



The Standing Stones at Lundin Ladies Golf Club

The Standing Stones are a scheduled Bronze Age ancient monument dating from 2000 - 1500BC. The monument is of national importance as a highly visible example of an early prehistoric ritual site and is situated on the second fairway, approximately 700 metres to the west of the clubhouse, in an area rich in archaeological remains. It is thought that a V-shaped jet button came from the site. Early 18th century reports note the discoveries of several possible cist burials.

There are three tall unsculptured and irregularly shaped pillars of red sandstone, which form the most impressive group of Standing Stones in Fife. The Lundin Ladies Standing Stones may be part of the circumference of a once complete circle.

Several functions have been proposed for Standing Stones, varying from boundary markers to burial memorials. A stone-lined grave was discovered near the Lundin Ladies stones in 1844, suggesting the latter interpretation. In the past they have been referred to as the burial stones of Danish Chiefs.

In the late eighteenth century the base of a fourth stone was present, with its broken upper part lying nearby. Unfortunately, the position of this fourth stone has been lost. The three surviving stones are set in the form of a triangle, the angles of which would fall upon the circumference of a circle with a diameter of 16 metres.

Although it is not the highest, the one on the south east, which stands with a slight inclination towards the north and the east, presents the most massive appearance. The girth at the base is 3.9 metres but measurements taken 1.5 metres from the ground give the following dimensions: - north face, 1.6 metres - south face, 1.5 metres - east face, 0.6 metres - west face, 0.7 metres and girth 4.3 metres. The stone becomes even wider as its height increases until near the top where it shrinks very slightly. The approximate height is 4.2 metres. The surface is pitted by the continual action of wind and weather and shows the greatest traces of decay on the east where a crack has developed.

The south stone is set with a decided inclination towards the south. It has a girth at the base of 2.8 metres expanding to 3 metres, 1.5 metres above the ground and then suddenly becoming thinner at the top. It is approximately 4.6 metres high. This stone does not seem to have weathered as badly as the south east stone.

The north stone is set with a slight inclination to the west and is approximately 5.1 metres in height, with a sharply pointed top. It shows evidence of weathering at the north east corner. Like the other two stones, it increases in bulk from the base upwards to the middle, with the girth being 2.9 metres at the base and 3.1 metres 1.5 metres from the ground.

Small cairns surround the base of each of the stones.