

The Archaeological Sites
and Monuments of

**Clackmannan District and
Falkirk District
Central Region**

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

Archaeological Field Survey

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and Falkirk District, Central Region

This list of sites and monuments in the districts of Clackmannan and Falkirk has been prepared by archaeological surveyors attached to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland as part of a project financed by the Department of the Environment and sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The items listed range in period from prehistoric burial-cairns and forts to deserted farms of comparatively recent date. The following categories have been omitted from the lists: buildings eligible for listing by the Scottish Development Department as buildings of special architectural or historic interest under the Town and Country Planning Acts (Scotland); buildings in towns; roads, railways and canals; most structures of 19th-century and later date.

Each entry is prefaced by the National Grid Reference and 1 : 10,560 or 1 : 10,000 map number, to which is appended the Ordnance Survey Record Card serial-number. There is also a select bibliography. The date of visit is also given. Sites that have been destroyed are indicated by a dagger (†) following the name; sites not visible on the ground, but which are nevertheless worthy of consideration, or where excavation may yield further information, are indicated by a plus sign (+); an asterisk (*) indicates that the site has been given statutory protection under the terms of the Ancient Monument Acts of 1913-1953. Aerial photographs of the Roman sites, and of a number of other sites that are visible only as cropmarks, may be inspected in the National Monuments Record of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HF.

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CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT

Barrows and Cairns

1. Cairnpark Street, Dollar ✓ NS Q. 961980 NS 99 NE 3
 A cairn, in which 'urns' were discovered, is recorded in this area.
Stat Acct, xv (1795), 167; NSA, viii (Clackmannan), 102; Drummond 1937, 120.
2. Hawk Hill, Alloa NS 891928 NS 89 SE 10
 Cairn, opened about 1810, revealing crouched inhumation in cist; a mound at the above location probably indicates the site; it measures 16 m in diameter and 1.5 m high. August 1977.
 Crawford 1874, 25-6; RCAMS 1933, p. 315, No. 600.
3. King's Seat Hill NS 936997 NS 99 NW
 What may be the remains of a prehistoric burial-cairn stand on the summit of King's Seat Hill; it is a roughly circular mound about 20 m in diameter and 2 m high. August 1977.
4. Mars Hill, Alloa NS Q. 884929 NS 89 SE 9 and 20
 At least two cists and twenty-two Cinerary Urns were discovered in a 'tumulus' during road construction in 1828, and a further 'urn' was found in 1850. Both cremated and unburnt bone was found with the Cinerary Urns; the two cists contained inhumations accompanied by gold armlets of Late Bronze Age type. The surviving objects are in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMA nos. EA 7, EQ 118-19). It is possible that the eight or nine 'urns' recorded as coming from 'the head of the town of Alloa' in 1758 were found in the same area.
NSA, viii (Clackmannan), 41; Anderson 1883, 447-9; 1886, 62-3; Crawford 1874, 26-8, 32-3.

5. Westertown, Tillicoultry NS 915974 NS 99 NW
 Site of cairn covering a clay-luted cist. August 1977.
Stat Acct, xv (1795), 214; RCAMS 1933, p. 327, No. 621.

Burials and Cists (see also nos. 4 and 12)

6. Alva Glen NS 884975 NS 89 NE 3
 Flexed skeleton of a 'dwarf' found during quarrying in 1913; deposited in a cavity or rock shelter with a dry-stone wall around the opening; date unknown. August 1977.
 Callander 1914, 196-200.

7. Easter Tillicoultry NS c. 932979 NS 99 NW 4
 Cinerary Urn discovered in 1812.
 Anderson and Black 1888, 355.

8. Harvieston House NS c. 931974 NS 99 NW 10
 About 1804, during building of W approach to Harvieston House, a cist, containing a Food Vessel (NMAS no. L 1972.2) and a small flint knife, was found.
NSA, viii (Clackmannan), 71-2; PSAS, xxix (1894-5), 107, no. 2;
 RCAMS 1933, p. 327, No. 620.

9. Kellyburn Park, Dollar NS 965978 NS 99 NE 8
 Cinerary Urn fragments (NMAS no. ~~BA 240~~) and cremated bone found. July 1977.
PSAS, xci (1957-8), 200, no. 9.

Standing Stones and Stone Circles

10. Alva NS 8897 NS 89 NE 18
 Several large upright stones, possibly of prehistoric date, were recorded in the proximity of Alva church.
NSA, viii (Stirling), 183.

11. Castleton Home Farm ✓ NN 982000 NN 90 SE 1

Standing stone, 2.3 m high, now at the above location, but reported to have been moved from W of the farm. A number of small circular depressions on the lower part of the N side appear to be of natural origin. Name Book, Perthshire, No. 61, p. 24.

12. Cunninghar ✓ NS 925970 NS 99 NW 1

A stone circle, said to measure about 18 m in diameter and consisting of stones about 1.7 m in average height, was destroyed at the end of the 19th century.

In 1894 a Cinerary Urn (NMAAS no. EA 140) was found 'near the edge of the circle alongside where one of the stones seems to have been'; a cist containing a Food Vessel (NMAAS no. EE 154) and a crouched inhumation was discovered near the centre of the circle; the cover slab, which bore cup-and-ring markings, is now close to the former stables of Tillicoultry House (NS 924975), but the decoration is no longer visible. In 1898 an empty cist was discovered within the central area of the circle. In 1914 a further Food Vessel (NMAAS no. EE 155) was found in a fragmentary cist about 150 m N of the site. A further Food Vessel was found in sand-digging in 1937 (NMAAS no. L 1970.4), and an otherwise unrecorded Cinerary Urn was donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in 1938 (NMAAS no. EA 224). Stat Aoct., xv (1795), 214; Robertson, Black and Struthers 1895; PSAS, xxix (1894-5), 105, no. 3; Coles 1899, 358-65; PSAS, xlviii (1913-14), 337-8; RCAMS 1933, pp. 326-7, Nos. 617 and 619; PSAS lxxii (1937-8), 273, no. 4; Young 1938, 145; PSAS, xovi (1962-3), 364, no. 11; Morris 1968, 69, no. 136.

13. Haer Stone, Tullibody NS 856947 NS 89 SE 5

The large boulder that forms the base of the War Memorial in the public park is all that survives of what may have been a stone circle; the stone is about 3 m in diameter and 2 m in height, and is said to have been surrounded, until the middle of the 19th century, by 'a great number of rough upright

stones, methodically arranged, and in general about two or three feet in height'. August 1977.

Crawford 1874, 23-4; Drummond 1937, 118.

14. Hawk Hill, Alloa NS c. 906926 NS 99 SW 9

A stone circle, 'immediately behind the lodge at the eastern extremity of the ... policies', was removed about 1917. August 1977.

RCAMS 1933, p. 315, No. 601.

15. Tullibody NS c. 852951 NS 89 NE

The standing stone, which was formerly situated 'five to six hundred yards' NW of the Haer Stane, was demolished about 1824.

Crawford 1874, 16; OS Record Card NS 89 SE 5.

Fort

16. Castle Craig, Tillicoultry NS 911976 NS 99 NW 5

This promontory fort has been destroyed by quarrying. It comprised:

(A) a circular enclosure measuring 25 m in diameter within a stone wall 3.7 m thick, with an entrance on the S; abutting onto the inner face of the wall there were the ruins of several apparently secondary stone-walled structures, in one of which a sherd of medieval pottery was found in an unstratified position; (B) some 12 m outside the enclosure, a deep rock-cut ditch, accompanied by a stone wall on its inner lip and a stony rampart on its outer lip, cutting off access from the vulnerable NW quarter; a broad gap on the SW may originally have contained an entrance. In the absence of excavation the relationship of A to B was never established.

Feachem 1955, 73-4; 1963, 114-15; DES (1964), 57.

Ecclesiastical Monuments

17. Alva Church^f NS 887973 NS 89 NE 14 and 16
 Traditional site of the medieval church of St Servanus; a new church was erected in 1631, and this was replaced in the 19th century by the present church of St Serf, which incorporates datestones of 1631 and 1637. There are no visible signs of any earlier church, but the graveyard contains stones of 17th-century date. August 1977.
Stat Acot, xviii (1796), 137-9; RCAMS 1933, pp. 315-16, No. 603.
18. 'Chapelhill', Clackmannan^f NS g. 913912 NS 99 SW 4
 Site of possible chapel; the area bears traditional place-name 'Chapelhill', and traces of foundations were recorded in 1936. The present farmer remembers uncovering unmortared stones during ploughing in 1957-8. August 1977.
 Gordon 1936, 7.
19. Kilbagie^f NS g. 930898 NS 98 EW 14
 Possible site of pre-Reformation St Bega's chapel.
 Gordon 1936, 7, 18.
20. Parkmill, Hawkhill, Cross-slab^{*} NS 901926 NS 99 SW 11
 Stone slab, probably of medieval date, with an inscribed cross on each face; excavations carried out nearby in 1929 revealed a stone cist, with a cross-inscribed cover-slab, and other burials. August 1977.
NSA, viii (Clackmannan), 42; Miller 1889, 153-6; RCAMS 1933, p. 314, No. 596.
21. Fillicoultry House NS 923975 NS 99 NW 9
 Burial-ground and probable site of old church; the tombstones include (i) a 'hogback' monument of 12th-century date, (ii) several medieval recumbent

slabs, (iii) stones of later date. July 1977.

Gibson 1883, 155; RCAMS 1933, pp. 325-6, No. 616; Lang 1974, 218, 232.

22. Tullibody* NS 860953 NS 89 NE 13
 Romanesque church, rebuilt in 16th century, but roofless since 1916,
 stands within cemetery; datestone of 1539 over the door in the S wall.
 RCAMS 1933, p. 308, No. 586.

Castles and Tower-houses

23. Alloa Tower* NS 888925 NS 89 SE 1
 15th-century tower-house with later extensions.
 RCAMS 1933, pp. 308-9, No. 588.
24. Castle Campbell* NS 961992 NS 99 NE 2
 The castle is situated on the top of a rocky mound, at the head of
 Dollar Glen; the tower dates to the third quarter of the 15th century, **the**
courtyard having been added in the 16th and 17th centuries. The castle mound
 may be partly artificial and may indeed incorporate the remains of a motte.
 RCAMS 1933, pp. 321-5, No. 615; Cruden 1953.
25. Castle Mills^f NS Q. 913975 NS 99 NW 8
 Possible site of castle, which survived until early 19th century. August 1977.
 Gibson 1883, 157.
26. Castleton⁺ NS 988996 NS 99 NE 1
 Fragmentary remains of an 18th-century house built on site of a castle of 1320;
 only surviving structure is an ornamental tower bearing datestone 1707 and an
 attached length of courtyard walling. To NE of this is a rectangular mound
 with a flat top; possibly the castle mound. The present Cowden House,
 built about 1962, is on the site of the rose-garden of the 18th-century house.
 July 1977.
NSA, x (Perth), 305-6.

27. Clackmannan Tower* NS 906919 NS 99 SW 1
 Tower-house of 14th-century date with later additions; faint traces of a garden terrace are visible to the N. The tower stands on a prominent hill, but is described in 1795 as being surrounded by a moat. Probable site of royal residence of Malcolm IV. August 1977.
 RCAMS 1933, pp. 316-19, No. 606;
 Gordon 1936, 24-51; Simpson and Webster 1972, 185.
28. Garlet⁺ NS 926901 NS 99 SW
 A laird's house of 17th-century date, demolished in 1964. August 1977.
 RCAMS 1933, p. 320, No. 609.
29. Hartshaw^f NS 958915 NS 99 SE 1
 Site of tower-house, recorded as being the hunting lodge of the Stewarts of Rosyth; it was probably on the same site as the present farm, which has a datestone inscribed 'ROS 1574'. August 1977.
NSA, viii (Clackmannan), 126.
30. Sauchie Tower* NS 896957 NS 89 NE 1
 15th-century tower-house with later additions, most of which were demolished about 1935.
 RCAMS 1933, pp. 309-12, No. 589.
31. Tullibody^f NS 8694 NS 89 SE 15
 Site of an unfinished castle begun by Edward I in 1306; there is a comparable site at Polmaise on the S side of the river.
 RCAMS 1963, p.43.
- Bridges
32. Cambus* NS 853940 NS 89 SE
 Early 19th-century cast-iron bridge; recently restored and still in use

for vehicular traffic.

Hume 1976, 87.

33. 'Mary's Bridge', Clackmannan^f NS 908923 NS 99 SW 5

The only surviving fragment of an old bridge on this site is a datestone of 1796 set into the E side of the modern bridge above the keystone; the old bridge is recorded as having been a large single-arched stone structure. Name Book, Clackmannanshire, No. 3, p. 34.

34. Tullibody Bridge^f NS 857959 NS 89 NE

This bridge, which crossed the River Devon in two segmental arches, has now been demolished; **the old road alignment can be seen to the E of the present one.**

RCAMS 1933, p. 313, No. 591.

35. Tullibody Old Bridge, Bridgend^{*} NS 846951 NS 89 NW 4

This bridge, probably of 16th-century date, has two pointed arches with a later arched extension to the W; it was replaced by a 19th-century bridge immediately to the N. August 1977.

RCAMS 1933, pp. 312-13, No. 590; Hume 1976, 87.

Deserted Farms and Field-systems

Field-systems on the south flanks of the Ochil Hills

The surviving agricultural remains may well be of comparatively recent date, but, as they form an important aspect of the landscape, and as individual features have been reported in DES, they are recorded here in summary. Five major elements are represented:

1. enclosure banks: major landscape features in turf or stone extending over large stretches of country; typically they enclose a natural promontory

or run behind a low hill enclosing a large area of hill ground; 2. rig and furrow; 3. enclosures: these are normally turf-built and rectangular, often of complex form and of multi-period construction; in no case are they definitely associated with the major enclosure-banks; 4. cultivation terraces: there are several references to the former existence of these, but there were no visible traces when the area was visited; 5. houses, shielings, 'hut circles': for convenience these are described below by area. Further study and planning of these areas would prove valuable both in revealing additional monuments and in elucidating the relationships between the different types. July and August 1977.

36. Bank Hill NS 9599 NS 99 NE

A complex series of structures cover the S and E slopes of Bank Hill. The most obvious of these is a large enclosure bank running from 953985 to 955995 through 958992, where it turns to the N. A second bank passes from N to S through 959993 and has a ruined stone wall close to it. On the W side of this system a turf bank runs uphill from 957994 to 954991 and then W along the top of the slope to join the top of the woods at 943987. Within this area there are isolated rectangular or square turf enclosures at 953990, 957994, 958993 and 959994. That at 957994 appears to consist of one definite rectangular enclosure, a second, possibly similar example, and a circular pen 6 m in diameter. These may be interpreted as animal pens or, possibly, as dwellings.

Rectangular enclosures, mainly of turf, but with some stonework, were noted at 951996 and may be small fields.

A single dry-stone structure of two-period construction may be seen at 958993 and would appear to be domestic. The settlement reported at 959994 could not be identified owing to heavy bracken cover: DES, (1972), 18.

37. Burn of Sorrow NS 9699 NS 99 NE
NN 90 SW

Promontory between Burns of Sorrow and Care is crossed by a large enclosure

bank running from 958995 to c. 961996. A series of enclosures and a square foundation, reported at 961996 and 961995 respectively, DES (1972), 18, could not be found because the area was covered by dense bracken. Single rectangular structure, probably a deserted farmstead or shieling, situated on slight rise within bend of stream at NN 945003; measuring 7 m from NE to SW and 4 m transversely; modern circular sheep-pen built on top.

38. Commonedge Hill NN 979015 NN 90 SE
Complex of curvilinear enclosures formed by turf banks up to 0.4 m high; slight furrows along the top of the banks may indicate the former presence of fencing. These remains cover an area roughly 60 m E to W by 40 m transversely. DES (1971), 36.
39. Craiginnan NN 960000 NN 90 SE
Robbed foundations (rectangular with rounded corners) of a single deserted farmstead or shieling underlying modern sheep-pen.
40. Daiglen Burn 1 NS 908985 NS 99 NW
A 2-roomed dwelling, an enclosure and a probable kiln are reported from this location; the dwelling and enclosure could not be detected because of bracken; 'kiln' was seen to be a small stock-pen. DES (1972), 17.
41. Daiglen Burn 2 NS 910982 NS 99 NW
Deserted settlement of three huts spread over an area about 1 hectare on both sides of a small tributary glen. The 'kiln' recorded in DES (1969), 17, is merely a small modern sheep-pen.
42. Eastertown⁺ NS c. 932979 NS 99 NW 12
A deserted village, which was situated on both sides of the burn, was removed to create the estate garden; probably a twin village, the W part being

named Ellieston, and the E part Harviestoun. The site is also known as East Tillicoultry. The area of the walled garden is now overgrown and the surrounding land is ploughed. August 1977.

43. Elestoun Hill NS 9198 NS 99 NW 13 and 15
 The W side of Elestoun Hill appears to bear fragmentary remains of a complex field-system. From 915984 to 913982 the track leading up Mill Glen runs along the top of a field-bank surviving to a height of about 1 m and a width of about 2 m. A drainage ditch runs from 918985 to 918990. The settlements reported at 916982 and 919983, around Wester Kirk Craigs, are fragmentary enclosures: DES (1972), 17.
44. Glen of Sorrow NS 954995 NS 99 NE
 A turf bank, up to 3 m thick and 1 m high, extends between the Sorrow Burn and a tributary ~~some~~ 100 m W of their confluence to cut off a triangular area measuring 100 m from N to S by 100 m transversely. There is no trace of a ditch accompanying the bank. Hut foundations reported to exist within the enclosed area were obscured by bracken when the area was visited. The bank extends down to the streams to N and S. Hut foundations are reported on the S side of the promontory, but could not be seen under bracken when the area was visited: DES (1972), 18.
45. Glen of Sorrow NN 945003 NN 90 SW
 Single rectangular shieling or farmstead.
46. Lady's Brae NS 922906 NS 99 SW 10
 Cropmark visible on aerial photographs.
47. Little Torry NS c. 8898 NS 89 NE 10
 Cultivation terraces are recorded at c. 883980 and 'strip lynchets' at c. 883977, the latter known locally as the 'Delvins'. When the area was visited

no traces of these monuments could be seen because of bracken.

Drummond 1937, 124-5; Graham 1939, 308, 315.

48. Myreton Hill NS c. 8598 NS 89 NE
 Extensive field-systems and enclosures that extend round all sides of the hill except the N, could not be traced because of bracken cover. A turf boundary, seen running W from Balquham Burn at 866980, probably crosses behind Myreton Hill and joins the stone-faced bank that runs from 859983 to join the First Inchna Burn at 854983. A complex series of field-systems, centred on 851986 is visible on aerial photographs.
 Although several of the reported 'settlements' appear on further examination to be natural features or fragmentary enclosures there is a definite dry-stone dwelling situated at 853978, with adjacent, but not definitely associated, enclosures. At 855977 there is a rectangular enclosure, and a circular enclosure at 853977. Owing to bracken cover nothing was seen of the 'hut circles' noted in 1937 at NS 8697.
 Drummond 1937, 121; DES (1970), 20-1; DES (1972), 19.
49. Nebit NS 8898 NS 89 NE 8 and 10
 Faint traces of field-systems were visible under bracken cover on this hill, but nothing could be seen of the cultivation terraces and hut circles recorded in the area. A turf enclosure-bank runs from NW to SE just S of the summit of the hill at c. 889986. A further fragment of bank exists low down on the S face of the hills at 887975, just N of Rhodexs Farm.
 Drummond 1937, 121; Graham 1939, 308, 315.
50. New Backhill NN 912035 NN 90 SW
 Traces of rig cultivation at a height of 375 m OD.

51. Strabanster Burn NS 876998 NS 89 NE
 Sited on steep slope; circular stone-built enclosure, 15 m in diameter, with a slightly out-turned entrance on the SE side; probably an old sheepfold. The grid reference given in DES (1969), 17, is incorrect. DES (1969), 17.

52. Wood Hill NS 8998 NS 89 NE
 This area includes a complex series of banks, enclosures and field-systems. A major bank runs E from 892890 and ascends the SW slope of the hill in a zig-zag manner running N of the wood until it joins the N boundary of the wood at 903983. Further N a major earth bank runs across the promontory between the Silver Burn and its tributary, between 891983 and 894981. At 893982 this bank is joined by a slightly smaller one which runs N to the burn at 891983. There are two turf-walled enclosures within the area. That at 892981 is a complex of three compartments while that at 892984 is a single rectangular enclosure. DES (1965), 16; DES (1969), 17.

Industrial and Engineering Works

53. Alloa Glass Cone* NS 881923 NS 89 SE
 Conical brick structure built about 1825; **houses a modern glass furnace.** Hume 1976, 85-6.
54. Alloa Harbour NS 884920 NS 89 SE
 A port is first mentioned at Alloa in 1502; the area of the quayside at the Pow has no structures which appear to be earlier than the mid-19th century, apart from the stone quay, which may be of 18th-century date. August 1977. Graham 1969, 212-14.

55. Cambus Harbour⁺ NS 853935 NS 89 SE
 The site of the former artificially-dug creek in this area is now filled in and overgrown; there are slight remains of a stone quay of late-18th or early-19th century date. August 1977.
 Graham 1969, 220-1.
56. Clackmannan Pow⁺ NS 895903 NS 89 SE
 Scanty remains of piling are all that now survive of extensive piers recorded in 1841. August 1977.
 Graham 1969, 225.
57. Devon Colliery Engine House^{*} NS 897958 NS 89 NE
 Tall, rectangular, ashlar building, built in 1895; formerly contained a Neilson-built Cornish pumping-engine, of which only the beam and part of the pump-rod survive.
 Hume 1976, 87-8.
58. Devon Mouth⁺ NS 849936 NS 89 SW
 A pier is recorded at this location in 1793, but only a few pilings can now be seen. August 1977.
 Graham 1969, 233.
59. Kennetpans Harbour NS 913888 NS 98 NW
 Creek used as local harbour for distilleries, coal- and ironstone-mines; traces of installations are still visible, including a series of wharves, a large warehouse and the possible remains of a canal to the Kilbagie distillery. August 1977.
 Lindsay 1968, 188, 212-13; Graham 1969, 246.
60. Linn Mill NS 926929 NS 99 SW
 Site of old mill on S side of Black Devon; appears to consist of two mills on the same leat, with associated weir and small settlement. August 1977.
DES (1971), 15.

61. Silver Glen NS c. 891980 NS 89 NE
Mineshafts dating from the late 17th century have been noted in this area.
Butt 1967, 240.

Miscellaneous

62. 'Clack-Mannan'* NS 911918 NS 99 SW 6
The name Clackmannan derives from the clach, or stone, of Manau, apparently a district of the tribe of Gododdin, the post-Roman descendants of the Votadini. The stone in question is a boulder (about 1 m by 0.8 m and 0.4 m thick) which was placed in its present position outside Clackmannan Tolbooth, and on the top of a tall unworked stone brought from the Abbey Craig, near Cambuskenneth, in 1833.
August 1977.
Miller 1889, 159-64; Watson 1926, 103, 128; RCAMS 1933, p. 320, No. 612; Gordon 1936, 6-8, 179; Feachem 1963, 74.
63. See p. 46.

FALKIRK DISTRICT

Mesolithic shell-mounds

1. Inveravon⁺ NS 951798 NS 97 NE 18
In 1879 the Geological Survey noted that a line of 'kitchen middens runs along the bluff for half a mile or so on either side of where the River Avon enters the Carse' and recorded the presence of several hearths within 'a heap fifty yards long by twenty wide exposed in a road cutting'. Cut by pipe-trench in 1970; radiocarbon dates ranging from the late 5th to the early 3rd millennia BC. The precise size of the site is unknown, although the section indicates that it extends on both W and E sides of the road. Another mound has been recorded at NS 957800. July 1977.
Geological Survey 1879, 54; Lacaille 1954, 167; DES (1971), 57; MacKie 1972, 413-15; DES (1973), 58-9.

2. Kinneil Kerse^f NS 962814 NS 98 SE 11
 Found in 1928 during reclamation work below the present High Water Mark; mainly of oyster-shells, but also contained a number of antler fragments.
 Callander 1929, 314-16; Lacaille 1954, 168.

3. Polmonthill^f NS 947796 NS 97 NW 6
 The mound, composed mainly of oyster-shells, measured 23 m N to S and 154 m W to E and was about 1 m in height; it was destroyed in 1940. July 1977.
 Stevenson 1946; RCAMS 1963, p. 59, No. 1.

Barrows and Cairns

4. Auchincloch^f NS c. 767789 NS 77 NE 4
Stat Aoct, xviii (1796), 295.
5. Baxter Wood NS 841831 NS 88 SW
 Mound measuring about 30 m in diameter and 1.5 m high. July 1977.
6. Booneck NS c. 790783 NS 77 NE
 A 'round tumulus consisting of earth and stone' was recorded at this location in 1732. Horsley however sees it as standing 'just on the wall' and suggests that it was an 'exploratory mount' rather than a barrow.
 Horsley 1732, 171, and 'A map of the Roman wall in Scotland from Crowy-hill to Falkirk', map following p. 175.
7. 'Deacon's Stone', Bo'ness^f NT 009811 NT 08 SW 2
 Several oists found in 1833 when an earthen mound was removed. The 'Deacon's Stone' was a prominent stone on the summit of the mound. August 1977.
NSA, ii (Linlithgow), 68; RCAMS 1929, p. 199, No. 314.
8. Kirkland^f NS 826830 NS 88 SW 17
 This low, flat-topped stony mound about 15 m in diameter, situated on the summit of Lawhill, has been destroyed by gravel-quarrying. July 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, p. 63, No. 22.
9. 'Laughing Hill', Kinneil^f NS c. 977793 NS 97 NE 16
 Four oists and four 'urns', all associated with cremation burials, were

discovered in 1830 when a small knoll consisting of small stones and clay was removed. The knoll measured about 16.5 m in diameter and 2.5 m in height. NSA, ii (Linlithgow), 129; RCAMS 1924, p. 199, No. 313 (see also p. 46).

10. Muirhouses NT 024805 NT 08 SW 18
A mound of earth and stones, possibly a burial-cairn, measures about 21 m by 18 m and 1.2 m in maximum height. August 1977.

Burials and Cists

11. Blackness^f NT 054801 NT 08 SE 9
Two burials found in 1944-5; one, which comprised the cremated remains of an adult and a child, was probably in a cist; the other consisted of two adult inhumations accompanied by a Food Vessel (NMAS no. **EQ 369**).
Low 1945; PSAS, lxxix (1944-5), 179, no. 21.
12. 'Bell's Knowe', Bo'ness^f NS 999814 NS 98 SE 3
'Stone coffin and an urn'.
NSA, ii (Linlithgow), 129; RCAMS 1929, 199, No. 318.
13. Walton^f NT 026792 NT 07 NW 18
Several stone cists were found about 1893 during the excavation of a flat-topped hillock; this site may be identified with a barrow noted by Sibbald. July 1977.
Haverfield 1910, 321; Salmon 1913, 9.
14. Bridgeness^f NT 08 SW 6 and 17
(i) Short cist found at NT 013814 in 1896, containing a crouched adult male inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel.
Turner 1917, 187-206; Callander 1924.
(ii) Short cist found in 1923 about 15 m SW of (i); contained crouched inhumations of adult male and child with Food Vessel (NMAS no. **EE 113**).
Callander 1924.

(iii) Small pottery vessel and skull fragments reported to have been found in a grave at Bridgeness (NT c. 0181).

15. Camelon NS 88 SE 14 and 15
 (i) Discovered at NS 870806 in 1922, short cist containing Food Vessel (NMAS no. **EE 111**), cremated adult remains and an inhumed female burial. Buchanan and Callander 1923; RCAMS 1963, p. 63, No. 24.
 (ii) Discovered at NS 866804 in 1921, boulder-built short cist containing a cremation and a flint scraper. Buchanan and Callander 1923, 243-4; RCAMS 1963, p. 63, No. 25.
16. Castle Hill (Kinneil Mill) NS 974782 NS 97 NE 24
 In addition to others recorded in 1845, two more cists were discovered during gravel-digging in 1965, each containing an inhumation, one of which was accompanied by a Food Vessel (NMAS no. EQ 750). See also No. 22. Marriott 1968.
17. Cowdenhill NT 013814 NT 08 SW 16
 Short cist discovered in 1905 containing a Food Vessel (NMAS no. **EE 114**) and unburnt bone fragments; the cist was re-erected behind Grange House (NT 01478141). August 1977. Coles 1906, 316-17; Callander 1924, 287-9.
18. Denny Bridge NS c. 808830 NS 88 SW 15
 A cist, discovered about 1839 during the removal of a large natural mound, contained an inhumation and a complete pottery vessel. NSA, viii (Stirling), 379-80; RCAMS 1963, p. 63, No. 20.
19. Denovan NS 815835 NS 88 SW 13
 Two short cists were found in sand-digging at this site in 1967. One contained a Food Vessel but no traces of burial. The other contained bones of two or

more inhumations also accompanied by a Food Vessel (NMAS no. EE 166-7).

DES (1967), 52; Hunter 1971.

20. Grahamsdyke Road, Bo'ness^f NT 008812 NT 08 SW 3
 The discovery of cists in this area is recorded in the Name Book; the site is close to the 'Deacon's Stone' (no. 6).
 Name Book, **West Lothian**, No. 15, p. 19.
21. Irongarth Hills^f NT 005794 NT 07 NW 2
 The presence of a number of burials in this area had been recorded before the discovery, in 1925, of further cists and cremation burials.
 Name Book, **West Lothian**, No. 42, p. 5; Callander 1926, 259-61; **RCAMS** 1929, p. 233, No. 363.
22. Kinneil Mill^f NS 974782 NS 97 NE 24
 Several cremation burials and four Cinerary Urns were found in the central area of a ring-ditch (about 11 m in diameter) in the course of quarrying in 1963. Two other urns were discovered outside the ring-ditch. (See also No. 16).
 NMAS nos. EQ 751-63.
 Marriott 1968.
23. Stenhousemuir^f NS c. 870823 NS 88 SE 34
 The discovery of a short cist has been reported from this area.
 RCAMS 1963, pp. 25, 63, No. 23.
24. Union Bank, Bo'ness^f NS 998816 NS 98 SE 12
 Cist containing human bones found at the rear of 54 South Street; the remains were probably those of an adult and two children.
25. Woodgate^f NS c. 824824 NS 88 SW 16
 Cist containing an adult inhumation found before 1817.
 Nimmo 1817, 741; RCAMS 1963, p. 63, No. 21.

Standing Stones

26. Doghillock NS 815839 NS 88 SW 22
Irregularly shaped pillar, measuring about 1.4 m in height by 0.5 m by 0.3 m, situated on top of low ridge. July 1977.
RCAMS 1963, pp. 66-7, No. 50.
27. Glen Ellrig 1 NS 885739 NS 87 SE 5
Small stone sited on top of low knoll; it measures about 1 m by 0.4 m by 0.2 m and may be an 18th-century landscape feature. July 1977.
RCAMS 1963, p. 67, No. 53.
28. Glen Ellrig 2 NS 885738 NS 87 SE 5
Stone sited on summit of knoll in centre of small walled plantation; measures about 1.4 m by 0.5 m by 0.17 m, with little sign of weathering; may be an 18th-century landscape feature. July 1977.
RCAMS 1963, p. 67, No. 54.
29. Ingliston NS 807839 NS 88 SW 23
Shown on 1899 edition of OS 6-inch map, but now destroyed.
OS 6-inch map, Stirlingshire, 1899, sheet xxiii SE; RCAMS 1963, p. 68, No. 62.
30. Kinneil Muir NS 971793 NS 97 NE 17
Stone formerly lay alongside the main road; 'seven feet long, five feet broad, and three feet thick' with decoration in the form of a groove cut around the border, a cross in the centre and a roughly dressed upper surface; it may either have been a fallen standing stone, or natural boulder, with later decoration.
NSA, ii (Linlithgow), 130.
31. Toptowie Hill NS 817836 NS 88 SW
A roughly rectangular pillar (0.5 m by 0.3 m and about 1.5 m high), now in

use as the corner-post of a fence and, hence, possibly of recent date. July 1977.
RCAMS 1963, p. 67, No. 51.

32. 'Wallace's Stone', Wallacestone NS 918770 NS 97 NW

Present stone is an ornamental pillar erected in 1810. July 1977.

Nimmo 1817, 197-8; RCAMS 1963, p. 67, No. 52.

Forts

33. Avonbank^f NS c. 961786 NS 97 NE 20

A fort may have existed near the cultivation terraces noted below (no. 136); the site is said to have been destroyed about 1840 to build outhouses for the farm. July 1977.

Name Book, Stirlingshire, No. 21, p. 53; RCAMS 1963, p. 422, No. 503.

34. Braes* NS 797 847 NS 78 SE 4

The fort, measuring about 46 m by 26 m internally, occupies a pronounced natural spur; the fort wall has traces of vitrification. There is a small annexe at a lower level on the SE end and an outer wall lower down on the E side. May 1977.

Stat Acct, iii (1792), 335-6; RCAMS 1963, pp. 74-5, No. 74.

35. Camelon^f NS 863811 NS 88 SE 24

This fort, or heavily defended homestead, has been destroyed by gravel digging; the surviving portion measured 60 m W to E by 45 m transversely across the interior; situated on a promontory and defended by four concentric ditches and two lines of palisade on the S side. Excavation revealed three successive phases of timber buildings with no associated dating material.

DES (1961), 54-5; RCAMS 1963, p. 80, No. 82; Breeze, Close-Brooks and Ritchie 1976, 73-4.

36. Coneypark* NS 770791 NS 77 NE 5
 Double ramparts crossing both the E and W ends of a narrow ridge are all that remain of a fort which originally measured about 80 m by up to 34 m internally. Known also as Easter Auchincloch. See also p. 46. May 1977. RCAMS 1963, pp. 75-6, No. 76.
37. Langlands* NS 822854 NS 88 NW 7
 The wasted defences of this fort comprise two elements which are not necessarily contemporary; the inner element has probably been a wall 3.7 m thick enclosing a circular area 23 m in diameter; the outer element is a rampart and ditch enclosing an oval area measuring about 44 m by 37 m. Also known as Cairn's Hill. July 1977. Feachem 1963, 157; RCAMS 1963, pp. 72-4, No. 73.
38. Myot Hill* NS 780825 NS 78 SE 1
 Oval fort, measuring about 65 m from W to E and 42 m transversely, with two ramparts showing faintly on E side of hilltop only. Since the site was visited in 1953, the brick building shown on the Inventory plan has been demolished and has been replaced by a new aerial mast and associated building sited between the inner and outer ramparts just N of the entrances. July 1977. RCAMS 1963, p. 75, No. 75; Feachem 1963, 157-8.
39. Stacks⁺ NT 032807 NT 08 SW
 Crop-marks on air photographs show a small promontory fort defended by at least two ditches, on the W side of the confluence of a small unnamed burn and the River Forth. August 1977.

Broch

40. Tappoch Broch, Tor Wood* NS 833849 NS 88 SW 1
 This broch is situated on high ground in a small clearing in the Tor Wood with a broken rocky slope to the W; it is about 10 m in diameter within a wall some 5 m - 7 m thick with a slight external batter; complex entrance with bar-holes and a lintelled roof; excavation in 1864; three stones bear

cup-and-ring markings (NMAS nos. GM 36-8). Two concentric walls, and possible traces of a third, around the broch - partially excavated in 1948-9. Dundas 1866; DES (1949), 12-13; Hunter 1949; RCAMS 1963, pp. 66, 85-7, Nos. 44 and 100; DES (1964), 50.

Duns

41. Auchincloch^f NS c. 7679 NS 77 NE 1
Dun recorded by Gordon, 18 m in diameter within a wall 5 m thick and 3.5 m high. June 1977.
Gordon 1726, 22 and pl. iii, 1; RCAMS 1963, p. 84, No. 93.
42. West Auchincloch^f NS c. 7578 NS 77 NE 27
Probable dun described by Gordon as oval on plan within a wall 5.5 m thick and up to 2.5 m high. In 1726 it was known locally as 'The Chesters'. June 1977.
Gordon 1726, 22; RCAMS 1963, p. 84, No. 95.
(possibly in Cumbernauld and Kilsyth district)
43. West Bonnyfield^f NS c. 816801 NS 88 SW 21
No traces are visible of what was probably either a broch or a dun, described by Gordon as measuring about 30 m in diameter. June 1977.
Gordon 1726, 23; RCAMS 1963, p. 84, No. 94.

Homesteads

44. Bowhouse* NS 928798 NS 97 NW 2
Crop-marks on air photographs reveal what has probably been a homestead of Iron Age date situated on low ground about 800 m SSW of Bowhouse farmhouse. The markings show two concentric ditches 4.5 m apart enclosing an area about 30 m in diameter with an entrance on the W; within the enclosure a thin dark line suggests the presence of an oval house. July 1977.
RCAMS 1963, p. 91, No. 106; DES (1974), 88.

Roman Monuments

45. Antonine Wall (Most sections of the Antonine Wall, where unencumbered by modern developments, have statutory protection.) July 1977.
Macdonald 1934; Robertson 1973; Keppie 1974; 1975; Breeze 1975.
46. 'Arthur's O'on', Stenhouse^f NS 880827 NS 88 SE 5
Roman temple; destroyed in 1743.
Steer 1958, 99-101; RCAMS 1963, p. 118, No. 126; Brown 1974; Steer 1976.
47. Avonbank, Temporary Camps^{*} NS 961793 NS 97 NE 23
Also known as Inveraven. July 1977.
St Joseph 1965, 80.
48. Bonnyside West, Signalling Platform^{*} NS 834798 NS 87 NW 4
Macdonald 1934, 130, 350-3; Steer 1957; RCAMS 1963, pp. 93-6, No. 111.
49. Bonnyside East, Signalling Platform^{*} NS 837798 NS 87 NW 4
Macdonald 1934, 130, 350-3; Steer 1957; RCAMS 1963, pp. 93-6, No. 111.
50. Bridgeness, Fort⁺ NT 0181 NT 08 SW 5
The possible position of the fort at the E end of the Antonine Wall. A distance slab found in 1868 at NT 013815 is now in NMAS; a copy of the inscription is mounted on a wall on the W side of Harbour Road.
Macdonald 1925, 281; RCAMS 1929, pp. 197-8, Nos. 308-9; Macdonald 1934, 190, 304-6; 1937, 383-6; Robertson 1973, 42-5; Keppie 1974; 1975; Phillips 1974.
51. Camelon, Forts and Temporary Camps^{*} NS 863810 NS 88 SE 22 and 23
Christison and Buchanan 1901; RCAMS 1963, pp. 107-12, No. 122;
DES (1973), 52; DES (1974), 63-4; DES (1975), 52-3; DES (1976), 61.

52. Camelon, Roman burials

NS 88 SE 16 and 19

(1) Boulder-built cist found in sandpit in April 1922 (NS 871805), apparently containing partially contracted inhumation burial and sword of Roman pattern.

(ii) Probable cremation burial found in sand-digging in December 1922 at NS 869806, with a pottery vessel of Flavian date, three sheet-bronze bosses and iron hinges.

(iii) Cist, found in a sandpit in 1975 (NS 860810), containing an iron sword, two spearheads, shield boss and fragmentary inhumation of two individuals. Buchanan and Callander 1923, 246-50; Breeze, Close-Brooks and Ritchie, 1976.

53. Carriden, Fort*

NT 026808

NT 08 SW 7 and 8

Roman fort with probable vicus. An inscribed stone incorporated into Carriden House and altar found at NT 028807 nearby. Roman road E of fort has been traced by probing as far as NT 02988055. August 1977.

St Joseph 1949, 167-70; Richmond and Steer 1957, 1-6; Collingwood and Wright 1965, 657, no. 2138; DES (1972), 45; Robertson 1973, 43; DES (1974), 67, 69.

54. Castlecary, Fort*

NS 790783

NS 77 NE 24

Christison and Buchanan 1903; Macdonald 1934, 241-52; RCAMS 1963, pp. 103-6, No. 117.

55. Dalnair, Temporary Camp*

NS 810790

NS 87 NW 9

RCAMS 1963, p. 107, No. 120.

56. Inveravon, Fort*

NS 951796

NS 97 NE 21

Roman fort postulated in this area on grounds of spacing. Excavation in 1967 revealed a small structure, probably a fortlet, attached to the rear of the Wall. July 1977.

Macdonald 1934, 192-4; Wilson 1968, 178; Robertson 1973, 46-8; DES (1974), 69.

57. Inveravon, Temporary Camp* NS 954797 NS 97 NE 14
St Joseph 1961, 122; 1965, 80.
58. Kinglass Park, Temporary Camp* NT 003809 NT 08 SW 10
St Joseph 1951, 62; 1955, 86.
59. Kinneil House NS 982806 NS 98 SE 9
Possible fort in this area; excavation in 1960 revealed no trace of site suggested by Macdonald to the E of the Gil Burn. July 1977.
Horsley 1732, 159; RCAMS 1929, p. 198, No. 310; Macdonald 1934, 191-2; Robertson 1973, 45; Steer 1961b, 323-4.
60. Kinneil NS 982804 NS 98 SE 8
Two supposed Roman bridge-abutments reported on the sides of the Gil Burn. Name Book (Linlithgow), xiii (1856), 30.
61. Little Kerse, Temporary Camp* NS 943788 NS 97 NW 12
St Joseph, 1951, 62; RCAMS 1963, pp. 106-7, No. 118.
62. Lochlands, Temporary Camp* NS 856815 NS 88 SE 7
Excavation carried out around W gate in 1965-6. July 1977.
Feachem 1956, 336-9; RCAMS 1963, pp. 107-12, No. 122 (C); Thomson 1967.
63. Milnquarter, Temporary Camp* NS 825793 NS 87 NW 5
Feachem 1956, 329-32, 335-6; RCAMS 1963, p. 107, No. 119.
64. Muirhouses, Temporary Camp* NT 016807 NT 08 SW 12
St Joseph 1961, 122.
65. Mumrills, Fort* NS 918794 NS 97 NW 10
Macdonald 1915, 116-28; 1925, 282-3; 1929; Smith 1939; Steer 1961a;
RCAMS 1963, pp. 96-9, No. 112; Collingwood and Wright 1965, 658-9, nos. 2140-2;
Robertson 1973, 49-51; DES (1974), 63, 65.

66. Pleasance, Falkirk, Fort⁺ NS 886798 NS 87 NE 8
 Site of Roman fort suggested by the spacing of forts on the Antonine Wall and
 discovery of Roman pottery. July 1977.
 Macdonald 1934, 214-16; RCAMS 1963, p. 99, No. 113; Robertson 1973, 52.
67. Polmonthill⁺ NS 948794 NS 97 NW 13
 Suggested site of Roman fort. July 1977.
 Robertson 1973, 46-8.
68. Polmonthill, Temporary Camp^{*} NS 947790 NS 97 NW 11
 July 1977.
 St Joseph 1951, 62; RCAMS 1963, p. 449, No. 590; St Joseph 1965, 80.
69. River Carron, Larbert NS 8582 NS 88 SE 9
 Stone piers found by Carron Company workmen in 1773, possibly at NS 856820.
 Name Book, Stirlingshire, No. 18, 35; RCAMS 1963, pp. 112-16, No. 124.
70. Rough Castle, Fort^{*} NS 843798 NS 87 NW 6
 Macdonald 1924, 325; 1925, 285-7; 1933, 243-77; 1934, 217-38; RCAMS 1963,
 pp. 100-2, No. 115; Collingwood and Wright 1965, 660, nos. 2144-5.
71. Seabegs⁺ (see also p. 46, no. 175) NS 817794 NS 87 NW 3
 Probable site of the fort between Rough Castle and Castleary. July 1977.
 Macdonald 1934, 239-40; RCAMS 1963, pp. 102-3, No. 116; Robertson 1973, 59.
72. Tentfield East, Signalling Platform^{*} NS 855798 NS 87 NE 5
 July 1977.
 Macdonald 1934, 128, 351-3; Steer 1957; Robertson 1973, 55.

73. Tentfield West, Signalling Platform NS 850799 NS 87 NE 5
Steer 1957; RCAMS 1963, pp. 93-6, No. 111; Robertson 1973, 55.

74. Tor Wood, Roman Road* NS 8384 NS 88 SW
 The line of a Roman road is recorded from NS 838842 to 828854.
 RCAMS 1963, pp. 112-16, No. 124; Margary 1955-7, ii, 219-21.

75. Watling Lodge, Fortlet* NS 862797 NS 87 NE 7
 Christison and Buchanan 1901, 337; Macdonald 1934, 344-6; Robertson 1973,
 29, 54; Breeze 1974.

76. Wester Carmuir, Temporary Camp* NS 851805 NS 88 SE 27
 St Joseph 1961, 122-3; RCAMS 1963, pp. 107-12, No. 122 (Camelon, Temporary
 Camp 'G').

Long Cists

77. Avonglen⁷ NS 957784 NS 97 NE 1
 Cists were found in road construction in 1838 and in gravel-digging in 1852.
 Weathering of a pit-face in 1973 revealed at least three further cists of
 which two were examined and found to be slab-built, each containing an
 extended inhumation. In 1974, two more cists were discovered, one containing
 a child, and the other an extended inhumation. **July 1977.**
 Name Book, Stirlingshire, No. 21, p. 20; DES (1973), 53; DES (1974), 66.

78. Blackness⁷ NT 055802 NT 08 SE 8
 In 1924 a long cist containing an extended female inhumation accompanied
 by a penannular bronze armband, was discovered near Blackness Castle.
 Previously disturbed, the cist measured at least 1.5 m in length and 0.5 m
 in average width, with the long axis aligned roughly N and S; most of the

small stones that formed the sides and ends were still in position, but only one capstone was found, covering the N end of the cist. The skeleton lay prone with the head to the N. Originally ascribed to the Iron Age, but it could just as likely belong to the Dark Age. The armlet and two bone fragments are in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. July 1977.

Richardson 1925, 116-19.

79. Denovan⁺ NS 815835 NS 88 SW 13

At least three long cists were found in 1967 during gravel-digging at this site (cf no. 19); the cists were shallow and badly made.

DES (1967), 52; Hunter 1971, 31.

80. Grangemouth Road, Bo'ness⁺ NS 985810 NS 98 SE 4

Single cist found 1946.

Stevenson 1947.

81. Manuelhaughs⁺ NS c. 980770 NS 97 NE 26

Two possible long cists found about 1840.

NSA, viii (Stirling), 210; RCAMS 1963, p. 64, No. 28.

Miscellaneous Earthworks and Enclosures

82. Bankier⁺ NS 784790 NS 77 NE 2

Gordon's description leaves little doubt that this was a medieval earthwork; it consisted of a substantial rampart measuring about 36 m in diameter and 6 m in height, accompanied by an external ditch about 7 m wide; an entrance on the E. Sherds of 16th-century pottery are said to have been found during the construction of the housing-estate.

Gordon 1726, 22; RCAMS 1963, p. 421, No. 498.

83. Boagstown⁺ NS 890738 NS 87 SE 4
Possible rectangular enclosure seen as crop-mark. July 1977.
84. Bonnywood⁺ NS Q. 828809 NS 88 SW 18
Possible site of Iron Age homestead. July 1977.
Buchanan 1912; RCAMS 1963, p. 420, No. 496.
85. Burnshot⁺ NT 044799 NT 07 NW
Enclosure. July 1977.
86. Carmuir⁺ NS 857803 NS 88 SE
Linear crop-mark parallel to modern road. July 1977.
87. Carriden⁺ NT 025805 NT 08 SW
Possible oval or circular enclosure. August 1977.
88. Carronshore NS 890836 NS 88 SE
An artificial earthen platform of unknown date and purpose, 32 m by 20 m and 1 m in height. July 1977.
89. Craigieburn⁺ NS 857785 NS 87 NE 9
Possible square enclosure.
90. Dunmore 1⁺ NS 883896 NS 88 NE 13
Complex series of enclosures; possible old field-systems. July 1977.
91. Dunmore 2⁺ NS Q. 892895 NS 88 NE
Two circular crop-marks crossed by linear features. July 1977.
92. East Bankier⁺ NS 797790 NS 77 NE 6
Numerous indeterminate structures noted by Gordon in this area. June 1977.
Gordon 1726, 22; RCAMS 1963, p. 450, No. 595.

93. Gilston Farm⁺ NS 948784 NS 97 NW 8
Single linear crop-mark.
94. Greenbank⁺ NS 856793-876786 NS 87 NE
Single linear crop-mark.
95. High Bonnybridge⁺ NS 827794 NS 87 NW 1
Soil-mark visible on air photographs.
96. Hill of Dunmore⁺ NS 886889 NS 88 NE 16
A circular earthwork on the top of the Hill of Dunmore, visible on air photographs, has been virtually obliterated; it measured about 140 m over a bank and external ditch. **July 1977.**
RCAMS 1963, p. 420, No. 494.
97. Househill NS 838828 NS 88 SW 9
An earthen bank up to 5.5 m in thickness and standing to a height of 1 m runs in an arc from NE to SW for a distance of about 60 m. **July 1977.**
RCAMS 1963, p. 446, No. 580.
98. Inveravon 1⁺ NS 966796 NS 97 NE
Crop-marks.
99. Lochlands⁺ NS 855812 NS 88 SE
Vague linear crop-marks noted to S of Roman temporary camp (no. 62). **July 1977.**
100. Middle Bankhead NS 802807 NS 88 SW 11
Earthwork partly cut by road. **July 1977.**
RCAMS 1963, pp. 420-1, No. 497.

101. Mumrills⁺ NS 921794 NS 97 NW
 Crop-marks. July 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, p. 80, No. 83.
102. Wester Barnego NS 783839 NS 78 SE 5
 Bank, up to 4.5 m thick and 1 m high, runs across this promontory to cut
 off an area measuring 34 m by 15 m; entrance on the E; slight traces of
 bank on NE crest of the promontory suggest that it originally continued
 throughout the circuit. May 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, p. 419, No. 490.
103. Wheatlands NS 816807 NS 88 SW 12
 Oval enclosure possibly with circular huts. July 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, p. 87, No. 101.

Ecclesiastical Monuments

104. Airth, Old Parish Church* NS 900868 NS 98 NW 12
 Church in existence by 1128; oldest surviving portion is of late 12th-century
 date; it was largely reconstructed in the mid-17th century and abandoned in
 1820. Churchyard has tombstones of 17th- to 19th-century date. July 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, pp. 143-8, No. 137.
105. Blackness, St Ninian's Chapel^{*} NT c. 054801 NT 08 SE 7
 NT 08 SE 10
 A pre-Reformation chapel at Blackness is recorded in a charter of 1466; the
 altar is said to have been still visible at the E end of the village in 1902.
 The location of this chapel is uncertain, but it may have stood in the vicinity
 of the later redoubt lying immediately to the S of Blackness Castle, where
 there may be seen the footings of a small oblong building aligned upon a
 WNW to ESE axis. August 1977.
 RCAMS 1929, p. 195.

106. Bonnybridge, Chapel Hill⁺ NT 823802 NS 88 SW 10
 Traditional site of Chapel of St Helen **noted in 1543 charter.** The area is now occupied by a community centre built in 1973; a graveyard is said to have been found immediately SW of the community building during construction work in the area now occupied by the lawn. No trace can be seen of the indeterminate sites noted by Gordon. **July 1977.**
 Gordon 1726, 22; Smith 1934, 67; RCAMS 1963, p. 450, No. 594.
107. Carriden House⁺ NT 024807 NT 08 SW 9
 Site of church removed in 1766, which may itself have replaced a medieval church. Area now appears as roughly rectangular enclosure containing gravestones of 17th- to 19th-century date. **August 1977.**
 Scott 1915-61, viii, 39; DES (1974), 68.
108. Carriden Old Church NT 018812 NT 08 SW 9
 Church built in 1766; tower and vestry apparently added later. Abandoned and partially dismantled when new church was built in 1909.
August 1977.
109. Dunipace * NS 837817 NS 88 SW 7
 Site of pre-Reformation church which was demolished in 1835. Now occupied by walled cemetery with the socket stone of a cross, probably of medieval date, at its centre, and containing 17th-century and later tombstones. **August 1977.**
 Name Book, Stirlingshire, No. 10, p. 49; RCAMS 1963, p. 158, No. 147.
110. Kinneil NS 980805 NS 98 SE 6
 Fragment of medieval church which remained in use until about 1670 and was accidentally burnt in 1745. During excavations in 1951 part of a stone cross, which may be of earlier date than the church, was found; **this is now at Kinneil House. July 1977.**
 MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 578-9; RCAMS 1929, pp. 189-90, No. 298;
Hunter 1967.

111. Larbert, Denny Road⁴ NS 855822 NS 88 SE 2

Possibly the site of a pre-Reformation chapel. A new church was built here in the 17th century and stood in the NE part of the present graveyard until the present church was built about 1820. **July 1977.**

RCAMS 1963, pp. 156-8, No. 146.

112. Manuel Nunnery* NS 971764 NS 97 NE 19

Cistercian nunnery founded before 1164; recorded as being entire, but roofless, in 1739. Now only extreme NW corner of church remains and further destruction through river erosion is likely. **August 1977.**

Cardonnel 1788, i, 23; RCAMS 1963, p. 155, No. 144; Cowan and Easson 1976, 141, 147.

113. Polmont, Old Church* NS 936793 NS 97 NW 7

There is documentary evidence for the existence of a church in Polmont in 1498, but the ruined church now standing on this site was built in 1732; it occupies the N part of the graveyard of the present church. **July 1977.**

RCAMS 1963, p. 154, No. 142.

Mottes

114. Bonnybridge^{*} NS 824798 NS 87 NW 2

Rectangular mound measuring 30 m from W to E by 20 m transversely at base and standing 3 m above ground-level; occupies top of small natural knoll immediately N of Antonine Wall. **July 1977.**

Smith 1934; RCAMS 1963, p. 173, No. 180; Simpson and Webster 1972, 184, no. 225.

115. Castlehill NS 957756 NS 97 NE 4

Probable motte now appearing as oval mound measuring c. 32 m by 27 m on top, and standing about 3 m above surrounding river flood-plain. Much field-clearance material has been piled against side of mound, which also bears traces of excavation. **August 1977.**

RCAMS 1963, p. 449, No. 589.

116. Hills of Dunipace* NS 837816 NS 88 SW
Possible motte. Large steep-sided mound about 100 m in diameter and 20 m high. The flat summit is about 20 m in diameter. The presence of a surrounding ditch is indicated in an 18th-century account. August 1977. Maitland 1757, 207-8; Colinton 1792; Nimmo 1880, i, 49-51; RCAMS 1963, p. 446, No. 575.
117. Slamannan* NS 856734 NS 87 SE 1
A well-preserved motte standing 4 m high and measuring about 28 m across the base; it now stands within a public park and steps have been set into its E slope. Excavation in 1958 revealed a surrounding ditch, from which 12th- or 13th-century pottery was recovered. July 1977. DES (1958), 37; RCAMS 1963, p. 173, No. 179; Simpson and Webster 1972, 184, no. 226.
118. Watling Lodge NS 862798 NS 87 NE 2
A motte, known locally as 'Maiden Castle', is said to have stood on the N side of the Antonine Wall ditch at this point. This earth-built mound, apparently measuring about 22 m from W to E by 12 m transversely, is reported to have been reduced in height by approximately 2 m when Watling Lodge house was built in 1894. July 1977. Macdonald 1934, 344; RCAMS 1963, p. 178, No. 188; Simpson and Webster 1972, 184, no. 227; Breeze 1974, 173-4.

Castles and Tower-houses

119. Almond Castle* NS 955772 NS 97 NE 3
L-shaped tower-house with additions on NE and SE sides. July 1977. RCAMS 1963, pp. 241-3, No. 202.

120. Blackness Castle^{*} NT 055802 NT 08 SE 6
Originally built in 15th century; rebuilt at intervals down to the 17th century and used for garrison duties into the 19th century. **August 1977.**
RCAMS 1929, pp. 192-5, No. 303.
121. Bonhard House⁺ NT 014798 NT 07 NW 1
Site of L-plan tower-house built in the 16th century and demolished in 1962.
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 533-7; RCAMS 1929, pp. 195-6, No. 304.
122. Castle Cary NS 786775 NS 77 NE 23
15th-century tower-house with 17th-century additions, possibly planned as an L-shaped building but not completed; it incorporates much reused Roman masonry.
RCAMS 1963, pp. 243-6, No. 203.
123. Castle Hill, Slamannan NS 856732 NS 87 SE 3
Supposed site of castle mentioned in 1795; no visible remains. **July 1977.**
Stat Acct., xiv (1795), 79-80.
124. Castle Lyon, Bo'ness⁺ NS 987812 NS 98 SE 1
Supposed site of castle demolished about 1805; no visible remains. **July 1977.**
NSA, ii (Linlithgow), 129-30; Macdonald 1941, 34.
125. Castle Rankine NS 785818 NS 78 SE 2
Site of castle surviving only as faint ditches on surface; excavations in 1938-9 revealed foundations of curtain-wall and barbican and indicated a 13th-century date for the castle. **July 1977.**
RCAMS 1963, pp. 268-9, No. 217.

126. Herbertshire Castle NS 804830 NS 88 SW 2
 Site of L-shaped tower-house probably of 17th-century date; demolished before 1954 and now indicated only by slight surface remains. July 1977. MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 537-8; RCAMS 1963, p. 268, No. 216.
127. Larbert NS 857821 NS 88 SE 3
 Macfarlane records the presence of a 17th-century artillery fort or battery, built during the siege of 1651, on a mound at the N end of Larbert bridge. Macfarlane 1906, i, 331; RCAMS 1963, p. 450, No. 592.
128. Skaithmuir NS 888834 NS 88 SE 12
 Site of three-storeyed tower-house built 1607 and later converted to coal-mine pumping-station, now demolished. RCAMS 1963, pp. 239-40, No. 201.
129. Stenhouse NS 879829 NS 88 SE 31
 Site of complex tower-house of multi-period construction built in 1622 and extensively altered about 1836; now demolished; a date-panel of 1710 is in the Falkirk Museum. July 1977. RCAMS 1963, pp. 237-9, No. 200.
130. Torwood Castle NS 835843 NS 88 SW 3
 L-shaped tower-house probably built 1566. Much of structure has vanished, but the building is now undergoing restoration, and hitherto unrecorded features have been uncovered. July 1977. RCAMS 1963, pp. 337-9, No. 299; DES (1958), 37.

Domestic Architecture of the 16th to 19th centuries

131. Abbotsgrange, Grangemouth NS 931811 NS 98 SW 1 and 4
 House of 16th- or 17th-century date formerly stood in this location.

Some ornamental stones from this house were preserved in Zetland Park but have now disappeared. One of two traditional sites recorded for a monastic grange, originally the property of Newbattle Abbey, but transferred to Holyrood Abbey in 1237; the other suggested site is at NS 929814. July 1977.

RCAMS 1963, pp. 449-50, No. 591.

132. Compston NS 957759 NS 97 NE
 A small laird's house of mid-18th-century date, now derelict. Fragments of 16th-century mouldings incorporated in adjacent farm buildings indicate the former existence of an earlier building on the site; there are fragmentary remains of a dovecot some 50 m NW of the house. August 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, pp. 354, 397, Nos. 317 and 395.
133. Cowdenhill House NT 009815 NT 08 SW 19
 Site of house built in 1676 and reconstructed in the 18th century. July 1977.
134. Grange pans Bo'ness NT 008813 NT 08 SW 1 and 14
 Site of house built 1564 and demolished in 1906; one of the traditional sites of the monastic grange of Culross Abbey; the other is at NT 014814.
 MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iv, 81-4; Salmon 1913, 147-8.
135. Inveravon NS 954797 NS 97 NE
 Possible site of a house known to have been occupied in 1761. July 1977.
DES (1974), 69.

Deserted Farms, Cultivation Terraces and Field-systems

136. Avonbank NS 961786 NS 97 NE 20
 Four cultivation terraces on N and E slopes of sandy knoll; the lower two terraces are well preserved. July 1977.
NSA, viii (Stirling), 210; RCAMS 1963, p. 422, No. 503.

137. Burnside NS 766816 NS 78 SE
Single-storey farmstead, deserted about 1906; small annexes on N and W sides. July 1977.
138. Castle Hill NS 973782 NS 97 NE 2
Four cultivation terraces around top of hill; originally recorded as 'fort'; now totally removed by sand-digging. July 1977.
NSA, viii (Stirling), 210; RCAMS 1963, p. 422, No. 504.
139. Castlerankine Burn NS 781812 NS 78 SE
Deserted cottages. July 1977.
140. Castlerankine Farm NS 787818 NS 78 SE
Traces of old foundations showing in present farmyard. July 1977.
141. Castlerankine Mains NS 777822 NS 78 SE
Large deserted farm built of mortared rubble with dressed surrounds to doors and windows. July 1977.
142. Cowden Hill NS 826802 NS 88 SW 24
Possible stone-faced cultivation terraces noted by Gordon; there are numerous recorded finds of objects of Roman date, including a fibula and a ring, from this area. July 1977.
Gordon 1726, 23; DES (1960), 38; RCAMS 1963, p. 450, No. 593;
Robertson 1970, 223.
143. Denny Muir NS 755819 NS 78 SE
Small patch of narrow rig-and-furrow on drained area on S side of hill. Measures about 30 m from N to S by 50 m transversely, with rigs running from N to S and apparently disturbed by later drainage. July 1977.

144. Doubledykes NS 771829 NS 78 SE
Deserted farmstead; single rectangular building built of mortared rubble with roughly dressed stone surrounds to doors and windows; brick-built extension at E end. July 1977.
145. Drumbroider 1 NS 917738 NS 97 SW
Deserted farmstead; single building; roofless, but with gables largely intact; rubble masonry with roughly dressed corners. July 1977.
146. Drumbroider 2 NS 920729 NS 97 SW
Deserted farmstead; single building; rubble masonry with roughly dressed details; the tile roof still largely intact. July 1977.
147. Dyke NS 857741 NS 87 SE
Deserted cottages; brick-built with exterior harling, timber roof and stone fireplace; probably of late 19th- or early 20th- century date. July 1977.
148. Easter Mammel* NS 975774 NS 97 NE 5
Group of four cultivation terraces, originally recorded as 'fortifications', on N face of sandy knoll. July 1977.
NSA, viii (Stirling), 210; RCAMS 1963, p. 422, No. 505.
149. Fankerton NS 786829 NS 78 SE
Deserted cottage built of mortared rubble with dressed quoins and margins; gables stand to height of about 4 m. July 1977.
150. High Airth NS 898872 NS 88 NE
Deserted cottage; roofless, but with gables still standing. July 1977.
151. Hills of Dunipace NS 836819 NS 88 SW
Site of farm largely demolished about 1973. July 1977.

152. Kinneil⁺ NS c. 978805 NS 98 SE 10
 Site of medieval village around church; demolished in period 1661-91.
 Pottery reported to date from the 12th to the 16th centuries found.
NSA, ii (Linlithgow), 134; Salmon¹⁹¹³, 47-8; Hunter 1967, 189; PSAS 102
 (1969-70), 296, no. 16; DES (1974), 68-9.
153. Leys NS 767817 NS 78 SE
 Deserted farm consisting of two buildings. Datestone 1702 at N corner of
 SW part, of which only fragments survive. July 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, pp. 384-5, No. 360.
154. Linns NS 760814 NS 78 SE
 Large uninhabited farm with cottage, pens and enclosures; some parts still
 in use. Farm buildings are of mortared rubble; pens, cottage and enclosures
 are of dry-stone construction. July 1977.
155. Mains NS 907842 NS 98 SW
 Fragmentary remains of deserted farm. July 1977.
156. Myot Hill NS 782826 NS 78 SE
 Deserted farmstead comprising two buildings, one of mortared stone and the
 other of dry-stone construction. July 1977.
157. North Mains NS 907844 NS 98 SW
 Deserted farm, now largely demolished. July 1977.
158. Parkhead NS 915733 NS 97 SW
 Deserted farm; single long rectangular building. July 1977.
159. Strathavon Cottage NS 868746 NS 87 SE
 Deserted cottage; two units with remains of central partition-wall between.
 July 1977.

160. Swinedyke Plantation⁺ NS 913798 NS 97 NW 1
Possible site of deserted village recorded as being in the last stages of decay in 1732. July 1977.
Horsley 1732, 172.
161. Tappetknowe NS 761818 NS 78 SE
Deserted cottage built in mortared rubble with roughly dressed stone details; single-storeyed rectangular building with earth floor and secondary outbuildings; W end is still in use as store and has slate roof. July 1977.
162. Tarduff Hill NS 758834 NS 78 SE
Deserted rectangular cottage, now ruinous, with lambing-pen built in centre. July 1977.
163. Wester Barnego NS 783840 NS 78 SE
Deserted farm of 17th-century and later date. Unusual bee-holes to N of the farm. July 1977.
RCAMS 1963, p. 385, No. 361.
164. Westerpark NS 850821 NS 88 SE
Deserted farm standing on bank of River Carron. July 1977.
- Industrial
165. Blackmill⁺ NS e. 881829 NS 88 SE
Pottery and kiln fragments found during drainage operations about 300 m NE of Arthur's O'on (no. 46). July 1977.
NSA, viii (Stirling), 362.
166. Kiln Hills⁺ NS 859734 NS 87 SE
Series of malt mills recorded on hillside to S of Balmulzier Farm. July 1977.
NSA, viii (Stirling), 274.

167. Kinningars NT 014812 NT 08 SW 13
 Stone-built colliery winding-house, probably of late 18th-century date, later partially reconstructed and converted for use as dovecot. Mine-shaft stands immediately to W. August 1977.

168. Stenhouse⁺ NS 880831 NS 88 SE 4
 At least four pottery kilns of 14th-15th-century date were excavated on this site in 1953 and 1959; a corn-drying oven of post-medieval date was also found; the finds are in the Falkirk Museum. July 1977.
DES (1954), 16; DES (1959), 33-4; DES (1961), 46; DES (1962), 45-6; RCAMS 1963, p. 445, No. 572; Laing 1973, 184.

Miscellaneous

169. Airth Mains NS 899870 NS 88 NE 5
 Square stone pillar now lying on the edge of a field just E of the N drive of Airth Castle; traditionally believed to be the market-cross of High Airth, but has probably been moved from its original position. The top of the cross is missing and the shaft has been broken in two; the upper part is now lying alongside the still-vertical lower section. July 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, p. 402, No. 413.

170. Carron NS 8481 NS 88 SW 5
 Low flat bank about 2.7 m wide over all, 1.2 m wide on top, and 1 m high; possibly of no great age. July 1977.

171. Denny Bridge[†] NS 807830 NS 88 SW 14
 Slight traces of an early bridge were recorded in 1954 at a point just upstream from the left-bank abutment of the present structure. These were identified with the bridge referred to in 1707 and 1723, and demolished in 1828. RCAMS 1963, p. 416, No. 479.

172. Graham's Muir Plague Pits NS 887804 NS 88 SE 17
 Plague burials from 1645 plague; graves covered by individual slabs and the cemetery enclosed by a stone wall; the graves were removed about 1795. NSA, viii (Stirling), 6-7.
173. High Airth⁺ NS 897873 NS 88 NE 17
 Probable site of medieval burgh founded under William the Lion (1165-1214) and refounded as burgh of barony 1597. Documentary evidence exists for location of the two main streets; for Mercat Cross see no. 169. July 1977. Macfarlane 1906-8, i, 327; RCAMS 1963, p. 306, No. 251.
174. 'Hornbeam', Herbertshire Castle NS 806831 NS 88 SW
 The 'Hornbeam' stone, recorded as standing on the crest of the mound by the castle and reported to have borne traces of possibly artificial marking, has now been removed. July 1977.
 RCAMS 1963, p. 406, No. 429.

ADDENDA

Clackmannan District

63. Menstrie Glen NS 849985 NS 89 NW
Traces of a turf structure beneath a modern sheepfold probably represent an earlier enclosure. August 1977.

Falkirk District

9. 'Laughing Hill', Kinneil, Barrow NS c. 977793 NS 97 NE 16
This mound may be the 'tumulus' noted by Horsley in 1732 but not accurately located.
Horsley 1732, 'A map of the Roman wall in Scotland from Falkirk to the east end', map following p. 175.
36. Conseypark, Fort* NS 770791 NS 77 NE 5
Aerial photographs reveal the existence of three ditches at each end; the inner two continue around the S side.
175. Seabegs Wood, Roman Fortlet⁺ NS 812792 NS 87 NW
A fortlet built integral with the Wall, was partially excavated in 1977.
176. Inveravon 2⁺ NS 956798 NS 97 NE
Cropmarks.
177. Inveravon Castle NS 954797 NS 97 NE
The buildings of Inveravon farm appear to incorporate fragments of the 15th-century castle of Inveravon.
RCAMS 1929, p. 190, No. 299.
178. Dunipace NS 838819 NS 88 SW 7
Fragments of a house, apparently dating from the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries, are incorporated into a later octagonal dovecot.
RCAMS 1963, pp. 397-8, No. 397.

179. Orchardhead

NS 922840

NS 98 SW 2

Site of L-shaped house of 17th-century date; roofless in 1953,
demolished by 1974. July 1977.

RCAMS 1963, pp. 343-4, No. 305.

ABBREVIATIONS

NMAS National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

PSAS Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

TGAS Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society.

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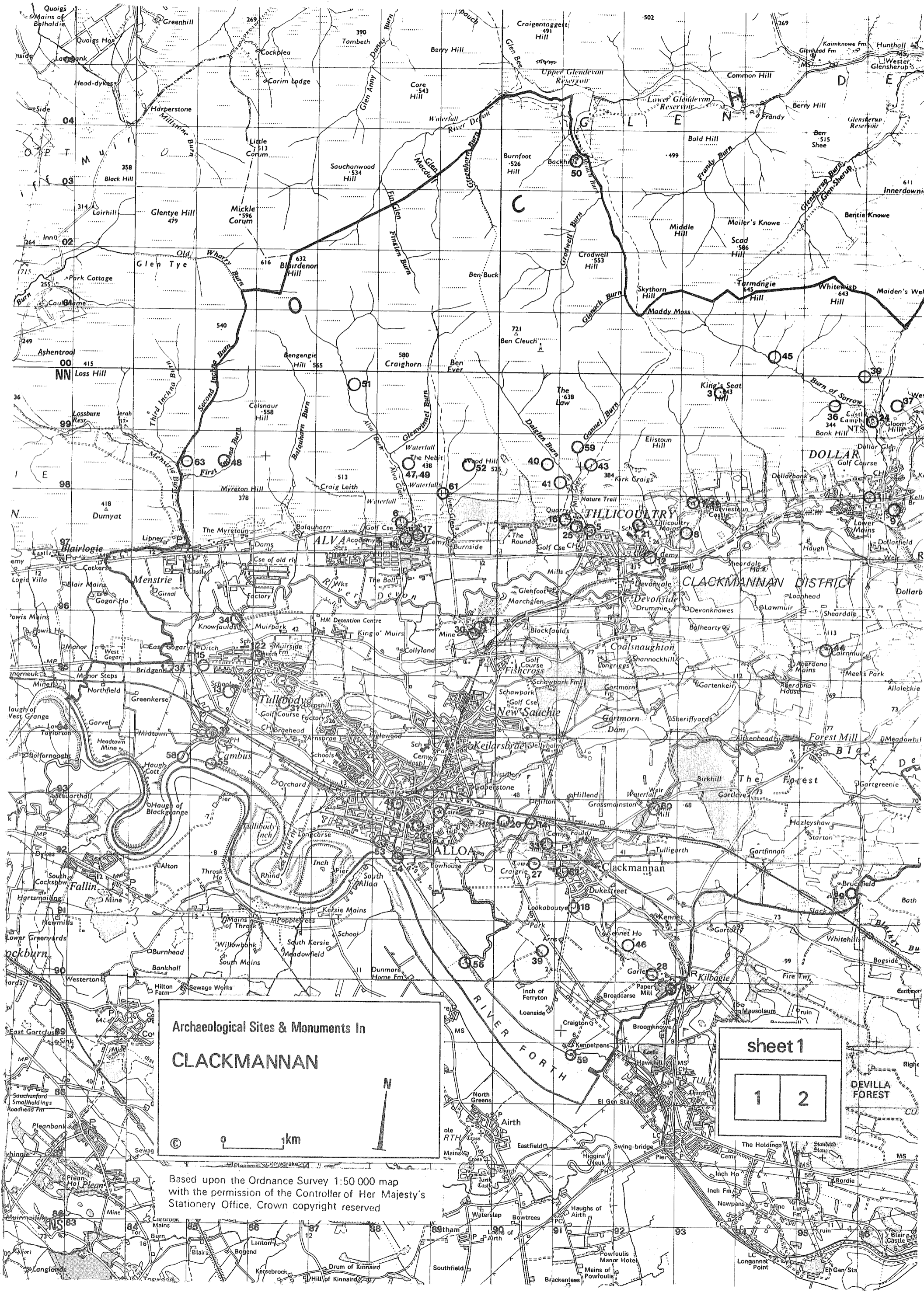
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Archaeological Sites & Monuments In
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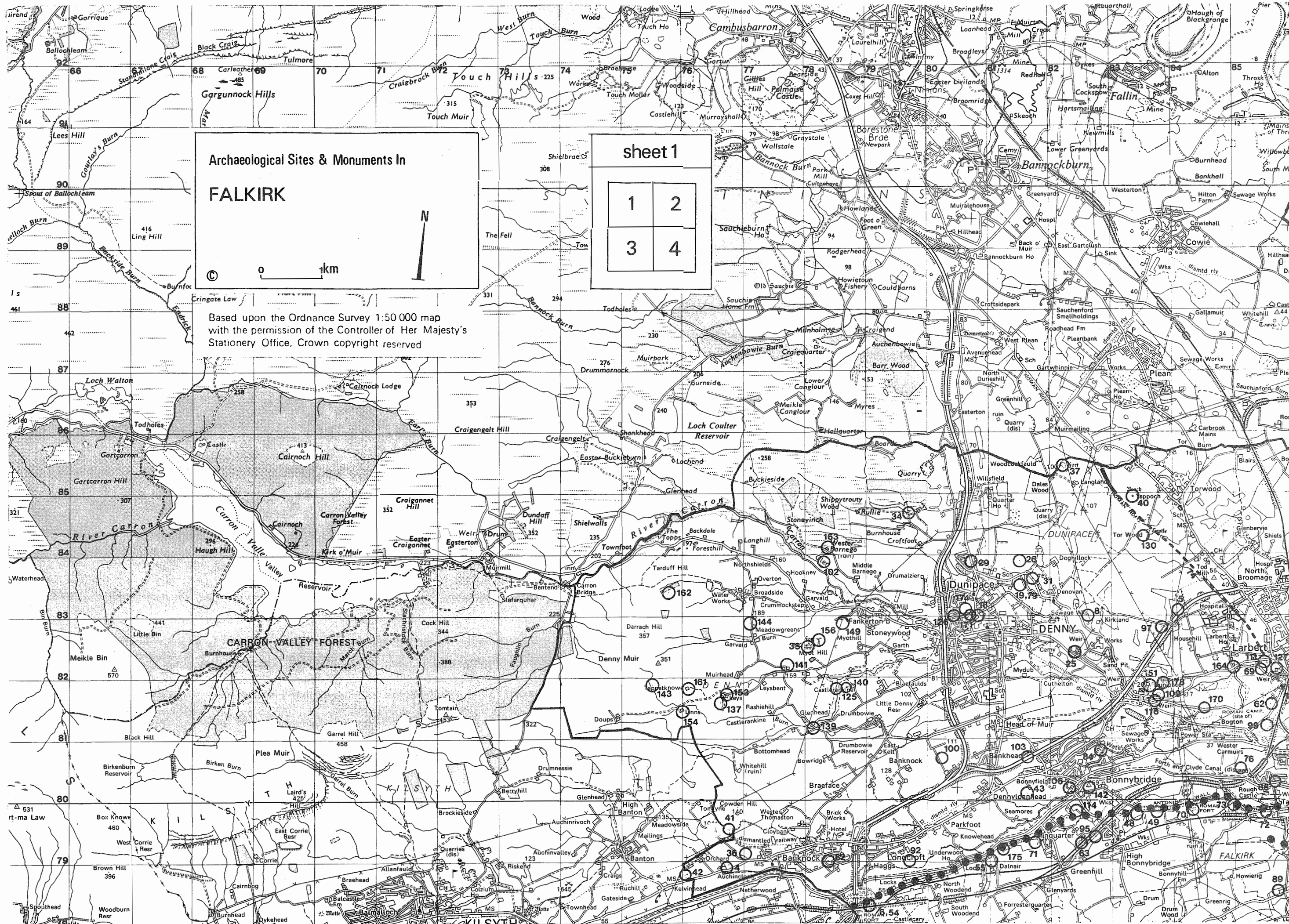
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Archaeological Sites & Monuments In
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sheet 2

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AIRTH

KILMARNOCK

DEVILLA FOREST

CULROSS

GRANGEMOUTH

BONNESS

FALKIRK

DUNEER

DUNFERMLINE

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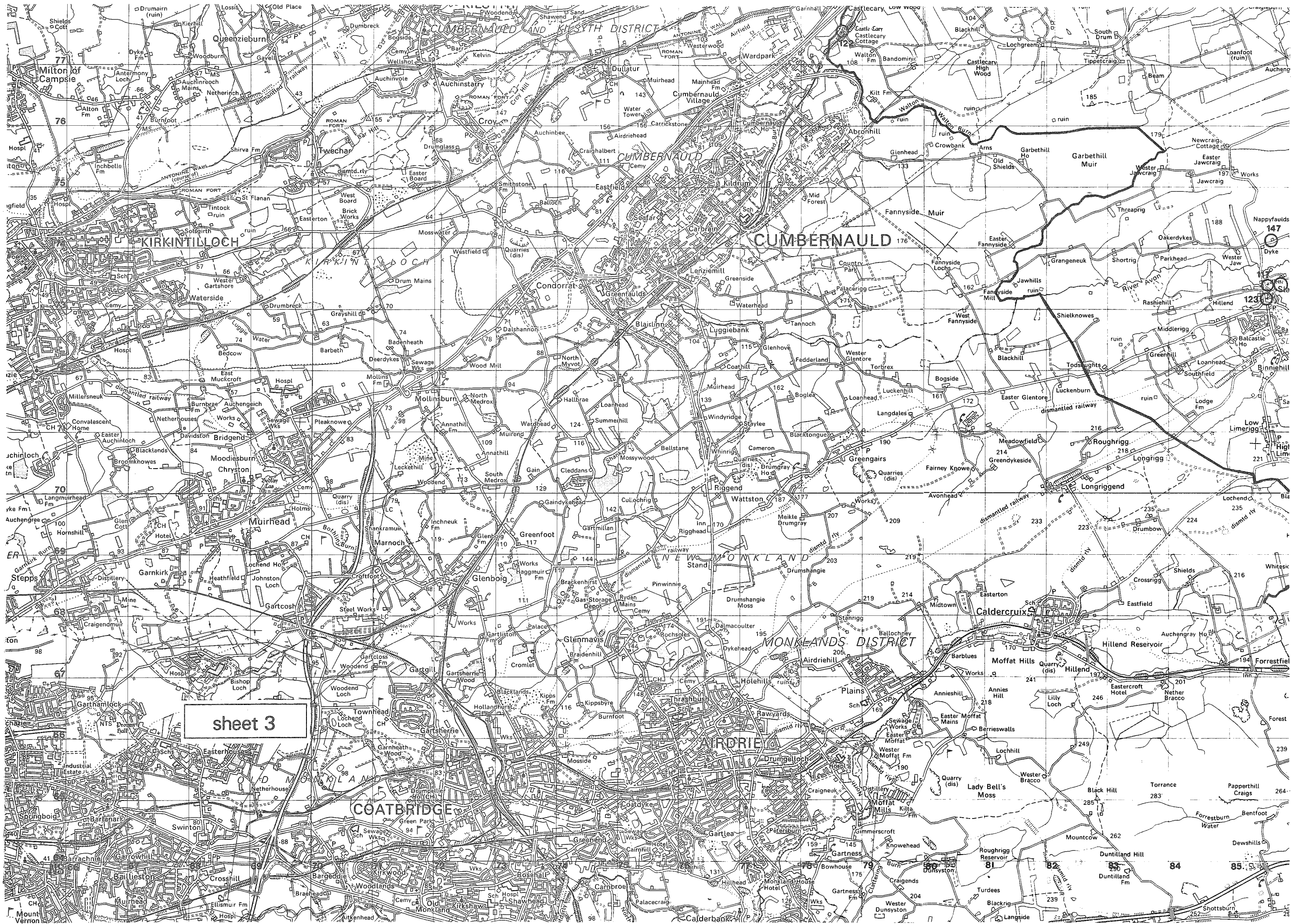
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sheet 3

COATBRIDGE

CUMBERNAULD

MONKLANDS DISTRICT

AIRDRIE

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