Biggar Archaeology group

Bringing the past to the present

Pre-History North of Biggar Project. Excavations at Melbourne Farm 1996.

by Tam Ward, with contributions from
Chris Barrowman and Dr Jennifer Miller.

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Tam Ward, with contributions from Chris Barrowman (Area 4 excavation)
Dr Jennifer Miller (charcoal identification) Sandra Kelly (finds illustration)

ABSTRACT

Following on from successful fieldwalking at Melbourne Farm, four miles north of Biggar, excavations revealed a landscape of in situ features with ceramic and lithic assemblages dating from the Early and Late Neolithic, but including a beaker burial. Rescue excavation was allowed by the kind permission of Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

The following report is given as a preamble to the main report on excavations and it has been modified slightly since it was written in 1996.

PREHISTORY NORTH OF BIGGAR PROJECT

Abstract.

This short report outlines the rationale and initial results of a project to inspect ploughed land between Biggar and West Linton over the years beginning in 1995.

Introduction.

Following on the success of the fieldwork at Corse Law, Carnwath (Clarke 1989) and Biggar Common (Ward, Johnstone et al 1990 - 1995) and later at Daer Reservoir (Ward, 1995), when voluntary members of Biggar Museums and Lanark and District Archaeological Society made dramatic and important discoveries of early pre-history dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, it had become obvious that any upland ground in Clydesdale which becomes disturbed, is likely to present evidence of the ancient past, provided action is taken to inspect the land while it is still devoid of vegetation.

A picture is emerging that most Neolithic activity has taken place north of Biggar and especially on the southern Pentlands and other volcanic series of landscapes (such as Biggar Common and Broomy Law). Part of this observation was the result of examining objects in the collections of the National Museum of Scotland where no fewer than ten stone axes are attributed to the farm of Kippit, which lies in Peeblesshire but just on the border with South Lanarkshire at Dolphinton.

The collections in Biggar Museum told of a similar story, where many objects in the collections there and which were found around Biggar, and dating to the early part of prehistory. Also, considering the known Neolithic cairns and henges between Biggar and the Pentland Hills, all gave rise to the need to test this hypothesis.

The ploughed fields between Biggar Common and West Linton, when available, have been targeted as a project area for fieldwalking, to make new discoveries and to set existing ones in to a better context.

{The work continues to the present (2013) when objects and sites are found on an annual basis}.

Melbourne Farm. **Fig 1** **Plate 2**

OS Map Sheet No's: NT 04 SE, NT 04 NE and NT 14 NW.

The Melbourne area was chosen to start the project because a large expanse of land was created into a forest nursery for Xmas and mixed broadleaf trees. Permission to walk the plantation was kindly granted by Scottish Woodlands and on the neighbouring farm of Townhead by Mr Minto, because several fields were also ploughed there in the spring of 1995. Intermittent walking was undertaken throughout 1995 by local volunteers and met with considerable success.

The results are summarised here, the details are given in the Project finds list in Appendix III.

Townhead Farm.

Four fields north of the Melbourne site and between Townhead Farm and Melbourne Farm cross roads, were walked and produced a sporadic collection of flint, chert, pitchstone and cannal coal, a few arrowheads and retouched pieces are included. The cannal coal chunks may be pre-historic objects, but so far no manufactured items have been found, this material may be the product of more recent midden scatter on the fields but none shows evidence of being burned and it is found where no modern material was noted thus making it's earlier origin a possibility. One area where a localised concentration of chert was found indicates a 'zone of activity', probably a chert knapping site.

Scottish Woodlands Plantation. **Fig 1 Plates 1 & 2**

Three areas of plantation are located to the north, south and west of the cross roads at Melbourne Farm, and these terms are used to describe the three zones. All the ground in each area was walked.

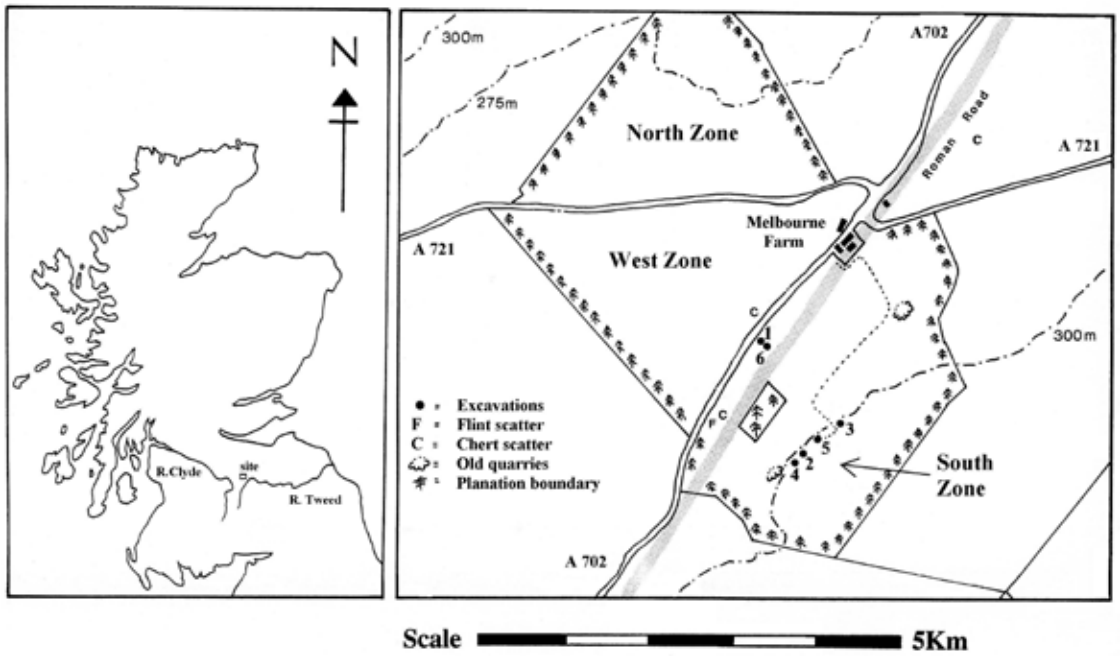


Fig 1

Plate 1

Plate 2

Unfortunately the walking exercise came rather late because despite the forestry policy of keeping the ground weed free, much of the land between the young trees was covered in weeds or mosses (Pl 3), resulting in a large percentage of the ground being unproductive even if artefacts were present. Nevertheless objects were retrieved in clear areas.

Plate 3

North Zone.
Only a few flint and chert items were found in this area and these were on the higher ground between 270m and 290m OD.

West Zone.
This is the lowest lying ground, between the A721 and the A702 roads, most of the area is obscured by ground cover but a few items were recovered including a tiny barb and tang arrowhead. A localised concentration of struck chert was found adjacent the A702.

South Zone.
By far and away the most prolific artefactual evidence was found in this area, but it had been localised to some extent. The line of the putative Roman road (RCAHMS 1978) transects the area but no Roman objects were found. Apart from occasional finds over most of the ground, three main foci of interest have been identified;

a) The ground to the north west and south west of the older plantation produced a large assemblage of flint, chert and pitchstone, flakes from broken Group VI (Great Langdale) stone axes were also found. The results clearly reflected the weed free nature of the ground there but it is likely that the area has been more actively utilised than those to the north and west of the cross roads. Microliths indicate Mesolithic activity in the area.

b) About 300m SW of Melbourne Farm buildings and about 20m from the A702 road, on the north slope of a knoll, there is a pitchstone (knapping?) site (Area 1). This is extremely rare (if not unique) and very important as it probably indicates an early Neolithic activity using the exotic stone from Arran. At the base of the slope here and at the north corner of the plantation, sherds of early Neolithic pottery were found.

c) Upslope from the older plantation and along the 300m OD contour there are three ridges upon which were found a variety of pottery types, some decorated examples pointed to late Neolithic Impressed Wares and also Bronze Age vessels, Early Neolithic carinated bowl sherds were also retrieved. The sherds were under severe stress from the effects of the weather after exposure by the plough and it is likely that several have been completely eroded to crumbs. Flint tools and flakes and struck chert have also been located along the ridge and there was little doubt that in situ archaeology was disturbed at this location by the ploughing.

A stone axe and two hammer stones were found on higher ground to the NE. The ridge sites appeared to represent domestic locations, but only excavation could throw further light on the type of activity which took place there. The finds were by and large relative to the weed free ground; however the lower ground between the older plantation and the farm appears devoid of ancient material but is littered with more recent midden material as manuring has taken place there.

Discussion.
One may have expected to find more evidence of pre-history on the south facing slopes of Black Mount (North Zone) rather than the north western slopes of Broomy Law, although this may have been seen as a reflection on the ability to see objects on the few weed free patches of ground. However, because of the detail with which the ground was walked, the distributions of finds are deemed to be representative of the main activity zones in the area.

The results achieved led to the desire for fieldwork of an invasive nature, i.e. excavation on a limited scale, to salvage more of the important heritage under the new plantation. Tree roots, especially from the mixed broadleaf content of the plantation, once they become established, would inevitably destroy any surviving archaeological features and contexts below the ground, such as post or stake holes cut into the sub soils, or layers of deposits, such as charcoal enriched soils forming an occupation stratigraphy.

The first step in any further investigative techniques would be non invasive surveying by magnetometer and resistivity to indicate any underlying archaeological features, however that was beyond the means of the volunteers within the time scale they were working to. The report on the eventual excavation now follows.

INTRODUCTION TO EXCAVATIONS

The work described here forms part of the Pre History North of Biggar Project operated by the Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG), and which attempts to clarify their hypothesis that most Neolithic evidence from Upper Clydesdale, is found north of the town of Biggar, while most pre historic evidence to the south is Bronze Age. The work is being achieved by arable fieldwalking followed by excavations where appropriate.

Since the formation of the Project in 1995, a considerable number of important pre historic discoveries have been made by BAG in both regions, of particular note was the Late Upper Palaeolithic site of Howburn Farm (Pl 1) (Ballin, Saville & Ward 2007 & 2010 x 3) and which lies adjacent the location described hereinafter, and numerous Mesolithic sites, but most principally at Weston Farm (north of Biggar) (Ward 2006) and at Daer valley (south of Biggar) (Ward 2013).

However, Neolithic sites with pottery assemblages and which significantly support the theory, have been found north of Biggar at Carwood Farm (Ward 2013 x 2), Brownsbank Farm (Ward 2000 & 2013) and Weston Farm (Ward 2006 ibid).

Two other sites have also produced Early Neolithic evidence in ceramic and lithic collections and they are both south of Biggar, at Nether Hangingshaw Farm (Ward 2005) and Daer valley.

Nevertheless, the general hypothesis stands good if one considers both extant monuments of known date, and the new discoveries by BAG and others. The principal sites (Fig 3) are briefly listed here to emphasise the point:

North of Biggar

Neolithic monuments

1. Weston Class II henge near Newbigging, (RCAHMS 1978).
2. Burngrange long cairn and chambered cairn near Carnwath, and Easton long cairn near Dunsyre (RCAHMS 1978).
3. Hillend Class II henge crop mark near Biggar (RCAHMS 1978).
4. Lindsaylands cursive monument near Biggar (RCAHMS, Canmore169737)
5. Blackshouse Burn henge type monument near Pettinain (RCAHMS 1978, Lelong & Pollard 1998).

Neolithic excavation evidence

6. Biggar Common West, Early and Late Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages (plus beaker) (Sheridan & Ward, in Johnston 1997).
7. Biggar Common East (Carwood Hill), Early and Late Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages (plus beaker). (Ward 2013).
8. Carwood Farm, Early and Late Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages (plus beaker). (Ward 2013 ibid).
9. Weston Farm, Early Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages (plus Mesolithic). (Ward 2006 ibid).
10. Brownsbank Farm, Early Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages. (Ward 2013).
11. Melbourne Farm, Early and Late Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages (plus beaker). (Ward herewith).
12. Wellbrae near Thankerton, Early and Late Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages. (Alexander 1992).

Bronze Age excavation evidence

13. Cairngryffe Quarry near Pettinain. (Lelong & Pollard 1998)
14. Biggar Common West. (Johnston 1997)

South of Biggar

Neolithic monuments

15. Normangill Class II henge at Crawford (RCAHMS 1978).
16. Wildshaw Burn Stone Circle, may be considered to be Late Neolithic/Early. Bronze Age. (Ward 2013).

Neolithic excavation evidence

17. Nether Hangingshaw Farm, Early Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages (plus Mesolithic). (Ward 2005 ibid)
18. Daer valley, Early Neolithic ceramic and lithic assemblages (plus Mesolithic). (Ward 2013).
19. Hillend Farm, Late Neolithic ceramic assemblage. (Armit et al 1994)

Bronze Age excavation evidence

20. Lintshie Gutter unenclosed platform settlement near Crawford. (Terry 1995).
21. Stonyburn Farm cairns near Crawford (Banks 1995).
22. Burnt mounds near Crawford (Banks 1992)
23. Bronze Age house etc at Midlock (Masser 2009)
24. Camps enclosed cremation cemeteries (Ward 2013)

Notwithstanding the fact that monuments and sites of both Neolithic and Bronze Age date may be found north and south of Biggar, a huge preponderance of Bronze Age sites are located south of the town (RCAHMS 1978 & Ward 1992) and this may be explained by the topography and perhaps geology of the respective landscapes and will be further discussed below.

EXCAVATIONS AT MELBOURNE Figs 1 - 7

The excavation of six areas was undertaken by Biggar Museum and Lanark and District Archaeological Society members and also by post graduate students from the University of Glasgow, all on a voluntary basis. The fieldwork was carried out during evenings and weekends between May and November 1996. Children from the Young Archaeologists Clubs of Biggar and Edinburgh also participated.

The excavations were in response to surface finds in all areas except Area 5, which was chosen speculatively and proved to be a further site of prehistoric activity.

The rationale behind the Project is given above.

The excavations are on the north west facing slope of Broomy Law and are between 275m and 300m OD, they lie on the east side of the A702 road. The entire area was planted with mixed species of broadleaf trees but predominantly with conifers which were being grown as Christmas trees.

There were no previously recorded archaeological sites in the area of the current excavations, except for the line of the so called Roman road (Fig 1, page 4) (which is shown on the 1:10,000 OS map sheet NT 04 SE).

Fig 2

Fig 3

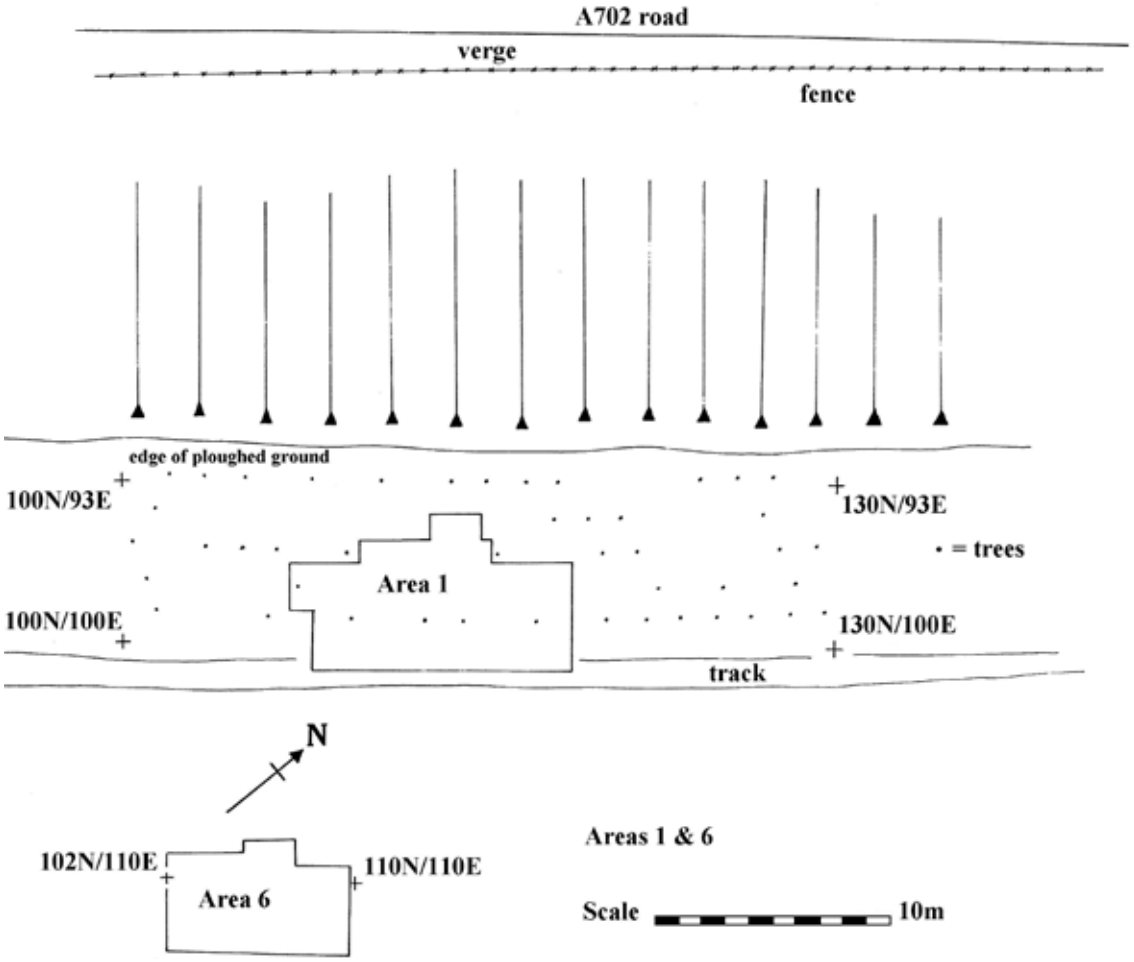

A702 road
verge
fence
edge of ploughed ground
100N/93E
130N/93E
• = trees
Area 1
100N/100E
130N/100E
track
N
102N/110E
110N/110E
Area 6
Areas 1 & 6
Scale
10m

Fig 4

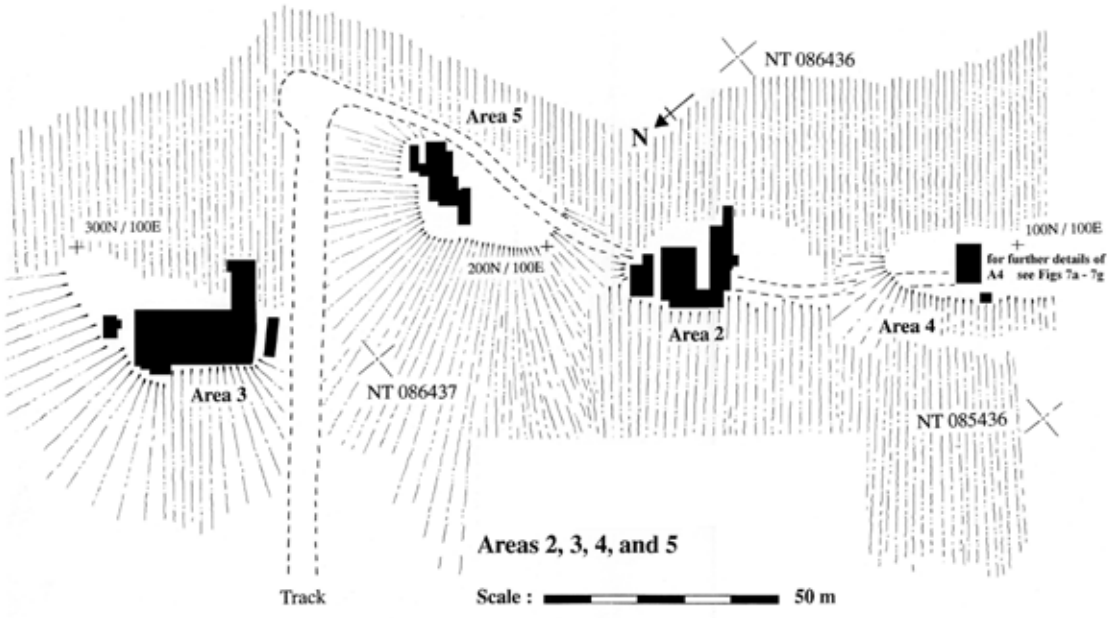

NT 086436
N
Area 5
300N / 100E
200N / 100E
100N / 100E
for further details of A4 see Figs 7a - 7g
Area 2
Area 4
Area 3
NT 086437
NT 085436
Areas 2, 3, 4, and 5
Track
Scale :
50 m

Fig 5

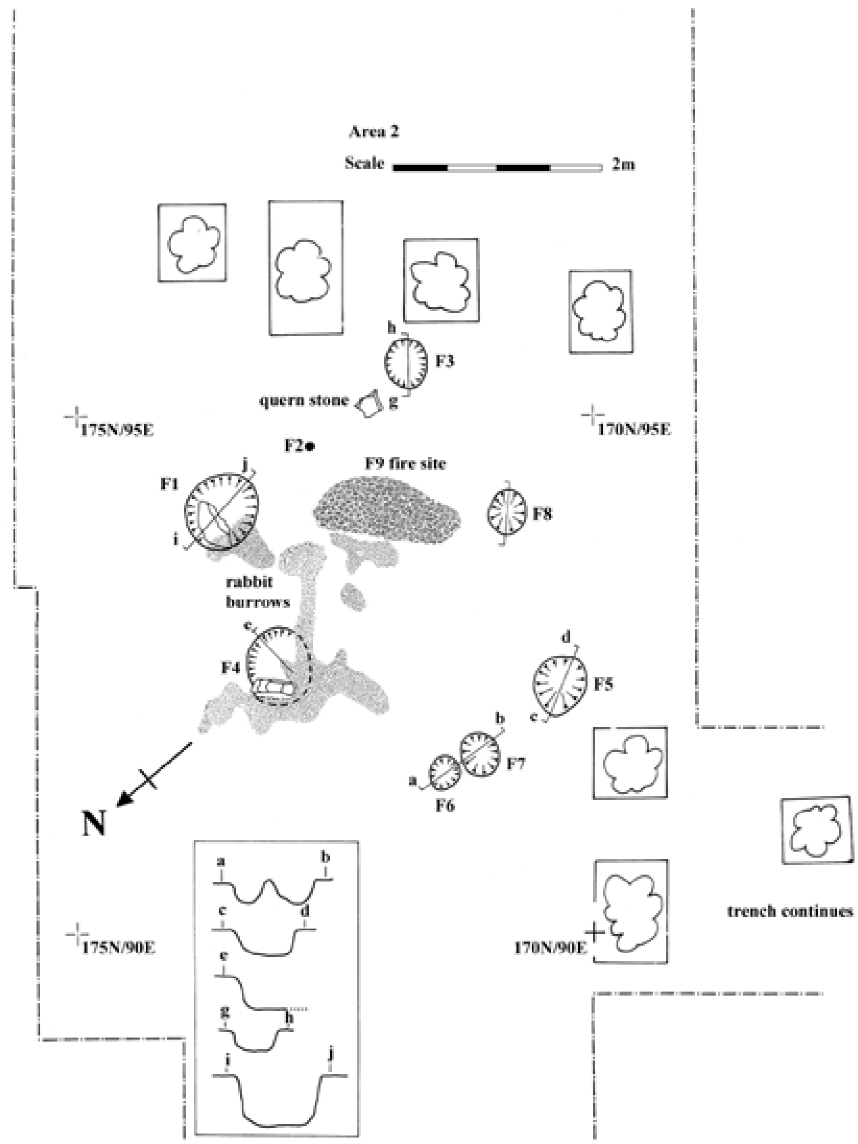

Area 2
Scale
2m
F3
quern stone
175N/95E
170N/95E
F2
F9 fire site
F1
F8
rabbit burrows
F4
F5
F7
F6
N
trench continues
175N/90E
170N/90E

Fig 6

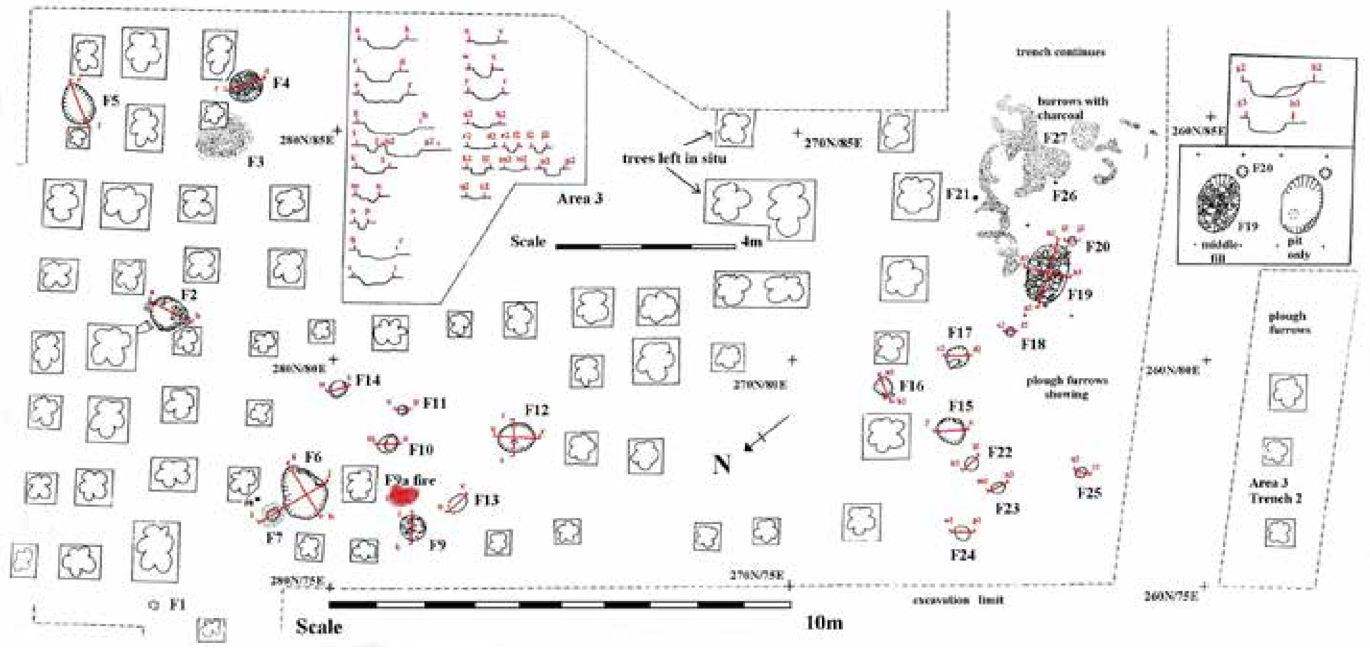

F5
F4
F3
280N/85E
270N/85E
trees left in situ
Area 3
Scale
4m
trench continues
burrows with charcoal
F27
F26
F21
F20
F19
F18
F2
260N/85E
middle fill
pit only
plough furrows
280N/80E
270N/80E
260N/80E
F14
F11
F12
F10
F17
F16
F15
plough furrows showing
F6
F9a fire
F13
F9
F7
N
F22
F23
F25
F24
Area 3 Trench 2
280N/75E
270N/75E
260N/75E
F1
Scale
10m
excavation limit

Fig 7

Methodology.
Excavations were begun at known locations of pottery and lithic finds from the 1995 fieldwalking.

A 1m box grid was established over Areas 1 and 6 and a 300m long linear grid was overlaid at Areas 2, 3, 4, and 5. The grid pegs were laid by theodolite.

Positions of objects were recorded to the nearest 10cm on the grids except at Area 1 where objects from plough soil were recorded to a 1m grid plan. Finds were not levelled as the excavations only exceeded a depth of 0.3m where sub surface features were located.

Trench shapes were largely dictated by the arrangement of the young trees which were planted at c2m intervals in lines also 2m apart. Depending on the tree sizes, blocks of unexcavated ground (Pl 4) varying from 0.5m to 1.0m square were left to preserve the trees. Excavation was by trowel for the most part, supplemented by hoeing of upper plough soil. Most of the soil was sieved (Pl's 5 & 6) through 1cm riddles.

Plate 4

Plate 5

Plate 6

Occasionally, when features or artefacts were located, or suspected to underlie trees, the trees were removed. Up to fifteen trees were thus removed.

The trenches and features were drawn at 1:20 and the excavations photographed on 35mm colour transparency film (since digitally copied).

Lithic artefacts were washed and the ceramics were air dried, gently brushed and re-bagged.

Bulk soil samples were retrieved from all 'cut' features which were mostly half sectioned, and since no stratigraphy was noted in most, the pit profiles are given as drawn records.

Pollen samples were not retrieved because all contexts were shallow and biologically active.

The soil samples have been wet sieved by mechanical flotation apparatus with flots gathered in 1mm and 300micron sieves, the residues being retained in 1mm sieve size, residues were inspected for finds and then discarded. The charcoal product of the wet sieving was dried at room temperature and re-bagged. It was submitted for specialist identification and analyses (App I) and the preparation of C14 dating samples (App II).

All finds (App III & IV), samples and the photographic record are fully listed ***(but finds are not catalogued and also, where sherds are illustrated by drawing or photography, they may not be shown correct way up)***. The objects from the fieldwalking in 1995 and 1996 have also been listed into a system which allows for the work of future years to be incorporated into a running list, until the expiry of the Project (App III)

General.

The landscape of the general area of the Project is a broad glacial valley running in a SW / NE alignment (Pl's 1 & 2) with only very small streams and drains which act as the main drainage of the valley and which run along the axis between the enclosing hills. In the Melbourne area the main hills are the Black Mount to the north and Broomy Law on the south.

Most of the ground below 300m OD is or has been under arable cultivation at some time and there is evidence of rig and furrow cultivation above this level.

Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5 are all located along a series of natural terraces at 300m OD on the NW facing slope of Broomy Law (Fig's 1 & 5). These locations have clear vistas SW towards Biggar Common and Tinto Hill; NW towards the Black Mount and NE along the entire range of the Pentland Hills as far as Edinburgh.

Soils.

The shallow soils are derived from the underlying volcanic andesitic rock which appears as weathered fractured bedrock, nearly all of which is of a sharply angular nature. This rock is close to the surface being mostly immediately beneath the plough soil. However at the rear or upslope sides of the terraces there is a shallow cover of till below the soil, which has practically no sub soil horizon in any of the locations. The soils on the terraces are shallower on the breaks of slope downhill being around 0.15m in depth. The maximum depth of plough soil is around 0.3m deep on all locations.

Previous disturbance.

The ground at each trench location has been mechanically ploughed on at least two occasions; more recently by the forestry operations and also by ploughing during the agricultural use of the land. Personal communication from former farmer Mr Gilchrist of Melbourne informs that the higher part of South Zone; (Areas 2, 3, 4, and 5) were ploughed only once by him in the 1950's using a shallow plough and a small tractor, this was for re seeding grass (see beaker burial below, Area 3). The surviving archaeology identified in the current work has therefore been subjected to disturbance at different periods; the ground at Areas 1 and 6 has long been under arable cultivation while the areas on the hill terrace may have been subjected to less intensive ploughing, and perhaps only the one time.

The excavations.

Note: in the absence of specialist work on the finds, comment by this writer on objects must be taken as 'non specialist', and may in some instances be 'off beam', therefore the report contains as many illustrations of objects as possible to allow the reader to form better opinions of their true data value.

AREA 1. Figs 1 & 2 Plate 7 & 8

Area 1 is located on the NW slope of a knoll at 275m OD and lying near the A702 road. It was at this location that a concentration of over thirty pieces of flaked pitchstone and two small cores were retrieved on the surface during fieldwalking. Most of the pitchstone is the black lustrous variety but a few grey/ green examples have also been found. Although pitchstone has also been picked up as a sporadic scatter along the lower ground to the SE of the road, only this location produced a concentration to indicate a zone of activity using the material. {Since this work was done a large collection of pitchstone from various BAG projects and elsewhere in Scotland has been studied and published by Torben Ballin, (Ballin & Ward 2008, Ballin & Faithful 2009). Plate 7 shows a representative sample from Area 1 and with a single exceptionally large piece.

Plate 7

Plate 8

The ground where the surface pitchstone was found is on a moderate slope and it was known that the field here has been under the plough for an extended period, the intention was to establish the quantity and quality of the artefact range and prove the hypothesis that this was a knapping zone for the exotic lithic. To this end the area was blocked into 1m square grids and the plough soil was simply spade dug and sieved for artefacts. Those objects located were plotted to the accuracy of the metre grid while any in situ object below the ploughed soil was given a grid reference to an accuracy of 10cm. Without exception all the soil was sieved in order to retrieve the smallest flakes possible.

The soil varied in depth from 0.2m near the summit of the knoll to 0.35m on the lower slopes. Soil creep due to recent cultivation is the probable reason for the differential in depths. The plough soil lies directly on a distinct and compacted till with light iron pan and some clay. Sub soil is absent. Modern plough striae were detected cutting into the till. No features were located in the area.

Fifty one square metres were excavated resulting in a further 56 flakes of pitchstone gathered, of which only one piece can be considered to have been in situ below the plough soil. The spatial occurrence for the pitchstone was about three pieces for every two square metres of ground. Many of the flakes are clearly the product of knapping, being too small for any functional use. At least one additional core was found.

The two other principal lithic types were flint and radiolarian chert (hereinafter described as chert) of which 29 flint flakes and 37 pieces of the local chert were found. Included in the latter is a finely worked chert leaf arrow head (A1/89) (Pl 8) which was lying in situ on the sub stratum. Three pieces of flaked quartzite and a possible tuff (axe) flake make up the remainder.

Eight potsherds of Early Neolithic plain ware were also found and some of these were in an undisturbed context in the deeper soil.

A total of nineteen other pitchstone pieces were also found by fieldwalking in the general area along the road side. These are larger flakes and two possible scrapers, indicating that tools were being used and / or lost some distance from the presumed knapping zone. Some pitchstone has also been located in the excavations up on the hill and also some more Early Neolithic pottery was found near to it (see below Areas 2, 3 and 5).

The high ratio of pitchstone to other lithics of 1: 1 is interesting. What the vast majority of the imported pitchstone was used for, and why, is still a matter of debate. However it is being increasingly found in Clydesdale, and indeed throughout Scotland, in recent fieldwork and it is becoming abundantly clear that Arran pitchstone was a desirable material to be acquired in the Early Neolithic, at least for that period in Clydesdale. The method for importing the pitchstone and the routes taken may become more clearly defined in future fieldwork. However the chief importance of the Melbourne site is the fact that, considering the tiny debitage flakes, knapping has probably been done here. A local parallel exists at Biggar Common, a site of Early Neolithic settlement, and which is inter visible with Melbourne (Ward 2013), where pitchstone was apparently being worked on sloping ground beside a settlement.

At Biggar Common, chert was the predominant lithic type to be used, but pitchstone was more abundant than flint. Melbourne has a higher proportion of flint to chert than the samples from Biggar Common. The Melbourne results from Area 1 show that pitchstone was an important aspect of the cultural, material and functional use of lithic technology.

The evidence from Area 1 indicates the use of pitchstone for manufacturing tools on site and in association with Early Neolithic pottery.

Because of its proximity to Area 1 and for the sake of reader convenience, Area 6 will be given next.

AREA 6. Fig's 1 & 2 Plates 9 - 11

Area 6 is fixed to the same site grid as Area 1.

Area 6 lies on the summit of the knoll where the pitchstone described under Area 1 was found. The soil on this location is surprisingly deep, being up to 0.3m deep.

Excavation was begun here as a result of two surface sherds being found during the latter work at Area 1, after operations lasting all summer in 1996 had been taking place. The sherds must have been just under the surface, being washed out by rain for discovery late in the season. This is a lesson to repeatedly walk all ground where archaeology has been found or is suspect. Area 6 could easily have been missed! It is patently likely that several such site were never found.

A total area of c 25 square metres was opened and the following features and objects were found:

F1. (Pl 11) A shallow circular shaped pit measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The charcoal enriched soil of the fill contained a relatively large amount of ceramics (A6/ 9 - 16) (Fig's 11 & 12 and Pl 8 & 10.1) and lithics (A6/ 17 - 18). The southern edge of the feature has been affected by heat (see F5). F1 contained the most pottery from a feature and may have been ritually filled with it, although simple floor sweeping cannot be ruled out. The C14 date from the pit (below) would concur with the use of both Early Neolithic carinated bowl and Later Neolithic Impressed Wares as was found at Area 6. Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus, Prunoideae and Prunus spinosa.

A radio carbon date of cal BP 5454 – 5313 was obtained from a sample of Corylus charcoal (see App II for full details).

Plate 10

Plate 9

Plate 10.1

F2. (Pl 11) A circular shaped pit measuring 0.35m in diameter by 0.2m deep. It had naturally occurring stones protruding from both steep and gradual sides. Sherds (A6/19) were found in this pit. Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus, Hordeum vulgare, Prunoideae and Prunus spinosa.

F3. (Pl 11) An oval bowl shaped pit measuring 0.4m by 0.3m by 0.1m deep with gradual sides. It contained pottery (A6 / 6). Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus, and Prunus padus/avium type.

F4. (Pl 11) An oval shaped pit measuring 1.4m on its long axis aligned E/W and 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep, with an irregular base. The pit was entirely filled with tightly packed, reddened heat cracked stone lying in a matrix of dense charcoal, some of which showed growth rings. Most of the stones were angular due to the shattering effect of heat but two examples, one heat affected, had been used as quern stones. There was no indication that burning had taken place within the pit since the scorching effect of such an event would have been obvious on the sub stratum. The pit fill was therefore deposited cold. The southern upper edge of the pit was lower than the north side, possibly due to the effect of modern ploughing. Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus.

A radio carbon date of cal BP 5449 - 5307 was obtained from a sample of Corylus charcoal (see App II for full details).

Plate 11

F4 was almost identical in all respect to F19 in Area 3 (Pl's 45 – 47).

F5. An area of heat affected ground, reddened and stone cracked, measuring 0.6m long by 0.5m wide and adjacent and west of F1. This may have been cut through what was a fire site.

F6. A stone filled shallow oval bowl shaped pit measuring 0.4m by 0.3m by 6cm deep. The stone fill was not obviously heat affected but the naturally reddish coloured andesitic rock of the area makes such identification difficult. Heat fracturing is often the best indication of this type of rock having been burnt. Pottery A6/7 was found in the fill.

F7. A spread of charcoal on the sub stratum, measuring 0.8m by 0.6m and trapped within some angular bedrock coming near to the surface. Charcoal identified from the feature was Corylus.

F8. A circular bowl shaped pit measuring 0.22 in diameter by 8cm deep.

F9 to F15 were tiny pits with distinctive charcoal enriched soil fills interpreted as stake holes. F14 was an elongate example.

The dimensions of the following stake holes are:

		Deep	Diameter
F9	=	80mm	60mm
F10	=	25mm	25mm
F11	=	30mm	30mm
F12	=	25mm	25mm
F13	=	60mm	30mm
F14	=	30mm	x 180mm long x 60mm wide
F15	=	90mm	50mm

Plate 47

Plate 45

Plate 46

F16. Was a circular area of heat affected ground reddened and stone cracked, it is presumed to be a fire place measuring 0.35m in diameter.

F17 to F23 were tiny pits with distinctive charcoal enriched soil fills interpreted as stake holes. They measured between 40mm and 60mm in diameter by up to 75mm in depth.

The pits and features.
The similarity of F4 (Pl 11) to the large pit F19 in Area 3 (see below) is quite striking, distinguished only by depth. Also within the fill of the pit here were two possible quern stones, which must have been recognisable as such to the people who filled in the pit.

These deposits are identical to the fabric of a burnt mound and it may be that this is some ritualistic disposal of such a product. However there is no source of water in the immediate vicinity of any of the sites at Melbourne, water being normally a pre requisite for burnt mound locations. No evidence for major hearths or fireplaces were located to justify the amount of burnt rock in these peculiar pits. Larger fireplaces may have been missed by the current excavations, given the sporadic and limited nature of some of the trenches. It is possible that the burnt rock disposed into these pits did form a hearth at each location, for example such as F4 at Area 3 (see below).

One reasonably local parallel for such a feature was found in the EBA Enclosed Cremation Cemetery at Camps Reservoir (Ward, 1992) where a cremation burial pit had a considerable quantity of heat shattered stone intermixed with the cremation deposit, however no burnt bone was found in the two pits of Area 6 and Area 3.

The small pits, interpreted here as stake holes, are more numerous in this trench than in any others explored. They do appear to form a cluster around and between the other features.

The other feature type found in the trench were the modern plough furrow striae which cut across the area in an N/S alignment. These were very prominent and had cut well into the sub stratum.

Finds.
As with the areas excavated on the upper terraces (see below) a sherd or two found on the surface of the ground inevitably meant that there were more finds within the soil and below it, in cut features. The pottery here, of which there are several rim sherds of possible Early Neolithic age (Pl 9) (A6/10, from F1) and one decorated rim sherd (Pl 10 & Fig 13) (A6/20), is similar to that found in other trenches but must await specialist opinion. However, given the proximity to Area 1 it may be that this pottery was associated with the activity there, the undecorated pottery appears to be Early Neolithic. Most of the sherds came from feature F1, and which may be the assumed date for the sherds given the C14 date from the pit.

Fig 13

The lithic sample is too small to make any meaningful comment except that there were only three pitchstone flakes, a somewhat surprising outcome to this excavation, being so near to an area identified as being associated with pitchstone working.

The evidence from Area 6 shows an intensive period of activity using fire, querns and other lithic tools and also a variety of as yet indeterminate pottery types. Structural posts may have been set in the ground along with numerous stakes.

It seems likely that the site represents domestic activity but whether within or without a house remains uncertain.

Dates

The two radio carbon dates; from F1 and F4 {not to be confused with Area 2/F1 dated feature} compliment each other in time and may be taken as a good indicator of the age of the finds, the remainder of the features may be confidently assumed to be part of the same activity whatever the purpose of that was.

AREA 2. (Figs 1, 2 & 6) Plates 12 & 13

Area 2 was the location of surface finds of Impressed Ware sherds and a loose scatter of lithics during fieldwalking in 1995. As with Areas 3 and 4 the finds were made more or less on the break of slope downhill where the soils were later shown to be the shallowest. At each location the sherds were restricted to certain areas and had suffered abrasion as a consequence of ploughing disturbance and weathering (Pl's 30 & 31), some sherds were undoubtedly lost to this attrition.

Plate 12

Plate 13

Plate 30

Plate 31

A trial trench was opened to prove that other artefacts and surviving features were present. The trench was eventually extended to assess as much as possible of the ground and a second trench was also opened. The entire area excavated is approximately 190 square metres, and as with the other excavated places, trees were left in place where possible with blocks of soil around them. A large part of Area 2 was a fire break/access in the trees (Pl 11), this became the southerly area of the excavation there (Fig 5), and unfortunately it produced extremely little in terms of features or finds, this fact demonstrated what was generally found on the project, in that fairly isolated clusters of finds and features were usually found together.

Features. Fig 6

A compact cluster of features were found in the central trench where the original finds were made and where the bulk of the excavated assemblage was retrieved. Six trees were removed from this area to allow a better evaluation of the archaeology.

F1. was a circular pit cut through a gravely sub stratum intermixed with angular broken bedrock (same sub surface as for other pits). It measures 0.8m in diameter by 0.5m deep, with vertical sides, and a flat base. The pit fill, like all the other pits at Area 2, was composed of a dark charcoal enriched soil with a small proportion of stones from pebble size down. All the pit fills were of homogenous composition and no stratigraphy was seen in the half sections. A large angular boulder lay across the north side of the pit base but the stone was completely surrounded by the pit fill and is therefore a secondary deposit to some of the soil.

The appearance of the stone in the pit suggested it was part of a deliberate infill. On the opposite side of the pit at its base were a number of sherds which were part of a flat based pot of Grooved Ware (A2/341 - 349) (Fig's 14 – 16). Some sherds were lying on top of and against the stone indicating that the stone and the sherds were deposited at the same time. Around the edge of the upper and middle levels of the pit were flint flakes and part of a broken stone axe (A2/2). Their position at the edge possibly suggests either being pushed in gently so as not to find their way into the centre of the pit or, their being deposited around a post.

Fig 16

Fig 15

Fig 14

The axe fragment conjoins perfectly to the other half (Pl 14) (A2/1) which was found in the plough soil nearby, but not having been disturbed from the extant pit.

Plate 14

Rabbit burrowing had cut through the west upper side of F1 but had not caused extensive damage to the fill. (Unfortunately this was not the case at Feature 4 where approximately 60% of the pit and its fill were disturbed by the burrows).

The charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus.

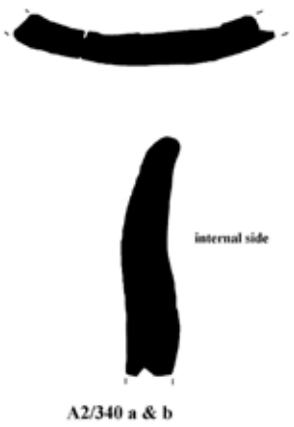
A radio carbon date of cal BP 4508 – 4296 was obtained from a sample of Corylus charcoal (see App II for full details).

F2, a small pit measuring 10cm in diameter by 15cm deep, and evident by its dark charcoal enriched fill, may best be described as a stake hole.

F3, a circular pit measuring 0.45m diameter by 0.2m at its deepest point. It had steep sides and a flattish base. This pit was filled with a dense deposit of charcoal fragments and some small angular stones. The latter may have been part of post packing as around the SW half of the pit was an arc of similar angular stones which may have been affected by heat.

The charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus and Quercus.

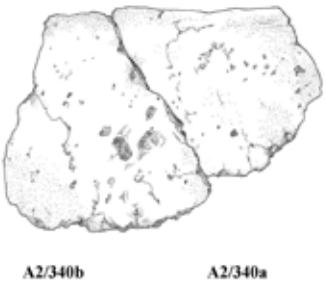
F4 was the rabbit burrow truncated remains of a circular or oval pit, possibly measuring between 0.6m and 0.8m in diameter and at least 0.3m deep. The extant east side was steep and the rest of the pit edge was burrowed away as was part of the fill. Similar to F1, this pit also had a solitary boulder lodged within the fill soil, on the northern side. An isolated block of original and undisturbed pit fill was in situ against the stone; the rabbits having burrowed past it and presumably taking away the original pit edge there. At this point in the burrow sherds of a bowl (A2/340a+b) (Fig's 17 & 18 & Pl's 18 & 19) had fallen from the pit fill into the burrow. These sherds give the entire profile of an undecorated bowl. The single stone appears to be part of the pit fill rather than a packing stone for a post. Neither this stone, nor the one in F1, gave any suggestion as to function. Both were local andesite; the stone in F1 being slightly more angular than the one in F4. However, each was certainly part of the respective pit fills.



A2/340 a & b

Fig 18

Some burnt bone fragments were found in the undisturbed fill.



A2/340b A2/340a

Fig 17

Plate 19

Plate 18

F5. was a pit, egg shaped in plan measuring 0.6m on the long axis by 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. At the narrower or pointed end of the pit, the side was gradual while the opposite side was steep, probably reflecting the original scraping of excavated material up the gradual side of the feature. This pit contained a relatively large proportion of pottery (A2/ 284 {Fig 19 & Pl 20}, 350 – 358 {Fig's 20 – 23}); primarily the sherds of another flat based Grooved Ware pot (Pl 28). Also within the pit was a quern stone (A2/367), three flint flakes and a flint tool (A2/262 and 263).

The charcoal identified was Corylus, Prunoideae, Prunus padus, and Prunus spinosa type.

A radio carbon date of cal BP 4518 – 4413 was obtained from a sample of hazel charcoal (see App II for full details).

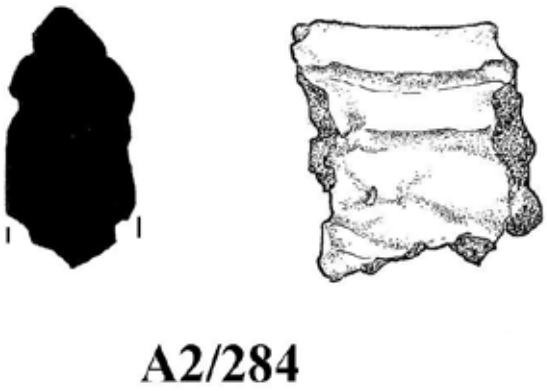


Fig 19

Plate 20

Fig 20

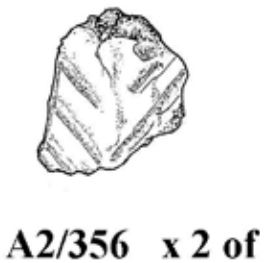


Fig 23

Fig 21

Fig 22

Plate 28

F6. was a circular pit measuring 0.24m in diameter by 0.22m at its deepest. It was bowl shaped with moderately steep sides. Seven sherds came from the pit (A2/337).

The charcoal identified was Corylus, Betula and Salix.

F7. was a circular bowl shaped pit measuring 0.38m in diameter by 0.22 deep.

Sherds (A2/335) were found in F7. Pits F6 and F7 were only separated by a narrow ridge 1cm wide.

The charcoal identified was Corylus.

F8. was a shallow oval depression measuring 0.4m by 0.3m and only 0.1m deep. This may be the remains of a much truncated pit.

F9. was the site of a hearth, indicated by reddened scorched soil and heat fractured stones which was distinctive from the natural brown coloured sub stratum surrounding the feature. The area measured 1.4m by 0.6m and was clearly the site of extensive burning although there was no charcoal lying on the heat affected area, indicating that a stone hearth, subsequently removed, may once have been on this spot. Plough striae were found cutting across the trench and this could account for the removal of any hearth stones. However, no such stones (which would have been obvious) were noted within the adjacent plough soil.

F10.The southern wing of the main trench (Fig 5 only) (PL 12) was extended back into the higher ground over the level area of the terrace to search for features. In the area of c 80 square metres only a solitary pit, F10 (Pl 13) was located. The bowl shaped pit measured 0.3m in diameter by 0.1m deep and contained a fill almost exclusively of charcoal comprised of well preserved twigs. A small patch of scorched soil was evident in the section. Because of the excellent state of preservation of the charcoal in this feature it is suspected as being of relatively modern origin.

A separate trench on the north side (Fig 5 only) measuring 4m by 8m was opened to test for archaeological features extending to the break of slope. No features were found.

Dates

The two radio carbon dates; from F1 and F5 {not to be confused with Area 6/F1 dated feature} compliment each other in time and may be taken as a good indicator of the age of the finds, the remainder of the features may be confidently assumed to be part of the same activity whatever the purpose of that was.

Other Finds.

The original surface find spot proved the existence of in situ and severely disturbed archaeological features and objects. The greatest concentration of objects was around this area and in close proximity to Features No's 1 to 9. Very few artefacts were found in the southern trench where F10 was located. The separate trench on the north side of the group of features produced rather more finds, including a few sherds of distinctive pottery type and some lithics.

Numerous flint, chert and quartzite hammer tools and fragments were found along with a variety of Impressed and Grooved Ware decorated pottery types. Some of the pottery appears to be of an unusual type with decorated rims (Dr A Sheridan, pers comm). A range of additional pottery types is illustrated from Figs 24 – 45 and Pl's 21 – 31 to show the variety from Area 2, further decorated sherds are not illustrated and the assemblage should certainly form an important grouping from a single location.

Fig 24

Fig 25

Fig 26

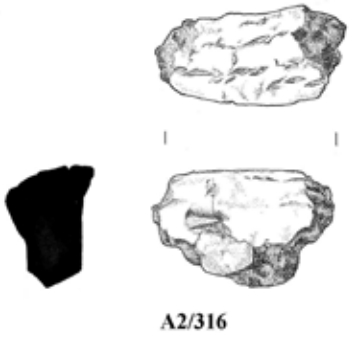


Fig 27

Fig 28

Fig 29

Fig 30

Fig 31

Fig 32

Fig 33

Fig 35

Fig 36

Fig 38

Fig 39

Fig 40

Fig 41

Fig 42

Fig 43

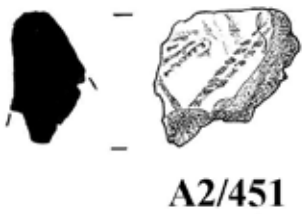


Fig 44

Fig 45

Plate 21

Plate 22

Plate 23

Plate 24

Plate 25

Plate 26

Plate 27

Plate 28

Plate 29

Plate 29

The two halves of the stone axe (Pl 14) and a possible saddle quern (see Fig 6) point to intensive activity. Of particular note were the numerous scrapers (Pl 15 & 16) of which at least twelve range in size from about 20mm to 50mm in diameter. Other tools include knives and blades and many retouched pieces.

The ratio of chert to flint is almost equal but most of the tools and scrapers are of flint, a chert example of a round steep sided scraper is illustrated in Fig 15.

The presence of 4 pitchstone flakes may be residual, dating from an earlier period to the main activity of the site now identified as Late Neolithic on the evidence of the pottery types, the same may be true for some of the stone tools which were nearly all found as isolated objects within the main spread of lithic, although the apparent association with features may secure their date and use on the site to be contemporary.

Plate 15

Plate 16

Fig 15

The piece of facetted haematite (A2/232) (Pl 17) is particularly interesting, it has clearly been worked by rubbing to create the facets which also show striae, this is the first time in Clydesdale that haematite appears to have been found in a Neolithic context and an even more convincing example came from Area 4 (A4/320) (Pl's 107 &108) and which was found in a pit. Evidence has now been found for its use in the Mesolithic period at Daer (Ward 2013).

In and outwith some of the pits, small fragments of burnt bone were retrieved together with carbonised hazel nut shell. However, the bone is probably too small to be diagnostic.

Plate 108

Plate 107

Plate 17

The Pits.
The pits form a sub rectangular setting rather than a circular one. The concentration of charcoal in F2 and F3 may indicate that these were posts, burnt in situ, with packing stones around F3. Identification of the charcoal may help with this hypothesis. Whether the other pits were post holes or served some other function is unclear at present. Similarly, whether they all formed a structural feature is uncertain, but irregular sized holes and the absence of a pit on the NW side tends to rule out a single structure of timber post construction. Rather there may have been some posts and some pits with a major fireplace within them.

Although an attempt was made to investigate much of the terrace at this location by trenching back onto the hill, to locate evidence for a habitation on the most level ground, none was found.

The evidence at present indicates an intensive period of activity in the Late Neolithic, probably not through an extended period but using many tools of a domestic nature and a great variety of pottery (much of which has a sooty encrustation). Preparation and cooking of foodstuffs appears to be a reasonable interpretation at this juncture, but whether for ritualistic or merely domestic purposes must await further analyses of the evidence.

AREA 3 Figs 1, 2 & 7
The circumstances of discovery and the reasons for excavation at Area 3 were the same as for Area 2, a few sherds from a particular spot and some lithic material as a general scatter over the area were the indicators that an archaeological site existed.

The Area 3 trenches covered the largest ground area of the excavations but much of the ground within the parameters of this trench was unexcavated due to the presence of trees. Although the main trench area was c 340 square metres, at least 30% of that was unexcavated after allowing for the trees. Two clusters of features were located along with several others which were relatively isolated. As with cut features elsewhere they were initially identified by the presence of charcoal enriched or darker soils, the charcoal content varying in some pit fills.

Features.

F1. was a shallow bowl shaped pit measuring 0.15m by 50mm deep, which may have been a truncated post hole.

F2. was a sub circular pit measuring 0.8m by 0.7m by 0.2m deep with gradual sides (Pl 35). Around the edges some angular stones had become compressed into the fill. These may not have any archaeological significance and are most likely to have been located in that situation by the action of mechanised ploughing. The pit contained parts of rim, base and body sherds of Grooved Ware sherds (A3/279 - 286) (Pl's 32 & 33) throughout its fill and levels. A fragment of burnt bone was also noted.

Plate 35

Plate 33

Plate 32

Three flints (A3/264 and A3/272) (Pl 64 & Fig 60) were recovered from the fill along with a greywacke pebble (A3/265).

Charcoal identified from the pit was Betula, Corylus, Prunus padus/avium type, Prunus spinosa and Salix.

A radio carbon date of cal BP 4826 - 4573 was obtained from a sample of Corylus charcoal (see App II for full details).

Plate 64

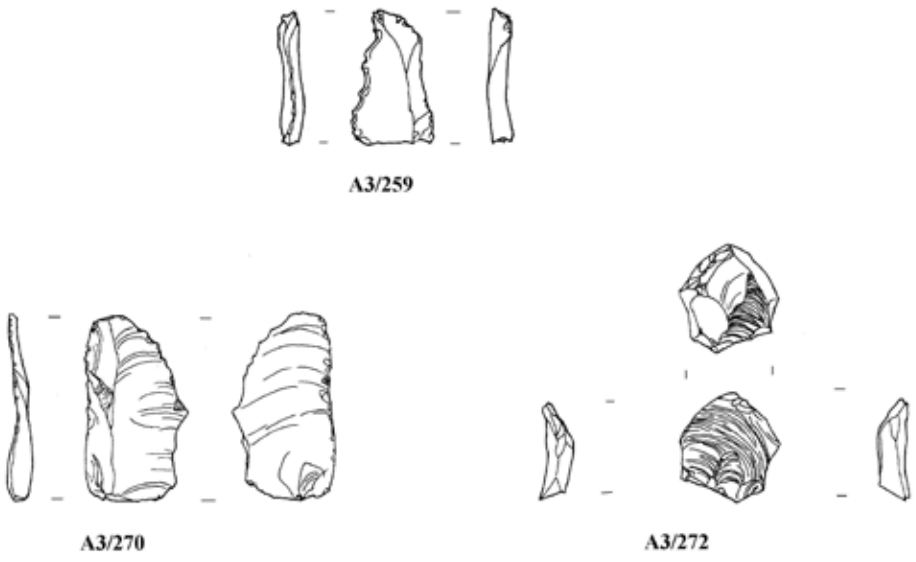


Fig 60

F3. was a thin spread of in situ charcoal measuring 1.9m by 0.9m and lying below the plough soil. This material probably derived from F4 (see below).

Charcoal identified from the feature was Betula, Corylus, Prunus spinosa.

F4. was a circular pit measuring 0.7m by 0.6m by 0.25m deep. The pit had gradual sides and had been filled completely with stones possibly to lay a hearth, these were heat cracked and discoloured to a reddish hue. The stones were found to be level with the top of the pit fill which contained dense charcoal some with growth rings showing, the charcoal formed a matrix around the stones. No evidence for scorching of the adjacent or underlying soil was obvious, suggesting that if this was a fire place it was of short duration. The pit may have functioned in a similar manner to the deeper examples at Area's 6 and here at F19.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Betula, Corylus and Quercus.

F5. was an isolated oval shaped pit measuring 0.95m by 0.65m by 0.2m deep at the lowest point with an irregular but generally flat base. The dark brown soil fill of this pit was different from the others in that it contained only flecks of charcoal rather than a darker charcoal enriched soil.

F6. was an egg shaped pit measuring 1.2m on the long axis which was aligned E/W and 1.0m at its widest point, the depth reached 0.25m below the highest edges on the northern side. The base was irregularly pitted with natural stones protruding up. The sides were gradual with a few natural stones protruding from the edges. Two pieces of quartzite pebbles were in the fill (A3/139).

Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus and Prunus spinosa.

F7. lay almost adjacent and north of F6. This pit was covered by a patch of charcoal enriched soil 0.45m in diameter. The actual pit was oval, had gradual sides and measured 0.25m by 0.2m by 0.15m deep.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus, Prunoideae and Prunus spinosa.

F8. was a small pit measuring 8cm diameter by 0.15cm deep, with fairly dense charcoal evident in the fill. This may be a stake hole.

F9. was a circular pit measuring 0.45m in diameter by 0.12m deep. It had steep sides with a flat base. This pit was loosely filled with stones which had been heat affected, and may have been derived from F9a.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus.

F9a. was an area of scorched sub stratum. The gravelly ground was reddened and small stones heat cracked on an area of 0.6m by 0.3m. This is interpreted as a fire site.

F10. was an oval shaped pit measuring 0.4m by 0.32m. The overall pit may have been cut to an original depth of 0.1m and subsequently recut to a depth of 0.13m leaving a scarp within the pit base. The side at the shallow edge was steep while the side on the deeper edge was gradual, which may support the suggestion that the pit was recut on this side, possibly for a smaller diameter post.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Betula, Corylus and Prunus spinosa.

F11. was an oval pit measuring 0.2m by 0.18m by 0.15m deep. The NE side was vertical while the SW side was steep. It was filled with dense charcoal enriched soil and may have been a post, burnt in situ.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Betula and Corylus.

F12. was an oval shaped pit measuring 0.8m by 0.65m. The gradual sides dropped to a maximum depth of 0.18m into a relatively level base, a secondary cut formed a tiny pit of about 0.15m wide. The southern side of the upper edge of the main pit was slightly lower than the rest probably as a consequence of modern ploughing.

The pit contained a mini beaker (Pl's 36 – 44) lying on its side and just above the small hollow in the base of the main pit. The beaker has eight lines of fine cord impression, spaced between two carinations, one immediately below the rim and the other 35mm above the base. The pot measures 100mm high with diameters of 90mm at the rim; 100mm at the upper carination and 55mm at the base. Unfortunately only 60% of the pot survives, but unusually and fortunately it was severed from top to bottom leaving an intact side in the ground.

As no other sherds from the pot were found in the area, and the broken edges were fresh, it is assumed that the damage must have taken place prior to the forestry ploughing episode. Evidence for mechanised furrow ploughing of this area was found (see below) and this was confirmed by the retired farmer Mr Gilchrist that the ground had been ploughed by him once in the 1950's. Had the pot been cut in half by the forestry ploughing, some sherds would still have survived around the area of the pit. This indicates that the poorly fired pre-historic pottery will not survive for extended periods if exposed to weathering in plough soil; an observation made in previous work on Biggar Common by the same group of archaeologists.

The pot was lying just above the secondary pit, perhaps indicating its original position in what must be assumed to have been a crouched inhumation and, judging by the size of the pit and the size of the beaker this may have been the grave of a child. There is increasing evidence to suggest that children were accompanied with smaller sized pots than those for the adults. Furthermore, the position of the assumed body may be predicted as having the spine against the east side with the head at the northern end and the beaker in front of the body on the west side, slightly to one side of the pit and in front of the body chest. No charcoal was noted in the otherwise homogenous pit fill of dark soil, but some was retrieved from the bulk sample. There was no evidence of any covering of this pit.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Betula, Corylus and Prunus spinosa and Quercus.

Plate 36

Plate 37

Plate 38

Plate 39

Plate 40

Plate 41

Plate 42

Plate 43

Plate 44

F13. was an oval deposit of charcoal enriched soil measuring 0.44m by 0.3m by about 25mm deep. This may have been a truncated feature such as a pit or post hole.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Betula and Corylus.

F14. was a circular pit measuring 0.35m in diameter by 0.2m deep. The steep and gradual sides were interrupted by a naturally occurring stone protruding into the pit. This stone would have impeded the insertion of a post to some extent, assuming that was the function of the pit. Sherds were found in this pit (A3/ 369) (Pl 61 & Fig 53).

Charcoal identified from the pit was Betula, Corylus, Prunus spinosa and Quercus.

F15. was an oval shaped pit measuring 0.6m by 0.55m by 0.15m deep. The gradual sides of the pit were best preserved on the south side. The pit contained Grooved Ware sherds (A3/372 - 374) (Fig 54). Three flints were also found (A3/290 and A3/296). The pit was cut into the sub stratum and the base and sides were somewhat irregular.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus, Prunus padus, and Quercus.

F16. was an oval shaped pit measuring 0.44m by 0.33m by 0.1m deep. The pit was cut into the sub stratum and the base and sides were somewhat irregular.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus and Pomoideae.

F17. was a circular shaped pit measuring 0.45m in diameter by only 6cm deep. The pit was cut into the sub stratum and the base and sides were somewhat irregular with a natural stone forming part of the pit base.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus, Prunus spinosa and Quercus.

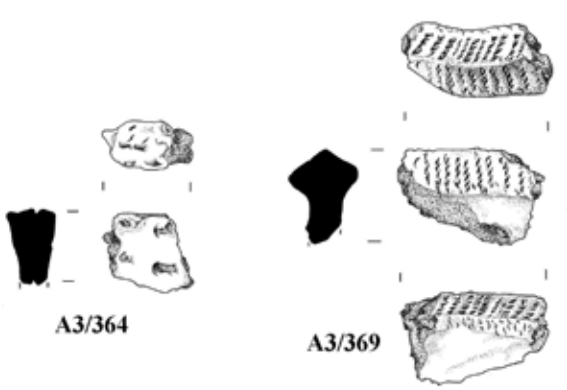


Plate 61

Fig 53

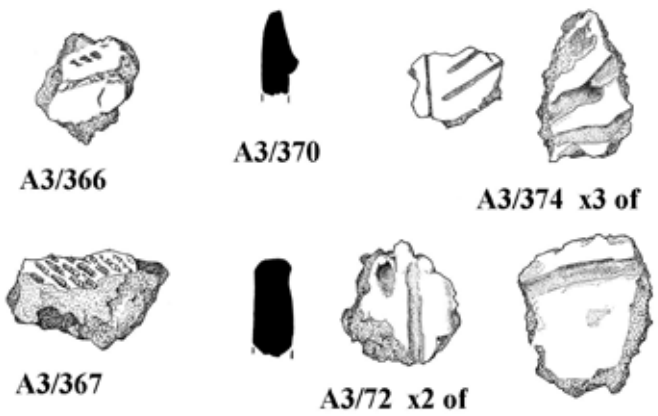


Fig 54

F18. was a conspicuous feature because of the dense charcoal fill. The pit measuring 0.2 m in diameter by 0.1m deep may have been a burnt in situ post hole.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Betula, Corylus, Prunus spinosa and Quercus.

F19. (Pl's 35 – 47) was a very conspicuous feature because of the stone fill surrounded by a matrix of dense charcoal forming the upper layer of the pit. The excavated pit, which had been dug through glacial till, measuring 1.3m long on a N/S axis by 0.9m wide, it was 0.35m deep at its greatest depth below the NW side, the upper edge of the opposite side being 0.1m lower, may be accounted for by modern ploughing. The sides of the pit varied from vertical to gradual suggesting that the original excavation was scooped out on the south side. An almost imperceptible scoop was excavated in the base of the pit.

The pit was entirely choked with a fill of angular stone which had been subjected to the process of heat; the stones being reddened and heat cracked, and with the upper layer of the fill containing larger stones. On the south half of the pit the deposit of stone was surrounded by very dense charcoal (see section) while the rest of the pit filling of stone had rather more soil in the matrix surrounding it. It would appear that the initial filling of the pit was from the south side and included much more charcoal than the balance of the fill which was nevertheless the same deposition of burnt stone and carbonised materials.

The contents were deposited cold as there was no indication of scorching on the pit sides or around the edges.

Three flints (A3/226) were recovered from the pit fill.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus, Prunus spinosa and Quercus.

A radio carbon date of cal BP 4526 - 4418 was obtained from a sample of Corylus charcoal (see App II for full details).

F19 was almost identical in all respects to F4 in Area 6 (Pl 11).

Two small pits, possibly post holes; F18 and F20 may have been associated with F19 when in use, they align with the main pit and it may have been to form some framed structure over F19.

F20. appeared exactly like F18 except F20 was slightly deeper at 0.12m. The same explanation is offered for it.

Charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus and Quercus.

F21. was a small pit filled with charcoal enriched soil, measuring 8cm in diameter by 10cm deep, it was cut through clayey till and is interpreted as a stake hole.

F22. was a circular shaped pit measuring 0.25m in diameter by 0.13m deep. The pit had vertical sides and contained pot sherds (A3/371).

F23. was a dimple of charcoal rich soil measuring 0.25m by 0.2m by c 50mm deep. This may have been a truncated pit.

Charcoal identified from the feature was Corylus, Pomoideae and Prunus spinosa.

F24. was an oval shaped pit measuring 0.3m by 0.25m by 0.16m deep. The pit had vertical sides and contained pot sherds (A3/352 - 353) (Fig 54).

Charcoal identified from the pit was Hordeum vulgare and Pomoideae. The single cereal helps with a domestic interpretation of the site.

F25. was a dimple of charcoal rich soil measuring 0.2m in diameter by c 50mm deep. This may have been a truncated pit.

Charcoal identified from the feature was Betula, Corylus and Pomoideae.

F26 was a small pit with charcoal enriched soil fill; it measured 50mm in diameter by 100mm deep. Cutting through clayey till. It is interpreted as a stake hole.

F27 (Pl 48) was a series of patches and linear shapes of charcoal enriched sandy/clayey soil. These features are interpreted as the product of burrowing animals, certainly, but not necessarily entirely by moles, which had tunnelled below a layer of charcoal rich soil, this eventually subsided into the burrow systems, leaving the features as found.

Some open tunnels were located which had survived in the deeper levels of the system. This burrowing must have taken place prior to the furrow ploughing of the area as was evidenced by plough striae running across the site in an N/S direction and, where one plough furrow clearly cut a burrow as described, the same furrow had clipped the side of F19. Modern plough striae were also evident in patches (Pl 48).

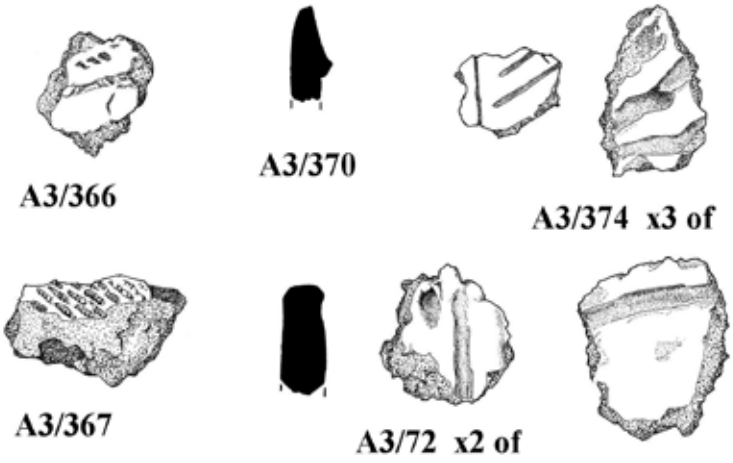


Fig 54

Plate 48

Three other trenches at Area 3 were opened to test for further archaeological features.

The oblique trench (A3/T2), (Fig's 5 & 7) on the southern side was on ground gently sloping to the south, measuring 7m by 2.1m was opened with a spoil heap separating it from the main trench. Very few artefacts were found and the only features were well pronounced plough striae running parallel to the main trench.

Trench (A3/T3) (Fig 5) of 11.5 square metres was opened in a fire break on the north side of the main excavation and produced a few artefacts and one charcoal enriched patch of ground (F28).

The final trench (A3/T4) (not shown) of 4 square metres was opened on the west side of Area 3 to test the nature of the ground surface, at the point on the terrace where it dipped down to the east and met the main break of slope leading up the hill in the same direction. The sub strata consisted of compacted cream coloured clayey till lying in the hollow. No features were located and only a chert flake was found.

Other finds.
Like Area 2, the original find of a few sherds led to significant surviving and disturbed archaeological evidence being located.

The pottery is dominated by Grooved and Impressed Wares although the beaker represents a different tradition of ceramic. Other unusual types of pot may also be present in the assemblage. Pottery not found in features is also illustrated here to demonstrate the range of types found (Pl's 52 – 62) (Fig's 49 – 55).


Plate 52


Plate 53


Plate 54


Plate 55


Plate 56

Plate 57

Plate 58


Plate 59


Plate 60


Plate 61


Plate 62

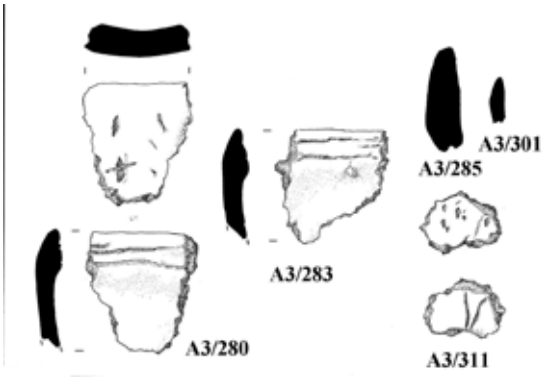


Fig 49

Fig 50

Fig 51

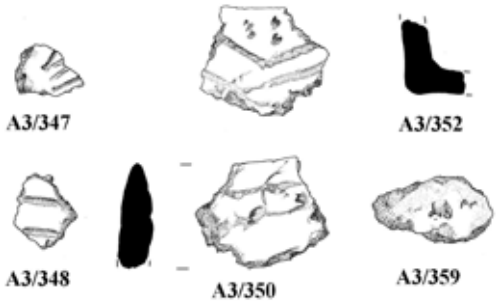


Fig 52

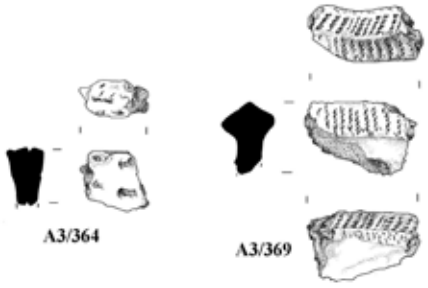


Fig 53

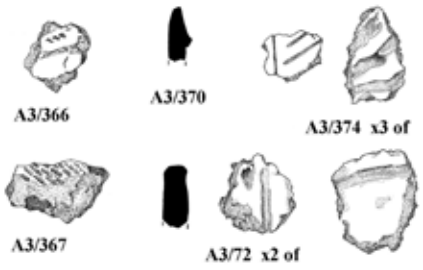


Fig 54

Fig 55.1

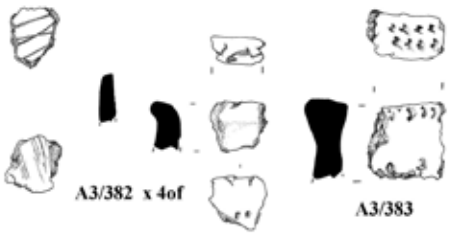


Fig 55

Of particular note are the perforated lug rim sherd (A3/387) (Pl 62) (Fig 51.1), and a cache of sherds of a type of bowl? not previously seen in Clydesdale assemblages (Pl's 49 – 51), these sherds would undoubtedly have disintegrated in the new plough soil in due course, and indeed were extremely stressed as found (Pl's 50 & 51).

The proportion of local radiolarian chert to imported flint found here was almost equal, but regarding finished tools, at least ten flint scrapers (Pl 64) were found for every chert scraper. An arrow head and knives (Pl 63) were found, also made of flint. Quartzite hammer stones and fragments of others were recovered. The evidence for the use of stone axes came from a single flake of polished axe. One flake of pitchstone was also found. Similar to Area 2, the finds were mostly located clustering near the features on the ground and becoming rarer in places devoid of features.

Plate 50

Plate 51

Plate 49

Plate 64

Plate 63

The pits and features.
There appears to have been more activity on this terrace than at Area 2 (which is exactly 4m higher). The cut features are mostly similar to those found elsewhere at Melbourne but with some distinct differences.

The four large but shallow pits (F2, F5, F6 and F12) so far, have no parallels in other trenches. F5 and F12 were relatively free of charcoal and F12 is interpreted as an inhumation burial, it may be that F5 also fulfilled this purpose but with only organic grave goods (if any) being placed in the pit. F6 did have charcoal and also produced tiny fragments of burnt bone. F2 also had some charcoal evident during excavation. It is possible that F6 may represent a cremation deposit. However, the pit was rather large for the sole purpose of retaining the burnt material as found, unless it was originally mixed up with soil before deposition. F2 contained sherds of Grooved Ware but whether these were intentionally deposited is impossible to determine, given their scatter throughout the fill it seems likely that they were simply pushed in as part of floor rubbish. No burning had taken place in any of these pits as no indication of scorching of the sub stratum was evident, apart from at F9a, which is assumed to be a fire place.

F4 was also different because it apparently was a hearth site prepared within a pit.

The largest and deepest pit, F19 has a close parallel with an almost identical type of feature in Area 6, F4, where a pit has been filled with burnt rock and charcoal but in which no other artefactual evidence has survived. F4 at Area 5 also confirms this practice. (See Area 6 discussion on the possible function of these stone filled pits).

The deposition of pottery in several other pits may have been fortuitous rather than a deliberate act by the original users of the site.

The two pits F18 and F20 do appear to have been in situ burnt post holes.

The burrows which contained the charcoal (F27) indicate a larger and probably continuous area of charcoal spread in that location (see Fig 7 and Pl 48). Plough furrows were clearly visible at this end of Area 3 excavations and this ploughing must have eradicated much evidence, possibly including the sites where the burning had taken place. Incidentally, it was possible to show that the ploughing had taken place in a northerly or downhill direction because of the sharp cut made by the coulter. This simply means that some artefacts were displaced slightly to the east during that episode of site destruction.

The evidence from Area 3 is somewhat similar to Area 2 and suggests that intensive activity of short duration took place on the site in the Late Neolithic period. The use of Grooved and Impressed Ware pottery dominates the ceramic culture but the existence of a mini beaker shows a slightly later influence which may nevertheless be contemporary with the rest of the pottery associated with Area 3. Flint and quartzite tools were also an important factor in the use of the site and the types found appear to represent domestic activities taking place around various features, some of which may have been posts, but others more of a funerary nature.

AREA 4.by Chris Barrowman & Rae Harry Figs 1, 5 and 8a – 8g
Pottery plates 68 - 106

Area 4 also provided a few sherds and lithic items during fieldwalking in 1995. This area is almost level with Area 2 and has a relatively modern hard rock quarry driven in to the face of the terrace, and which may have removed some of the pre-historic landscape.

Area 4 was selected as a training area for students from the University of Glasgow. It was operated by that group and directed by their own colleagues in liaison with T Ward, Project Leader from Biggar Museums.

Melbourne Excavations 1996/7

Glasgow University Excavation of Area 4

1. Summary

The following constitutes a report on excavations undertaken at Melbourne, 4 miles north of Biggar, as part of the Biggar Archaeology Group (BAG), Pre-History North of Biggar Project (see Ward, 1996 for background). In liaison with Tam Ward (Project Leader), post-graduates and undergraduates from Glasgow University excavated 8 test pits (B to I) and 2 area trenches (A and G extension) in Area 4, during November 1996, and April and November 1997 (see Fig's 1, 5 and 8a). A series of archaeological features were excavated, and a considerable assemblage of Early - Late Neolithic pottery, lithics and worked stone was recovered.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1. To open a trench south of the area being excavated by the BAG in order to investigate deposits along the edge of the terrace, just north of a rocky outcrop.

2.2. To investigate a trend which seemed to be occurring over the other excavation areas at Melbourne - namely that archaeological activity tended to be concentrated at the edge (west), rather than the back (east), of the terraces across the hillside.

2.3. To attempt to define the extent of the archaeological deposits in this area.

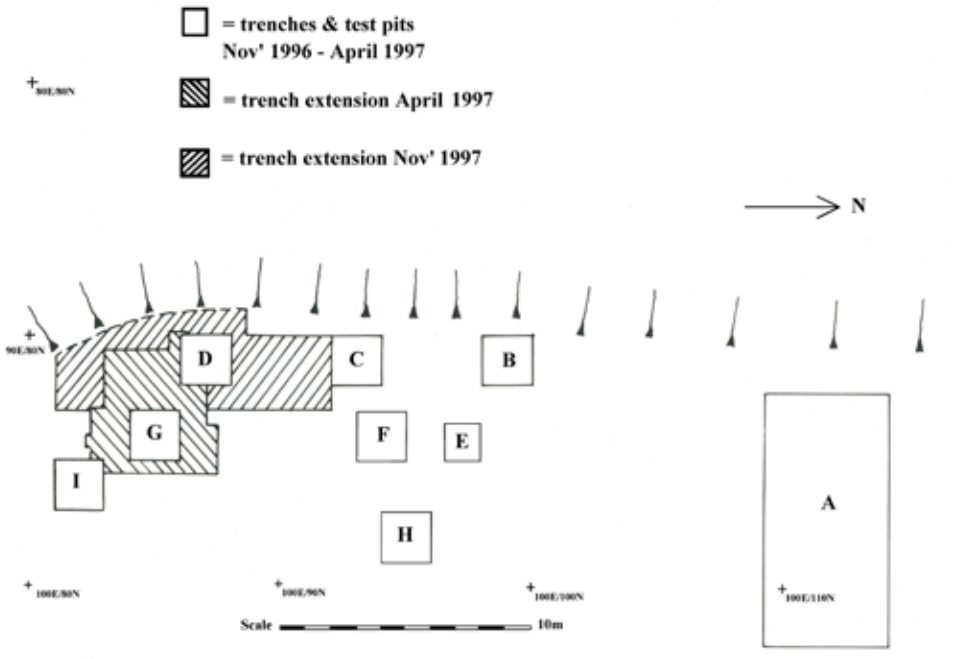


Fig 8a

3. Methodology

The area to be examined was marked out in accordance with the grid already established at the site by Tam Ward. In November 1996 Area Trench A was opened, measuring 5 m x 10 m, aligned east - west across the terrace. By opening a reasonably large area towards the east (back) of the furthest south terrace (Area 4), it was hoped that objective 2.2 above could be investigated. In April 1997, Test Pits B - I, each 2 m x 2 m, with the exception of E, which was 1.5 m x 1.5 m, were opened towards the front of the terrace. After promising results in D, G and I particularly, a larger area was opened around these three Test Pits, so joining them into a larger area, Area Trench G extension. Further work in November 1997 comprised a further extension of this area, west to the edge of the terrace, and north to the edge of Test Pit C.

Each feature was half-sectioned, and 50% or 100% of the fill was taken as a sample for processing at a later date. All finds were recorded within the site grid to the nearest centimetre. No levels were taken as only topsoil was removed and no feature was deeper than 0.3 m. Excavation was by trowel mainly, although hoes were also used for initial cleaning of larger areas. All soil excavated was dry sieved through a 10 mm mesh where possible (weather permitting). All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and all sections at 1:10. Features were photographed on colour slide and black and white print films.

All topsoil finds were recorded by grid square, and all finds from secure contexts were numbered on site by the Glasgow University team. All finds from Area 4 were then later re-bagged and re-numbered by Tam Ward so as to bring them into the number system already in used elsewhere on the site. Where a find has two numbers, both are given, with the Glasgow University number in brackets.

4. Results

4.1. Trench A Fig 8a

Co-ords: 92.3 - 102.3 E / 109.2 - 114.2 N

No features were identified in this trench, although a scatter of finds of predominantly pottery was excavated in the west of the trench.

4.2. Test Pit B Fig 8a

Co-ords: 90 - 92 E / 98 - 100 N

No features were identified in this test pit. Two finds were recovered from the topsoil, a pottery rim 126, and a piece of worked chert 178.

4.3. Test Pit C Fig 8a

Co-ords: 90 - 92 E / 92 - 94 N

No features were identified in this test pit. Six finds were recovered from the topsoil, worked flint 34 (101), 42 (100) and 88 (102), worked chert 65 (103), and two pot sherds 261 (108) and 325 (109).

4.4. Test Pit D Fig's 8a & 8d Plates 65 & 66

Co-ords: 90 - 92 E / 86 - 88 N

Two circular pits were excavated in this test pit (see Fig 8d). Pit cut 101 measured up to 0.6 m in diameter at the top and 0.2 m deep (see Fig 8g). It was filled by a fairly compact dark brown silty soil with stones 100. The fill also contained a quartz hammerstone 6 (141).

The pit cut 103 measured up to 0.8 m in diameter and 0.2 m deep (see Fig 8g). Test Pit D was extended so as to be able to fully excavate this feature. The pit was filled by a fairly compact dark brown to black loamy soil with stones 102. The fill also contained charcoal flecks and pottery sherds 257 (110), 148 (133), (134), 225 (136), 266 (137) and 325 (109) (Fig 70) at the sides and base of the cut, including rim sherds and decorated body sherds of early Neolithic pottery. A large saddle quern 5 (138) (Pl 67) had also been deposited in the pit, and the broken pottery lay to the sides and base around and below it. Unfortunately it was not possible to half-section this pit due to the central position of this quern stone. A carbonised hazelnut shell 239 (135) and a rubbing stone (139) were also recovered from the fill. The fill was sampled, sample number 100.

Plate 65

Plate 67

Plate 66

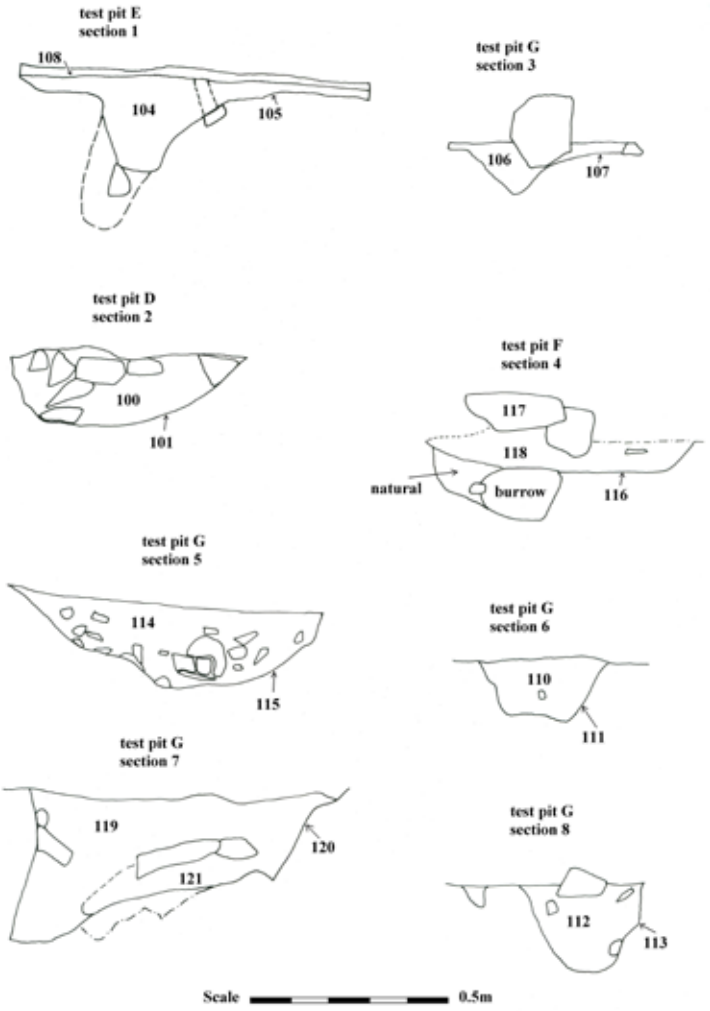


Fig 8g

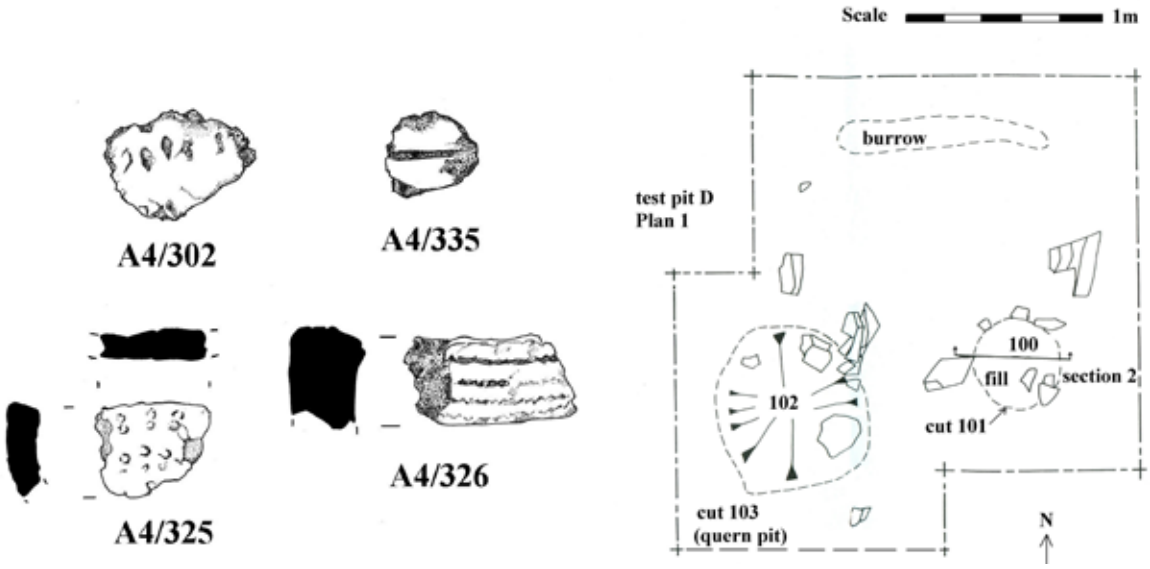


Fig 8d

Fig 70

F100 Sample 100

A radio carbon date of cal BP 5026 - 4857 was obtained from a sample of Corylus charcoal (see App II for full details).

4.5. Test Pit E Fig 8c

Co-ords: 93.5 - 95 E / 96.5 - 98 N

A possible, small pit was excavated in Test Pit E; although the whole area of the test pit was very badly truncated by burrows (see Fig. 8e). The cut of the pit 105 was very hard to determine in shape, due to burrowing, and was filled by 104, a brownish silty clay soil with stones (see Fig 8g). A large rim sherd with carination of early Neolithic ware with black burnished walls 128 (144) (Pl's 68 – 70 & Fig 74) was recovered from the fill. The pit fill was covered by a truncated spread of mid grey brown stony clay silt 108 which contained a pitchstone flake 75 (133) and pottery 134 (140). Pottery was also recovered from the topsoil, 183 (106), 163 (130) and 263 (132). A sample was taken of the pit fill, sample number 105.

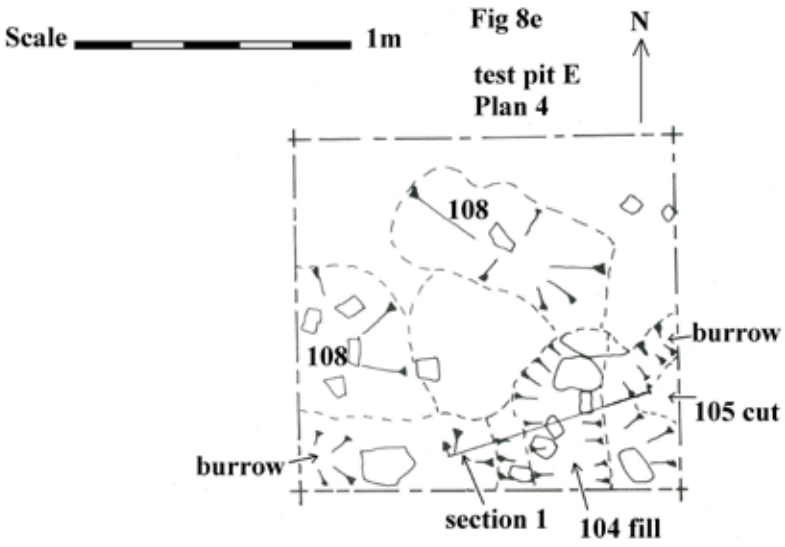


Fig 8e

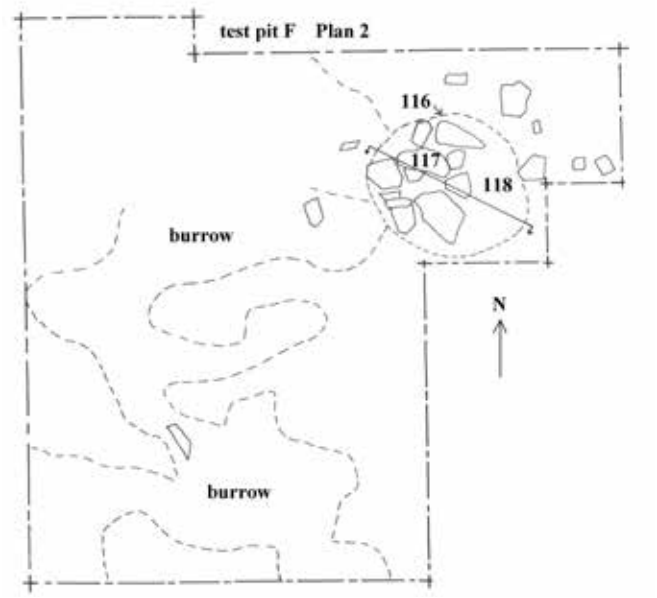


Fig 8c

Plate 68

Plate 69

Plate 70

Fig 74

4.6. Test Pit F Fig 8c
Co-ords: 93 - 95 E / 93 - 95 N

This test pit was also badly damaged by burrowing (see Fig 8c). A roughly circular shallow pit cut 116 was excavated, 0.8 m in diameter at its widest, and up to 0.1 m deep with a broad, flat base (see Fig 8g). The pit contained a soft clayey brown sandy loam fill 118 with angular stones 117, although it had been truncated by burrows. The fill contained occasional lumps of charcoal and was sampled, sample number 104. Several sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill, 156 (104), 185 (112), 193 (131), rim sherd 143 (132) (Fig 65), 262 (142) and 202 (143), and a piece of worked chert 28 (105). Finds from the topsoil include pottery 130 (rim sherd) (Fig 62), 190, 192, 195, 200, 206, 233, 245, 259 and 260, chert 98, flint flake 7, worked flint 17, 43 and 47, and mudstone 107.

4.7. Test Pit G Fig's 8a & 8f
Co-ords: 93 - 95 E / 84 - 86 N

A small pit was excavated in this test pit (see Fig 8f). The cut 107 was an irregular circular feature truncated by burrows (see Fig 8g). The fill 106 was disturbed and finds were all recovered from the topsoil. These include 28 finds of pottery (the majority of bags containing up to 10 sherds each), including rim sherds and decorated rim and body sherds, 13 pieces of chert, 7 pieces of flint and two carbonised hazelnut shells (see appendix 1 for numbers).

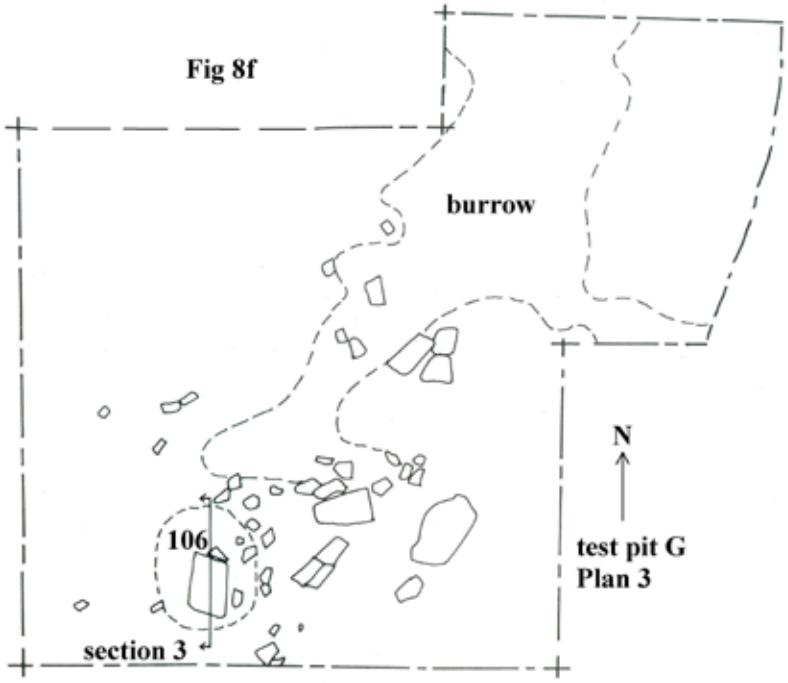


Fig 8f

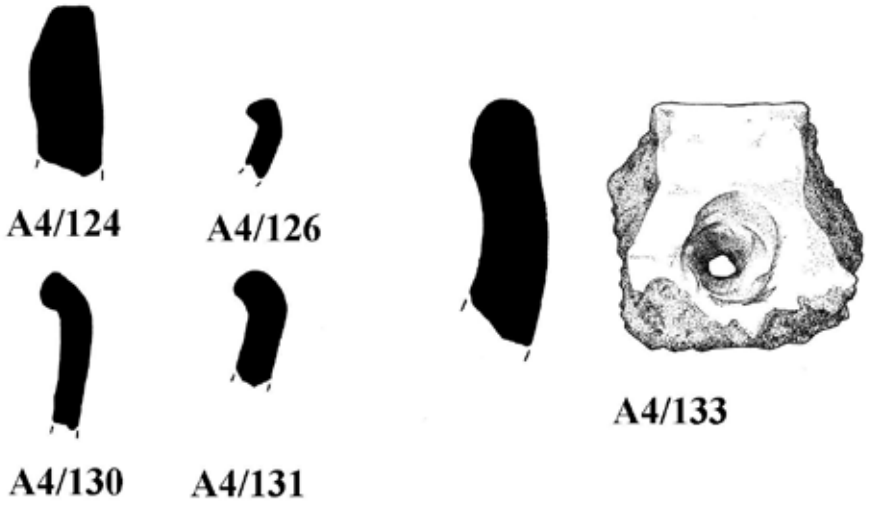


Fig 62

4.8. Test Pit H Fig 8a
Co-ords: 97 - 99 E / 94 - 96 N

No features or finds were identified in this test pit.

4.9. Test Pit I Fig 8a
Co-ords: 95 - 97 E / 81 - 83 N

No features were identified in this test pit. Finds recovered from the topsoil were a flint scraper 9 (129), worked chert 19, 72, 93 and 97, and two rim sherds 132 and 133 (Fig 62).

4.10. Area Trench G extension Fig 8b
Co-ords: 89 - 95.5 E / 81 - 92 N

Many finds were scattered across the area in the topsoil, especially at the interface with the subsoil. The features identified were concentrated along the west side of the area, along the break of slope (see Fig 8b). Two pits were excavated, to the south of pits 100/101 and 102/103 in Test Pit D. These two pits were each roughly circular in plan, and each 0.6 - 0.8 in diameter. At first it was thought that this line of features represented the remains of a post built structure, but this was later disproved on excavation, and burrow damage was revealed across the area which had served to emphasise certain features.

The northern of the two pits, cut 115, was up to 0.22 m deep and filled by a soft brown silty soil with angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks (see Fig 8g). This feature did not appear to be truncated by burrows, and was sampled, sample numbers 103, 108, 109 and 112.

The pit to the south of this, cut 120, had a maximum depth of 0.4 m and was filled by a soft dark brown silty fill 119 which contained occasional charcoal flecks, pottery, flint and large angular stones (see Fig 8g). In the bottom of the pit a layer of possibly burnt stones in a dark brown silty soil 121 was excavated. A total sample of the pit till was taken, sample numbers 107, 110, 111, 113 and 114.

Although 121 also contained very occasional small pieces of burnt bone and charcoal, it was difficult to differentiate on excavation 119 and 121. Finds from 119 include chert 24, 45 and 104, flint 25, struck quartz 106, a rim sherd 142, 6 rim sherds 220 and pottery 222 and 243.

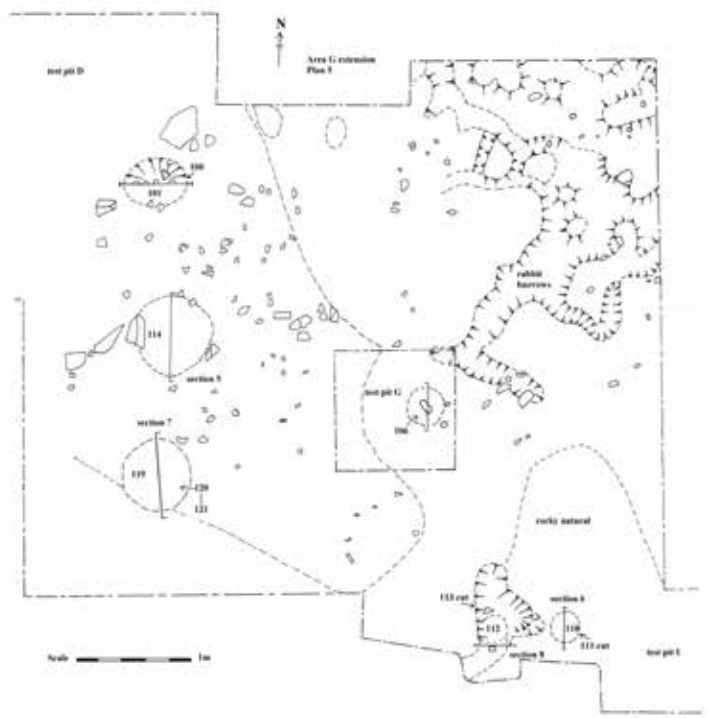


Fig 8b

92E/84N Sample 111

A radio carbon date of cal BP 4518 – 4413 was obtained from a sample of Corylus charcoal (see App II for full details).

In the south east corner of the trench, adjacent to Test Pit I, a series of features were identified, severely truncated by burrowing (see Fig 8b). A small circular pit, cut 111, 0.3 m in diameter and up to 0.15 m deep was excavated and shown to be disturbed by burrowing. It was filled by a compact dark to yellowish brown silty material 110 with angular small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. The fill was sampled, sample number 102.

Adjacent to this discrete pit a cut 113 was excavated, but revealed to be completely truncated by burrows. The fill 112 was shown to be a mixture of subsoil and topsoil. One pot sherd, 224, was recovered.

A patch of soil 122 containing squashed pot sherds 139 – 141 (Fig's 75, 77 and 65) all decorated rims, was excavated, but was shown to be a lens of soil and not a pit fill as first thought.

Towards the end of the excavation, Tam Ward extended Area G extension to the west, so as to investigate the deposits along the edge of the terrace, and also between Test Pits C and D. It was demonstrated that both the topsoil and subsoil were much thinner at the edge of the terrace, and the bedrock was nearer the surface. Immediately adjacent to the edge of the terrace however, the bedrock seemed to slope downwards and a degree of hillwash had accumulated in the resulting shallow 'basin'.

Finds recovered across Area G extension and the extended area, in the topsoil, include an axe 1, 3 hammerstones, 4 worked stones, 1 struck piece of quartz, 5 flint scrapers, 14 pieces of worked flint, 21 pieces of worked chert and 2 chert cores, 57 bags of pottery, including 10 bags containing decorated rim sherds, and 2 pieces of burnt bone (see Appendix 1 for finds numbers).

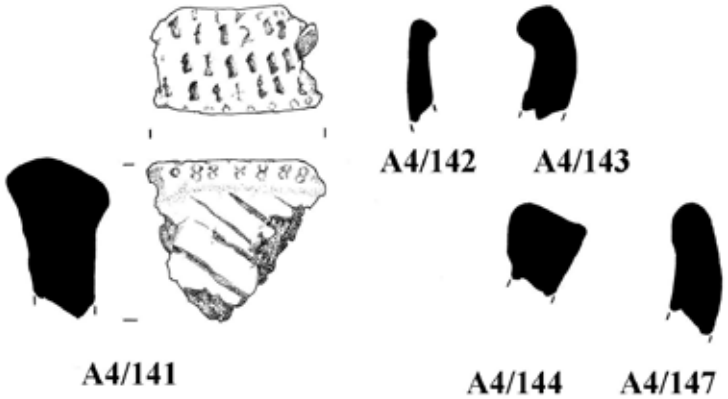


Fig 65

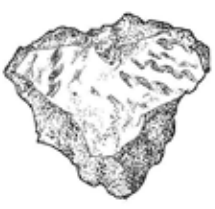


Fig 77

Fig 75

Discussion

All three objectives, 2.1 - 2.3 were addressed by the excavations in Area 4 at Melbourne, despite severe damage to the archaeological deposits by burrowing and ploughing.

The following is resumed by T Ward.

Charcoal Appendix I

The charcoal from Area 4 was submitted for analyses at a later date than that from the rest of the project and two radio carbon dates were secured for the Area. Modern seeds from the samples were also identified but these are not given here, only the carbonised material is presented.

Corylus was the most abundant specie followed by Quercus; however, cereal was relatively abundant with five out of eight samples containing some grains. Pit G being the most prolific. The finding of a variety of cereal fits well with the discovery of the only positive quern stone on the excavations, although several 'rubbers' were found in different locations on the project.

Dates Appendix II

Sample 100 cal BP 5026 – 4857 (quern pit) and Sample 111 cal BP 4518 – 4413 give a differential of about 300 years, however, Area 4 was the one place where abundant evidence in the form of pottery shows Early Neolithic plain wares along with decorated Late Neolithic pottery, for example Plates 68 – 70 are classic EN carinated bowl sherds, numerous other sherds for example Plates 77 – 104 are a variety of decorated wares of the Later Neolithic. Clearly the two periods of the Neolithic are represented here.

Plate 100

Plate 101

Plate 102

Plate 103

Plate 104

Plate 77

Plate 78

Plate 79

Plate 80

Plate 81

Plate 82

Plate 83

Plate 84

Plate 85

Plate 86

Plate 87

Plate 88

Plate 89

Plate 91

Plate 92

Plate 93

Plate 94

Plate 95

Plate 96

Plate 97

Plate 98

Plate 99

Finds

The pottery at Area 4 gives a wide range of types and obviously ages, and until the full assemblages of finds from this entire project are studied professionally, only unqualified comment is available, for that reason the most distinct pieces are illustrated in this report.

The quern (Pl 67) could be more appropriately described as a 'bowl' quern rather than a 'saddle' quern, given that a rotary motion appears to have created the hollowed area for grinding. It may be assumed that it was used in the pit where found and interestingly no carbonised cereal was found in the samples from there. The pit contained 34 fragments of carbonised hazel nut shell which may indicate grinding roasted nuts, but any grain associated with the pit appears not to have been heat affected.

Lithics from Area 4 are similar in their range of types to the other excavation areas. The same problem applies to lithics as to the pottery where expert analyses are required to realise the full potential of the collection.

However, Plate 109 shows a collection of blades, most of which have 'sickle gloss' on parts of their surfaces, for example see Plates 110 & 111; that particular item (A4/361) also has striae running through the polished surface showing the direction of blade use (Pl 111). Similarly blade A4/372 (Pl's 112 & 113) has striae along its edge, although this one does not have 'sickle gloss'. The evidence of cutting grass, presumably cereal stalks, compliments the finding of carbonised cereal and the quern stone.

Plate 109

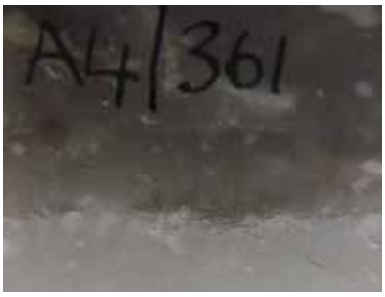


Plate 111

Plate 112

Plate 113

Plate 110

The piece of facetted haematite (A4/320) (Pl's 107 & 108) is a valuable new piece of data for the region as such material has not been found in excavations before in this part of Scotland or for this period of time. Found in a secure context; Pit G (Fig's 8b and 8f) along with an array of pottery and lithics and the entire suite of charcoal types including cereals, the association with all of that makes this single object of great value to pre historic studies in southern Scotland.

Context list from Area 4

Area / Test pit	Description	Plan no.	Section no.	Sample no.
D	Pit fill	1,5	2	
D	PIt cut	1,5	2	
D	Pit fill containing quern stone	1	sketch	100
D	Pit cut	1	sketch	
E	Pit fill	4	1	105
E	Pit cut	4	1	
G	Pit fill	3, 5	3	
G	Pit cut	3	3	
E	Spread of stony material	4	1	105
CANCELLED				
G ext	Pit fill	5	6	102
G ext	Pit cut	5	6	
G ext	Pit fill	5	8	
G ext	Pit cut	5	8	
G ext	Pit fill	5	5	103
G ext	Pit cut	5	5	
F	Pit cut	2	4	
F	Stony spread	2	4	
F	Pit fill	2	4	104
G ext	Pit fill	5	7	107, 110, 111, 113
G ext	Pit cut	5	7	
G ext	Pit fill	5	7	107, 110, 111, 113
G ext	Lens with pottery	sketch	sketch	

Plate 107

Plate 108

Sample list from Area 4

Sample no.	Area	Feature no.	Description
100	D	100	Pit fill. Bulk.
101			
102	G ext	110	Pit fill
103	Gext	114	Pit fill. 50%
104	F	118	Pit fill
105	E	108/104	Spread of material
106			
107	G ext	119/121	Pit fill. 100%
108	G ext	114	Pit fill. 100%
109	G ext	114	Pit fill. 100%
110	G ext	119/121	Pit fill. 100%
111	G ext	119/121	Pit fill. 100%
112	G ext	114	Pit fill. 100%
113	G ext	119/121	Pit fill. 100%
114	G ext	119/121	Pit fill. 100%

AREA 5. Fig's 1, 5 & 9

The decision to excavate at this area was speculative. This location is a sub summit between Areas 2 and 3, but which levels off to form a terrace of less extent than the other two areas; it is also higher than them. No surface finds were retrieved from this spot.

The original trial trench of 4 square metres on the highest point, immediately produced pottery and lithics lying in the plough soil. This highlighted the problem that the original fieldwalking had taken place when a considerable amount of ground vegetation had re-established itself, after tree planting. Consequently the fieldwalking exercise came too late and much valuable information regarding other site locations at Melbourne is now assumed to be lost.

A staggered and irregular trench of c 85 square metres was eventually opened with the same general results of artefacts being found in close proximity to features. It was also possible to establish by pottery types that both the Early and Late Neolithic periods of activity are represented at Area 5, which may help to explain the occasional finds of pitchstone made on the upper terraces at Melbourne.

F1. was a shallow oval shaped pit measuring 0.9m by 0.65m by c 0.1m deep. This feature contained a variety of artefacts including most of the lithic types, pottery and also burnt bone (A5/70 - 79) (A5/79 in Fig 76). It appeared to have been scraped rather than cut into the sub strata.

The charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus and Prunoideae.

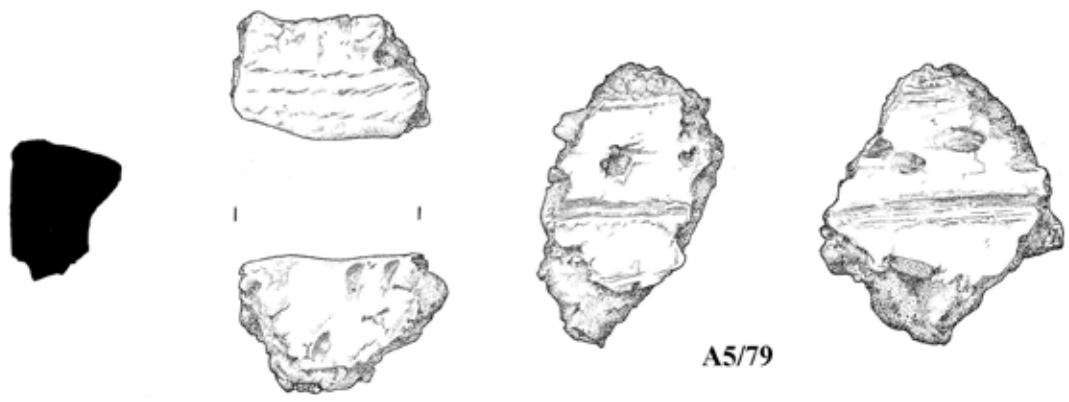


Fig 76

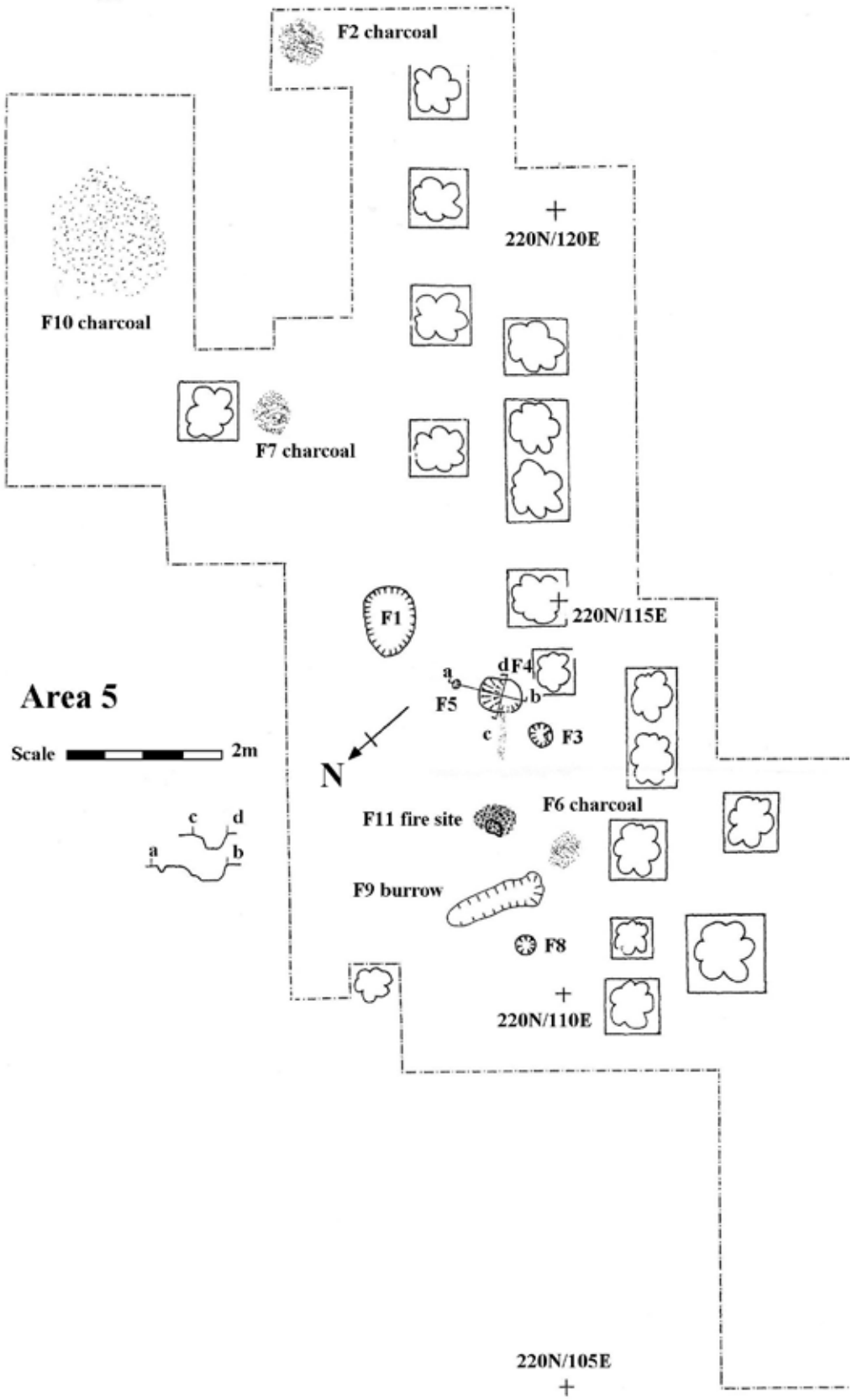

F2 charcoal
220N/120E
F10 charcoal
F7 charcoal
F1
220N/115E
Area 5
Scale
2m
N
a
d F4
F5
b
c
F3
F11 fire site
F6 charcoal
F9 burrow
F8
220N/110E
c
d
a
b
220N/105E

Fig 9

F2. was an apparently isolated patch of charcoal enriched soil measuring c 0.6m in diameter.

F3. was a circular pit measuring 0.28m in diameter by 0.15m deep, a naturally occurring stone protruded from the edge. Lithics and pottery were found in this feature (A5/ 50, 51and 69).

The charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus and Salix.

F4. was a pit which had near vertical to gradual sides and measured 0.55m by 0.4m by 0.2m deep. There appeared to be a secondary cut in the base of the southern side of the pit and this was further supported by the fact that this side was fully packed with stones which appear to have been subjected to heat. A smoother and rounded example may have been a rubbing stone (A5/146). Running off from F4 on the west side there was a linear feature measuring 0.6m long by c 8cm wide and deep, which is almost certainly a small animal burrow, probably a mole track which has undermined a charcoal enriched soil profile with similar results to those noted in Area 3.

The charcoal identified from the pit was Corylus and Salix.

A radio carbon date of cal BP 5281 - 4977 was obtained from a sample of Corylus charcoal (see App II for full details).

F5. was a pit measuring 8cm in diameter by 8cm deep with steep sides, with the southern side being very slightly more gradual.

F6. was a charcoal spread measuring c 0.5m by 0.4m.

The charcoal identified from the feature was Corylus.

F7. was a charcoal spread measuring c 0.5m by 0. 4m.

The charcoal identified from the feature was Corylus.

F8. was a circular shaped pit measuring 0.22m in diameter by 0.1m deep.

F9. was an area which had been disturbed by rabbit burrowing However, within the burrow fill and at its base and sides there was some in situ charcoal enriched old ground deposits. Early Neolithic sherds and some lithics (A5/107 - 112) were located in this material. This must have originally been a cut feature, which unfortunately, due to the disturbance was not possible to determine its shape or size.

F10. was an amorphous shaped charcoal spread measuring c 2m diameter which contained a number of artefacts including a flint knife (A5/140) and Impressed Ware sherds (A5/138 - 139) (Fig 79).

F11. was a patch of scorched sub strata in which there was a heat cracked stone. The area which measured 0.5m by 0.4m was reddened by heat and is interpreted as a fire site.

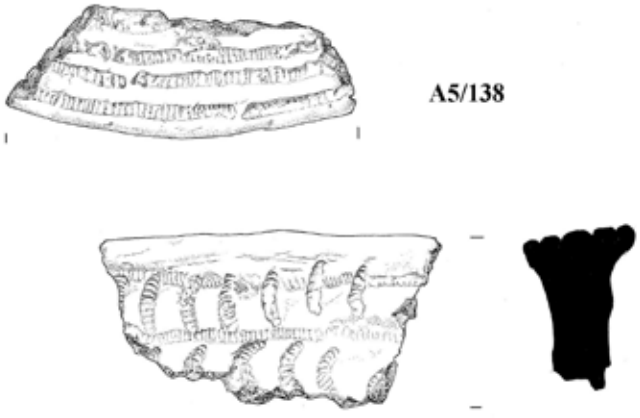


Fig 79

Other finds.

Of the lithic assemblage, chert dominated here over flint by a ratio of 3: 2. However, there were more pieces of retouched or shaped flint than chert. A larger proportion of struck agate was found here than at other locations, being 50% of the flint. Two pitchstone flakes were found which are currently interpreted as associated with the Early Neolithic and not the main period of activity as represented on the upper terraces. In this instance their proximity to early sherds is perhaps more convincing. Quartzite hammer/ pounders and flakes were also found and a flake from a polished axe. More unusually, a relatively large disc bead (A5/60) of jet-like material was found in the plough soil. Figures 74 – 79 show some of the pottery types.

Pits and features.

The same general pattern of activity has emerged from this trench, as with the others, in that a small area of concentrated enterprise, with associated features, was created on the ground using a variety of lithics and pottery. Fire and burning are evident here as with other locations. There is less to compare with Area 5 but the similarity of F4, with its burnt stone filling has an apparent analogy to the pits containing burnt stones in Areas 3 and 6. Regarding the terrace sites, only at Areas 4 and 5 has Early Neolithic activity been positively identified by the presence of pottery, although pitchstone has been found in all areas.

The evidence from Area 5 is similar in many ways to the other locations excavated but with the distinction of having Early Neolithic sherds present. Less activity has been identified here than at other locations, although this is not necessarily true as the work was dictated by the constraints of trees, time and to a less extent weather.

The disc bead lies confidently within the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age which may help to marry the beaker with the Late Neolithic pottery at Area 3.

Fig 74

Fig 77

Fig 75

Fig 76

Fig 78

PROJECT CONCLUSION

The excavations at Melbourne have identified a series of pre-historic sites which were previously unrecorded.

These sites have been dated, on artefactual evidence and with radiocarbon dates, to the Early and Late Neolithic periods. Important assemblages of objects, features and environmental samples have been retrieved from the excavations and fieldwalking.

The work by a group of local voluntary archaeologists demonstrates the need for vigilance, in dealing with follow up programmes of inspection of forestry plantations after the ground has been disturbed, rather than simply carrying out pre forestry surveys before the ground is disturbed - and doing nothing after that has happened.

The lesson that such follow up fieldwalking must take place soon after ploughing, while the ground is vegetation free, has to be impressed on those proposing or carrying out such fieldwork, and it must also be stressed that any pre historic pottery will not survive any disturbance, be it from initial ploughing machinery or subsequent weathering.

In this project it is reckoned that material disturbed within the plantation areas did not travel far from its source or point of origin in the ground and although lithic can moved about time and again, prehistoric pottery cannot. Similarly any superficial deposits such as charcoal spreads on old ground surfaces will be lost forever.

This report should be considered as an interim as no specialists work has been done on the finds assemblages of lithic and pottery, opinions expressed here must therefore be treated as non specialist. Doubtless, when such work is accomplished, only then will the true significance be known of the Melbourne excavations and fieldwork.

Since this work was done, several other sites with significant quantities of Early and Late Neolithic pottery have been discovered, through rescue archaeology by BAG. The sites are at nearby Brownsbank Farm, Carwood Farm, Weston Farm, Nether Hangingshaw Farm, and Daer valley (refs below), the first three are north of Biggar as is Melbourne, the other two are south of Biggar. Notwithstanding the two sites to the south the general pattern of Neolithic North of Biggar stands good.

Biggar lies on the northern side of the Southern Uplands Boundary Fault Line, and which is the southern edge of the geological Midland Valley. The landscape south of the fault line is almost exclusively greywacke geology and the topography is generally composed of narrow valleys which feed into the River Clyde flood plain, itself relatively narrow and offering little ground for modern arable farming. Practically all the agricultural economy here is pastoral on an undeveloped landscape, and what survives in the archaeological record is an astonishing array of Bronze Age house sites, burials, cairn groups and burnt mounds. Ignoring the equally impressive number of Iron Age hillforts and settlements, and Mesolithic sites, the archaeology is numerically biased towards the Bronze Age period; discoveries are being made of Neolithic activity but in terms of overall numbers, they are few.

The Midland Valley geology is composed primarily of igneous rocks, mainly extrusive such as the Pentland Hills and free draining sandstone strata. The landscape is generally more open and the present agriculture consists of mixed farming of arable and pasture. The evidence here of the first farmers is in both upstanding and crop mark monuments (see above), and the recent discoveries involving excavation by BAG and others. Although impressive Bronze Age sites do exist north of Biggar, the Early and Late Neolithic evidence of settlement outnumbers the Bronze Age, and for example, no Bronze Age settlement has been proved, although burials do exist.

Soil quality or type is not perceived here as the answer, rather the topography and quality of the land to support the first farming populations seems to be the key. Less dense populations could pick the best places to be, with little competition.

Biggar appears since Mesolithic, and perhaps even Late Upper Palaeolithic times, to have been the cross roads of southern Scotland, judging by the numerous sites of the Mesolithic period, only discovered in the last three decades. The river systems and therefore the topography of the landscape, and the fact that Biggar is almost equidistantly placed in the heart of southern Scotland make it perfectly placed to be a focal point in the southern part of the country.

Although there is now good evidence, if still rather sparse, of Neolithic activity in the southern glens, it may be that Bronze Age population expansion ensured that people had to adopt that area more fully, and in fact, almost completely, since the climatic optimum still prevailed to allow for cultivating the slopes around the numerous identified Bronze Age settlements of the upper Clyde valley. The equally numerous small cairn groups and which are likely to be stone clearance of field systems, appear to testify to that opinion.

BAG projects have now produced the largest overall assemblage of pitchstone artefacts in Scotland (Ballin, ibid), and certainly in no other place are there so many localised sites with pitchstone from dateable contexts. The Biggar area therefore appears to be a focal point on the landscape to which this material arrived from Arran. The mechanism and route for its transportation is still unknown, did it come directly over Ayrshire or up the River Clyde? was it traded through numerous hands before it got here? Or were itinerant peddlers bringing it straight from its Firth of Clyde source? No matter, it did get here, and in significant quantities, since it is now more than obvious that the material so far located is only the tip of the iceberg, or perhaps more appropriately – the volcano.

Great Langdale Pike axes (Group VI) and fragments from axes are the most numerous types to be found in this area. However, that is hardly surprising as the distribution of these axes from the Lake District is huge, stretching down to most of England, and in southern Scotland, especially the in the south west. Nevertheless, it may be that axes, both finished and as rough outs, arrived here because of the centrality of the place, and because other materials (eg pitchstone) were being brought? In other words, Biggar district may have operated as a trading or exchange centre in the Neolithic.

What the area could have to offer in return for exotic materials is difficult to say, the only obvious natural resource may have been the radiolarian chert which abounds along the Southern Uplands Fault Line.

It often dominates lithic collections in southern Scotland, however, this rock is evidently inferior to the flint which arrived here from other (mostly unknown) places, and radiolarian chert does not appear to figure in assemblages outside southern Scotland.

Animals, and even people, may have been a commodity, where rather than hard trade, gift exchange involving goodwill may have been a prime reason for goods movement.

The area presently known as South Lanarkshire has one of the densest concentrations of beaker finds anywhere in Scotland. Pots covering the entire Bronze Age are found here but many have been of the earliest types.

It seems that the continuity of the Biggar district can be traced back to even Late Upper Palaeolithic times and then throughout subsequent prehistory, even to the Roman period – all because of its centrally located place on the landscape.

The tradition, if it is that, continued into modern times with southern Scotland's rail junctions at Carstairs and Symington, allowing access in all directions.

No wonder then that London was denigrated by the local saying 'London's big- but Biggar's Biggar'.

Post script

It is now evident that the archaeological discoveries made by BAG and others in the last three decades in the regions of the Upper Clyde and Tweed valleys, and covering most periods of Scotland's past, require major research and synthesis. The present writer is embarking on this course and invites others to engage with it. Few places in Scotland can offer so much to archaeological research than here. It is hoped that the entire work of BAG will appear on their web site (www.biggararchaeology.org.uk) by the end of 2013, allowing others to freely access the data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Firstly, the writer is grateful to Scottish Woodlands Ltd for permission to work within the plantation areas and in particular to managers Mr O'Neill and Mr Lovendahl for their personal interest, encouragement and for allowing some trees to be removed. Scottish Woodlands also donated £300 towards the project.

The fieldwalking and excavations have been carried out by many people including members of the Biggar and Edinburgh Young Archaeologists Clubs, four archaeology post graduates and two under graduates who assisted the Biggar team and several people who experienced hands on archaeology for the first time. A group of post graduates from the University of Glasgow carried out the excavation at Area 4. To them all and to the regular team of local voluntary archaeologists who work throughout the year on Clydesdale and Tweeddale projects, I am indebted.

Denise Dudds, Joy McBain and Lindsay Gilchrist were of particular assistance in sorting and cataloguing the finds.

Jacquie Dryden committed this report to BAG website of which she is the manager. Sandra Kelly illustrated many of the finds by drawing.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Biggar Museum Trust funded the radiocarbon dating for the project.

The overall project management, site recording, photography and planning, final illustrations are by the writer, any mistakes and / or omissions are his.

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Appendix I

Charcoal results

Note: Area 4 charcoal was submitted later than the rest and is not included in the discussion paper, however all the charcoal details are given in the spread sheet.

Charcoal and Carbonised Seeds from Melbourne 1996 Excavations

Jennifer Miller, Graham Kerr Building, University of Glasgow, G12 8QQ.

Excavations have revealed the prolific use of most especially Corylus (hazel) but also Betula (birch) and Prunus spinosa (blackthorn) type charcoal. Moderate amounts of charcoal of Quercus (oak), Salix (willow) and various types of Rosaceae were also identified. Corylus avellana (hazel) nut shell fragments were observed frequently, in common with many early prehistoric sites. Two Hordeum (barley) grains were the only other carbonised seeds found. These are likely to represent remains of cultivated crops, but are not necessarily contemporary with the rest of the site. No other arable indicators were found.

Introduction.

Excavations at six locations at Melbourne, four miles North of Biggar, demonstrated a landscape with surviving Early and Late Neolithic features including pottery and lithic assemblages and a beaker burial. The 1996 excavations provided samples rich in charcoal, the analysis of which was anticipated to yield information about the composition and utilisation of woodland by the community living there at the time. Further archaeological information about the excavation is given by Ward (1996). Please note that in most cases it is not possible to identify wood beyond the generic level, or else to within a few defined species only. Hence the word 'type' is used widely. Further information on this subject is given by Schweingruber (1990).

Method.

Samples intended for charcoal identification were passed through a flotation machine and dried prior to analysis at the University of Glasgow. Wherever possible a minimum number of 20 identifications were done to achieve an accurate representation of the wood types present. Some samples contained charcoal which was either too small or very badly preserved and in these cases it was impossible to achieve 20 identifications.

Conversely, some other samples contained enough well preserved charcoal of sufficient size to identify more than 20 fragments. In these situations discretion governed by the size and condition of remaining fragments in individual samples determined the number identified. Table 1 shows the number of identifications done for each sample.

Results.

Notes made during identifications are detailed below (except for Area 4).

003 Area 2 F1 East lower.
Sand encrusted charcoal small-medium sized, occasional roots.

Corylus	20 of	2.8g.
Corylus avellana nutshell	2of	<0.05g.

005 Area 2 F3 lower & sides.
Relatively clean small-medium charcoal, occasional roots.

Corylus	17 of	2.0g.
Quercus	7 of	0.8g.

007 Area 2 F5.
Very sandy, small charcoal. Occasional roots.

Corylus avellana nutshell	2 of	<0.05g.
Corylus	15 of	0.6g.
Prunoideae	1 of	0.2g.
Prunus padus/avium type	2 of	0.1g.
Prunus spinosa type	2 of	0.3g.

008 Area 2 F6.
Sandy charcoal with roots. Some too small to identify.

Corylus	12 of	1.0g
Betula	2 of	0.2g.
Salix	of	<0.05g.
Indet.	3 of	<0.05g.

009 Area 2 F7.
Very small sample with tiny charcoal.

Corylus	5 of	0.2g.
Corylus nutshell	1 of	0.3g.

010 Area 2 F11.
Moderate-large charcoal.

Corylus	21 of	11.3g.
Salix	1 of	0.6g.
Betula	6 of	4.0g.

015 Area 3 F2 lower North.
Sandy charcoal, small fragments.

Corylus	12 of	0.9g.
Betula	5 of	0.4g.
Salix	3 of	0.3g.
Prunus spinosa type	3 of	0.25g.
Prunus padus/avium type 4 of	0.3g.	

016 Area 3 F3.
Mostly soil and modern roots. 1 modern Ranunculus repens (creeping buttercup) achene. Charcoal sandy and very small. Not frequent.

Corylus	4 of	0.25g.
Betula	2 of	<0.05g.
Prunus spinosa type	1 of	<0.05g.
Indet.	10 of	0.3g.

017 Area 3 F4.
Medium charcoal.

Quercus	7 of	2.2g.
Corylus	17 of	5.0g.
Betula	3 of	0.7g.

020 Area 3 F6 West.
Small charcoal.

Prunus spinosa type	10 of	0.9g.
Corylus	10 of	0.7g.

021 Area 3 F7.
Mainly soil. Charcoal very small. Worm eggs observed.

Corylus	5 of	0.3g.
Prunus spinosa type	1 of	<0.1g.
Prunoideae	2 of	0.1g.
Indet.	5 of	0.1g.

023 Area3 F9.
Small sandy charcoal, modern seeds and worm eggs.
Corylus 11 of (including 1 round wood, 7 growth rings), total 0.55g.

024 Area 3 F10.
Mainly soil and tiny charcoal with worm eggs.

Corylus	7 of	0.2g.
Indet.	4 of	<0.1g.
Prunus spinosa type	2 of	0.1g.
Betula	1 of	<0.1g.

025 Area 3 F11.
Mainly soil and modern roots. Tiny charcoal. Worm eggs.
Corylus avellana nutshell 1 fgmt 0.1g.

Corylus	11 of	0.25g.
Indet.	3 of	0.1g.
Betula	5 of	0.15g.

027 Area 3 F12 West.
Small-tiny charcoal with soil and roots. Frequent modern seeds (not identified but including Stellaria (chickweed) species). Worm eggs present.

Corylus	7 of	0.3g.
Betula	5 of	0.15g.
cf Prunus padus/avium type 2 of	<0.1g.	
Prunus spinosa type	1 of	<0.1g.
Quercus	1 of	<0.05g.

028 Area 3 F13.
Soil with some medium sized charcoal.

Corylus	13 of	0.25g.
Betula	4 of	0.2g.
Indet.	3 of	<0.1g.

029 Area 3 F14.
Small-medium charcoal with roots.

Quercus	18 of	0.7g.
Betula	1 of	0.1g
Corylus	11 of	0.5g.
Prunus spinosa type	1 of	<0.1g.
Indet.	2 of	<0.1g.

030 Area 3 F15 West
small-medium charcoal & soil.

Prunus padus/avium type 3 of	0.6g.	
Corylus	19 of	3.0g.
Quercus	4 of	0.15g.

033 Area 3 F16.
Small sample with medium charcoal, soil, modern roots & seeds.

Corylus avellana	1 of	0.15g.
Corylus	7 of	0.1g.
Indet.	8 of	0.1g.
Pomoideae	1 of	0.2g.

034 Area 3 F17.
Medium charcoal.

Corylus avellana	1 of	0.1g.
Corylus	17 of	2.6g.
Prunus spinosa type	2 of	0.2g.
Quercus	4 of	0.2g.

035 Area 3 F18.
Medium-large clean charcoal.

Corylus	28 of	5.0g.
Betula	22 of	0.1g.
Prunus spinosa type 1 of	0.4g.	

038 Area 3 F19 East, 2 of 2.
Abundant medium & small charcoal, occasional roots.

Prunus spinosa type	5 of	2.5g.
Corylus	41 of	5.35g.

Salix	1 of	0.6g.	
Quercus	1 of	0.6g.	

039 Area 3 F20.
Small sample with occasional small charcoal. Not volume listed. Worm eggs.

Corylus	18 of	1.3g.	
Quercus	1 of	0.1g.	
Salix	1 of	<0.05g.	

040 Area 3 F23.
Small sample, little charcoal identifiable, roots, worm eggs.

Corylus	3 of	0.25g.	
Pomoideae	2 of	0.1g.	
Prunus spinosa type	1 of	<0.05g.	

041 Area 3 F24.
Silty, roots numerous. Charcoal abundant but tiny and mainly indeterminate.
Hordeum vulgare s.l. (6 row barley) 1 carbonised grain.

Pomoideae	1 of	0.2g.	
Betula		1 of	<0.1g.
Corylus	12 of	1.35g.	

042 Area 3 F25 263.7N 77SE. Possible pit base.
Small charcoal.

Betula	4 of	0.85g.	
Corylus	7 of	0.5g.	
Indet.	6 of	0.2g.	

Area 4 **modern material not given here**

103	Area 4 Pit G	F114	
Corylus	10 of	0.6g	
Prunus spinosa	1 of	0.1g	
Quercus		5 of	1.7g
Corylus avellana	57 of	0.65g	
Hordeum sp.	2 of		

105	Area 4	Pit G	F119
Betula	1 of	0.3g	
Corylus	18 of	1.9g	
Corylus avellana	124 of	1.5g	
Hordeum vulgare	1 of		
Hordeum sp.	4 of		
Cereal indet'	5 of		
Spergula arvensis	1 of		

104	Area 4	Pit FF115	
Betula	12 of	0.3g	
Corylus	3 of	0.1g	
Salix	4 of	0.2g	
Corylus avellana	7 of	<0.05g	
Spergula arvensis	1 of		

106	Area 4	90E/87N	F122
Corylus	17 of	1.2g	
Quercus	3 of	0.4g	
Corylus avellana	8 of	0.4g	

108	Area 4	92E/85N	---
Betula	1 of	0.1g	
Corylus	13 of	1.0g	
Quercus	5 of	0.65g	
Salix	1 of	0.25g	
Corylus avellana	28 of	0.6g	
Hordeum vulgare sl	2 of		
Cereal indet'	1 of		

102	Area 4	F110	
Corylus	5 of	0.25g	
Quercus	5 of	0.1g	

100	Area 4	Quern Pit	F100

Betula	4 of	0.3g	
Corylus	11 of	0.7g	
Quercus	5 of	1.0g	
Corylus avellana	34 of	0.45g	
111	Area 4	92E/84N	---
Corylus	19 of	2.95g	
Quercus	1 of	0.2g	
Corylus avellana	96 of	2.1g	
Hordeum vulgare sl	1 of		
cf Hordeum sp.	1 of		
Cereal indet'	2 of		

052 Area 5 F11 base.
Small & scant medium charcoal with soil and roots.

Corylus	34 of	2.3g.
Prunoideae	4 of	0.35g.

054 Area 5 F3.
Mainly soil, roots, worm eggs, modern seeds. Scant, small charcoal.

Salix	1 of	<0.05g.
Corylus	1 of	<0.05g.

055 Area 5 F4.
Large sample, charcoal small to medium sized. Little soil. Some roots.
Corylus avellana nutshell 2 of 0.1g.

Corylus	43 of	5.2g.
Salix	1 of	0.1g.

057 Area 5 F6.
Tiny sample, mainly soil & indet charcoal dust.

Corylus avellana	4 of	0.2g.

058 Area 5 F7.

Small sample, much soil and tiny indet. charcoal.

Corylus	8 of	0.3g.
Indet.	10 of	0.1g.

062 Area 6 F1.
Abundant small-medium charcoal. Modern seeds and roots occasional.

Corylus avellana	24 of	0.4g.
Prunus spinosa type	4 of	1.3g.
Indet.	1 of	0.25g.
Prunoideae	2 of	0.25g.
Betula	2 of	0.25g.
Corylus	75 of	5.1g.

063 Area 6 F2.
Soil with small-medium charcoal, modern roots and seeds.
Hordeum vulgare cf var. vulgare (cf hulled barley) 1 carbonised grain.
Corylus avellana nutshell 4 of 0.1g.

Corylus	20 of	1.5g.
Prunus spinosa type	1 of	<0.1g.

064 Area 6 F3.
Soil, roots, stones, worm eggs, occasional small charcoal.

Corylus avellana	7 of	0.2g.

Prunus padus/avium type 4 of 0.2g.

Corylus	14 of	0.5g.
Indet.	3 of	0.15g.

067 Area 6 F4 lower.
Large clean charcoal.

Corylus	20 of	14.6g.

069 Area 6 F7.
Soil, roots, stones, worm eggs, tiny charcoal. Little identifiable.
Corylus avellana nutshell 2 fgmts 0.1g.

Corylus	10 of	0.15g.
Indet.	10 of	0.15g.

Discussion of results.

The results from samples described above show no significant difference in species composition with respect to area. Corylus (hazel) charcoal is present in all samples and is the most abundant type present in most. Carbonised Corylus avellana (hazel) nutshell fragments were also found in many samples, suggestive of roasting prior to consumption. The abundance of hazel throughout the samples examined suggests that the trees are likely to have been plentiful in the locality for the duration of the occupation period covered by the sampling programme.

Other charcoal types frequently observed in the samples include Betula (birch) and Prunus spinosa (blackthorn) type, with Prunus padus/avium (bird/wild cherry) type and Salix (willow) occasionally present. Together with Corylus, all these tree types are suggestive of open scrub woodland, and indeed Corylus will not produce nuts in dense shade. Pomoideae and Prunoideae charcoal represent occasional use of fruitwood types, the classifications of which are defined by Schweingruber (1990). Quercus (oak) was present in this open woodland landscape too.

It is interesting to note that no Alnus (alder) charcoal was observed in any of the samples studied. This may be suggestive of either drier scrub woodland or an early date for the site, since Alnus is not present in the Scottish woodland assemblage before about 6500-7500 BP (Birks 1989).

Two carbonised Hordeum vulgare (6-row barley) grains were found in samples 041 A3 F24 and 063 A6 F2 respectively. The grain from 063 is probably hulled, but the other one is indeterminate through degradation. Together they represent cultivated crop material probably lost onto the fire during the parching stages of crop processing. Nothing further can be said about the economy of the population from such low levels of cereals in the assemblages.

References.

Birks, H.J.B. (1989). Holocene Isochrone Maps and Patterns of Tree-spreading in the British Isles. Journal of Biogeography 16, 503-540.

Schweingruber, F.H. (1990). Anatomy of European Woods. Paul Haupt, Berne & Stuttgart.

Ward, T (1996). Pre-history North of Biggar Project. 2nd Interim Report. Biggar Museum Trust.

Appendix II

Radiocarbon dates (all Corylus (Hazel) charcoal)

Code AA-36876(GU-8782)		
Sample No 003	Area 2	F1 East Lower
Corylus (Hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	3945+-65	-25.3%
Calibrated Age Ranges		1s cal BC 2558-2346, cal BP 4508-4296
	2s	cal BC 2618-2207, cal BP 4568-4157
Code AA-36877(GU-8783)		
Sample No 007	Area 2	F5
Corylus (hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	3985+-45	-22.2%
Calibrated Age Range	1s	cal BC 2569-2464, cal BP 4518-4413
	2s	cal BC 2618-2350, cal BP 4567-4299
Code AA-36878(GU-8784)		
Sample No 015	Area 3	F2 Lower North
Corylus (hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	4160+-45	-26.5%
Calibrated Age Range	1s	cal BC 2877-2624, cal BP 4826-4573
	2s	cal BC 2883-2579, cal BP 4832- 4528
Code AA-36879(GU-8785)		
Sample No 038	Area 3	F19 East
Corylus (hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	4010+-45	-25.3%
Calibrated Age Range	1s	cal BC 2577-2469, cal BP 4526-4418
	2s	cal BC 2826-2458, cal BP 4775-4407
Code AA-36891(GU-8809)		
Sample No 100	Area 4	F100
Corylus (hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	4360+-45	-25.1%
Calibrated Age Range	1s	cal BC 3077-2908, cal BP 5026-4857
	2s	cal BC 3096-2886, cal BP 5054-4835
Code AA-36890(GU-8808)		
Sample No 111	Area 4	92E/84N
Corylus (hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	4390+-45	-25.0%
Calibrated Age Range	1s	cal BC 3088-2918, cal BP 5037-4867
	2s	cal BC 3306-2900, cal BP 5255-4849
Code AA-36880(GU8786)		
Sample No 055	Area 5	F4
Corylus (hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	4465+-45	-23.8%
Calibrated Age Range	1s	cal BC 3332-3028, cal BP 5281-4977
	2s	cal BC 3351-2923, cal BP 5300-4872
Code AA-36881(GU8787)		
Sample No 062	Area 6	F1
Corylus (hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	4650+-45	-25.5%
Calibrated Age Range	1s	cal BC 3505-3364, cal BP 5454-5313
	2s	cal BC 3623-3351, cal BP 5572-5300
Code AA-36882(GU8788)		
Sample No 067	Area 6	F4 Lower
Corylus (hazel) charcoal		
Radiocarbon Age	4630+-45	-26.5%
Calibrated Age Range	1s	cal BC 3500-3358, cal BP 5449-5307
	2s	cal BC 3519-3144, cal BP 5468-5093

Appendix III

Fieldwalking finds list (not a catalogue)

Melbourne Area, Fieldwalking Finds List up to 1998

Fields and areas are given designated codes; Name of farm and field number in project or SW = Scottish Woodlands areas north, west and south.

The objects are listed by material with only basic remarks as to typology.

Map Sheets NT 04 SE, NT 04 NE and NT 14 NW.

Where chert is given this relates to the local radiolarian chert from the Southern Uplands of Scotland.

Pitchstone, Flint, Chert and Tuff are coloured to indicate objects which may have been photographed.

Although some Brownsbank Farm fields are included here this list deals primarily with the purpose of this paper, the entire list of finds will appear in a further report.

Townhead Farm No 1. Field centred NT 095446.

MB.95/1	Chert	13of		
MB.95/2	Chert core			
MB.95/3	Chert core			
MB.95/4	Flint, retouched			
MB.95/5	Flint, retouched			
MB.95/6	Flint			
MB.95/7	Siltstone			
MB.95/8	Cannel coal	18of		

Townhead Farm No 2. Field centred NT090445.

MB.95/9	Chert	84of	NT 09054440	
MB.95/10	Chert	Core	ditto	
MB.95/11	Chert	Core	ditto	
MB.95/12	Chert	Core	ditto	
MB.95/13	Chert	Scraper	ditto	
MB.95/14	Flint		3of	NT 09004436
MB.95/15	Cannel coal		7of	
MB.95/16	Slag (modern)			
MB.95/17	Pitchstone			
MB.95/17a	Flint	scraper		

Townhead farm No 3. Field centred NT 090450.

MB.95/18	Chert	13of	
MB.95/19	Chert	Core	
MB.95/20	Chert	Leaf Arrow	
MB.95/21	Flint	9of	NT 089452
MB.95/22	Flint	leaf arrow	ditto
MB.95/23	Cannel coal	2of	
MB.95/24	Pitchstone	NT 086450	
MB.95/25	Pitchstone	retouched	ditto

Townhead Farm No 4. Field centred NT 099447.

MB.95/26	Cannel coal	13 of	

Scottish Woodlands Area West. Centred at NT 083440.

MB.95/27	Bronze	probably modern	
MB.95/28	Bronze	probably modern	
MB.95/29	Flint	2of	
MB.95/30	Ce	Green glazed, medieval	
MB.95/31	Chert	33of	NT 08454409
MB.95/32	Chert	Core	ditto
MB.95/33	Flint	Blade	ditto
MB.95/34	Chert	B & T Arrow	NT 083441
MB.95/34a	Chert	12of	NT 08441
MB.95/34b		Flint	ditto
MB.95/34c	Agate	ditto	

Scottish Woodlands Area North. Centred at NT 083444.

MB.95/35	Chert	44of, local scatter	NT 08454440		
MB.95/36	Flint		1of	ditto	
MB.95/37	Chert	43of, general scatter	NT 085444		
MB.95/38	Flint		3of	burnt	ditto
MB.95/39	Pitchstone		ditto		
MB.95/40	Agate		1of	ditto	
MB.95/41	Chert	20of, local scatter	NT 08404455		
MB.95/42	Cannel coal	general scatters			

Scottish Woodlands Area South. Centred at NT 087438.

MB.95/43	Quartzite	Pebble grinder	NT 08804380		
MB.95/44	Quartzite	Hammer stone	NT 08854375		
MB.95/45	Tuff?	Stone axe	NT 08804370		
Lower slope. Scatter to NW,? SW and SE of older plantation.					
MB.95/46	Tuff?	Leaf arrow	NT 08804370		
MB.95/47	Flint	Leaf arrow	NT 08454380		
MB.95/48	Flint	Leaf arrow	NT 08354370		
MB.95/49	Flint	Leaf arrow	NT 084436		
MB.95/50	Flint	Leaf arrow	NT 08354370		
MB.95/51	Flint	retouched	NT 085436		
MB.95/52	Pitchstone	30of, knapping site	NT 08554395		
MB.95/53	Pitchstone	Core " "	ditto		
MB.95/54	Pitchstone	Core " "	ditto		
MB.95/55	Pitchstone	grey flake, 2of "	ditto		
MB.95/56	Tuff	Axe flake	ditto		
MB.95/57	Chert	339of, general scatter	NT 083437		
MB.95/58	Flint		48of, general scatter		ditto
MB.95/59	Flint	Core	part of above		
MB.95/60	Flint	Scraper	ditto		
MB.95/61	Flint	Scraper	ditto		
MB.95/62	Flint	Knife	ditto		
MB.95/63	Flint	Knife	ditto		
MB.95/64	Flint	Knife	ditto		
MB.95/65	Flint	Knife, broken	"		
MB.95/66	Flint	Knife, broken	"		
MB.95/67	Flint	Microlith	"		
MB.95/68	Pitchstone	4of		"	
MB.95/69	Cannel coal	2of		"	
MB.95/70	Flint? / other lithic, 4of		"		
MB.95/71	Pitchstone	3of		"	

Follows Areas excavated in 1996.

North Ridge		**activity zone. Circa 20m diameter**		**NT 087438**	
Area 3.					
MB.95/72	Chert	60of			
MB.95/73	Flint	7of			
MB.95/74	Tuff	2of	axe flakes		
MB.95/75	Quartzite		1of	part of hammer stone?	

Middle Ridge activity zone, circa 20m diameter			**NT 086437**	**Area 2.**	
MB.95/76	Chert	21of			
MB.95/77	Chert	Scraper			
MB.95/78	Chert	Scraper			
MB.95/79	Chert	retouched			
MB.95/80	Flint	19of some burnt			
MB.95/81	Flint	Knife			
MB.95/82	Flint	Scraper			
MB.95/83	Quartzite	flake			
MB.95/84	Cannel coal				

South Ridge activity zone, circa 20m diameter			**NT 086436**	**Area 4.**	
MB.95/84	Chert	11of			
MB.95/85	Flint	3of, 2of burnt			
MB.95/86	Flint	Knife			
MB.95/87	Flint	Knife			

POTTERY. Neolithic/Bronze Age. Some from excavated areas.

MB.95/88	Western Neolithic?	NT 08354445	
MB.95/89	Western Neolithic? 2of		NT 084449

MB.95/90	Western Neolithic?	1of+frags	NT 08354370	
MB.95/91	NT 085435			
MB.95/92	Rim	NT 08404455		
MB.95/93		2of	NT 086436	South Ridge (Area 4)
MB.95/94		6of+frags	NT 086437	Middle Ridge (Area 2)
MB.95/95	10of+frags	Rim, Impressed, Grooved	NT 087438	North Ridge (Area 3)
MB.95/96	6of+frags	Rim, Impressed	NT 086437 and 087438, uncertain which!	

Follows Melbourne fieldwalking finds in 1996, concurrent with excavations.

MB.96/1	Flint	Scraper	NT 08604382 track below Area 3
MB.96/2	Pitchstone	ditto	
MB.96/3	Chert	Scraper	NT 08554368 on slope below Area 5
MB.96/4	Pitchstone	retouched	NT 08504384
MB.96/5	Pitchstone	NT 08444366	
MB.96/6	Pitchstone	NT 08524390	
MB.96/7	Tuff	Axe fragment, core?	NT 08424366
MB.96/8	Chert/Flint?	Leaf arrow	NT 08504385
MB.96/9	Chert	core	on slope below Area 2
MB.96/10	Ce	between Areas 2 & 3	
MB.96/11	Flint	Scraper	
MB.96/12	Ce	Early Neolithic?	
MB.96/13	Ce / Daub?	No location!	

Follows lower slope around mature plantation on west and south sides

MB.96/14	Tuff	Axe flake	
MB.96/15	Quartzite	flake	
MB.96/16	Pitchstone	Scraper?	
MB.96/17	Pitchstone	Scraper?	
MB.96/18	Pitchstone	6of	
MB.96/19	Flint	15of	
MB.96/20	Flint	Knife	south of wood
MB.96/21	Chert		
MB.96/22	Flint	retouched	
MB.96/23	Chert	Core	
MB.96/24	Chert	Scraper	
MB.96/25	Chert	circa	300of
MB.96/26	Chert	65of	centred NT 074444
MB.96/27	Chert	Scraper	ditto
MB.96/28	Chert	Scraper	ditto
MB.96/29	Chert	Core	ditto
MB.96/30	Cannel coal	ditto	
MB.96/31	Agate	5of	ditto

Melbourne 1997

MB.97/1	Li	Quartzite H/St	NT 07704315		
MB.97/2	Li	Quartzite H/St	NT 07874345		
MB.97/3	Li	Flint knife	NT 08004334		
MB.97/4	Li	Flint arrow?	NT 07834306		
MB.97/5	Li	Flint	Field centred		NT 075431
MB.97/6	Li	Axe flake		ditto	
MB.97/7	Li	Chert Microlith?	ditto		
MB.97/8	Li	Chert	3of	ditto	
MB.97/9	Li	Agate	4of	ditto	
MB.97/10	Li	Agate	2of	ditto	
MB.97/11	Li	Flint	3of	ditto	
MB.97/12	Li	Chert	44of	ditto	
MB.97/13	Li	Chert	27of	Field centred NT 079427	
MB.97/14	Li	Chert scraper	ditto		
MB.97/15	Li	Chert scraper	ditto		
MB.97/16	Li	Flint scraper	ditto		
MB.97/17	Li	Flint	4of	ditto	
MB.97/18	Li	Pitchstone	ditto		
MB.97/19	Li	Cannal	ditto		
MB.97/20	Li	Chert core	same field as above but centred around outcropping		
MB.97/21	Li	Chert core	ditto rock @ NT 087426		
MB.97/22	Li	Quartzite	ditto		
MB.97/23	Li	Flint	ditto		
MB.97/24	Li	Flint scraper	ditto		
MB.97/25	Li	Flint scraper	ditto		

MB.97/26	Li	Flint slug knife	ditto		
MB.97/27	Li	Cannal, worked	ditto		
MB.97/28	Li	Chert 66of	Field centred @ NT 081434 (note c 25of @ 081434)		
MB.97/29	Li	Chert tool?	ditto		
MB.97/30	Li	Flint scraper	ditto		
MB.97/31	Li	Pitchstone	ditto		
MB.97/32	Li	Agate 2of	ditto		
MB.97/33	Li	Slate? Modern pencil?	ditto		
MB.97/34	Li	Cannal	6of	ditto	
MB.97/35	Li	Flint	3of	ditto	
MB.97/36	Li	Chert	59of	Field centred @ NT 076431	
MB.97/37	Li	Flint	ditto		
MB.97/38	Li	Cannal	ditto		
MB.97/39	Li	Agate	6 of	ditto	
MB.97/40	Li	Pitchstone	NT 08454401 (plantation west)		
MB.97/41	Li	Pitchstone	NT 08444405 (plantation west)		
MB.97/42	Li	Chert x8 of	circa	NT 084441 (plantation west)	
MB.97/43	Li	Cannal x 2 of	" " "		
MB.97/44	Li	Flint B&T Arrow-head	NT 08484360 (plantation south)		
MB.97/45	Li	Pitchstone		south of wood " "	
MB.97/46	Li	Chert x 2 of	" " " "		
MB.97/47	Li	Quartzite hammer stone	NT 07704348 Brownsbank Field No 2		

Melbourne 1998, farms of Brownsbank, Townhead, Townfoot and Westmill.
Follows Brownsbank Farm

MB.98/1	Li	Chert	12 of	NT 078426	sw. half of Field No 6
MB.98/2	Li	Axe flake		''	''
MB.98/3	Li	Agate re-touched		''	''
MB.98/4	Li	Flint	2 of burnt	"	''
MB.98/5	Li	Flint flake tool?		'' ''	
MB.98/6	Li	Flint flake		'' ''	
MB.98/7	Li	Chert micro burin	NT 079433 centred Field No 3		
MB.98/8	Li	Flint	2 of		'' ''
MB.98/9	Li	Chert core		''	''
MB.98/10	Li	Pitchstone	2 of		'' ''
MB.98/11	Li	Agate	''	''	
MB.98/12	Li	Chert core	''	''	
MB.98/13	Li	Chert flakes 52 of	''	''	
MB.98/14	Li	Chert chunks 37 of	''	''	
MB.98/15	Li	Cannal coal 16 of	''	''	
MB.98/16	Li	Flint flake	NT 08104340 scatter at wood Field No 1		
MB.98/17	Li	Cannal coal 6 of	''	''	
MB.98/18	Li	Chert cores 5 of	''	''	
MB.98/19	Li	Chert flakes 37 of	''	''	
MB.98/20	Li	Chert chunks 23 of	''	''	

Gap in Numbers 98/20 to 98/54 = NO FINDS
Westmill Farm.

MB.98/54	Li	Flint end scraper	NT 104460		
MB.98/55	Li	Flint knife		''	
MB.98/56	Li	Flint flake		''	
MB.98/57	Li	Pitchstone	2 of		''
MB.98/58	Li	Cannal coal 7 of		''	
MB.98/59	Li	Coal	3 of	''	
MB.98/60	Li	Chert scraper		''	
MB.98/61	Li	Chert	13 of	''	
MB.98/62	Li	Agate	4 of	''	
MB.98/63	Li	Flint scraper		''	
MB.98/64	Li	Chert core		''	
MB.98/65	Li	Chert	12 of	''	
MB.98/66	Li	Cannal coal 5 of	''		
MB.98/67	Li	Chert scraper	NT 10554575		
MB.98/68	Li	Chert flakes 2 of	''		
MB.98/69	Li	Chert	19 of	''	
MB.98/70	Li	Cannal coal 2 of	NT 10554575		
MB.98/71	Li	Flint	3 of	NT 106458	
MB.98/72	Li	Chert	4 of	''	
MB.98/73	Li	Cannal coal		''	

MB.98/74	Li	Agate	NT 106462	
MB.98/75	Li	Flint		''
MB.98/76	Li	Chert	15 of	"
MB.98/77	Li	Cannal coal 10 of	''	
MB.98/78	Li	Flint	5 of	NT 108461
MB.98/79	Li	Chert	22 of	''
MB.98/80	Li	Agate	2 of	''
MB.98/81	Li	Cannal coal 14 of	''	
MB.98/82	Li	Flint chisel	NT 10704605	

Melbourne Woods

MB.98/83	Li	Chert microlith	NT 086439	
MB.98/84	Li	Pitchstone		''

Appendix IV

Excavation finds list (not a catalogue)

Area 1	**Grid No / Ref**				
1 / 1	Li	Flakes Chert	(2of)		2
1 / 2	Ce 18th C Staffordshire sherd				2
1 / 3	Li	Flake	Pitchstone		20
1 / 4	Li	Flake	Flint		20
1 / 5	Li	Flake Pitchstone		(2of)	33
1 / 6	Li	Flake	Chert		33
1 / 7	Li	Flake	Flint		36
1 / 8	Li	Flake	Pitchstone	(2of)	36
1 / 9	Li	Core	Pitchstone		36
1 /10	Li	Haematite			34
1 /11	Li	Flakes	Pitchstone	(2of)	35
1 /12	Li	Flake	Pitchstone	(2of)	38
1 /13	Li	Flake	Flint		38
1 /14	Tuff?				35
1 /15	Li	Flake	Pitchstone	(3of)	39
1 /16	Li	Flake	Flint		39
1 /17	Li	Flake	Chert		39
1 /18	Li	Flake	Pitchstone	(2of)	37
1 /19	Li	Flake	Agate		37
1 /20	Li	Flake	Flint		37
1 /21	Li	Flake	Chert		37
1 /22	Li	Flake	Pitchstone		45
1 /23	Li	Flake	Pitchstone		41
	2 colours				
1 /24	Li	Flake	Quartzite		44
1 /25	Li	Flake	Pitchstone		103.3N 95.4E
1 /26	Li	Flake	Chert		103.3N 95.4E
1 /27	Ce	Sherd			103.3N 95.4E
1 /28	Li	Flake	Pitchstone	(2of)	119.5N 97E
1 /29	Li	Flake	Pitchstone		105.4N 99.7E
1 /30	Li	Flake	Pitchstone		111N 72E
1 /31	Li	Flake	Chert		111N 72E
1 /32	Li	Flake	Flint		119N 99.8E
1 /33	Li	Flake	Pitchstone		110N 99.5E
1 /34	Li	Flake	Flint		110N 99.5E
1/ 35	Li	Flake	Chert	(11of)	Not plotted
1 /36	Li	Flake	Pitchstone	(3of)	Not plotted
1 /37	Li	Flake	Flint		Not plotted
1 /38	Li	Flake	Coal?		Not plotted
1 /39	Li	Quartzite			Not plotted
1/40	Li	Flake	Chert		1
1/41	Li	Flint			1
1/42	Ce				1
1/43	Cannel				2
1/44	Li	Flint		(4of)	2
1/45	Li	Flint		(4of)	3
1/46	Ce				3
1/47	Li	Pitchstone			3

1/48	Li	Chert	(3of)	3	
1/49	Ce			4	
1/50	Li	Chert		2	
1/51	Li	Flint	(5of)	4	
1/52	Ce			4	
1/53	Li	Chert		7	
1/54	Li	Pitchstone	(2of)	9	
1/55	Li	Chert		9	
1/56	Li	Chert	(2of)	10	
1/57	Li	Agate		10	
1/58	Li	Quartzite		11	
1/59	Li	Pitchstone		11	
1/60	Li	Pitchstone	(4of)	1	
1/61	Li	Chert		1	
1/62	Li	Chert	(2of)	12	
1/63	Li	Flint Knife		12	
1/64	Li	Flake	Pitchstone	16	
1/65	Ce			19	
1/66	Li	Chert		19	
1/67	Ce			20	
1/68	Li	Pitchstone		20	
1/69	Li	Pitchstone		28	
1/70	Ce			30	
1/71	Li	Flake	Flint	30	
1/72	Ce	107.9	99.9		
1/73	Li	Pitchstone	109.5	103.3	
1/74	Li	Pitchstone (in situ)	109.1	99.5	
1/75	Li	Pitchstone	110.7	99.4	
1/76	Li	Pitchstone	110.0	106.2	
1/77	Li	Pitchstone	106.5	109.0	
1/78	Li	Pitchstone	111.4	99.0	
1/79	Li	Pitchstone	89.0	103.0	
1/80	Li	Pitchstone (3of)	114.8	97.2	
1/81	Li	Pitchstone	103.3	104.0	
1/82	Li	Pitchstone	114.6	98.8	
1/83	Li	Pitchstone	122.5	107.0	
1/84	Li	Pitchstone	109.0	105.6	
1/85	Li	Pitchstone	111.0	103.6	
1/86	Li	Pitchstone	113.0	100.3	
1/87	Li	Pitchstone	150.0	100.0	
1/88	Li	Pitchstone	112.0	105.0	
1/89	Li	Arrowhead - Chert	110.2	99.3	
1/90	Li	Chert (?)	112.0	105.0	
1/91	Li	Chert	111.9	106.0	
1/92	Li	Chert	100.0	100.5	
1/93	Li	Chert	80.0	97.0	
1/94	Li	Chert	120.8	105.2	
1/95	Li	Chert	104.5	109.0	
1/96	Li	Flint	145.0	95.0	
1/97	Li	Flint	108.5	106.5	
1/98	Li	Flint	175.0	95.0	
1/99	Li	Flint	107.3	100.0	
1/100	Li	Flint	118.0	104.0	
1/101	Li	Quartzite	110.5	110.2	
1/102	Li	Pitchstone			49
1/103	Ce	Fragments			No location!
Melbourne 1997					
1/104	Li	Pitchstone	103.1	104.5	
1/105	Li	Pitchstone	106.5	105.5	
1/106	Li	Pitchstone	107.0	105.0	
1/107	Li	Pitchstone	106.0	105.0	
1/108	Li	Pitchstone	100.0	95.0	
1/109	Li	Pitchstone	106.7	105.0	
1/110	Li	Pitchstone	106.7	109.3	
1/111	Li	Pitchstone	103.5	105.0	
1/112	Li	Pitchstone	105.4	104.0	
1/113	Li	Flint	103.5	105.0	
1/114	Li	Chert	106.7	104.9	

1/115	Li	Chert	105.4	104.0		
1/116	Li	Quartzite	106.7	109.3		
1/117	Ce	Frag	106.7	105.0		
1/118	Li	Pitchstone	(20)	Track		
1/119	Li	Chert	(15)	Track		
1/120	Ce	Frags	Track			
1/121	Li	Pitchstone	(2)			47
1/122	Ce	Sherd	47			
1/123	Li	Pitchstone	South of area 1			
1/124	Li	Pitchstone	(4)	107.0	99.0	
1/125	Li	Flint	107.0	99.0		
1/126	Ce	Sherd	107.0	99.0		
Pitchstone 89 pieces						
Area 2						
2/1	Li	Axe frag	Greywacke?	171.0	91.5	
2/2	Li	Axe frag	Greywacke?	173.5	94.0	F1
2/3	Li	Rubber	Greywacke	175.2	90.8	
2/4	Li	Rubber	Greywacke	174.4	96.4	
2/5	Li	Scraper	Flint	171.7	91.5	
2/6	Li	Scraper	Flint	172.0	90.0	
2/7	Li	Scraper	Flint	172.5	93.7	
2/8	Li	Scraper	Flint	169.8	95.7	
2/9	Li	Scraper	Chert	171.4	90.5	
2/10	Li	Knife	Flint	173.8	93.8	
2/11	Li Core/Chunk	Chert	173.6	94.0		
2/12	Li	Tool	Flint	173.1	92.1	
2/13	Li	Tool	Chert	171.4	93.0	
2/14	Li	Tool	Chert	171.4	87.9	
2/15	Li	Blade	Flint	173.0	94.0	
2/16	Li	Rubber (?)	Greywacke	169.3	96.7	
2/17	Li	Rubber (?)	Andesite	173.0	96.5	
2/18	Li	Rubber (?)	173.0	96.5		
2/19	Li	Scraper	Chert	171.4	95.9	
2/20	Li	Scraper	Flint	171.5	93.8	
2/21	Li	Scraper	Flint	175.0	91.0	
2/22	Li	Tool	Flint	171.7	92.9	
2/23	Li	Scraper	Chert	171.8	92.1	
2/24	Li	Tool	Flint	Spoil!		
2/25	Li	Tool	Flint	175.1	92.2	
2/26	Li	Tool	Flint	170.4	95.5	
2/27	Li	Scraper	Flint	171.0	93.5	
2/28	Li	Pot Boiler?	Quartzite	172.9	93.3	
2/29	Li	Rubber?	173.0	92.2		
2/30	Li	Hammer St' frag'	175.5	90.4		
2/31	Li	Hammer St' frag	171.4	91.3		
2/32	Li	Hammer St frag	163.0	97.0		
2/33	Li	Hammer St' frag	164.3	94.3		
2/34	Li	Hammer St' frag	No location!			
2/35	Li	Axe flake	Tuff	164.3	93.0	
2/36	Li	Tool?	Flint	174.0	91.5	
2/37	Li	Tool	Flint	164.3	94.3	
2/38	Li	Blade	Flint burnt	173.0	88.4	
2/39	Li	Flake	Flint	171.2	95.5	
2/40	Li	Flake (2of)	Flint	175.5	89.5	
2/41	Li	Flake	Flint	174.3	97.4	
2/42	Li	Tool?	Flint	174.7	91.8	
2/43	Li	Flake	Flint	171.5	90.5	
2/44	Li	Flake	Flint	170.0	91.0	
2/45	Li	Tool	Flint	172.7	92.0	
2/46	Li	Flake	Flint	175.0	94.5	
2/47	Li	Flake	Flint	172.0	90.0	
2/48	Li	Flake	Flint	175.3	95.7	
2/49	Li	Flake	Flint	175.0	94.0	
2/50	Li	Flake	Flint	171.6	94.1	
2/51	Li	Flake	Flint	171.3	93.8	
2/52	Li	Flake (2of)	Flint	175.4	90.5	
2/53	Li	Flake (2of)	Flint	171.2	89.8	
2/54	Li	Flake	Flint	169.5	92.0	

2/55	Li	Flake (3of)	Flint	171.5	87.5
2/56	Li	Flake (2of)	Flint	163.0	97.0
2/57	Li	Flake (3of)	Flint	173.5	93.4
2/58	Li	Flake	Flint	163.1	92.0
2/59	Li	Flake (2of)	Flint	173.1	92.8
2/60	Li	Flake	Flint	164.3	94.3
2/61	Li	Flake	Flint	170.7	93.0
2/62	Li	Flake	Flint	c 25m west of Area 2, down slope	
2/63	Li	Chert (2of)	Ditto		
2/64	Li	Flake	Flint	161.9	92.0
2/65	Li	Flake (3of)	Flint	172.0	97.8
2/66	Li	Flake	Flint	172.9	93.3 Pit base
2/67	Li	Flake (4of)	Flint	172.9	93.3
2/68	Li	Flake (4of)	Flint	172.3	93.3
2/69	Li	Flake (2of)	Flint	174.0	92.0
2/70	Li	Chert	175.1	93.0	
2/71	Li	Chert (4of)	172.9	93.3	
2/72	Li	Chert (2of)	172.5	94.1	
2/73	Li	Chert (2of)	174.0	95.9	
2/74	Li	Chert (2of)	175.3	95.7	
2/75	Li	Chert	174.1	92.1	
2/76	Li	Chert	171.8	90.7	
2/77	Li	Chert (7of)	c164.3 c94.3		
2/78	Li	Chert	170.5	90.2	
2/79	No find for this number				
2/80	Li	Chert	173.5	88.5	
2/81	Li	Chert	175.2	94.8	
2/82	Li	Chert (2of)	174.5	94.5	
2/83	Li	Chert (8of)	172.0	97.0	
2/84	Li	Chert	174.6	95.3	
2/85	Li	Chert (3of)	170.0	90.0	
2/86	Li	Chert (2of)	173.0	97.9	
2/87	Li	Chert	172.3	88.3	
2/88	Li	Chert	172.0	89.0	
2/89	No find for this number				
2/90	Li	Chert	174.7	91.8	
2/91	Li	Chert (2of)	174.4	91.1	
2/92	Li	Chert (4of)	174.3	94.2	
2/93	Li	Chert (6of)	171.5	87.5	
2/94	Li	Chert (5of)	c163.0 c97.0		
2/95	Li	Chert	170.0	94.0	
2/96	Li	Chert (6of)	c173.5 c97.4		
2/97	Li	Chert (2of)	173.8	96.0	
2/98	Li	Chert (3of)	170.7	97.9	
2/99	Li	Chert	173.0	88.4	
2/100	Li	Chert	171.2	98.8	
2/101	Li	Chert	170.0	90.0	
2/102	Li	Chert	175.0	94.0	
2/103	Li	Chert	170.8	93.5	
2/104	Li	Chert	170.5	89.5	
2/105	Li	Chert	169.3	91.2	
2/106	Li	Chert (2of)	164.3	93.0	
2/107	Li	Chert	171.9	90.0	
2/108	Li	Chert (2of)	174.3	97.4	
2/109	Li	Chert (2of)	174.5	91.3	
2/110	Li	Chert (3of)	160.0	97.0	
2/111	Li	Chert	163.0	93.5	
2/112	Li	Chert (2of)	170.9	97.6	
2/113	Li	Chert	174.3	92.0	
2/114	Li	Flint	169.5	96.8	
2/115	Li	Agate	169.5	96.8	
2/116	Li	Chert	169.5	96.8	
2/117	Li	Chert (6of)	172.0	97.9	
2/118	Li	Chert	170.2	93.0	
2/119	Li	Flint (3of)	172.0	97.2	
2/120	Cannel coal	c173.5 c97.4			
2/121	Cannel coal	171.0	92.5		
2/122	Cannel coal	(2of)	170.9	91.2	

2/123	Agate	175.0	94.0		
2/124	Li	Agate (3of)	c164.3 c94.3		
2/125	Li	Agate	172.2	88.7	
2/126	Li	Quartzite	169.3	91.2	
2/127	Li	Quartzite	c172.0 c97.8		
2/128	Li	Quartzite	172.7	92.0	
2/129	Li	Haematite	175.1	91.6	
2/130	Ce?	c172.0 c97.0			
2/131	Ce	c172.0 c97.8			
2/132	Ce	c173.0 c97.8			
2/133	Ce	174.0	93.9		
2/134	Ce	(2of)	175.2	94.8	
2/135	Ce	172.0	89.0		
2/136	Ce	(3of)	173.0	92.5	Pit?
2/137	Ce	173.8	96.0		
2/138	Ce	c173.3	c94.2		
2/139	Ce	(2of)	160.0	97.0	
2/140	Ce	171.7	92.9		
2/141	Ce	(2of)	c173.2	c91.5	
2/142	Charcoal	c173.2	c91.5		
2/143	Bone?	170.7	90.5		
2/144	Ce	(2of)	Spoil!		
2/145	Ce	(5of)	No location!		
2/146	Ce	Rim	" "		
2/147	Ce	Dec	" "		
2/148	Li	Pitchstone		" "	
2/149	Li	Chert (34of)	" "		
2/150	Li	Flint (27of)		" "	
2/151	Li	Tool?	Flint	" "	
2/152	Li	Tool?	Flint	" "	
2/153	Li	Flint burnt	" "		
2/154	Li	Tool?	Flint/Agate	" "	
2/155	Cannel Coal	" "			
2/156	Ce	171.7	94.3		
2/157	Ce	170.6	93.5		
2/158	Ce	171.0	94.1		
2/159	Ce	169.8	91.1		
2/160	Ce	(2of)	169.2	92.8	
2/161	Ce	171.9	91.7		
2/162	Ce	172.6	94.6		
2/163	Ce	170.0	90.0		
2/164	Ce	172.8	91.9		
2/165	Ce	170.7	91.5		
2/166	Ce	171.6	94.5		
2/167	Ce	(5of)	172.0	91.9	
2/168	Ce	174.6	91.0		
2/169	Ce	(4of)	171.5	91.5	
2/170	Ce	172.4	94.7		
2/171	Ce	(2of)	174.3	93.0	
2/172	Ce	Decorated	174.3	93.0	
2/173	Ce	173.9	91.2		
2/174	Ce	(2of)	171.0	95.0	
2/175	Ce	Decorated	171.9	92.4	
2/176	Ce	Rim	171.4	89.8	
2/177	Ce	(2of)	174.2	91.5	
2/178	Ce	Location unsure			
2/179	Ce	174.3	91.3		
2/180	Ce	Decorated	174.8	89.7	
2/181	Ce	174.8	89.7		
2/182	Ce	170.5	91.0		
2/183	Ce	(2of)	171.6	93.7	
2/184	Ce	(3of)	172.3	94.5	
2/185	Ce	172.3	90.5		
2/186	Ce	(7of)	171.4	91.7	
2/187	Ce	(2of)	171.7	89.5	
2/188	Li	Flint	170.7	91.5	
2/189	Li	Flint	171.6	93.8	
2/190	Li	Flint (4of)	171.4	91.7	

2/191	Li	Flint Tool	171.7	89.5		
2/192	Li	Flint	171.7	89.5		
2/193	Li	Flint (4of)	174.3	93.0		
2/194	Cannel Coal	174.3	93.0			
2/195	Li	Pitchstone	170.5	90.0		
2/196	Li	Pitchstone?	Retouched	174.3	93.0	
2/197	Li	Flint	174.3	93.0		
2/198	Li	Flint Tool?	171.6	94.5		
2/199	Li	Chert	172.6	94.6		
2/200	Li	Chert (2of)	171.7	94.6		
2/201	Li	Chert (2of)	171.9	91.7		
2/202	Li	Chert (2of)	171.4	89.8		
2/203	Li	Chert	172.0	91.9		
2/204	Li	Chert	171.0	93.0		
2/205	Li	Flint	172.3	94.5		
2/206	Cannel Coal	172.3	94.5			
2/207	Cremated Bone	173.7	92.3			
2/208	Cannel Coal	171.4	91.7			
2/209	Li	Chert (4of)	171.4	91.7		
2/210	Li	Tool	Flint	Upper F4		
2/211	Li	Flake	Flint	173.0	92.9	
2/212	Li	Flake	Flint	171.3	93.2	
2/213	Li	Flake	Flint	164.0	103.0	
2/214	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	164.0	103.0	
2/215	Li	Flake	Chert	174.3	93.6	
2/216	Li	Flake	Chert	172.7	92.5	F4 Burrow
2/217	Li	Flakes	Flint (4of)	173.0	91.2	
2/218	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	172.7	93.0	
2/219	Li	Flake	Chert	172.7	93.0	
2/220	Li	Flakes Cannel Coal (4of)		172.7	93.0	
2/221	Burnt Bone	172.9	92.8			
2/222	Li	Chert	180.9	96.8		
2/223	Li	Flint	180.5	98.1		
2/224	Li	Tool	Flint	180.5	98.1	
2/225	Li	Flint (2of)	168.9	91.3		
2/226	Li	Chert	180.9	96.7		
2/227	Li	Burnt Flint	180.9	96.7		
2/228	Li	Burnt Flint	180.8	98.0		
2/229	Li	Chert	181.0	90.3		
2/230	Li	Chert (3of)	169.3	91.2		
2/231	Li	Flint	169.3	91.2		
2/232	Li	Haematite	170.0	90.5		
2/233	Li	Scraper	Flint	167.3	90.3	
2/234	Li	Chert	167.3	90.3		
2/235	Li	Pitchstone	170.8	99.7		
2/236	Li	Pebble	181.2	94.9		
2/237	Li	Chert (2of)	170.0	91.2		
2/238	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	182.2	92.9	
2/239	Li	Flake	Flint	181.1	98.2	
2/240	Li	Tool	Chert	164.9	90.8	
2/241	Li	Flint (2of)	181.3	92.4		
2/242	Li	Tool	Flint	180.8	94.3	
2/243	Li	Burnt Flint	180.8	94.3		
2/244	Li	Flake	Flint	181.4	91.0	
2/245	Li	Flint	164.5	90.7		
2/246	Li	Chert	164.4	90.7		
2/247	Li	Flint (4of)	181.3	90.5		
2/248	Li	Chert (11of)	181.3	90.5		
2/249	Li	Agate	180.6	93.6		
2/250	Li	Tuff	180.8	95.3		
2/251	Li	Quartzite	180.8	95.3		
2/252	Li	Flint	180.8	95.3		
2/253	Li	Chert (2of)	180.8	95.3		
2/254	Li	Flint (2of)	183.5	93.3		
2/255	Li	Chert (2of)	183.5	93.3		
2/256	Li	Chert (2of)	180.8	93.6		
2/257	Li	Burnt Flint	180.8	93.6		
2/258	Li	Flint	180.8	93.6		

2/259	Li	Flake	Quartzite	180.8	93.6
2/260	Li	Tool	Quartzite	166.3	91.0
2/261	Li	Flake	Chert	No location!	
2/262	Li	Tool	Flint	F5	
2/263	Li	Flakes	Flint (3of)	F5	
2/264	Li	Burnt Flint	F1		
2/265	Li	Flint	F1		
2/266	Li	Flint	F6		
2/267	Li	Chert	F6		
2/268	Li	Chert (2of)	174.5	92.5	
2/269	Li	Flint (4of)	174.5	92.5	
2/270	Cannel Coal	170.9	92.5		
2/271	Li	Flint	Original find spot		
2/272	Li	Flint	173.9	92.5	
2/273	Li	Haematite, faceted	174.5	92.5	
2/274	Li	Chert (3of)	174.5	92.5	
2/275	Li	Chert	175.1	94.0	
2/276	Li	Flint	F8		
2/277	Cannel coal	F8			
2/278	Ce	Rim Dec	173.5	92.0	
2/279	Ce	Rim Dec	174.0	92.8	
2/280	Ce	Rim Dec	173.8	92.3	F1 ?
2/281	Ce	Rim Dec	173.8	92.2	F2 ?
2/282	Ce	Rim Dec	173.9	92.2	F3 ?
2/283	Ce	Rim Dec (2of)	173.8	92.5	F4 ?
2/284	Ce	Rim Dec	173.5	92.1	F5 ?
2/285	Ce	Rim Dec	173.9	92.5	F6 ?
2/286	Ce	Rim Dec	173.9	92.5	F6 ?
2/287	Ce	Dec	173.9	92.5	F6 ?
2/288	Ce	Dec	173.9	92.5	F6 ?
2/289	Ce	Dec	174.1	92.0	
2/290	Ce	Dec	138.8	92.1	
2/291	Ce	Dec	Spoil heap !		
2/292	Ce	Dec	174.5	92.0	
2/293	Ce	Rim	Original Find Spot		
2/294	Ce	Ditto			
2/295	Ce	Frags (7of)	Ditto		
2/296	Ce	168.7	91.5		
2/297	Ce	169.9	93.8		
2/298	Ce	174.0	95.0		
2/299	Ce	Dec	170.7	95.0	
2/300	Ce	170.4	94.3		
2/301	Ce	170.0	93.2		
2/302	Ce	169.9	93.2		
2/303	Ce	Dec	172.6	93.9	
2/304	Ce	Dec (2of)	170.7	94.5	
2/305	Ce	173.7	91.0		
2/306	Ce	Rim	171.1	91.5	
2/307	Ce	Frags	171.0	92.3	
2/308	Ce	169.5	93.0		
2/309	Ce	171.5	94.0		
2/310	Li	Chert	Scraper	167.0	87.0
2/311	Li	Chert	Scraper	162.0	91.0
2/312	Li	Andesite, Saddle Quern			
2/313	Daub / baked clay /pot?	174.5	92.0		
2/314	Ce	2of	173.0	92.2	
2/315	Ce	Dec	175.0	95.2	
2/316	Ce	Rim Dec	173.7	91.0	
2/317	Ce	4of + frags	172.5	93.5	
2/318	Cannel	8of frags	Not plotted!		
2/319	Ce	2of	175.1	94.0	
2/320	Ce	Rim Dec 2of	174.5	92.5	
2/321	Ce	5of + frags	Not plotted!		
2/322	Ce	174.3	91.8		
2/323	Ce	174.5	91.5		
2/324	Ce	Grooved	171.8	90.7	
2/325	Ce	Dec	170.4	95.0	
2/326	Ce	3of	170.7	95.4	

2/327	Ce	Grooved 2of	170.7	95.4		
2/328	Ce	Grooved	171.5	94.2		
2/329	Ce	Rim Dec	171.6	94.7		
2/330	Ce	Grooved (joins 331)	171.6	94.7		
2/331	Ce	Rim Grooved 2of (join 330)		F1		
2/332	Ce	169.1	93.4			
2/333	Ce	Rim Dec + frags	172.3	94.4		
2/334	Ce	Rim + frags	170.9	92.5		
2/335	Ce	Rim Dec 3of	F7			
2/336	Ce	8of + frags +1of Dec	170.9	94.2	F?	
2/337	Ce	7of	F6			
2/338	Ce	Frags	173.0	92.3	F4	
2/339	Ce	Dec 2of	173.0	92.3	F4	
2/340	Ce	Rims 2of (join)	173.0	92.3	F4	
2/341	Ce	10 of (all join)	F1 N/E side			
2/342	Ce	Grooved	Ditto			
2/343	Ce	Grooved	Ditto			
2/344	Ce	Grooved	Ditto			
2/345	Ce	Grooved	Ditto			
2/346	Ce	Dec	Ditto			
2/347	Ce	Rim Dec	Ditto			
2/348	Ce	Rim Grooved	Ditto			
2/349	Ce	Frags	Ditto			
2/350	Ce	12of + frags, base	F5			
2/351	Ce	Rim + 2of	F5			
2/352	Ce	Grooved	F5			
2/353	Ce	Grooved 2of	F5			
2/354	Ce	Dec 3of	F5			
2/355	Ce	Rim Dec	F5			
2/356	Ce	Grooved (join)	F5			
2/357	Ce	Rim 2of	F5			
2/358	Ce	5of	F5			
2/359	Ce	West of excavation on slope				
2/360	Ce	2of	Not plotted!			
2/361	Burnt bone frags	171.6	94.5			
2/362	Burnt bone frags	171.3	93.8			
2/363	Burnt bone frags	173.0	92.3	F4		
2/364	Burnt bone frags	F1				
2/365	Hazel kernel	F1				
2/366	Li	Chert 4of	Not plotted!			
2/367	Li	Rubbing stone	F5			
2/368	Li	Flint 3of	Not plotted !			
2/369	Ce	173.1	92.3			
2/370	Ce	Grooved	181.6	92.1		
2/371	Ce	Rim Dec	183.0	94.0		
2/372	Ce		171.3	93.2		
2/373	Ce	2of	173.0	91.2		
2/374	Ce	2of	Spoil!			
2/375	Ce	180.8	93.7			
2/376	Ce	2of	170.5	90.4		
2/377	Ce	180.8	92.6			
2/378	Ce	181.4	92.4			
2/379	Ce	183.7	92.7			
2/380	Ce	2of	183.1	90.7		
2/381	Ce	184.5	99.5			
2/382	Li	Flint 2of	184.5	99.5 Misplaced 2/383		Mystery
object ? seed / stone?		No location!				
2/384	Ce	2of 1of Dec	SoilSample7	F5		
2/385	Ce	4of 1of Dec	" " 2	F1		
2/386	Ce	Dec	" " 8	F6		
2/387	Ce	2of 1of Dec		" " 1	F1	
2/388	Li	Chert	" " 3	F1		
2/389	Li	Chert 2of	" " 1	F1		
2/390	Li	Chert 4of	" " 2	F1		
2/391	Li	Flint	" " 9	F1		
2/392	Bone	9of	" " 3	F1		
2/393	Bone	9of		" " 1	F1	
2/394	Bone	16of			" " 2	F1
2/395	Bone		" " 9	F1		

Area 3	Grid N / Grid E				
3 / 1	Li	Knife	Flint	265.5	80.5
3 / 2	Li	Scraper	Flint	280.4	86.2
3 / 3	Li	Flake	Flint	274.0	75.0
3 / 4	Li	Flake	Chert	278.0	82.7
3 / 5	Li	Flake	Chert	271.0	78.5
3 / 6	Li	Core	Chert	284.0	93.0
3 / 7	Li	Flakes	Flint (3of)	271.5	79.3
3 / 8	Li	Flake	Chert	271.5	79.3
3 / 9	Li	Chunk	Chert	271.5	79.3
3 /10	Li	Flake	Flint	269.0	85.0
3 /11	Li	Flake	Chert	278.0	83.4
3 /12	Li	Flake	Chert	278.4	84.2
3 /13	Li	Flake	Chert (2of)	283.2	85.2
3 /14	Li	Flake	Chert	277.0	87.0
3 /15	Li	Flake	Flint	277.0	87.0
3 /16	Li	Flake	Chert	276.5	78.0
3 /17	Li	Flake	Chert (2of)	272.7	76.2
3 /18	Li	Chunks	Chert (2of)	272.7	76.2
3 /19	Li	Flake	Flint	272.7	76.2
3 /20	Li	Flake	Flint	278.2	79.4
3 /21	Li	Flake	Flint	286.8	85.0
3 /22	Li	Flake	Flint	286.9	81.4
3 /23	Li	Scraper	Flint	283.0	80.1
3 /24	Li	Scraper	Flint	283.0	80.1
3 /25	Li	Flake	Flint	284.3	81.4
3/26	Li	Flake	Chert	283.0	79.9
3/27	Li	Pebble	Flint	283.2	79.6
3/28	Li	Flake	Flint	285.5	80.4
3/29	Li	Flake	Flint	283.3	80.4
3/30	Li	Flake	Quartzite	285.9	81.5
3/31	Li	Chunk	Chert	283.8	79.4
3/32	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	226.7	81.9
3/33	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	287.0	80.0
3/34	Li	Chunk	Greywacke?	285.5	83.0
3/35	Li	Chunk	Chert	285.5	83.0
3/36	Li	Chunk	Chert	284.6	77.7
3/37	Li	Flake	Chert (4of)	284.6	77.7
3/38	Li	Flake	Flint	284.6	77.7
3/39	Li	Pebble	Flint	286.1	80.7
3/40	Li	Flake	Chert	286.6	80.7
3/41	Li	Scraper	Flint	285.4	74.7
3/42	Li	Chunks	Chert (2of)	287.1	78.2
3/43	Li	Flake	Flint	285.8	77.5
3/44	Li	Flake	Flint	286.4	77.4
3/45	Li	Chunk	Chert	283.0	81.9
3/46	Li	Chunk	Chert	283.3	84.0
3/47	Li	Flake	Flint	284.5	79.5
3/48	Li	Flake	Chert	284.5	79.5
3/49	Li	Flakes	Flint (3of)	283.7	78.0
3/50	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	285.0	84.4
3/51	Li	Flake	Quartzite	285.0	84.4
3/52	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	285.0	84.4
3/53	Li	Flake	Pitchstone	285.0	84.4
3/54	Li	Chunk	Chert	283.7	84.5
3/55	Li	Flake	Chert	162.5	97.5
3/56	Li	Pebble	Flint	280.0	85.1
3/57	Li	Flake	Chert	280.0	85.1
3/58	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	283.4	78.4
3/59	Li	Flake	Chert	164.8	104.3
3/60	Li	Flake	Chert	283.3	82.9
3/61	Li	Chunk	Chert	287.0	81.8
3/62	Li	Flake	Flint	286.2	82.5
3/63	Li	Flake	Flint	287.1	81.8
3/64	Li	Flake	Flint	284.4	78.1
3/65	Li	Flake	Chert	278.7	84.7
3/66	Li	Flake	Flint	284.4	78.0

3/67	Li	Flake	Flint	278.1	85.2	
3/68	Li	Flake	Chert	278.1	85.2	
3/69	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	283.9	85.4	
3/70	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	283.9	82.9	
3/71	Li	Flake	Flint	283.9	82.9	
3/72	Li	Flakes	Chert (3of)	269.9	79.2	
3/73	Li	Flake	Flint (Arrow?)	269.9	79.2	
3/74	Li	Flake	Chert	283.9	84.5	
3/75	Li	Flake	Flint	284.1	93.7	
3/76	Li	Flake	Flint	287.4	79.0	
3/77	Li	Flake	Flint	278.0	84.0	
3/78	Li	Flake	Flint	267.0	71.0	
3/79	Li	Flake	Flint	287.2	77.7	
3/80	Li	Scraper	Flint	286.8	80.0	
3/81	Li	Flake	Chert	286.8	80.0	
3/82	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	283.2	82.4	
3/83	Li	Flake	Flint (Tool?)	283.2	82.4	
3/84	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	270.0	79.5	
3/85	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	279.9	77.0	
3/86	Li	Flake	Flint/Chert?	283.1	79.5	
3/87	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	283.0	80.2	
3/88	Li	Flake	Chert	284.3	81.9	
3/89	Li	Flake	Chert	270.3	75.5	
3/90	Li	Flake	Chert	278.3	85.1	
3/91	Li	Flake	Flint	278.3	85.1	
3/92	Li	Flake	Flint/Chert?	272.3	00.0	
3/93	Li	Flakes	Flint (3of)	286.7	83.5	
3/94	Li	Flake	Chert	286.7	83.5	
3/95	Li	Flake	Chert	285.5	83.5	
3/96	Li	Flake	Flint (4of)	285.5	83.5	
3/97	Li	Chunks	Chert (2of)	286.7	80.6	
3/98	Li	Flake	Flint	286.9	82.2	
3/99	Li	Flakes	Quartzite (2of	)	286.9	82.2
3/100	Li	Flake	Quartzite	283.2	82.4	
3/101	Li	Flake	Quartzite	286.4	80.9	
3/102	Li	Flake	Quartzite	286.5	78.1	
3/103	Li	Flake	Quartzite	283.1	79.5	
3/104	Li	Flake	Quartzite (2of/Join)	283.9	84.5	
3/105	Li	Flake	Quartzite	285.4	84.1	
3/106	Li (Hammerstone)	Flake	Quartzite	282.6	78.6	
3/107	Li (Grinder - 2of)	Flakes	Sandstone	277.0	78.3	
3/108	Li	Flake	Flint	285.4	84.1	
3/109	Li	Flake	Chert	285.4	84.1	
3/110	Li	Scraper	Flint	279.3	79.9	
3/111	Li Scraper-Broken	Flint	281.1	81.3		
3/112	Li	Flake	Chert	278.0	79.0	
3/113	Li	Flake	Chert	281.1	81.4	
3/114	Li	Core	Chert	281.1	81.4	
3/115	Li	Chunk	Chert	281.1	81.4	
3/116	Li	Chunks	Chert (9of)	281.2	78.9	
3/117	Li	Chunks	Flint (4of)	281.2	78.9	
3/118	Li	Flake	Flint	275.5	81.6	
3/119	Li	Flake	Chert	280.2	76.5	
3/120	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	281.0	76.8	
3/121	Li	Flake	Flint	281.0	76.8	
3/122	Li	Flake	Chert	279.7	76.3	
3/123	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	279.0	84.3	
3/124	Li	Flakes	Chert (2of)	279.0	84.3	
3/125	Li	Flakes	Flint (3of)	283.0	79.1	
3/126	LI	Flake	Chert	283.0	79.1	
3/127	Li	Flake	Flint burnt	283.0	79.1	
3/128	Li	Flake	Flint	275.1	81.2	
3/129	Li	Chunk	Chert	283.0	72.0	
3/130	Li	Tool?	Flint	278.7	78.5	
3/131	Li	Chunk	Chert	281.5	80.1	
3/132	Li	Scraper	Flint	281.1	80.7	

3/133	Li	Chert (3of)	281.7	80.7	
3/134	Li	Flakes	Flint (2of)	280.6	83.3
3/135	Li	Flake	Flint burnt	280.6	83.3
3/136	Li	Quartzite	273.1	78.6	
3/137	Li	Quartzite	283.2	79.0	
3/138	Li	Quartzite	281.1	81.4	
3/139	Li	Quartzite (2of)	280.9	79.0	F6
3/140	Li	Flint	280.2	85.6	
3/141	Li	Chert (4of)	280.2	85.6	
3/142	Li	Tool	Flint	279.0	78.0
3/143	Li	Flake	Chert	282.3	75.3
3/144	Burnt Bone	280.8	76.2		
3/145	Li	Arrow head	Flint	282.9	77.5
3/146	Li	Chert	281.0	85.0	
3/147	Li	Flint	269.2	76.2	
3/148	Li	Chert (5of)	281.0	80.1	
3/149	Li	Flake	Flint	282.6	72.0
3/150	Li	Chert (3of)	282.6	72.0	
3/151	Li	Chert	285.5	75.8	
3/152	Li	Tool	Chert	283.0	74.8
3/153	Li	Flint	285.3	99.6	
3/154	Li	Chert	284.5	76.4	
3/155	Li	Chert	284.9	75.3	
3/156	Li	Chert	285.0	76.0	
3/157	Li	Chert	284.5	75.7	
3/158	Li	Flint (3of)	284.5	75.7	
3/159	Li	Tool	Flint	287.5	75.5
3/160	Li	Flake	Flint	287.5	75.5
3/161	Li	Chert (2of)	272.0	78.0	
3/162	Li	Flint (2of)	283.0	76.5	
3/163	Li	Chert	283.0	76.5	
3/164	Li	Chert	284.0	99.8	
3/165	Li	Chert (2of)	284.5	75.0	
3/166	Li	Flint	284.5	75.0	
3/167	Li	Chert	283.0	74.3	
3/168	Hazel nut shell	283.0	74.3		
3/169	Li	Chert	289.1	81.0	
3/170	Li	Axe flake	Tuff	287.0	76.0
3/171	Li	Scraper	Flint	265.5	76.5
3/172	Li	Scraper	Flint	267.0	82.9
3/173	Li	Tool	Flint	267.0	82.9
3/174	Li	Hammer stone Quartzite		269.9	77.6
3/175	Li	Scraper	Flint	267.0	84.7
3/176	Li	Flint	274.0	81.7	
3/177	Li	Chert	274.0	81.7	
3/178	Li	Flake	Flint	288.2	78.0
3/179	Li	Struck	Pebble	266.2	80.7
3/180	Li	Flake	Chert	266.2	80.7
3/181	Li	Flake	Chert	269.1	78.2
3/182	Li	Flake	Flint	269.9	76.5
3/183	Li	Flake	Chert	263.3	88.0
3/184	Li	Burnt	Flint	283.4	74.6
3/185	Li	Burnt	Chert	266.0	78.0
3/186	Li	Flint	284.2	78.5	
3/187	Li	Chunk	Chert	268.0	77.5
3/188	Li	Chunk	Chert	266.5	77.7
3/189	Li	Flake	Flint	284.4	80.7
3/190	Li	Burnt	Flint	270.0	78.4
3/191	Li	Flint	271.0	70.0	
3/192	Li	Chunk	Chert	271.0	70.0
3/193	Li	Flake	Flint	287.0	76.0
3/194	Li	Chert (2of)	287.0	76.0	
3/195	Li	Tool	Flint	261.7	78.4
3/196	Li	Chert	261.7	78.4	
3/197	Li	Flint (2of)	265.2	76.4	
3/198	Li	Chunk	Chert	265.2	76.4
3/199	Li Flake - Burnt	Flint	265.2	76.4	
3/200	Li	Flint	263.9	88.4	

3/201	Li	Chert (2of)	265.0	89.6		
3/202	Li	Chert (2of)	260.0	80.7		
3/203	Li	Flake	Flint	284.8	99.8	
3/204	Li	Chert (2of)	266.5	82.6		
3/205	Li	Chert	285.0	74.0		
3/206	Li	Chert (3of)	263.5	85.0		
3/207	Li	Flint (3of)	263.5	85.0		
3/208	Li	Flake	Flint	270.5	77.0	
3/209	Li	Chert	272.4	81.3		
3/210	Li	Chert (4of)	265.4	81.3		
3/211	Li	Chunk	Chert	210.0	200/02	
3/212	Li	Flake	Flint	263.6	87.7	
3/213	Li	Flint	261.4	78.9		
3/214	Li	Flint	265.5	87.0		
3/215	Li	Flint	264.7	86.7		
3/216	Li	Flake	Chert	264.7	86.7	
3/217	Li	Flake	Flint	262.0	89.3	
3/218	Li	Burnt	Flint	263.9	87.0	
3/219	Li	Flint	269.2	77.0		
3/220	Li	Burnt	Flint	276.6	83.7	
3/221	Li	Chert (2of)	271.1	85.6		
3/222	Li	Burnt	Flint	271.1	85.6	
3/223	Li	Burnt	Flint	265.1	88.0	
3/224	Li	Chert (2of)	273.8	84.0		
3/225	Li	Flint (2of)	270.0	85.5		
3/226	Li	Flint (3of)	264.2	82.0	F19	
3/227	Li	Flint (2of)	264.0	76.0		
3/228	Li	Flake	Chert	264.0	76.0	
3/229	Li	Flint (4of)	267.5	79.3		
3/230	Li	Burnt	Flint	267.5	79.3	
3/231	Li	Flake	Chert	267.5	79.3	
3/232	Li	Flake	Flint	260.0	84.5	
3/233	Li	Burnt	Flint	260.0	84.5	
3/234	Li	Flake	Chert	284.3	75.0	
3/235	Li	Chunk	Flint	284.3	75.0	
3/236	Li	Agate	274.0	83.0		
3/237	Li	Chert (3of)	274.0	83.0		
3/238	Li	Chert	267.3	75.5		
3/239	Li	Agate	267.3	75.5		
3/240	Li	Flint (6of)	267.3	75.5		
3/241	Li	Flake	Flint	270.7	85.1	
3/242	Li	Flake	Chert	270.7	85.1	
3/243	Li	Flake	Flint	269.6	84.0	
3/244	Li	Flint (18of)	265.0	80.0		
3/245	Li	Chert (15of)	265.0	80.0		
3/246	Li	Poss. Hammer stone	264.2	87.9		
3/247	Li	Hammer stone	280.2	85.6		
3/248	Li	Hammer stone	269.4	85.6		
3/249	Li	Poss. Hammer stone	267.2	80.2		
3/250	Li Poss. Hammer stones (2of)	267.0	81.5			
3/251	Li	Quartzite	269.6	84.0		
3/252	Li	Quartzite	276.6	83.7		
3/253	Bone	271.2	84.5			
3/254	Li	Scraper	Chert	282.5	86.0	F4
3/255	Li	Quartzite	282.5	86.0		
3/256	Li	Flakes	Chert(2of)	271.9	82.2	
3/257	Li	Flakes	Flint (4of)	271.9	82.2	
3/258	Li Flake - Burnt	Flint	271.9	82.2		
3/259	Li	Flake	Flint – Retouched	271.9	82.2	
3/260	Li	Quartzite Pebble	271.5	77.5		
3/261	Li	Chert	F6			
3/262	Li	Agate	F6			
3/263	Li	Chert	283.9	81.0	F2	
3/264	Li	Flint (2of)	283.9	81.0	F2	
3/265	Li	Greywacke Pebble	283.4	81.0	F2 Upper	
3/266	Li	Cannel Coal	284.6	82.4		
3/267	Li	Chert (3of)	284.6	82.4		
3/268	Li	Flake	Flint	284.3	80.4	

3/269	Li	Flint	284.1	81.6		
3/270	Li	Knife	Flint	285.0	80.8	
3/271	Li	Flint	283.0	81.4		
3/272	Li	Tool	Flint	283.8	80.7	F2
3/273	Li	Agate	283.8	80.7	F2	
3/274	Li	Chert (2of)	283.8	81.8		
3/275	Li	Chert	283.0	81.9		
3/276	Ce	Rim Impressed	269.8	79.9		
3/277	Ce	Rim Impressed	270.2	79.3		
3/278	Ce	8 Sherds. Rim (4of)	274.0	76.0		
	Impressed/Undecorated					
3/279	Ce 3 Sherds. 3 Decorated. 7 Groove	283.8	81.1	F2		
3/280	Ce	1 Rim Decorated	284.0	81.0	F2 Upper	
3/281	Ce	Grooved	284.0	81.0	F2 Upper	
3/282	Ce	Grooved 4 of	283.6	80.6	F2	
3/283	Ce	Rim Dec	283.9	80.9	F2	
3/284	Ce	Base	283.7	80.7	F2	
3/285	Ce	Rim	283.8	80.8	F2	
3/286	Ce	283.9	81.0	F2		
3/287	Bone Burnt	F2 Upper				
3/288	Li	Flake	Flint	283.8	82.2	
3/289	Li	Rubbing Stone Chert	283.8	82.2		
3/290	Li	Flake	Flint 2of	265.0	78.5	F15
3/291	Li	Flake	Chert	266.0	77.0	
3/292	Li	Chunk	Chert 2 of	267.4	77.9	
3/293	Li	Chunk	Agate	267.4	77.9	
3/294	Li	Flake	Flint	282.3	75.3	
3/295	Li	Flake	Chert	F22		
3/296	Li	flake	Flint	F15 West		
3/297	Li	Flake	Chert	274.0	62.0	
3/298	Li	Chunk	Chert	284.5	76.9	
3/299	Li	Scraper	Flint	277.1	77.3	
3/300	Li	Chunk	Chert	284.6	74.2	
3/301	Ce	Rim + Frags	271.0	78.5		
3/302	Ce	283.8	76.5			
3/303	Ce	Frags	283.5	74.6		
3/304	Ce	Frags	280.4	86.2		
3/305	Ce	287.0	80.0			
3/306	Ce	277.0	87.0			
3/307	Ce	278.7	75.3			
3/308	Ce	285.6	78.6			
3/309	Ce	279.4	76.9			
3/310	Ce	286.6	80.0			
3/311	Ce	Grooved	280.3	76.9		
3/312	Ce	273.9	76.5			
3/313	Ce	278.2	79.4			
3/314	Ce	271.5	79.3			
3/315	Ce	Rim dec'	271.5	79.3		
3/316	Ce	Rim dec' 3of + dec' 1of		283.9	85.4	
3/317	Ce	3of	Spoil!			
3/318	Ce	287.4	79.0			
3/319	Ce	283.0	99.6			
3/320	Ce	2of	283.4	78.4		
3/321	Ce	2of + Base	279.0	84.3		
3/322	Ce	2of + frags	271.9	82.2		
3/323	Ce	Rim dec'	287.3	80.5		
3/324	Ce	265.8	78.5			
3/325	Ce	Dec	281.2	78.9		
3/326	Ce	Grooved	266.0	77.0		
3/327	Ce	265.0	76.0			
3/328	Ce	2of +frags + Grooved	283.2	82.4		
3/329	Ce	Frags	284.5	75.7		
3/330	Ce	278.4	85.5			
3/331	Ce	Frags	278.7	85.0		
3/332	Ce	Frags	289.0	71.0		
3/333	Ce	286.5	82.1			
3/334	Ce	Grooved	278.1	85.2		
3/335	Ce	Frags + dec	267.4	77.9		

3/336	Ce	Dec	279.0	79.4	
3/337	Ce	284.5	75.0		
3/338	Ce	285.0	76.0		
3/339	Ce	2of	278.4	85.0	
3/340	Ce	275.6	81.4		
3/341	Ce	4of + Grooved	Spoil!		
3/342	Ce	Dec	285.6	99.7	
3/343	Ce	Dec	Spoil!		
3/344	Ce	Rim dec	288.0	82.0	
3/345	Ce	Grooved	262.8	86.0	
3/346	Ce	4of + frags (original find spot		284.6	74.2
3/347	Ce	Grooved	284.9	76.9	
3/348	Ce	Grooved	287.0	77.5	
3/349	Ce	Grooved	263.5	84.0	
3/350	Ce	Rim grooved	287.2	80.2	
3/351	Ce	286.0	99.0		
3/352	Ce	3of + frags + base	266.2	76.2	F24
3/353	Ce	3of + frags	266.2	76.2	F24
3/354	Ce	Frags	265.4	81.4	
3/355	Ce	263.5	76.8		
3/356	Ce	262.0	87.2		
3/357	Ce	265.0	80.0		
3/358	Ce	Grooved	265.0	79.0	
3/359	Ce	Dec	266.8	77.4	
3/360	Ce	273.0	77.0		
3/361	Ce	266.7	81.5		
3/362	Ce	289.1	81.0		
3/363	Ce	287.0	76.0		
3/364	Ce	2of + Rim Dec	270.7	85.1	
3/365	Ce	Grooved	264.3	78.5	
3/366	Ce	2of - 1of Dec	278.7	78.5	
3/367	Ce	Rim Dec	263.5	86.5	
3/368	Ce	5of - 1of grooved, 1of Rim		277.1	78.8
3/369	Ce	4of - 1of Rim Dec	F14		
3/370	Ce	2of - 1of Rim	266.7	75.6	F24
3/371	Ce	3of - 2of Grooved	F22		
3/372	Ce	Grooved	F15 west		
3/373	Ce	4of - 2of Grooved	F15 west		
3/374	Ce	5of Grooved	F15 east		
3/375	Ce	40of - 6of Rim + frags (same pot)		F	
3/376	Ce	Beaker	F		
3/377	Ce	Dec Rim + sherd	Spoil!		
3/378	Li	Flint 3of	Spoil!		
3/379	Li	Chert	5of	Spoil!	
3/380	Li	Quartzite	Spoil!		
3/381	Ce	Dec 2of	Soil Sample 15	F1	
3/382	Ce	1 rim 2 groove 4frag	Soil Sample19	F6	
3/383	CE	Rim Dec	Soil Sample 25	F11	
3/384	Ce	Dec1 of	Soil Sample 33	F16	
3/385	Ce	Frag 2 of	Soil Sample 50		
3/386	Ce	Dec 2 of	Soil Sample 29	F14	
3/387	Ce	Dec 2 (1 lug) 1 frag	Soil Sample 16		
3/388	Ce	Frag 2 of	Soil Sample 13	F002	
3/389	Ce	Frag 3 of 1 Dec	Soil Sample 22	F22 or F8	
3/390	Li	Chert 1 of	Soil Sample 30		
3/391	Li	Flint 1 of	Soil Sample 13	F002	
3/392	Li	Chert 1of	Soil Sample 16		
3/393	Li	Flint 1 of	Soil Sample 33	F16	
3/394	Li	Hematite 1 of	Soil Sample 19		
3/395	Li	Burnt 2 of	Soil Sample 19	F6	
3/396	Li	Chert 1 of	Soil Sample 19	F6	
3/397	Li	Chert 1 of	Soil Sample 19	F6	
3/398	Li	Chert 1 of	Soil Sample 22	F8	
3/399	Li	Flint 1 of	Soil Sample 34		
3/400	Li	Flint 2 of	Soil Sample 23	F9	
3/401	Bone 2 of	Soil Sample 23	F9		
3/402	Bone 5 of	Soil Sample 34			
3/403	Bone 15 of	Soil Sample 19	F6		

3/404	Bone 4 of	Soil Sample 33	F16
3/405	Bone 6 of	Soil Sample 22	F22 or F8
3/406	Bone 3 of	Soil Sample 32	
3/407	Bone 1 of	Soil Sample 41	
3/408	Bone 3 of	Soil sample 33	
3/409	Bone 7 of	Soil Sample 20	F6
3/410	Bone 1 of	Soil Sample 21	F7
3/411	Bone 3 of	F19	

Area 4 was excavated by students from Glasgow University

BMT No.	Material	GU No.	Description	N	E	Context	Trench
A4/1	Li		Axe	83	91.6		G ext
A4/2	Li		Quartsite hammer stone	84	92.5	ploughsoil	G ext
A4/3	Li		Quartsite hammer stone	84	95		G ext
A4/4	Li		Greywacke hammer stone	82.9	91.8		G ext
A4/5	Li	138	Greywacke quern stone?	86.5	90.5		D
A4/6	Li	141	Igneous pebble hammer stone	86	91.5		D
A4/7	Li		Flake	95.6	95.1		F
A4/8	Li		Quartz	85.5	92.7		G ext
A4/9	Li	129	Flint scraper	82	95		I
A4/10	Li		Flint scraper	87.2	94		G ext
A4/11	Li		Flint scraper	90.5	93.2		G ext
A4/12	Li		Flint scraper	84	93		G ext
A4/13	Li		Flint scraper	86.8	92.8		G ext
A4/14	Li		Chert	?			G ext
A4/15	Li		Chert	86	93	topsoil	G
A4/16	Li		Chert	?			
A4/17	Li		Chert	96.6	93.6		F
A4/18	Li		Chert	83.3	90.7	topsoil	G ext
A4/19	Li		Chert	83	95		I
A4/20	Li		Chert			topsoil	
A4/21	Li		Chert	82.9	91.8		G ext
A4/22	Li		Chert	84	92		G ext
A4/23	Li		Chert	84.9	93		G
A4/24	Li		Chert	83.7	91.5		G ext
A4/25	Li		Flint	83.7	91.5		G ext
A4/26	Li		Chert	87	94	topsoil	G ext
A4/27	Li		Flint	87	94	topsoil	G ext
A4/28	Li	105	Chert	94.1	93.4		F
A4/29	Li		Chert	84.8	89.8		G ext
A4/30	Li		Chert	87.1	93.9		G ext
A4/31	Li		Flint	87.1	93.9		G ext
A4/32	Li		Chert			spoil	
A4/33	Li		Flint			spoil	
A4/34	Li	101	Flint	93.1	91.4		C
A4/35	Li		Flint			spoil	
A4/36	Li		Flint	86	95	topsoil	G
A4/37	Li		Flint	83	91.4		G ext
A4/38	Li		Chert	86.8	91.4		D
A4/39	Li		Flint	86	94		G ext
A4/40	Li		Flint	86.3	94.7		G ext
A4/41	Li		Flint	87.2	93.9		G ext
A4/42	Li	100	Flint				C
A4/43	Li		Flint			topsoil	F
A4/44	Li		Flint	84.9	92.2		G ext
A4/45	Li		Chert	83.2	91.5	119	G ext
A4/46	Li		Chert	86	94	topsoil	G
A4/47	Li		Flint	95.3	93.4		F
A4/48	Li		Chert	86.4	94.3		G ext
A4/49	Li		Chert	87	94	topsoil	G ext
A4/50	Li		Greywacke (Nat)	84.1	92		G ext
A4/51	Li		Greywacke (Nat)	83.9	92		G ext

A4/52	Li		Greywacke (Nat)	83.6	91.9		G ext
A4/53	Li		Chert	85	93		G
A4/54	Li		Chert 9 of	No location			
A4/55	Li		Flint	No location			
A4/56	Li		Flint	83.4	92.3	topsoil	G ext
A4/57	Li		Chert core	84.5	92		G ext
A4/58	Li		Chert core	84	91	topsoil	G ext
A4/59	Li		Chert	84.8	90		G ext
A4/60	Li		Chert	83	93		G ext
A4/61	Li		Chert	83.5	93.2		G ext
A4/62	Li		Chert	85	93	topsoil	G
A4/63	Li		Flint	83.9	90.4	topsoil	G
A4/64	Li		Chert	83.9	90.4	topsoil	G
A4/65	Li	103	Chert	93	90.8		C
A4/66	Li		Chert	86	95	topsoil	G
A4/67	Li		Chert	Surface			
A4/68	Li		Chert	82.5	94.4		G ext
A4/69	Li		Chert	85	91.5	topsoil	G ext
A4/70	Li		Chert	83	94.5		G ext
A4/71	Li		Chert				
A4/72	Li		Chert	83	95		I
A4/73	Li		Flint	85	94	topsoil	G
A4/74	Li		Flint				
A4/75	Li	133	Pitchstone		94.6	108	E
A4/76	Li		Flint	87	93.3		G ext
A4/77	Li		Flint blade	84.8	94		G
A4/78	Li	125	Flint	84	93		G ext
A4/79	Li		Flint	4	92		G ext
A4/80	Li		Flint	84	92		G ext
A4/81	Li		Flint	85	93	topsoil	G
A4/82	Li		Flint	84.4	89.6	topsoil	
A4/83	Li	141	Flint	84.6	94		G
A4/84	Li		Flint	86.7	93.9		G ext
A4/85	Li		Flint	85	94	topsoil	G
A4/86	Li		Flint	86	95		G
A4/87	Li		Chert	86	95		G ext
A4/88	Li	102	Flint	94	91.4		C
A4/89	Li		Cannal coal?	82.5	93.5		G ext
A4/90	Li		Flint bladelet			surface	
A4/91	Li		Chert 2 of			surface	
A4/92	Li	128	Chert	86	93		G
A4/93	Li		Chert	83	95		I
A4/94	Li		Chert	85	95		G
A4/95	Li		Chert	97.5	99.2	surface	
A4/96	Li	126	Chert	84	93		G
A4/97	Li		Chert	83	95		I
A4/98	Li		Chert	95	94.2		F
A4/99	Li		Chert	84	92		G ext
A4/100	Li		Chert			spoil	
A4/101	Li		Chert	85	93	topsoil	G
A4/102	Li		Chert flake	83	94		G ext
A4/103	Li		Chert flake	86	93		G ext
A4/104	Li		Chert	83.3	91.3	119	G ext
A4/105	Li		Chert flakes 2 of	84.1	95.3		G ext
A4/106	Li		Quartz struck?	83	91.2	119	G ext
A4/107	Li		Mudstone	95.1	94.6		F
A4/108			Burnt Bone	83	93.5		G ext
A4/109	Li		Flint cortex	84.9	94		G ext
A4/110		138	Hazelnut shells 2 of	85.4	93.6		G
A4/111	Li		Chert 5 of	113	79.9		
A4/112	Li		Flint	120	80.6		

A4/113	Li		Chert scraper	100.5	90.9		
A4/114	Li		Chert 3 of	113.4	90.2		
A4/115	Li		Flint	113.4	90.2		
A4/116	Li		Chert 3 of	114.8	80.7		
A4/117	Li		Chert 10 of	103	91		
A4/118	Li		Flint	103	91		
A4/119	Li		Flint scraper	103	91		
A4/120	Li		Hammerstone	114.8	80.7		
A4/121	Li		Hammerstone flake	114.8	80.7		
A4/122	Li		Hammerstone flake	114.8	80.7		
A4/123	Li		Hammerstone flake	114.8	80.7		
A4/124	Ce		Sherds 5 of Rim 1 of	103	91		
A4/125	Ce		Frags 2 of	114.8	80.7		
A4/126	Ce		Rim	98	91		B
A4/127	Ce		Sherd	96	103		
A4/128	Ce	144	Rim with carination	96.6	94.4		E
A4/129	Ce		Rim sherd	85	93		G
A4/130	Ce		Rim sherd	95.6	95		F
A4/131	Ce		Rim sherd	87	93.4		G ext
A4/132	Ce		Rim sherd	83	95		I
A4/133	Ce		Rim sherd with hole	83	95		I
A4/134	Ce	140	Sherd	97.5	94	108	E
A4/135	Ce		Rim sherd dec.	84	95		G ext
A4/136	Ce		Rim sherd car. and dec.	83.7	92.5		G ext
A4/137	Ce		Rim sherd dec.	90	90.5	surface	G ext
A4/138	Ce	116	Rim sherd dec.	84.1	94		G
A4/139	Ce		Rim sherd dec.	86.94	91.09	122	G ext
A4/140	Ce		Rim sherd dec.	86.94	91.09	122	G ext
A4/141	Ce		Rim sherd dec.	86.94	91.09	122	G ext
A4/142	Ce		Rim sherd	83.4	91.5	119	G ext
A4/143	Ce	132	Rim sherd	93.4	93.2		F
A4/144	Ce	111	Rim sherd	84.1	94.6		G ext
A4/145	Ce		Rim sherd dec.	83	93		G ext
A4/146	Ce		Rim sherd dec. and 1 frag	83.7	92.6		G ext
A4/147	Ce		Rim sherd and 1 sherd	84	95		G
A4/148	Ce	133	Sherds 4 of (1 rim, 1 dec.)	86.5	90.5		D
A4/149	Ce	136	Sherd dec.	85.5	94.4		G
A4/150	Ce		Sherd dec?	83	95		G ext
A4/151	Ce		Sherd	81.6	92.5		G ext
A4/152	Ce		Sherd	83.5	93.5		G ext
A4/153	Ce		Sherds 3 of (2 dec.)	83.5	93		G ext
A4/154	Ce	135	Sherds 2 of	85.4	93.6		G
A4/155	Ce		Sherds 2 of Frags 3 of	83.5	94.5		G ext
A4/156	Ce	104	Sherd	94.1	94		F
A4/157	Ce			83.8	89.5	topsoil	G ext
A4/158	Ce			83.1	94		G ext
A4/159	Ce			83	94		G ext
A4/160	Ce	131		84.1	90.2		G ext
A4/161	Ce			84.5	94.3		G ext
A4/162	Ce		Sherd and rim dec.	85.5	94.5		G ext
A4/163	Ce	130		96.5	95.4		E
A4/164	Ce			84	95		G
A4/165	Ce	115	Frags	84.6	94.6		G
A4/166	Ce		Frag	81.1	92.6		G ext
A4/167	Ce	127	Frag	84	93		G
A4/168	Ce		Frag	83.5	93		G ext
A4/169	Ce			83.5	94.5		G ext
A4/170	Ce		4 of and Rim dec.				
A4/171	Li		Flint broken leaf				Unstrat
A4/172	Li		Flint retouched				Unstrat
A4/173	Li		Chert retouched				Unstrat

A4/174	Li		Flint 26 of				Unstrat
A4/175	Li		Chert 6 of				Unstrat
A4/176	Li		Quartz 2 of				
A4/177	Li		Agate				
A4/178	Li		Chert				B
A4/179	Li	124	Chert	86	93		G
A4/180	Ce			84.6	93.6		G ext
A4/181	Ce			91	94.8		G ext
A4/182	Ce	113		84.2	94.5		G
A4/183	Ce	106	Sherd 1 of frags 2 of	96.7	94.2		E
A4/184	Ce		False rim pot	91	84.5		G ext
A4/185	Ce	112		84.1	94.7		F
A4/186	Ce			84.7	93.4		G
A4/187	Ce			88.8	94	topsoil	
A4/188	Ce			86	93	topsoil	
A4/189	Ce			84.4	94.1		G
A4/190	Ce						F
A4/191	Ce	117		85	94		G
A4/192	Ce			94.5	94.7		F
A4/193	Ce	131		93.4	93.2		F
A4/194	Ce			85.9	94		G
A4/195	Ce			95.6	94.9		F
A4/196	Ce			82.5	94.5		G ext
A4/197	Ce			83.4	89.5	topsoil	G ext
A4/198	Ce	114		84.4	94.5		G
A4/199	Ce		Sherds 3 of frags 5 of	84.6	94.8		G ext
A4/200	Ce			95.6	94.4		F
A4/201	Ce		Frags 2 of	84	95		G
A4/202	Ce	143		93.9	94.9		F
A4/203	Ce		Frags 2 of	83	94		G ext
A4/204	Ce			97.6	91.4		G ext
A4/205	Ce			84	95		G
A4/206	Ce			95.6	94.7		F
A4/207	Ce			83.5	93.5		G ext
A4/208	Ce	119		85.7	93.6		G
A4/209	Ce			85.9	95.2		G ext
A4/210	Ce			87.9	94.1		G ext
A4/211	Ce			87.1	95.1		G ext
A4/212	Ce			84.4	94.5		G
A4/213	Ce			86.3	94		G ext
A4/214	Ce			86.9	93		G ext
A4/215	Ce		2 of	86.1	94		G ext
A4/216	Ce	122	3 of	85.5	93.5		G ext
A4/217	Ce		4 of	85.1	92		G ext
A4/218	Ce			86.7	92.6		G ext
A4/219	Ce			87.1	93.1		G ext
A4/220	Ce		6 of 1 rim	83.6	91.5	119	G ext
A4/221	Ce			86.8	92.8		G ext
A4/222	Ce			83.3	91.4	119	G ext
A4/223	Ce			85.1	92		G ext
A4/224	Ce			83.2	95.1	112	G ext
A4/225	Ce	136		90	86		D
A4/226	Ce	107		93.5	93.1		C
A4/227	Ce			83.5	95		G ext
A4/228	Ce			91	86		G ext
A4/229	Ce			83.7	93.5		G ext
A4/230	Ce			83	95		G ext
A4/231	Ce			86	94		G ext
A4/232	Ce	140		84.6	94.3		G ext
A4/233	Ce			95.6	95.1		F
A4/234	Ce	123		84	93		G ext

A4/235	Ce			84	95		G ext
A4/236	Ce			84	93		G ext
A4/237	Ce			85.2	90.5		D
A4/238	Ce			87	92		G ext
A4/239		135	Hazel shell	86.5	90.5		D
A4/240	Ce			82	94.5		G ext
A4/241	Ce			83.6	90.2	topsoil	G ext
A4/242	Ce			83.9	92		G ext
A4/243	Ce			83.7	91.3	119	G ext
A4/244	Ce			83	94		
A4/245	Ce			95.4	93.7		F
A4/246	Ce			84	93		G
A4/247	Ce			85	95		G
A4/248	Ce	118		85	94		G
A4/249	Ce			86.1	93.2		G
A4/250	Ce	121		85.7	93.7		G
A4/251	Ce	120		85.2	93.7		G
A4/252	Ce			84	93	spoilheap	
A4/253	Ce			83.5	93.5		G ext
A4/254	Ce			84	95		G
A4/255	Ce					spoilheap	
A4/256	Ce			85.5	93.5		G
A4/257	Ce	110		86.5	91		D
A4/258	Ce			84	95		G
A4/259	Ce			95.5	95.6		F
A4/260	Ce			94.4	94.5		F
A4/261	Ce	108					C
A4/262	Ce	142		94.1	94		F
A4/263	Ce	132					E
A4/264	Li		Flint				
A4/265	Ce					Unstrat	
A4/266	Ce	137	2 of	86.6	90		D
A4/267	Ce		2 of conjoin rim			Unstrat	
A4/268	Ce		Frags plus rims	85.4	92.2		G ext
A4/269	Li		Flint 2 of	105.2	90.4		
A4/270	Li		Chert	105.2	90.4		
A4/271	Li		Flint 2 of	107.2	93.2		
A4/272	Li		Flint scraper	107.2	93.2		
A4/273	Li		Chert 2 of	107.2	93.2		
A4/274	Li		Axe flake	107.1	90.4		
A4/275	Li		Chert 5 of	104.9	93.3		
A4/276	Li		Flint	104.9	93.3		
A4/277	Li		Flint	106.5	89.5		
A4/278	Li		Chert	106.5	89.5		
A4/279	Li		Chert 5 of	105.8	89		
A4/280	Li		Chert 2 of	108.7	90.1		
A4/281	Li		Cannal coal worked	105.6	90.9		
A4/282	Li		Chert	106.7	91.9		
A4/283	Li		Chert chocolate	105.2	89.5		
A4/282	Li		Chert	106.9	90.6		
A4/285	Li		Chert	106.7	90.1		
A4/286	Li		Cannal coal	106.3	90.7		
A4/287	Li		Coal (modern)	106.3	90.7		
A4/288	Li		Chert 2 of	106.4	91		
A4/289	Li		Chert	105.4	91		
A4/290	Li		3 of	106.7	90.1		
A4/291	Ce		Rim dec.	106.9	90.6		
A4/292	Ce		Rim dec.	107.1	90.1		
A4/293	Ce			107.1	90.1		
A4/294	Ce		Rim dec.	106.8	90.5		
A4/295	Ce			106.8	90.5		

A4/296	Ce		Rim dec 2 of	106.4	91	
A4/297	Ce		Rim dec.	105.9	92.1	
A4/298	Ce		2 of	105.9	92.1	
A4/299	Ce		Sherd 1 of dec 1 of	107.4	90.3	
A4/300	Ce		Rim dec (chevron)	107.4	90.3	
A4/301	Ce		Frags 3 of	107.4	90.3	
A4/302	Ce		Frags 3 of 1 dec.	106.2	91.7	
A4/303	Ce		Frags 5 of 1 dec.	106.4	91	
A4/304	Ce		Frags 4 of 1 dec?	106.4	91.3	
A4/305	Ce		Sherd dec.	105.4	91	
A4/306	Ce		Frags 3 of	105.4	91	
A4/307	Ce		Frag	108	91	
A4/308	Ce		Sherd	109	91	
A4/309	Ce		Frag	106.9	90.6	
A4/310	Ce		Frag	106.3	90.7	
A4/311	Ce		Frags 5 of 1 dec.	106.6	90.1	
A4/312	Ce		Frag	108.8	92.7	
A4/313	Ce		Frags 3 of	107.3	92	
A4/314	Ce		Frags 3 of	108.2	89.8	
A4/315	Ce		Frags 2 of	108.3	90.7	
A4/316	Ce		Frags 2 of	108.2	90.7	
A4/317	Ce		Frag	108.3	90.7	
A4/318	Li		Flint core	97	97	
A4/319	Li		Chert flakes 4 of	96	96	
A4/320			Haematite			G ext
A4/321			Bone			G ext
A4/322	Ce		Frags 32 of	96	96	
A4/323	Ce		Sherd	112	86	
A4/324	Ce		Frags 22 of	96	96	
A4/325	Ce	109	Sherds, 1 rim dec.			G ext (D)
A4/326	Ce	137	Rim dec. and frags			G ext
A4/327	Ce	134	Frags 5 dec.			G ext
A4/328	Ce	139	Frags 16 of			G ext

Area 5

5/1	Li	Quartzite tool	224.6	111.9
2	Li	Chert flake	224.6	111.9
3	Li	Flint	224.6	111.9
4	Li	Chert	223.9	115.6
5	Li	Flint	222.5	111.0
6	Li	Chert	223.1	114.5
7	Li	Chert	223.7	114.5
8	Li	Quartzite	224.3	114.8
9	Li	Chert	224.3	114.8
10	Li	Quartzite	223.5	113.3
11	Li	Flint burnt	223.5	113.3
12	Li	Chert (3of)	223.0	114.0
13	Li	Flint	223.1	110.7
14	Li	Flint tool	223.1	110.7
15	Li	Chert	223.1	110.7
16	Li	Chert (4of)	222.3	117.6
17	Li	Chert	222.2	113.2
18	Li	Chert (3of)	220.3	119.4
19	Li	Flint	220.3	119.4
20	Li	Chert (3of)	219.8	118.0
21	Li	Flint	219.8	118.0
22	Li	Flint (3of)	219.8	116.0
23	Li	Chert	219.8	116.0
24	Li	Flint (2of)	222.9	111.2
25	Li	Flint tool? Fragment	221.3	115.9
26	Li	Agate	222.5	118.4
27	Li	Flint	222.1	112.5
28	Li	Chert (3of)	221.1	118.3
29	Li	Agate (2of)	221.1	118.3

30	Li	Flint	221.1	116.0	
31	Li	Agate (2of)	222.1	116.0	
32	Li	Chert	220.7	117.7	
33	Li	Agate (2of)	220.7	117.7	
34	Li	Chert	223.0	122.0	
35	Li	Chert	220.0	115.0	
36	Li	Flint (2of)	220.0	115.0	
37	Li	Chert (5of)	223.6	115.8	
38	Li	Agate	223.6	115.8	
39	Li	Chert (2of)	225.5	116.9	
40	Li	Agate (2of)	222.5	116.9	
41	Li	Flint	222.5	116.9	
42	Li	Flint	222.8	111.7	
43	Li	Flint	221.8	116.4	
44	Li	Chert (3of)	222.1	109.6	
45	Li	Flint (4of)	222.1	109.6	
46	Li	Flint (2of)	221.8	115.5	
47	Li	Pitchstone	221.8	115.5	
48	Li	Flint			Spoil!
49	Li	Agate (3of)	222.6	119.6	
50	Li	Flint (4of)			F3
51	Li	Chert (4of)			F3
52	Li	Flint	221.6	113.8	
53	Li	Chert (2of)	221.6	113.8	
54	Li	Quartzite	221.6	113.8	
55	Li	Flint (2of)	220.1	112.0	
56	Li	Flint tool	220.1	112.0	
57	Li	Agate (2of)	220.1	112.0	
58	Li	Chert (4of)	220.1	112.0	
59	Ce	Rim Dec 3of, + 2of (all join)	220.1	112.0	
60	Li	Cannel/Jet disc bead	223.6	115.8	
61	Ce	Spoil!			
62	Ce	2of	223.3	112.2	
63	Ce	Dec	223.1	114.5	
64	Ce	Grooved	222.5	111.0	
65	Ce	Grooved	223.7	114.0	
66	Ce	223.7	114.0		
67	Ce	Rim	222.8	119.6	
68	Ce	Grooved	223.0	122.0	
69	Ce	3of			F3
70	Li	Quartzite	222.2	114.5	F1
71	Li	Agate	222.2	114.5	F1
72	Li	Chert tool?	222.2	114.5	F1
73	Li	Chert (2of)	222.2	114.5	F1
74	Li	Flint burnt	222.2	114.5	F1
75	Li	Flint tool	222.2	114.5	F1
76	Li	Quartzite flake	222.2	114.5	F1
77	Bone burnt		222.2	114.5	F1
78	Ce	4of	222.2	114.5	F1
79	Ce	Rim + Frags + 4 sherds	222.2	114.5	F1
80	Li	Rubbing stone	219.5	117.7	
81	Li	Quartzite	219.5	116.5	
82	Li	Flint	220.1	112.0	
83	Li	Chert	flake	222.9	119.1
84	Li	Chert	tool?	225.2	118.5
85	Li	Chert flake	217.2	105.6	
86	Li	Flint flake	220.5	113.0	
87	Li	Chert (2of) flake	220.5	113.0	
88	Li	Flint flake (4of)	c222.0 c110.3		
89	Li	Chert flake (11of)	c222.0 c110.3		
90	Li	Chert flake	223.5	117.0	
91	Li	Chert tool	224.9	104.8	
92	Li	Haematite	220.0	112.2	
93	Li	Flint burnt	218.2	106.6	
94	Li	Chert flake (2of)	218.2	106.6	
95	Li	Flint flake (2of)	218.5	111.9	
96	Li	Chert flake (3of)	218.5	111.9	
97	Li	Flint flake	219.5	112.3	

98	Li	Chert flake	219.5	112.3	
99	Li	Pitchstone	219.7	109.3	
100	Li	Chert (2of)	218.2	111.2	
101	Li	Flint burnt	222.7	108.5	
102	Li	Flint (2of)	218.5	113.0	
103	Li	Flint	225.5	119.1	
104	Li	Chert	225.5	119.1	
105	Li	Quartzite (2of)	225.5	119.1	
106	Li	Quartzite tool	220.6	113.2	
107	Li	Chert (6of)	220.7	111.2	F9
108	Li	Flint (2of)	220.7	111.2	F9
109	Li	Flint	220.7	111.2	F9
110	Li	Rubbing stone	220.7	111.2	F9
111	Ce	7of + Rim + frags	220.7	111.2	F9
112	Ce	220.7	111.2	F9	
113	Ce	Early Neolithic	219.0	110.7	
114	Ce	226.2	106.8		
115	Ce	Grooved	224.5	116.5	
116	Ce	Dec	223.9	118.0	
117	Ce	Rim Dec	225.5	119.1	
118	Ce	Dec (2of)	225.5	119.1	
119	Ce	Grooved	225.5	119.1	
120	Li	Quartzite hammer stone?	220.0	110.5	
121	Li	Quartzite hammer stone			no location!
122	Li	Quartzite hammer stone			no location!
123	Li	Axe flake			no location!
124	Li	Chert (4of)			no location!
125	Li	Flint			no location!
126	Li	Agate			no location!
127	Li	Flint tool	226.7	116.6	
128	Li	Flint	224.3	118.1	
129	Li	Flint (2of)	226.8	117.2	
130	Li	Chert (4of)	226.8	117.2	
131	Ce	226.8	117.2		
132	Li	Quartz flake	225.8	117.5	
133	Li	Quartzite flake	225.2	116.8	
134	Li	Chert (2of)	225.2	116.8	
135	Li	Chert	224.8	117.6	
136	Ce	224.8	117.6		
137	Ce	Dec	226.4	118.4	
138	Ce	Rim Dec	226.7	118.3	F10
139	Ce	10 of , 5of Dec	226.5	119.0	F10
140	Li	Flint knife	226.5	119.0	F10
141	Li	Chert	226.5	119.0	F10
142	Li	Quartzite hammer stone	225.0	118.0	
143	Ce	Rim	220.6	113.5	
144	Ce	Dec + frags	221.3	113.8	
145	Ce	Frag's Early Neolithic?	222.7	110.8	
146	Li	Quern/ rubbing stone			F4
Area 6					
6 / 1	Ce	2of	106.5	112.6	
6 / 2	Ce	2of	108.5	111.7	
6 / 3	Ce	109.4	112.5		
6 / 4	Ce	107.1	109.5		
6 / 5	Ce	2of	108.7	112.8	
6 / 6	Ce				F3
6 / 7	Ce				F6
6 / 8	Ce				Spoil!
6 / 9	Ce	Rim			F1
6 / 10	Ce	Rim			F1
6 / 11	Ce	Rim			F1
6 / 12	Ce	Rim			F1
6 / 13	Ce	Rim			F1
6 / 14	Ce	Rim?			F1
6 / 15	Ce	2of join			F1
6 / 16	Ce	5of			F1
6 / 17	Li	Chert 2of			F1
6 / 18	Li	Greywacke stone			F1

6 / 19	Ce	6of			F2
6 / 20	Ce	Rim Dec	106.8	112.2	
6 / 21	Ce	2of			no location!
6 / 22	Ce	108.1	112.1		
6 / 23	Li	Chert	108.1	112.1	
6 / 24	Li	Quartzite	108.2	112.1	
6 / 25	Li	Flint	105.4	112.5	
6 / 26	Li	Chert	103.9	109.5	
6 / 27	Li	Chert	104.2	111.0	
6 / 28	Li	Agate	104.2	111.0	
6 / 29	Li	Pitchstone	105.6	100.2	
6 / 30	Li	Pitchstone			Spoil!
6 / 31	Li	Pitchstone	04.7	111.8	
6 / 32	Li	Chert	106.2	110.9	
6 / 33	Li	Quartz	105.7	109.5	
6 / 34	Li	Flint	104.8	111.1	
6 / 35	Li	Agate	107.9	112.8	
6 / 36	Burnt bone	102.6	110.0		
6 / 37	Li	Pitchstone		20m south of Area 6 on the surface	
6 / 38	Li Possible quern fragments		106.3	102.1	F4
6 / 39	Li Possible quern		106.4	102.3	F4
6 / 40	Li	Greywacke stone with striae			no location!
6 / 41	Li	9 of (1 rim)	Soil Sample 62		F1
6 / 42	Ce	Frags 2 of	Soil Sample 63		F2
6 / 43	Ce	Frags 2 of	Soil Sample 64		F3
6 / 44	Ce 4 of (2 rim dec)		Soil Sample 65		F4
6 / 45	Li	1 of/stone?	Soil Sample 65		
6 / 46	Li Rubbing Stone 1 of		Soil Sample 66		F4
6 / 47	Bone	Soil Sample 69			F7
6 / 48	Bone 3 of	Soil Sample 70			F8
Melbourne 1997					
6 / 49	Li	Quartsite Hammer Stone			Spoil!
6/ 50	Li	Chert 2of	109.0	107.0	
6/ 51	Li	Chert 4of	108.8	107.9	
6/ 52	Li	Chert	108.1	107.6	
6/ 53	Ce	Frags	Spoil!		
6/ 54	Ce	109.0	107.0		
6/ 55	Ce	Frags	109.0	105.0	
6/ 56	Ce	103.8	106.0		
6/ 57	Li	Chert	103.8	106.0	
6/ 58	Ce	Frags	108.8	107.9	
6/ 59	Ce	1of + Frags	108.1	107.6 Large sherd in plough soil	