

The logo for Biggar Archaeology group is located in the top left corner. It consists of a dark brown square with a white border. Inside the square, the text "Biggar Archaeology group" is written in white. Below the square, the tagline "Bringing the past to the present" is written in a smaller font.

Biggar  
Archaeology  
group

Bringing the past to the present

The background image shows an archaeological excavation site. In the center, there is a large, irregular pile of grey stones. To the left of this pile, a large, smooth, light-colored rock is partially covered by a white plastic sheet. The ground is muddy and uneven, with some patches of green grass. A red and white measuring pole lies on the ground to the right of the stone pile. In the upper right corner, a small black bucket is visible. The overall scene is a typical archaeological dig site.

**Daer Valley Project**

# **Daer Site 110**

## **June 2012**

by Tam Ward



We have been working flat out for over a year to salvage as much as possible from the Coom Rig site in Daer valley (Fig.1), where the forestry ploughing revealed an incredible and hitherto unknown archaeological landscape and one which has no parallels in the history of our work. Although we had previously surveyed many upstanding sites in the valley and excavated others under threat within the reservoir there, nothing could have prepared us for the large numbers of finds spots now recorded in the present work.

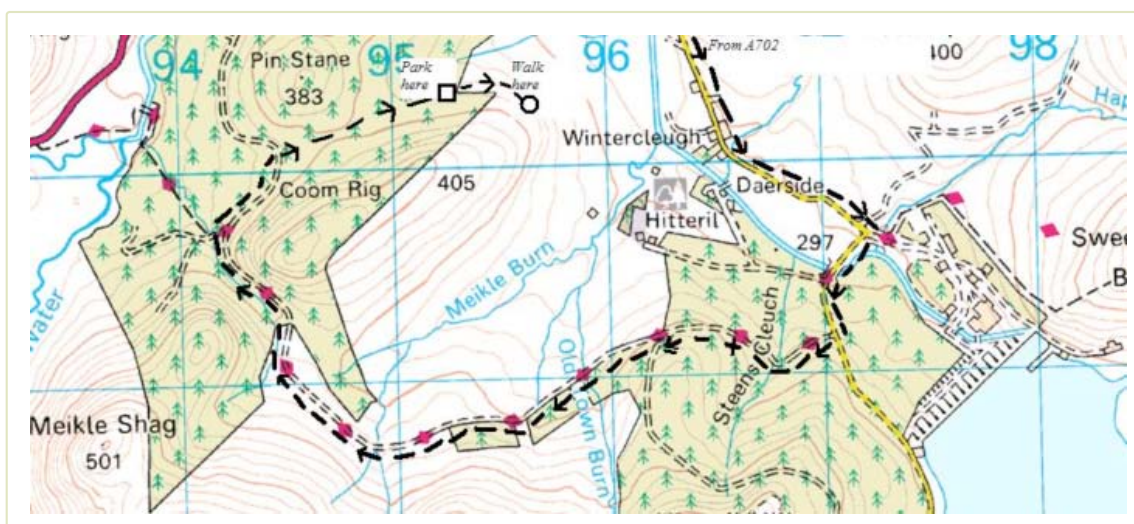


Fig.1

The Daer reports for each site will now come on stream but in order to gain some attention to three enigmatic sites; No's 110, 111 & 126, we are producing their reports first. Thereafter site reports will follow until all are presented and at which point all reports on the project will be amalgamated and with a common discussion conclusion added. Each report will follow the same format with Appendices for finds, charcoal and photo lists. We hope that interested readers will respond with thoughts and ideas as the reports come on stream.

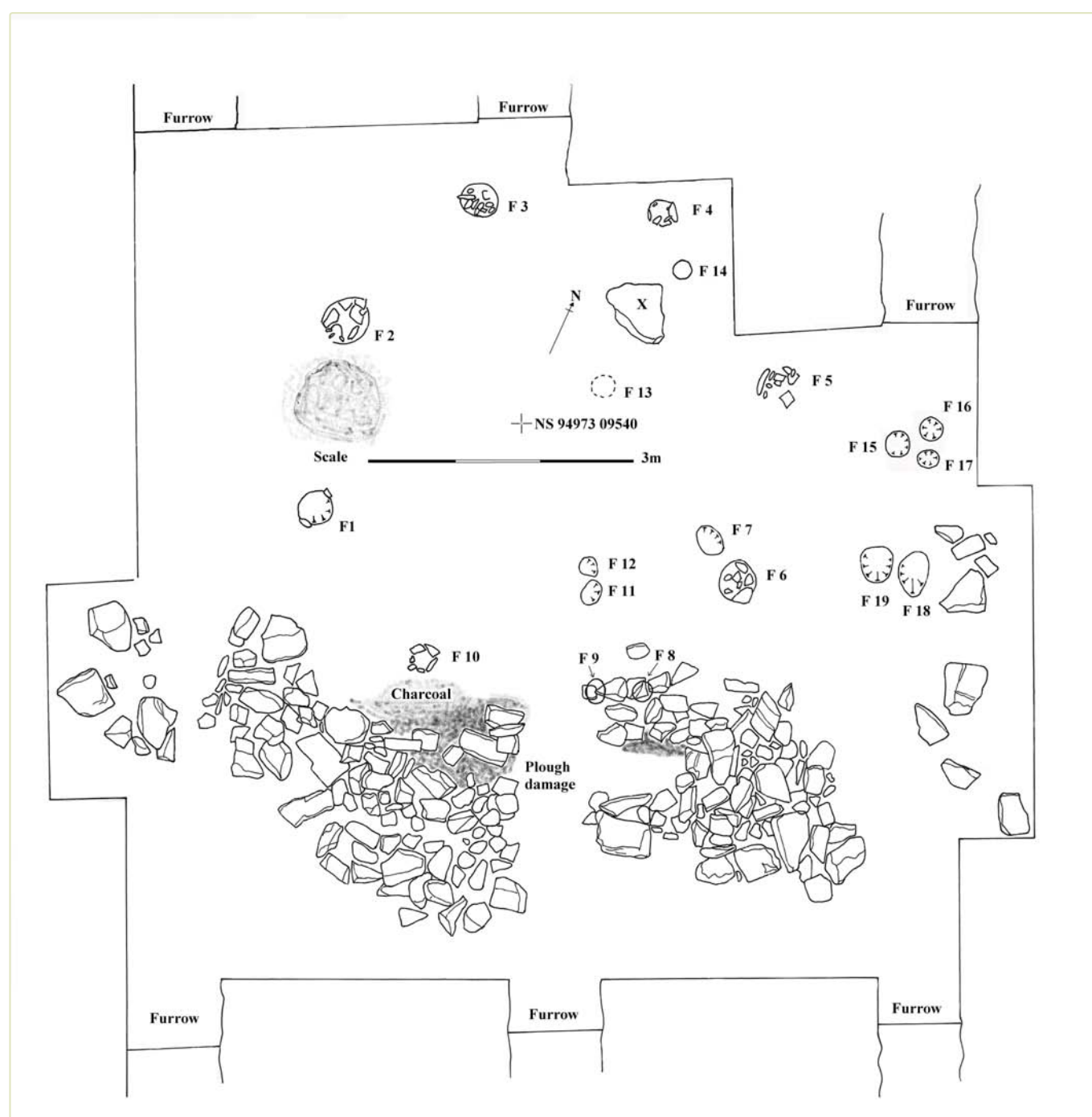
#### Site 110 (Fieldwalking site No 198)

**NGR at zero on baseline = NS 94963 09535 380m OD**  
**NGR at centre of site = NS 94973 09540**  
**Mag0 from zero on baseline = 650**

The site lies on the southern flank of Coom Rig and is at the base of a break of slope leading up hill and just above a less acute break of slope downhill, however the site itself lies on natural sloping ground of about 0.5m.

Upon discovery the site was seen as boulders and smaller stones disturbed across three furrows (PL 1), initially the stones were thought to be from small cairns.

However excavation soon established that the stones were not cairns and formed a more or less single layer for the most part, although the lower side of the site appeared as a slight bank of stones measuring c 2m wide and by no more than 0.5m high.







**Plate 1 Showing stones in furrow**

The general matrix of the site consisted of the following: a turf layer on peat up to 0.4m in maximum depth, this lay directly on the stones of the monument and where they were absent, on the old ground surface (ogs). The ogs was up to 250mm deep but more generally around 100mm and it overlay the entire site, covering an orange coloured natural till. The ogs consisted of a mixture of fragmented shale and small greywacke pebbles, all extremely weathered by leaching below the peat; they lay in a matrix of creamy coloured clayey soil, the clay content being derived from the leached stone in the ogs and the larger stones of the monument. Various cut features; small pits, were dug through the ogs and into the till.

Lying on and slightly within the ogs were the monument stones (Pl's 2 & 3) which initially appeared to form a curvilinear shape and which would have respected for the most part the southerly post holes between F1 and F18. The feature was completely truncated by the plough in each of the furrows and only in situ stones were planned. Unfortunately a patch of stones lying within the timber circle between F10 and F2 were not planned and these may have formed a separate feature to the main setting on the south side.





**Plate 2 Looking South, East half of site**



**Plate 3 Looking South, West half of site**

All of the stones were eventually removed to determine if they covered features such as burial evidence, fires or artefacts, but nothing of an archaeological nature was found.

The stones for the most part were rounded and sub angular rocks and boulders, and were laid down as a single layer, only in a very few instances were stones seen to overlap and this may have happened since their original laying. Only a single boulder on the site; x on plan could be seen to be natural in its location, it lay beneath and was surrounded by the ogs and the stone lay directly on top of the till. The largest boulder (PL 1) on the site was unfortunately pulled out by the plough and as this lay beside F18 and F19 and may have been of special significance.

One very flat and smooth rectangular shaped stone at the internal edge of the setting and near F10 suggested an activity area; this part of the site had the densest deposit of charcoal and which included small roundwood.

Charcoal, sometimes in copious quantity lay over but not in the ogs for most of the site. In a hollow arc on the lower southern side of the site and adjacent the stones there, the charcoal was most dense and in one area it included a small quantity of tiny roundwood, which may be heather.

The pits were cut through the ogs and into the till below, stone packers were used in at least six of the eight pits all of which make a near perfect circle of c5m in diameter; the spacing between the pits was uniformly 2m apart. The pits are interpreted as post holes for a circular structure, although whether it was roofed is uncertain. Pits on the east side and outwith the circle appeared to form an entrance and possibly indicate the position of a porch, the double and triple pits here may indicate there were replacement posts inserted. It is also possible that pits F7, F8 and F14 were replacement or reinforcing posts in the circle. A few other pits within the circle have no obvious purpose and some may be natural features, perhaps a stone hole, eg F13.





Plate 4 Showing F18 (left) & F19



Plate 5 Showing F2 with packing & choke stone



Plate 6 Showing F15 – F19 positions



Plate 7 Showing F10 with packing stones



Plate 8 Showing F20 excavated

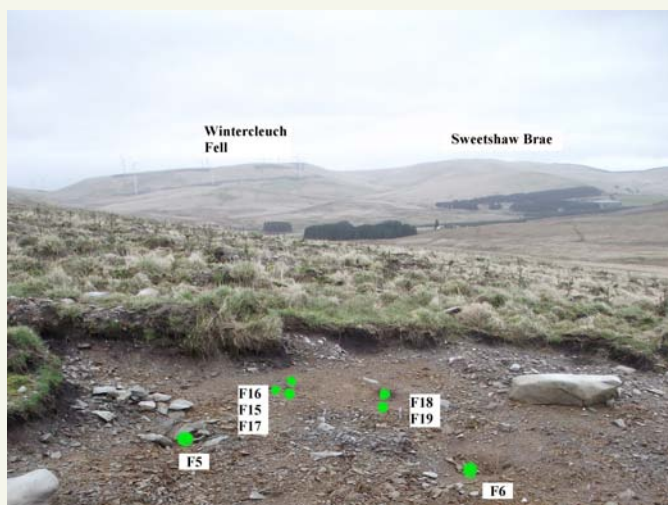


Plate 9 Showing skyline to the east





**Plate 10 Showing post holes**



**Plate 11 Post holes highlighted**

Details and interpretation of pits, for charcoal see Appendix II.

- F1 Post hole, 0.4m in diameter by 0.2m deep and bowl shaped. The fill was charcoal rich soil.
- F2 Post hole, 0.4m in diameter by 0.2m deep and with stone packers in situ. One stone was firmly lodged in the centre holding the packing stones in situ. A tiny amount of charcoal was retrieved from the fill.
- F3 (PL 5) Post hole, 0.4m in diameter by 0.2m deep and with stone packers in situ. A tiny amount of charcoal was retrieved from the fill.
- F4 Post hole, 0.3m in diameter by 0.2m deep and with some stone packers in situ. The fill was charcoal rich soil.
- F5 Post hole, c0.4m in diameter by 0.2m deep and with stone packers in situ and in the fill. A tiny amount of charcoal was retrieved from the fill.
- F6 Post hole, 0.4m in diameter by 0.25m deep and with stone packers in situ and in the fill. A small amount of charcoal was retrieved from the fill.
- F7 Possible post hole, c0.2m in diameter by 0.1m deep. A small amount of charcoal was retrieved from the fill.
- F8 Possible post hole, c0.2m in diameter by 0.1m deep and with natural manganese in the fill.
- F9 Post hole, 0.2m in diameter by 0.2m deep and with charcoal in the fill.
- F10 (PL 7) Post hole, c0.3m in diameter by 0.2m deep and with stone packers in situ. The fill was charcoal rich soil.
- F11 Possible post hole, 0.15m in diameter by 0.15m deep. The fill was a dense charcoal fill.

F12 Possible post hole, 0.15m in diameter by 0.15m deep. The fill was a dense charcoal fill. Note: F11 and F12 were sampled as one.

F13 Pit, 0.2m in diameter by 0.2m deep, may be natural.

F14 Pit, 0.15m in diameter by 0.15m deep. The fill was charcoal rich soil.

F15 Post hole, 0.25m in diameter by 0.1m deep, bowl shaped pit. A tiny amount of charcoal was retrieved from the fill.

F16 Post hole, 0.2m in diameter by 50mm deep, bowl shaped.

F17 Post hole, 0.2m in diameter by 50mm deep, bowl shaped.

F18 (PL 4) Post hole, 0.45m by 0.3m and by 0.3m deep, steep and gradual sides. A tiny amount of charcoal was retrieved from the fill.

F19 (PL 4 & 6) Post hole, 0.4m by 0.3m and by 0.3m deep, steep and gradual sides. The fill was charcoal rich soil.

F20 (PL 8, 10 & 11) (not planned) A large oval pit measuring 2m on its long N/S axis and 1m on the shorter E/W axis was 0.3m deep and had gradual sides. This feature was sampled and was shown to have no trace of charcoal within its fill of broken flat stone from small debris but up to 0.3m in size, the larger stones lay on the upper surface. The fill was darkened by the presence of manganese which precipitates in cavities between stones, the deposit and its process of deposition are entirely natural but whether the feature it percolated into is natural remains uncertain, but is considered to be so here. The position of the pit was set slightly off centre to the circle of pits (posts) but aligned with the putative entrance which faced east.

## Finds

See Appendix I for more details.

With the exception of a chert scraper the lithic retrieved from the site comprises of broken but worked radiolarian chert of different varieties of colour, a pebble which may be natural and three pieces of haematite, two of which conjoin and have clearly been used judging by the striae marks on them.

The scraper was found among the stone setting and the rest of the material seems to have formed a random scatter over the site area. Given the vast amount of evidence of Mesolithic activity over much of Coom Rigg

it may be reasonable to suggest that the assemblage here, including the haematite, belongs to that period and is not connected directly with the monument under discussion. Expert analyses of the finds will of course be required to either confirm or refute that opinion. Having said that it only remains to be pointed out that in the other two similar sites; No's 111 and 126, no finds were made on them other than probable Mesolithic chips of chert and one chert microlith.

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## Discussion

Firstly this report should be considered with those of Sites 111 and 126 which were excavated later but show remarkable similarities with this one.

The site consists principally of two elements; a stone setting and a timber structure.

### The stones (PL's 2 & 3)

The stone setting has been deliberately laid and notwithstanding the damage caused by the plough in the furrows, it appears to form a curved feature, although this may be more perception rather than fact. The purpose of the stones may only be guessed at since it is not known if the feature which they form is or was complete, given the proximity of Site's 111 and 126 downhill and which have major concentrations of stones, it is possible that stones may have been robbed from here, alternatively, the feature may be incomplete as far as the builders were concerned.

The stones en masse do not appear to form a walking or working surface given their angular nature, they may have formed a psychological barrier to accessing the timber structure and as nothing was found below them, they do not appear to have been covering anything tangible. It is difficult to imagine what purpose the unplanned stones were laid for as they would have encroached into the timber ring unless they formed a similar setting within the ring to those outwith it, perhaps originally completely covering the interior of the ring.

### The timber structure (PL's 9 – 11)

Certainly the timber structure is easier to grasp at least in plan if not above ground level. An almost perfect circle measuring 5m in diameter is achieved by at least eight of the pits which are easily understood as post holes given the various examples with stone packers in them. Some of the other pits may have been replacement timbers. The outlying group of two and three pits on the east side appear to form a porch or entrance way giving access to the ring of posts. However, the two pits on the south side are clearly larger than the three on the north side, why that should be is inexplicable.

Originally it was thought that the multiple pits could represent replacement posts but in view of the exact parallels at Site 111 and 126 of pairs of posts in the same configurations, it seems likely that at least two pairs of posts were set up contemporaneously to delineate an entrance at each of the three sites. The fact that the putative entrances all face approximately the same direction to the east, suggests the same people making them and with a particular reason for the alignments.

In this case the view from the centre of the ring and through the 'entrance' is directly to the cross over point of Wintercleuch Fell to the north and Sweetshaw Brae (adjacent to the reservoir) (PI 9). Whether this alignment has some astronomical significance remains to be seen and will be further investigated.



## Charcoal and burning

By the presence of charcoal it is clear that burning has taken place on the site; however there was no evidence of a fireplace or of any burnt stone, had a fireplace existed within the excavated area it would have been easily traced by the discolouration of stones and the till. It therefore seems that the charcoal may have been derived from the timber structure having burned. Certainly when the burning or at least deposition of the charcoal took place the stone settings were in position. No evidence other than the plan was found as to the actual structure but given the small roundwood charcoal, it may have been thatched and therefore roofed, but this is conjectural.

## Date and purpose of the site

The date of the site is probably Late Bronze Age on the basis of the peat cover lying directly over it, the peat moss having taken hold on the Southern Uplands at the time of the climatic deterioration which appears to mark the abandonment of the higher altitudes and the coming of the Iron Age, circa 2500 to 3000 years ago. However, more accurate dating should not be a problem given the excellent samples of charcoal retrieved and this will be pursued.

The second part may only be imagined unless similar sites have been found elsewhere and where their function has been proved. To the writers knowledge this and the two neighbouring sites (111 & 126) are unique in southern Scotland, and experience of both Bronze Age habitation and funerary sites in the nearby Southern Uplands clearly shows that neither are involved here, principally on the lack of evidence of such sites; which always have the proof required to differentiate them as such. It is believed that the finds from the site are not associated with it but are residual of Mesolithic activity in the area, and if that is true, there are no pointers as to what occurred at this location, other than the features themselves.

The alignment of the 'entrance' may indicate an interest in observing an event on the horizon but even if true that is unlikely to be the whole story. An activity devoid of having a fireplace and any tools whatsoever,

because surely some evidence of tools would be found (?), seems to be the case. One is left to ponder what is left and a ritualistic purpose such as a mortuary enclosure may be considered a possibility. Excarnation or perhaps even a charnel house would leave little evidence behind, but such activities may have been considered important enough to have a special place for their deployment and with some effort being made to pursue it by having such a site created.

Cremation practices are known in the vicinity on sites such as Camps Reservoir (Ward 1994) and at Weird Law (RCAHMS 1978) where enclosed cremation cemeteries existed. Although no Bronze Age habitations have been located in the Daer valley, nevertheless considerable Bronze Age activity has been proved there by the numerous burnt mounds, cairn groups and small finds which have been made over the years by BAG (Ward, various interim reports). Furthermore houses of the period have been excavated around Crawford (Terry, 1995) and numerous examples of unenclosed platform settlements are found in the adjacent valleys. Therefore there has been a significant Bronze Age population in the area even if numerically indeterminate.

If funding can be secured analyses of charcoal and radio carbon dating will be done. The writer will be grateful to know of any similar sites and for any advice on this matter.

## References

- RCAHMS 1978, Peeblesshire an Inventory of the Ancient Monuments, Vol I.
- Terry J 1995, Excavation at Lintshie Gutter Unenclosed Platform Settlement, Crawford, Lanarkshire 1991. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 125 (1995) 369 427.
- Ward T 1994, Camps Reservoir 1994 Excavations, Interim Report, Biggar Museum Trust 1994.



# Appendix I

Excavation finds list by Ian Paterson.

????	Description??
7.0 B/1.7 S	'Red chert' Flake, 1 medium, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1] with dusky brown [5 YR 2/2] mottling, smooth fracture.
7.6 B/1.5 S	Chert Scraper, 1 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture
8.4 B/0.2 S	Chert Flakes, 2 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture
9.6 B / 0.2 S	Chert Flake, 1 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture.
4.5 Base	Chert Flake, 1 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture.
12.7 Base	Chert Chunk, 1 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture.
7.7 B / 2.7 N	Chert Chunk, large, 1of, and 3 small flakes, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture.
9.7 B / 1.2 N	Haematite Chunk, part of a water-worn pebble, and 1 small flake. No faceting.
10.5 B / 1.0 N	Haematite Chunk, angular, part of a larger chunk. One edge is striated. Clearly has been broken after being used. Note: conjoins with specimen 12.2 B / 0.75 N
12.2 B / 0.75 N	Haematite Chunk, angular, part of a larger chunk. Three faces are striated. Clearly has been broken after being used. Note: conjoins with specimen 10.5 B / 1.0N
12.9 B / 0.9 N	Chert Chunk, 1 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture
10.0 B / 3.0 N	Chert a Medium Chunks and flakes, 6 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture. 'Red chert' b Chunks, 3 of, medium, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1] with dusky brown [5 YR 2/2] mottling, smooth fracture.
10.1 B / 3.3 N	Chert a Large Chunk, 1 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture - pale alteration with Radiolarians. b Medium Chunks, 3 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture.
8.6 B / 3.4 N	Chert a Medium Chunks and flakes, 4 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture.
9.8 B / 2.4 N	Greywacke Pebble, well rounded, up to 63mm across and 20mm thick. No obvious signs of rubbing or percussion.
10.0 B / 4.0 N	Chert a Large Chunk, 1 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture – pale alteration with Radiolarians. b Medium Chunks, 3 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture.
F 2	Chert a Medium Chunk, 1 of, dark greenish grey [5 GY 4/1], smooth fracture.



# Appendix II Charcoal

Site	Feature	Quantity	Description
110	F1 upper	61	+ grit and rootlets
110*	F1 lower	20	+ grit and rootlets
110	F1 upper	n/a	0.3mm flot
110	F1 lower	n/a	0.3mm flot
110	F2	<1	
110	F3	4	
110	F4 upper	26	
110*	F4 lower	29	
110	F5	2	
110*	F6	22	
110	F7	9	+ grit and rootlets
110*	F10	6	
110	F10	21	+ rootlets
110	F11 & F12	111	+ grit and rootlets
110*	F14	18	
110	F14	n/a	0.3mm flot
110	F15	6	+ grit and rootlets
110	F18	3	
110	F19 lower S half	17	+ grit and rootlets
110	8.4B/0.25S scatter	100	+ grit and rootlets
110*	8.4B/0.25S scatter	65	larger hand picked
110*	8.4B/0.25S scatter	c2	roundwood pieces
110	8.4B/0.25S	n/a	0.3mm flot
110	7.9B/0.5N scatter	57	+ grit and rootlets
110	7.9B/0.5N scatter	19	larger hand picked
110	7.9B/0.5N scatter	n/a	0.3mm flot
110	10.2B/0.0 scatter	56	+ grit and rootlets
110*	10.2B/0.0 scatter	20	larger hand picked
110	10.2B/0.0	n/a	0.3mm flot
110	6.8B/3.5N scatter	88	+ rootlets
110	6.8B/3.5N	n/a	0.3mm flot

\* denotes samples which may be selected for future work of analyses dating



# Appendix III Photographic list

When N, S, E & W is given that is the viewing direction. People are given as initials from left to right.

Volunteers: Drew Conlon, David Drury, Jacquie Dryden, Denise Dudds, Valerie Ferguson, Sandra Kelly, Helen McCall, Jim Ness, Maureen Saint Martin, Justine Tarelli, Michael Tarelli,

Photo	Description
110.1	S. First view of largest stone in furrow.
110.2	S. First view of centre furrow.
110.3	JD, DD. Work begins uncovering stones.
110.4	N. Ditto, west side of site.
110.5	Ditto (same)
110.6	NE. Ditto JD, DD
110.7	Deturfing
110.8	N. Work begins. DD, JT, MT, HM, DC, JN, BD
110.9	N. JN, BD. East side of trench, note large displaced stone.
110.10	N. DD, JT, MT, HM, DC, JN, BD. West side of site + diggers
110.11	N. JN, BD. East side of site + diggers
110.12	N. SK, DD, JD, VF. Centre of site.
110.13	NE. Diggers on site. DD, VF, JD, SK.
110.14	same
110.15	N. Looking down on stones, internal side of west part, not flat stone.
110.16	N. same
110.17	N. SK. Looking down on stones on west side.
110.18	N. Looking down on stones central area.
110.19	Ditto showing charcoal between stones.
110.20	N. SK, JD. Looking down on stones central area.
110.21	NE. DD, SK, JD, VF. Diggers on east side of site.
110.22	N. Undrawn stones on west side, some within timber ring.
110.23	N. Looking down on stones on east side.
110.24	N. Looking down on stones east side, note large displaced stone.
110.25	N. Plough disturbance in central area.
110.26	N. Area east of centre.
110.27	N. North east corner of trench.
110.28	W. Undrawn stones on west side, some within timber ring.
110.29	S. Looking over east side of trench
110.30	SW. Looking over west side of trench.
110.31	E. Largest stone at east side.
110.32	W. View over site showing stones only.
110.33	S. Looking at largest stone over possible stone packers (above F19)
110.34	E. Looking down on undrawn stones west side.
110.35	S. F18 (left) and F19 (right) showing in till as charcoal soil, note large boulder.
110.36	S. F18 and F19 with possible packing stones showing.
110.37	Ditto with large boulder.

Photo	Description
110.38	Ditto half sectioned showing pits.
110.39	Ditto
110.40	Ditto
110.41	W. View over site with F18 and F19 showing, note the topography.
110.42	Showing ogs over orange till
110.43	Ditto note stones lying in ogs
110.44	W. Showing F18&19 and F15 -17 showing with possible packing stones. Note the natural clay over till on rhs.
110.45	S. View of F15 – 17 with possible stone packers.
110.46	S. F15 – 17 pits after excavation note natural clay
110.47	Ditto
110.48	Ditto
110.49	N. Stones on west side.
110.50	N. Stones on west edge of trench
110.51	S. Stones in north west corner of trench.
110.52	W. View over F15 to F19 and trench.
110.53	S. View over F15 – F19 before 15 – 16 was excavated fully.
110.54	N. F1 showing possible packing stones in fill.
110.55	SW. Ditto, note dark fill.
110.56	NW. F1 excavated note dark presence of charcoal in pit.
110.57	W. Ditto
110.58	NW. View over F15 to F19 area, note stones in ogs on left.
110.59	E. F6 post hole appearing with possible stone packers in fill.
110.60	E. Ditto with view over site.
110.61	N. With F6 and F5 – F19
110.62	E. Possible feature showing (see next pic)
110.63	W. No feature (see pic above)
110.64	E, ditto
110.65	S, ditto Note; location uncertain
110.66	NW. BD, DC, SK. Showing F10 emerging, F1 excavated and F2 showing on west side of trench.
110.67	N. BD, DC, SK, JN, VF. Showing F20 emerging as dark patch in centre. F1 excavated on left side.
110.68	NE. JN, VF, HM. Showing north east corner of trench.
110.69	Showing till.
110.70	W. View of F20 with upper stones in fill, presumed natural feature
110.71	same
110.72	NW. BD, SK. View of north west corner of trench with F1 excavated.
110.73	N. JN, VF, HM. View of central area, F1, F2 F10 and F20 showing.
110.74	Showing stones on ogs and till below
110.75	Ditto



Photo	Description
110.76	F14 post hole and F4 with charcoal
110.77	Drawing the site Tam Ward
110.78	NW. F2 post hole with choking stone in centre.
110.79	Ditto with choking stone removed showing packing stones
110.80	same
110.81	E. F3 showing with packing stones.
110.82	W. ditto
110.83	W. Possible feature emerging at large natural stone in north east corner of the trench. However, the smaller stones did not form a feature as such.
110.84	NW. Ditto.
110.85	W. Ditto.
110.86	S. Ditto.
110.87	Ditto
110.88	S. Ditto but no feature, only natural stone in till.
110.89	S. Diggers in the rain.
110.90	Ditto.
110.91	N. JN. See 83 – 88 above.
110.92	E. F15 – F19 pits with water.
110.93	N. F18 and F19 with water.
110.94	N. Showing ogs on till and F11 and 12 and F6 and 7.
110.95	N. Ditto with F9 also.
110.96	N. Showing F6 and 7, F5 with packing stones (top) and F15 – 19 pits.
110.97	N. F5 post hole with packing stones.
110.98	Ditto, lower profile.
110.99	Lonely Tam Ward, self portrait
110.100	Ditto
110.101	N. F5 showing packing stones in fill.
110.102	W. F20 being sectioned, showing natural fill.
110.103	Ditto with view over site showing F1
110.104	Ditto with view over site showing timber ring and 'porch' features
110.105	Showing manganese deposit on stones from base of F20
110.106	E. Showing F20 excavated with natural stone on left and F6 beyond.
110.107	E. Showing F1 & F2 in front of F20 excavated
110.108	E. Sondage cut through ogs below removed stones S of F10
110.109	S. Ditto
110.110	W. Showing all post holes
110.111	N. Showing F20 with manganese covered stones in fill.
110.112	S. F10 post hole showing packing stones in situ.
110.113	S. F3 post hole showing packing stones in fill.
110.114	S. F2 showing packing stones in situ and in fill.
110.115	Digger. MSM.
110.116	W. digger cleaning site

Photo	Description
110.117	W. Ditto
110.118	W. Showing all cut features. BD, JN, MT, DD, VF, MSM, JT, DD, HM, JD, SK
110.119	Ditto
110.120	Same as 110.113
110.121	S. F4 post hole with packing stones in fill.
110.122	S. F5 showing packing stones.
110.123	S. F6 post hole with packing stones.
110.124	N. F1 post hole excavated.
110.125	Post hole
110.126	S. F3 post hole with packing stones.
110.127	Post hole
110.128	Post hole
110.129	Post hole
110.130	W. F20 excavated.
110.131	Ditto
110.132	Ditto
110.133	Ditto
110.134	Same as 110.125
110.135	Charcoal between stones south side.
110.136	Charcoal on till
110.137	Ditto
110.138	Ditto
110.139	Kite photo of site By Jim Knowles
110.140	View to east through 'entrance' post holes
110.141	Ditto
110.142	(out of sequence) flat stone with charcoal deposit surrounding it.
110.143	Showing post holes highlighted
110.144	Showing horizon to the east with highlighted post holes