The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir, Peebleshire, 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).
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
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.
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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
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° 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.
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 C14 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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
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.

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.
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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruith Reservoir.
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).
**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).
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).
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 C¹⁴ 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 \%\textsuperscript{o}
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 excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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 C¹⁴ 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)
δ¹³ C relative to VPDB -28.3 %
Radiocarbon Age BP 3169 ± 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>68.2% probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1501</td>
<td>95.4% probability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
**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).
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.

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.

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.
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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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 coarse 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 C14 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.
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 C14 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 C14 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 quantitatively 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.
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.
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.
BUILDING NO 2

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.
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

Fig 25

- 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 26

Drawn by Alan Braby

Plate 49

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.
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.
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 C¹⁴ 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 ‰  
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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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.
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.
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.
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.

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.

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:
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?
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.
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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*

$\delta^{13}C$ 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.
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 sherd 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 sherd 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\textsuperscript{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.
**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.
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).
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\textsuperscript{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).
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
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.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writer is indebted in the first instance to Mr Mick Jones, Water Resource Co-ordinator of Scottish Water, for permission to work within the Tweed reservoirs. Campbell Ketchion and Andy Nisbet, reservoir workers gave advice on the reservoirs. The following members of BAG regularly turned out at short notice and often in horrible weather, to salvage the information given in this report; Margaret Brown, Fiona Christison, Andrea Cooke, Brenda Dreghorn, Jacki Dryden, Denise Dudds, Joyce Durham, Richard Gillanders, Sandra Kelly, Bob Knox, Joy McBain, Jim Ness, Alison & Gavin Nichol, David Oxley, Ian Paterson and Robert Whitecross, others came occasionally.

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.

Jacqui 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.

The Robert Kiln Trust grant aided the Project by £1500 for charcoal identification and radio carbon dating and BAG funded the remainder of this work.

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 prefixed 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 30 mm 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 40 mm and 5 mm 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 5 mm 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 40 mm diam x 15 x 10 mm, with evidence of worked central perforation by gouging, probably a napkin ring in the making.
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<td>34</td>
<td>Flint Microlith</td>
<td>17.1 6.1 E004 in apron Plate 39</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Orange coloured flint, 18mm by 3mm flake modified on two edges.</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Flint 3 of, 1 of Chert</td>
<td>19.8 5.0 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Flint 1 of, Chert 1 of</td>
<td>18.2 0.3 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Chert 2 of</td>
<td>14.6 4.5 E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Flint 1 of, Chert 1 of, Quartz 1 of</td>
<td>20.6 3.1 E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Flint 1 of</td>
<td>18.8 1.6 E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Chert 1 of</td>
<td>4.0 8.3 WScatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Chert 1 of</td>
<td>6.0 5.1 WCairn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Chert 1 of</td>
<td>4.8 7.0 WCairn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/scaper12 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 flake 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Flint flake, on cobbles</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>14 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Flint flake, + pot frag</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>7.0 15 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Flint, broken core</td>
<td>104 NW Quad, Mid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Flint flake, with cortex</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>12.5 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Chert flake</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>17.5 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Greywacke Hammer stone, flattened cylindrical, faceted round circumference</td>
<td>One flat side indented, 114 8.0</td>
<td>16.0 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Cannal Coal pendant?</td>
<td>098/3</td>
<td>Plate 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Greywacke, spade shaped Spatula?</td>
<td>098/3</td>
<td>Fig 32 &amp; Plate 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Cannal Coal, Napkin ring frag</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Quern, in situ, 101</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Flint flake, burnt</td>
<td>random out wash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Greywacke pebble, flattened oval, one end faceted, one side smooth/polished random out wash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Greywacke, broken hammer stone with flake</td>
<td>random out wash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

PAGE 66
94. Quartzite, 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/4.7E001
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)
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
   c.6.5B/13.5E004 (washed out)
19 Ditto 12mm thick body, rim flat, bevelled to interior (? same as 18)
   c.6.5B/13.5E004 (washed out)
20 Rim 12mm thick, expanding to 17mm at a convex top. Fig 20
   c.6.5B/13.5E 004 (washed out)
21 Fragments 10 of
c.6.5B/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
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
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

7 of conjoining sherds give an external rim diameter of 280mm. In total the rim sherds form 600mm length with an estimated 280mm missing. One rim sherd 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](image1.png)

64 Rim sherd, slightly rounded lip. c 15mm wide, 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](image2.png)
65 7 of possible base sherds       Centred 11.0B/12.0 W 049

66 Misc’ sherds/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

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 3 of 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 to 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
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/14.4 W
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Feature/Context/Location</th>
<th>Volume in litres</th>
<th>Charcoal weight in grammes</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>018 SE half</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>006 12.0 base/2.5W12*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>037 17.0 base/2.0W12*</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>037 upper 13.5 base/1.0E, section M-N 15*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>008 basal, 18.0 base/3.0W10*</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>006 upper, 10.5 base/2.0W 6*</td>
<td>+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>017 lower fill, 18.0 base/3.0E 8* 1 of 2 (see 028)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>006 basal, 20.5 base/0.0</td>
<td>5*</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009</td>
<td>008 &gt; 006 basal, 19.0 base/2.0W 6*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>057</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>77</td>
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<td>017 upper fill, 18.0 base/3.0E10* 1 of 2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ditto</td>
<td>10* 2 of 2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>016</td>
<td>046 SW half</td>
<td>15*</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
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<td>017</td>
<td>062</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>006 basal, 10.5 base/2.0W 8*</td>
<td>34</td>
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</tr>
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<td>019</td>
<td>053</td>
<td>6* 1 of 2</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>ditto</td>
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<td>021</td>
<td>058</td>
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</tr>
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<td>023 NW half</td>
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<td>37</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>025</td>
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<td>017 lower fill, 18.0 base/3.0E 8* 2 of 2 (see 007)</td>
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<td>029</td>
<td>031 SE half</td>
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</tr>
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<td>033 lower SE 10*</td>
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</tr>
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<td>015 SE half</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>033</td>
<td>019 SE half</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>034</td>
<td>032 SE half</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>026 basal</td>
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<td>4*</td>
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<td>038</td>
<td>027 SE half</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>039</td>
<td>016 SE half</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>041</td>
<td>030 SE half</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 (no charcoal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042</td>
<td>029 SE half</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>043</td>
<td>008</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>044</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>045</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>044</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>047</td>
<td>043</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>037 terminal, 13.5 base/2.0E 2*</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>049</td>
<td>050</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>051</td>
<td>051</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8.0 base/ 11.7W 1*</td>
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<td>048 NW half</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>054</td>
<td>061</td>
<td>&lt;1 (no charcoal)</td>
<td>&lt;1* (no charcoal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>055</td>
<td>057 sub sample burnt soil</td>
<td>&lt;1* (no charcoal)</td>
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<td>056</td>
<td>008 &gt; 037, 18.3 – 19.5 base/terminal NE side of baseline 10*</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td>057</td>
<td>023 SE half</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
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<td>058</td>
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<td>8*</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>below stones 3</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>061</td>
<td>098 &lt;2&gt;</td>
<td>14*</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>062</td>
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<tr>
<td>063</td>
<td>106 basal at pottery</td>
<td>12*</td>
<td>14+12</td>
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<tr>
<td>064</td>
<td>088 15.5B/19.0W 7*</td>
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<tr>
<td>065</td>
<td>104 W quadrant upper</td>
<td>11*</td>
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<td>066</td>
<td>NW side quern basal</td>
<td>12*</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>067</td>
<td>008/037/025 gully base at 13.8B/1.5W 5*</td>
<td>24</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>068</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>13*</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>069</td>
<td>080 SW section</td>
<td>12*</td>
<td>260+254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>070</td>
<td>7B/17W edge of F60</td>
<td>7*</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>071</td>
<td>029 base</td>
<td>6''</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>072</td>
<td>091 c11.5B/20W 7''</td>
<td>14''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>073</td>
<td>026 NW 6''</td>
<td>57''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>074</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>6''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>075</td>
<td>060 upper (2of2)</td>
<td>12''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>076</td>
<td>6.5B/18.5 gully</td>
<td>12''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>077</td>
<td>076</td>
<td>7''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>078</td>
<td>060 upper (2of2)</td>
<td>12''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>079</td>
<td>067 post hole</td>
<td>7''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>080</td>
<td>038 W 6''</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>081</td>
<td>075</td>
<td>6''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>082</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>13''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>083</td>
<td>079</td>
<td>6''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>084</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>085</td>
<td>7B/17.2W 11''</td>
<td>177+43</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>086</td>
<td>078</td>
<td>7''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>087</td>
<td>037 base (around NW side of F26)</td>
<td>11''</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>088</td>
<td>065 SE half</td>
<td>5''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>089</td>
<td>077</td>
<td>4''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>090</td>
<td>006 base</td>
<td>21B/2E 6''</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>091</td>
<td>098/1 SE side</td>
<td>12''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>092</td>
<td>098/2 SE basal</td>
<td>12''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>031 NW half</td>
<td>13''</td>
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<td>094</td>
<td>037 basal, sections G-H &amp; C-D</td>
<td>13''</td>
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<td>095</td>
<td>008 gully base, 14B/1.2W12''</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>096</td>
<td>032 NW13''</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>097</td>
<td>021 base</td>
<td>11''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>098</td>
<td>076</td>
<td>6''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>099</td>
<td>069 basal, both sides section M-N 6''</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>015 NW half</td>
<td>5''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>12.8B/0.3W, burnt soil on east side of gully 4''</td>
<td>4''</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>075</td>
<td>6''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>7B/12-13W, surface spread 4''</td>
<td>4''</td>
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<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>070 {no charcoal}</td>
<td>5''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>081</td>
<td>3''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>047 SE side, basal pit</td>
<td>6''</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Complement</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>6B/18W, basal NW side 080</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>237 +</td>
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<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>15.5B/17W, surface sample</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>29 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>046 basal SE 8*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>008 middle spit from gully 12B/1W25*</td>
<td>19+52</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>090</td>
<td>25*</td>
<td>15 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>087/2 (part sample)</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>80 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>089 SE gully</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>50 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>091</td>
<td>16*</td>
<td>31+58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>069, burnt soil both sides section M-N 12*</td>
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<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>072, SE side section at entrance</td>
<td>6* (no 0.3 flot) 3</td>
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</tr>
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<td>118</td>
<td>047 SE base</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>008 upper fill, 16B/3W20*</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>037 upper, section G-H &amp; C-D</td>
<td>25*</td>
<td>76 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>008 upper between section W-X &amp; U-V</td>
<td>25*</td>
<td>30 +</td>
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<td>122</td>
<td>008 upper layer 12B/1W25*</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>008 base 12B/1W25* 16B+38+20</td>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>037 upper 15B/17W25*</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
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<td>126</td>
<td>008 upper 14.6B/2.5W25*</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>098 upper</td>
<td>10*</td>
<td>19 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>099 (no charcoal from this sample)</td>
<td>5*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>006 upper 10.5B/2W 8*</td>
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<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>15.2B/2.7W gully base</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>15.2B/2.1W gully base</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>12.2B gully base</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>068</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>5.2B/14.5W 2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>6B/15W (pit? Surface scatter?)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>53 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>060 edge of 9B/17W 4*</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>022 NW 3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>085</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>11B/15W floor surface</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>11 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>006 base 21.88B/0.8E (single piece charcoal &lt;0.5</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>006 21.2B/1.4E (single piece charcoal)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>006 21.2B/1.7E (single piece charcoal)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers 142 & 143 is the same piece of charcoal
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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 prefixed 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 & PI 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.

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

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

#### Concordance of feature numbers and sample numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature No</th>
<th>Sample No</th>
<th>Feature No</th>
<th>Sample No</th>
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<td>142</td>
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<td>073</td>
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<td>034</td>
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<td>096</td>
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<td>015</td>
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<tr>
<td>015</td>
<td>032</td>
<td>037</td>
<td>034</td>
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<td></td>
<td>037</td>
<td>004</td>
<td>011</td>
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<tr>
<td>016</td>
<td>039</td>
<td>037</td>
<td>027</td>
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<tr>
<td>017</td>
<td>007</td>
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<td>048</td>
</tr>
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<td>017</td>
<td>014</td>
<td>037</td>
<td>087</td>
</tr>
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<td>017</td>
<td>015</td>
<td>037</td>
<td>094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>037</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>001</td>
<td>037</td>
<td>125</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carb veg&gt;4mm</th>
<th>1380ml volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carb veg&gt;2mm</td>
<td>20ml volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carb veg</td>
<td><strong>1400ml</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carb veg&gt;4mm</th>
<th>520ml volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carb veg&gt;2mm</td>
<td>80ml volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carb veg</td>
<td><strong>600ml</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\textsuperscript{14} dating.

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

Samples are all 1mm > charcoal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample No</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Building No 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>015</td>
<td>SE half of B1 post hole, 14 grammes 1mm &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>018</td>
<td>SE half of B1 post hole, 12 grammes 1mm &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>021</td>
<td>base of B1 post hole, 23 grammes 1mm &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>032</td>
<td>SE half of B1 pit, 31 grammes 1mm &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>033</td>
<td>lower SE of B1 pit, 52 grammes 1mm &gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 *</td>
<td>046</td>
<td>base NE of B1 entrance post pit, 12 grammes 1mm &gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building No 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criteria for selection

Two samples have previously been analysed and C\textsuperscript{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)
C¹⁴ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charcoal (‘*’ means includes roundwood)</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Building 1</th>
<th>Building 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alnus</td>
<td>alder</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula</td>
<td>birch</td>
<td>2* (0.15g)</td>
<td>9* (0.92g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylus</td>
<td>hazel</td>
<td>16* (2.07g)</td>
<td>10* (1.55g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus</td>
<td>ash</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus sp</td>
<td>cherry/plum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus cf avium</td>
<td>wild cherry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus</td>
<td>oak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1* (0.15g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix</td>
<td>willow</td>
<td>2* (0.17g)</td>
<td>6 (0.42g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hordeum vulgare</td>
<td>barley</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf Secale cereale</td>
<td>rye</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calcined bone fgmt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corylus nutshell fgmt.</td>
<td>hazel nutshell</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Building No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>overall</td>
<td>Gravel and sand overlying entire site</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>16B/7E</td>
<td>Frontal apron stones</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Whole of B1</td>
<td>Overall charcoal spread</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>004</td>
<td>Old ground surface, mostly external to houses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>overall Boulder clay/till underlying entire site</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>11B/2.5W, 16B/2.8W, 20.5B/0.0</td>
<td>Ring groove</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>16.6B/1.9E</td>
<td>Scorched till/Possible fire site</td>
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<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>16B/3W</td>
<td>Curved charcoal spread (upper and above 037)</td>
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<td>19.5B/5E</td>
<td>Stake hole</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Stake hole</td>
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<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>015</td>
<td>19.9B/3.6E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>016</td>
<td>19B/3.8E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<td>017</td>
<td>18.2B/3E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
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<td>018</td>
<td>20B/1.4E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<td>18.8B/1.4E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<td>10B/4.5E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit hollow at B1 entrance</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>9B/2E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit possible terminal of F063</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<td>025</td>
<td>15.5B/1W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit/trench?</td>
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<td>14.8B/0.8W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit/trench?</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>027</td>
<td>19B/5W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>028</td>
<td>13B/3.5W</td>
<td>Groove cut into F008 (possible rabbit burrow)</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>029</td>
<td>16B/0.0</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>030</td>
<td>16.1B/5.3E</td>
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<td>031</td>
<td>15B/4E</td>
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<td>17.5B/4.2E</td>
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<td>10.5B/1.8E</td>
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<td>14B/5.1E</td>
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<td>035</td>
<td>15.5B/5.7E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>036</td>
<td>11B/2E</td>
<td>Stone setting (possibly a later cairn?)</td>
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<td>037</td>
<td>15B/1W</td>
<td>Curved charcoal spread (below 008)</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>038</td>
<td>19.2B/0.6W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>038a</td>
<td>18B/1W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled gully</td>
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<td>039</td>
<td>11B/4W</td>
<td>Curved charcoal spread (above gully 063)</td>
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<td>14.2B/3.6E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>042</td>
<td>12B/2E</td>
<td>Stone setting at entrance</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>042a</td>
<td>12.5B/1W</td>
<td>Linear pit with charcoal</td>
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<td>043</td>
<td>15.4B/0.3E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>14.4B/1.4E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled patch</td>
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<td>045</td>
<td>12.8B/5.4E</td>
<td>Discreet charcoal patch</td>
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<td>10.2B/2.8E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit @ west side entrance</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<td>047</td>
<td>10.2B/4E</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit @ east side entrance</td>
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<td>048</td>
<td>16.7B/5.6E</td>
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<td>049</td>
<td>11.5B/12.3W</td>
<td>Possible rubbish pit with pottery</td>
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<td>050</td>
<td>10.8B/12.2W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>051</td>
<td>13.4B/13W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>052</td>
<td>13B/13W</td>
<td>Stone setting (disturbed part of apron?)</td>
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<td>053</td>
<td>13B/13W</td>
<td>Charcoal spread between F52 stones</td>
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<td>054</td>
<td>11B/11.6W</td>
<td>Pit</td>
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<td>055</td>
<td>11.8B/4.3W</td>
<td>Pit</td>
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<td>056</td>
<td>9.9B/12.6W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<td>057</td>
<td>15B/0.6E</td>
<td>Pit</td>
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<tr>
<td>059</td>
<td>14B/17.5W</td>
<td>Trench/gully? (modern?)</td>
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<td>060</td>
<td>8B/17W</td>
<td>Stone setting</td>
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<td>061</td>
<td>11B/14.8W</td>
<td>Charcoal filled pit</td>
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<tr>
<td>062</td>
<td>13.8B/14.8W</td>
<td>Possible pit</td>
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<tr>
<td>063</td>
<td>9B/0.0, 16B/5W, 20B/3.7W</td>
<td>Drain gully</td>
<td>B1</td>
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<td>064</td>
<td>c7.2B/6.6W</td>
<td>Stone pile, dispersed cairn south of B1</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>065</td>
<td>15.5B/14W</td>
<td>Gully</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>066</td>
<td>14.5B/13W</td>
<td>Stone setting in gully</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>067</td>
<td>14B/0.0</td>
<td>Post hole</td>
<td>B1</td>
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068  13.2B/1W Post hole B1
068a  12B/0.0 Charcoal filled gully B1
069  13.5B/1.2E Pit at section M-N B1
069a  12.2B/1E Post hole B1
070  13.7B/0.7E Stones at F069 B1
071  15.2B/1.8W Slot at gully 15.2B / 1.8WB1
072  10.4B/3.5E Slot at entrance B1
073a  10.6B/2.6W Post hole at entrance, west side B1
073b  9.8B/2.9W Post hole at entrance, west side B1
074a  10.5B/4.2W Post hole at entrance, east side B1
074b  9.1B/4.2W Post hole at entrance, east side B1
075  18.3B/4.3E Post hole B1
076  18.9B/2.6E Post hole B1
077  17.1B/4.5E Pit at F032 B1
078  14.5B/0.5W Stake holes x 2 of B1
079  14.5B/14.7W Post hole B2
080  5B/17W Gully (same as 091) B2
081  4.8B/14.3W Post hole B2
082  5.2B/14.5W Gully at B2 entrance (upper) B2
083  6.1B/14.5W Gully/pit (upper) B2
083a  6.2B/14W Pit B2
083b  6.5B/13.7W Triple stake holes B2
083c  6.8B/13W Curved gully for threshold? B2
084  5B/13W Setting of four stones on western edge of 086 path B2
085  6B/13.2W Triple Post hole at entrance B2
086  5B/12.5W Stone setting = entrance B2
087  **Deleted**
088  17B/17W Stone setting over gully (090) B2
089  3.2B/18G Gully (same as 090) B2
090  13B/22.5W Gully (same as 089) B2
091  14B/20G Gully wall trench (same 080) B2
092  6.2B/12.2W Triple Post hole at entrance B2
093  7.5B/18W Post hole B2
094  9B/16.7W Pit/post hole B2
095  11.5B/18W Pit B2
096  11B/144.7W Scorched ground (= hearth?) B2
097  8.1B/13.2W Pit/post hole B2
098  Charcoal fill in F95 B2
099  14B/16.6W Post hole B2
100  14B/16W Stone in F101 B2
101  14B/16W Gully north side B2
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<td>Post hole</td>
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<td>104</td>
<td>11.6B/18WP</td>
<td>Pit + charcoal &amp; burnt soil</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>7.8B/15W</td>
<td>Stones at pottery</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>7.7B/14.2W</td>
<td>Stake hole</td>
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<td>9.1B/11.3W</td>
<td>Post hole</td>
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<td>7.1B/12.1W</td>
<td>Post hole</td>
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<td>7.2B/12W</td>
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<td>112</td>
<td>11B/14.7W</td>
<td>Stakes holes F112/1-52 around hearth F96</td>
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<td>Including 061 which was larger than others</td>
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<td>113</td>
<td>11.5B/17.3W</td>
<td>Post hole/pit</td>
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<td>114</td>
<td>8.4B/15W</td>
<td>Gully at F60</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<td>5.3B/11.7W</td>
<td>Poss’ stake holes at entrance F115/1-3</td>
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<td>116</td>
<td>12.8B/18.4W</td>
<td>Post hole</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>9B/19.2W</td>
<td>Post hole</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>6.5B/16W</td>
<td>Post hole</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>7.8B/15.4W</td>
<td>(post?)</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>5B/14W</td>
<td>Stony surface at entrance = pathway</td>
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<td>121</td>
<td>13.7B/13.5W</td>
<td>Pit – post hole</td>
<td>B2</td>
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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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
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 ‘dc7, 032 and 075 pits
FR 249  Ditto
FR 250  Ditto
FR 251  -- 033 pit showing post packing stones at base
FR 252  -Showing drain 036 and wall trench 006. RG, JN
FR 253  -- Alison Whyte working on B1
FR 254  Ditto
FR 255  NE View 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  E View 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  NE Ditto
FR 269  SW B2 showing 059 fill
FR 270  SE Ditto with stones 060
FR 271  SE View over B2
FR 271  SW ‘dc5 pit with post hole 094 to the left
FR 273  SW ‘dc5 with 113 and 104 showing as dark patches
FR 274  SW ‘dc5 section NW and SE sides
FR 275  SW ‘dc5 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 | W View 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 | NE View 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 | NE View over B2 with features |
| FR 347 | NE View 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 | NE View 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 | SW Wall trench 080 SE side excavated and showing section |
| FR 366 | W Two entrances final excavation |
| FR 367 | -- Trampled pottery at B2 entrances |
| FR 368 | NE Cairn 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  EVView over platform with diggers
400.0015  SE ditto
400.0016  SW 'chd9, 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  EVView over reservoir
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid 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 W General 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 NE General 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 NE General view over NW half of site
400.0066 NE General view over site
400.0067 NE General 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
400.0070 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 S View 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 NE General 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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

Working in 017/032 area. JD, EB

SE ditto

Reservoir edge showing beach lines

SE ditto

ditto

NW Showing site and patch of in situ peat

SE Showing beach lines

SE ditto

Photo ladder JN, RG, TW, PN

SE IP, BD

SW FC + Tess

SE IP, BD

SW FC + Tess

TW, RG

ditto

SE Beach lines

General view over NE half of site showing features as charcoal

ditto for SW half of site [spreads and patches

SE ditto for centre of site

SW \d\d7 pit partially excavated with Li 10 (anvil stone) and Li 32 (flint)

SW View over NW half of site showing features as charcoal patches

ditto

ditto for SE half of site with apron 002 and 036 stones

WDetail of 014 (right) and 015 (left)

NW Detail of 043

SW Section C-D with 037 and 038 (pit on right)

SW \d\d6 groove with possible packing stones

SW \d\d5 among apron stones

NE008 with 028 showing (centre) with 039 charcoal (lower picture)

SE ditto

SW \d\d6 stones, 033 pit emerging (compare with other pics of 033, upper fill different)

SW \d\d1 (photo overexposed!)

SE General view over site

Editto BD

ditto

SW ditto

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 NEnOpposite 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)
401.0151 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 SW Section M-N with Li/1 (note the burnt soil in the fill)
401.0158 SW ditto with 019 (above)
401.0159 SW 031 showing three different lower fills
401.0160 ditto with 019 (above)
401.0161 SW ditto with 019 (above)
401.0162 SW 031 showing three different lower fills
401.0163 ditto with 019 (above)
401.0164 ditto
401.0165 ditto
401.0166 ditto
401.0167 ditto
401.0168 ditto
401.0169 ditto
401.0170 ditto
401.0171 ditto
401.0172 ditto
401.0173 ditto
401.0174 ditto
401.0175 ditto
401.0176 ditto
401.0177 ditto
401.0178 ditto
401.0179 ditto
401.0180 ditto
401.0181 ditto
401.0182 ditto
401.0183 ditto
401.0184 ditto
NE Cache of quartz pebbles (Li/6) beside 036 and lying on 008

ditto
ditto

NW View over apron showing till 005 with gravel 001

Excavating Ce/31 BD
ditto
Ce/31 lying in situ at edge of apron
ditto
ditto

002 apron stones
Ce/31 in situ showing relation to till 005 and ogs 004
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto

Ce/31 close up of sherds
Ce/31 relative to apron 002 and stones 036
Ce/31 relative to apron 002
SW General view over S quadrant showing 'cairn' 064
SW General view over W quadrant showing various features
W ditto for NW half of site
dito with apron stones
SView over apron to SE half of site with various features
SE View along apron stone alignment, on till 005 with gravel 001
SW Apron stone alignment on till 005 with gravel 001
SW Gravel over apron stones
SE Tess and BD 'communicating'
SView over SE half of site, apron stone alignment + various features
SW General view over site showing features (and 'cairn' 064
SW ditto for NW half
dito for SE half
S ditto for apron on SE half
SW 'd8 (pit left) and 030 (pit right) in apron stones
SW 'd7 under excavation BD
017 section with 019 (top right) **
030, 017 and 019 (left to right)
SW S quadrant showing various features and natural stones in interior
S ditto
S033, 042, 037 at M-N, also 'cairn' 064
SW Detail of various features in S quadrant
SW Area east of 026 above **
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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'6 **
402.0273 SW 'd'6 and 047 with 033 **
402.0274 SW 'd'7 **
402.0275 SW Taking samples at S quadrant IP
402.0277 SW 'd'1, 035 in apron stones, with 032 and 027
402.0278 SW 'd'2, 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 NW View over flooding site
403.0304 NEView over flooded site with sample bags
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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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 '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 SV View 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 NE Going 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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

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, BO, 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
033 note various fills and poss’ central post hole SW
046 and 072 SW
047 NE side excavated SW
047, 072, 046 SW
047 SW
046 section SW
033 with packing stone? Note burnt fills SW
047 and 072 SW
046 lower SW half fill SW
F033 poss’ post packers in base NW
Detail of above NW
047, 072, 046 & 042 pathway SE
047, 072, 046 SE
ditto with 033 NW
Lower platform SW side, various features IP NW
ditto central view of platform IP LF NW
ditto NE side with apron NW
ditto SE side with entrance NW
077, 032, 075 SW
JN & IP SE
069 section M-N (through 037) note three burnt patches with 070 showing SW
ditto
069, 070, 067 SW
047 and 046, 072 excavated, small post holes 073a&b, 074a&b SE
ditto with 033
033 with stone packing SW
047, 072, 046 + 073a&b, 074a&b all excavated SE
View over lower platform JN, FC, AW, RG, BD NW
ditto
077, 032, 075 SW
ditto
075 with packing stones SW
ditto
027 note packing stone, 075 on left SW
015 SW
038 note packing stones SW
Post hole (?) SW
038 SW
021 with packing stone SW
029 with packing stone around central post hole SW
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.
414.1454 UPS and cairns SW
414.1455 ditto
414.1456 ditto note the cairn on the beach NE
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 Ditto
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 Drehorn and Joyce Durham
415.1509  B2 upper side with Brenda Drehorn 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 091 with 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 SE of 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 hole 099 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 gully 101, 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
421.2108  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 Jacque 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
View over B2 upper SE side and SE side of B1 looking NE

View over B2 SE side

Photographic ladder

Photographic ladder

View over SE side of B2 showing features

Ditto

View over SE side of B2 showing features

B2/ 095 pit filled with water and also pit 104 and post hole 113 showing

B2 wall trench 080 excavated looking SW

B1 drain 063 with water demonstrating flow, looking W

Ditto

Final baulk from B1 /063 drain gully showing unconsolidated till fill looking SW

Ditto

B2 stones 107 and post hole 119 looking SW, with stone ‘surrounded by other’ [no significance] see 422.2238

B2 stones 107 and post hole 119 looking SW, with removed stone ‘surrounded by other’ [no significance] see 422.2237

B2 entrance with sondage revealing only natural till looking SW

Ditto

B2 entrance area with pathway 120 looking SW

Ditto

B2 entrance area with pathway 120 looking SW with sondage revealing only natural till

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

B2 SW extension with 089(090)

B2 entrance with sondage showing only natural till

Ditto

B2 section near entrance to show till below stones

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
The excavation of two unenclosed platform settlements within the Fruid Reservoir.

Photography ladder
Diggers Ian Paterson and Brenda Dreghorn
Digger Fiona Christison
Diggers Ian Paterson and Brenda Dreghorn
Digger Fiona Christison with Tess
Tam Ward and Richard Gillanders
Tam Ward and Richard Gillanders
Beach lines SE of site
B1 SE side looking NE
B1 SE side looking NE
B1 central looking NE
B1 SE side looking NE
B1 SE side looking NE
B2 showing stones 060 looking SE with Brenda Dreghorn and Gavin Nichol
B2 upper area looking SE showing fill 059
Ditto
B1 central looking SE
B2 upper area with stones 060 looking SE with Brenda Dreghorn and Tess
B2 upper area showing 059 cutting wall trench 091, looking SE
B2 upper area with stones 060 looking SE
Ditto
Ditto
B2 upper area with stones 060 looking NE
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto SW
B2 upper area with stones 060 looking SW with wall trench 080
Ditto
B2 wall trench 080 with stones showing in fill looking SW
B2/093 post hole looking SW
B2 wall trench 080 showing section looking SE
Diggers en route to site; Sandra Kelly, Alison Whyte and Jacquie Dryden
Ditto
Ditto
Free parking at B2
B2 working at the edge showing 060 stones under water looking NW
B2 upper side showing stones over gully 090, looking NW with Sandra Kelly, Denise Dudds and Ian Paterson
B2 working at the edge looking west
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
1658  Gavin Nichol YAC
1659  Gavin Nichol YAC
1660  Ditto
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 SW showing post hole 102, wall trench 091 and drain gully 089(090) showing as soil fill
1670  Ditto
1671  Ditto
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>B2 section through 059 and wall trench 091</td>
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<td>1673</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>1674</td>
<td>B2 section through 059 and wall trench 091</td>
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<td>1708</td>
<td>B2 SW extension looking SW showing post hole 102, wall trench 091 and gully 090(089)</td>
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<td>1709</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>1710</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>1711</td>
<td>B2 SW extension looking SW showing fill of drain gully 089(090)</td>
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<td>1712</td>
<td>B2 SW extension looking W showing fill of drain gully 089(090)</td>
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<td>1713</td>
<td>B2 SW extension looking NW showing fill of wall trench 091 and post hole 102 filled with water</td>
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<td>1714</td>
<td>B2 drain gully 090 showing stone filling 088, looking W</td>
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<tr>
<td>1715</td>
<td>B2 drain gully 090 showing stone filling 088, looking N</td>
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<td>1716</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>1717</td>
<td>B2 SW extension looking SW showing fill of drain gully 089(090)</td>
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<td>1718</td>
<td>B2 SW extension looking NW showing fill of drain gully 089(090)</td>
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<td>1719</td>
<td>B2 SW extension looking SW showing fill of drain gully 089(090)</td>
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<td>1720</td>
<td>UPS SE of main site</td>
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<td>1721</td>
<td>UPS SE of main site</td>
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<td>2083</td>
<td>B2/095 looking SW</td>
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<td>2084</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>2085</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>2086</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>2088</td>
<td>B2/095 looking SW, also hearth 096 and post hole 094</td>
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<td>2089</td>
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<td>2090</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>2091</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>2092</td>
<td>B2 W quadrant showing various features</td>
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<td>2093</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>2094</td>
<td>B2 Post hole 099 looking NW and showing packing stones</td>
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<td>2095</td>
<td>B2/Quern 100 in situ in pit 101 looking NW</td>
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<td>2096</td>
<td>B2/Quern 100 looking NW in pit 101 and post hole 099</td>
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<td>2097</td>
<td>B2 excavating 095 pit looking SE with Jacquie Dryden and Sandra Kelly</td>
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<td>2098</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<td>2099</td>
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<td>2100</td>
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<td>2101</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
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<tr>
<td>2102</td>
<td>B2/095 showing NW side sectioned</td>
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<td>2103</td>
<td>B2/104 pit looking NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>2104</td>
<td>B2/104 pit looking NE and showing various fills including burnt soil not burnt in situ</td>
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<tr>
<td>2105</td>
<td>B2/ Pit 104 showing stratigraphy, basal layer of light sandy soil, with patches of burnt soil (orange) charcoal and slightly darker soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>2106</td>
<td>B2/095 looking NW</td>
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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 pathways 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