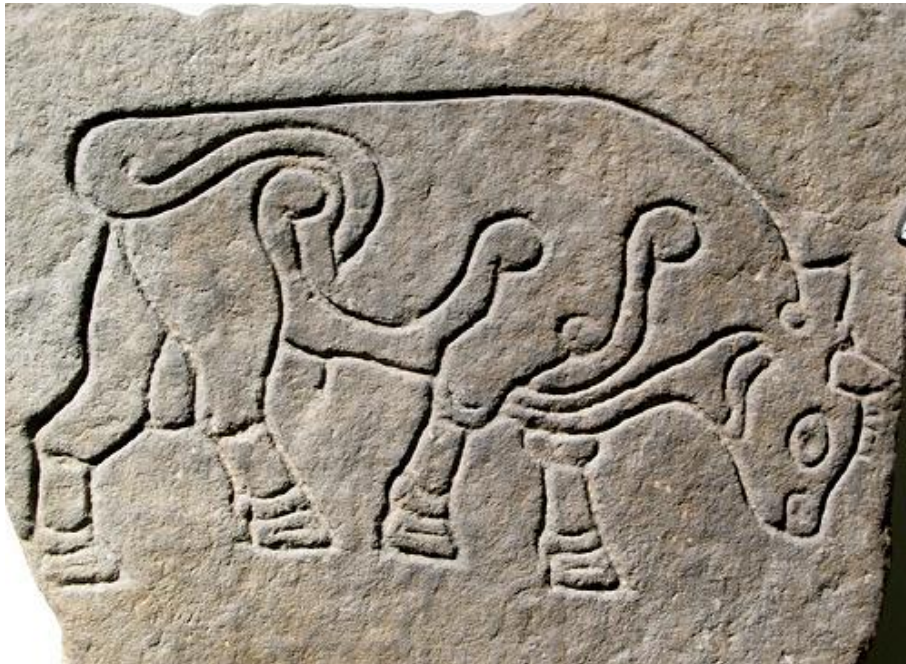


EMAS



EMAS Easter 2015 Study Tour to North Scotland and the Isle of Skye



The Burghead Bull

2 to 8 April 2015

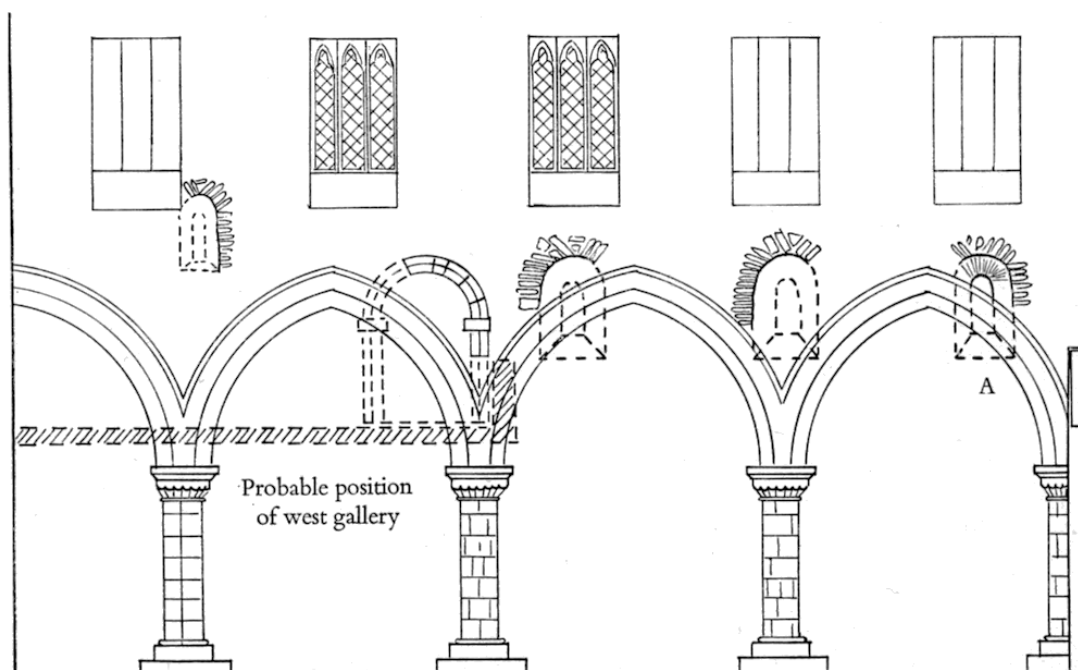
EMAS Easter 2015 Study Tour to Scotland

2 to 8 April 2015

Itinerary

- Thursday, 2 April leave London; Tredington; Wootton Wawen; lunch in Sandbach; arrive Carlisle
- Friday, 3 April leave Carlisle; Peterhead Farm Standing Stone and Symbol Stone; lunch in Perth, Cleaven Dyke; arrive Inverness
- Saturday, 4 April Craig Phadrig; Sueno's Stone; Burghead Fort; lunch in Pennan; Cullykhan Fort; Picardy Stone
- Sunday, 5 April Dun Beag Broch; Vatten Cairns; lunch Portree Hotel; Carn Ban Hut Circle; Liveras Chambered Cairn
- Monday, 6 April The Shandwick Stone; Tarbat Discovery Centre; Clach Biorach, Edderton; lunch in Dornoch; Dunrobin Castle Museum; David's Fort; Windhill Standing Stones
- Tuesday, 7 April leave Inverness; Druid Temple Farm; lunch in Stirling; Govan Old Church; arrive Carlisle
- Wednesday, 8 April leave Carlisle; Warwick on Eden, St Leonards Church; Lower Peover, St Oswald's Church; lunch Congleton; arrive London

St Gregory's Church, Tredington

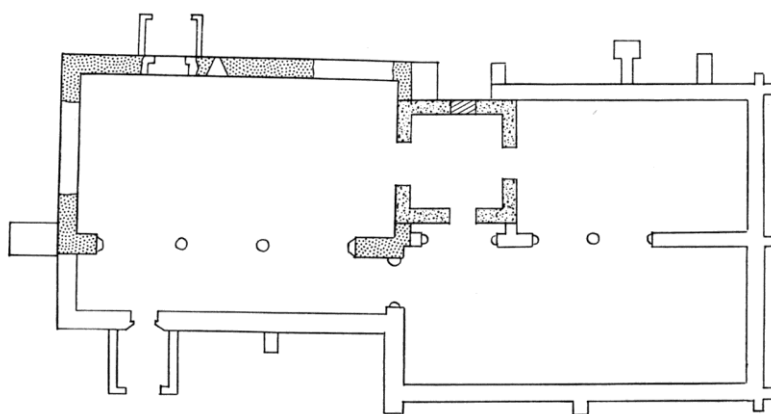


Side walls of the Anglo-Saxon nave are preserved in the later medieval fabric. The late Norman or Transitional arcades carry walling that still contains eight windows and two upper doorways which belong to an Anglo-Saxon aisleless nave, which appears to have had a western gallery.

St Peter's Church, Wootton Wawen

This interesting church now consists of a large nave with a south aisle, a central tower and a chancel with a large Lady Chapel to the south.

The lower part of the tower is the only visible part of the Anglo-Saxon church, as the nave is basically Norman.



The four arches in the wall of the tower indicate that the Anglo-Saxon church was cruciform in plan, although the north tower arch has been partly blocked to form a window.

Peterhead Farm, Gleneagles Standing Stones

Stone A: standing stone, somewhat cylindrical in form and tilted towards the west, 1.17 m high. Similar to 'B' but has no artificial markings.

Stone B: two symbols have been incised on the north side of what was very probably a pre-existing standing stone.

Assigned to Allen and Anderson (1903) Class I of Symbol Stones - the earliest type and presumably pre-Christian. On the NNE face is a goose over a rectangle.



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

Cleaven Dyke

The Cleaven Dyke is probably the finest preserved prehistoric monument of its type in Britain.

It is a complex earthwork comprising a pair of parallel ditches (c.45 m to 51 m apart), with a central bank, running NW to SE for 1,820 m through woodland. A further 350m or so is visible as a cropmark at the SE end. The central bank, which is between 1 m and 2 m high and about 9 m broad, appears to consist of conjoined dumps and the ditch, where visible as a cropmark, appears to be made up of linked segments. At certain points (for example the NW terminal) it rises and broadens. There are at least two, and possibly a maximum of five, deliberately constructed breaks in the bank. In the NW portion the Dyke is relatively straight and consistent in form.



Craig Phadrig Pictish Fort



A vitrified fort. The inner turf-covered wall is well defined, surviving to c. 1.2 m above the interior, with an entrance in the NE indicated by a slight depression. Immediately outside this entrance is a stony causeway which spans the gap between the two walls.

The outer wall is reduced to a terrace except in the SW and NE where it survives as a turf-covered stony bank c. 0.8 m high. The entrance is not evident but it was probably in the E arc where there are two slight depressions in the bank. There is a hornwork outside the E arc of the outer wall. It is defined by a reduced turf-covered stony bank which springs from the E corner of the wall and runs N to rejoin it opposite the entrance through the inner wall. There is an entrance gap near its S end up to which runs an ill-defined hollow way.

Sueno's Stone

One of the most remarkable early sculptured monuments in Scotland; 6.1 m high.

On one side a tall cross accompanied by once elaborate figure sculpture at the base; on the other sculptured groups of figures of warriors, etc., disposed as though depicting hunting and warlike scenes.



Burghead Fort

The mutilated remains of a massive promontory fort, possibly dating from the 4th to 7th century AD, which was practically destroyed by early 19th century 'improvements'.

As planned by Roy in the mid-18th century the fort consisted of three ramparts with ditches, cutting off the headland of Burghead, on which lay a bisected, walled enclosure the larger of whose 'courts' on the NNE lay at a lower level than the other.



The timbers which were thought to indicate timber-lacing of the walls are in fact probably supports for a wall-walk or other structures. Carbon 14 gives dates of AD 340 and 610 for them, and therefore, according to MacKie for the construction of the fort. He further assumes from this that it was built by the Picts in the early part of their period, and was not in existence during the Roman occupation of southern Scotland.

The Well

'The well comprises a rectangular chamber about 4.9 m square and 3.7 m high, with rounded angles, cut out of rock at the base of a crag ... some 6 m below the present ground level above. The floor is bordered by a ledge surrounding a basin 3 m square and 1.2 m deep, again with rounded corners. When found, during the improvements (commenced in 1808,) the chamber roof was broken and the entrance ill-defined; and the archway now forming the latter was then constructed'.

Probably an Early Christian baptistry associated with the local cultus of St. Aethan. (V G Childe and W D Simpson 1954.)



Old Burial Ground and St Aethan's Chapel, Grant Street

No trace now remains of the chapel, but there are finds of fragments of Pictish stones from the area.

Cullykhan Fort



(1) Area centred NJ 8373 6621, the remains of a vitrified fort consisting of a double rampart on the W, a single on the N.

(2) The site of a mediaeval castle at NJ 8378 6617 and consisting of a small keep.

(3) Fort Fiddes, a late 17th century coastal battery, the surviving defence comprising a spread earthen bank about 1.2 m maximum height.

The earliest phase of the fortification of this site seems to have been a wooden palisade, as at Craigmarnoch Wood; in this case it was probably associated with a massive wooden gate-tower on the neck of the promontory, one of the oak post-butts of which gave a date of 397 +/- 59 bc. The timber-framed stone fort was later but wood from its wall core gave an age of 1186 +/- 60 bc. Charcoal from the main occupation layer, which ran under this wall, gave an age of 387 +/- 65 bc. (N.B. lower case bc and ad dates indicate uncalibrated C¹⁴ dates).

The history of the use of this site could well start in the 7th century BC, judging from the Late Bronze Age tanged chisel found in this layer. Its use may have continued into post-Roman/early Pictish times, judging from the discovery of Late Roman pottery and a date from the same horizon of 317 +/- 40 ad.

The primary defences lay at the landward end of the promontory and comprised at least one line of timber palisade. This was superseded in about the 4th century BC by a vertical wall of stone and timber with an impressive gateway set back between in-turning sections of walling.

In the 13th century the site was re-occupied as the location of the castle of the Troup family. It was finally re-fortified in the 18th century as an artillery defence called Fort Fiddes.

Picardy Stone

This Class I stone stands in a little enclosure close to a by-road between Netherton and Myreton farmhouses.

It is incised with a double disc and Z-rod, a serpent and Z-rod, and a mirror symbol.



Dun Beag Broch

Late first millennium BC Iron Age broch showing evidence of reuse in the early medieval period; excavated 1914-20. This site is often described as Skye's answer to Dun Carloway, with gallery, cell and stairway surviving between inner and outer battered drystone walls.



Vatten Cairns

A prominent, probably chambered cairn about 6 m high and 28 m in diameter, of relatively small, rounded boulders, partly turf-covered. There has been some robbing and disturbance, but this appears to be quite superficial. At the very edge of the cairn there is a kerb of stones, set either flat or on their long edges. The kerb-stones appear to have been contiguous originally, and remain so on the NE segment. Kerb-stones at short intervals can be traced round most of the east half and occasionally round the rest of the cairn. The stones seem to have varied considerably in size; the largest is c. 1 m high and about 1.8 m long and others are 1.2 m long, but some are relatively small.



Another cairn showing some constructional similarities and probably chambered lies to the south.

Carn Ban

Carn Ban, the remains of a large circular cairn measuring almost 16 m in diameter. Almost levelled to the ground, the circumference is outlined by a kerb or large stones set on edge.

Not a chambered cairn, but remains of a dun (or possibly a broch), mutilated and robbed for later settlement. The outer and inner faces of a wall varying between 3 - 3.5 m in thickness, with an internal diameter of between 10 – 11 m. The entrance passage (0.7 m in width) lies at the NW.



A circular structure some 2 m in diameter and with a wall thickness of 0.8 m sits in the northern quadrant of the interior, and is probably of a later date. Similarly hollows within the interior seem to be of a later date to the defensive works. Later rectangular buildings to the E, W and N and stone dykes, have probably absorbed some of the original fabric.

Liveras Chambered Cairn

A Hebridean type chambered cairn, probably originally round, but heavily robbed although it is still a large, steep-sided, grass-covered mound bearing trees. It measures about 24 m by 17 m by 4 m in height.

The chamber was discovered in 1832 when part of it collapsed, and a partial exploration produced, among other finds, a wrist-guard of fine grey-green stone. A similar wrist-guard (NG62SW 7) was found on the beach, probably having been thrown out during the exploration. An urn with a secondary burial was also found.



At least one cist was discovered when a small part of the E side of the cairn was removed in making the road. This is probably the "stone coffin and an urn" which Lamont (1913) mentions as having been found subsequent to the discovery of the chamber.

The capstone of the chamber, said to have been broken in 1832, still leans against the base of the mound on the N side. It is 2.4 m long, 1.5 m in maximum width and 0.3 m thick. A small flat slab lies nearby.

The Shandwick Stone

This symbol stone stands in a field on a hillside sloping towards the sea above the S side of the village of Shandwick, where burials took place in former times. Blown down c.1846 and broken into two pieces it has since been repaired and re-erected on a circular stepped base which conceals some of the sculpture at the bottom.

It is an upright rectangular cross-slab c. 2.7 m high by 1 m with sculptured relief on two faces.

Class II symbol stone showing a cross on the east face. On the reverse is seen a double-disc in a panel above an elephant, which is itself over a panel showing fighting swordsmen and a crossbowman.



The Tarbat Discovery Centre

The Tarbat Discovery Centre is a museum, learning and activity centre dedicated to displaying and preserving the heritage of the Tarbat peninsula. Housed in the refurbished Old Parish Church, it is the site of the only Pictish monastic settlement excavated in Scotland to date.



The Centre displays many of the artefacts uncovered during the extensive archaeological investigations of the site along with local exhibitions, parish records, photographic archives and more.

Clach Biorach

The Clach Biorach (in English, "Sharp Stone") is a three-metre Standing Stone located 1/4 mile (0.40 km) north-west of the village of Edderton in Easter Ross.

It dates to the Bronze Age, but two Pictish-style symbols were later engraved on the north side, making it a Class I Pictish symbol stone. The symbols are a 1) double-disc with a z-rod, and 2) a salmon above.



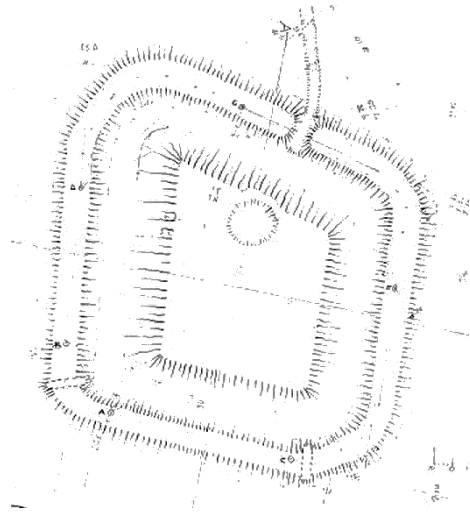
Dunrobin Castle Museum

Originally built as a summer house by William, Earl of Sutherland, it was extended by the 3rd Duke. The museum displays the heads of numerous animals shot by the family on safari, ethnographic items collected from around the world (particularly Africa), and an important collection of archaeological relics.

Notable among these are the collection of Pictish symbol stones and cross-slabs, These Pictish Stones form one of the most important collection of these stones.

David's Fort

Homestead Moat, David's Fort, Conon: Of characteristic trapezoid plan it is formed on minor eminence, interior standing a few feet above surrounding ground. Measures 25 m N-S by 26 to 32 m transversely within a wet ditch, approx. 4.5 m deep. Internally only feature visible was circular depression 7.6 m diameter, 1 m in depth situated close to margin halfway along W side. The ditch is surrounded by remains of a substantial bank standing up to 2.7 m in height and to 1 m above the ground outside. The W sector, only 0.6 m high, is cut by a depression about 1.5 m wide outside which a hollow track leads off W down slope. The gap & depression may represent a place where a wooden bridge originally spanned moat.



Windhill Standing Stones

A standing stone 2.3 m high and about 0.55 m square. 6.4 m to the SW is a stone protruding through the turf, and measuring 0.8 m by 0.5 m by 0.5 m high, which may possibly be the remains of a second standing stone. B standing stone 1.7 m high by 0.9 m broad and 0.3 m thick, facing NW-SE and tilted to the NW.

Druid Temple Farm Chambered Cairn and Stone Circle

There is a completely denuded cairn of the Clava Group. The kerb of heavy rounded boulders is almost complete and has a diameter of about 12 m with twenty-eight stones remaining..

The surrounding free-standing circle is about 23 m in diameter, set c. 4 m outside the kerb. Five stones remain upright and five more are either leaning or fallen. The tallest is to the SW, a large stone 3 m high.



Govan Old Church, Glasgow



Govan Old Church holds a unique collection of early medieval stones carved in the 9th-11th centuries to commemorate the power of those who ruled the Kingdom of Strathclyde.

St Leonard's Church Warwick Bridge

According to Pevsner, St Leonard's at Warwick on Eden is the most memorable Norman village church in Cumberland, with its apse decorated outside by plain projecting pilaster strips carrying small arches. This is rare in England, more often found in France.



St Oswald's Church Lower Peover

This remarkable building is famous for its 14th century timber-framing. There are no stone pillars supporting the nave or chancel roofs; everything is supported by octagonal oak pillars, braced by huge oak beams, all darkened with age. The effect is simply amazing, and totally unlike most medieval churches. Lower Peover is an exceptional example of a medieval oak-framed church, a reminder that this is Cheshire, where timber-framed buildings can be the rule rather than the exception.

