 192, 193  
   Deer 18  
   Druminnor 9  
   Inverness 116, 123  
   The Laird's Stable 141  
   North Roe 184  
   Rosemarkie 124  
   Staffa 45  
   Swartigill 135  
   Tarradale 133, 134

- Raich (Aberdeens),  
stone circle 215  
Raigmore (Highld),  
Stoneyfield 223, 224  
railways  
Edinburgh 86  
Glasgow 101  
Inverkeithing 95  
Inverness 116  
*see also* tramways  
Raitt's Cave (Highld), A9 103  
Ratho (Edin),  
Bathgate trunk main 90  
Ratray (P & K), cable route 158  
Ravenstruther (S Lans),  
Silvermuir Holdings 187  
Redgorton (P & K)  
A9 159–60, 168  
Cross Tay Link Road 171  
Renfrewshire 172, 210, 211  
reservoir 51  
Rest and Be Thankful (Ag & B),  
survey 47–8  
Rhu (Ag & B), bloomery project 50  
Rhum (Highld), Kinloch 127–8, 128  
rig and furrow  
Aberdeenshire 14, 15, 16, 17  
Angus 27  
Argyll & Bute 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 43  
Borders 173, 174, 180  
Clackmannanshire 55  
Dumfries & Galloway 57  
E Lothian 72, 74  
Edinburgh 80, 83  
Fife 95, 98  
Highland 112, 119, 133  
Moray 142  
N Ayrshire 146, 147  
Orkney 152, 157  
Perth & Kinross 171  
West Lothian 200, 202  
ring cairn 215  
ring ditches  
Craigiehall Camp 77  
Fulfordlees 177  
Inverness 116  
Leadburn 179  
Scaniport 111  
roads/trackways  
Roman  
Dere Street 182–3  
Durieshill 198  
Kinneil Estate 92  
Middlebie 62  
Mumrills 93  
Newstead 173  
medieval, Hume 180  
post-medieval  
Fort William–Arisaig 105  
Garcrogo 57  
Lismore 47  
Torosay 54  
post-medieval, military  
Blair Atholl 160  
Inchnacardoch 108–9  
not dated  
Achanellid 43, 44  
Castle Lachlan 51  
Edinburgh 80  
Inverrossachs 191  
Kilmichael 41  
Maltlands 33  
Tom nan Clach 109  
*see also* coffin road  
Roberton (Borders),  
Hut at Kirk O'er 174  
rock art, Neolithic/Bronze Age  
130, 157, 157  
rock shelters  
*see* caves/rock shelters  
rock-cut bowl 48, 48  
Ronay (W Isles)  
canal 204–5, 204  
field survey 206  
Rosemarkie (Highld)  
caves 124–7, 124, 126  
finds 124  
Greenside Farm 123–4, 123  
Rosewell (Midloth),  
Thornton Doocot 136  
Rosneath (Ag & B),  
Portkil coffins 50  
Rosskeen (Highld), axe 127  
Roths Castle (Moray) 8, 144  
roundhouses  
Arran 212  
Beatrice cable route 139  
Black Loch of Myrton 60, 61  
Cill Mhoire 35  
Coilleaichur 215  
Dun Fhinn 35–6  
Easter Croftintygan 165  
Inverness 116  
Kilwinning 147  
Loch Thurnaig 113, 113  
Lochan Taynish 50  
Luncarty–Birnam 159–60  
Mullans Wood 117–18, 117  
North Kessock 119  
Rousay 150, 152  
*see also* ring ditches  
round shot 74  
Rousay (Orkney)  
cable replacement 152–3  
Knowe of Swandro 149–51, 150, 151  
Rinyo 152  
Scockness 151  
Skaill Farm 151–2, 152  
Westside, survey 152  
Rowallan Castle (E Ayr) 66–7, 66  
**S**  
St Abb's Head (Borders),  
signal station 178  
St Andrews (Fife)  
Argyle Street 98  
castle 98  
cathedral 98–9, 99, 213  
Gatty Marine Lab 98  
priory 99  
St Leonards Lodge 99  
University Music Centre 99  
West Link Road 99  
St Boswells (Borders),  
Toyota Garage 183  
St Kilda (W Isles),  
Village Bay 203  
Saline (Fife)  
Devonside 98  
seal matrix 98  
Sallachan (Highld),  
Choire nam Muc 104  
Sandwick (Orkney),  
fieldwalking 148  
Sauchie (Stirlg), axe 198  
Sauchieburn Estate (Stirlg),  
limekilns 199  
scabbard fitting, Roman 181  
Scalewood (D & G),  
enclosure 62  
Scaniport (Highld),  
The Bungalow 111  
schools  
Brechin 22  
Edinburgh 86, 89  
Kirk o'Muir 199  
Sleat 127  
Scone (P & K)  
Cross Tay Link Road 171  
evaluation 171  
Scotlandwell (P & K)  
Kilmagadwood 171, 217  
mount 171  
spearhead 218  
Scottish Borders 172–84, 213  
seal matrices  
Abernethy 157–8, 158  
Blairburn 94  
Covington 187  
Dunyvaig 37  
Dysart 96  
Inchdrewer 11  
Kirkton Barns 95  
Lennox Plunton 57, 57  
Saline 98  
Thornhill 194  
Seil Island (Ag & B),  
Clachandubh 34  
Selkirk (Borders), hut 174  
Sgurr Bhan (P & K) 167, 167  
shale oil works 201  
Shapinsay (Orkney)  
cable replacement 152–3  
Frustigarth 153  
sheep, structures associated with  
Achanellid 42, 43  
Arran 146, 147  
Auchenchapel 24, 24, 25  
Badandun Hill 25, 25  
Braidshaw Rig 59  
Choire Bhain 104  
Choire nam Muc 104  
Clais Mor 109  
Coll 31  
Conchra Estate 121  
Dalharrold 112  
Kilmichael 41  
Knoidart Forest 113  
Laggan Farm 189  
Latheron 121  
Lochbroom 121–2

- Rest and Be Thankful 47  
 Sgurr Bhan 167, 167  
*see also* shielings
- shell middens 105, 125, 133–4, 133
- Sheriffhall (Midloth),  
 Edinburgh bypass 138
- Shetland Islands 184–5, 213, 219
- shielings  
 Achanelid 43, 44  
 Airigh Garvaig 208  
 Airigh nam Beiste 208  
 Allt Altisary 206, 206  
 Allt na Chlachaich 104  
 Arran 146, 147, 212  
 Auchenchapel 24, 25  
 Badandun Hill 25  
 Beinn na Caorach Crag 207  
 Creag Dhubh 51  
 Glenshiel 114  
 Knoydart Forest 113  
 Loch Garvaig 208  
 Rest and Be Thankful 47, 48  
 Sgurr Bhan 167  
 Torosay 54, 55
- shipwrecks  
 Newshot Island 210, 210  
 Orkney 147, 157  
 Shetland 184, 184
- shooting butts 102, 162
- Shootinglee (Borders) 183, 183
- signal stations 178, 215
- Skara Brae (Orkney) 153, 220
- Skipness (Ag & B), Glenreasdale 50
- Skye (Highld)  
 An Spiddal 129  
 The Birches 129  
 Broadford Community Hospital 129  
 Elgol 129  
 Flodigarry 118–19, 119  
 Hinnisdal Bridge Cairn 129  
 Strath Glebe 129
- slag  
 Pictish 149  
 Norse 151  
 medieval 125  
 post-medieval 76  
 not dated  
 9, 51, 110, 147, 162, 170, 193
- slate pencils 127
- Sleat (Highld), parish school 127
- souterrains  
 Carnan a' Ghroghair 202  
 Fletcherfield Farm 26  
 Knockaird 203  
 Loch Grota 205  
 Luncarty–Birnam 159–60  
 Raitt's Cave 103  
 Tullymurdoch 158
- South Ayrshire 67, 185–6
- South Lanarkshire 186–9, 223–4
- South Ronaldsay (Orkney)  
 The Cairns 153–5, 154  
 Mossetter East 153
- South Uist (W Isles)  
 Allt Altisary 206, 206  
 Beinn na Caorach Crag 207  
 North Sloc Dubh 207–8, 207
- Soutra (Midloth), mount 137
- spearhead,  
 Bronze Age 185–6, 186, 218
- Speyside 213
- spindle whorls  
 lead-alloy 96, 135, 144, 144, 179  
 stone 118, 137, 154  
 not specified 22, 107, 144, 163
- Spittal of Glenshee (P & K),  
 survey 167
- spoons 109, 124, 148
- Spynie (Moray)  
 finds 144, 144  
 Spynie Palace 8, 144–5
- stables  
 Aberdeenshire 11, 21  
 Angus 22, 22, 23  
 Borders 179, 182  
 Dumfries & Galloway 57, 60  
 E Lothian 73  
 Edinburgh 83  
 Perth & Kinross 171
- Staffa (Ag & B),  
 excavation 45, 45
- standing stones  
 Castle Lachlan 52, 53  
 Creag na Cailliche 33–4, 34  
 Glen Etive 104  
 Killievair 22  
 Latheron 121  
 Orkney 149  
 Tullibody 55–6
- statuette, Roman 181, 181
- steatite 151, 184
- Stenness (Orkney)  
 fieldwalking 148  
 Ness of Brodgar 155–7, 156, 157
- stills 104, 195
- Stirling 189–200, 213
- Stirling (Stirlg)  
 Abbey Craig 195–6, 195  
 Bannockburn House 197–8  
 Baston Burn 198  
 castle 199–200, 199  
 Dumbarton Road 199  
 Durieshill 198  
 King's Park Farm 199  
 Shore Road 199
- Stobo (Borders), finds 183
- stone circles  
 Callanish 208  
 The Lagg 168  
 surveys 215
- stone setting 41, 111
- Stonehaven (Aberdeens),  
 Whiteside Farm 15
- Stonehouse (S Lans),  
 St Ninian's Church 189, 189
- Storegga tsunami event 70
- Strachur (Ag & B)  
 Craigeniver 50–1  
 Creag Dhubh 51, 51
- strap fasteners 169
- strap mounts 23, 56, 56
- Strathaven (S Lans)  
 Daer High Kype 186  
 Mid Brackenridge Farm 186
- Strathmiglo (Fife),  
 harness mount hanger 100
- Stromness (Orkney)  
 Bugar Hill 153  
 cable route 148  
 fieldwalking 148  
 water supply works 157
- Stronsay (Orkney),  
 cable replacement 152–3
- Stuartslaw Bothy (Borders),  
 survey 179
- Sueno Stone (Moray) 213
- Summer Isles (Highld),  
 Tanera Mor 122, 122
- sundial 181
- sundial/urn bases 78, 79, 137
- Sunhoney (Aberdeens),  
 stone circle 215
- swivel fitting,  
 post-medieval 118
- swivel-gun 184, 184
- sword belt fastener 22, 23
- sword pommels 111, 198, 198
- T**
- tankard handle 145, 145
- Tannadice (Angus)  
 harness pendant mount 29, 29  
 Mill of Tannadice 29
- tanneries 76, 78, 196
- Tap o' Noth (Aberdeens),  
 excavation 20, 20
- Tarbert (Ag & B), Bruce Hill 34
- Tarland (Aberdeens),  
 Broombank 20–1
- Tarradale (Highld)  
 castle 132–3  
 shell middens 133–4, 133  
 Tarradale Mains 133
- Taymount Estate (P & K),  
 The Coach House 166
- Taynish (Ag & B)  
 Barr Mor 48  
 Lochan Taynish 50
- Ternan (Aberdeens),  
 Grieve collection 9
- Terregles (D & G),  
 Kingdom Hall 64
- thatched buildings 209–10
- Thornhill (Stirlg), finds 194–5
- Thurso (Highld), Thing's Va 129
- Thusater (Highld), broch 129–30
- Tibbermore (P & K),  
 Cross Tay Link Road 171
- Tighmore (P & K),  
 township 160, 160
- Tighnabuaich (Ag & B),  
 Upper Innens 38–9
- timber circles 212, 222, 223, 224
- Tiree (Ag & B)  
 Balephuill 53  
 Cnoc nam Putan 53–4  
 Eirneal 54  
 rock art 54
- toggle 169
- Tomatin (Highld), survey 103
- Tomavorar (P & K), cup mark 166

- Tombreck (P & K), cup marks 166  
 Tomintoul (Moray), survey 213  
 Tomnaverie (Aberdeens),  
     stone circle 215  
 Tongland (D & G)  
     abbey 64–5, 64  
     dumbbell fastener 65  
 Tordarroch (Highld),  
     hut circle 117  
 Tornagrain (Highld),  
     evaluation 123  
 Torphichen (W Loth)  
     primary school 202  
     Rosslyn Cottage 201  
 Torwoodlee (Borders),  
     hillfort 173–4, 174  
 tramways 88, 94  
 Tranent (E Loth)  
     Seton 75  
     SUP project 215  
 Traprain Law (E Loth),  
     survey 214  
 Turriff (Aberdeens)  
     axe 21  
     Church Terrace 21  
     South Monkshill 15  
     unenclosed settlements 212  
 Twechar (E Duns),  
     Shirva Farm 68
- U**
- Uddingston (Glas),  
     Daldowie Road 102  
 Uphall (W Loth),  
     Bathgate trunk main 90  
 Uplawmoor (E Rens),  
     primary school 75  
 Upper Carie (P & K),  
     cup marks 166  
 Upper Gaskan (P & K),  
     cup marks 160–1  
 Upper Obney (P & K), brooch 159  
 urn/sundial base 78, 79  
 Urquhart (Moray), finds 145  
 Urquhart Castle (Highld) 130  
 Usan (Angus), finds 22–3, 23
- V**
- vessels, bronze 22  
 village hall 172
- W**
- wallpaper 80–1  
 war memorial 175, 176–7, 177  
 water pipe, wooden 83  
 water tower 57  
 weaver's house 172  
 Wee Bruach Caoruinn (Stirlg),  
     survey 189–91, 190  
 weight, stone 148;  
     *see also* coin weights  
 Wellbrae (S Lans),  
     pottery 223, 224  
 wells  
     Altonhill 66  
     The Cairns 154–5  
     Coupar Angus 162  
     Craighill 147  
     Dunyvaig 37  
     Edinburgh 78, 83  
     Kilmichael 41  
     Kirkintilloch 68  
     Leith 78  
     Markinch 96  
     Paisley 172  
     Tap o' Noth 20  
 Wemyss Bay (Inver),  
     Constantine's Cave 213  
 West Burrafirth (Shet), felsite 185  
 West Calder (W Loth)  
     Brotherton Farm 202  
     Westwood Works 201  
 West Dunbartonshire 200  
 West Lothian 90, 200–2  
 West Plean (Stirlg), Bore Row 198  
 West Puldrite (Orkney),  
     cable trench 148  
 Wester Balgour (P & K),  
     coin hoard 163  
 Wester Deloraine (Borders),  
     huts 175, 175  
 Wester Glentarken (P & K),  
     cup marks 161  
 Western Isles 202–8  
 Westray (Orkney)  
     cable replacement 152–3  
     East Sous 157  
     Pierowall Pier extension 157  
     Tuquoy 157  
 whalebone arch 215  
 Whigstreet (Angus), Holemill 26  
 Wick (Highld), Swartigill 134–5, 134  
 Wigtown (D & G), Torhouse Mill 65  
 Wiltonburn (Borders),  
     harness pendant 179  
 Winchburgh (W Loth),  
     Duntarvie Castle 200  
 wireworks 72  
 woodlands 32, 193–4, 194  
 World War 1 sites/structures 210  
     Barry Buddon 22  
     Easterton of Lenabo 210  
     North Berwick Law 214, 215  
     Portkil 50  
     Stobs Camp 174–7, 175, 177  
 World War 2 sites/structures  
     Aberdeen 8  
     Brucklay 17, 17  
     Carnan a'Ghrodhair 202  
     Clyde 212  
     Druim Loch Eilt 106  
     Glen Fruin 50  
     Hedderwick Sands 70  
     Inverkeithing 95  
     Lossiemouth 141  
     Orkney 149  
     Stobs Camp 174–7, 175  
 Wormit (Fife), Wormit Farm 95





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HISTORIC  
ENVIRONMENT  
SCOTLAND

ÀRAINNEACHD  
EACHDRAIDHEIL  
ALBA