Biggar Archaeology group

Bringing the past to the present

Daer Valley Project

Site No 111

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.

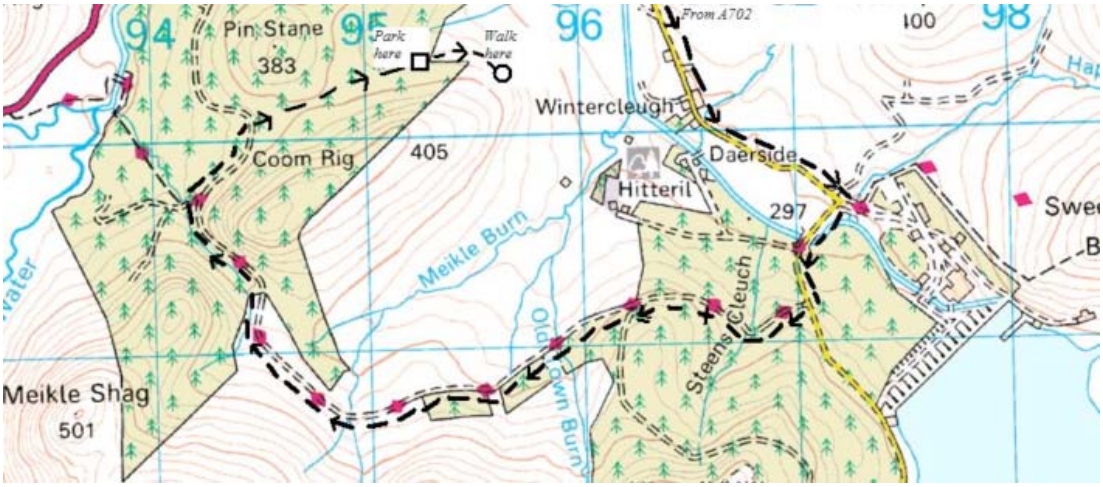


Fig.1

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.

Excavation Site No 111

Original find spot number **199**

'Cairn group' 360m OD **NS 94990 09476**

Cover, Plate 1 and Plate 4 photography by John and Rosie Wells.

Introduction

The location of this site was first thought to be a group of small cairns dispersed over at least three furrows and disturbed by the forest plough. Stones were evidently disturbed in the furrows but none were visible on the baulks between. The site lies roughly half way down on the southern flank of Coom Rig, and at the base of a break in slope and is on a gentle slope itself, dropping for about a metre from top to bottom in the excavated trench. The area upon which the site lies is the eastern end of a natural terrace, the western end of the same terrace is occupied by Site No 126.

Upon excavation it soon became apparent that the stones were all part of the same monument and it also soon became clear that the feature was of significant proportions and that the stones were forming a curved or circular structure. The reason for the former invisibility of the site was that it was covered in a depth of up to 0.5m in peat and turf. The peat appeared to lie directly on the stones which were eventually uncovered.

Excavation

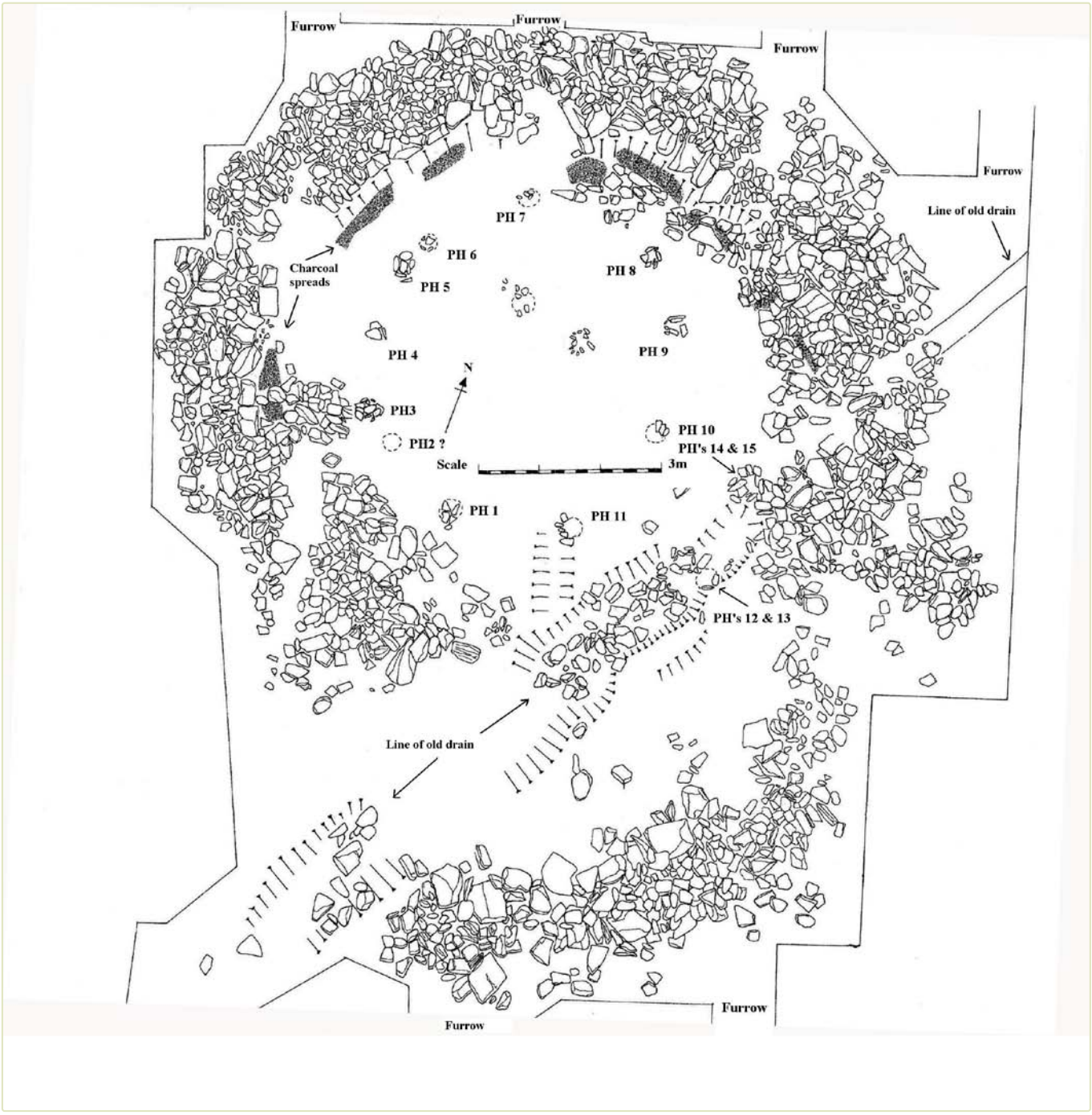
In excess of 250 square metres were excavated by hand in an irregular shaped trench measuring 18m by 14m in total. The excavation encompassed three plough furrows. The work was executed over the winter months of 2011 – 2012 mostly in inclement weather conditions.

Summary (Fig 1)

Turf and the peat were first removed and where stones were located these were cleaned by hand trowelling. The full extent of the monument was thus established and all of the ground was then excavated to reveal two principal stone settings; one appeared to be a penannular enclosure (F1) formed by a bank of stones between 1m and 1.25m wide, and the other, a lower feature (F2), is a setting of stones of similar width which may also have been a ring bank or part thereof.

The ground between stones was very carefully excavated by hand trowelling as the area was covered in a natural layer of severely weathered flat, broken shale which overlay the normal orange coloured till. All stones lying on or in this layer were left until it was clear which ones were significant in terms of structural remains, however, the obvious absence of stones within the assumed enclosure was quite evident at that stage.

A round bottomed gully (F3) up to 0.9m wide at its upper sides was detected and which ran in a straight line from the SW to NE perfectly dissecting the site between the two principal stone features, this initially caused some considerable debate as to its function



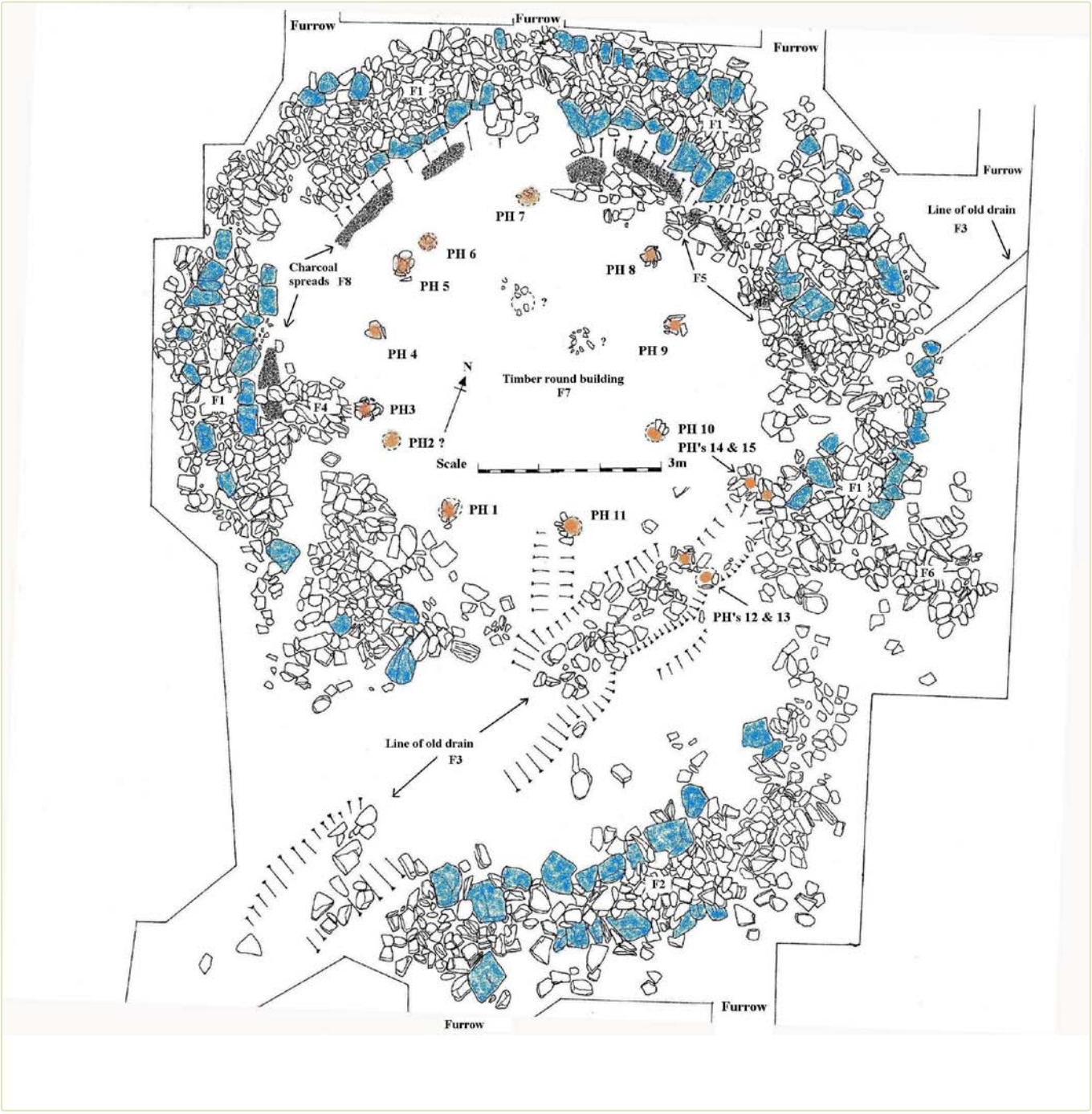
as it was eventually shown to have a layer of stones apparently set in its base. The problem was resolved from the other side of the valley half a mile away, from where one of the excavators noticed the line of an old cross cut hill drain above and below the site, and which lined up with the gully. Because of the forest plough upcast along each side of the new furrows the old drain was not readily apparent, even by walking over it, and only after the realisation of its existence could it be traced on the ground.

Further areas of stones were noted as being possible features F4 – F6, each will be dealt with below but they were shown to be probable scatters coming from F1.

Eventually a spread of charcoal (F8) was detected and forming an irregular arc around the upper internal edge of F1, and this lay between F1 and a circular arrangement of post holes (F7) (PH1 – PH11). The charcoal was noted to lie below and between the stones F4.

A further four post holes (F7) (PH12 – PH15) were located on the SE side and outwith the circular arrangement. Many of the post holes had packing stones in situ or slumped into the post pits.

No finds were retrieved from the entire site apart from a few small flakes and chips of chert, randomly located over the excavation area.



Feature 1.

Ring/penannular enclosure (Figs 1 & 2 and Pl's 1 - 6)

The ring enclosure, or more properly the penannular enclosure is composed of angular and sub rounded rocks and boulders up to 0.8m in size. The enclosure takes the form of a setting of single layer stones forming a bank 1m – 1.25m wide, the larger stones have been deliberately used as edging or kerbing and this is especially true for the internal face on the upper northern side of the monument, some stones were still in situ and forming the kerb (Fig 2).

The enclosure measured 12m in overall diameter from east to west and with an internal diameter of c 9m on the same alignment. The northern, eastern and western sides of the circuit was complete, apart from where the recent forest plough had cut through at three furrows and causing some displacement of stones, and also the disturbance caused by the old hill drain gully (F3). On the south side there was a gap of c 5m, the terminals on the southern side appeared to be real indicating a penannular enclosure, however the stone found in the NW part of the gully (F3) may have come from the

Plate 1 Ring/penannular enclosure

terminal on the east side, making the original gap slightly narrower, nevertheless, there was not enough stone lying in the gully to suggest the enclosure had been a complete circuit of stone therefore the interpretation as a penannular enclosure seems credible. Certainly the area devoid of stone between F1 and the lower stone setting F2, albeit cut by the old drain was real enough, few stones were located in this area. Other areas of stone are discussed below (F4 – F6).

Numerous quartz stones have been used in the making of both the body and the kerb of the enclosure. However there was no particular pattern in their use and it is known that the summit of the hill is composed of outcropping quartz in abundance. The use of the quartz is considered to have no particular significance.

Feature 2.

Stone setting (Figs 1 & 2 and Pl's 1 - 6)

Lying immediately south and down slope from the penannular enclosure is another major setting of stones, almost 3m long and c1.2m wide, similar in width to F1. The feature was built exactly the same as F1 with the largest boulders laid on the internal side of an arc (Fig 2), presumably forming a kerb or at least delineating the edge, and more or less seen as a single layer of stone laid on the ground.

Plate 2 Ring/penannular enclosure

Plate 3 Ring/penannular enclosure

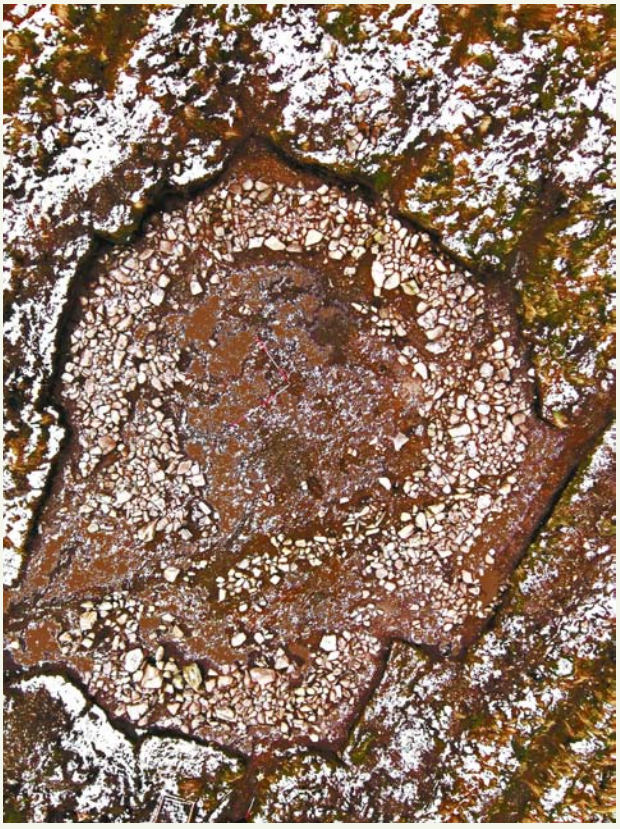


Plate 4 Ring/penannular enclosure

Plate 5 Ring/penannular enclosure

Plate 6 Enclosure showing post positions

Plate 7 Excavating Post holes in the gully F3

Plate 8 Showing the gully F3 in section

Feature 3.
Gully (Pl's 7 & 8)

Traversing the site in a straight line in a NE/SW alignment was a gully which measured up to 1.4m wide at its upper edge and between 0.3m - 0.4m deep from the surface of the till. The round bottomed gully had a stone layer in its base for the most part; those at the lower end being chunky angular rocks while those at the upper end being flat and more rounded. The perplexing gully was at first assumed to be integral to the design of the monument but eventually it was realised it was an old hill drain (see above) which had eroded from a neatly hand cut drain (see Fig1 and Pl 8) to the gully as found by the excavation. The stones at the lower end may have tumbled from the lower stone setting (F2) while those at the upper end probably were derived from the SE terminal of F1, in each case the shapes of the stones matched those still adjacently in situ.

The drain excavator had removed some of the stones from F1 and this was evident by the missing stones on the drain alignment, furthermore between the edge of the trench and the external side of F1, the base of the neat original drain cut was still evident and, with the benefit of hindsight, the continuation of the drain was traceable across the furrows uphill to the NE.

The four post holes PH12 – PH15 were fortunate to survive the drain, however, PH13 with only two vertically set packing stones to indicate its position and which was in some doubt originally, must have been partially damaged by the drainer.

Feature 4.
Stone setting (Figs 1 & 2 and Pl's 1 - 6)

A single layer of stones and spread around the NE internal arc of F1 was initially suspected as having some significance as the charcoal deposit (F8) was seen interspersed among the stones, mostly between them but in some cases lying below them. The stones appear to have been the result of slippage from F1 and consequentially have no function as found on the site. However, on balance it seemed that stones had been in place prior to the charcoal being laid down.

Feature 5.
Stone setting (Figs 1 & 2 and Pl's 1 - 6)

Similar to the stones of F4, these stones, on the SW internal arc of the enclosure were treated with caution in case they formed some particular purpose within the enclosure; at one location the single layer setting appeared to form a separate context, possibly a cairn. However, like F4 it was shown that the stones were most likely the result of slippage from the main enclosure and also like F4 some charcoal was found at the edge of the scatter.

Displacement of stones had taken place by the forest plough on the west internal side of F1 and also through part of F5, only undisturbed stones are shown on the site plan.

Plate 9 Post hole 5 with choke stone

Plate 10 Post hole 5 with choke stone removed

Plate 11 Post hole 8

Plate 12 Post hole 9

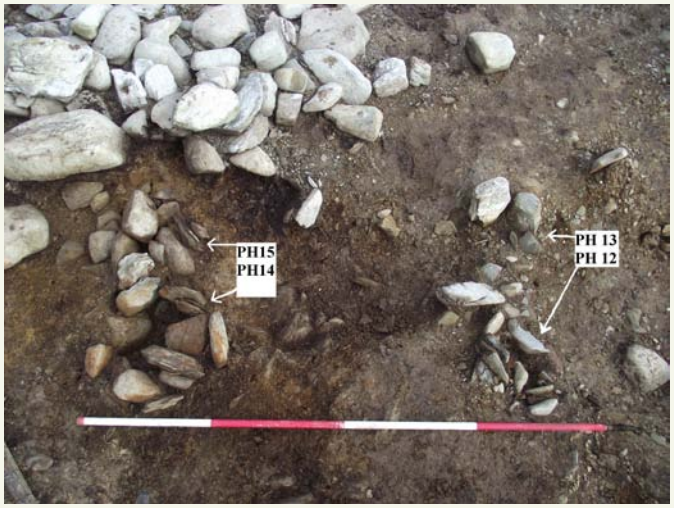


Plate 13

Plate 14

Feature 6. Stone setting (Figs 1 & 2 and Pl's 1 - 6)

Lying externally to F1 on the SE side was another area of stone; an irregular spread measuring roughly 2m in diameter and forming a single layer on the ground. When they were removed they were shown to be lying in the shallow relict soil and nothing was found below them, they are also considered to be the result of slippage from the main feature F1.

Feature 7. Timber structure (Fig 2 Pl 6)

The plan of a circular timber structure is easily demonstrated by the position of a series of up to fifteen post holes. They are interpreted as such by the obvious stone packers still in position in some pits while other packing stones have evidently slumped into pits and choking them. The structure, whatever form it originally took, whether roofed or otherwise was c5m in internal diameter, the position of nine post holes was very convincing with two others (PH2 & PH6) less certain. Post holes PH5 (Pl's 9 & 10), PH8 and PH9 (Plates 9 -12) were almost perfectly preserved with their packing stones in situ and PH3 and PH5 intriguingly had stones choking their centres; PH5 in particular had a perfectly fitting square stone, holding the former packing stones in position, the impression was that this stone had deliberately been placed in the post hole.

The actual posts must have been about 150mm to 200mm in diameter, however, their height and what form they supported if any remain conjectural. The pits were all cut into the orange coloured till which in many areas was covered by a loose natural layer of weathered and broken shale. The same context of till with overlying shale was seen in adjoining furrows.

A further four post holes (PH12 – PH15) (Pl 13) were offset from the ring on the SE side, indicating a possible entrance or even a porch. The arrangement here were two pairs with each pair almost adjacent but set apart from the other pair by about 1.2m. The position of PH13 only just survived by two in situ packing stones set on end, the assumption being that the hill drain excavation (see F3 above) had destroyed the rest of it. The other three post holes had their packing stones in situ and PH 15 appeared to have a stone choking its centre; however this may just have been a stone falling in from the edge of F1. {Stones lying above the four post holes are not included in the plan for the sake of clarity}

Charcoal was gleaned from PH's1, 7, 8 & 9) and this will be subject to identification for species and possible C14 dating, the rest of the post holes were devoid of charcoal in their soil fills. (See Appendix I for charcoal list)

The post holes were not excavated entirely and packing stones were not disturbed in the hope that these features may be preserved. Each pit was backfilled with soil and a copper date tag was deposited for future reference, stones were then laid over the features in the hope of protecting them. The average depth of the pits was around 200 – 250mm and with a possible diameter of c 250mm – 300mm in diameter, judging by the visible remains.

Feature 7 is discussed further below.

Feature 8. Charcoal spread (Fig 2)

A sporadic crescent of surviving charcoal enriched soil was evident for half of the upper arc of the inside of the enclosure F1. It lay as a sparse spread up to 0.6m wide and to a maximum of 40mm deep in places. The charcoal lay at the base of a scarp around the inside edge of F1 and between it and the arc of the post holes F7. The charcoal did not appear beside the post holes but lay about 0.5m from them. This was the only charcoal seen on the site apart from that sampled from PH1 and PH7. F8 was sampled at four locations (S1, 2, 4, 5 & 6) and its identification and possible dating will help with interpretation of the timber structure. Given the apparent arc of charcoal and lying away from the post holes but still respecting the arc they formed, it is possible that it was derived from a burnt roof overhang.

See Appendix I for charcoal list

No evidence of burning on the site other than the charcoal given above was found. In greywacke geology and of which the entire site is composed; both stone settings and ground layers, detection of burning is easy to see, since the colour of both hard rock and till change to a distinctive pink to red hue after exposure to the severe heat caused by fire.

Internal area of the penannular enclosure

Apart from the contexts described above the remainder of the area was devoid of any positive features. Two patches of small stones near the centre may have indicated further posts but this was far from certain due to their rather ephemeral nature (Fig's 1 & 2). The internal area was covered for the most part in loose broken shale overlying the orange coloured till. The only obvious alteration to this part of the site was a steep scarp of about 0.3m high and cut below the northern internal side of F1, indicating that levelling to some extent had taken place there. The charcoal was deposited at the base of this scarp

Plate 15

Plate 16

Suggested sequence of development of the site

The following is by no means certain because of the absence of vertical stratigraphy connecting the various components of the monument; it is given merely as an aid to understanding the possibilities:

1. The site is cleared of vegetation and a crescentic scarp is cut to accommodate a circular timber post structure, built on fairly level ground.
2. Post holes are dug into the till and posts are held secure by the use of stone packers, some posts may have been replacements eg PH2 and PH6. Two of the extended post holes forming an entrance or porch may also have been replacements (although see Sites 110 & 126).
3. The timber building has burned causing the deposition of charcoal around the northern side.
4. Some post holes are deliberately blocked and which would mean the posts had been removed.
5. The penannular ring is built with its SE terminal partially blocking the putative entrance in to the timber building, which is possibly defunct or removed.

5a. The penannular ring is built with a continuous 'tail' on its southern side and forming an entrance to the central area on the SW side, alternatively -

5b. A separate curving stone setting is built forming a blocking to the gap in the penannular enclosure and creating double entrances on the SW and SE sides.

6. The site is abandoned and moss accumulates over it to form a thin bed of peat.
7. A flood occurs with gravelly hill wash from upslope partially covering the site and overlaying the newly formed peat.
8. Peat moss continues to grow to the present day.
9. A series of hill drains are hand cut across the face of the slope and one is aligned through the site, disturbing some stones in the process.

9a. The hill drain erodes to form a gully when stones from the monument probably drop into it.

10. The hill face is ploughed for forestry dislocating further stones in three furrows.
11. Excavation of the site.

Discussion

The monument

Perhaps the first thing that strikes the viewer of this monument is the effort which has been expended in making at least the stone component. Many of the stones or rather boulders (up to 0.8m in size) would require several men to move them, and inspection of the general landscape of Coom Rig shows that such stones are not abundant; indeed few large stones can be seen in the countless forest furrows on the hill. The stones on the monument must therefore have been gathered over quite a large area, presumably visible rocks protruding through the vegetation were hauled back to the site.

The erection of the timber structure would have been no great challenge on the other hand and when charcoal identification is done, a better understanding of the building may be had.

Comparison with the post built structure just 65m up the hill at Site No 110 and also nearby Site 126 is quite strikingly similar, each has a double post arrangement in what looks like an entrance or even a porch and the size of each circle is the same. The alignment of the possible entrance on each faces S/SE and in fact when the plans of each are superimposed, they make an almost perfect match. It would be difficult to believe that these monuments did not fulfil the same function and were not used by the same people who were at least familiar with the three sites. The questions remain what was their purpose and why were three monuments necessary?

Two phases are inferred by the apparent gaps in both the stone and timber structures apparently not respecting each other and it would seem logical the stone enclosure came second. The eastern terminal of F1 appears to partially block access past post holes 14 and 15 (Fig 1 & Pl 6). The lower stone setting is problematic in that it is not directly connected to any other part of the monument and while inferences can be drawn, nothing can be proved.

Location

The site is located half way up the south flank of Coom Rig and in possible association with Site's No's 110, 126 and 112, the first being 65m up hill and the second is 100m along the hill to the west, while the last is 150m in the same direction.

The view from the centre of the penannular ring and looking through the gap in the stone enclosure is fairly limited across the valley to the south (Pl 14), but with the cross over between Hitteril Hill and Comb Law on the horizon. Looking from the centre of the post structure and through the 'entrance' of it and to the SE the alignment is the flank of Beld Knowe just slightly north of the cross over with Hitteril Hill (Pl 15). Whether these alignments have any significance will be investigated but presently nothing is known. The alignment through the gap on Site 110 up the hill is a different angle and leads the eye to a different point on the horizon from that at Site 111, while that on Site 126 points in a similar direction.

Period and function

The age of the monument can at least be established by dating the charcoal found within it and which is certainly associated with the place; this aspect of the work will at least be established. The site is certainly pre historic in date as it was covered in a layer of peat which has accumulated since the last major climatic deterioration circa 3000 years ago at the end of the Bronze Age; the peat lay directly over the monument suggesting a Late Bronze Age date for it on that basis. By reference to Plate 16 it can be seen that a thin lens of peat formed directly over the till beside the site, this shows that the site was stripped of top soil for construction. Very soon after the first growth of peat moss, a flood cascaded down the slope bringing a layer of gravelly hill wash, over which the peat moss continued to grow until the present day.

Three principal pre historic periods are now represented on Coom Rig; the Mesolithic, Early Neolithic and the Bronze Age. The first may be ruled out with some certainty and probably also the second, leaving the best candidate as the Bronze Age. The period is represented in Daer valley by burnt mounds, some of which have been C14 dated by BAG to between c 3000 and 4600 years ago, small cairn groups also abound in the valley.

One other site which has also been C14 dated by BAG is another enigmatic monument just across the valley to the south on Comb Law, with that site location being visible from the monument under discussion. Site No 33 (Ward 2002) is a double circle of stones with one at least being probably an enclosed cremation cemetery dating to 4600 years ago.

Paradoxically, no habitation sites of Bronze Age date have been found in Daer valley despite numerous examples on unenclosed platform settlements being found along each side of the nearby A702 Dumfries road (Ward 1992). However, typical domestic Bronze Age pottery in the form of 'bucket urn' sherds were found on this project just along the forest road to the west at Site No 112 although why this pottery was located there has not been established.

The period of use for Site 111 will be established by C14 dating in due course.

The function of this site can only be conjectural unless a comparable site which has been fathomed can be found. Based on the evidence gathered from both house and burial sites in South Lanarkshire by BAG projects and the work of others neither house nor burial can be ruled in. Each site type would have left easily recognisable evidence and nothing of that was found here, in fact not a single object was retrieved excepting for a few chips of chert which are almost certainly residual of Mesolithic activity and not connected to the monument.

A purpose not involving artefacts or on site burning has to be considered. The present writer is reluctant to conjure up the word 'ritual' which can of course mean anything one wishes to suggest. The only suggestion to be made is that the site may have been used as a mortuary building, perhaps for excarnation but not for the final disposal of body remains, although any human remains could have been left entirely on the site with the timber building forming a charnel house?. This is also the suggestion put forward for Site 110 up the hill which similarly had no finds or direct evidence for habitation or burial, and for Site 126. Research may yet come up with a better or more plausible explanation to these sites which are certainly unique examples in southern Scotland.

References

Ward T 1992, Upper Clydesdale Through The Ages, M74 Project, Biggar Museum Trust 1992.

Ward T 2002, The History of the Daer Valley, draft report Biggar Museum Trust 2002.

Appendix I Charcoal

Site	Sample No	Feature/Location	Quantity	Description
111	S1	F8 14.5B/6W	1	Hand picked 1mm>
111	S1		n/a	+grit and rootlets + non carbon?
111	S2	F8 11.5B/7.6W	2	Hand picked 1mm>
111	S2		n/a	+ grit and rootlets
No sample 3				
111	S4	F8 14.5B/3.0W	40	Hand picked 1mm >
111*	S4	F8	<1	Round wood
111*	S4	F8	16	+ grit and rootlets
111	S4	F8	n/a	0.3mm flot
111*	S5	F8 14.5B/3.0W	44	Hand picked 1mm>
111*	S5	F8	<1	Round wood
111	S5	F8	41	+ grit and rootlets
111	S5	F8	n/a	0.3mm flot
111	S6	PH8 13.0B/2.0W	4	Hand picked 1mm>
111	S6		6	+ grit
111	S6		n/a	0.3mm flot
111	S7	PH9 12.0B/1.5W	7	Hand picked 1mm >
111	S7		9	+ grit
111	S7		n/a	0.3mm flot
111	S8	PH1 9.0B/5.1W		
111	S9	PH7 14.0B/4.0W		

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

Appendix II

Site 111 Photographic catalogue

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

Volunteers: Mark Callan, Drew Conlon, Calum Davidson, David Drury, Jacquie Dryden, Denise Dudds, Valerie Ferguson, Bill Glass, Sandra Kelly, Helen McCall, Jim Ness, Tam Ward, Rosie Wells, Robert Whitecross

Photo	Description
111.1	N. Section showing peat over silt over peat
111.2	Ditto
111.3	S. Work progressing, BD, JN, BG
111.4	Ditto
111.5	N, Work progressing SK, JD, AW, CD, DD, BG, VF
111.6	Ditto
111.7	Ditto
111.8	Ditto
111.9	S. Work progressing. Showing Gully F3. VF, JD, SK, DD
111.10	Ditto VF, SK, CD, BG, AW
111.11	NW. Diggers exposing F1 with F2 in foreground
111.12	Ditto
111.13	Ditto
111.14	SW. general view over site
111.15	E. Cleaning stones. MC, DD
111.16	W. View over F1 with F6 in foreground. DD, JN, BG, DD, MC
111.17	W. View over F1 with gully F3 on left + diggers
111.18	Ditto
111.19	S. View over entire site with all stones showing + diggers
111.20	Ditto
111.21	NW. Showing old hill drain (F3) in section
111.22	Ditto
111.23	Ditto
111.24	Ditto
111.25	S. View over entire site + diggers
111.26	N. Ditto
111.27	S. Ditto
111.28	N. Showing charcoal (F6) beside stones F5 and internal face of F1, northern internal side
111.29	Ditto
111.30	E. Interior area of F1 under excavation, showing section of ground
111.31	Ditto
111.32	Ditto
111.33	NE. Tea break. DD, BG, JN, FC, RG, DC, BD, VF, RW
111.34	Ditto
111.35	S. view of furrow.

Photo	Description
111.36	SW. discussing the site. RW & TW
111.37	W. Post hole No 8 showing packing stones
111.38	Non feature on north side of gully F3
111.39	Ditto
111.40	N. Post hole No 8 showing packing stones
111.41	N. Post hole No 6 showing as charcoal patch
111.42	N. Post hole No 5 with blocking stone
111.43	N. Ditto with blocking stone removed and showing packing stones
111.44	Non feature in gully side F3
111.45	N. Post hole No 6 with packing stones
111.46	NE. General view over site excavating features. BD, RG, SK, FC, RW
111.47	Ditto
111.48	NE. Showing PH's 8 & 9, internal face of F1, F5 and part of gully F3
111.49	N. Site 111 view from other side of the valley showing the furrows
111.50	Ditto
111.51	N. Position of Post hole No 2? Centre of frame
111.52	W. General view over site, excavating features + diggers
111.53	N. Post hole No 4 showing blocking stone, note the shale till
111.54	Ditto with blocking stone removed
111.55	N. Post hole No 5 with blocking stone
111.56	Ditto with blocking stone removed
111.57	Ditto with stone being removed
111.58	N. Post Hole No 1 showing packing stones
111.59	N. Post holes No's 12 and 13
111.60	N. Post hole No 14 showing packing stones
111.61	N. Post hole No 10 with surviving packing stones
111.62	N. Post hole No 11 with surviving packing stones
111.63	N. Post No 8 showing packing stones
111.64	N. Post hole No 9 showing packing stones
111.65	N. Post holes No's 8 & 9 and with part of F5 and F1
111.66	N. Inside edge of F1, area of PH's 6, 7,& 8 and charcoal on 'berm'
111.67	W. Diggers; BG, DD, BD, JN, DD
111.68	N. Area of Post holes 2, 3, 4 & 5
111.69	N. Area of PH's 12 – 15 with No's 12 & 14 excavated
111.70	S. Ditto note two surviving packing stones of PH13
111.71	N. Showing inside face of F1 and part of stones F5, note cut of ground
111.72	N. Ditto with Post hole No 8
111.73	N. Ditto with PH's No's 8 & 9
111.74	SW. showing gully (F3)
111.75	NW. Showing stones in Gully F3, note modern plough furrow line in till and Post hole No's 1 and 11
111.76	SE. Showing Post holes 12 – 15 with PH15 showing, (TLHS)
111.77	N. Post holes 14 & 15 with possible blocking stone in No 15
111.78	N. Post hole No 3 showing packing stones
111.79	W. Post hole No 5 with blocking stone
111.80	N. Post holes No's 14 and 15

Photo	Description
111.81	NE. Excavating Ph's 14 & 15. SK, JD
111.82	Ditto
111.83	Ditto
111.84	NE. Ditto looking along gully F3
111.85	N. Excavating PH's 14 and 15. JD
111.86	N. View over area of PH's 3, 4 and 5
111.87	N. View over entire site
111.88	N. View over west half of site
111.89	N. View over east half of site
111.90	N. Internal face of F1 showing PH 8 and charcoal spread F8
111.91	NE. Low level view along gully F3
111.92	Ditto
111.93	View of area of post holes 12 - 15
111.94	NW. View over F1
111.95	Ditto
111.96	Ditto
111.97	NW. View over F2 stones and west side of site
111.98	N. Ditto
111.99	N. Ditto for east side of site
111.100	NE. Ditto
111.101	N. View over interior of F1
111.102	Ditto
111.103	SE. View to horizon through PH's 12 - 15
111.104	S. View through penannular terminals to horizon
111.105	N. view over entire site
111.106	Ditto
111.107	W. View from the site to Site 126
111.108	S. High level kite view of entire site by John & Rosie Wells
111.109	NW. ditto
111.110	Ditto
111.111	N. Ditto
111.112 – 111.126	All views of sites from various view points and from a pole camera by T Ward, these pics show the post holes in context with each other and the stone features. Note the rectangular sondage to test the make up of the till in these photos.