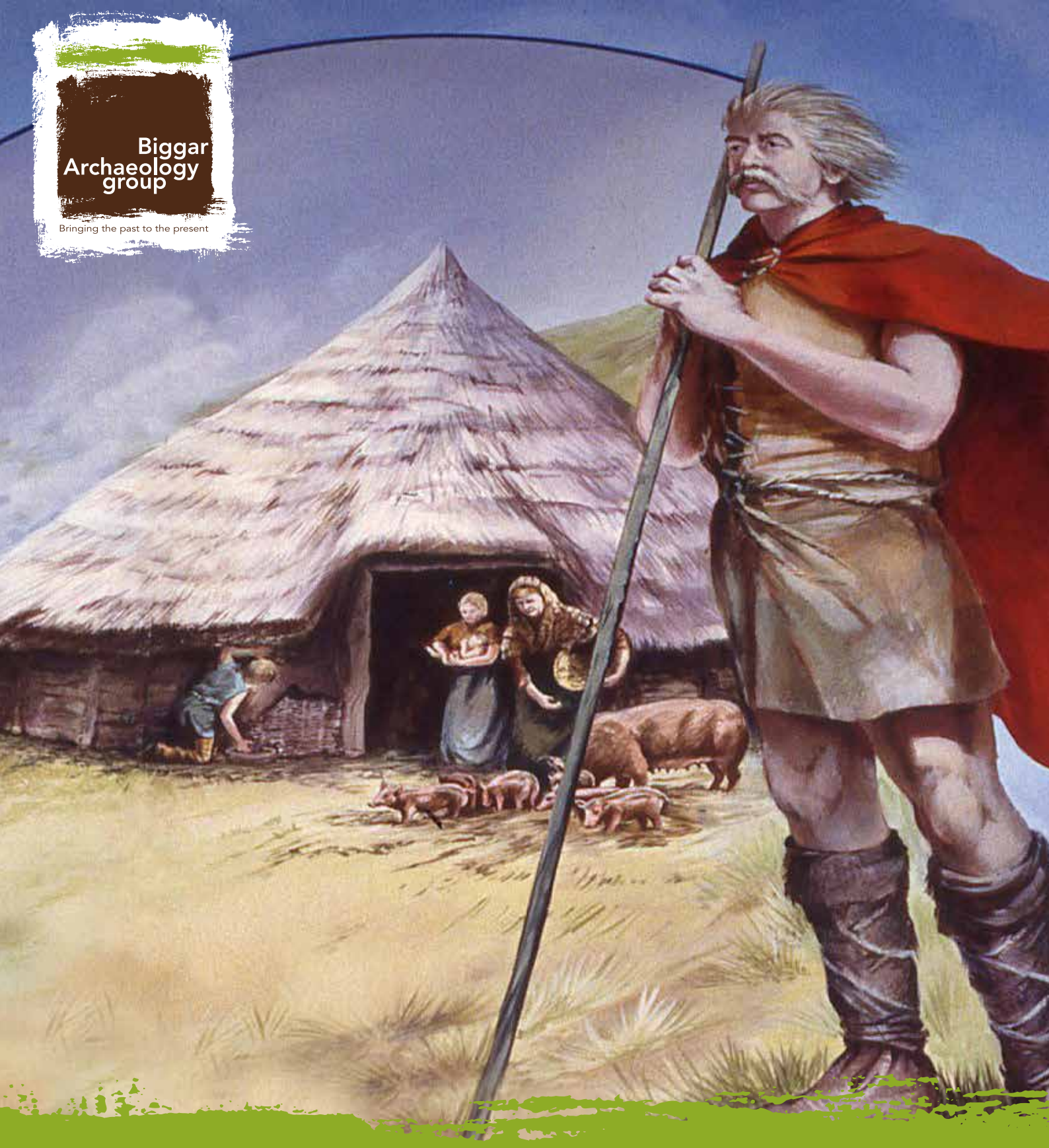
Biggar Archaeology group

Bringing the past to the present



The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir, Peeblesshire, Scottish Borders.

by Tam Ward 2013

Abstract

A second and third campaign of excavations on a normally submerged and eroding Bronze Age unenclosed platform settlement within the Fruid Reservoir in Borders Region, has produced constructional details of two timber round houses, artefact assemblages including pottery, course stone tools, a flanged bronze axe and important dateable contexts from which much charcoal has been retrieved. Further prehistoric sites and monuments and a post medieval settlement were also recorded. This report should be read along with the first interim (Ward 2004).

THE SITES AND THEIR CONTEXT

The sites lie within the Fruid Reservoir (Fig 1) (Pl 1) in Upper Tweeddale, Borders Region. The principal site location, an unenclosed platform settlement (UPS) is NT 0867 1990 and it lies at 310m OD, it is just below the high water level of the reservoir which is 312m OD, the UPS is on the west side of the reservoir and a short distance south east of the Chapel Burn (Fig 4). See OS map sheets 1:10,000 NT 01 NE and 1:50,000 Landranger Series No's 72 (Upper Clyde Valley) and No 78 (Nithsdale). The secondary site is a cairn group which lies on the opposite side of the reservoir at c NT 089 200 and consists of at least twenty four cairns measuring up to 10m in diameter (Fig 1), these were surveyed in 2003 (Ward 2004.1, p87 Fig 53 that report).

Plate 1

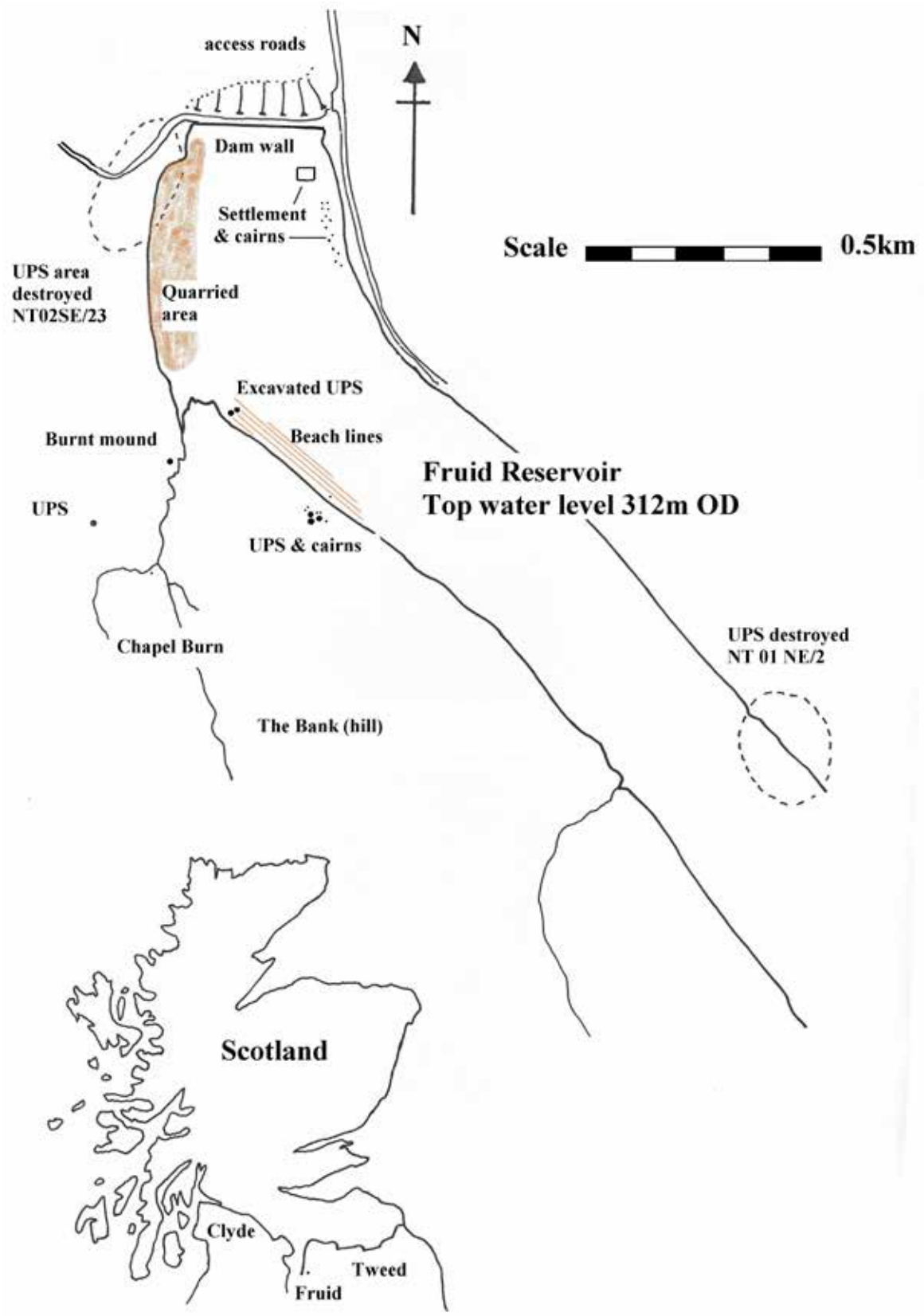

access roads
N
Dam wall
Settlement
& cairns
Scale
0.5km
UPS area
destroyed
NT02SE/23
Quarried
area
Excavated UPS
Burnt mound
Beach lines
Fruid Reservoir
Top water level 312m OD
UPS
UPS & cairns
Chapel Burn
UPS destroyed
NT 01 NE/2
The Bank (hill)
Scotland
Clyde
Tweed
Fruid

Fig 1

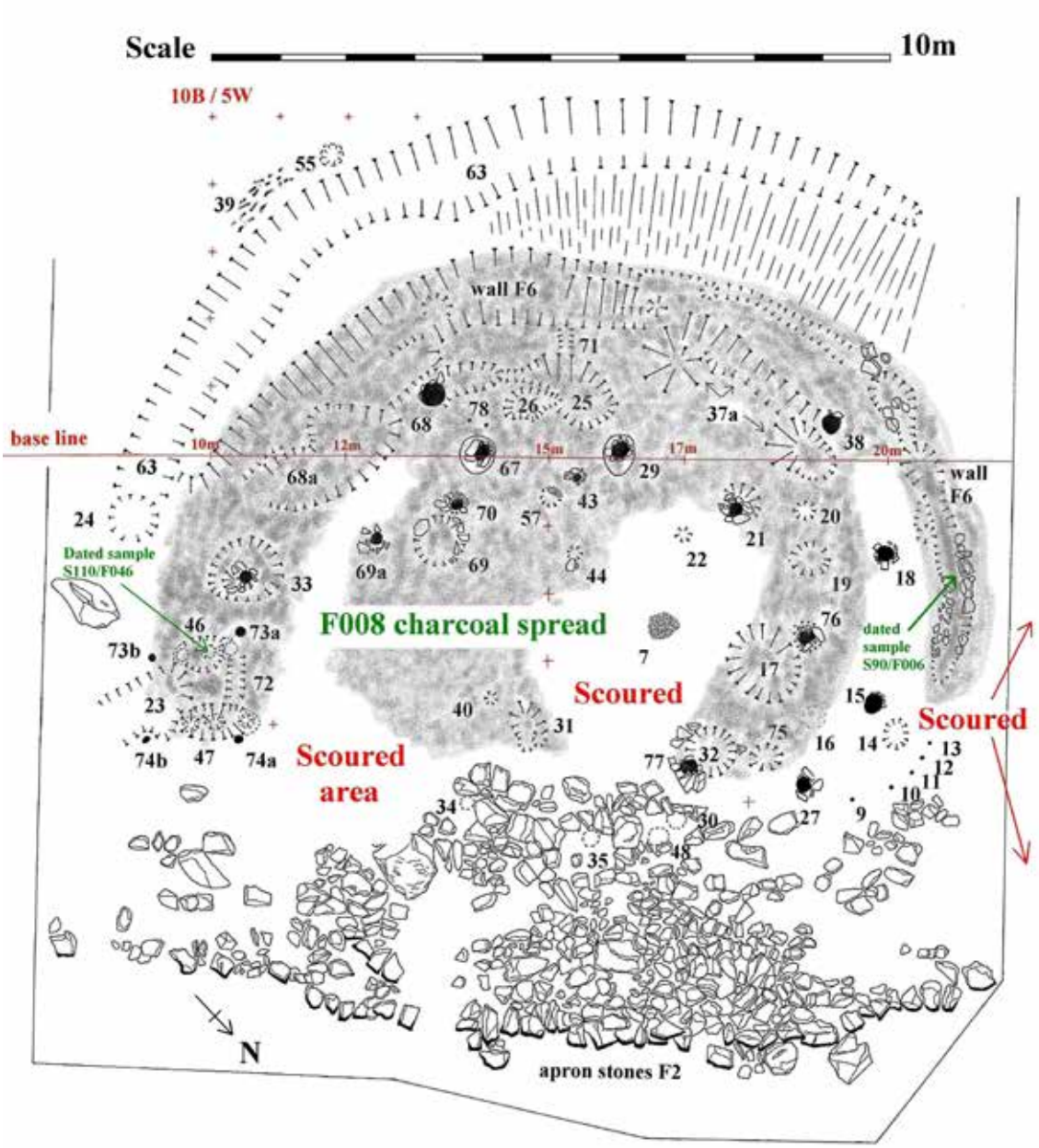


Fig 4

Fruid Reservoir was inaugurated in 1968 and supplies water directly to neighbouring Talla Reservoir which in turn supplies the city of Edinburgh via a pipeline. Fruid covers an area of 344 acres and embraces the mid course of Fruid Water as it passes the steep flanks of Carterhope Rig on the west and Craig Law on the east side.

During the construction of the reservoir it is known that two unenclosed platform settlements (UPS) were destroyed (Fig 1) and a basic record of these sites exists in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), their record numbers are given on Fig 1. There was no previous record of the sites under discussion here as they were discovered by BAG as part of their survey of Upper Tweeddale and routine monitoring of reservoirs during periods of low water levels (Ward 2004.1 ibid).

Other UPS were recorded in NMRS and in the vicinity of the reservoir (Fig 1) and also two locations for these Bronze Age house sites were known further down the valley. Furthermore, along the sides of the River Tweed from Broughton in the north to Tweedsmuir near by, there are numerous sites of UPS, and for example at least one hundred individual house platforms are known to exist within forested areas around the village of Tweedsmuir.

UPS therefore remain a ubiquitous Bronze Age site type in Upper Tweeddale and taken with those examples known in neighbouring Clydesdale, they make up the largest grouping of such sites to be found anywhere.

The local landscape is also rich in other Bronze Age site types, such as burnt mounds, cairn groups and enclosed cremation cemeteries (Ward 2004.1 ibid, RCAHMS 1967) and therefore constitutes a major location on the Scottish landscape for studying the Bronze Age.

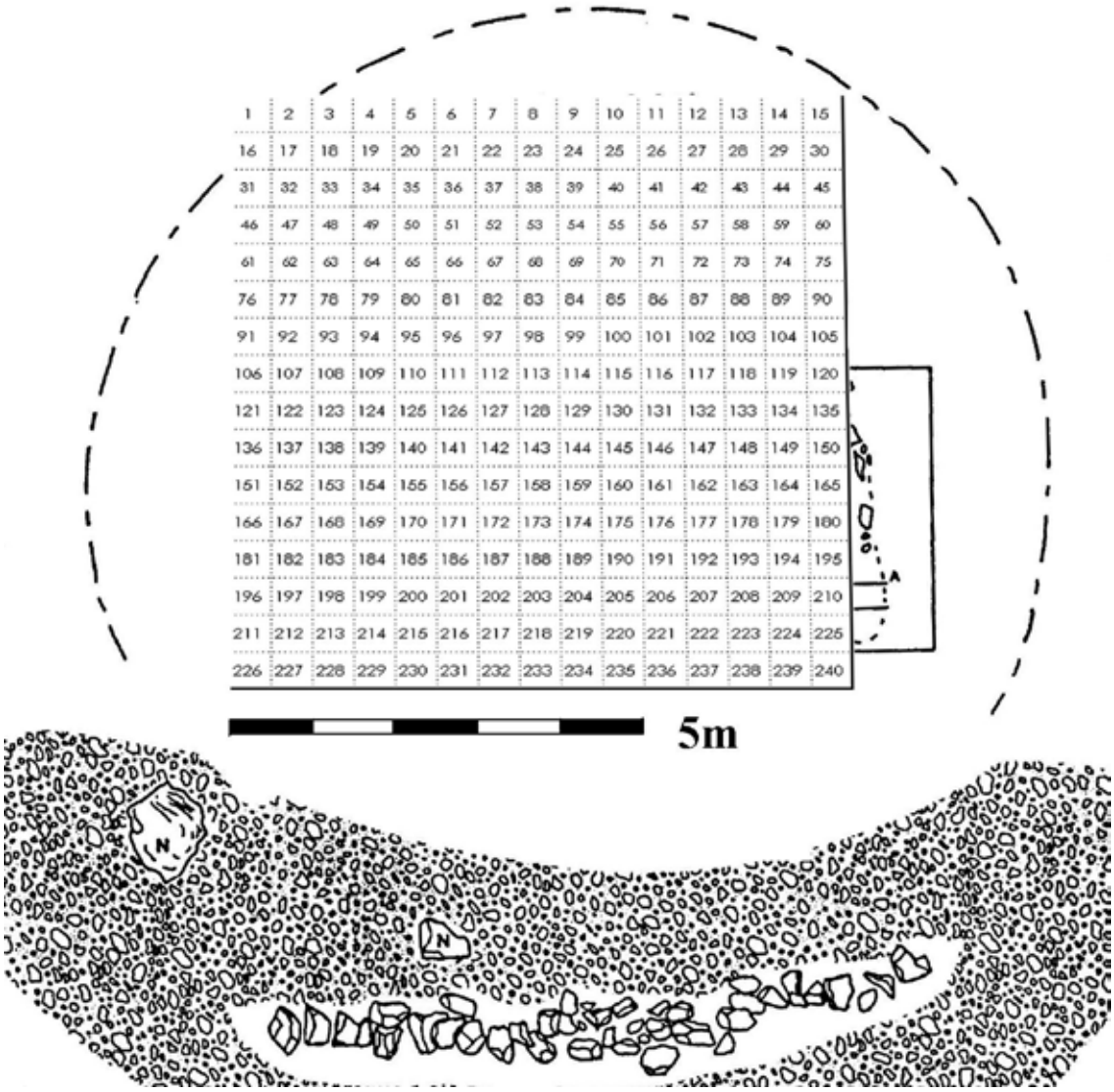


Fig 3

EXCAVATION INTRODUCTION

The earlier work on the UPS site in November 2003 (Fig's 2 & 3) (Ward, 2004 ibid) established that archaeological deposits and finds had survived the attrition of the reservoir (Pl's 1a, 1b, 2 – 4), but also that certain areas on and around the platform were being eroded in an apparently hap-hazard manner (Pl 5). It was decided that the best way forward to deal with the site was total excavation and enquiries (Ward, 2004 ibid) were made to have the site professionally excavated, since the local voluntary group had no resources to expend on post excavation work. Professional intervention was not possible within the time and weather window constraints, and the Biggar Group resolved to salvage whatever could be done at the next available opportunity, to that end the site was covered in tarpaulins (Pl 6) to prevent further damage being inflicted by wave action and currents.

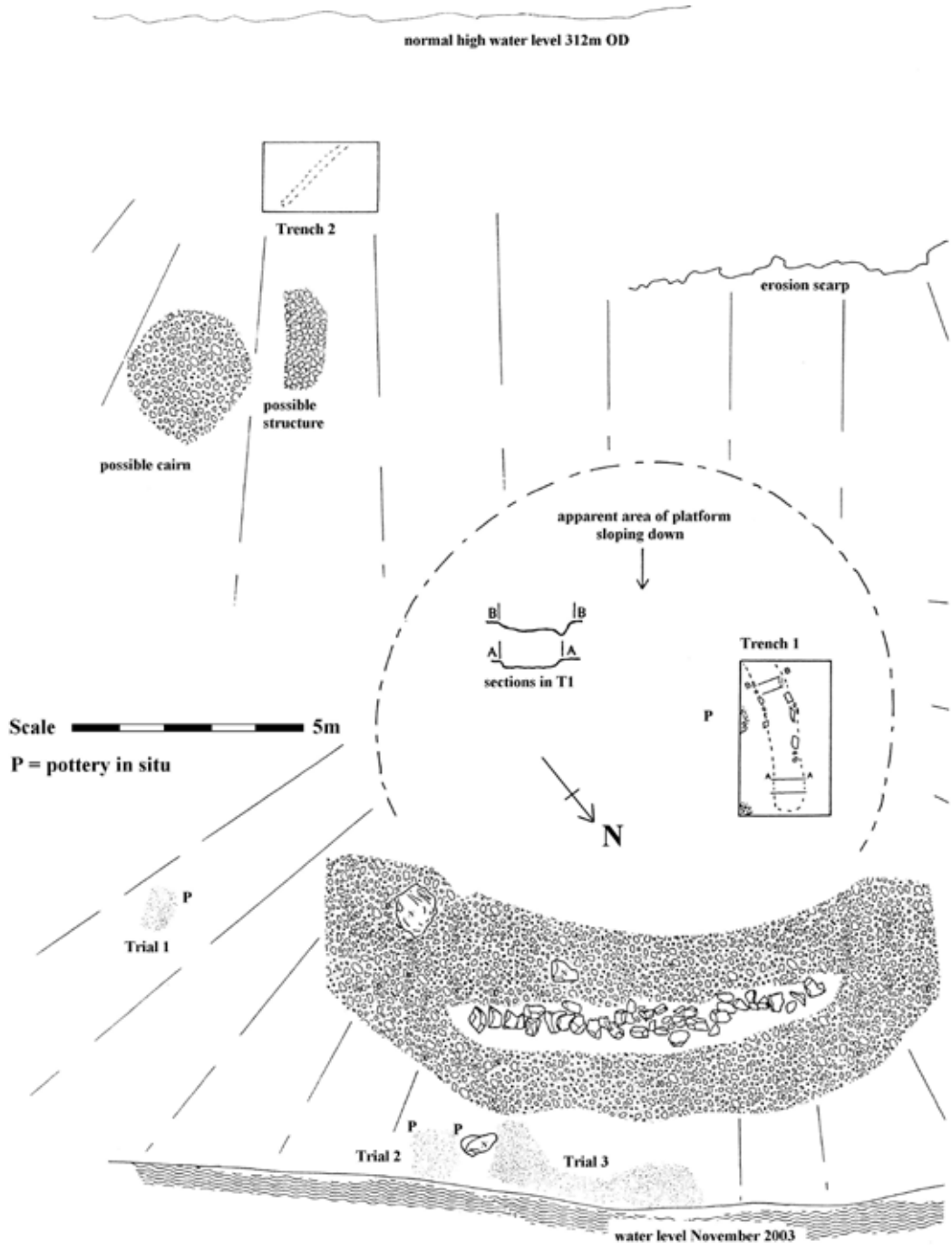


Fig 2

Plate 1a

Plate 1b

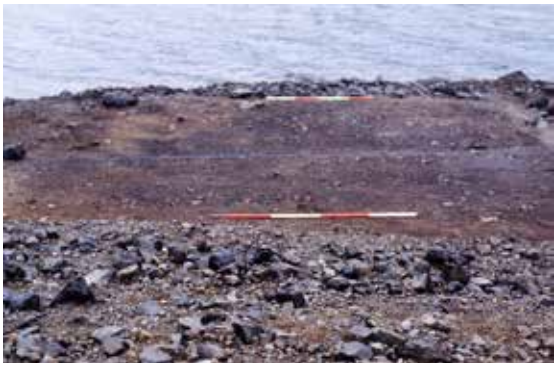


Plate 2

Plate 2a

Plate 3

Plate 4

By August 2005 the water levels were again reduced due to weather conditions and the opportunity was taken to resume work. Unfortunately, and due to the fact that only weekends and evening work is practical for the Group (BAG), the project was not completed and the site had once again to be protected by tarpaulins in preparation for yet another attempt to recover all the available archaeology from the site. Regular work was carried out until the end of October when freak weather caused an unexpected and sudden rise of water levels, thus ending the work. Considerable data was however retrieved during this second campaign.

In July 2006 the water levels were once more reduced, allowing the final phase of excavation to complete the project on the principal platform (B1), while identifying further archaeological deposits immediately upslope from it, at this stage the upper site was not understood. The upper archaeological area was finally excavated by 2007 and the outcome was the near complete plans of two timber round houses.

Throughout the excavations the work was fraught with difficulty, even on a daily basis, principally because of the rapid fluctuations in water levels, often the previous days work would be submerged and tactics had to be altered to suit the circumstances. Although water levels in the Fruid Reservoir can rise quite speedily, the opposite is also the case and eventually the project was completed. It is the writer's belief that no archaeological deposits or features were lost during the work, because of the care taken to protect newly exposed areas by tarpaulins between working days.

Plate 5


Plate 6


Plate 7

METHODOLOGY

Excavation was undertaken over weekends by the voluntary archaeologists, the UPS site could be accessed by walking along the shoreline, but a rowing boat was obtained to transport equipment and especially to bring bulk soil samples from the location (Pl 7).

The excavation was all done by hand trowelling and over four years of successive campaigns, accessing the site as and when water levels within the reservoir permitted. The vagaries of that meant that upon abandonment each time the site had to be covered by large tarpaulins (Pl 6) to protect the deposits from further erosion, this worked extremely well and no archaeology was lost in the interim periods. It was especially necessary to cover the site since although on each visitation it could be seen that erosion of the surrounding area was a continuous process, with further objects being washed out (Pl 5), the excavation site deposits became even more vulnerable as a consequence of the archaeological work.

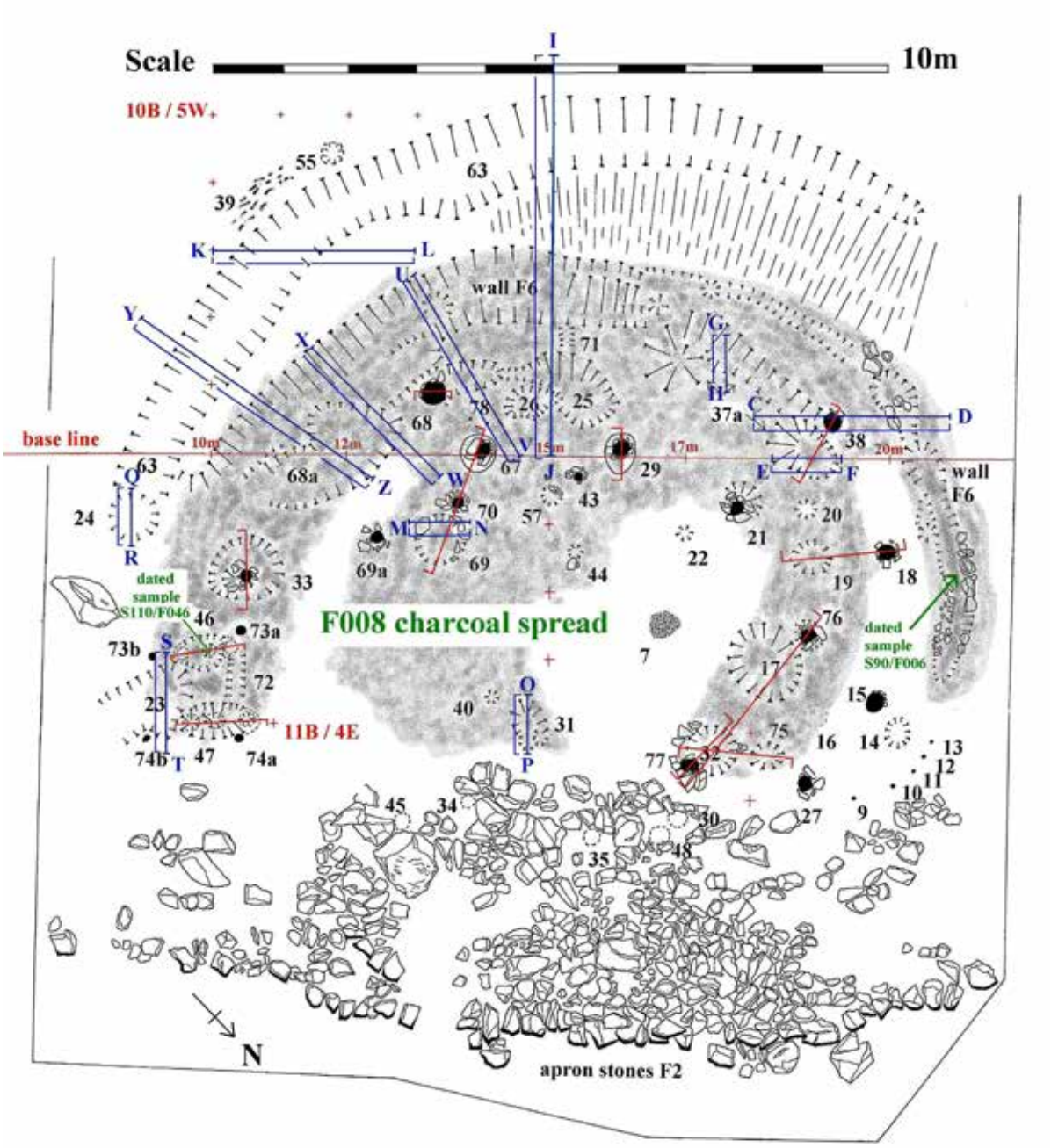


Fig 5

RECORDING

The entire project was recorded on both colour slide film and by digital photography (App VII) and also by digital video; ***every*** aspect of the work was recorded thus with 372 35mm colour slides and 966 digital images being taken (many of which are duplicates). Aerial photographs were obtained using a ladder rigged as a tripod (Pl 8) and which worked extremely well. The site was drawn at 1:20 scale with sections and profiles at varying scales. The site was also levelled. A base line (through B1) (Fig 5) was established and maintained throughout the work, everything was recorded to this datum which was aligned to 310^0 magnetic from zero.

FINDS Appendix I

The finds have been recorded to contexts and to the site datum, being a baseline through B1 and which was aligned NW/SE, offsets from the baseline are given as a ***notional*** E (east) or W (west) of the baseline (***de facto SW & NE***) (Fig 5). No professional studies have been undertaken on the assemblage and therefore descriptions by the writer must be taken as 'non specialist'. The finds are likely to be disposed to Borders Region Museums Service through the Treasure Trove process.

Pottery

Pottery was quite abundant but often poorly preserved; it was displaced pottery which first caused the recognition of the site (Pl 4). The poor preservation was generally not caused by its submersion in the reservoir but rather much of it had been crushed, presumably trampled during the occupation of the site. The type of vessels are known as 'bucket urn' and as a type, do not seem to have been of a high quality originally, being full of large sized temper pebbles and poorly finished.

The recovered sherds were dried at room temperature, lightly brushed and stored. Some pieces have been weakly conjoined using UHU glue, which can be dissolved by using acetone.

Plate 8

Stone tools

Lithic in the form of chert and flint flakes and larger course stone tools of greywacke were found, these have been washed and re bagged.

Metal

A flanged bronze axe was found in Building 2 (B2) and this has been conserved at the National Museums of Scotland.

Burnt bone see Appendix I

Several contexts produced tiny fragments of burnt bone, these were mostly retrieved in the soil sample processing, and most of them are considered here to be too small for identification, although it may be possible to have some examples identified. For this report they are assumed to be the product of food consumption and or processing.

SOIL SAMPLES Appendices II, III and IV

Features and deposits were sectioned as necessary and were bulk sampled, as a result a large collection and weight of samples were ultimately retrieved, these were processed by water pumped flotation system by BAG and flots were gathered in 1mm and 0.3mm sieves. The flots were dried at room temperature in tinfoil packets and were cleaned of extraneous material as much as was possible, they were then weighed and re bagged. Unprocessed sub samples have also been retained from most of the deposits.

The first attempt at clarifying the size of the site (Ward 2004 ibid) meant an extensive sampling strategy was adopted to secure as much as possible from what later became to be known as Building No 1. All the sample data is given in Appendices II, II and IV.

It was not be possible for BAG to process a large number of samples by charcoal identification due to the cost factor; however fourteen contexts in total have been dealt with. And five contexts have been radio carbon dated (see below). All of the samples should of course be retained for any future enquiry or research, and since every context from the site has been sampled and retained, a potential environmental study of great detail and further C^{14} dates would be possible.

EXCAVATION

Introduction

The excavation of this site was begun upon the realisation that it was under extreme threat of erosion by the hydraulic effects within the reservoir. The site was found by the displaced pottery sherds lying in and on the gravels in the area and when testing was done in 2003/4 (Ward 2004 ibid) it was found that pottery and lithic lay immediately below the thin lens of re deposited gravels over the lower platform (B1). Three test pits down slope from the platform also produced sherds from ogs (Fig 2). The boulder content of the apron of this platform was also seen to be almost completely undercut by the water, being supported only by re deposited gravel which was very loose. A unique alignment of boulders for an unenclosed platform settlement was sitting precariously, teetering on their angular surfaces (Fig's 9 & 10) (Pl 9 & 10).

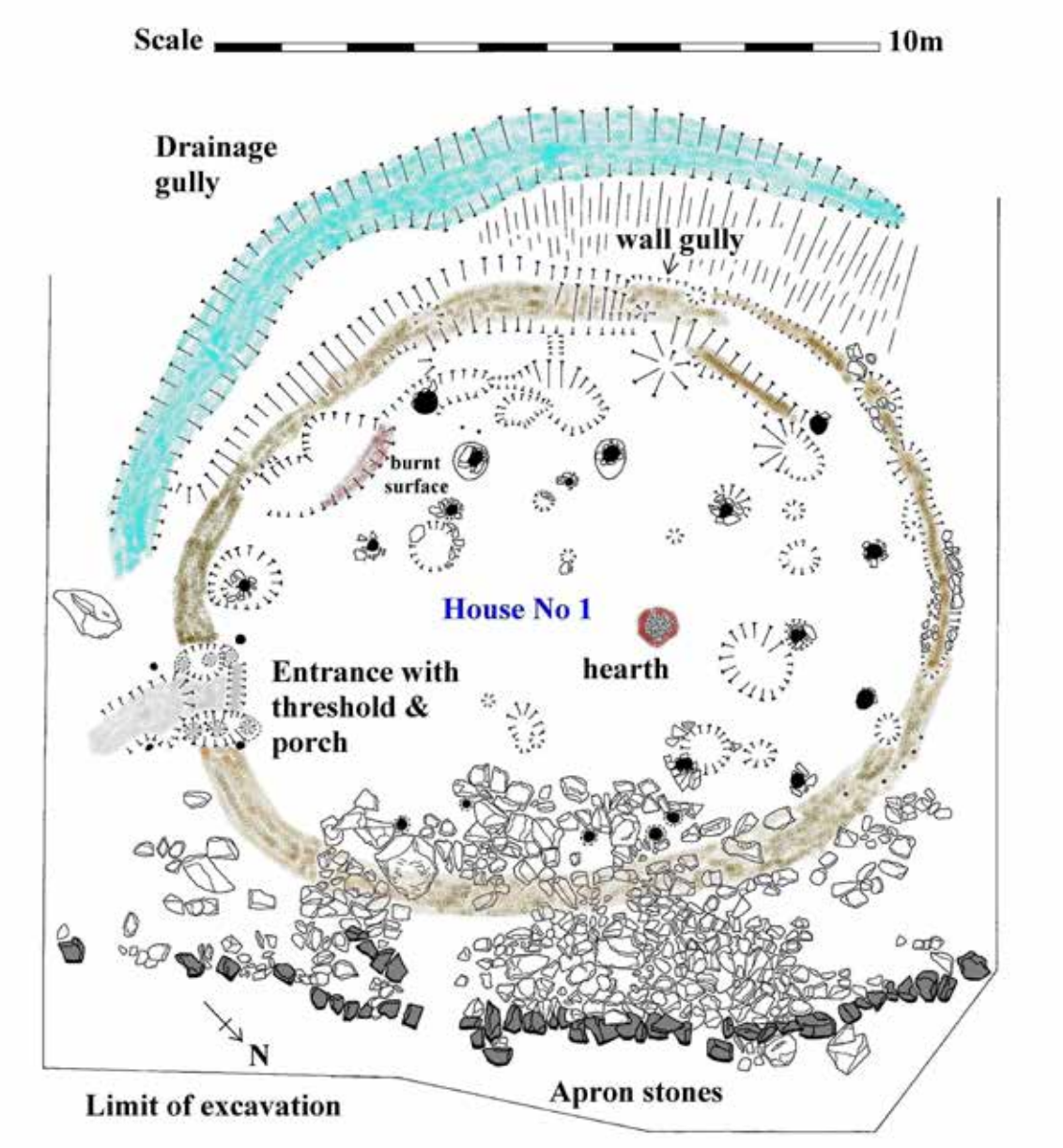


Fig 9

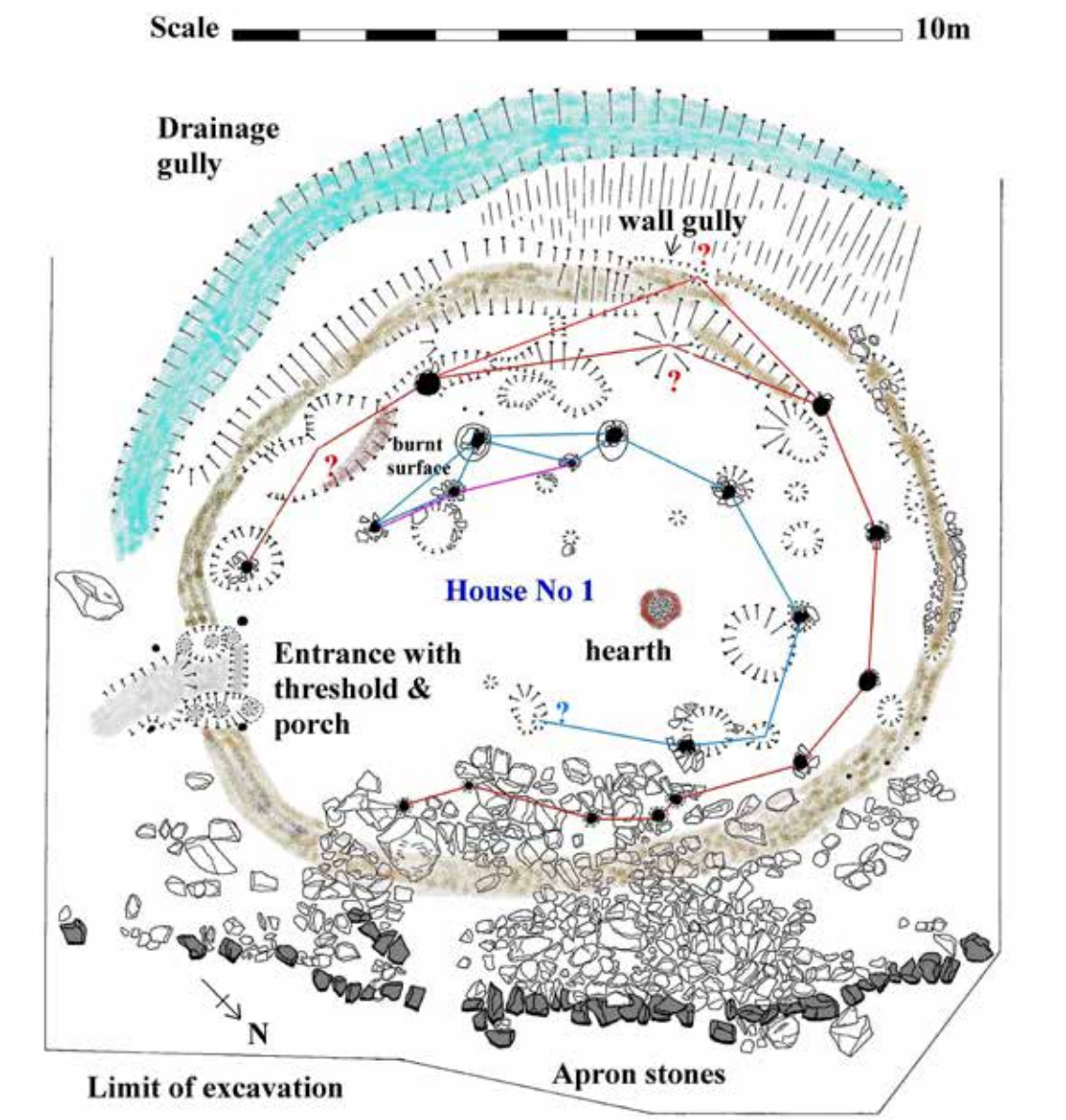


Fig 10

Plate 10

Plate 9

The limited work in 2003/4 also showed that dateable deposits still survived (Pl's 2 – 4), however, these were also being eradicated, the erosion around the area was obvious to see, Plate 11 shows B1 after clearing of re deposited gravel, the orange areas are the ground scoured down to the natural till while some charcoal surfaces (008) are visible, undoubtedly much of the occupational upper surface was washed away with the turf and top soil, presumably with objects, before the reservoir gravel was deposited.

Although the work was eventually accomplished by the voluntary group, it was the unusual circumstances of several dry periods of weather that allowed that to happen. Every opportunity was taken to work on the site, which to begin with, was thought to consist on a single platform with nearby cairns. The ultimate discovery of the second house stance (B2) created a larger problem for the group, not the least of which would be post excavation work, for which no funds were available.

Nevertheless, the scouring of the ground on each side of the whole site (e.g. Pl 12) dictated that total excavation was the best way forward. In the event, a number of new aspects in the study of unenclosed platform settlements has been achieved, most especially in the plan layouts of the timber round houses and also the discovery of the first bronze item to be found on such sites.

Plate 12

Nearly the entire site was covered in re deposited gravels (Pl 1a) and occasional larger stone (001) while an old ground surface (004) (ogs) survived over much of the site, albeit being eroded. Underlying everything was the natural orange coloured till (005) which in some places lay immediately below the gravel, for example to the north of the entrance, in places around the fireplace (007) in the area of stakeholes (009-013) and to the north of that area (all B1) (see Fig 4).

Building No 1 (B1) the lower of the two platforms will be discussed firstly, followed by B2 and then the surrounding features which were investigated.

Plate 11

BUILDING NO 1 Figs 2 – 13

Charcoal layers **(003, 008 and 037)**

The initial investigation of B1 in 2003 showed that charcoal (003) was extant over much of the area although at that time its significance was not known but suspected as being a floor surface since objects; pottery and lithic were retrieved from it. Much of the area was gridded at 0.5m intervals and two hundred and forty sub samples (Fig 3) were taken as an emergency measure in case the site was irretrievably damaged or lost before further investigation could be done. These samples have not been processed further and have been dried in their original bags for future research. Larger samples were also taken at that time for similar reasons.

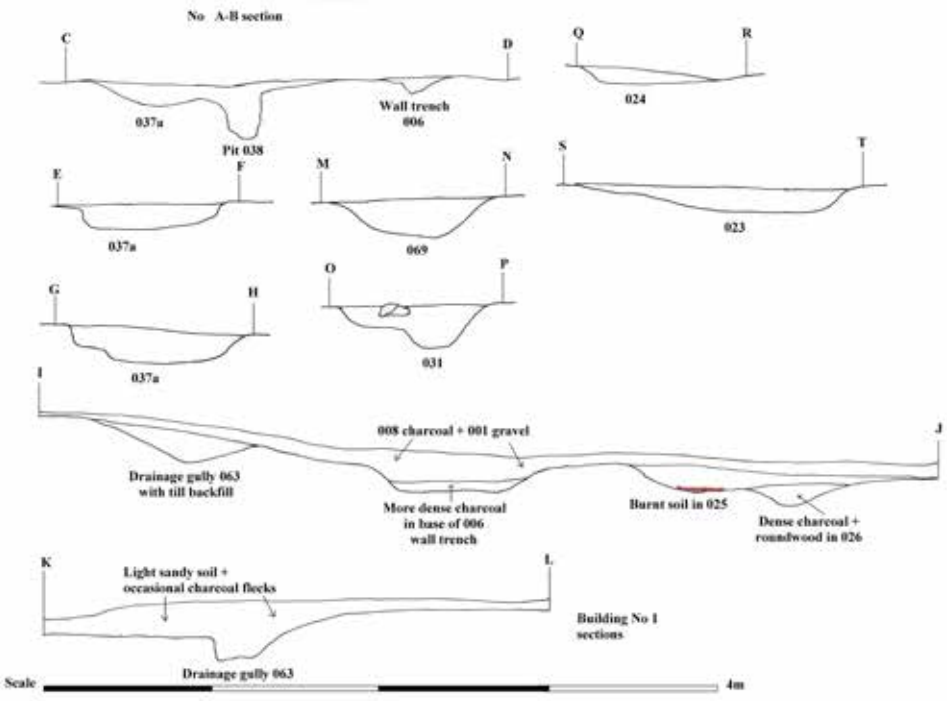


Fig 6

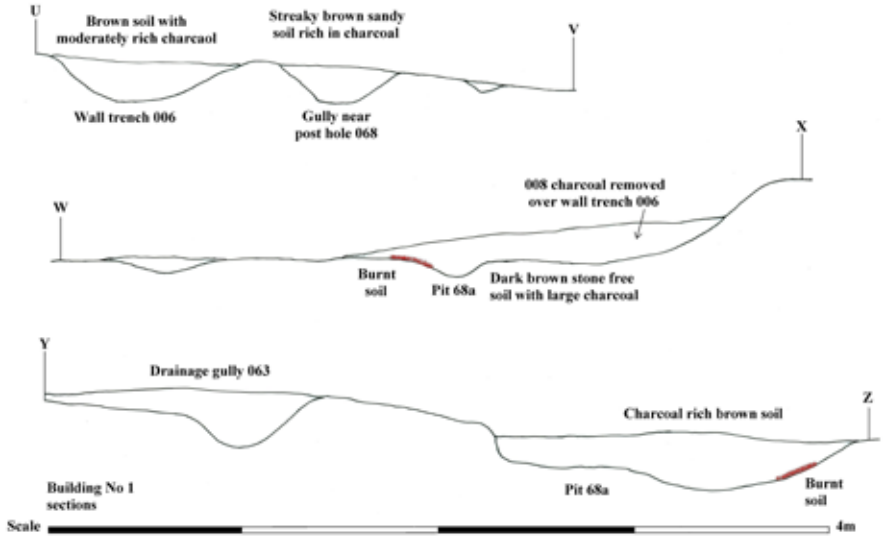
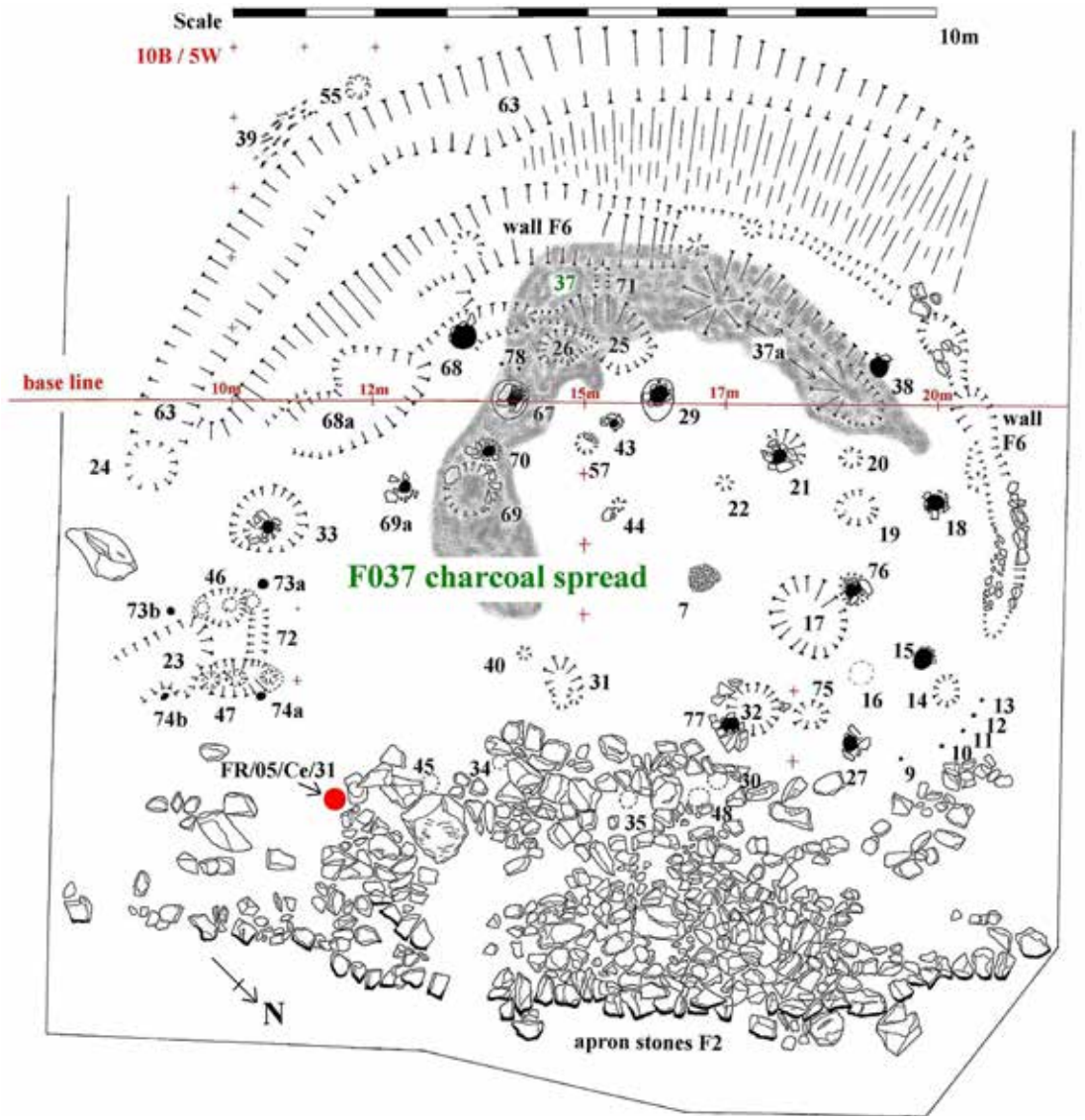


Fig 7


Scale
10m
10B / 5W
base line
10m
12m
15m
17m
20m
wall F6
wall F6
F037 charcoal spread
FR/05/Ce/31
apron stones F2
N
55
39
63
37
71
68
78
26
25
37a
38
63
68a
67
29
24
70
43
57
20
21
22
69a
69
44
19
18
33
46
73a
73b
72
23
74b
47
74a
7
76
17
15
40
31
75
16
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11
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77
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48

Fig 8

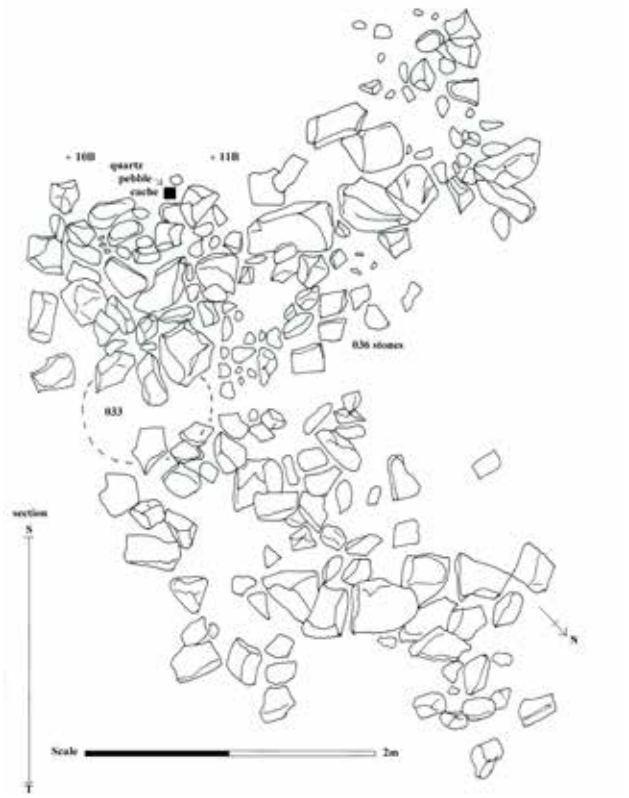
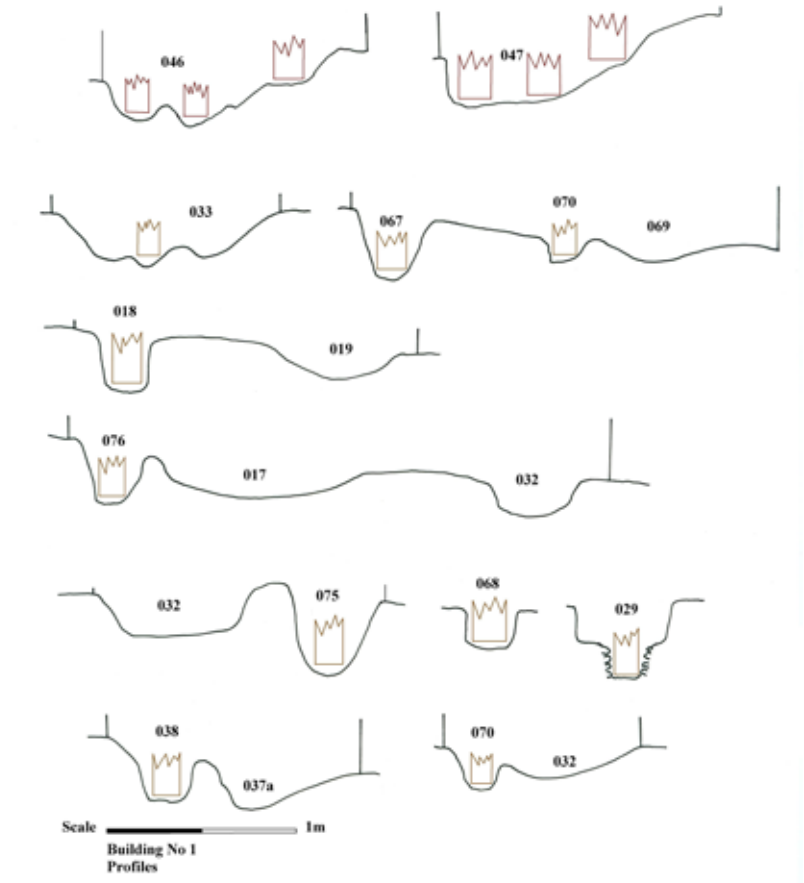

quartz pebble cache
836 stones
833
section
S
N
Scale
2m

Fig 11


046
047
033
067
070
069
018
019
076
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032
032
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068
029
038
037a
070
032
Scale
1m
Building No 1
Profiles

Fig 12

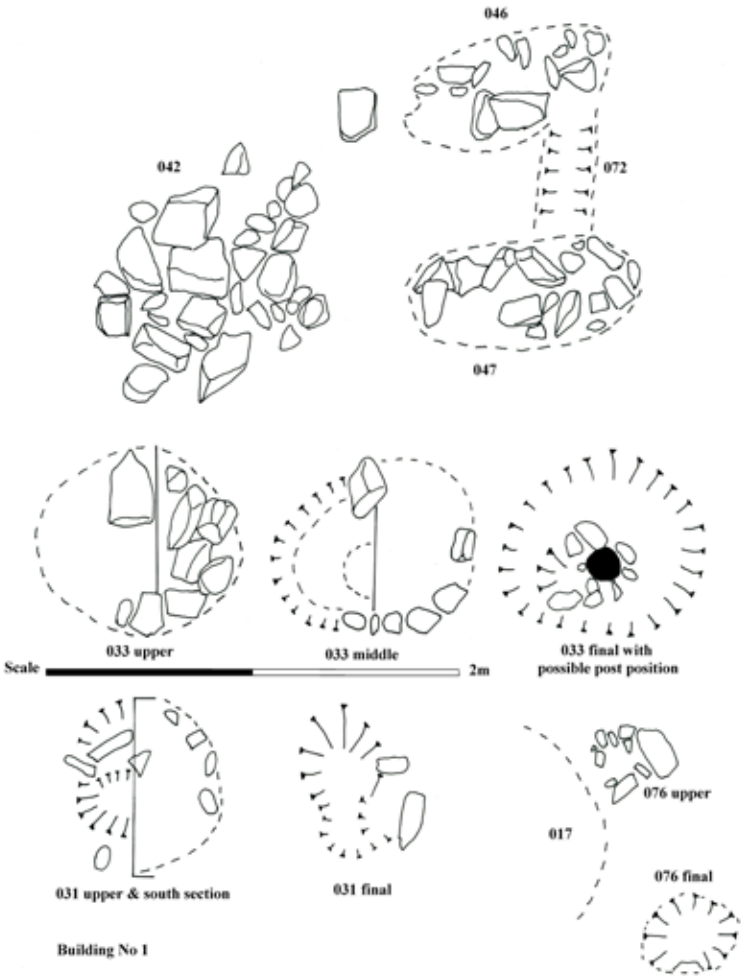

046
042
072
047
033 upper
033 middle
033 final with
possible post position
Scale
2m
031 upper & south section
031 final
076 upper
017
076 final
Building No 1

Fig 13

Subsequently when excavations took place and after initial cleaning of the surface of B1, a charcoal enriched area persisted (008) (Fig 4 & Pl 11) and which encompassed almost 50% of the building site on the upper west side. Only a few features were apparent at this time including post holes 015, 018 and 027 and the scorched area 007, the ground where these features lay was slightly more elevated and as a result of that was more severely scoured, the pits showed initially as dark charcoal enriched patches of ground clearly seen against the backdrop of the surrounding orange coloured till.

When trowelling continued and more features became apparent, for example as isolated pits, a dense charcoal enriched patch still persisted (037a) (Fig 8). Some of this may have been attributable to charcoal filled features which lay below it and from which some of their fills emanated, although in general it was because the area of 037 lay over cut features.

However, it may be that all three contexts accorded here as 003, 008 and 037 were one and the same being the residue and product of occupational floor surface/s laid down over an extended period of time. It is likely that the scoured areas cut away the three possible surfaces (see Fig 4).

Further work on the analyses of available samples may help with that, especially samples 1 – 240 (which have not been processed), and most especially those samples recovered from above the more scoured areas (Fig 4 & Pl 2a).

After initial cleaning and the realisation that much of the area was covered in charcoal, several sondages (Fig 5 & Pl 13) were opened to test for stratigraphy; these revealed the complexity below the upper layer of charcoal enriched soil and allowed for better planning of the excavation. The sections obtained at this time are given in Fig's 6 & 7.

The remains of this house stance consisted of six principal built or cut features: a stone apron (002), a drainage gully (063) (which was probably cut into a previously quarried back scarp), a wall trench (006), a series of post holes, a series of other pits and an entrance doorway. Additionally, much of the surface area was covered in charcoal enriched ground and which is assumed to have been floor deposits (003, 008 & 037 above).

Plate 13

Stone apron (002)

The aprons or frontal breaks of slope of UPS are normally assumed to be the product of quarrying the rear of the house stance and dumping the material down slope to form part of the level stance upon which to build the house. The evidence at B1 is that stone has been gathered from further afield to build the frontal apron, judging by the relatively few stones which can be seen along the eroded shores of the reservoir, especially near the present site. Furthermore, the basal/frontal and lower stones, being each up to about 0.6m in size, have been laid as a straight and close fitting alignment of about 15m long (Fig 10 & Pl 10).

It is clear that this is not fortuitous and caused by indiscriminate dumping during the site construction, nor as a result of haphazard erosion since the reservoir was built. The lower rocks have supported stones set against the till; being the natural slope of the hill, whether the upward continuation of this stone wall or revetment was 'faced' will never be known, but it is a possibility.

The mass of stones making up the apron as was seen, extended for over four metres wide and spread onto the house stance, some of this was undoubtedly caused by the wave action within the reservoir pushing the stones off the apron and onto the house area. Indeed the scatter of stone (036) and lying just inside the entrance appears to have been displaced from the apron area (see below).

The original width of the apron at its maximum can be estimated as being no more than 2m and therefore must have been quite steep. The reason for that statement is the fact that the wall trench/position would have ran over the apron, and been around 1m out from the circumference of outer ring of post holes, the circuit of which could be grasped and which formed the roof support within the wall alignment. Some of these post holes survived (only just) as features 030, 035, 039, 045 & 048.

One massive boulder among the apron stones is probably an in situ natural rock.

The frontal aprons of UPS are usually seen (unexcavated) as crescentic shapes forming what would be the front part of the house site (e.g. see Fig 34). In this case the stone alignment clearly shows a straight linear arrangement, although the upper stones may have curved around somewhat to delineate the house stance as is suggested by four stones which appear to do that on the eastern side of the apron (Fig 10).

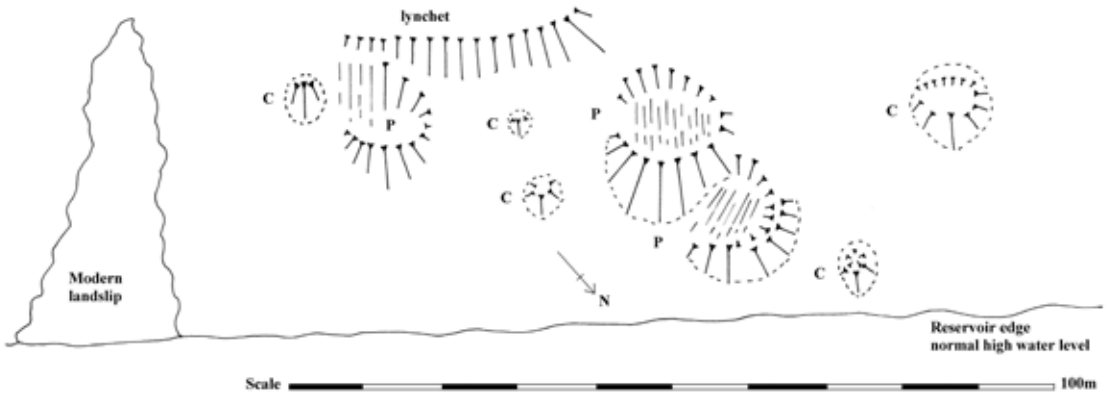


Fig 34

The apron stones were infilled with re deposited gravels before excavation, and when this was removed it was shown that the lower stones were almost completely devoid of any original support (Pl's 9 & 10), and only a few stones from the apron had fallen down to a lower level, see erosion of B1 below. It is likely that the till of the quarried back scarp, including the drainage gully material was dumped among the apron stones to consolidate them, and thus form the frontal part of the house stance.

Drainage gully and back scarp **(063)** (Fig's 8 - 10 & Pl 13)

The prominent gully, cut into the hard till, and enclosing the south western side of B1 is easily interpreted as an open drain. The crescentic shaped feature formed an arc of 13m; it was just over 1m at its widest and was up to 0.6m deep measured from the internal side. The depth and width tapered away at both terminals and at the SE end to where it flowed, 024 may simply have been its terminal. The fill was extraordinarily clean, being exclusively fresh till in the form of less consolidated gravels, and it may be that this material was simply washed in from the exposure on the break of slope above.

Probably natural infilling took place fairly soon after the drain was cut since there was only fresh till (but unconsolidated) in the gully apart from some light coloured soil and a few flecks of charcoal forming a fairly homogenous fill at the southern end. No objects were found and considering the copious amounts of charcoal over the site, one may have assumed that more would have found its way into the gully over time, had it remained open.

The uppermost side of the platform had obviously been excavated from the natural hill slope, the drain; wall trench and the SW side of the platform floor were all cut from this ground and it is likely although not provable, that the quarried till was used in the construction of the frontal platform and apron, but was scoured away by the water, leaving only the large stone content (see apron above).

When it was excavated originally it was cut through the till which is compacted clay and gravel including occasional larger stones. The fill of less consolidated gravel (till) in the gully was easily trowelled out to reveal the feature as it was originally made.

Only at one point around the gully was there any other features; a possible post hole (055) and some streaks of charcoal (039) in the till, whether these had anything to do with the gully is uncertain and are probably not connected. It is possible that the charcoal was derived from burnt material from the roof there, but that is conjectural.

The level of the gully ran all the way and at an even gradient down from the west to the south east to 024, and when the excavation was completed, buckets of water were dropped into the gully at the upper end and it flowed perfectly round and down the gully where it ran away to the south east and down the natural slope there (Pl 15).

Plate 15

The interpretation of this feature is a drip and catchment gully, dug to collect water from the roof of the building and also from the upper side of the house site, causing the water to drain freely and help keep the interior of the building dry.

The drainage gully was cut into the natural till and between its western terminal and the wall trench (006) there was a prominent slope on the till. At the south eastern end of the gully a more level berm lay between the two features and this was cut into to form the wall trench there. It is most likely that a back scarp was cut into the till for the UPS early in its formation, and then the drainage gully was cut into the new quarry scarp.

The ground on the north eastern side of B1 slopes down and away from the building hence the lack of requirement for an external drain at that location.

Wall trench (006) Fig's 8 - 10

This feature is similarly easily explained as a wall trench although its plan is somewhat irregular and incomplete.

Part of the feature was recognised in 2004 when the exploratory work on the site was done, although at that time is function was only guessed at. The part exposed then (Fig 2), on the north west side of the platform was also sampled and showed that archaeological deposits survived.

The feature is extant for about 50% of its circumference and when complete would have enclosed an area of about 10m in diameter, being the entire living space of the building and enclosing an area of 78 square metres. The surviving part is at the western and northern western sides of the platform, often the upper side is where good preservation is found. The wall position over the apron and around to the entrance has been entirely eroded but its position may be assumed by the location of post holes and a series of stake holes (009 – 013).

The wall trench has been cut into the till the same as the drainage gully on the south west side and, as it survives, it varies in shape and size being most uniform in appearance in the NW quadrant where it measures 0.1m to 0.2m wide and is up to 0.15m deep. The part of the SW quadrant becomes very irregular in both shape and size and in some places appears as a single side which would have been the external side, and not a continuous trench as one may expect. It broadens in width to a maximum of 1m and to 0.6m in depth and although it follows a roughly circular route heading towards the entrance, it is by no means regular in shape unlike that part on the NW. Between the wall trench and the drainage gully on the SW quadrant the ground slopes up but on the south side there is a level berm between them.

The reason for the marked change in design of the wall trench is inexplicable and it seems unreasonable to suggest the wall varied greatly in thickness, although this may be the explanation. Two small pit like intrusions into the alignment may have been for posts, but certainly stone packing was extant as linear features and on both the internal and external sides, at the NW extant terminal (Pl 16). The trench fill at that point and at other areas on the south side were charcoal enriched soils but with the clear addition of burnt soil, which showed as red coloured (Pl 16). Taken along with similar material from many of the features (below) it is clear that fire place sweepings were finding their ways into these features, although it is possible that the wall at the NW terminal had been burnt in situ.

A C^{14} date for this part of the building (Fig 5) came from a sample of birch wood which may have been part of a larger piece (possibly a post?), burnt in the wall position at the NW (extant) terminal. The dates from the site and charcoal are discussed below.

RADIO CARBON DATE
SUERC-17870 (GU-16470)
Fruid Reservoir F80/S69
Charcoal – Corylus (Hazel)
-25.3 $^{0}/_{00}$
Radiocarbon Age BP 3100+-35
1430BC (46.1%) 1370BC}
1350BC (22.1%) 1310BC} 68.2% probability
1440BC (95.4%) 1260BC} 95.4% probability

It is possible that the wall trench was not required on the lower sides of the site that is over the apron, hence its absence in the excavation. The wall alignment appears to have curved between the series of stake holes on the northern side (009 – 013) and a pit (014), to continue over the apron and finally terminate with the doorway on the SE side. Each side of the entrance has a triple pole arrangement in single elongate pits and which may indicate the thickness of the walls there, although that is speculative, the triple posts may have formed the porch sides.

Post holes Fig's 4, 5, 8 – 10, 12 - 13 Plate 17

Features considered to have functioned as post holes are; 15, 18, 21, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 43, 45, 48, 67, 68, 69a, 70, 76, and 77. Other pits may also have been for this purpose and certainly in the elongate pits (046 & 047) forming the entrance, the bases of almost certainly three post holes in each was recorded (Fig 12).

No's 30, 35, 34, 45 and 48 are less certain on their physical appearance being rather more ephemeral than the others, many of which have packing stones surrounding them, however, on balance and because of their location continuing the arc of post holes No's 15, 18, 27 and 38, it seems likely that these features were in fact post holes for roof supports, as indeed the others are reckoned as having been.

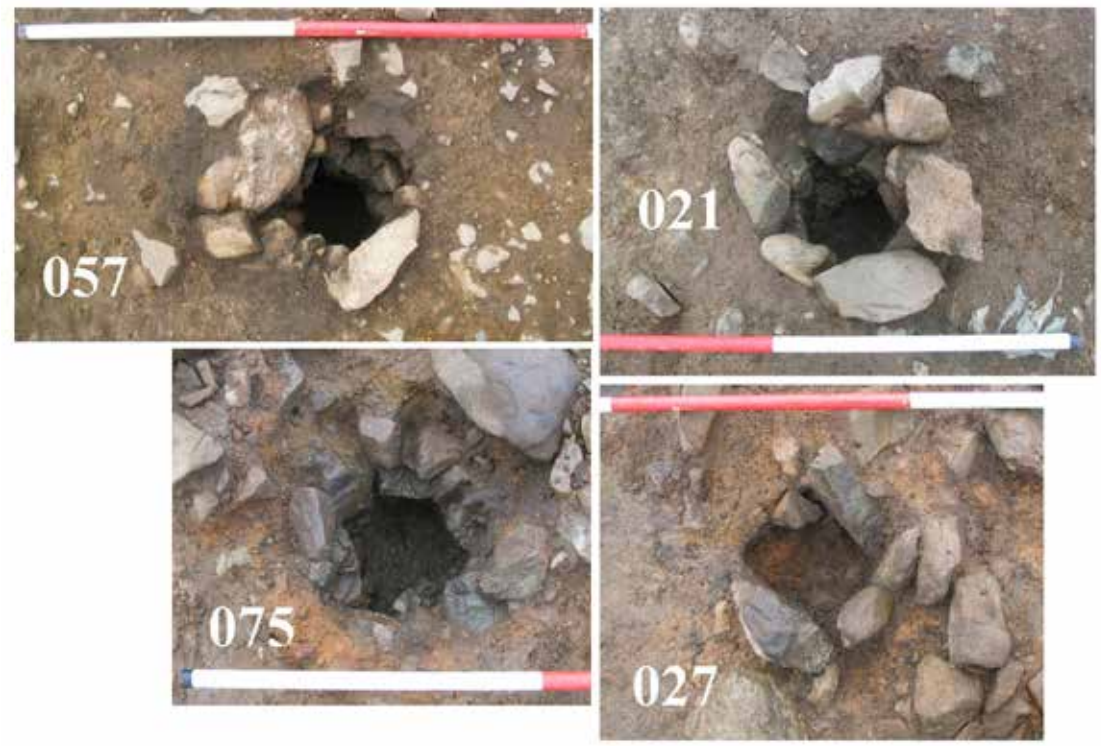


Plate 17

The pits 046 and 047 form both sides of an entrance into the building and it is likely that the three secondary pits in each, held posts which formed a 'slab' for the doorway, and attached to the walls whatever their thicknesses may have been.

The post holes described here were obvious as such by the consistent use of packing stones in nearly every one (e.g. Pl 17). In some cases the packing stones remained for the full depth of the pit (e.g. 029) and indicated the posts to have been in the order of 0.15m thick or less. Some of the pits had been cut with gradual sides (e.g. 027) while others had vertical sides (e.g. 018 & 068) the latter making a neater fit for posts.

It would appear that there are two main groupings of them forming inner and outer rings; the inner group could be numbering from the south side as; No's 069a, 070, 067, 043, 029, 021, 076, 027, 077 and possibly 031. The line formed by No's 069a, 070 and 043 may have been replacement post or may have formed some other structure within the house. The outer group may be taken as No's 033, 068, 038, 018, 015, 027, 030, 048, 035, 034 and 045, with two missing locations marked thus '?' as is all suggested in Fig 10.

However, the plan of both suggested groupings, assuming that they are all roof supports, does not make a circle, rather in each case they form an oval shape, the long axis being N/S. This also reflected in the putative line of the wall or wall trench also shown in Fig 10. The two post hole groupings therefore form a horseshoe shape with the open side facing the entrance, and it does seem to make convincing evidence that the desired layout of the internal area of the building was just that.

Fairly central to the rear of the inner group is the fireplace 007, which was the only scorched ground, apart from pit fills, in the building. It may therefore be accepted that this was the one and only hearth in the house.

Given the depths of the post holes which ranged from 0.25m (027) and 0.4m deep (021) and which are measured from below the level of the till into which all cut features were made, then it may be that no features were lost to erosion in the scoured area just north of the doorway, the roof being possibly adequately supported by the three post slab arrangements of the entrance? If that theory can be accepted the entire ground plan of the building survived.

Post hole 015 produced a barley seed while 021 produced barley and rye seed, the only cereals found in the few samples which were examined.

Plate 17a

Other cut features

The remainder of the internal cut features present more of a problem with interpretation and as such the following is merely suggestive:

Smaller pits which have no stone packing around their edges are No's 014, 016, 020, 022, 040, 044, 057 and 075 and including slightly larger pits No's 019 and 031; each could have functioned as post holes for various purposes within the building, perhaps not load supporting. No 031 has already been suggested as a post hole for the inner horseshoe.

The more amorphous shaped pits around the perimeter and apparently following the internal face of the wall trench are 068a, 025, 026 and 037a; whatever these pits were used for they are of non standard design and were perhaps haphazard in their creation to suit the needs of the occupants. Phasing can be suggested for the 'tail' on the west side of 068a as being first with the post hole 068 intruding through it. The main pit (068a) appears to have been cut afterwards, clipping the eastern edge of the 'tail'. Pit 025 may have its SE 'tail' clipped by the elongate pit within which post hole 068 lies, and finally 026 appears to have been cut into 025.

Pit 068a (Fig 12) appears to have intruded into the wall trench space, unless the wall was actually built on the shelf area on the south side of 068a? The same suggestion may also apply to Pit 033 (below). Given the space between the packing stones in the NW terminal of the wall trench being circa 0.2m wide, that may have been the original wall thickness, therefore pit 68a may well have existed just inside the wall face (see below for further details).

Pits 37a (Fig 12) (two of with a slot between them) are clearly within the line of the wall trench and do not present the same problem as 68a, nevertheless the purpose of these pits remains unexplained. The southern pit may have accommodated a post hole as is marked '?' on Fig 10, where a missing post may be imagined, but this is uncertain (see below for further details).

The more formal pits no's 017, 032, 033 and 069 (Fig 12) may be more typical of storage or some other daily function within the house, three of them; 069, 017 and 032 appear rather conveniently placed near the inner ring of posts but still allowing a clear space in the hearth area.

Pit 033 (Fig's 12 & 13) follows the pattern (if it is that) of the perimeter pits and additionally had a post hole with packing stones in its centre. This post hole reinforces the idea that the wall ran outwith 068a and 033 as is suggested in Fig 10.

A stand alone feature may be the slot 071 which runs across the berm area between the wall trench (006) and 025 pit. No explanation for this feature is offered here.

A narrow trench (042a) (not on plan but see Pl 17a) ran NE/SW for almost 3m and was up to 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep, it lay under the stones (036) and was between the setting of stones 042 and the post hole 069a, the fill was the same as most of the cut features in that a charcoal enriched soil with some stone content filled it, its purpose remains obscure.

Entrance Plates 18 – 20 and 21a Fig's 4-5, 8-10 and 12-13

Four smaller pits (073, 073a, 074 and 074b) forming a square at the entrance are likely to have been part of a porch arrangement, such features appear to be the norm for UPS where they have been excavated before (e.g. see Feachem 1961). It seems likely that porches over the normally single entrances were the norm and could have been formed by interwoven wattle which in the case of samples from this site may have been 7 year old coppiced hazel (see below).

The entrance on the SE side appears to have been the only one and perfectly mirrors the entrance position of Building No 2 above it. The archaeology on each of the platforms on their upper sides survived well enough to be able to make that prediction with confidence.

The three pit bases interpreted as post holes in each of the linear pits 046 and 047 were shown to greater or less extents as basal depressions, some quite ephemeral but certainly real (see Fig 12), also the upper fill of 047 (Pl 21a) appeared to have sets of packing stones above each presumed post hole. In each of the features 046 and 047 the deeper post was on the SE or outer side with progressively higher positions for the next two probable posts, this could mean that the putative posts were inserted at different times, perhaps as replacements. However, an alternative theory is that they may have been installed together as 'side slabs' for the entrance and it may be that the walls expanded to the width of these three putative posts at the entrance, thus strengthening it.

072, an elongate pit, suggest a timber threshold for the entrance was set there.

Externally, the hollowed area 023 (Fig 6) is most likely the result of foot traffic cutting down through the till and forming a slight hollow way, upon entering and leaving the building. However this was later infilled with stones (not shown on main plans but see Pl's 18 & 19 & Fig 13) to form a pathway.

Little should be inferred by the position of the entrances to both houses in terms of orientation, since it has be shown by previous excavations (e.g. Terry 1995) and surveys (Ward 1992) that UPS are located on all aspects of hill sides and the entrances are similarly positioned leading to all points in the compass. The writer of this report intends to explore all aspects of UPS in a forthcoming report (Ward, forthcoming).

A C^{14} date from charcoal retrieved from the base of the west side of B1 entrance (Fig 5) gave the following date. The dates from the sites and charcoal are discussed below.

RADIO CARBON DATE
SUERC-47422 (GU30929)
Fruid Reservoir F046/S110
Charcoal – Betula (Birch)
δ_{13}C relative to VPDB -28.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 3169 ± 29
1492 (13.5%) 1479 cal BC } 68.2% probability
1457 (54.7%) 1417 cal BC }
1501 (95.4%) 1400 cal BC } 95.4% probability

Plate 18

Plate 19

Plate 20

Plate 21

Plate 21a

Other pits and features See Fig's 12 & 13

Pits of varying shapes and sizes, apparently strewn around and within the building, but most especially forming an approximate arc on the north and west sides and between the more recognisable post holes, were all evident by their charcoal enriched fills. Their purpose and phasing within the building are difficult to interpret as the contents generally reveal no obvious explanation of use and their isolation in the floor plan do not tend to allow stratigraphic considerations. Certainly they all lay below the overall charcoal 'floor' surface/s (003 & 008) of B1. It may be possible to clarify their function to some extent by analyses of the contents, mainly charcoal, which was not possible for BAG.

It may be that survivability plays a part in their distribution however on balance it seems that if such features were originally made around the east side of the platform, they would still exist as did the 'post holes' among the stones there. Also the central area and especially around the burnt ground (007) is devoid of cut features and since the fireplace survived as the upper surface of the till being scorched, then it seems unlikely that any cut features would not have remained. Therefore the distribution of cut features within the house site seems convincing as being the original layout, more or less.

016 An ephemeral pit? This may have been a depression in the ground.

017 Plates 21 – 23. Fig 12. A pit measuring 1.2m by 1m and 0.25m deep, it had steep to gradual sides and was neatly cut into the till. The fill was a homogenous charcoal enriched dark soil and at its base lay a fine anvil stone (Li/10) and a flint flake (Li/32) (see Pl 21).

019 A bowl shaped pit measuring 0.6m by 0.5m and 0.15m deep and with a flat base and steep sides. The fill was a homogenous dark soil with charcoal inclusion.

020 A bowl shaped pit measuring 0.3 in diameter by 0.15m deep. The fill was a homogenous dark soil with charcoal inclusion. Possibly a post hole.

022 A bowl shaped pit measuring 0.25 in diameter by 0.15m deep. The fill was a homogenous dark soil with charcoal inclusion. Possibly a post hole.

025 See section I-J. Fig 6**.** An irregular shaped pit measuring 1.7m by 0.9m and 0.2m deep. The sides were steep to gradual, the SW long gradual side being cut into the naturally sloping till. The fill was a charcoal enriched soil but burnt soil lay at the base. The burnt soil had not been scorched in that location as no burning was evident in the till below it; it therefore formed part of the pit fill. The pit appeared to have been truncated by 026 on its southern edge.

026 See section I-J. Fig 6. A 'pear' shaped pit with gradual sides and measuring 0.9m by 0.5m and 0.15m deep, it lay lower down than 025. The fill was a dark homogenous charcoal enriched soil with roundwood visible. 026 appear to cut into 025 however, the fill of 025 appeared to cover 026 (see section I-J).

Plate 22

Plate 23

031 See section 0-P. Fig 6 & 13. Plate 24 &. Fig 10 & 11**.** A pit measuring 0.8m in diameter by 0.15m – 0.3m deep and with steep sides. It is possible that a deeper pit was cut against a pre existing post hole with possible packing stone surviving on its SE side. However, the final excavation revealed three possible adjoining pits which may have been successive post holes (see Fig 10). The overall fill was a dark homogenous charcoal enriched soil with only occasional small stones.

032/07 Plate 25 &. Fig 12. A pit measuring 0.8m in diameter by 0.25m – 0.3m deep and with gradual sides forming a bowl shaped pit. The fill was a dark homogenous charcoal enriched soil with occasional small stones. The east side of the pit appeared to have contained a post hole judging by the higher elevation of an area about the size of other post holes and also because some packing stones appeared to survive there.

033 Plates 26 & 27. Fig's 11, 12 & 13. A pit measuring 1.2m by 0.9m and 0.4m deep, it had steep sides forming a bowl shape with a flat base. The upper fill was a dark homogenous charcoal enriched soil and a few small stones lay around the west edge of the feature. A single larger stone was embedded into the pit on the SW side. The upper fill gave way to what appeared to be a charcoal rich post pipe seen in both section and plan (Pl 26); this was surrounded by burnt soil but which was not burnt in the pit as the surrounding till was not scorched. At the base of the pit a set of post packing stones (Pl 27) lay below the position of the post pipe, confirming the former location of a post there.

Plate 24

Plate 25

Plate 26

Plate 27

` **037a** Plates 28 & 29. Fig's 6 & 12. A series of two pits and a gully between them lay on the west quadrant of the site. On the southern side of the group was a pit with long sloping sides of 0.3 – 0.4m and a depth of 0.4m. It may have been the position of a 'missing' post hole to fit with the outer circle of post holes, but there was no evidence that it was such. Similarly a subtle pit to the west could have functioned as the 'missing' post hole (see Fig 10). It is possible that the 038 pit was cut into a pre existing gully which measured about 3m by 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, and which may have run between post hole 038 and the putative one suggested above.

The northern end of 037a was another pit, pear shaped and this time measuring 1.1m by 0.8m at it's widest; it had steep and gradual sides and a flat base. The fills of all these features were dark charcoal enriched soil intermixed with patches of burnt soil, the latter was not burnt in the features, rather it had found its way there as a cold deposit. All of which underlay the main spread 008; there was nothing to differentiate any of the deposits running the length of the features (see sections E-F, C-D and G-H, Fig 6).

039 Lying immediately above the drainage gully 063 and on the south side there was a patch of 'streaky' charcoal fragments embedded into the till. The charcoal was distinctive against the orange coloured till and because it was an isolated patch. The presence is difficult to explain given its apparent isolation from all other charcoal enriched deposits, one theory is that it was derived from a burning roof, but that is conjectural.

040 A small pit measuring 0.2m in diameter by about 100mm deep and may have been the base of a post hole. Filled with dark soil including charcoal.

042 **Plate 17a**
Lying almost immediately north of 033 a grouping of stones of about 1m by 0.5m were apparently set into the till, their purpose remains unknown.

044 A small pit measuring 0.2m in diameter by about 100mm deep and may have been the base of a post hole. It was filled with dark soil including charcoal.

Plate 28

Plate 29

055 The base of a pit which may have been a post hole, measuring 0.3m in diameter by 0.15m deep. It was filled with a dark soil and seen against the background of the orange coloured till.

057 A pit measuring 0.3m in diameter by 75mm deep and with steep sides and a flat base, it may have been for a post hole. It was filled with dark soil including charcoal.

068a Plates 30, 31 & 33. A pit measuring 2m by 1.3m on the south side of the site, it appeared to have been cut into the rear scarp of the site which was probably the original excavation of the UPS. The bulbous shaped pit was filled with charcoal enriched soil and had a prominent layer of reddened burnt soil lying against the northern side, but this had not been burnt in the pit since there was no evidence of scorching in the till upon which it lay (Fig 10). (See sections WX and Y-Z, Fig's 7 & 10). See Pl 31 for wall alignment outwith Pit 068a.

069 See section M-N**.** Fig's 6 & 12. Plates 32 & 33. A pit measuring 0.8m by 0.7m and 0.15mm deep, it had steep sides and a flattish base, the base was filled with a denser layer of charcoal to that which filled the rest of it, included in the fill was a prominent deposit of burnt soil intermixed in patches with charcoal, the burnt soil did not exist at the basal deposit and it was not burnt within the pit.

071 A slot in the till measuring only 0.25m long by 0.2m wide and 0.15m deep formed a gully across the level berm between the wall trench 006 and the pit 025 on the SW side of the site. It was filled with the general charcoal enriched soil which overlay the area as 008 and 037. No explanation is offered for this feature.

Plate 30

Plate 31

Plate 32

Plate 33

Stakeholes

The only features which could be ascribed as stakeholes were 009 – 013 and 078. The former were located in an arc on the north side of the platform. The tiny pits were recognisable by their dark fills against the orange coloured till and were excavated by teaspoons. They form an arc which appears to compliment the assumed continuation of the line of the wall trench (006), and the arrangement of post holes No's 027, 015 and 018, each of which have stone packers to confirm their interpretation as post holes. It seems likely that the stakeholes formed a skin on the outer surface of the wall, probably of wattle and may have constituted a repair.

078 were two isolated stakeholes in the SW quadrant and near post hole 067. Little may be inferred by these two, excepting their proximity to one another as forming a feature within the building.

Given the survival of the few stakeholes which were found, it seems likely that others did not exist in the areas where good survival of features existed, however that cannot be said with confidence for the east side of the platform where erosion was severe. {See B2 below for more stakeholes}.

Hearth 007

The small patch of reddened scorched till about 0.4m in diameter and including some loose reddened rocks indicated the position of in situ burning, the only example of this in the entire area of B1, despite copious amounts of burnt soil in many of the deposits and features around the site. It would appear from its central position and relative position to other features such as pits and post holes that this is indeed the main fire place of the house. The ground here was slightly elevated from that surrounding it and had been subject to more severe scouring, it is therefore fortunate that the feature survived.

Given the survival of what is a surface deposit as opposed to a cut feature, it is unlikely that any other cut features existed in the area of the hearth. The fire would therefore be isolated somewhat from everything else, certainly combustible poles, however it is reckoned that the feature would have been much larger in terms of ground area, so some at least of the hearth has been washed away.

Throughout the surface deposits and especially in several pits there was abundant evidence of burning on the ground which was represented by burnt soil and gravel intermixed with charcoal in the pit fills, for example in pits 033 (Pl 26), 068a (Pl 29) and 069 (Pl 32). The entire surface of B1 was also covered in charcoal enriched soils as were all of the cut features so there is plenty evidence of fire activity. A greywacke hammer/grinding stone was found in the ogs just NW of the house site and it was clearly cracked by having been in a fire (Pl 5).

Stone feature 036 Plates 34 - 36 (Fig 11 - not given on main plans)

On the SE half of the platform an arrangement of large stone was found after initial clearing of redeposit gravel; these stones made an irregular pattern of about 4m by 4m and could be seen to be lying over the charcoal layer (008) covering the site. They are therefore considered to be the result of stones from the apron being pushed up and onto the platform by wave action.

The stone arrangement would have made no sense whatsoever as being part of the house design, however and most peculiarly there was a clutch of course quartz pebbles nestled among the stones (Pl 36) and lying 1m west of Pit 033 over which the main stones lay, it is possible that these pebbles were genuine finds and the two stones they lay between may have been part of the floor surface, but this was unclear. The pebbles were found as a cache after the overburden of redeposit gravel was removed, it is conceivable that the pebbles were placed there in modern times when the water level was low and prior to BAG's discovery of the site, however, although the pebbles remain a mystery, on balance they are considered to be in situ finds.

Charcoal of B1 (see Appendices II, III and IV)

From the outset in 2003 when the site was discovered it was clear that even though the location was visibly under severe threat of scouring, an abundance of charcoal enriched soil surfaces and deposits remained. The fact that these important deposits were under threat, and that they could lead to considerable potential information regarding the site, spurred the desire to salvage as much as would be possible.

Some of the initial soil samples were processed, one (S90/006) was analysed and C^{14} dated (along with another for B2) and others from both platforms were eventually commissioned by BAG (see below). The 240 sub samples taken from B1 upper surface (003) and other 'emergency' samples have not been further investigated and their importance will be decided (or not) by future researchers.

Plate 34

Plate 35

Plate 36

The samples retrieved from contexts in later work from the entire site were wet sieved and catalogued for future research. A small selection from the total of charcoal samples taken (from nearly every context) has been subject to analyses and the detailed results are given below.

A brief summary of that is given here:

The dominant taxa from B1 and from contexts 006, 015, 018, 021, 032, 033 and 046 was birch and hazel with the latter being slightly more plentiful in most samples. No hazel nut shell was found but the two species of wood were represented by masses of roundwood fragments as was obvious during excavation. Ash, alder, willow, oak and plum/cherry were present in smaller quantities within the relatively small selection of samples analysed. Interestingly, grains of barley were found in pits 015 and 021 with a single grain of rye also being found in 021. The charcoal from wall trench 006 was birch and was identified earlier to secure a C^{14}date for that context (see above).

It would appear that a considerable quantity of birch and hazel wood were being consumed in fires and the residues deposited in all types of features from post holes to other types of pit. In fact the two species were found in every context analysed. The deposition of charcoal in the contexts is regarded here as being entirely co incidental, occurring as a consequence of large volumes of charcoal being derived from an internal hearth and simply being scattered all over the internal floor surfaces and any sub surface features, hence the build up of surfaces 003, 008 and 037. No deliberate deposition of charcoal on any part of the site is envisaged here.

Thus from the large assemblage of charcoal samples recovered, only a small percentage has been analysed, but with interesting results. A further C^{14} date was obtained for the entrance and the two dated samples for B1 were chosen to give an overview of the time scale of the house, the wall and the entrance at opposite sides were selected to achieve that, and with some success (the dates will be discussed further below).

FINDS

The pottery along with all other finds have not been expertly analysed and the writer's views must therefore be treated as in 'lay terms', nevertheless factual information is presented regarding sizes and general appearances, the assemblage is an important one for UPS studies especially the pottery of which there is a good variety and quantity worthy of expert study.

Throughout the project random objects of both pottery and lithic were constantly being found over the entire site, indicating that erosion was constantly taking place albeit at an unquantifiable rate. Many of the finds were located in the upper levels of charcoal 003, 006 and 037 and this fact may indicate that these features were one and the same and were for the most part floor surface/s. Cut features did produce a few items.

Course stone tools

Hammer/grinding stones (Pl's 3, 21 & 38) were relatively common, and of sixteen from the entire site, most were local greywacke pebbles apart from a few quartzite examples; FR/Li/86 and FR/06/Li/80, the latter being a small pebble with a well abraded and faceted end (Pl 38) and which was found in pit 021. The use of greywacke is interesting as normally quartzite is the favoured lithic type for such tools, being harder than greywacke. Clearly the greywacke pebbles used here were simply gathered from the nearby burn on the valley floor. A good specimen was FR/03/LI/11 found on the original surface of the platform and was simply (but accidentally) kicked from the ground along with some large rim sherds when the site was first discovered (Ward 2004 ibid). Another good tool was FR/06/Li/59 and which was found lying in the remnant ogs on the NW side of B1 (Pl 5 & 38), just about to be washed out, it had been subject to severe heat and was heat cracked, but because it was still in situ all fragments were recovered.

Of particular interest was the greywacke anvil stone FR/05/Li/10 (Pl's 21 & 38) which was found in pit 017 and half way down the fill. Hammer stones are often seen to have doubled as anvils, but this stone, also used for abrading as the facets show, was a dedicated anvil with three sides having indented surfaces with bowl shaped pits, showing that percussion had taken place in each.

Plate 38

Other lithic

The small lithic comprised of radiolarian chert and flint and while numerous chips and flakes were found no obvious tools were among the collection. Expert analyses may change that picture but it is considered here unlikely. One diagnostic piece however is a microlith (FR/05/Li/34) (Pl 39) and made from an orange coloured flint, this is clearly a residual Mesolithic item and it was found among the apron stones.

The perforated stone (Fr/05/Li/11) (Pl 40) which was found in the gravel at B1 could also be a Mesolithic object as such items have been found in contexts of that period (David & Walker 2004) however, it is equally possible that it belonged to the occupants of B1.

Several pieces of worked cannal coal (probably not jet) were found and at least two fragments of napkin rings were found. The one from B1 (FR/05/Li/46) (Pl 41) is clearly a rim fragment from a napkin ring.

Plate 39

Plate 40

Plate 41


Plate 42

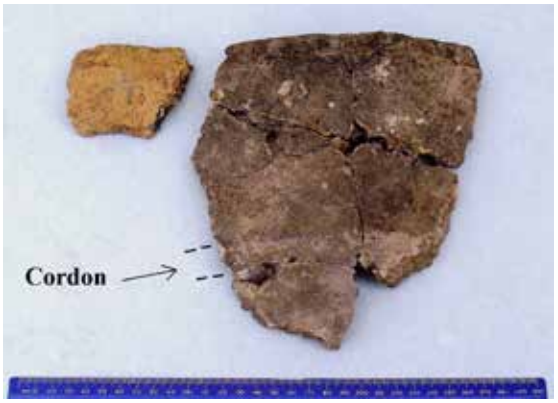


Plate 44

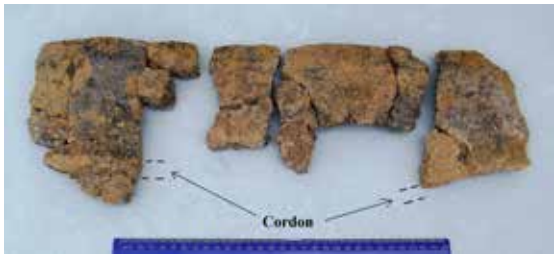


Plate 43

Pottery

Pottery sherds (Pl 4) lying on and in the surface of the site when it was first discovered, indicated its period and function, the sherds being readily recognisable as course Bronze Age ceramic, better known as 'bucket urn', a type of pot repeatedly found on local unenclosed platform settlements, and where possibly the largest assemblage so far has come from Lintshie Gutter near Crawford (Terry 1995), and followed now by the collection from Fruid.

For the most part the pottery found on B1 was retrieved from the context 004 which was the old ground surface (ogs). However, much of that was washed out to some extent or other. Some was found in situ and despite its compression, it was reasonably well preserved with fresh breaks, indicating it had not moved since deposition. Some reconstruction was possible and showed that 'bucket urn' style pottery dominates the assemblage, with both rounded and flat rims.

A cache of pot (FR/05/Ce/31) (Fig's 8 & 14 and Pl's 42-44) was found flattened near the apron but clearly within the building and near to where the wall must have been. Partially reconstructed (Pl's 43 & 44) it appears to have been about 50% of a large rim sherd of c390mm external diameter and was obviously a large sized pot, possibly being c450-500mm high. This grouping of sherds from B1 may be taken as generally describing the others from there, although expert analyses may change that view. However, rims 16, 17, 18, 20 and 23 (not illustrated) are quite distinctively different showing that a variety of pots are represented in the assemblage from B1.

Erosion at B1 Fig 4

Remarkably, a significant proportion of B1 had survived erosion, both before and after the reservoir construction, but it would seem that relatively little had occurred before the reservoir construction, judging by what had survived. Often the frontal area of UPS is lost to natural erosion caused by the effects of gravity on a slope, while the rear upper area is protected by the coverage of land slippage which often seals about half the house stance.

The apron (002) had obviously taken a pounding by the waves, pushing many stones up onto the platform, but which may nevertheless have helped to protect the remains of putative post holes 030, 034, 035, 045 and 048. Surprisingly, only a few stones were dislodged to below the stone alignment of the apron, indicating that gravity was not the prime mover of material but rather the force and direction of wave activity.

The top soil and vegetation had been efficiently scoured out and gravel was then re deposited among the stones. The area immediately above the apron had been scoured as could be seen by the post hole features which only just survived there, therefore the stones being washed around would aggravate the rate of erosion in that area, but as has been stated above, the frontal areas of UPS are generally eroded by gravity, and it may be that this occurred here to some extent before the reservoir took its toll on the site.

The stone grouping 036 is assumed to have been forced off the apron area and dumped on the platform, perhaps during a single storm when the water level was at that elevation.

The natural ground topography drops down from the entrance on the east side and between the entrance and the apron, this break of slope was subject to severe scouring, the same was true for the NW side of the apron and the ground immediately NW of the platform, which, also being steep, had taken a battering by the waves at some time/s when the water level was low. On the NW side of the platform for example even the compacted till was being undercut in places, forming vertical scarps.

The steep slope, the rear scarp of B1 and between the two platforms was similarly washed out with only the till showing there, therefore it is on steep gradients which included the stone structure of the apron where the waves had most effect, gravity obviously enhancing the scouring force of the waves to dislocate smaller material in such locations.

The rest of the site had been stripped of soil and vegetation, but fortunately after it was skimmed down to the occupation deposits of charcoal rich surfaces and objects, gravels were re deposited over the area, and although this covering would offer some respite from the water, it would only have taken the water level to have been at the middle of the platform and for a storm to have brewed, to cause these deposits to disappear. The full extent of context erosion over B1 cannot be truly assessed, nor can predictions be made for the future of such sites given the variables of water levels coupled with wave action during stormy weather. It has been observed by BAG in various reservoirs for instance that beach lines form constantly, and change position over time (Pl 37). The phenomenon was witnessed at Fruid during successive visits to the site.

Plates 45 – 48 show Building No 1 at various stages of excavation. Plate 48 shows the work completed.

Plate 45

Plate 46

Plate 47

Plate 48

BUILDING NO 2 Fig's 22 - 27

Building No 2 (B2) was not initially suspected as existing since the ground contours did not betray a second platform and that included the undisturbed ground above the reservoir bank. However, an early trial trench (Ward 2004 ibid) did establish that at least one feature (059) (Fig 22) did exist on the area, but this later proved to be a modern context, and was probably associated with the former and nearby shepherd's house of Hawkshaw just to the north, that site now being submerged.

The feature was a trench measuring c1m wide and by 0.15m deep and extended for c6.5m; it was filled exclusively with a fine sandy soil completely devoid of any charcoal. Later it became apparent that it was a modern intrusion into the site because of the absence of charcoal which was associated with every feature and deposit, and also because it was shown to overly several of the UPS features (099, 095 and 114), while actually cutting into the wall trench 091 (Pl's 49 & 50).

Building No 2 suffered a slightly worse fate regarding erosion than its neighbour lying immediately below; no doubt this was because it lay beside the reservoir edge where the bank was up to 0.75m high, however the worst erosion was at the front of the platform where it overlooked B2 below, it is possible that much of loss of archaeological deposits and features actually took place prior to the building of the reservoir and through natural processes.

Nevertheless some excellent features did survive as may be seen on Figs 22-24.

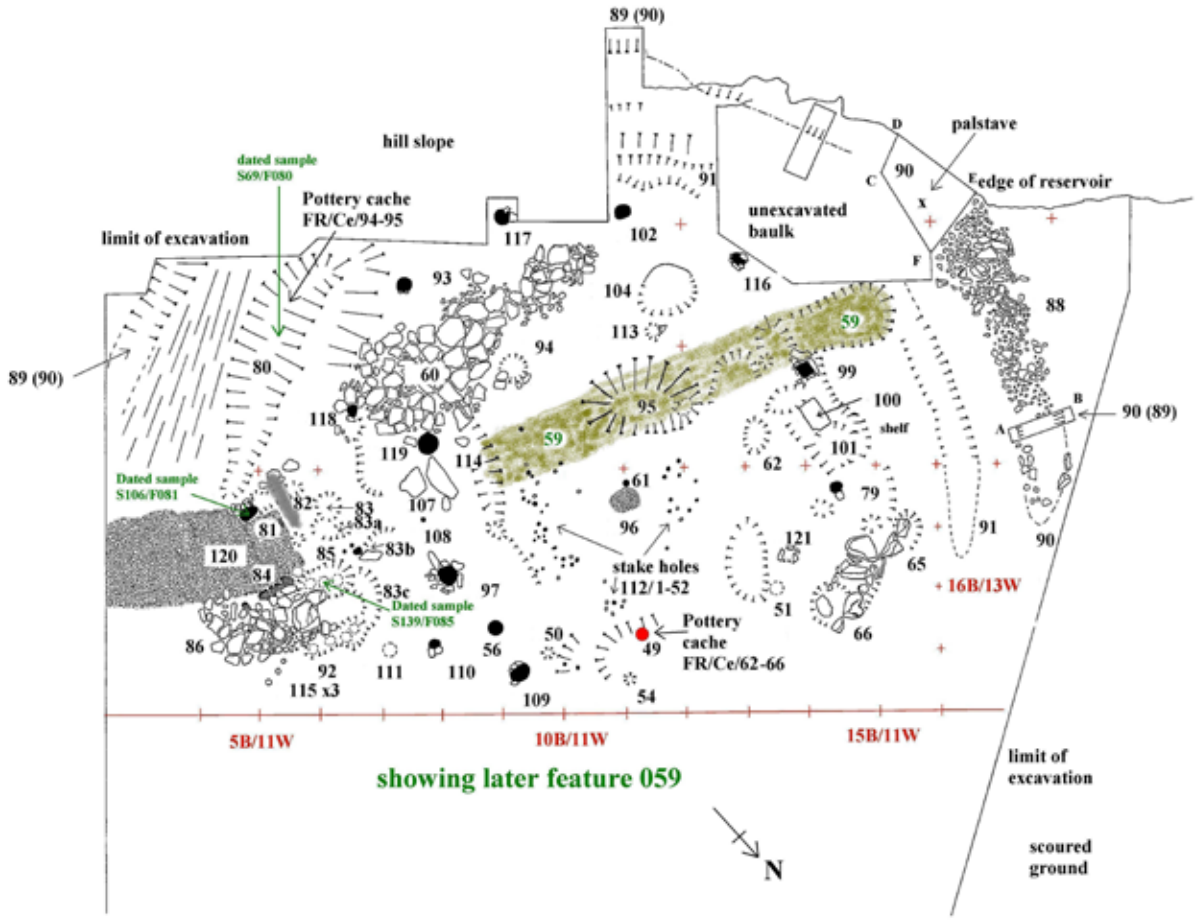


Fig 22

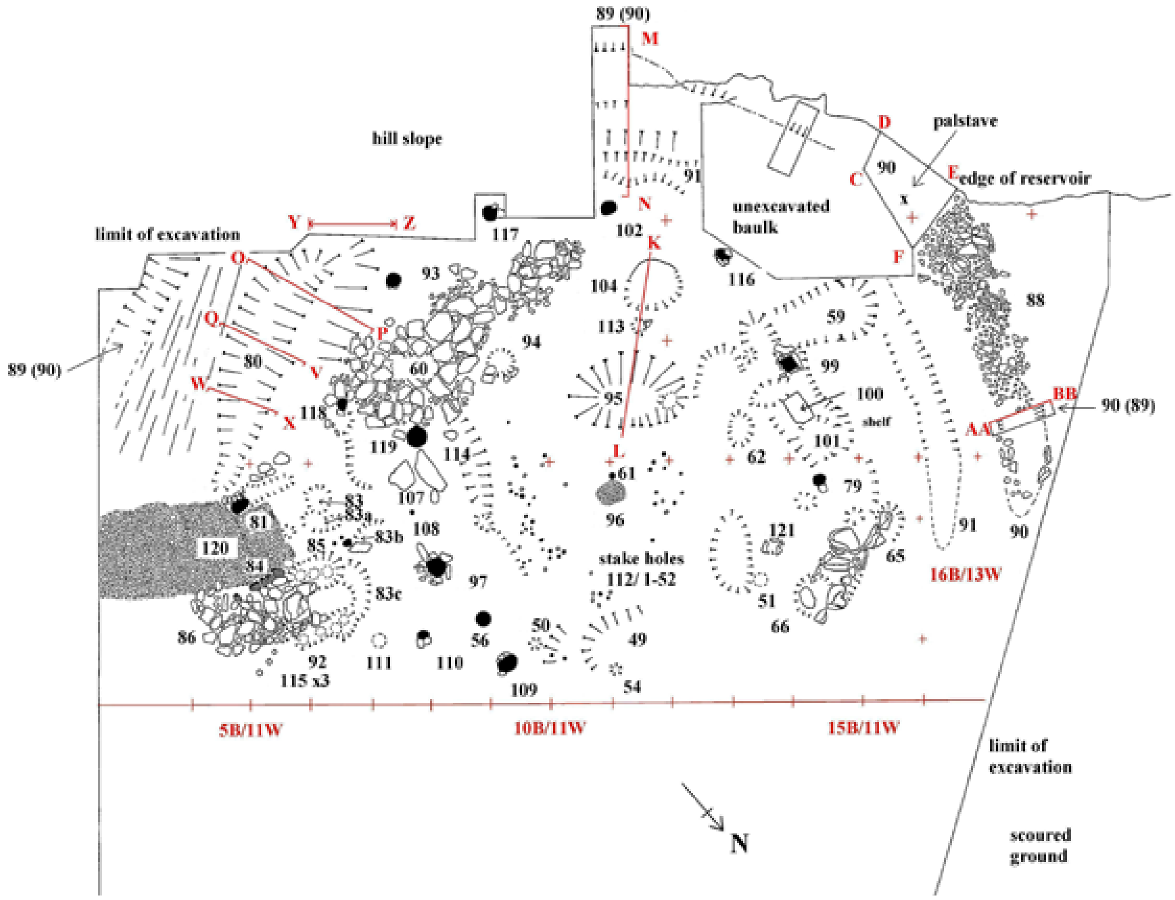

89 (90)
M
hill slope
palstave
D
C
90
E
edge of reservoir
91
unexcavated baulk
limit of excavation
Y
Z
117
102
N
K
116
O
93
104
88
Q
P
113
59
89 (90)
80
V
94
60
99
W
95
100
shelf
90 (89)
X
118
BB
AA
119
114
101
L
62
79
61
107
83
83a
96
83b
108
81
121
91
120
85
90
stake holes
112/ 1-52
65
84
97
83c
51
16B/13W
66
86
50
56
49
92
111
110
115 x3
109
54
5B/11W
10B/11W
15B/11W
limit of excavation
N
scoured ground

Fig 23

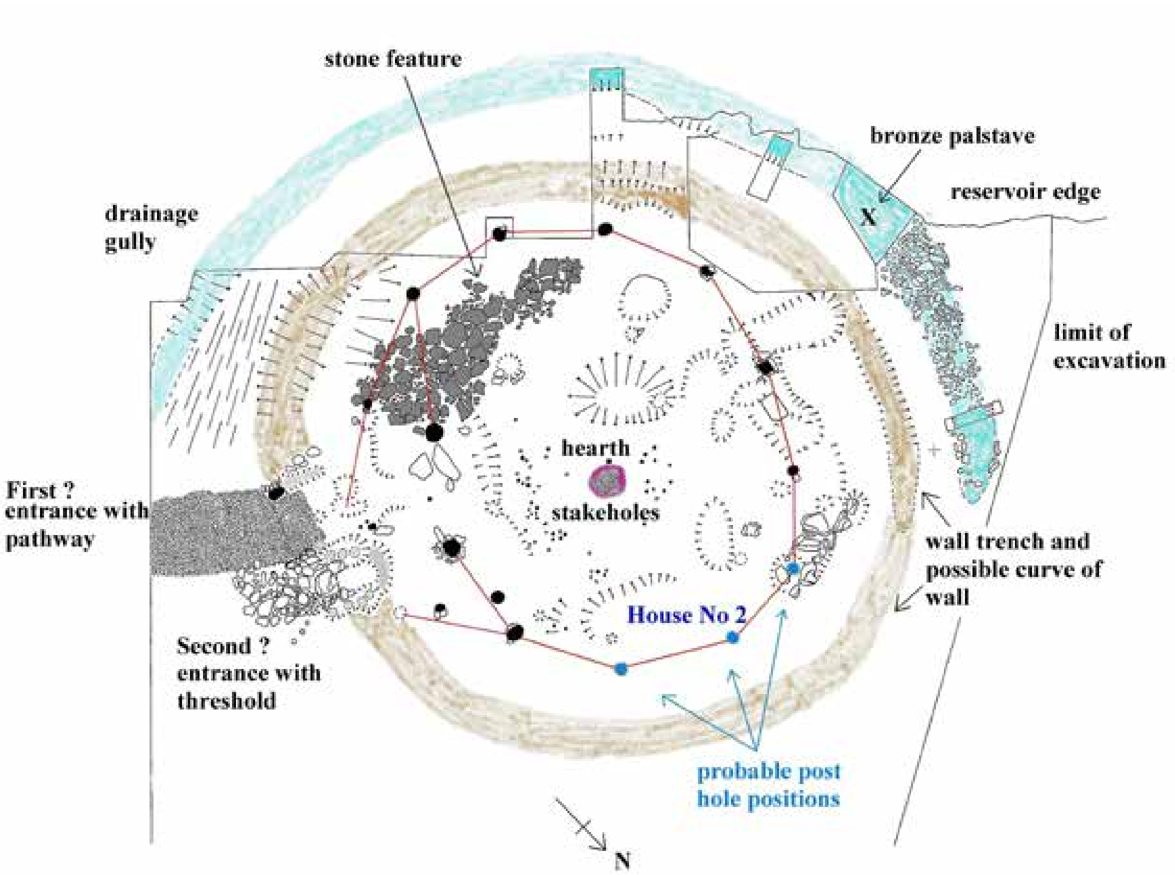
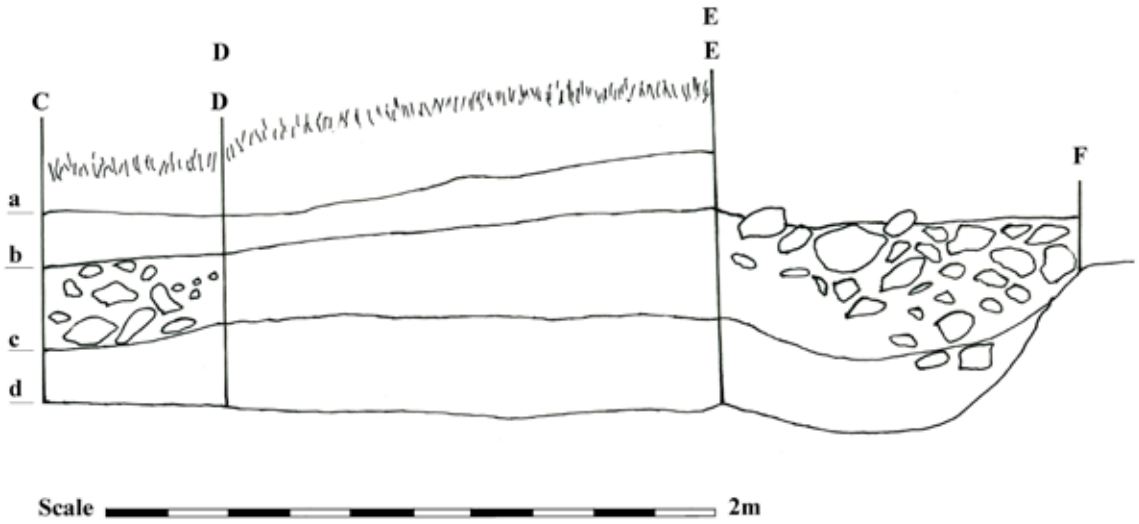
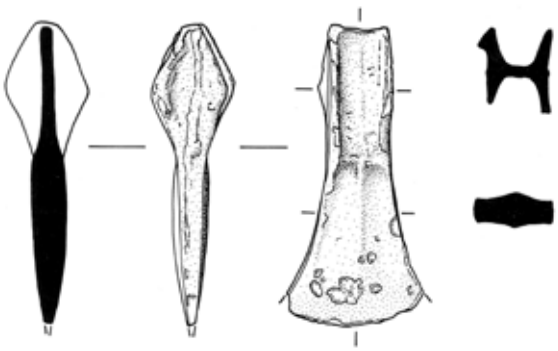

stone feature
bronze palstave
reservoir edge
drainage gully
X
limit of excavation
hearth
First ? entrance with pathway
stakeholes
wall trench and possible curve of wall
House No 2
Second ? entrance with threshold
probable post hole positions
N

Fig 24



a = Turf and top soil
b = Light brown soil = hill creep
c = Darker soil with charcoal fragments and stones compressed from above
d = Gravelly till with occasional charcoal fragments

Fig 25



Drawn by Alan Braby

Fig 26

Plate 49

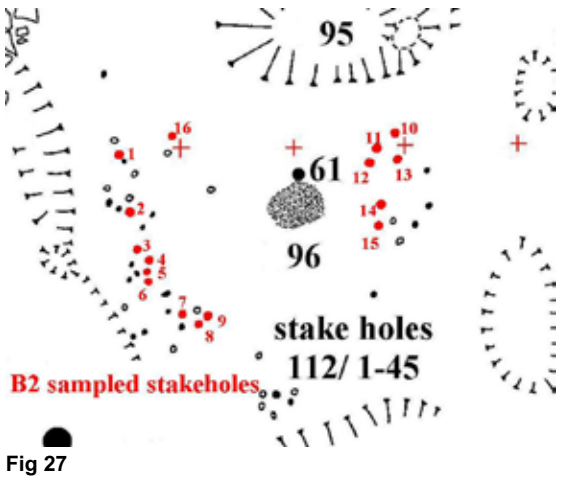


Fig 27

Plate 50

Charcoal layers

Generally and unlike B1 there was no overall spread of charcoal, rather it was seen above features, it is suspected that the reservoir waters may have removed some but this is uncertain.

Apron

Also, unlike B1 there was no stony apron at B2, a few stones (066) (Fig 32) did lie as a scatter in an arc but set back from the top of the break of slope down to B2 (Pl 51), therefore they could not have been part of an in situ stony apron as they were found in the centre of the platform area. There were no larger stones washed down over B1. Later stone robbing may be a possibility for the absence of a stony apron, given the modern cut 059; however there was no compelling evidence to explain an absence of stone forming an apron at B2; it seems likely that there was little if any, although the stones (066) did come from somewhere. A bank of quarried till may have formed the frontal part of this platform?

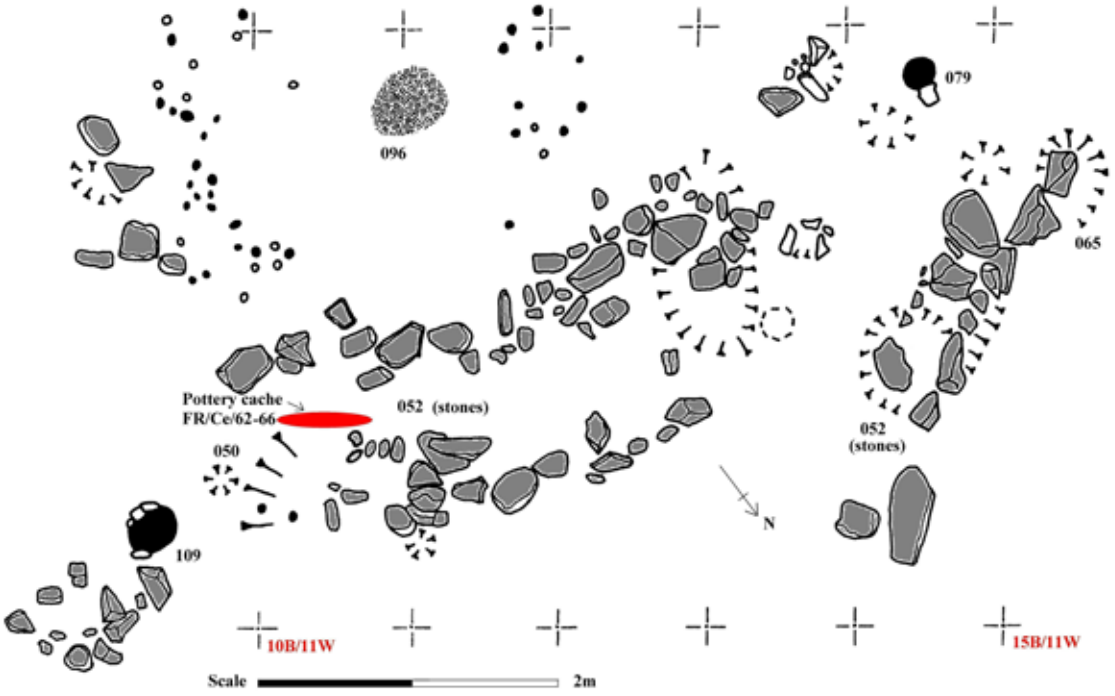


Fig 32

Plate 51

Drainage gully and back scarp 089 & 090 Plates 52 -55 Fig's 22 - 25

It was not possible to show that B2 had a back scarp surrounding the upper part of the platform as that area was not excavated, all that may be said is that the surface contour of the hill slope above it, was uniform and showed no indication that the normal back scarp existed, as is nearly always seen on UPS.

A drainage gully (089 & 090) was also created at B2 and it was shown to have encompassed 50% of the platform on the upper side, much of it still lying below the undisturbed ground on the higher SW side and beneath the slope of the hill. The gully designated as 089 on the SE side and 090 on the NW was also located on the SW side by extending the trench to prove its existence there.

While being similar in overall shape and plan it was different in character to that of B1 in that it had a layer of small stones (088) (Pl 54) lying over the upper fill, especially on the north side. The fill of the drain was also different to that in B1 in that some stratigraphy was present and which can be seen in sections B2/C-D, D-E and E-F (Fig 25 & Pl's 52-53). The basal layer of orange gravelly till is similar to that which lay in B1 drain and where the loose till created by quarrying probably started to infill the trench. At B2 this was followed by silting with a dark soil which included some charcoal fragments and may be assumed to be the product of occupation. Apparently laid onto and into that soil was the layer of small stone (088), the interpretation offered here is that the stones were being used to form better drainage of what was now a silted gully.

Plate 52

Plate 53

Plate 54

Plate 55

Lying centrally positioned in the sondage and practically at the base was a bronze flanged axehead (Pl's 55 – 57 and Fig 26). The following description is by Trevor Cowie of the National Museum of Scotland and the illustration is by Alan Braby. Trevor Cowie also kindly had the axe conserved at the NMS.

Flanged axe head; butt flat but uneven; upper body straight-sided to the point where the flanges merge with the sides; from this point the sides curve outwards to meet the proportionately wide cutting edge, both tips are missing as a result of corrosion; the noticeably stout flanges bow outwards slightly giving the upper sides a slight concavity in cross-section; seams prominent and untrimmed; sloping stops, with a low midrib extending from stop onto blade face. Parts of the blade faces have become pock-marked by corrosion, and sections of the flanges and cutting edge show the effects of the corrosion and delamination which was active prior to conservation; however, following treatment and removal of the disfiguring soil deposits which adhered to the object at the time of excavation, much of the surface is in fact reasonably sound with an intact fine dark green patina. The lighter blue-green areas and vulnerable edges where there has been active corrosion have been treated and lacquered. Dimensions: L 113.9mm; width (cutting edge): 51.9mm; width (butt): 23.2mm; height of flanges 30.4 and 31.3mm; thickness (blade):12.9mm; thickness (septum): 4mm. Weight 213.48g.

The features of this axehead invite closest comparison with so-called Balcarry type axeheads, named after a hoard of three axeheads from Balcarry in Wigtownshire.

The axe is the first bronze item ever to be found on an UPS and its style accords with radio carbon determinations from the site. The reason for its deposition or loss are difficult to explain; the material within which it was found was the clean till which presumably began the infilling of the trench naturally from a quarried face above (the putative scarp) and perhaps from the freshly quarried sides of the gully itself. Therefore if accidentally lost, the axe would surely have been easily recovered from its find spot? The alternative is that it was deliberately deposited as a votive offering.

Plate 56

Plate 57

Wall trench (080 and 091) Plates 58 – 60 & Fig 28

The wall trench in B2 was also very similar to that of B1 (where it survived) in that a gully ran parallel with the external drain and uniformly within its arc as the southerly sections of each show in Plate 58; thus the wall trench respected the drain for its full length which was 50% of the platform circumference on the upper SW side. Designated 080 in the SE side (Fig 28), and 091 in the trench extension on the SW side and also 091 on the NW side, although not interconnected in the excavation; they are clearly one and the same feature. The alignment of the wall trench made a perfect fit respecting the arc of post holes which appear to have been about 1.5m away from the internal face of the wall, although No's 93, 117 and 102 on the south side were clearly nearer to the wall (Pl's 59 & 60).

Stones lay as a layer on the upper fill of the wall trench on the SE side (not shown in plan or in section (Fig 28) but Pl 59 shows some in situ, and where the original excavation of the trench (080) appeared to expand as a broad and deep terminal on its western end. Stones also lay more randomly in the lower fill of 080. The excavation was not extended further upslope to clarify why this was so, but it does seem to have some similarity with B1 wall trench which was similarly seen as a discontinuous gully. However, in the small exposure of the wall trench in the SW extension (Pl 60), the lesser sized gully could be seen to have a charcoal fill and also some stones, while on the NW side (Pl's 49 & 50) only charcoal and soil filled the feature which was equally shallow there as to that part seen on the SW side.

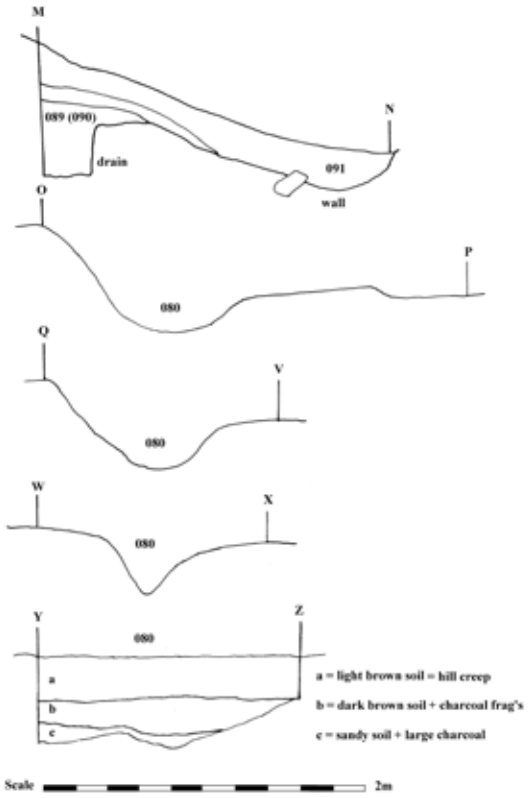


Fig 28

Plate 58

Plate 59

Plate 60

A significant collection of pottery (FR/Ce/94-95) was found scattered throughout the fill of 080. The sherds were fresh and showed they had not been subject to abrasion by movement. Rim, wall and base (Pl 60a & Fig 21) sherds made up the group.

The southern side of the wall trench (080) was filled with a dense amount of charcoal among which there was an abundance of round wood fragments, some of these were analysed (Miller below) and were shown to be seven year old hazel stems, and which may be evidence of coppicing. A C^{14} date was obtained from one piece and gave the following is the result:

RADIO CARBON DATE
Building No 2
SUERC-17870 (GU-16470)
Site Reference Fruid Reservoir
Context Reference Feature F080
Sample Reference Sample S69
Charcoal – Corylus (Hazel)
-25.3 $^{0}/_{00}$
Radiocarbon Age BP 3100+-35
1430BC (46.1%) 1370BC}
1350BC (22.1%) 1310BC} 68.2% probability
1440BC (95.4%) 1260BC} 95.4% probability
Average = 1350 BC

Fig 21

Plate 60a

Post holes Plates 59 - 61

The striking similarity of post hole arrangements in both buildings is easy to grasp. Firstly the interpretation as post holes in B2 is also based on the use of stone packing around the edges of the post pit, for example at 097 and 099 (Pl 61), and the regularity in size and shape, and distribution of the pits (Pl 60). The uniformity of spacing at c2m between those found around the upper west side was such that No 117 was predictably found.

The arrangement of a circle of post holes in B2 (Fig 24) is even more convincing than that of B1 since a more uniform shape of their disposition is given. Assuming the likely positions of three missing pits on the NE side where hardly any archaeology survived, and connecting to two locations either side of the entrance, a complete circle is achieved.

Unlike B1 there is only a single arrangement of post holes, however 097 and 119 may have been associated with the supposed first entrance (see below), allowing straight access into the inner house, and would have formed the circuit of post holes with roof supporting poles contemporary with that entrance (Fig 24). The connection of posts 109 to 111 and 118 to a position in line with the 'first' entrance may have come later. Other post positions may have been 056, 110, 94, 113, and two of near 079. Their relationship with other features is less certain.

Stake holes Fig 27 and Plate 62

Another difference between the two buildings is the apparent use of stakeholes and here in B2 there are numerous small pits (112/ 1-52); including 061 which was larger in size and all interpreted as for holding stakes. The obvious plethora of these pits (Fig 27) is seen to encompass the NW and SE sides of the hearth position (below). Of the fifty two stakeholes located sixteen were bulk sampled but not processed. Fig 27 shows solid examples where charcoal filled soil was also probable, the ones shown as open circles were less dark in colour and probably had little charcoal present.

Plate 62

Plate 61

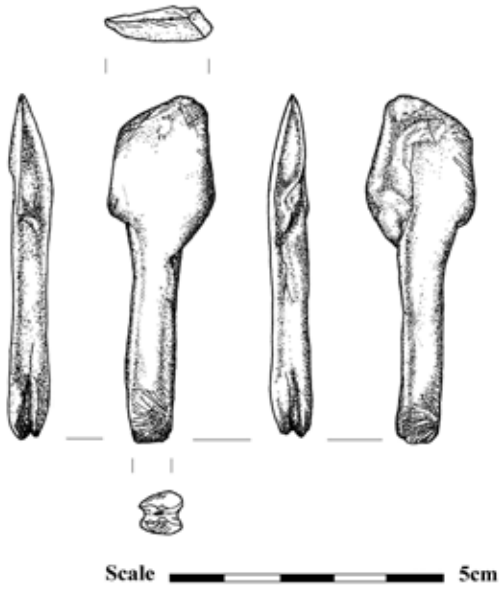


Fig 31

All were cut into the orange coloured till and variously reached a depth of up to c100mm and up to 50mm wide, apart from the larger 061 and which lay adjacent the burnt ground, whether this post was used in association with the fireplace is uncertain, it may have pre or post dated the fire or been used when the fire was not in action.

It seems obvious that these features are associated with the hearth (Pl 62) which was likely to have been larger in area than the burnt till which survived to indicate its presence. The stakes possibly supported a frame over the fireplace for cooking or other fire related activity, although there were thirty four on the south side and only twelve on the north, with a grouping of seven on the east and another addition two about 1.5m away.

One wonders therefore, if the stakes were not matching each other over the fireplace, were they acting singly? Perhaps as bended branches holding some piece of food over the fire?

A group of three stakeholes (083b) lay just inside the entrance, one was larger than the other two and may more appropriately be described as a small post hole, their purpose was not resolved.

Other cut features Figs 22 - 31

As with B1 there was a series of other cut features which were dug into the till at B2; other than those interpreted as post and stake holes. Various shapes and sizes of pits survived with their fills intact.

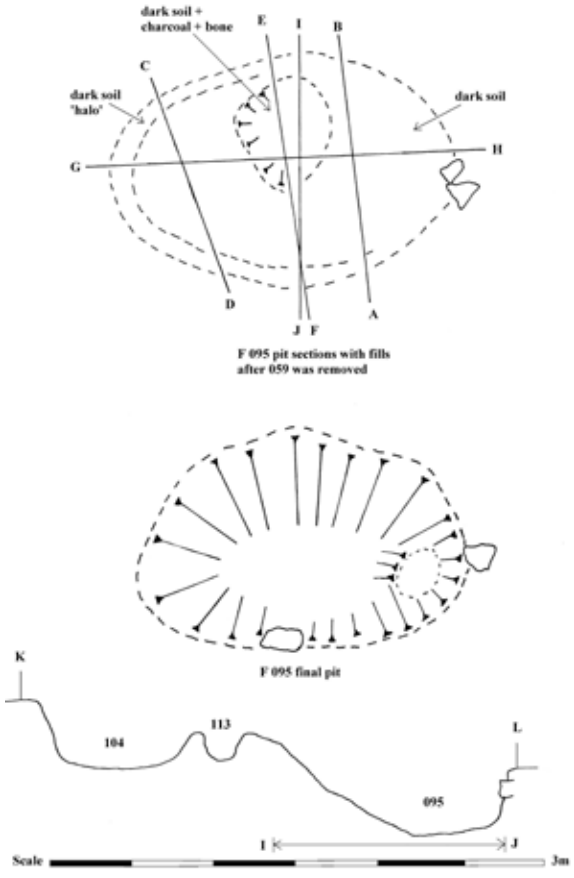


Fig 29

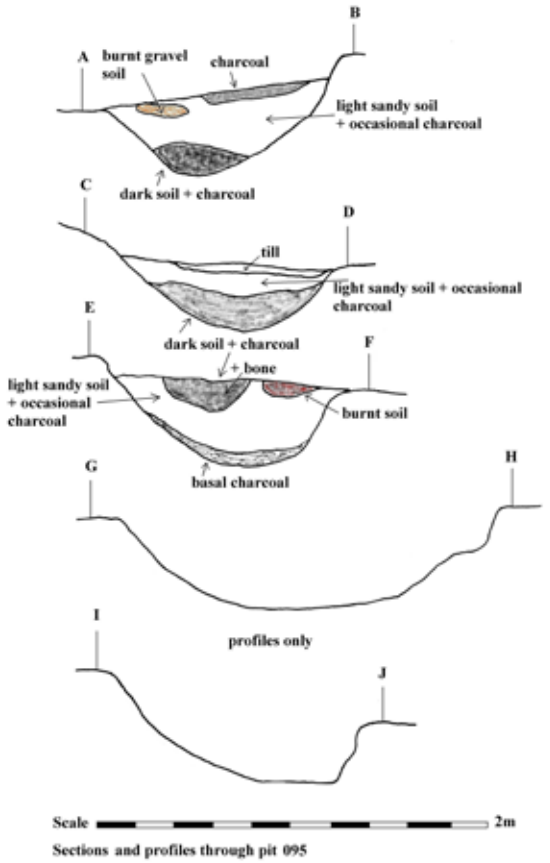


Fig 30

065, 101, 099 & 079

On the NW side of the platform a group of pits appeared to curve with the wall trench alignment, these were 065 and 101. The series of pits appeared as a single feature with sub cuts made at various places; certainly it incorporated at least two post holes (099 and 079) and of which 079 was cut through the fill of 101. In pit 101 several sherds of pot were recovered including two round topped rims which may be from the same vessel, also four base fragments were found (FR/Ce/139).

065 & 066

At the NE and lower end there were several large stones (066 part of) (Pl 63) lying over the gully at (065) in an apparently random fashion (more on these below), suffice to say that they are considered to be the result of erosion, and not part of the house design.

083 & 083a

Two small pits lay within and between the two entrances; 083 was a shallow oval pit of 0.5m by 0.4m by 0.15m deep, and 083a measured 0.6m by 0.2 and 0.2m deep, it was a steep sided irregular shaped pit and it is suspected that it was a modern feature, perhaps a burrow which had cut through an original feature.

Plate 63

Plate 64

Plate 65

100

It may be that these features operated as activity zones as a natural block of greywacke stone had been adapted for use as a saddle quern (100) (Pl's 64 & 65). The quern had been abandoned upside down in the gully but whether by design or accident is open to question. One side had been used for grinding as the smooth curved surface indicates.

Several other more ephemeral pits, gullies and scarps indicate where some activity took place which required the excavation of the till, but these are rather obscure to be opinionated upon.

Three pits (Fig 29) however do appear to have been prominent in the internal arrangement of the house; 104, 113 and 095.

104

The upper most pit (104) measured 0.9m in diameter by 0.2m deep, although its upper edge was 0.4m high. The pit contained a complicated fill of charcoal enriched soil with much burnt soil included (Pl 66). The soil was not burned in the pit as the edges were not heat affected.

113

Next to the pit was a probable post hole (113) (Pl 69) of 0.2m diameter and 0.2m deep.

The third pit however was large and had been infilled with a series of deposits:

Plate 66

Plate 69

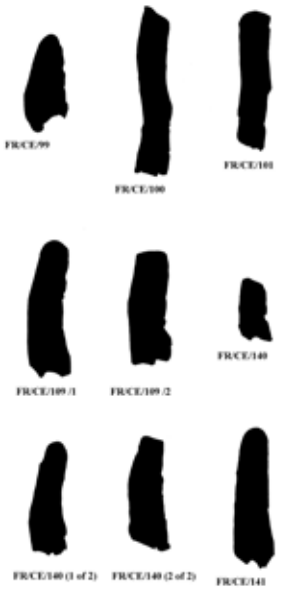


Fig 15

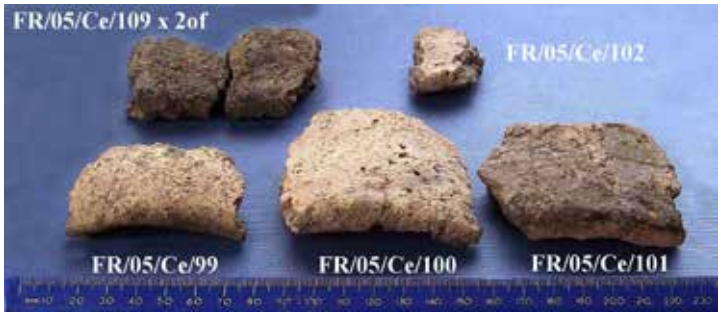


Plate 71

095

Pit 095 measured 2m long by 1.4m wide and was 0.4m deep on its lower NE side, however on the SW the sides climbed up toward pit 113, for a further 0.4m. (See the section and plans Fig's 29 & 30). Pit 095 had long and short, steep and gradual sides and a flat base, and at the northern end a sub cut half way down may have been for a post? When tested for volume after excavation it was shown to have a capacity of 480 litres if filled level with the NE side, and an additional 120 litres if filled to embrace all of its upper edges.

The pit lay under the modern cut 059 but because that intrusion was shallow it does not appear to have affected 095 much.

The fill of 095 was also complicated and changed in material both vertically and horizontally throughout. One later intrusion was a bowl shaped deposit of dark charcoal enriched soil which contained fragments of burnt bone. It would appear that for the most part the pit was filled with a light sandy soil and this had been replaced by other deposits leaving a halo effect of the light soil around the SE half of the top fill. Beneath that material and at the base of the pit was a denser layer of charcoal enriched soil.

Finds within 095 were a napkin ring fragment, (unfortunately lost, but recorded in situ by photography), and a peculiar stone tool (FR/06/Li/88) (Pl 70 & Fig 31) and which was found in the basal deposit. The tool appears to have been a fortuitous shaped natural greywacke pebble which was adapted for use at one end as a knife, and at the other for possible use with yarn or cord? Although that is speculative (see full description in finds catalogue).

Pottery sherds (FR//Ce/ 99-110) (see cat for full description) including five rim sherds (Pl 71) (Fig 15) with rounded and flat tops and a few other sherds were found throughout the fills, these represent at least five different vessels judging by the rim types, some of the sherds have internal and external carbonised deposits encrusted to them, indicating the pots were used for cooking?

Plate 70

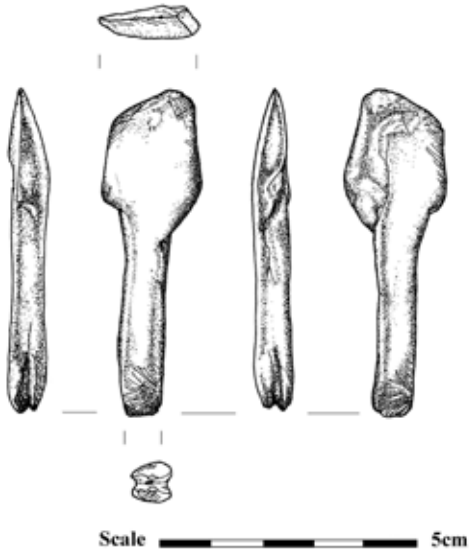


Fig 31

049

A possible rubbish pit (049) was a cut into the till on the slope on the NE side of the platform and at the extremity of the surviving archaeology on that side. The reason for this possible explanation of function was the large quantity of pottery sherds found apparently dumped together as a mass (Pl's 72 & 73). The sherds (FR/Ce/62) were relatively fresh and indicate they had not been moved about to any extent, some rim sherds with flat tops were included in the collection.

Hearth (096) Plate 62

The hearth is interpreted as such by the patch of scorched and reddened till, about 0.75m in diameter, this indicated severe heat in that location as the gravel changes colour from the normal orange to a more reddish hue due to oxidisation of the minerals, mainly iron, within the material which is greywacke derived. The fireplace was the only location on B2 where in situ burning was demonstrated.

Entrance 085, 092 & 083c Plate's 74 & 75

Building No 2 was shown to have two entrances, both adjacent each other and on the SE side of the house, the same as B1 below it. The northerly entrance was almost exactly the same as B1 in that it had sets of three posts on each side of the doorway; they were also set in linear pits (085 & 092). The width of entrance which would have been about 0.8m which is the distance between the post holes and between them a baulk of till had served as the ingoing. A slot (083c) which appeared for a timber? threshold? lay across and inside the entrance.

The external pathway had been a layer of stones of different sizes (086), but inexplicably and lying directly in the entrance the largest stone was set 150mm above the others and which would have necessitated stepping over it! On the south side of the path there was a line of stone which may have formed a low kerb (084) and this abutted the pathway (120) of the second entrance.

Plate 72

Plate 73

Plate 74

Plate 75

The second path, about 1.5m wide, was distinct by the trampled surface of small stones leading away and down slope from the entrance, this was entirely different in character to all the surrounding ground which consisted of the natural till. One prominent post hole (081) lay on its south side. The post hole lay at the eastern end of another elongate gully but no other details were seen here, however it is highly likely that the gully contained another two posts in keeping with all the others on both house sites. Running at right angles to the gully and over it was a charcoal filled slot (082) but which appeared to exist only on the west side of the entrance, it may also have been for a timber threshold, but this is less certain because of its apparent offset position.

Inside the entrance there were two further pits which may or not be associated with it and a small post hole and two stake holes.

A cache of crushed pottery was located on the pathway to the northern entrance, it had been severely trampled as one may expect and could only be retrieved as fragments, and rim was included.

Interestingly Quercus (oak) charcoal was found in both 081 and 085 and may be evidence of oak posts there.

In order to establish some chronology between the entrances and which was not possible by the arrangement of features, two samples were radio carbon dated, charcoal from the central pit in 085 and from post hole 081 was selected on the basis that the features could represent the separate entrances, the results are as follows:

SUERC-47423 (GU30930)
Site Reference Fruid Reservoir
Context Reference Feature No 081
Sample Reference Sample 106
Material Charcoal: Corylus
δ13C relative to VPDB -28.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 3196 ± 29
1495 (68.2%) 1440 cal BC 68.2% probability
1517 (95.4%) 1418 cal BC 95.5% probability
Average = 1468 BC

Building No 2

SUERC-47424 (GU30931)
Site Reference Fruid Reservoir
Context Reference Feature No 085
Sample Reference Sample 139
Material Charcoal: Corylus
δ13C relative to VPDB -28.4 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 3125 ± 26
1435 (68.2%) 1387 cal BC} 68.2% probability
1487 (0.3%) 1485 cal BC} 95.4% probability
1453 (83.0%) 1370 cal BC}
1349 (12.1%) 1316 cal BC}
Average = 1332 BC

The result indicates that the southerly entrance with the trampled pathway was the earlier of the two by c136 years. The younger date corresponds well with date from the wall trench 080 upslope by being only a few years in difference. The dates also indicate the period of occupation as being at least 136 years.

Stone features 052, 060, 084 & 107

Apart from the stone pathway (086) leading away from the northern entrance, the only other stone construction was the setting of 060, since the scatter of rocks over the eastern side of the site (052) are considered to be non anthropogenic in origin as found.

The feature 060 in the south side was built like a cobbled floor surface with well compacted stones abutting one another and laid in a gully which was primarily a back scarp cut into the till on the outer edge of the stone setting, and which may have made for the stone setting which lay level with the interior of the house, although the whole floor sloped up to the SW. The majority of the stones were lifted during excavation and replaced exactly as found after checking for finds etc below. All of 060 had been unaffected by the reservoir, given its low lying position in the gully, and also because the entire feature was sealed under a crust of natural iron pan it was accorded some protection from erosion and it is therefore considered to be 'as built', although some of the smaller stones shown in Plate 76 are probably redeposit gravel.


Plate 76


Plate 77

Measuring 5m long by 2m at the widest point the pear shaped feature appeared to respect post holes 093, 117 and 118 and was built to lie within the ring of posts, although post holes 94 and 119 lay beside it (Pl 77). Stones varied in size from 0.4m down and were mostly laid with their flat surfaces forming a floor? However, if so, it would not have been a comfortable surface to walk on unless the interstices between rocks were infilled with some other material.

The whole surface was found to be covered in the dark charcoal enriched soil sealed by the iron pan (above) both of which generally covered the upper part of the site, and a considerable sample of charcoal was retrieved from the upper surface of 060, however, given the dense concentration of charcoal in adjoining wall trench 080, it may be that much of the charcoal was overspill from the wall location.

A few sherds of pottery were found among the stones (FR/Ce/50-52) and a flake of flint and one of quartz (FR/Li/52&53), also in the gully a well used quartzite hammer stone (FR/07/Li/96) (Pl 38) was found.

The feature remains a puzzle as to its purpose which it clearly had, given the singular design accorded to it and the only one between the two houses. A similar feature was found at Lintshie Gutter in Platform 5 (Terry 1995 ibid) where a pear shaped gully was cut on the left side of the entrance as at Fruid, and infilled with stones, again very similar to Fruid. The interpretation at Lintshie Gutter was that it was an oven, however, the feature here showed no indication whatsoever of being heat affected, one thing which is ***always*** evident on greywacke stones. It is certain that no burning was taking place and no hot material was placed on these stones, regardless of the charcoal found.

It may be that a previously used gully was merely infilled but that seems highly unlikely as others in both houses lying adjacent wall positions had become infilled with what appears to be the detritus from the floors. A convincing interpretation for the purpose of 060 therefore eludes the writer who suspects it may have been a specialised area to be kept dry, although experimentation by him shows that the problem with a well used central hearth on an earth floor is not dampness; it is dust as the entire floor dries out (Ward forthcoming). The narrow gully (114) leading down from the stones may have been a form of drainage, ensuring the stone area remained dry, but that is speculative.

Stone feature? 052 Fig 32 is considered to be a scatter of redeposit stone, but their original location before the reservoir may have been as part of a frontal apron on B2. If the theory that the stone group (036) on B1 is correct in that they have been washed up onto the platform there, the same could, be true here. Their disposition forming an arc and including the stones over pit 065, and which were embedded into 065 fill, do not appear to have any purpose within a house, as such a randomly looking scatter.

Stone feature? 084 comprised of four small stones appearing as an edge or kerb on the southern side of the stone path setting 086, however, this interpretation may be more imaginary than real.

Stone feature? 107 (Figs 22-24 & Pl 58) appeared to be two stones laid with their flat faces uppermost and therefore forming a surface, however, this interpretation is uncertain and they may not have performed any particular function. Several sherds of pottery were found between the stones.

Features 086 and 120 stone paths are discussed above under ‘entrance’.

FINDS

As with B1 the small lithic finds were dominated by chert and flint flakes however at least seven scrapers (Pl 78) of differing types and except for one chert, all were flint and were found close together in the area between the entrance and the stone feature (060). Clearly these tools indicate a zone of activity in that general area, perhaps even something to do with 060?

The small stone tool found in 095 is discussed above as is the 'lost' napkin fragment from the same source. Fewer course stone tools were found in B2 but the greywacke saddle quern is an important addition and indicates the processing of grain of which only two examples have been found in the few samples which have been processed (see charcoal below).

The pottery finds were rather abundant and appeared as caches e.g. FR/Ce/62-66 and Fr/Ce/94-95) (Figs 22 & 32) and include several rim sherds of both rounded and flat rim types, all of which was very similar to the pottery found in B1. Unfortunately the finds have not been subject to expert analyses and the pottery especially will reveal considerable more information if that is done sometime.

RADIO CARBON DATES (both buildings)

The five C^{14} dates obtained; two from B1 and three from B2 show consistency overall and appear to suggest that both buildings were occupied contemporaneously. The average dates for the walls in each; B1 at cal 1325BC and B2 at cal 1350 BC are close, while the dates for the entrances in each house were for B1; 1451 cal BC and the dates for each B2 entrance at 1332 and 1468 cal BC. The dates show the chronology of the two entrances of B2, the western one being the earlier. This was also the earliest date in the series and seemingly makes B2 the older of the two houses.

The difference in the two calibrated dates of B1 was 126 years and those for B2 the maximum was 136 years, therefore on that basis each building was occupied for at least the duration of those times. Undoubtedly, further radio carbon dates could refine that.

Plate 78

CAIRNS

As is sometimes the case, cairns are found in the vicinity of UPS, and here at Fruid there were several stone piles of which some at least were prehistoric monuments (Fig's 33 & 34).

At the excavation site there were three piles which could be considered prehistoric; C1 – C3 given on Fig 33.

064

Cairn No 1 (064) lay immediately SE of the platforms and was obviously under some stress from erosion, as it lay dispersed down the rather steep slope there. The scatter of stone was removed but revealed no features below it, however an ogs survived, and within that a collection of pottery sherds was recovered (FR/Ce/37-46). The sherds were similar in appearance to those found elsewhere but in this case they must have been laid down before the construction of the stone pile; which may simply be a clearance heap of stones derived from agricultural activity.

Similarly C2 and C3 on Fig 33 are considered to have been field clearance piles. C3 was dispersed and nothing was found near to it. C2 was a dome shaped intact pile of 4m in diameter by 0.75m deep, it consisted of a few naturally occurring boulders over which the cairn of smaller stones had been dumped. It was sectioned through its centre (Pl's 79 & 80) in an SW/NE alignment with all stone being removed to the basal deposit of larger rocks which lay directly on the till below, no features, deposits or finds were made within the trench.

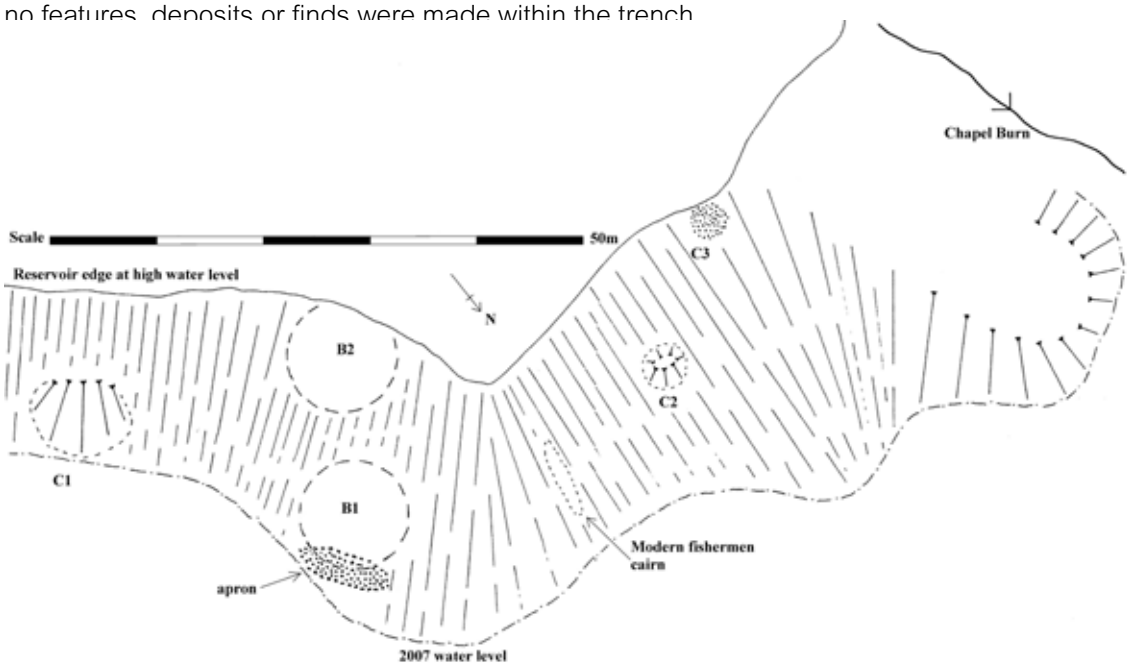


Fig 33

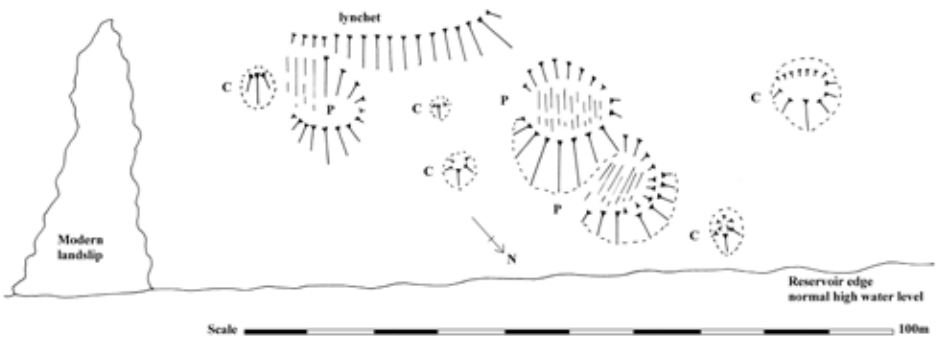


Fig 34

FURTHER UPS AND CAIRNS

To the SE of the excavation site and lying just above the high water level of the reservoir on the NE side of The Bank (hill), there are three further UPS with five cairns measuring from 3m to 10m in size (Figs 1 & 34 and Pl 81). Opposite the excavation area and on the east side of the reservoir and below the high water line there is a prominent cairn group which was discovered and surveyed by BAG (Ward 2004.1 ibid), however no UPS are recorded there. The assumption is, that unless proven otherwise most of these cairns will be field clearance heaps, although a funerary function for some should never be ruled out.

BURNT MOUND

The burnt mound (Fig 1) also discovered by BAG (Ward 2004.1 ibid) and located just around the corner in the Chapel Burn to the NW of the excavation, is considered to be part of the landscape associated with the two platforms, this on the basis of proximity and a theory of the relationship of UPS and burnt mounds which will be expanded upon in a future work by the writer (Ward forthcoming UPS & Burnt Mounds).

Plate 79

Plate 80

Plate 81

OVERALL DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION

Feachem (1961 ibid) in his introduction summarises UPS including the occasional association with small cairns and that need not be repeated, however, the current work and that which has been done between now and then (Jobey and Terry ibid), enlightens considerably on the habitations of Bronze Age settlement in southern Scotland.

The two Fruid UPS (Fig 35) add to the corpus of available data of such sites and this includes drainage gullies, wall trenches, post and stake holes, hearth positions, entrances and aprons, and of course the first bronze find to be made in such house sites. The evidence for the exact construction of the walls however was not obtained but the absence of post pits in the wall trenches is consistent with what has previously been found, it is possible that burnt daub is included in some of the samples at Fruid, and the likelihood is that birch and hazel were the principal timber components of the walls, especially for wattle.

The similarities in the pottery between Fruid and Clydesdale are striking; even although the Fruid material has not been expertly examined it is clear that the pottery was much the same in both areas, although expert analyses of the Fruid pottery would add more detail. The relative absence of small lithic and the use of hammer/grinding stones and querns on the various sites now excavated are corroborative.

Unfortunately, BAG do not have the resource for more extensive charcoal identification and further C^{14} dates and this aspect, if pursued would surely greatly enhance the information regarding the use of the site, especially for the various pits within the two houses.

The excavation results given above add a new dimension to data retrieved from the work previously done on unenclosed platform settlements in southern Scotland. From the pioneer work of Feachem (1961 ibid) and Jobey (1981) in the Meldon Valley in Peeblesshire, and when UPS were described as Early Iron Age houses, to the equally trailblazing work in Clydesdale when the first UPS were excavated there and shown to encompass the entire Bronze Age (Terry 1994 & 1995), and thus at last showing that all UPS were really the 'lost' Bronze Age settlements of the Clyde/Tweed areas, the latest work may be added.

The radiocarbon dates range from the Early Bronze Age at Bodsberry Hill (Terry 1994 ibid) to the end of the Bronze Age at Green Knowe (Feachem and Jobey ibid) and encompass the dates given here which may be seen as Mid Bronze Age, although similar dates were obtained at Lintshie Gutter (Terry 1995 ibid).

The excavation and dating of UPS in the Clyde/Tweed areas still comprises of a few sites relative to the whole which has now been recorded (RCAHMS 1967 & 1978, Ward 1992 & 2004.1). Nevertheless a broad range of radio carbon dates now allows for a convincing interpretation of UPS as representing the Bronze Age settlement of the uplands in those areas.

Other recent work in Clydesdale (Masser 2009) may show that all Bronze Age settlement in the Clyde/Tweed uplands was not necessarily built as UPS and cut into hill sides, and if this is the case, it would explain the difficulty in finding BA settlement is some places, such as nearby Daer valley where otherwise there is considerable evidence of the period in the form of burnt mounds, small cairns and a possible enclosed cremation cemetery (Ward 2013).

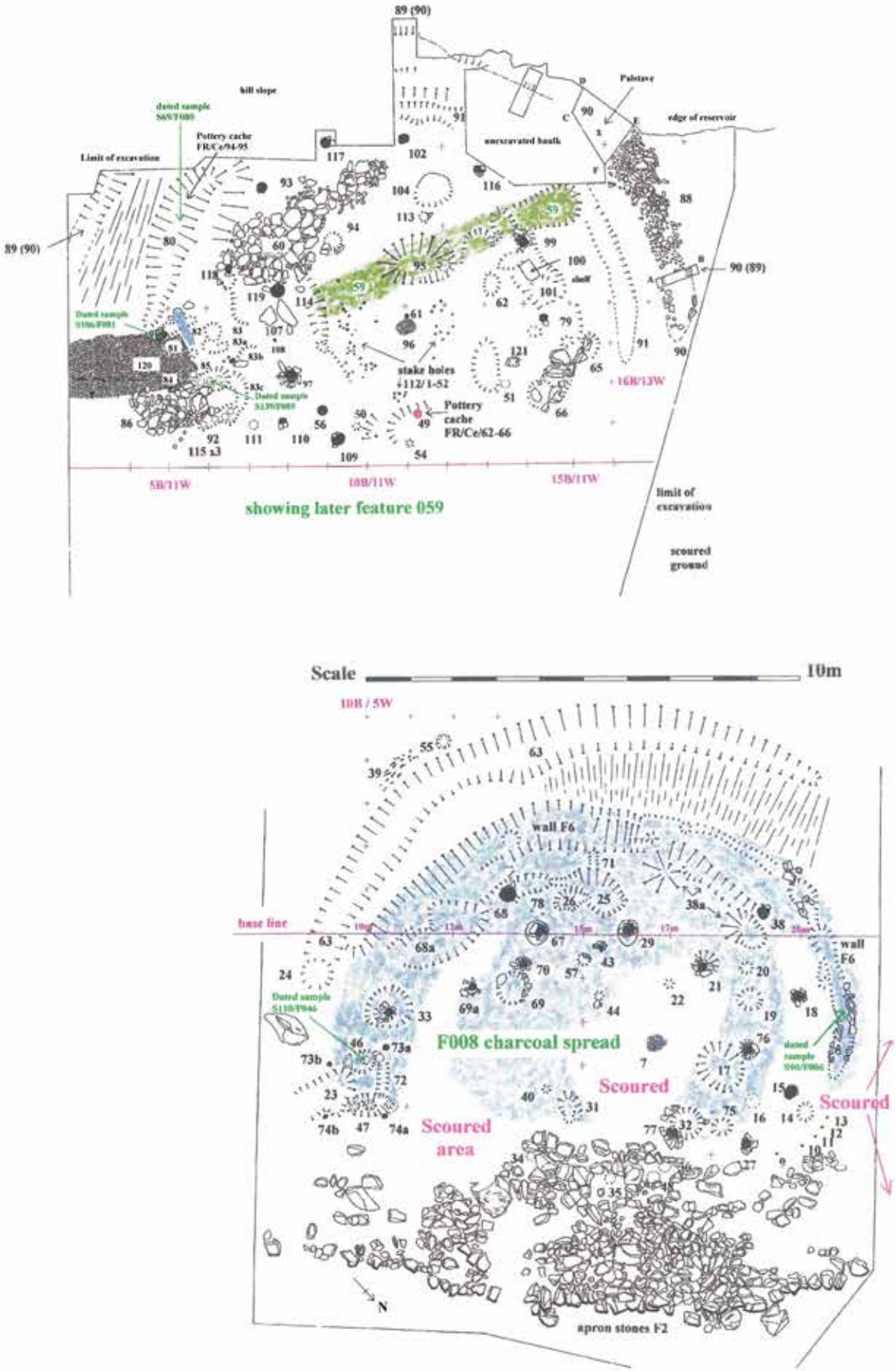

89 (90)
hill slope
dated sample
S69/T080
Pottery cache
FR/Ce/94-95
Limit of excavation
unexcavated baulk
Palstave
edge of reservoir
90 (89)
stake holes
+112/1-52
Pottery
cache
FR/Ce/62-66
16R/12W
5B/11W
10B/11W
15B/11W
showing later feature 059
limit of
excavation
scoured
ground
Scale
10m
10B / 5W
wall F6
base line
F008 charcoal spread
Scoured
Scoured
Scoured
area
Dated sample
S110/T046
dated
sample
T005/T006
apron stones F2
N

Fig 35

ADDENDUM

The entire Fruid valley has been subject to a landscape survey by BAG (Ward 2004.1 ibid) and several additional sites were recorded which can be placed in the Bronze Age period, these are UPS, cairns, ring enclosures and burnt mounds. One chert barb and tang arrowhead was found with felled woodlands (Pl 83). All of this taken with both BAG and RCAHMS surveys and excavations in Upper Tweeddale make the area very attractive for studying the Bronze Age period in southern Scotland.

The finds and samples are anticipated to be allocated to Borders Regional Council Museums Services through the Treasure Trove process.

Plate 83

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Sandra Kelly illustrated the finds, excepting for the palstave which was illustrated by Alan Braby, and the bronze axe is described by Trevor Cowie, who also had the axe conserved at the National Museums of Scotland.

Jacquie Dryden and Steven Ward desk top published the report for BAG's web site.

Charcoal from the site was identified by Dr Jennifer Miller of GUARD and North Light Archaeology.

All soil samples were processed by BAG volunteers.

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To all, the writer is grateful. The Project management, site recording including drawing and photography and the post excavation work were done by the writer, any mistakes and or omissions are his alone.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

Finds Catalogue

Note: the finds are recorded to a notional East or West of the baseline which actually runs in an NW/SE alignment.

Lithic catalogue

All numbers should be pre fixed by: FR/05/Li/

1 Quern
Greywacke, 220 x 72 x 16 mm. Broken at one end, tapering to a slight point at the opposite end, underside irregular with three surfaces, striae on two smooth surfaces.

2 Hammer stone 11.0 6.0 E
Greywacke, Hammer Stone, 110 x 128 x 39 mm, roughly oval in shape. Broken lengthwise, one end showing definite signs of use, the opposite end only vague signs of use.

3 Hammer stone 10.5 base
Greywacke Hammer stone, 75 x 55 x 65 mm, one end shows definite signs of use, brown staining on one side.

4 Hammer stone 10.5 base
Greywacke. Pebble 90 x 55 x 28 mm, freshly broken

5 Hammer stone 15.9 14.9 Wedge of reservoir
Greywacke. Hammer stone, 98 x 88 x 59 mm, signs of use around circumference, one side has a 70 mm long 'V' shaped facet, the opposite side has a slight indentation in the middle with a small irregular facet to one side of this.

6 Quartz Pebbles 22 of 10.8 0.2 W004
A 'clutch' of quartz pebbles, 22 of ranging in size the largest being 40 x 20 x 18 mm. The smallest 10 x 10 x 7 mm, not river worn.

7 Hammer stone 14.1 8.2 EGravel
Greywacke Pebble, 80 x 49 x 25, oval in shape, one side has a 30mm. indentation.

8 Hammer stone 22.0 3.0 EGravel
Greywacke Pebble, 72 x 43 x 34 mm.

9 Hammer stone 13.5 base 008
Greywacke Hammer stone, 105 x 55 x 50 mm, signs of use at both ends.

10 Hammer stone/anvil 18.4 3.1 017 (mid-fill) **Plates 21 & 38**
Greywacke Anvil stone, 85 x 85 x 85 mm, roughly cylindrical with at least five faceted surfaces and three sides with indents between 40mm and 5mm in diameter by up to 8 mm deep, also percussion marks all round.

11 Perforated stone 12.5 base Gravel **Plate 38**
Perforated Shale disc, 42 x 35 x 4 mm, with 5mm straight central perforation, one side may be damaged, and one end is broken (fresh).

12 Worked Cannal Coal 13.4 6.1 W 001 **Plate 41**
Cannal Coal/Jet 40mm diam x 15 x 10mm, with evidence of worked central perforation by gouging, probably a napkin ring in the making.

13	Flint	15.7 5.0 E001	
14	Flint 2 of	17.0 2.1 E001	
15	Chert	19.7 2.2 E001	
16	Flint 2 of	8.8 3.8 W001	
17	Flint	12.6 4.0 E001	
18	Flint	15.8 2.2 E001	
19	Flint 1 of Chert 1 of	11.0 1.8 W001	
20	Chert 1 of	17.6 0.3 W001	
21	Chert 2 of	12.8 4.1 E001	
22	Chert	18.0 4.1 E001	
23	Flint	12.2 3.0 E001	
24	Flint	14.6 5.0 E001	
25	Chert	11.1 4.3 W001	
26	Chert	Random 001	
27	Chert	11.0 4.1 E001	
28	Modern	Random 001	
29	Chert	8.7 4.9 E004	
30	Chert	19.4 4.2 E031	
31	Chert	15.4 3.5 W008	
32	Flint	18.4 3.1 E017	
33	Flint 2 of	6.5c 13.5 E004	
34	Flint Microlith	17.1 6.1 E004 in apron	**Plate 39**

Orange coloured flint, 18mm by 3mm flake modified on two edges.

35	Flint 3 of, 1 of Chert	19.8 5.0 W	
36	Flint 1 of, Chert 1 of	18.2 0.3 W	
37	Chert 2 of	14.6 4.5 E	
38	Flint 1 of, Chert 1 of, Quartz 1 of	20.6 3.1 E	
39	Flint 1 of	18.8 1.6 E	
40	Chert 1 of	4.0 8.3 WScatter	
41	Chert 1 of	6.0 5.1 WCairn	
42	Chert 1 of	4.8 7.0 WCairn	

43 Greywacke Hammer stone, 95 x 115 x 85 mm. broken pebble, one faceted face, two percussion faces, one indentation, Cairn

44 Greywacke Hammer stone, 118 x 90 x 125 mm. roughly oval, one end broken, Two faceted faces, one percussion face, percussion marks around one edge one indentation with striae Spoil heap

45 Greywacke Hammer stone, 115 x 65 x 54 mm, oval, one end with two facets, indentation natural 20.7 2.8 Ein F6

46 Canal Coal/Jet, napkin ring, part of, 17.8 8.1 E004 in apron
The curved fragment is 32mm long by 8mm by 3mm and shows the finished profile of the rim of a napkin ring. The upper edge has a polish while striae and gouge marks indicate the manufacturing process. This may have been a finished article. **Plate 46**

47 Chert 12.8 6.9 W

48 Haematite? 10.8 8.0 W

49 Haematite? 9.9 7.9 W

50 Greywacke pebble, 105 x 70 x 32 mm, 11.8 4.2 W

51 Flint 2 of 14.0 9.3 W

52 Flint 1 of 9.0 11.7 W

53 Quartzite 9.0 11.7 W

54 Chert 7.0 7.1 W

55 Flint 2 of Random below platform

56 Greywacke, 230 x 80 x 52 mm., one side concave, one end pointed with four facets Random?

57 Chert 1 of 5.0 Base

58 Chert 1 of 10 / 12 WSurface

Follows 2006 finds

59 Greywacke Hammer stone, 84x76x41mm, faceted both ends, + 3 fire fractured fragments. In situ in ogs north side of B1 15.9 13.0 W **Plate's 5 & 38**

60 Chert 5 of, random frags (1 of brown) Random

61 Flint, round scraper, 21mm diameter x 7mm thick 11.5 18.3 W
Manufactured from a course pebble with retouch around 60% of circumference. **Plate 78**

62 Chert, tertiary flake, re-touch one side 16 x 13 x 5 mm. 5.6 16.8 W

63 Flint 1 of, tertiary flake

Chert 1 of, tertiary flake 7.1 15.5 W

64 Chert, 2 of, tertiary flakes 6.2 18.9 W

65 Flint, steep sided thumbnail scraper, 19 x 16 x 8 mm, very abraded, burnt
Plate 78 6.8 19.0 W 0.4 down

66 Flint, end scraper, 23 x 14 x 4 mm, also retouched on one side
Plate 78 6.8 19.0 W0.4 down

67 Flint, secondary flake 6.8 19.0 W0.4 down

68 Flint side scraper, 18 x 13 x 6 mm, 7.45 16.0 W

69 Chert core/scraper12 mm high x 14mm wide
Flint flake, tertiary, snapped both ends, 14 x 9 x 3mm 11.2 16.5 W

70 Chert, irregular chunk 10.1 17.0 W

71 Greywacke flakes 2 of 7.9 16.5 W

72 Chert, irregular chunk. Flint flake 7.9 16.5 W

73 Flint flake, burnt 12.3 12.7 W

74 Flint end scraper, on a secondary flake, 27 x 21 x 4 mm, one end snapped 6.0 c18 W

75 Flint side scraper, on a primary flake, 24 x 18 x 3 mm, very abraded 4.3 16.5 W**Plate 78**

76 Flint end scraper on a tertiary flake, 13 x 9 x 2 mm 8.2 14.4 W

77 Flint primary flake 8.6 15.8 W

78 Flint, split pebble, 31 x 18 x 21 Random

79 Flint flake Random

80 Greywacke hammer stone, 75x57x20, oval with one end slightly flattened by abrasion, small indentation (5x10) on one side. In situ/F021

81 Flint flake, on cobbles 3.5 14 W

82 Flint flake, + pot frag, 114 7.0 15 W

83 Flint, broken core, 104 NW Quad, Mid

84 Flint flake, with cortex 8.8 12.5 W

85 Chert flake 12.5 17.5 W

86 Greywacke Hammer stone, flattened cylindrical, faceted round circumference
One flat side indented, 114 8.0 16.0 W

87 Cannal Coal pendant? 098/3 **Plate 41**
A flattish piece of cannal coal measuring 40mm by 30mm by 8mm thick tapering to 5mm thick. The piece has an arced side with a further slightly curved edge and a more straightened side. Nearer the thinner edge and centrally position along it there is a hour glass perforation measuring about 8mm on each side and with a neat hole of 2mm. Striae marks show the direction of grinding in manufacture but there is no polished area. The position of the hole appears to indicate suspension as a pendant.

88 Greywacke, spade shaped Spatula? 098/3 **Fig 32 & Plate 70**

65mm long by 20mm wide and the 'handle' being 9 by 9mm thick.

This is a naturally occurring but peculiar shaped greywacke pebble which has been adapted for use as a tool. The broad end has been modified by grinding both sides to form a cutting edge and striae emanating from the sharpened edge are probably the result of its manufacture, rather than its use. The square natural section of the shaft appears as a handle, however its end has also been modified by the creation of a 'v' shaped groove incised along each side; 20mm along one side and 15mm on the other, the grooves are broader at the end, being 3mm wide and reaching 3mm in depth, and they taper away along the shaft. The extreme end also has a 'v' shaped groove or notch cut in it to provide a continuous groove around the end of the shaft. At this end there are also numerous striae and some slight faceting indicating that the end was shaped to some extent.

The tool appears to have been created for a specific function and is a multi purpose tool with an oblique knife edge at one end and the other end adapted perhaps for yarn working? It is possible the tool was associated with a weaving loom, but that is speculative.

89 Cannal Coal, Napkin ring frag, 120 4-5 13.0 W **Plate 41**
The curved fragment is 29mm by 12mm by 5mm and shows that it was or was being formed into a napkin ring, the concave inner face is evident as is the of the external side, and the latter has striae running along the curveindicating the direction of grinding to form it.

90 Quern, in situ, 101, 14.0 16.0 W **Plate's 64 & 65**

91 Flint flake, burnt, random out wash

92 Greywacke pebble, flattened oval, one end faceted, one side smooth/polished random out wash

93 Greywacke, broken hammer stone with flake, random out wash

94 Quartsite, broken hammer stone, random out wash

95 Flint flake random out wash

96 Chert flake random south spoil

97 Chert flake NT 08893 22185

98 Chert flake NT 09031 22464

99 Chert flake 008/ 037/ 025

100 Flint flake 101, 14.4 16.0 W

101 Chert flake surface 2.0 12.9 W

102 Flint flake surface 3.8 13.9 W

103 Chert semi round scraper 15mm by 12mm by 5mm. Location? **Plate 78**

104 Granite? Pebble, 95x85x40 burnt and heat fractured with fragment missing = pot boiler Location? **Plate 38**

Pottery catalogue

Pottery from 2003 phase. (See Ward 2004 ibid)

The pottery requires specialist input not available at BAG. Many sherds have carbonised encrustation deposits which if analysed and dated could lead to considerably more information.

CE 1 Main sherds found on platform. Position marked P on plan **(Fig 2).**

CE 2 Five sherds and assorted fragments found as surface finds, not plotted

CE 3 Sherd found in Trial Pit 1 NT 08696 19908

CE 4 Sherd found in Trial Pit 3 NT 08684 19890

CE 5 Sherd found in Trial Pit 3 NT 08684 19890

CE 6 Sherd found on surface near Trench No 2

CE 7 Two small sherds on surface NT 08675 19898

Pottery from main excavation phases

FR/05/Ce/

1	1 of sherd	12.5B/ 0.5E001
2	1 of sherd	11.00B/1.8W001
3	1 of sherd	11.00B/ 4.1E001
4	1 of sherd	11.80B/4.7 E001
5	3 of sherds	Random
6	1 of sherd	Random below apron
7	1 of sherd	15.4B/ 4.0E001
8	1 of sherd	14.3B/6.8E001
9	1 of sherd	17.0B/0.5E008
10	1 of sherd	12.1B/5.1E004
11	1 of sherd	11.0B/6.9E004
12	5 of sherds	16.6B/4.1W004
13	1 of sherd	12.0B/4.1W039
14	3 of sherds	12.5B/ c.15E004
15	2 of sherds	18.8B/10.5E004
16	Rim 15mm thick body, rim slightly rounded, sooted exterior only, 10mm wide 'finger' groove below rim **Fig 20**	14.2B/6.5E004 (washed out)

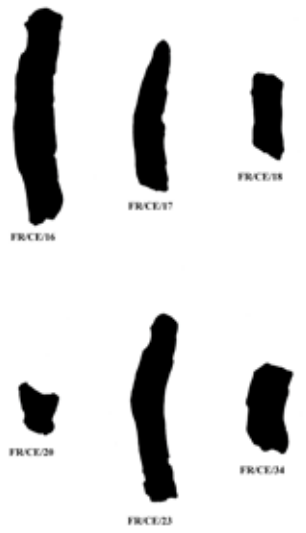

Fig 20

17 Rim 10mm thick body, rim, tapered outwards, sooted exterior & **Fig 20** possibly interior
c.6.5B/13.5E004 (washed out)

18 Rim 12mm thick body, rim flat, bevelled to interior **Fig 20**
c6.5B/13.5E004 (washed out)

19 Ditto 12mm thick body, rim flat, bevelled to interior (? same as 18)
c6.5B/13.5E004 (washed out)

20 Rim 12mm thick, expanding to 17mm at a convex top. **Fig 20**
c6.5B/13.5E 004 (washed out)

21 Fragments 10 of c6.5B/13.5E004 (washed out)

22 Rim Conjoins with 31 12.5B/ 5.3 E004

Note: No's 23 and 26 – 30 are probably part of 31

23 Rim 14mm thick, tapering, rounded edge, probably not part of 31.**Fig 20**
12.3B/5.1 E004

24 Rim 10.2B/5.7 E004

25 1 of sherd, 16mm thick, of pot with internal diameter c.160mm – not 31
10.2B/5.7 E004

26 Sherd with cordon 11.4B/5.0 E004

27 1 of sherd 12.5B/5.3 E004

28 1of sherd 10.6B/5.2 E004

29 1of sherd 12.0B/5.3 E004

30 Fragments 2 of 12.0B/5.3 E004

31 Pot 11.5B/5.6 E004

31/1- 12 Pot 11.5 5.6 E004 **Fig 14**, **Plates 42 - 44**

Twenty two sherds and fragments including seven rim sherds make up a substantial part; about 50% of the rim of a pot (31/1&2) (Pl 43) which was c390mm in external diameter, the height may have been in the region of 450-500mm. The rim is rounded and is about 10mm thick, on the external side the rim flares out at a shallow angle to make a cordon 25mm broad, the pot side then drops 90mm in a straight line to the centre of a raised ridge or cordon about 15mm broad and domed to around 5mm above the face of the pot body. The sherds are full of angular inclusions and grit up to 8mm in size and the finish all over is extremely rough, both externally and internally. The colour ranges from buff to black and on the internal sides of some sherds is a carbonised encrustation, which is analysed would yield further information. The style may best be described as 'bucket urn'. A further seven sherds including three rim sherds (31/3) make up another sizeable piece of the same pot (Pl 44), this section also has the cordon present and a single rim sherd (31/4) does not conjoin.

Fig 14

32 1 of sherd part of 31? 11.7B/3.7 E

33 2 of sherds 11.5B/5.3 E

34 1 of flat rim14mm thick 12.2B/5.0 W**Fig 20**

35 1 of rounded rim 10mm thick, expanding rapidly to 17mm random below apron

36 3, 2 conjoining of rounded rim, 5mm thick expanding to 10mm at 15mm from edge 15.0B/15.1W

37 3 of sherds 5.2B/7.0 W Cairn 064

38 1 of sherd 5.4B/7.6 W Cairn 064

39 3 of sherds 5.2B/8.5 W Cairn 064

40 1 of sherd 7.2B/6.6 W Cairn 064

41 1 of sherd 7.2B/6.6 W Cairn 064

42 2 of, 1 of round rim 8mm 5.1B/9.5 W Cairn 064

43 2 of, 1 of round rim 7mm. 6.0B/5.1 W Cairn 064

44 2 conjoining of round rim 10mm expanding to 17mm. Shallow ridges at 28mm, 43mm and 52mm below rim 7.2B/6.6 W Cairn 064

45 1 of rim sherd, 14mm. thick, flat, internal bevel, maximum body thickness 19mm, external diameter c. 260mm, sooted exterior, Buff coloured interior.
4.5B/7.0 W Cairn 064 **Fig 17**

46 1 of sherd 4.5B/7.0 W Cairn 064

47 5 of conjoining, flat rim, bevel inward 13 mm. thick, **Fig 17**
max' body thickness 16mm, low ridge with crest 18mm below rim; a second ridge at 55mm below rim, black interior & black sooted exterior with encrustation
4.5B/7.0 W Cairn 064

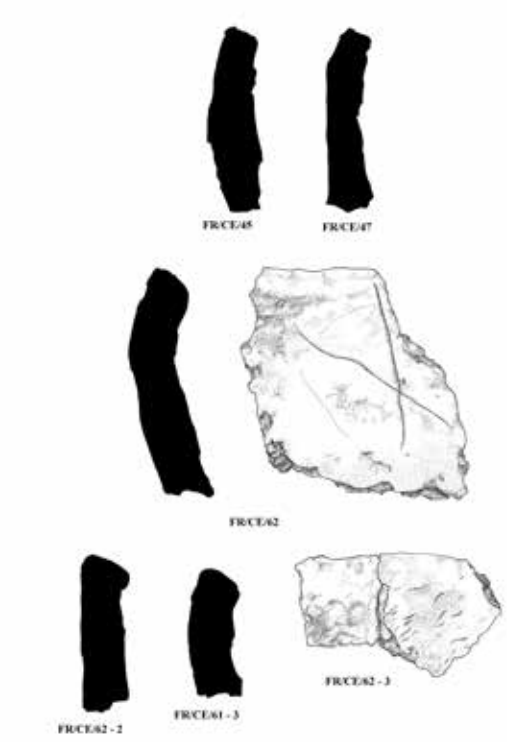

Fig 17

48 Rim sherd, round rim 8mm, bevelled inward, sooted interior & exterior, max body thickness 10 mm. 19.0B/8.0 W Random

49 Rim sherd, slightly rounded rim, 9 mm, bevelled to interior, max' body thickness 10 mm.

50 Body sherd, poss. finger impression on the outside, black encrustation on inside, max' thickness 11mm. 9.0B/11.7 W060

51 Body sherd, max' thickness 13 mm. 060

52 Body frag. max' thickness 12 mm.060

53 Rim sherd, slightly rounded top 10mm thick, straight sides, buff coloured outside, sooted inside 6.8B/7W random in ground

54 Body sherd, bevelled to interior, buff coloured exterior, sooted interior, max thickness 18 mm. 6.8B/7 W random in ground

55 Body frag, slightly bevelled to inside, sooted externally and internally, max thickness 16 mm. 6.8B/7W random in ground

56 Body frag, outside sooted, 9 mm thick 6.8B/7W random in ground

57 Body frag 12.6B/8.2 W

58 2 of frags 12.6B/8.2 W

59 1 of frag 10.5B/11.5 W

60 2 of body sherds 7.0B/7.1 W

61 7 of frags N/W random surface **Fig 17**

62 Pot rim fragment + sherds **Fig 17 & Pl's 73-73a**

7of conjoining sherds give an external rim diameter of 280mm. In total the rim sherds form 600mm length with an estimated 280mm missing. One rim sherds has a near vertical score 50mm long with a cross scratch forming a saltire cross mark. Two other pairs of rim sherds conjoin, one with random 5mm long slashes or finger nail? marks. The rim is 20mm wide, flat and bevelled inwards. There is a slight finger groove below the exterior rim and a more pronounced one on the interior with possible finger tip impressions. The sherds are buff coloured with soot on the exterior side and some encrustation. Some body sherds have sooty interior sides (from contents lower in the pot?)

Centred 11.0B/12.0 W 049

63 Pot, cordon fragment made up of 11 conjoining sherds, + 56 sherds. The rounded cordon is 25mm broad by 15mm high and the external diameter at the cordon c.360mm. The sherds are up to 19mm thick and have a clean buff coloured exterior surface and a grey to black mottled and soot encrusted interior surface. **Fig 16**
Centred 11.0B/12.0 W 049

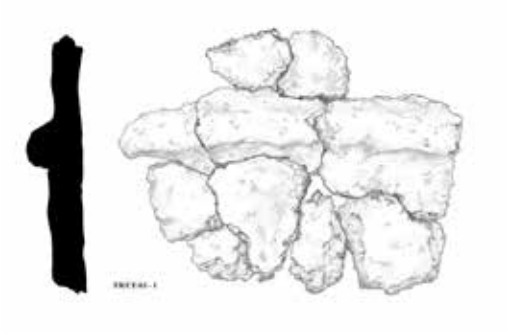

Fig 16

64 Rim sherd, slightly rounded lip. c 15mmwide, thickens to 25mm about 50mm below rim top. Buff coloured with clean interior and soot encrustation on exterior surface. Exterior rim diameter c 210mm. **Fig 18** Centred 11.0B 12.0 W 049

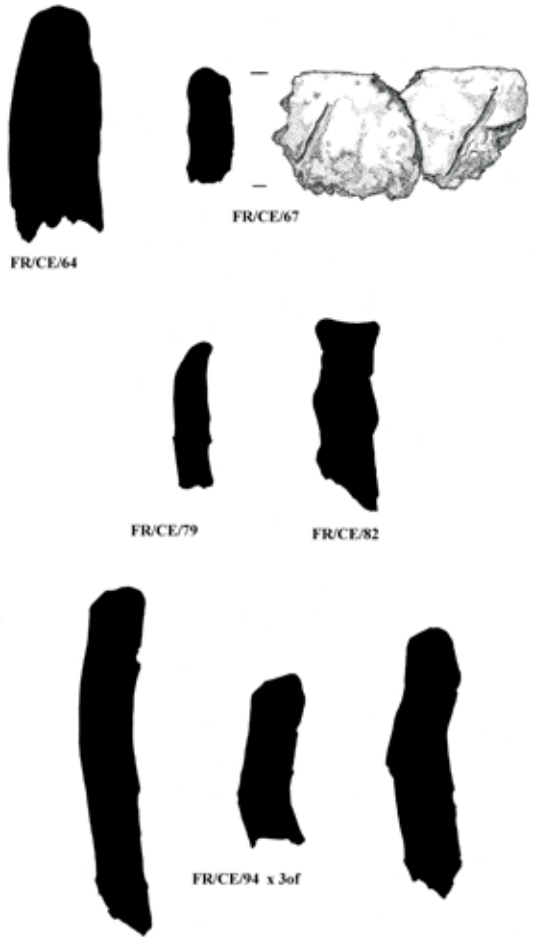

Fig 18

65 7 of possible base sherds Centred 11.0B/12.0 W 049

66 Misc' sherd/fragments 93 of (part of No's 62 & 63?)
Centred 11.0B/12.0 W 049

67 Sherds with slash decoration, 16 of in total + fragments. 13mm thick. Rim sherds have slightly rounded internal bevel, 2of conjoin to give the pot rim diameter of c 290mm. 3of rim sherds have oblique grooved or slashed lines running down the exterior side from the rim edge. 2of other sherds have similar lines. 3of pairs of sherds conjoin.
Cairn 063 **Fig 18 & Pl 82**

Plate 82

68 1 of frag random below platform.

69 1 of frag NT 08682 19880

70 1 of sherd 7.9B/16.3 W

71 1 of sherd 7.4B/18.3 W

72 1 of sherd 13.8B/10.7 W

73 1 of sherd 7.9B/16.5 W

74 3of sherds 10.0B/12.5 W

75 1 of sherd 9.0B/18.2 W

76 3 of sherds 9.0B/ 1.0 E pathway

77 2 of sherds 10.1B/18.0 W

78 8 of sherds + 4 of frags, with sooted interior 10.1B/18.0 W

79 Rim, rounded, 8mm, bevelled to interior, expanding to 19mm on body, sooted interior, found with 78, 80 + 81 10.1B/17.0 W **Fig 18**

80 Rim, rounded, 8mm, bevelled to interior, sooted interior, found with 78, 79 +81 10.1B/17.0 W

81 Rim, rounded, 8mm, found with 79, 79 +80 10.1B/17.0 W

82 Rim, flat, 14mm, slightly bevelled to interior Spoil south **Fig 18**

83 7 of sherds Random

84 3 of sherds, 083 6.4B/13.6 W

85 1 of sherd, 2 of frags 13.0B/14.3 W

86 1 of sherd with sooted interior + 1 of frag. 11.0B/17.1 W

87 1 of sherd with sooted exterior 11.0B/18.5 W

88 1 of sherd, sooted interior 4.6B/13.8 W

89 1 of sherd 5.1B/13.8 W

90 1 of sherd, 2 frags sooted on interior 5.8B/18.0 W

91 2 of sherds, heavily sooted interior 6.0B/15.0 W

92 Rim, flat, 9mm, expanding to 11mm on body 5.2B/14.5 W

93 3 of rim sherds, 1 rounded, 8mm, expanding t o 13mm on body, 1 rounded 10mm, expanding to 13mm on body, 1 flat 18mm + 6 of frags 6.0B/ c8 W

94 7 of sherds + 5 of rims, flat 14mm, 2 rims conjoin, another 2 rims conjoin with 1 of the body sherds, sooted on the outside, 008 5.5B/18.5 W **Fig 18**

95 68 of sherds, 2 of conjoin + 5 of base sherds, 2 of conjoin, sooted on the inside + quantity of frags, 080 5.5B/18.5 W

96 9 of sherds + 4 of frags, sooted on the outside 17.7B/14.0 W **Fig 21**

97 1 of Rim sherd, round 12mm, bevelled to interior, sooted interior, spoil

98 1 of Rim, slightly rounded, 11mm expanding to 17mm on body, bevelled to interior, heavily sooted on exterior Wash out

99	1 of	Rim, rounded, encrustation interior, 095/1	10.8B/16.8 W	**Fig 15**
100		Rim. Flat, thick interior encrustation, 098 south		**Fig 15**
101		Rim, flat, 098 south, same as 102		**Fig 15**
102		Rim, flat, 098 south, same as 101		
103		Fragment, 098 south		
104	1 of	sherd 098		
105	1 of	sherd, spoil, 098?		
106	1 of	rim, flat, 098		
107	2 of	sherds, 098		
108	3 of	fragments, 098		
109	2 of	rim, slightly rounded, conjoin, 095	**Fig 15**	12.0B/16.4 W

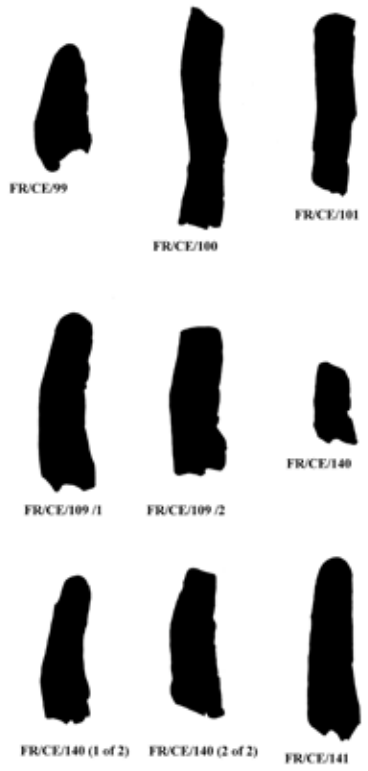

Fig 15

110	5 of sherds plus 3 fragments 095	12.0B/16.4 W
111	2 of sherds	13.1B/16.6 E
112	1 of sherd	12.7B/15.7 W
113	1 of sherd, wash out	2.3B/16.2 W
114	1 of sherd	13.0B/16.7 W
115	1 of sherd, surface	3.3B/16.3 W
116	2 of sherds	12.5B/15.8 W
117	2 of frags	14.2B/16.5 W
118	1 of sherd, 104, upper	
119	Quern, 101, North side	
120	1 of sherd, 101, beside quern	
121	4 of sherds, random, South, (spoil?)	
122	1 of sherd, 088	16.2B/19.8 W
123	8 of frags, 088	13.0B/ 21.2 W
124	2 of, conjoin, 106	7.0B/14.5 W
125	2 of, 101, West side of quern	
126	1 of sherd	13.5B/13.5 W
127	3 of sherds, spoil, South	
128	3 of sherds, spoil, North side	
129	Crushed fragments, including 6 of flat rim sherds lying on 120, pathway	
130	Frags, 037, N basal	18.5B/0.0
131	Frag	7.0B/ 17.0 W
132	Frag, 098 upper	
133	106, basal	
134	Rim sherd, rounded, 098	
135	Frag, 060 upper	
136	Frags, 008 upper layer gully	

137 4 sherds, 3 fragments, 2007 out wash

138 1 of sherd, 080 @ 5.5B/18.0 W

139 13 of including 2 rounded rims, 4 base fragments plus frags, 101, possibly the same pot **Fig 21** 13.0B/14.7 W

140 5 of sherds, 7 fragments including 1 rounded rim and 2 flat rims from same pot **Fig 15** 12.9B/15.4 W

141 Rim sherd, slightly rounded **Fig 19** 8.2B/14.3 W

142 5 of including 4 slightly rounded rim sherds, 3 pieces conjoin, internal concretion, appears same as 141 above 7.8B/14.4W

143 2 sherds, with internal concretion, from same pot but probably different from 142 7.8B/14.4 W

Bone catalogue

FR/O5/Bo/

01 indeterminate frags 9.0B/11.7 W

02 Bird leg bone? 15 mm long, 6 mm wide with 4 mm internal hole 5.4B/7.6W

03 1 of, 22 mm in length, 5 mm in width, grooved on one side with a ridge on the opposite side. 13.5B/7.3 W

04 Frags. 17.5B/0.9 W

05 Frags. 10.0B/9.5 W

06 Frags with soil 13.5B/8.5 W

07 Frags with soil 9B/9.0 W

08 Frag 008 17.4B/4.1 E

Appendix II

Fruid Reservoir Excavations 2003 – 2007

Soil samples

Note: the samples locations are recorded to a notional East or West of the baseline which actually runs in an NW/SE alignment.

Unless otherwise stated all samples were charcoal enriched dark soil, the charcoal extent and size varies, some samples having more obvious charcoal than others, round wood twigs are present in some samples (see below), during wet sieving it was shown that in some samples the dark colour was due to microscopic charcoal being present but with no or hardly any fragments. Samples were retrieved without scraping on site to preserve charcoal fragments as much as was possible.

Smaller features/pits have been bulk sampled while larger spreads have been selected by the appearance of charcoal within them. Volumes of samples are estimated. Where an asterisk is shown * = soil sub sample has been dried and retained. Where + is shown = 0.3mm flot retained, however since these samples contain silt they have not been weighed.

The samples were wet sieved through a pumped water system to cause flotation of charcoal and any organic matter. The flots were collected in 1mm and 0.3mm sieves, dried in a warmed room in tinfoil packets and then hand cleaned of root fibre as far as was practicable. A small amount of grit is present in some sample packets therefore the weights given for charcoal retrieved are approximate. During cleaning the samples were scanned for cereal seed and nut shell but none were noted (although some cereal was later found by the specialist).

The charcoal weights given here are for retrieved charcoal above 1mm in size. The 0.3mm flots contain grit and therefore their weights are not given. Tiny root fibre is also present in the 0.3mm samples.

NOTE: The sample numbers do not indicate the sequences of retrieval, the samples were stored and then finally wet sieved in a single operation; they were then numbered according to their sequence of sieving.

All soil sample numbers should be pre-fixed with FR/SO/

No.	Feature/Context/Location	Volume in litres	Charcoal weight in grammes	
001	018 SE half	6*	12	
002	006 12.0 base/2.5W12*			
003	037 17.0 base/2.0W12*	59	+	
004	037 upper 13.5 base/1.0E, section M-N 15*	15	+	
005	008 basal, 18.0 base/3.0W10*	28	+	
006	006 upper, 10.5 base/2.0W 6*	+		
007	017 lower fill, 18.0 base/3.0E 8* 1 of 2 (see 028)		10	+
008	006 basal, 20.5 base/0.0	5*	10	+
009	008 > 006 basal, 19.0 base/2.0W 6*	3	+	
010	057	8*	63	+
011	037 > 025, 13.5 base/1.0W10*	77	+	
012	008 basal, 16.0 base/2.5W 6	9	+	
013	046 upper fill	15	64	+
014	017 upper fill, 18.0 base/3.0E10* 1 of 2			
015	ditto	10* 2 of 2	8	+
016	046 SW half	15*	28	+
017	062	6*	9	+
018	006 basal, 10.5 base/2.0W 8*	34	+	
019	053	6* 1 of 2	27	+
020	ditto	10* 2 of 2	12	+
021	058	6*	1	+
022	023 NW half	20*	39	+
023	006, 19.2 base/2.5W 8* 1 of 2	37	+	
024	ditto	8* 2 of 2	28	+
025	006 upper down to basal, 20.2 base/1.0W12*		46	+
026	037 NW terminal, upper, 18.5 base/0.0	12*	75	+
027	037 NW terminal, basal, 18.5 base/0.0	12*	58	
028	017 lower fill, 18.0 base/3.0E 8* 2 of 2 (see 007)		4	+
029	031 SE half	8*	30	+
030	033 upper	10*	31	+
031	033 lower SE 10*	52	+	
032	015 SE half	8*	14	+
033	019 SE half	6*	9	+
034	032 SE half	8*	31	+

035	021 SE half	6*	20	+
036	039	4*	61	+
037	026 basal	4*	68	+
038	027 SE half	1 (no charcoal)		
039	016 SE half	1	+	
040	022 SE half	1	3	+
041	030 SE half	1	1	+
042	029 SE half	1 (no charcoal)		
043	008	1	1	+
044	027 SE half	2	3	
045	045	<1	7	+
046	044	1	6	+
047	043	1*		
048	037 terminal, 13.5 base/2.0E 2*	8	+	
049	050	1*	6	+
050	056	1*	11	+
051 +	051	1*	1	
052	8.0 base/ 11.7W 1*	29	+	
053	048 NW half	2*	<1	+
054	061	<1 (no charcoal)		
055	057 sub sample burnt soil	<1* (no charcoal)		
056	008 > 037, 18.3 – 19.5 base/terminal NE side of baseline 10*		103	+
057	023 SE half	10*	84	+
058	024 SE half	10*	61	+
059	No location !	8*	22	
060	114	below stones 3	15	+
061	098 <2>	14*	22	+
062	No sample	----------		
063	106 basal at pottery	12*	14+12	+
064	088 15.5B/19.0W 7*	6	+	
065	104 W quadrant upper	11*	40	+
066	NW side quern basal	12*	71	+
067	008/037/025 gully base at 13.8B/1.5W 5*	24	+	
068	117	13*	32	+
069	080 SW section	12*	260+254	+
070	7B/17W edge of F60	7*	92	+

071	029 base	6*	2+	
072	091 c11.5B/20W 7*	14	++	
073	026 NW 6*	57	+	
074	118	6*	23	+
075	060 upper (2of2)	12*	18+2	+
076	6.5B/18.5 gully	12*	80	+
077	076	7*	3	
078	060 upper (2of2)	12*	222	+
079	067 post hole	7*	17	+
080	038 W 6*	12	+	
081	075	6*	2++	
082	116	13*	18	+
083	079	6*	6+	
084	No sample	+		
085	7B/17.2W11*	177+43	+	
086	078	7*	31+38	+
087	037 base (around NW side of F26)	11*	37	+
088	065 SE half	5*	21	+
089	077	4*	3+	
090	006 base	21B/2E 6*	208	+
091	098/1 SE side	12*	<1	+
092	098/2 SE basal	12*	26	
093	031 NW half	13*	29	+
094	037 basal, sections G-H & C-D	13*	11	+
095	008 gully base, 14B/1.2W12*	79	+	
096	032 NW13*	11	+	
097	021 base	11*	23	+
098	076	6*	4	+
099	069 basal, both sides section M-N 6*	<1	+	
100	015 NW half	5*	4	+
101	No sample			
102	12.8B/0.3W, burnt soil on east side of gully	4*	1	+
103	075	6*	2	
104	7B/12-13W, surface spread	4*	23	+
105	070 {no charcoal}	5*	---	
106	081	3*	29	+
107	047 SE side, basal pit	6*	17	+

108	6B/18W, basal NW side 080	8*	237	+
109	15.5B/17W, surface sample	10*	29	+
110	046 basal SE 8*	12	+	
111	008 middle spit from gully12B/1W25*	19+52	+	
112	090	25*	15	+
113	087/2 (part sample)	10*	80	+
114	089 SE gully	3*	50	+
115	091	16*	31+58	
116	069, burnt soil both sides section M-N 12*	21		
117	072, SE side section at entrance	6* (no 0.3 flot) 3		
118	047 SE base	6*	19	
119	008 upper fill, 16B/3W20*	43	+	
120	037 upper, section G-H & C-D	25*	76	+
121	008 upper between section W-X & U-V	25*	30	+
122	008 upper layer 12B/1W25*	67	+	
123	No sample	----------		
124	008 base 12B/1W25* 168+38+20	+		
125	037 upper 15B/17W25*	31	+	
126	008 upper 14.6B/2.5W25*	41	+	
127	098	10	14	
128	098 upper	10*	19	+
129	099 (no charcoal from this sample)	5*	---	
130	006 upper 10.5B/2W 8*	26		
131	15.2B/2.7W gully base	2	13	+
132	15.2B/2.1W gully base	3	7+	
133	12.2B gully base	3	9+	
134	068	3	5+	
135	5.2B/14.5W 2	24	+	
136	6B/15W (pit? Surface scatter?)	3	53	+
137	060 edge of 9B/17W 4*	66	+	
138	022 NW 3	5	+	
139	085	1	26	+
140	11B/15W floor surface	0.5	11	+
141	006 base 21.88B/0.8E (single piece charcoal	<0.5	17	
142	006 21.2B/1.4E (single piece charcoal)	0.3	19	
143	006 21.2B/ 1.7E (single piece charcoal)	0.5	97	

Numbers 142 & 143 is the same piece of charcoal

144	006 (see video, large chunk of charcoal)	----	9	
145	046 NW upper half	*	61	+
146	080 5.5B/18.5W 180			
147	080 5.5B/18.5W 415			
148	026 NW 138			
149	026	187	+	
150	101 SW side of quern beside FR/CE/125	(two frag's)	4	
151	037	*	11	
152	7B/12-13W surface spread	*	11	
153	014	4		

The following samples were retrieved in 2003 as a fail safe in the event of inability to return to the site and/or the site being washed away. They are pre fixed with a sequential sample number running on from this list while retaining their original number in parenthesis:

153/ (1 – 240)* Lower Platform surface c 150 grammes each

(See Fig 3 & Pl 2a)

These sub samples were taken at 0.5m intervals on a 0.5m grid in order to give an understanding of the surface spread of the lower platform (House No1). These samples have been dried but not sieved.

The following samples were also retrieved in 2003 but these were taken from visible areas of charcoal enrichment on the lower platform. They are therefore arbitrary samples taken for the same reason as above. They were wet sieved to retrieve charcoal.

Sample No	Context	Quantity/weight	Charcoal/grammes
154/(241)	Section A-A	c 12 litre	36 +
155/(242)	Section B-B	c 12 litre	35 +
156/(243)	19.2 / 1.2Wc 8 - 10 litre	6	+
157/(244)	19.5 / 1.0Ec 8 - 10 litre	34	+
158/(245)	17.5 / 2.9Ec 8 - 10 litre	9	+
159/(246)	16.0 / 1.5Wc 8 - 10 litre	126	+
160/(247)	14.3 / 4.1Ec 8 - 10 litre	1	+
161/(248)	10.3 / 4.0Ec 8 - 10 litre		
162/(249)	Trench 2. F1	c 5 litre	
163/(250)	Soil within which pottery lay		

The following samples were obtained from features interpreted as stake holes in the central area of Platform 2; these examples appeared to be charcoal enriched. The samples have not been further processed.

164* Stake hole 1

165* Stake hole 2

166* Stake hole 3

167* Stake hole 4

168* Stake hole 5

169* Stake hole 6

170* Stake hole 7

171* Stake hole 8

172* Stake hole 9

173* Stake hole 10

174* Stake hole 11

175* Stake hole 12

176* Stake hole 13

177* Stake hole 14

178* Stake hole 15

179* Stake hole 16

180* Sample of reddened burnt soil from NW edge of 006 @ 20B/1.2W = daub?

181* Sample of reddened burnt soil from 033 SE basal

182* Sample of reddened burnt soil from 006 basal @ 21.2B/1.5E

Appendix III

Samples where round wood are relatively abundant and other comments

003	037 17.0 base/2.0W bark? roundwood > 20mm		
004	037 upper 13.5 base	bark?	
011	037 > F025, 13.5 base/1.0W bark? modern?		
025	006 upper down to basal	roundwood > 8mm	
026	037 NW terminal, upper. bark? chunks and roundwood > 20mm		
027	037 NW terminal, basal	chunks and roundwood > 20mm	
022	023 NW half	roundwood > 5mm	
050	056	twig bark? + roundwood > 20mm	
060	114	Below stones	roundwood > 10mm
061	098 <2>	roundwood > 10mm	
065	104	W quadrant upper	roundwood > 5mm
068	117	roundwood > 10mm	
070	7B/17W edge of 060	roundwood > 8mm	
074	118	roundwood > 8mm	
076	6.5B/18.5 gully	nearly all roundwood > 20mm	
078	060 upper (2of2)	roundwood > 6mm	
082	116	roundwood > 6mm	
085	7B/17.2Wroundwood > 10mm		
087	037 base (around NW side of 026)	roundwood > 20mm	
088	065 south half	roundwood > 6mm	
090	006 base	21B/2E	large chunks charcoal
095	008 gully base, 14B/1.2Wroundwood > 8mm		
097	021 base	roundwood > 20mm	
100	015 NW half	chunks and roundwood > 3mm	
108	6B/18W, basal NW side 080	roundwood > 25mm	
113	087/2 (part sample)	roundwood > 8mm	
115	091	roundwood > 8mm	
120	037 upper, section G-H & C-D	bark?	roundwood > 20mm
121	008 upper between section W-X & U-V	roundwood > 10mm	
134	068	bark?	
135	5.2B/14.5Wroundwood > 8mm		
136	6B/15W (pit? Surface scatter?)	roundwood > 15mm	
137	060 edge of 9B/17W chunks > 30mm		
145	046 NW upper half	roundwood > 25mm	
148	026 NWroundwood > 20mm		
149	026	roundwood > 20mm	
154/ (241)		Section A-A chunks and roundwood > 8mm	

Appendix IV

Concordance of feature numbers and sample numbers

Feature No	Sample No	Feature No	Sample No
006	002	022	040
006	006	022	138
006	008		
006	018	023	022
006	023	023	057
006	024		
006	025	024	058
006	090		
006	141	026	037
006	142	026	073
006	143	026	148
006	144	026	149
008	005	027	038
008	009	027	044
008	012		
008	043	029	042
008	056	029	071
008	067		
008	095	030	041
008	111		
008	119	031	029
008	121	031	093
008	122		
008	124	032	034
008	126	032	096
014	153	033	030
	033	031	
015	100		
015	032	037	003
	037	004	
016	039	037	011
	037	026	
017	007	037	027
017	014	037	048
017	015	037	087
017	028	037	094
	037	120	
018	001	037	125

	037	151	
019	033		
	038	080	
021	035		
021	097	039	036
043	047	077	089
044	046	078	086
045	045	079	083
046	013	080	069
046	016	080	146
046	145	080	147
046	110		
	081	106	
047	107		
047	118	085	139
048	053	087	113
050	049	088	064
051	051	089	114
056	050	090	112
057	010	091	072
057	155	091	115
060	075	098	061
060	078	098	091
060	137	098	092
	098	127	
061	054	098	128
067	079	099	129
068	134	101	150
069	099	104	065
069	116		
	106	063	
070	105		
	114	060	
072	117		
	116	082	
075	081		
075	103	117	068
076	077	118	074
076	098		

Appendix V

Charcoal analyses by Dr Jennifer Miller (GUARD & Northlight Heritage

Charcoal analyses by Dr Jennifer Miller (GUARD)

Method of analyses

Charcoal presented was passed through a stack of 4mm and 2mm sieves, and the relative volume of each fraction was noted. Both fractions were scanned for seeds or unusual occurrences, before a representative proportion was identified. Since there was a large volume of material available in each sample, only fragments larger than 4mm were identified, to ensure sufficient material was present to permit absolute identification. The proportion identified was selected to represent all taxa present within the sample as much as possible, and included a minimum of twenty fragments. The volume of charcoal identified was a known percentage of the total, thus enabling extrapolation of the results obtained to give an estimated total volume of each taxon present within the sample.

Fruid F080 S69

Carb veg>4mm	1380ml volume
Carb veg>2mm	20ml volume
Total carb veg	**1400ml**
200ml volume identified= c.15% total	
Corylus	AMS fragment 7yo roundwood x 1= 1.49g
Corylus	roundwood x 29= 29.95g

Total *Corylus* identified = 31.44g

Entire sample is similar-aged roundwood (Estimated total c 220g, *Corylus*)

The abundance of hazel roundwood concurs with the interpretation of this feature as a wattle panel.

Fruid F006/S90

Carb veg>4mm	520ml volume
Carb veg>2mm	80ml volume
Total carb veg	**600ml**
200ml volume identified = 33% total	
Betula	AMS fragment of trunk wood x 1 = 6.88g
Betula trunk wood	x 19 = 61.52g

Total *Betula* identified = 68.40g

Entire sample is similar (Estimated total c 205g *Betula*)

Since the entire sample is composed of *Betula* it is entirely possible that this feature is from a structural post burnt *in situ*.

Fruid Charcoal selected for analyses in 2013 and in some cases for C^{14} dating.

Samples marked * to be selected for C^{14} dating

Samples are all 1mm > charcoal

Sample No	Feature	Building No 1
32	015	SE half of B1 post hole, 14 grammes 1mm >
1	018	SE half of B1 post hole, 12 grammes 1mm >
97	021	base of B1 post hole, 23 grammes 1mm >
34	032	SE half of B1 pit, 31 grammes 1mm >
31	033	lower SE of B1 pit, 52 grammes 1mm >
110 *	046	base NE of B1 entrance post pit, 12 grammes 1mm >
		Building No 2
106 *	081	post hole at B2 entrance, 29 grammes 1mm >
139 *	085	post hole pit at B2 entrance 26 grammes 1mm >
92	098	SE basal of B2 pit, 26 grammes 1mm >
65	104	W quadrant of B2 pit, 45 grammes 1mm >
82	116	Post hole of B2, 18 grammes 1mm >
68	117	Post hole of B2, 32 grammes 1mm >

Criteria for selection

Two samples have previously been analysed and C^{14} dated and these are:

S69/F080 wall trench of B2 with a date of 1440BC (95.4%) 1260BC} 95.4%

(See Fig 9)

S90/F006 wall trench of B1 with a date of 1340BC (95.4.0%) 1310BC} 95.4%

(See Fig 5)

C^{14} selection (see main report for dates)

Feature 046 has been selected to determine the age of the entrance to B1 and thus giving two dates for that building.

Feature 081 has been selected to determine the age of the entrance to B2 which has a gravel path leading from it.

Feature 085 has been selected to determine the age of the entrance to B2 which has a cobbled path leading from it.

The two entrances cannot be phased by archaeological deposits and dates may resolve their age and sequence of events and thus giving three dates for that building.

Other features to be analysed for charcoal only

B1

Features 015 and 018 appear to be post holes forming an arc to support the roof while feature 021 is another post hole but lying on an inner curve, perhaps also as a roof support. Taken along with the 046, and also F006 (previously analysed) the characteristics of the charcoal may determine species used in the construction of the building.

Features 032 and 033 are pits within the building and analyses of the charcoal may determine their usage or at least give a broader spectrum of tree species used within the house.

B2

Features 085, 116 and 117 are constructional post holes or pits and analyses of the charcoal may determine construction species of wood used.

Features 098 and 104 are pits within the building and analyses of their charcoal may help determine occupation usage of the pits and give a broader spectrum of tree species used within the house.

Radio carbon dates were initially obtained from the wall trenches of each building, and in 2013 a further series of charcoal samples were processed and three further dates were obtained, this time from the entrances of each building.

Charcoal analyses in 2013 by Dr Jennifer Miller Northlight Heritage

		Building 1						Building 2					
Fruid 4318161 Charcoal ID	**Sample**	**1**	**31**	**32**	**34**	**97**	**110**	**65**	**68**	**82**	**92**	**106**	**139**
Total Charcoal	**Feature**	**18**	**33**	**15**	**32**	**21**	**46**	**104**	**117**	**116**	**98**	**81**	**85**
Charcoal >4mm		30ml	70ml	20ml	20ml	35ml	25ml	40ml	70ml	35ml	40ml	65ml	45ml
% ID >4mm		50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
AMS		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Charcoal (*means includes roundwood)	**Common Name**												
Alnus	alder	-	-	-	-	-	4* (0.37g)	7* (0.72g)	10* (1.38g)	4* (0.38g)	-	2* (0.44g)	-
Betula	birch	2* (0.15g)	9* (1.92g)	6* (0.55g)	10* (0.89g)	7* (0.71g)	9 (0.60g)	5* (0.38g)	2 (0.28g)	8* (1.21g)	**1*** (0.10g)	-	-
Corylus	hazel	16* (2.07g)	10* (1.55g)	8* (0.52g)	6* (0.24g)	8* (1.00g)	5* (0.57g)	6* (0.32g)	20* (3.77g)	8* (0.60g)	18* (2.22g)	7* (2.48g)	2* (0.57g)
Fraxinus	ash	-	-	-	1 (0.10g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus sp	cherry/ plum	-	-	-	2* (0.09g)	3* (0.46g)	1* (0.16g)	2* (0.21g)	-	-	1* (0.09g)	-	-
Prunus cf avium	wild cherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quercus	oak	-	1 (0.15g)	-	1 (0.13g)	2 (0.19g)	-	-	-	-	-	11* (3.20g)	18 (1.72g)
Salix	willow	2 (0.17g)	-	6 (0.42g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals													
Hordeum vulgare	barley	-	-	**1**	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf Secale cereale	rye	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other													
Calcined bone fgmt.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**	-	-
Corylus nutshell fgmt.	hazel nutshell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-	-	-

Summary by T Ward

Betula and Corylus are obviously the most common taxa present in both buildings and probably account for building materials such as posts and wattle. However the preponderance of Quercus charcoal from features 081 and 085 in Building No 2 and from the entrances, suggest that oak posts may have been used there exclusively, in the absence of any birch, however hazel may still have been used as wattle.

Post holes 116 and 117 and pit 104 also had a higher percentage of alder present, indeed few samples contained alder, however, since two post holes were filled with three principal species of burnt wood, it may be that the charcoal is the product of floor sweepings.

Of particular interest were the cereal grains found but as these also came from post holes (015 & 021) it may also be concluded that they are the product of floor sweepings. Doubtless many of the other unexamined samples will contain further cereal.

Appendix VI

Fruid Reservoir Excavations 2003 – 2007

Context Catalogue

Note: the contexts are recorded to a notional East or West of the baseline which actually runs in an NW/SE alignment.

All number should be pre-fixed with FR/Co/

Locations for larger features given as 'centre of' (some times multiple locations)

Locations are all measured from a single base line through B1 and aligned N/S, offset measurements are given as west (W) or east (E) of the base line.

No.	Location	Description	Building No
001	overall	Gravel and sand overlying entire site	--
002	16B/7EFrontal apron stones		B1
003	Whole of B1	Overall charcoal spread	B1
004	Old ground surface, mostly external to houses		
005	overall Boulder clay/till underlying entire site		--
006	11B/2.5W, 16B/2.8W, 20.5B/0.0	Ring groove	B1
007	16.6B/1.9EScorched till/Possible fire site		B1
008	16B/3WCurved charcoal spread (upper and above 037)		B1
009	19.5B/5EStake hole		B1
010	20.1B/4.8EStake hole		B1
011	20.4B/4.6EStake hole		B1
012	20.5B/4.4EStake hole		B1
013	20.6B/4.2EStake hole		B1
014	20.2B/4ECharcoal filled pit		B1
015	19.9B/3.6ECharcoal filled pit		B1
016	19B/3.8ECharcoal filled pit		B1
017	18.2B/3ECharcoal filled pit		B1
018	20B/1.4ECharcoal filled pit		B1
019	18.8B/1.4ECharcoal filled pit		B1
020	18.8B/0.7ECharcoal filled pit		B1
021	17.6B/1.8ECharcoal filled pit		B1
022	17B/1.1ECharcoal filled pit		B1
023	10B/4.5ECharcoal filled pit hollow atB1 entrance		B1
024	9B/2ECharcoal filled pit possible terminal of F063		B1
025	15.5B/1WCharcoal filled pit/trench?		B1
026	14.8B/0.8WCharcoal filled pit/trench?		B1
027	19B/5WCharcoal filled		B1
028	13B/3.5WGroove cut into F008 (possible rabbit burrow)		B1

029	16B/0.0	Charcoal filled pit	B1
030	16.1B/5.3ECharcoal filled pit		B1
031	15B/4ECharcoal filled pit		B1
032	17.5B/4.2ECharcoal filled pit		B1
033	10.5B/1.8ECharcoal filled pit		B1
034	14B/5.1ECharcoal filled pit		B1
035	15.5B/5.7ECharcoal filled pit		B1
036	11B/2EStone setting (possibly a later cairn?)		B1
037	15B/1WCurved charcoal spread (below 008)		B1
038	19.2B/0.6WCharcoal filled pit		B1
038a	18B/1WCharcoal filled gully		B1
039	11B/4WCharcoal spread (above gully 063)		B1
040	14.2B/3.6ECharcoal filled pit		B1
041	*Deleted*		
042	12B/2EStone setting at entrance		B1
042a	12.5B/1WLinear pit with charcoal		B1
043	15.4B/0.3ECharcoal filled pit		B1
044	15.4B/1.4ECharcoal filled pit		B1
045	12.8B/5.4EDiscreet charcoal patch		B1
046	10.2B/2.8ECharcoal filled pit @ west side entrance		B1
047	10.2B/4ECharcoal filled pit @ east Side entrance		B1
048	16.7B/5.6ECharcoal filled pit		B1
049	11.5B/12.3WPossible rubbish pit with pottery		B2
050	10.8B/12.2WCharcoal filled pit		B2
051	13.4B/13WCharcoal filled pit		B2
052	12B/13WStone setting (disturbed part of apron?)		B2
053	13B/13WCharcoal spread between F52 stones		B2
054	11B/11.6WPit		B2
055	11.8B/4.3WPit		B1
056	9.9B/12.6WCharcoal filled pit		B2
057	15B/0.6EPit		B2
058	*Deleted*	Groove located 2003 (modern? /burrow?)	B2
059	14B/17.5WTrench/gully? (modern?)		B2
060	8B/17WStone setting		B2
061	11B/14.8WCharcoal filled pit		B2
062	13.8B/14.8WPossible pit		B2
063	9B/0.0, 16B/5W, 20B/3.7WDrain gully		B1
064	c7.2B/6.6WStone pile, dispersed cairn south of B1		--
065	15.5B/14WGully		B2
066	14.5B/13WStone setting in gully		B2
067	14B/0.0	Post hole	B1

068	13.2B/1WPost hole	B1
068a	12B/0.0 Charcoal filled gully	B1
069	13.5B/1.2EPit at section M-N B1	
069a	12.2B/1EPost hole	B1
070	13.7B/0.7EStones at F069	B1
071	15.2B/1.8WSlot at gully 15.2B / 1.8WB1	
072	10.4B/3.5ESlot at entrance	B1
073a	10.6B/2.6WPost hole at entrance, west side	B1
073b	9.8B/2.9WPost hole at entrance, west side	B1
074a	10.5B/4.2WPost hole at entrance, east side	B1
074b	9.1B/4.2WPost hole at entrance, east side	B1
075	18.3B/4.3EPost hole	B1
076	18.9B/2.6EPost hole	B1
077	17.1B/4.5EPit at F032	B1
078	14.5B/0.5WStake holes x 2 of	B1
079	14.5B/14.7WPost hole	B2
080	5B/17WGully (same as 091)	B2
081	4.8B/14.3WPost hole	B2
082	5.2B/14.5WGully @B2 entrance (upper)	B2
083	6.1B/14.5WGully/pit (upper)	B2
083a	6.2B/14WPit	B2
083b	6.5B/13.7WTriple stake holes	B2
083c	6.8B/13WCurved gully for threshold?	B2
084	5B/13WSetting of four stones on western edge of 086 path	B2
085	6B/13.2WTriple Post hole at entrance	B2
086	5B/12.5WStone setting = entrance	B2
087	*Deleted* --	
088	17B/17WStone setting over gully (090)	B2
089	3.2B/18WGully (same as 090)	B2
090	13B/22.5WGully (same as 089)	B2
091	14B/20WGully wall trench (same 080)	B2
092	6.2B/12.2WTriple Post hole at entrance	B2
093	7.5B/18WPost hole	B2
094	9B/16.7WPit/post hole	B2
095	11.5B/18WPit	B2
096	11B/144.7WScorched ground (=hearth?)	B2
097	8.1B/13.2WPit/post hole	B2
098	Charcoal fill in F95	B2
099	14B/16.6WPost hole	B2
100	14B/16WStone in F101	B2
101	14B/16WGully north side	B2

102	11B/19.4WPost hole	B2
103	*Deleted* --	
104	11.6B/18WPit + charcoal & burnt soil	B2
105	*Deleted* --	
106	*Deleted* --	
107	7.8B/15WStones at pottery	B2
108	7.7B/14.2WStake hole	B2
109	9.1B/11.3WPost hole	B2
110	7.1B/12.1WPost hole	B2
111	7.2B/12WPost hole	B2
112	11B/14.7WStakes holes F112/1-52 around hearth F96 Including 061 which was larger than others	B2
113	11.5B/17.3WPost hole/pit	B2
114	8.4B/15WGully at F60	B2
115	5.3B/11.7WPoss' stake holes at entrance F115/1-3	B2
116	12.8B/18.4WPost hole	B2
117	9B/19.2WPost hole	B2
118	6.5B/16WPost hole	B2
119	7.8B/15.4WPit (post?)	B2
120	5B/14WStony surface at entrance = pathway	B2
121	13.7B/13.5WPit – post hole	B2

Appendix VII Photography catalogue.

35mm colour slides and digital stills only

Fruid Reservoir Excavation 2003 – 2007

Photo Catalogue

35mm colour slides

Direction of camera view is indicated by N, E, and W etc - north, east, and west

Some shots are duplicates, 50 and 28mm lenses used.

Names of people appearing as initials, left to right in photos: Fiona Christison,

Bob and Kate Dougan, Brenda Dreghorn, Denise Dudds, Lydia Fisher, Richard Gillanders, Malcolm McInnes, Jim Ness, David Oxley, Ian Paterson, Alison Whyte

PAS slides were taken on the first phase in 2003

PAS 283	General view of site looking north to dam wall. Low water level
PAS 284	General view of site looking north to dam wall. Low water level
PAS 291	View of platform looking west showing apron stones
PAS 292	duplicate of 292
PAS 293	Cairn beside platform showing ogs within
PAS 294	Modern stone structure beside cairn
PAS 319	View east over platform to cairn group opposite bank
PAS 320	Duplicate of 319
PAS 321	View east over platform
PAS 322	Duplicate of 321
PAS 323	Trench No 1 showing main feature. Looking west
PAS 324	Duplicate of 323
PAS 325	Trench No 1 showing main feature with stone packing. Looking west
PAS 326	Duplicate of 325
PAS 327	Same as 323 but with sections A-A and B-B
PAS 328	Duplicate of 327
PAS 329	Same as 327 but looking north east
PAS 330	Duplicate of 329
PAS 331	General view over platform looking E with diggers
PAS 332	General view over platform E with diggers
PAS 333	Signpost for Fruid Reservoir
PAS 334	General view over platform looking N, with snow cover
PAS 335	Duplicate of 334
PAS 336	General view over platform with gravel removed looking NE
PAS 337	Duplicate of 336
PAS 338	General view over platform with gravel removed looking NW
PAS 339	Duplicate of 338
PAS 340	General view NE over platform with soil samples bags in situ
PAS 341	General view E over platform with soil samples in situ

FR slides were taken from 2003 onwards

FR 1	View north over B1 and reservoir
FR 2	Ditto
FR 3	David Oxley among boulders and cairns on east side of reservoir
FR 4	Ditto, large boulders down from quarry above.
FR 5	Looking west over cairn group
FR 6	Ditto
FR 7	Ditto plus post medieval settlement
FR 8	Ditto
FR 9	B1 front of apron 002 showing stone alignment and scoured ground
FR 10	Ditto
FR 11	Showing ogs among stones
FR 12	Ditto
FR 13	Looking NE over B1 with redeposit gravel over site
FR 14	Ditto
FR 15	Ditto
FR 16	Ditto
FR 17	Showing NW terminal of wall trench 006, B1 with charcoal
FR 18	Ditto
FR 19	Ditto
FR 20	Ditto
FR 21	Ditto with sections in 2003
FR 22	Ditto
FR 23	Ditto
FR 24	Ditto
FR 25	Looking NE over B1, initial work in 2003
FR 26	Ditto
FR 27	Fruid Reservoir sign post
FR 28	Looking NE over B1 in the snow
FR 29	Ditto
FR 30	Looking NE over B1 after initial clearance of redeposit gravel
FR 31	Ditto
FR 32	Looking NW over B1 after initial clearance of redeposit gravel
FR 33	Ditto
FR 34	Showing sub samples taken over platform in 2003
FR 35	Ditto
FR 36	View over site to NE after re flooding
FR 37	SW 036, 037 section M-N, 033 & 023 emerging
FR 38	SW Area of 032 & 017, 019, 020, 021 (at top)
FR 39	SW 036, 037 section M-N
FR 40	NW 031 section

FR 41	ditto
FR 42	SW \d\d7, section M-N with stone FR/05/LI/1
FR 43	SW \d\d6 (part of), 037 section M-N with stone FR/05/LI/1
FR 44	SW \d\d7 section M-N with stone FR/05/LI/1
FR 45	NW037 section G-H & sondage @ sections C-D and E-F
FR 46	NW037 section G-H
FR 47	NE037 section E-F with 038 showing
FR 48	SW \d\d7 section (part of) C-D with 038
FR 49	SE General view over site
FR 50	Section through 008
FR 51	NWFirst inspection 2004
FR 52	ditto
FR 53	SE Cleaning site
FR 54	ditto
FR 55	SW \d\d1 & 022
FR 56	SW 018 & 019
FR 57	Post hole 069a (?) and pit 069 (?)
FR 58	SW Front of apron (002) stone alignment showing scoured ground
FR 59	ditto with gravel (001) overburden
FR 60	SW Area of 037 looking along section I-J (on right)
FR 61	SW Part of 036, section K-L, 006 (left of ridge), 008 (right of ridge)
FR 62	SW ditto with 037 (bottom right)
FR 63	NEGeneral view over site
FR 64	ditto
FR 65	ditto
FR 66	ditto
FR 67	SE Observation ladder
FR 68	NWGeneral view over site
FR 69	ditto
FR 70	ditto
FR 71	NWView of apron (002) kerb, scoured surface with gravel (001) overlay
FR 72	SW General view over site
FR 73	ditto
FR 74	SE ditto
FR 75	ditto
FR 76	ditto
FR 77	ditto
FR 78	SW ditto showing apron (002)
FR 79	ditto
FR 80	SW ditto showing section and pits
FR 81	ditto

FR 82	SW Apron stones (002) NW side
FR 83	SE Apron stones (002) SE side
FR 84	SGeneral view over site
FR 85	SW ditto
FR 86	Diggers BD, JN, RG
FR 87	SW Sherds in situ (FR/05/CE/31)
FR 88	ditto
FR 89	ditto
FR 90	ditto
FR 91	Excavating above sherds with BD
FR 92	ditto
FR 93	WGeneral view over apron 002
FR 94	ditto
FR 95	NWRandom sherds and lithic found below platform with AH
FR 96	ditto
FR 97	Cache of quartz pebbles (FR/05/LI/ 6
FR 98	SW \d\d6, 033, 037 and section M-N, F042 + linear feature 042a
FR 99	SW \d\d2 + linear feature 042a
FR 100	NW033 showing three fills including burnt soil and possible post pipe
FR 101	SW ditto
FR 102	SE Fruid Reservoir
FR 103	N General view with sections I-J, U-V and W-X
FR 104	SW Pit 047 with upper stones in fill
FR 105	SW \d\d3 and 042
FR 106	SW \d\d3 showing three fills
FR 107	SW \d\d3 showing upper surface and 042
FR 108	SW \d\d2 + linear feature 042a
FR 109	ditto
FR 110	NWGeneral view of site
FR 111	SW ditto
FR 112	SW \d\d6 with area of 023, 046 & 047
FR 113	SW View over F036 and ditto above
FR 114	SW General view over site showing apron and several features
FR 115	SW ditto with SE side of apron (002)
FR 116	SW ditto with NW side of apron
FR 117	SSE side of apron
FR 118	WNW side of apron
FR 119	SE Fruid Reservoir
FR 120	NWGeneral view with diggers
FR 121	SW \d\d8 (pit on left), 030 (pit on right) and apron stones (002)
FR 122	SW Excavating 017

FR 123	SW \d\d7 (right) & 032 (left)
FR 124	SW General view over site
FR 125	Sditto
FR 126	SW ditto
FR 127	SW ditto with 033
FR 128	SW \d\d3 and area of 023, 046 and 047
FR 129	Observation ladder
FR 130	SW \d\d7 and section M-N showing burnt soil in fill
FR 131	Pit 046 with stones in upper fill, also slot 072
FR 132	Pits 046 & 047 with stones in upper fill, also slot 072
FR 133	Pit 047 with stones in upper fill, also slot 072
FR 134	charcoal chunks in wall trench 006, NW terminal
FR 135	SW \d\d4, 015, 017 (top), 027, 030 (in apron) & 032
FR 136	SW General view over area of 017
FR 137	SGeneral view over area of E quadrant of site
FR 138	NWSection I-J (part of) & 026
FR 139	NWSection I-J (part of) & 025
FR 140	N Various sections in E quadrant of site
FR 141	SE Stone scatter part of 001 location unknown
FR 142	NWStone scatter part of 001 location unknown
FR 143	EClearing stone scatter away
FR 144	EGeneral view over flooded site and soil samples
FR 145	N ditto with tarpaulins in place
FR 146	N ditto
FR 147	SW Sherds (FR/05/LI/62 & 63) at 052 showing overlay of till
FR 148	ditto
FR 149	ditto
FR 150	ditto
FR 151	ditto with more sherds
FR 152	ditto
FR 153	ditto
FR 154	ditto with close up of in situ sherds
FR 155	ditto (151 – 153)
FR 156	ditto (151 – 153)
FR 157	SGeneral view above platform
FR 158	SW \d\d2 showing overlay of till
FR 159	NWGeneral view over NW side of platform
FR 160	ditto with 006 gully
FR 161	SE 066 stone setting
FR 162	ditto with 006 gully on left
FR 163	NWWorking on 006 gully

FR 164	NW006 gully and area above platform
FR 165	NW006 gully and 055 pit
FR 166	SW Burnt mound on Chapel Burn with DD
FR 167	NW006 gully with in situ fill
FR 168	NWditto and section I-J (part of)
FR 169	NW006 gully
FR 170	NW006 gully and part fill
FR 171	SFruid Reservoir
FR 172	SE 006 gully
FR 173	S006 gully and area above platform
FR 174	NWStones 066 and gully 059
FR 175	NW006 gully and area above platform with 056
FR 176	NWUpper platform area
FR 177	NWFruid reservoir view north
FR 178	NELooking over lower platform
FR 179	ELooking over area of upper platform
FR 180	SW Hammer stone showing a surface find, note erosion
FR 181	N Boat arrives with photo tower, site covered from 2005
FR 182	SE 006 wall trench, north side and packing stones + 038
FR 183	SE ditto with 013 and 038
FR 184	NW006 showing in situ charcoal piece and burnt soil =daub?
FR 185	NWditto
FR 186	SW \d\d6, 021, 037 and 038
FR 187	SW S quadrant of lower platform showing features emerging
FR 188	SW ditto SW side of platform
FR 189	SW ditto S side
FR 190	Sditto
FR 191	SE ditto SE side
FR 192	Wditto NW side
FR 193	WView along 006 southern side showing fill
FR 194	SW SW quadrant of lower platform and working on upper site
FR 195	SW SW quadrant of lower platform
FR 196	WSection I – J
FR 197	N Looking over SW quadrant of lower platform
FR 198	N ditto with IP, MMc, JN, BD, RG, FC
FR 199	SW \d\d1 with packing stones
FR 200	SW \d\d9, 070, 067, part of fill of 006
FR 201	WWest side of lower platform, various features
FR 202	SW \d\d7 showing packing stones
FR 293	Wditto
FR 204	SW ditto

FR 205	SW \d\d3 showing burnt fill
FR 206	SW \d\d3 and 069 + SW quadrant of lower platform
FR 207	SW SW quadrant of lower platform
FR 208	SW same as No 206 above
FR 209	SW \d\d8 partially excavated
FR 210	Wditto
FR 211	NW027
FR 212	SW \d\d5
FR 213	SW \d\d2, 075
FR 214	W046 and 047 entrance with four smaller post holes
FR 215	SW \d\d7 and 068
FR 216	SW \d\d2 left and 021 right, note packing stones
FR 217	SW \d\d3 showing post packers in base
FR 218	NWgeneral view over lower platform
FR 219	029 showing lower packing stones
FR 220	067 showing lower packing stones
FR 221	NE021 with packing stones
FR 222	SW \d\d8 and 037
FR 223	067 showing lower packing stones
FR 224	SW \d\d5
FR 225	SW \d\d7, 032, 075, 027
FR 226	W021 and 038 post holes
FR 227	NW063 under excavation, AW, BD
FR 228	NWditto
FR 229	SE View over entrance area of lower platform, 046 and 047
FR 230	EView over SW quadrant of lower platform showing various features and also upper platform area, AW, BD, IP
FR 231	WView over NW quadrant of lower platform showing various features, FC
FR 232	SW View over central area of lower platform showing various features FR 233 SW ditto AW, BD, IP
FR 234	same as No 232
FR 235	NEView over lower platform, FC, AW, BD, IP
FR 236	ditto above
FR 237	ditto above
FR 238	SE View over NW side of lower platform, various features
FR 239	SE View over central area ditto above
FR 240	SE View over SW area ditto above
FR 241	NWView along gully 063 and wall trench 006. RG, JN
FR 242	N View over B1 showing drainage gully 063
FR 243	NWDitto
FR 244	NWDitto
FR 245	NWDitto

FR 246	NW View over B1
FR 247	-- Diggers, JD, AN, GN
FR 248	SW \d\d7, 032 and 075 pits
FR 249	Ditto
FR 250	Ditto
FR 251	-- 033 pit showing post packing stones at base
FR 252	EShowing drain 036 and wall trench 006. RG, JN
FR 253	-- Alison Whyte working on B1
FR 254	Ditto
FR 255	NEView over B1 showing drain gully 063
FR 256	Ditto
FR 257	N View over B1
FR 258	SW View towards UPS and cairns on The Bank (hill)
FR 259	Ditto
FR 260	Ditto
FR 261	Ditto
FR 262	EView over b1 showing various features
FR 263	Ditto
FR 264	Ditto
FR 265	SE View over B1 showing various features
FR 266	Ditto
FR 268	NEDitto
FR 269	SW B2 showing 059 fill
FR 270	SE Ditto with stones 060
FR 271	SE View over B2
FR 271	SW \d\d5 pit with post hole 094 to the left
FR 273	SW \d\d5 with 113 and 104 showing as dark patches
FR 274	SW \d\d5 section NW and SE sides
FR 275	SW \d\d5 with post hole 094 on left
FR 276	SW Ditto with SW upper side of trench
FR 277	No slide
FR 278	SW View over 095 with features on its NW side showing
FR 279	Ditto
FR 280	NW Post hole 099 and quern 100
FR 281	NW 095 sectioned
FR 282	SE View over B2 with diggers
FR 283	SW Pit 104 sectioned showing various fills
FR 284	Ditto
FR 285	Ditto
FR 286	Ditto
FR 287	SE Diggers on B2 with stones 060

FR 288	-- Pottery on B2 at NW side of 060 (see 291)
FR 289	SW Pit 104 and post hole 102 and SW side of trench
FR 290	Ditto
FR 291	SW Pottery at north side of 060 (see 288)
FR 292	NW 095 sectioned with napkin ring fragment
FR 293	NW 095 sectioned with post hole 099 beyond
FR 294	SW Showing hearth 096, stake holes, 095 excavated
FR 295	Ditto
FR 296	Ditto
FR 297	Ditto
FR 298	SW Showing pits 113 and 104 and SW side of trench
FR 299	SW Showing quern 100 in gully fill with post hole 099 and wall trench 090/089
FR 300	Ditto
FR 301	SW Showing gully 065/066 with stones on top
FR 302	Brenda Dreghorn on B1
FR 303	-- Bronze palstave
FR 304	Ditto
FR 305	Ditto lying on quern 100
FR 306	Ditto
FR 307	Ditto
FR 308	NW Showing quern 100 and post hole 099
FR 309	Ditto
FR 310	Ian Paterson with bronze palstave found in gully 090
FR 311	Ditto
FR 312	SW Post holes 117 and 102
FR 313	WShowing post holes 102 and 116 and pit 104
FR 314	WPost hole 116 showing packing stone
FR 315	SE View over B2
FR 316	N Post hole 099
FR 317	SW Post hole 119
FR 318	SE Drain gully 090 where palstave was found
FR 319	NW Ditto
FR 320	NW View over wall trench with stones 080 and stone setting 060
FR 321	NW Ditto
FR 322	SW View over 060 stone setting
FR 323	Ditto
FR 324	WView over 095, 104, 113, 094 post hole
FR 325	SView over stone setting 060 and wall trench with stones 080
FR 326	W Showing two entrance pathways 086 and 120 and post holes
FR 327	W Showing trampled surface of path 120
FR 328	NE Showing Cairn No 2 cleaned off

FR 329	NW Ditto	
FR 330	SW Showing two entrance pathways and post holes at B2	
FR 331	WView over B2 showing pits 095, 104 and 113	
FR 332	SW Showing wall trench 080 sectioned and part of stones 060	
FR 333	SE View towards B2	
FR 334	Ditto	
FR 335	NW Section through Cairn No 2	
FR 336	Ditto	
FR 337	NW Showing two entrance pathways and post holes at B2	
FR 338	SW View of drain gully fill with stones 090/089 at NW side	
FR 339	NEView over B2 and B1 showing various features	
FR 340	Ditto	
FR 341	Ditto	
FR 342	N Ditto	
FR 343	S	Ditto
FR 344	N Ditto	
FR 345	NW Showing SW edge of B2 trench with features	
FR 346	NEView over B2 with features	
FR 347	NEView over B1 and b2 showing features	
FR 348	NW Photo/observation ladder	
FR 349	NW View over entire site	
FR 350	Ditto	
FR 351	Ditto	
FR 352	NEView over B1 and B2 showing features	
FR 353	Ditto	
FR 354	NW View along beach edge at SW side of B2 showing features	
FR 355	W095 pit and 104 with water	
FR 356	SW Wall trench 080 SE side excavated	
FR 357	NW B1 drain gully 063 SE side excavated	
FR 358	SB1 drain gully 063	
FR 359	NW B1 drain gully 063 SE side, demonstrating with water	
FR 360	Ditto	
FR 361	SW Post holes 118, 119 and 094 with stones 060	
FR 362	Ditto	
FR 363	SW Two entrances at B2 further excavated	
FR 364	SW Post hole 102 and wall trench 089/090 SW side of B2	
FR 365	SWall trench 080 SE side excavated and showing section	
FR 366	WTwo entrances final excavation	
FR 367	-- Trampled pottery at B2 entrances	
FR 368	NECairn No 2 sectioned showing stone make up	
FR 369	Ditto	
FR 370	Ditto	
FR 371	SE Ditto section	
FR 372	SW Ditto	

Fruid Reservoir Excavation 2003 – 2007

Photo Catalogue

Digital images 966 of

Digital images

Note these photo numbers are not sequential and many photographs are duplicated among the digital lists and also between the digital and 35mm colour slides.

Direction of camera view is indicated by N, E, and W etc - north, east, and west

** = areas not fully recorded 2005 but subsequently completed.

100.0053	FR/04/Ce/1 pot rim found on surface of platform (B1) 2004
100.0059	Showing finds. DO
104.0474	NEView over site August 2004
104.0475	NW ditto
104.0476	ditto
104.0477	NW Picking up finds August 2004
104.0478	N Re cleaning platform area August 2004
104.0479	SE ditto
108.0877	SView over reservoir to site. Note enclosure on the hill
108.0878	Reservoir overflow
108.0879	ditto + dam wall
400.0004	Resuming work 2005
400.0005	NW ditto
400.0007	NE View over platform, re cleaned
400.0008	ditto
400.0009	NW 036 before stone removal with 008 around
400.0010	ditto
400.0011	ditto, charcoal spreads and patches appearing
400.0012	SW NW side of site showing features as patches etc
400.0013	ditto close up
400.0014	EView over platform with diggers
400.0015	SE ditto
400.0016	SW \d\d9, 020, 021 (right to left) as patches of charcoal
400.0017	NEFruid dam wall
400.0018	NEView over reservoir
400.0019	ditto
400.0020	SE ditto
400.0021	ditto
400.0022	ditto
400.0023	ditto
400.0024	ditto
400.0025	NEFruid dam wall
400.0026	EView over reservoir

400.0027	SE ditto
400.0028	ditto
400.0051	SW \d\d7 possible fire site
400.0052	SE General view over site
400.0053	SW \d\d6 stones, 024, 033, 023 area, 037, all showing charcoal spreads
400.0054	WGeneral view. BD, JD, JD
400.0055	NW 023 section S-T
400.0056	NW 024 in foreground in front of stones 036
400.0057	no picture
400.0058	SE View over apron, note the enclosure on the hill
400.0059	NW ditto. JN, Niel -, PN
400.0060	ditto
400.0061	ditto with apron frontal lower stones showing
400.0062	NEGeneral view over site showing various charcoal spreads
400.0063	ditto
400.0064	ditto close up, sections I-J (right) and G-H (left)
400.0065	NEGeneral view over NW half of site
400.0066	NEGeneral view over site
400.0067	NEGeneral view over SE half of site
400.0068	SW general view over S quadrant with 036 and charcoal spreads
400.0069	SW General view over W quadrant with various features as charcoal 0070 SW Sections I-J (left) and G-H (right) and 008 charcoal spreads
400.0071	NW Detail at section I-J at 025 & 026
400.0072	NW General view over east half of site and apron 002
400.0073	SW View over section I-J
400.0074	SW View over section G-H
400.0075	SE View over section I-J, 025 & 026 (on RHS) with 008 charcoal
400.0076	E036 stones with various features appearing as charcoal spread
400.0077	SE 036 (left) curving 008 and ridge of gravel between 063 and 008
400.0078	ditto
400.0079	ditto (without 036)
400.0080	S Section G-H with 008 charcoal spread
400.0081	SW Section I-J (left) and G-H (right) with 008 between and around
400.0082	SE N quadrant showing numerous features isolated as spreads 400.0083 SE ditto looking over west half of site
400.0093	SView over reservoir to site and enclosure above site
400.0094	S ditto with site of UPS and cairns [RCAHMS NT 01 NE / 4]
400.0095	NEGeneral view over site with diggers
400.0096	ditto
400.0097	ditto. IP, IT
400.0098	ditto
400.0099	WF016 (foreground) 014 & 015 (near bucket) and SK at 006

400.0100	EWorking in 017/032 area. JD, EB
400.0451	N ditto
400.0452	N ditto
400.0453	SChapel Burn
400.0454	ditto
400.0455	Reservoir edge showing beach lines
400.0456	SE ditto
400.0459	SE ditto
400.0460	ditto
400.0462	NW Showing site and patch of in situ peat
400.0463	SE Showing beach lines
400.0480	Editto
400.0481	EPhoto ladder JN, RG, TW, PN
400.0482	SE IP, BD
400.0483	SW FC + Tess
400.0484	SE IP, BD
400.0485	SW FC + Tess
400.0486	TW, RG
400.0487	ditto
400.0489	SE Beach lines
401.0101	EGeneral view over NE half of site showing features as charcoal
401.0102	ditto for SW half of site [spreads and patches
401.0103	SE ditto for centre of site
401.0104	SW \d\d7 pit partially excavated with Li 10 (anvil stone) and Li 32 (flint)
401.0105	SW View over NW half of site showing features as charcoal patches
401.0106	ditto
401.0107	ditto for SE half of site with apron 002 and 036 stones
401.0108	WDetail of 014 (right) and 015 (left)
401.0109	NW Detail of 043
401.0110	SW Section C-D with 037 and 038 (pit on right)
401.0111	SW \d\d6 groove with possible packing stones
401.0112	SW \d\d5 among apron stones
401.0113	NE008 with 028 showing (centre) with 039 charcoal (lower picture)
401.0114	SE ditto
401.0115	SW \d\d6 stones, 033 pit emerging (compare with other pics of 033, upper fill different)
401.0116	SW \d\d1 (photo overexposed!)
401.0124	SE General view over site
401.0125	Editto BD
401.0126	ditto
401.0127	SW ditto
401.0128	SW ditto looking over NW half of site

401.0129 SW ditto looking over SE half of site

401.0130 SW Apron 002 showing lower line of stones, till with gravel directly over 0131

401.0145 SW Section C-D with 037a gully and 038 pit

401.0146 NEOpposite view of above showing 037a terminal and burnt soil 401.0147 SW Part of section C-D with 037a and 038 401.0148 NW Section G-H

401.0149 NW 037 at section G-H and C-D with 006 spread (below drawing grid)

401.0150 SW \d\d9 section M-N with Li/1 (note the burnt soil in the fill)

401.0151 SW ditto with FR/Li/1 and part of 036 stones

401.0152 SW Section M-N and FR/Li/1

401.0153 NW 031 section O-P

401.0154 ditto showing different levels of base

401.0155 ditto with possible stone packing

401.0156 SGeneral view over site to The Bank (hill) and Chapel Burn

401.0157 SE View over reservoir

401.0158 ditto

401.0159 SW F036 stones, section M-N in 037 with upper fill of 033 (left)

401.0160 SW SW quadrant of site showing ridge of gravel between 006 and 063 drain gully

401.0161 WGeneral view over W quadrant

401.0162 SW \d\d6 stones, 033 upper fill, section M-N and other charcoal spreads

401.0163 SW \d\d2 and 017 under excavation

401.0164 SW ditto with 019 (above)

401.0165 SE 042 stone patch, 046 and 047 emerging from below gravel F001

401.0166 SSE side of site with 036 area

401.0167 SW ditto

401.0168 SW \d\d2 area

401.0169 WGeneral view. MG, HD

401.0170 SW General view over S quadrant

401.0171 SW 033 showing three different lower fills

401.0172 ditto

401.0173 SW Charcoal spreads in 023 area

401.0174 ditto

401.0175 N General view over site showing sections

401.0176 NW Piece of charcoal at section U-V (13.6/1.2W) **

401.0177 ditto (overexposed photo)

401.0178 ??

401.0179 SE View over reservoir

401.0180 SW \d\d3 showing lower fills (photo overexposed)

401.0181 SW \d\d2 stones

401.0182 SW \d\d2 stones **

401.0183 SW \d\d6, 033 and 042 **

401.0184 ditto

401.0185	NECache of quartz pebbles (Li/6) beside 036 and lying on 008
401.0186	ditto
401.0187	ditto
402.0201	NW View over apron showing till 005 with gravel 001
402.0202	Excavating Ce/31 BD
402.0203	ditto
402.0204	Ce/31 lying in situ at edge of apron
402.0205	ditto
402.0206	ditto
402.0207	002 apron stones
402.0208	Ce/31 in situ showing relation to till 005 and ogs 004
402.0209	ditto
402.0210	ditto
402.0211	ditto
402.0212	ditto
402.0213	Ce/31 close up of sherds
402.0215	Ce/31 relative to apron 002 and stones 036
402.0216	Ce/31 relative to apron 002
402.0241	SW General view over S quadrant showing 'cairn' 064
402.0242	SW General view over W quadrant showing various features
402.0243	Wditto for NW half of site
402.0244	ditto with apron stones
402.0245	SView over apron to SE half of site with various features
402.0246	SE View along apron stone alignment, on till 005 with gravel 001
402.0247	SW Apron stone alignment on till 005 with gravel 001
402.0248	SW Gravel over apron stones
402.0249	SE Tess and BD 'communicating'
402.0250	SView over SE half of site, apron stone alignment + various features
402.0251	SW General view over site showing features {and 'cairn' 064
402.0252	SW ditto for NW half
402.0253	ditto for SE half
402.0254	Sditto for apron on SE half
402.0257	SW \d\d8 (pit left) and 030 (pit right) in apron stones
402.0258	SW \d\d7 under excavation BD
402.0259	017 section with 019 (top right) **
402.0260	030, 017 and 019 (left to right)
402.0261	SW S quadrant showing various features and natural stones in interior
402.0262	Sditto
402.0263	S033, 042, 037 at M-N, also 'cairn' 064
402.0264	SW Detail of various features in S quadrant
402.0265	SW Area east of 026 above **

402.0266	SW Detail of 023 area **
402.0267	Detail of 033 area **
402.0268	Detail of features in SW quadrant **
402.0269	Photo ladder
402.0270	SW Terminal of 037 section M-N, note burnt soil
402.0271	ditto
402.0272	SW \d\d6 **
402.0273	SW \d\d6 and 047 with 033 **
402.0274	SW \d\d7 **
402.0275	SW Taking samples at S quadrant IP
402.0277	SW \d\d1, 035 in apron stones, with 032 and 027
402.0278	SW \d\d2, 027, 017, 014, 015
402.0279	SW NW half of site with various features
402.0280	SDiggers in S quadrant. BD, FC, IP
402.0281	WSampling 017. JN
402.0282	NW Charcoal in gully F--- (13.6/1.2W)
402.0284	Excavation 023. FC
402.0285	NW View over spoil heaps and diggers on east half of site
402.0286	ditto taking soil samples
402.0287	NW Part of section I-J at 026
402.0288	NW Part of section I-J west of area in 028 above
402.0289	WGeneral view of sections in S quadrant
402.0290	SW Y-Z part of at 068a pit **
402.0291	Detail of above, note burnt soil **
402.0292	ditto
402.0293	SE View over reservoir
402.0294	ditto
402.0295	SE ‘Cairn’ 064
402.0296	NW ditto
402.0297	N Excavating ‘cairn’ 064
402.0298	ditto
402.0299	SE View over reservoir
402.0300	SE ditto
403.0301	SE ditto
403.0302	SE ditto
403.0303	NEView over flooded site with sample bags
403.0304	NW View over flooded site
403.0305	Sherds including Ce/67 below ‘cairn’ 064
403.0306	WCe/67 sherds location after ‘cairn’ removed
403.0307	NW 033 flooded
403.0308	NW Site re-covered 2005 prior to flooding

403.0309	NW Site showing position of Ce/67 sherds below 'cairn' area
403.0310	Ce/67 sherds
403.0311	SW Sherds Ce/62 – 67 emerging at 049
403.0312	ditto
403.0313	ditto
403.0314	ditto
403.0315	ditto
403.0316	ditto
403.0317	ditto
403.0318	ditto showing overlay of re-deposited till
403.0319	ditto
403.0320	ditto
403.0321	ditto
403.0322	ditto
403.0324	SW Excavating above platform at 049 area
403.0325	ditto
403.0329	SW \d\d9 area
403.0330	SE View over reservoir
403.0331	ditto
403.0332	ditto
403.0333	ditto
403.0334	NW Looking over SW side of site
403.0335	ditto
403.0336	ditto
403.0337	SE Looking over 049 area
403.0338	SE Ditto with gully 063 (left)
403.0339	NW Gully 063 on east side of platform
403.0340	NW Ditto with pit 055
403.0347	SW Chapel Burn and burnt mound (upper centre) DD
403.0348	N Gully 063 with some fill in place
403.0349	ditto
403.0350	NW Gully 063 under excavation**
403.0351	ditto
403.0352	SView over reservoir to site
403.0353	ditto
403.0354	SE 063 groove partially excavated
403.0355	Sditto + area above platform
403.0356	NW Area above platform showing various features **
403.0357	ditto
403.0358	ditto + 063
403.0359	ditto

403.0360	ditto
403.0361	NESite nearly flooded again DD, JN
403.0362	SE ditto
403.0363	NW View over reservoir
403.0365	NE'Abandon site' SK, TW
403.0366	NEGoing home – with the soil samples TW
403.0367	ditto
403.0368	ditto
403.0369	ditto
403.0370	ditto
403.0371	N Loading soil samples
403.0372	ditto
403.0373	ditto
403.0374	SE The last day 2005. JD, SK, JD, IP + Tess
403.0375	ditto
403.0376	ditto
403.0377	ditto
411.1180	Upper platform showing erosion and redeposit stones with FR/06/LI/59 hammer stone
411.1181	ditto close up of hammer stone showing fractures
411.1182	ditto wider view illustrating erosion
412.1270	Start of 2006 season, supplies arrive on covered lower platform E
412.1271	ditto
412.1272	Lower platform, 006 wall gully with charcoal and burnt soil fill, 018 post hole SE
412.1273	ditto with 038 post hole SE
412.1274	Detail of 006 stone packing and fill SE
412.1275	ditto
412.1276	ditto with single piece charcoal NW
412.1277	Lower platform with 037 SW
412.1278	ditto with 038 post hole SW
412.1279	ditto with 063 section at top SW
412.1280	006 samples NW
412.1281	Excavating 037 NW end MMc, AW, IP, SK S
412.1282	ditto
412.1283	037 NW end excavated SW
412.1284	Charcoal fragment
412.1285	Lower platform S quadrant showing various features appearing as charcoal spreads SW
412.1286	ditto
412.1287	ditto
412.1288	Lower platform W quadrant showing various features appearing as charcoal spreads
412.1289	SW side of floor with various features, charcoal spreads SW
412.1290	S quadrant ditto above SE

412.1291	SW side ditto above	SW
412.1292	SW side ditto above	SW
412.1293	ditto	SW
412.1294	ditto	SW
412.1295	067 showing, 068 excavated	SW
412.1296	Area of 026 upper spreads	SW
412.1297	046 (centre) 043 post hole	SW
412.1298	View over 006 SE end, various sections	W
412.1299	Section through F006 at W – X	N
412.1300	Part of section I – J and U – V	W
412.1301	View over lower platform with features emerging	E
412.1302	IP and RG	
412.1303	MMc, FC, BD, upper platform area	SE
412.1304	IP, MMc, JN, BD, FC, RG	NW
412.1305	021 with hammer stone	SW
413.1322	Boat people – Laura Chekanski, JW, Eva Chekanski	SE
413.1323	ditto	
413.1324	069 and 070	SE
413.1325	Lower platform S quadrant	SW
413.1326	Lower platform SW side	SW
413.1327	069 and 070 (TLH) and 069a (left)	SW
413.1328	069 detail of fill and 070	SW
413.1329	Section at 068a Y-Z	NW
413.1330	Detail of section above	
413.1331	067 post hole with packing stones	SW
413.1332	ditto	
413.1333	Area at 068a Y-Z showing burnt soil across base	NW
413.1334	Lower platform S and west areas showing features	SW
413.1335	069, 070, 067, 068	SW
413.1336	AH, BD, JD, DD, MMc	SE
413.1337	ditto	
413.1338	ditto AH, MMc at platform entrance 046 & 047	S
413.1339	032 with IP	NE
413.1340	BD and 067	
413.1341	BD and 067 behind her	SE
413.1351	046, 047, 072 showing packing stones	E
413.1352	ditto above with F042 pathway? Stones	E
413.1353	ditto	
413.1354	ditto with 033	SE
413.1355	047	SS
413.1356	046 and 047	SE

413.1357	033 note various fills and poss' central post hole	SW
413.1358	046 and 072	SW
413.1359	047 NE side excavated	SW
413.1360	047, 072, 046	SW
413.1361	047	SW
413.1362	046 section	SW
413.1363	033 with packing stone? Note burnt fills	SW
413.1369	047 and 072	SW
413.1370	046 lower SW half fill	SW
413.1371	F033 poss' post packers in base	NW
413.1372	Detail of above	NW
413.1373	047, 072, 046 & 042 pathway	SE
413.1374	047, 072, 046	SE
413.1375	ditto with 033	NW
413.1376	ditto	
413.1377	Lower platform SW side, various features	IP NW
413.1378	ditto central view of platform	IP, LF NW
413.1379	ditto NE side with apron	NW
413.1380	ditto SE side with entrance	NW
413.1381	077, 032, 075	SW
413.1382	JN & IP	SE
413.1383	069 section M-N (through 037) note three burnt patches with 070 showing	SW
413.1384	ditto	
413.1385	069, 070, 067	SW
413.1386	047 and 046, 072 excavated, small post holes 073a&b, 074a&b	
413.1387	ditto with 033	SE
413.1388	033 with stone packing	SW
413.1389	047, 072, 046 + 073a&b, 074a&b all excavated	SE
413.1392	View over lower platform JN, FC, AW, RG, BD	NW
413.1393	ditto	
413.1394	077, 032, 075	SW
413.1395	ditto	
413.1396	075 with packing stones	SW
413.1397	ditto	
413.1398	027 note packing stone, 075 on left	SW
413.1399	015	SW
413.1400	038 note packing stones	SW
414.1401	Post hole (?)	
414.1402	038	SW
414.1403	021 with packing stone	SW
414.1404	029 with packing stone around central post hole	SW

414.1405	029 with packing stone around central post hole	SW
414.1406	043 and 057 edge	SW
414.1407	068 post hole	SW
414.1408	069a post hole	SW
414.1409	029 with stone packers removed (in the pile)	SW
414.1410	ditto	
414.1411	View over lower platform BD, AW, FC, JN, RG	NW
414.1412	063 during excavation	AW, BD NW
414.1413	South side of lower platform	SE
414.1414	View over S quadrant	BD, AWSW
414.1415	ditto with upper site showing	
414.1416	View over W quadrant, various features	SW
414.1417	View over W quadrant with various features	N
414.1418	View over NW side, 077, 032, 075, 027	NW
414.1419	View over NW side	FC NW
414.1420	View over lower platform	BD, AW, IP N
414.1421	ditto	
414.1422	006 NW end, + other features	SE
414.1423	View over SE side, apron + other features	E
414.1424	Cleaning out 029	AW
414.1425	006 NW end	FC SW
414.1426	063 SE end	RG SW
414.1427	063 SE end	RG, JN SE
414.1428	021 post hole	
414.1429	077, 032 excavated, 075 excavated	SW
414.1430	ditto looking NE	
414.1431	ditto looking SW	
414.1432	upper platform B2 JD, AN, GN NE	
414.1433	ditto	
414.1434	View over upper platform MMc, IP, JD, GN, AN NW	
414.1435	Lower platform 063 upper side IP,MMc,JN NW	
414.1436	ditto, note boulder clay fill	NW
414.1437	ditto, wall trench 006 on the inside	NW
414.1438	View over platform	NE
414.1439	ditto	
414.1440	ditto showing 063, not totally excavated	N
414.1441	ditto, NW end of 063	NE
414.1442	View over platform	NE
414.1443	photography ladder BD, MMc, BD, JN, IP	E
414.1444	View over platform BD, MMc, IP, JN N	
414.1445	ditto	

414.1454	UPS and cairns	SW
414.1455	ditto	
414.1456	ditto note the cairn on the beach	
414.1457	“We are sailing” IP & DD	SE
414.1458	Possible UPS?	
414.1459	same as 1456	
414.1460	ditto	
414.1461	Lower platform cut features	NE
414.1462	ditto with gully 063	SE
414.1463	ditto	
414.1464	ditto	
414.1465	ditto	
414.1466	ditto	
414.1467	ditto	
414.1468	ditto	
414.1469	Upper platform showing stone settings	SE
414.1470	ditto showing 059 gully fill (NW end)	NE
414.1471	ditto (SE end)	NE
414.1472	Looking NE over upper platform front to lower platform	
414.1473	Upper platform with 059 gully fill	SE
414.1474	Boat stranded after unexpected rise in water!	NE
414.1481	View W over B2 area	NW
414.1482	View NW over B2 area showing stones 060 under water - again!	
414.1483	Ditto	
414.1484	Ditto	
414.1485	Ditto	
414.1486	Ditto	
414.1487	Ditto	
414.1488	Ditto	
414.1489	Ditto	
414.1490	B2/059 modern trench cutting into wall trench 091(with charcoal) and showing drainage gully 088 with upper layer of stone, looking NW	
414.1491	B2/059 modern trench cutting into wall trench 091(with charcoal) and showing drainage gully 088 with upper layer of stone, looking NW	
414.1492	Ditto	
414.1493	Ditto	
414.1494	Ditto	
414.1495	Ditto	
414.1496	Ditto	
414.1497	B2/088 stones over gully 090(089) looking N	
414.1498	Ditto	
414.1499	Ditto	

414.1500	B2/088 stones over gully 090(089)
415.1501	B2? sherds
415.1502	B2/ 088 looking SE
415.1503	B2/089(090) looking SW showing drain infill on left
415.1504	B2 upper side with Bill McLellan
415.1505	B2 upper side with Bill McLellan
415.1506	B2 upper SW extension with Alison and Gavin Nichol and Jim ness
415.1507	Ditto
415.1508	B2 upper side with Brenda Dreghorn and Joyce Durham
415.1509	B2 upper side with Brenda Dreghorn and Joyce Durham
415.1510	Ditto
415.1511	B2/089(090) looking SW showing drain infill on left
415.1512	B2, wall trench 091 in SW extension to trench, showing post hole No 102, charcoal and stone content of wall trench and scarp with ogs above. Looking NW
415.1513	Ditto
415.1514	Ditto
415.1515	Ditto
415.1516	Ditto
415.1517	Ditto
415.1518	B2 wall trench 091with section and showing modern fill 059 cutting into 091
415.1519	Ditto
415.1560	View of reservoir looking SE
415.1561	Ditto
415.1562	B2 SW extension looking west to drain 089(090) and wall trench 091
415.1563	Ditto
415.1564	Ditto
415.1565	Ditto
415.1566	B2 SW extension looking west to drain 089(090)
415.1567	Ditto
415.1568	B2 SW extension looking north west to wall trench 091 showing charcoal
415.1569	Ditto
415.1570	Ditto
415.1571	B2 west extension looking W to drain 089(090) test pit
415.1572	B2 west extension looking W to drain 089(090) test pit
415.1573	B2 west extension looking SW to drain 089(090) test pit, note drain fill in section as darker soil
415.1574	UPS site SEof main site
415.1575	Ditto
415.1576	B2 trial pit into gully 090 in unexcavated baulk
415.1577	Ditto
415.1578	Ditto
415.1579	Ditto

415.1580	Days end with Brenda Dreghorn, Alison Whyte, Bill McLellan and Denise Dudds	
415.1581	Ditto	
415.1582	Ditto	
416.1630	Packing up 2006 with Steven Ward	
416.1631	Packing up 2006 with Tam Ward	
416.1632	Ditto	
416.1633	Ditto	
416.1634	Ditto	
416.1635	Ditto	
416.1636	Ditto	
416.1637	Ditto	
416.1638	Ditto	
416.1639	Ditto	
416.1640	Ditto	
416.1641	Ditto	
416.1642	Ditto	
416.1643	Ditto	
416.1644	Ditto	
416.1645	Ditto	
416.1646	Ditto	
416.1647	Ditto	
416.1648	Packing up 2006 with Steven Ward and Tess	
416.1649	Ditto	
418.1899	B2 upper side looking SE with diggers	
418.1900	B2 upper side looking NW with diggers Ian Paterson and Brenda	Dreghorn
419.1901	Alison Nichol - not finding much!	
419.1902	Gavin Nichol and Jim Ness on B2	
419.1903	Joyce Durham on B2 gully 089(090)	
419.1915	B2 pit 095 sectioned with pit 113 and 104 showing as dark patches	looking SW
419.1916	Ditto	
419.1917	Ditto	
419.1918	Ditto	
419.1919	Ditto	
419.1920	Ditto	
419.1958	Ditto	
419.1959	Ditto	
419.1960	Ditto	
419.1961	Ditto	
419.1962	Ditto	
419.1963	B2/ 095 pit sectioned with post hole099 and quern 100 showing in gully 101	
419.1964	B2/ 095 pit sectioned with post hole 099 and quern 100 in gully 101	

419.1965	B2/ 099 post hole and quern 100 lying in gully101, looking NW
419.1966	B2/ Post hole 099 showing packing stones in situ
419.1967	Quern 100 lying in gully 101 looking NW
419.1968	B2/ pit 095 sectioned
419.1969	B2/ pit 104 sectioned showing fills of light brown soil at base, covered with scorched soil and charcoal and further soil
419.1970	Ditto
419.1971	Ditto
419.1972	B2/ pit 095 sectioned looking NW
419.1973	Ditto
419.1974	B2/ 095 pit showing light brown soil and napkin ring fragment in fill
419.1975	B2/ 095 pit showing light brown soil and napkin ring fragment in fill
419.1976	B2/pit 104 showing fills of burnt soil and charcoal
419.1977	B2/pit 104 showing fills of burnt soil and charcoal
419.1978	B2 Sherd at 7.7B/15W between stones 107
419.1979	Ditto
419.1980	Ditto
419.1981	Ladder for photography at B2
419.1982	B2 west extension trench showing 102 post hole and pit 104 with wall trench 091
419.1983	Ditto
419.1984	Ditto
419.1985	B2 stones 107 with pottery at 7.7B/15W looking SW
419.1986	Ditto
419.1987	Ditto
419.1988	Ditto
419.1989	B2 stones 107 and pit 108 looking west
420.2016	B2/095 looking NW showing napkin ring fragment in section
420.2017	Ditto
420.2018	Ditto
420.2019	Ditto
420.2020	Ditto
420.2023	B2/108 sectioned stake hole looking SW
420.2024	Ditto
420.2025	B2/083a and 083b at entrance looking SE, showing large boulder at entrance and two of three stake holes with 083a right side, amorphous pit, and 085 triple post hole pit of entrance on left
420.2026	B2 entrance path 086 looking SE with 085 triple pit excavated
420.2029	B2/114 showing two stones 107 on right side of digger Ian Paterson, looking E towards entrance of B2
420.2030	B2/ 095 pit sectioned showing fills
420.2031	Ditto
420.2032	Ditto

420.2033	Ditto
420.2034	B2 looking SW showing scorched till 096 = hearth and stake holes112 appearing
420.2035	B2 looking SW showing scorched till 096 = hearth and stake holes112 appearing also pit 095 and post hole 094 beside stones 060
420.2060	B2 looking SW showing scorched till 096 = hearth and stake holes112 appearing
420.2061	B2 features looking SW, stake holes 112 appearing beside 095 pit, with post hole 11 and pit 104, post hole 094 beside stones 060
420.2062	B2/112 stake holes (part of) looking SE, note scorched till 096 at ranging rod
420.2063	B2/pit 104 looking S showing sectioned fills also post hole 113 excavated
420.2064	Ditto
420.2065	post hole 099 and quern 100 in gully 101 looking NW
420.2066	B2/gully 101 sectioned and showing post hole 099, quern 100 and wall trench top right
420.2067	B2/Gully 101 and quern 100, showing steep NW side of gully 101, looking NE
420.2068	B2/Gully 101 and quern 100 with post hole 079 cut through gully fill
420.2069	B2/ Gully 101 with stones over NE end, showing amorphous nature of pitted ground. Looking NE
420.2070	B2/ Gully 101 with stones over eastern end, showing amorphous nature of pitted ground. Looking NE
420.2071	B2 quern stone 100 upturned with Brenda Dreghorn looking NE
420.2072	Ditto
420.2081	B2/104 and post hole 102 showing, looking NE
420.2082	Ditto
420.2083	B2 looking SW showing random? stones with quern 100 on right, looking west
420.2084	B2/ gully 101 with quern 100 and stones over 65-66, looking SW
420.2085	B2/ hearth 096 and stake hole area
420.2086	Ditto
420.2087	B2/ Pit 101 and quern 100 plus stones over 65-66 looking SW
420.2088	B2/ gully 101 and quern 100 area, looking SW
420.2089	Bronze axe from B2
420.2090	Ditto
420.2091	Ditto
420.2092	Ditto
420.2093	Ditto
420.2094	Ditto
420.2095	Ditto
420.2096	Ditto
420.2097	Ditto
420.2098	Ditto
420.2099	Ditto
420.2100	Ditto
421.2101	Ditto
421.2102	Ditto

421.2103	Bronze axe from B2. Celebrated by Jim Ness, Ian Paterson (centre and finder) and Brenda Dreghorn
421.2104	Ditto
421.2105	Ditto
421.2106	Bronze axe from B2
421.2107	Ditto
421.2018	Ditto
421.2109	Bronze axe from B2 lying on saddle quern 100
421.2110	Ditto
421.2111	Bronze axe from B2
421.2112	B2 looking NW showing quern 100 upturned at pit 101 with post holes 099 (left) and 079 near end of pole, with stones lying over 065/066
421.2113	B2 features looking N and showing post hole 099 in pit with pit 101 infill
421.2114	B2/101 fill looking N with stones overlying fill = redeposit
421.2115	B2 diggers, Jacquie Dryden and ---?
421.2116	Ditto
421.2117	B2/019 post hole looking SW with stones 107 and 060
421.2118	B2/019 post hole looking SW with stones 107 and 060
421.2119	B2, section C-D in gully 090. showing clean base of gully and part section with stone infill
421.2120	Ditto
421.2121	Ditto
421.2122	B2, section D-E in gully 090. showing clean base of gully and part section with stone infill and top layer 088
421.2123	Ditto
421.2124	Stones in wall trench 080 and stones 060 beyond, looking NW
421.2125	Ditto
421.2126	Ditto
421.2127	B2, stones 060 and post holes 093 on left and 094 on right, looking W
421.2128	B2, stones 060 and post holes 093 on left and 094 on right, looking W, also stones above 080 wall trench
421.2129	B2/119 post hole looking east with stones 107
421.2130	Ditto
421.2131	B2 stone feature 060 showing detail of stone at lower broad end and also post holes 118, 119, 93 & 94.
421.2132	Ditto
431.2133	B2/ wall trench 080 showing patch of stones in the fill, looking S. also showing stone setting 060 on right
421.2134	Ditto
421.2135	B2 features; tail of stones 060, post holes 094,102,116 113, 099 and pits 095 and 104
421.2141	Ian Paterson working on the pathways leading to the two entrances of B2
421.2142	Ditto

421.2143	Ditto
421.2144	B2 diggers working on stones 060, with Sandra Kelly Jacquie Dryden and --?
421.2145	Ditto
421.2146	B2 entrance pathways 120 and 086 looking SW
421.2147	Ditto
421.2148	Cairn NW of platforms, Cairn No 2
421.2149	B2 entrance looking SW with slots 092/085/081 and stones 086
421.2150	B2, wall 080 and drain 089 gullies on the SE side showing sections of each
421.2151	Ditto
421.2152	B2 features on upper side showing stones 060, wall trench 080 section on left, various other features
421.2153	B2 entrance looking SW with slots 092/085/081 and stones 086
421.2154	B2 wall trench 080 section looking SW
421.2155	Ditto
421.2156	Cairn No 2 sectioned looking NE
421.2177	Ditto
421.2178	Ditto
421.2179	B2 stones 060 and 107 with post hole 119 looking SW
421.2180	B2 stones 060, post holes 118, 119, 093 and 094
421.2181	B2 entrances with Ian Paterson, looking SW
421.2182	B2 SW entrance with crushed pottery, slot for post hole 081 on left side
421.2183	B2 SW entrance with crushed pottery,
421.2184	Ditto
421.2185	Ditto
421.2186	Ditto
421.2187	Ditto
421.2188	Ditto
422.2208	Cairn No 2 sectioned looking east, showing featureless till at base
422.2209	Ditto
422.2210	Cairn No 2 sectioned looking SE, showing featureless till at base
422.2211	B2 entrance with slots 092 and 085 and stone 086 looking NW
422.2212	B2 entrance with slots 085 and stone 086 looking NW
422.2213	B2/102 post hole and wall trench 091 showing, looking NW
422.2214	B2 section A_B at 090(089) drain gully NW side
422.2215	B2 entrance pathway 086 and post pits 092 and 085, looking NW
422.2216	View over B1 and B2 looking NE
422.2217	Ditto
422.2218	View over B2 looking NE
422.2219	Ditto
422.2220	View over B2 upper NW side looking NE showing various features
422.2221	View over B2 upper NW side and NW side of B1 looking NE

422.2222	View over B2 upper SE side and SE side of B1 looking NE
422.2223	View over B2 SE side
422.2224	Photographic ladder
422.2225	Photographic ladder
422.2226	View over SE side of B2 showing features
422.2227	Ditto
422.2228	View over SE side of B2 showing features
422.2230	B2/ 095 pit filled with water and also pit 104 and post hole 113 showing
422.2231	B2 wall trench 080 excavated looking SW
422.2232	B1 drain 063 with water demonstrating flow, looking W
422.2233	Ditto
422.2234	Final baulk from B1 /063 drain gully showing unconsolidated till fill looking SW
422.2235	Ditto
422.2236	
422.2237	B2 stones 107 and post hole 119 looking SW, with stone 'surrounded by other' [no significance] see 422.2238
422.2238	B2 stones 107 and post hole 119 looking SW, with removed stone 'surrounded by other' [no significance] see 422.2237
422.2293	B2 entrance with sondage revealing only natural till looking SW
422.2294	Ditto
422.2295	B2 entrance area with pathway 120 looking SW
422.2296	Ditto
422.2297	B2 entrance area with pathway 120 looking SW with sondage revealing only natural till
422.2298	B2 SW extension with 089(090) looking SW and showing stratigraphy in section: natural gravelly till infill at base, occupation soil above, hillwash and finally topsoil/turf
422.2299	B2 SW extension with 089(090)
422.2300	B2 entrance with sondage showing only natural till
423/2301	Ditto
423.2302	B2 section near entrance to show till below stones
423.2303	Ditto

The following numbers are all pre fixed with DSCF

0450	View NW over reservoir
0451	Ditto
0450	Ditto
0453	Chapel Burn into reservoir
0454	Chapel Burn into reservoir
0455	Beach lines SW of site
0459	Ditto
0460	Ditto
0463	Ditto
0480	Ditto

0481	Photography ladder
0482	Diggers Ian Paterson and Brenda Dreghorn
0483	Digger Fiona Christison
0484	Diggers Ian Paterson and Brenda Dreghorn
0485	Digger Fiona Christison with Tess
0486	Tam Ward and Richard Gillanders
0487	Tam Ward and Richard Gillanders
0489	Beach lines SE of site
1594	B1 SE side looking NE
1595	B1 SE side looking NE
1596	B1 central looking NE
1597	B1 SE side looking NE
1598	B1 SE side looking NE
1599	B2 showing stones 060 looking SE with Brenda Dreghorn and Gavin Nichol
1600	B2 upper area looking SE showing fill 059
1601	Ditto
1602	B1 central looking SE
1603	B2 upper area with stones 060 looking SE with Brenda Dreghorn and Tess
1604	B2 upper area showing 059 cutting wall trench 091, looking SE
1605	B2 upper area with stones 060 looking SE
1606	Ditto
1607	Ditto
1608	Ditto
1609	B2 upper area with stones 060 looking NE
1610	Ditto
1611	Ditto
1612	Ditto SW
1614	B2 upper area with stones 060 looking SW with wall trench 080
1615	Ditto
1616	B2 wall trench 080 with stones showing in fill looking SW
1617	B2/093 post hole looking SW
1618	B2 wall trench 080 showing section looking SE
1619	Diggers en route to site; Sandra Kelly, Alison Whyte and Jacquie Dryden
1620	Ditto
1621	Ditto
1623	Free parking at B2
1624	B2 working at the edge showing 060 stones under water looking NW
1625	B2 upper side showing stones over gully 090, looking NW with Sandra Kelly, Denise Dudds and Ian Paterson
1626	B2 working at the edge looking west
1631	B2 upper side looking NW showing 095 fill cutting wall trench 091 and drain gully 090 beyond

1632	Ditto
1633	Ditto
1634	Ditto
1635	B2 upper side looking SW showing 095 fill cutting wall trench 091
1636	B2 upper side looking NE showing gully 090 with stone covering and wall trench 091
1637	Ditto
1638	B2 upper side looking SE showing gully 090 with stone covering and wall trench 091 and also 095 fill cutting 091
1639	B2 pottery on ground
1640	B2 free parking
1641	Ditto
1642	B2 diggers, Gavin Nichol, Alison Nichol and Jim Ness
1643	Ditto
1644	Ditto
1645	Ditto
1646	B2 upper edge showing fill of 089 on SE side
1647	Ditto
1648	B2 diggers Bill McLellan
1649	Ditto
1650	B2 diggers, Gavin Nichol, Alison Nichol and Jim Ness
1651	Ditto
1652	B2 upper edge showing fill of 089 on SE side
1653	B2 diggers looking NW
1654	Ditto
1655	Ditto
1656	Ditto
1657	B2 diggers looking SE with Gavin Nichol and Jim Ness
1659	Gavin Nichol YAC
1660	Gavin Nichol YAC
1661	B2/ 059 looking SE showing section into wall trench 091 with Ian Paterson
1662	Ditto
1663	Ditto
1664	Ditto
1665	B2 diggers at upper edge looking SE
1666	B2 upper edge SW extension with Jim Ness and Joyce Durham
1667	B2 SW extension looking NW showing post hole 102, wall trench 091 and drain gully 089(090) showing as soil fill
1668	B2 SW extension looking SW with post hole 102
1669	B2 SW extension looking SWshowing post hole 102, wall trench 091 and drain gully 089(090) showing as soil fill
1670	Ditto
1671	Ditto

1672	B2 section through 059 and wall trench 091
1673	Ditto
1674	B2 section through 059 and wall trench 091
1708	B2 SW extension looking SW showing post hole 102, wall trench 091 and gully 090(089)
1709	Ditto
1710	Ditto
1711	B2 SW extension looking SW showing fill of drain gully 089(090)
1712	B2 SW extension looking W showing fill of drain gully 089(090)
1713	B2 SW extension looking NW showing fill of wall trench 091 and post hole 102 filled with water
1714	B2 drain gully 090 showing stone filling 088, looking W
1715	B2 drain gully 090 showing stone filling 088, looking N
1716	Ditto
1717	B2 SW extension looking SW showing fill of drain gully 089(090)
1718	B2 SW extension looking NW showing fill of drain gully 089(090)
1719	B2 SW extension looking SW showing fill of drain gully 089(090)
1720	UPS SE of main site
1721	UPS SE of main site
2083	B2/095 looking SW
2084	Ditto
2085	Ditto
2086	Ditto
2088	B2/095 looking SW, also hearth 096 and post hole 094
2089	Ditto
2090	Ditto
2091	Ditto
2092	B2 W quadrant showing various features
2093	Ditto
2094	B2 Post hole 099 looking NW and showing packing stones
2095	B2/Quern 100 in situ in pit 101looking NW
2096	B2/Quern 100 looking NW in pit 101 and post hole 099
2097	B2 excavating 095 pit looking SE with Jacquie Dryden and Sandra Kelly
2098	Ditto
2099	Ditto
2100	Ditto
2101	Ditto
2102	B2/095 showing NW side sectioned
2103	B2/104 pit looking NW
2104	B2/104 pit looking NE and showing various fills including burnt soil not burnt in situ
2105	B2/ Pit 104 showing stratigraphy, basal layer of light sandy soil, with patches of burnt soil (orange) charcoal and slightly darker soil
2106	B2/095 looking NW

2107	Ditto
2108	Ditto
2109	B2/095 looking SW
2110	B2/104 pit looking SE
2111	B2/104 pit looking NW
2112	B2 stones 114 looking SW with pottery sherd
2113	B2 stones 114 with pottery sherd
2129	B2 showing hearth 096 and stake holes 112 looking SW
2130	B2 /095 pit looking SW
2131	B2, stake holes 112/1-52, also showing hearth 096 showing as reddened till on right side of ranging rod. Looking SW
2132	B2 /095 pit looking S with stones 060 and SW extension
2133	Aerial view of B2 with Fiona Christison and Brenda Dreghorn
2134	B2, stake holes 112/1-52, also showing hearth 096 showing as reddened till on right side of ranging rod. Looking SW
2135	Ditto
2136	B2 /095 pit looking S with stones 060 and western extension
2137	B2 entrance with stones 086 looking S
2138	Ditto
2139	Diggers with bronze axe; Jim Ness, Ian Paterson (finder) and Brenda Dreghorn
2140	Ditto
2141	Ditto
2142	Ditto
2143	Ditto
2144	Ditto
2147	bronze axe
2150	Ian Paterson finding the bronze axe in B2 /090 drain gully
2151	Ditto
2152	Ditto
2153	B2 post holes 117 (left) and 102 looking SW
2154	B2 post holes 102 (left) and 116 and pit 095 looking W
2155	B2 post holes 116 (left) and 099 looking W
2156	B2 post holes 099 (left) and 079 looking NW
2157	B2 post holes 093 (left) and 117 looking S
2158	B2 post hole 116 looking SW
2159	View SE over B2
2160	View SE over B2, note the drain gully of B1 063 in water
2161	B2 wall trench 080 with stone cover and part of stones 060, looking NW
2162	B2 stone feature 060 in entirety, showing details of stones, the smaller upper stones may have been redeposit gravel. With Post hole 093 on left
2163	Ditto
2164	B2 wall trench SE side 080 showing stone filling, looking NW

2165	B2/stones 060 looking SW also post holes 119, 119, 093 and 094
2166	Ditto
2167	B2/stones 060 looking SW also post holes 094 and 102 and 113, with pits 095 and 104
2168	B2 W quadrant showing features looking NW
2169	B2 features looking S showing 060 stone, wall trench 080 partially excavated and gully 089 on left side
2170	B2/stones 060 looking SW also post holes 119, 119, 093 and 094
2171	B2/post hole 119 looking SW
2172	B2 wall trench 080 partially excavated looking SW
2173	Ditto
2174	B2 drain gully 090(089) section on NW side looking SW and showing 088 stones covering it
2175	Ditto
2176	B2/090 gully with stones 088, looking SW and showing section
2177	B2 entrances pathways 120 and 086 looking SW
2178	B2 diggers looking west on S side of B2
2179	B2 entrances, paths 120 and 086 looking W
2180	Cairn No 2 NW of platforms
2181	Cairn No 2 NW of platforms
2182	B2 entrances looking SW and showing pits 092 and 085
2183	B2 S quadrant showing various features
2184	Ditto
2185	Cairn No 2 looking east
2186	Cairn No 2 looking east
2232	Cairn No 2 north of platforms, sectioned looking NE
2233	Ditto
2234	B2 features looking S showing stones 060 and 107 and post holes 118, 119, 093 and 094
2235	B2 entrances showing paths 120 and 086 with Ian Paterson looking S
2236	B2, entrance paths 120 trampled stone on the left and 086 cobbled path on the right, note the higher stone in the centre of the NE entrance
2237	Section through Cairn No 2 looking west
2238	Ditto
2239	Crushed pot at B2 SW entrance with slot for post hole 081 and slot 085 on right
2242	Cairn No 2 NW of platforms, sectioned
2243	B2 entrances paths 120 and 086 with post slots 081 (left) 085 and 092
2244	B2 diggers on W quadrant
2245	B2 SW extension features looking SW; post hole 102 and wall trench 091
2246	Ditto
2247	B2 entrances pathways 120 and 086 looking NW
2248	B2 detail of 085 at entrance looking NW
2249	B2 detail of 085 at entrance looking NW
2250	B1 and B2 looking SE

2251	B2 looking SE
2252	B2 looking NW
2253	B1 and B2 looking Ne
2254	B1 and B2 looking NE
2255	B2 looking NE
2256	Ditto
2257	Ditto
2258	B1 and B2 looking NE
2259	B1 and B2 looking NE
2260	B2 looking NE
2261	B1 and B2 looking NE
2262	B2 looking NW
2263	B2 looking NW
2264	Photography ladder
2265	B2 western extension looking SW with two sondage into drain gully 089(090)
2266	B2 SW extension showing post hole 102 and wall trench scarp 091 looking SW