

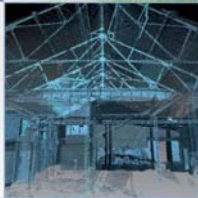
Craig Phadrig Hillfort, Inverness

Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

AOC Project Number: 70011

17th March 2015



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Craig Phadrig Hillfort, Inverness: Archaeological Evaluation Data Structure Report

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Contents

	Page
Abstract	4
1 Introduction	5
1.1 Project Background	5
1.2 Site Location and Description	5
1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background	7
2 Methodology	8
2.1 Aims and Objectives	8
2.2 Evaluation	8
3 Results	10
3.1 Tree Exposures	10
3.2 Evaluation Trench	12
4 Discussion	22
5 Conclusion	23
6 References	23

List of figures

<i>Figure 1: Location map</i>	6
<i>Figure 2: Location of the evaluation trench and tree exposures</i>	9
<i>Figure 3: Profile of the main rampart after initial excavation and removal of topsoil layers</i>	12
<i>Figure 4: Plan of the Craig Phadrig evaluation trench</i>	18
<i>Figure 5: NE section of the Craig Phadrig evaluation trench</i>	19
<i>Figure 6: SW section of the Craig Phadrig evaluation trench</i>	20
<i>Figure 7: Section drawing of the outer rampart wall face</i>	21
<i>Figure 8: Section drawing of the inner rampart wall face</i>	21
<i>Figure 9: Section drawing of the SE trench face, showing pit [028]</i>	21

List of plates

<i>Plate 1: Looking SE across the hillfort interior showing the location of the tree erosions</i>	4
<i>Plate 2: Looking NW across the Beaully Firth from the southwest side of the site</i>	5
<i>Plate 3: Looking SW over the tree exposures after clean-back</i>	10
<i>Plate 4: Looking NE over the tree exposures after clean-back</i>	10
<i>Plate 5: Looking W over the tree exposures after clean-back</i>	11
<i>Plate 6: Looking SE over the NE exposure, showing the kerb [029] below the 2m scale pole</i>	11
<i>Plate 7: Looking N over the SW exposure showing the wall core of the upper bank</i>	11
<i>Plate 8: Looking NE over the rampart after initial excavation; showing the upper rampart banks, [009] and [008]</i>	14
<i>Plate 9: The upper rampart banks [008] in front and [009] in back</i>	15
<i>Plate 10: Looking SW over the upper rampart, showing the ditch [022] and the fill [007] mid-excavation</i>	14
<i>Plate 11: Boulder alignments within the core of the main rampart [021], looking SW</i>	14
<i>Plate 12: The possible palisade trench [022] visible in the NE trench section and stone fill of possible post-hole [018]</i> ..	16
<i>Plate 13: The possible palisade trench [022] visible in the SW trench section and stone fill of possible post-hole [019]</i> ..	15
<i>Plate 14: SW section of the trench: post-hole [033] and the upper rampart bank [008]; facing SW</i>	15
<i>Plate 15: Post-excavation image showing the upper rampart banks and ditch in section; facing WNW</i>	16
<i>Plate 16: Looking SE over the exterior of the rampart mid-excavation, prior to identification of the outer wall</i>	18
<i>Plate 17: Outer wall face [010], post-excavation, facing SE</i>	16

Plate 18: Looking NW over the interior of the rampart showing the top of the inner wall, mid-excavation..... 19
Plate 19: Inner wall face [013], post-excavation, facing NW 17
Plate 20: Looking SW over the rampart during excavation..... 17
Plate 21: Looking NE over the rampart after backfilling and consolidation of the tree exposures and evaluation trench.. 24

List of appendices

- Appendix 1: List of Contexts
- Appendix 2: List of Samples
- Appendix 3: List of Site Plans
- Appendix 4: List of Site Photographs

Abstract

In January 2015, severe winter storms caused significant damage to the Craig Phadrig hillfort after two windblown trees exposed a section of the inner rampart of the fort. Prior to consolidation and reinstatement of the damaged area, a small archaeological evaluation was conducted on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland in order to assess the level of damage and record the nature of surviving archaeological deposits within the tree exposures.

Clean-up of the exposures revealed that the tree root plates had damaged the core of the upper rampart bank and the inner wall face of the main rampart. The evaluation trench revealed that the main rampart consisted of a 6.5m-wide wall with interior and exterior built faces supporting loose wall core. A 'V'-shaped trench, interpreted as a probable palisade slot, cut through the top of the rampart. An upper rubble bank built next to the top of the ditch and possible post-settings on the rampart surface may represent secondary phases of use of the rampart. Considerable vitrified and heat-affected stone was noted throughout the upper rampart but was not continuous. On the interior, a possible fire-pit cut through collapsed stone may also relate to later occupation of the hillfort. A post-excavation phase of works will be required.



Plate 1: Looking SE across the hillfort interior showing the location of the tree erosions

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Windblown trees exposed a section of the inner rampart on the north side of Craig Phadrig hillfort (Scheduled Monument 2892) during winter storms in January 2015. In February, AOC Archaeology and West Coast Archaeological Services conducted an archaeological evaluation, as requested by Forestry Commission Scotland, to assess the level of damage and to record the nature of surviving archaeological deposits prior to site clean-up and stabilisation (Plate 1). Scheduled Monument Consent from Historic Scotland also allowed for a trench evaluation across the rampart bank. The fieldwork has provided some interesting and important new information with regards to the construction and possible re-use of the rampart.

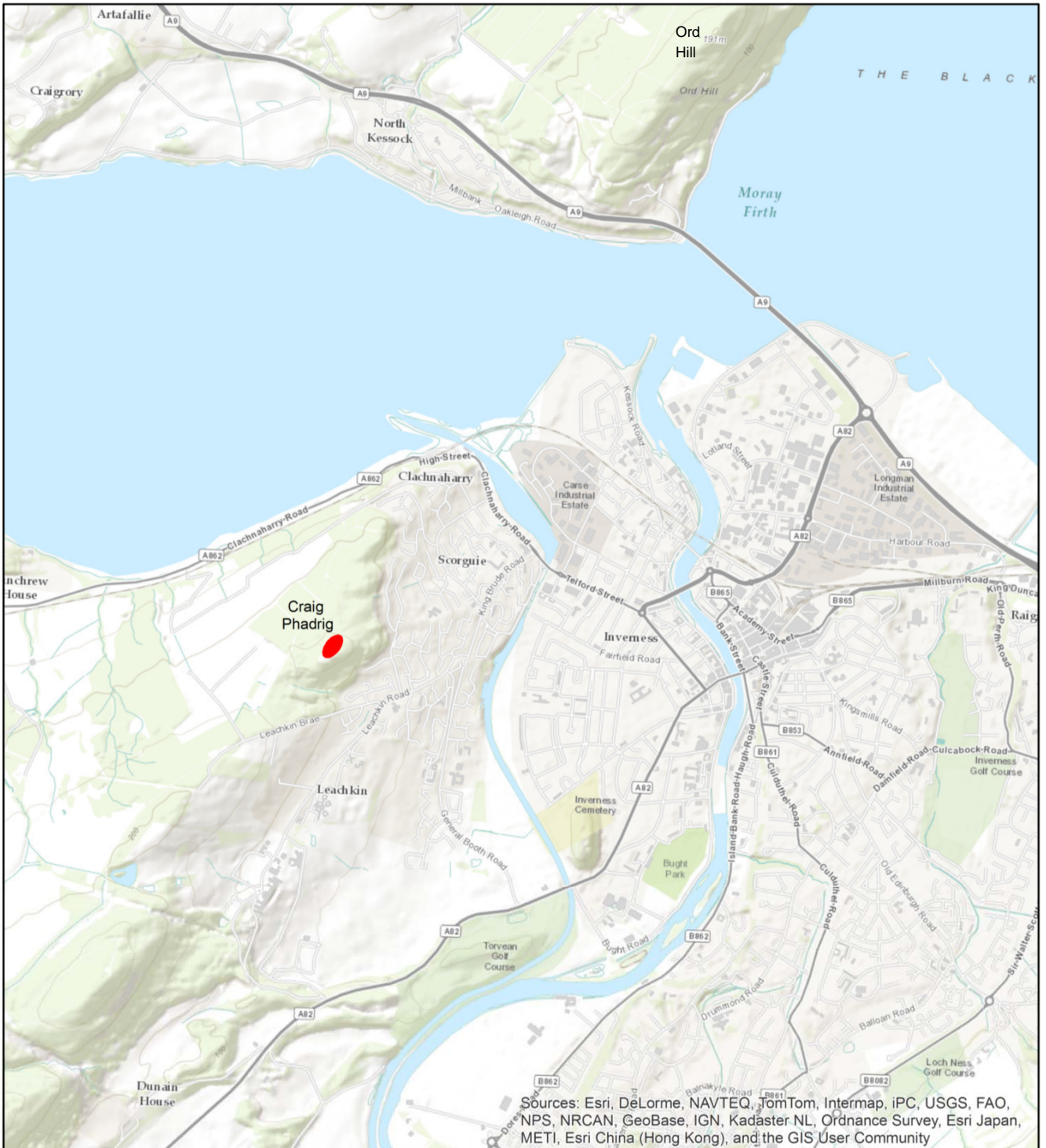
1.2 Site Location and Description

Craig Phadrig is located beyond the western edge of Inverness, overlooking the River Ness to the east, the Beaulie Firth to the north (Plate 2) and its opening into the Moray Firth to the northeast (Figure 1). It occupies the northeast end of a prominent, steep-sided conglomerate hill (Canmore 2015), a prominent position on the southwest side of the entrance to the Beaulie Firth which opposes a second hillfort to the northeast on Ord Hill (NMRS No. NH64NE 37). A third possible hillfort is also located nearby at Torvean (NMRS No. NH64SW 2), approximately 2km to the south on a knoll overlooking the Ness Valley.

The main (inner) rampart comprises an elongated sub-rectangular bank measuring 72m NE-SW long by 22m wide overall. The grass-covered banks, measuring up to 12m wide and 1.4m high internally, enclose a grass-covered interior with some low shrubs. A group of trees are growing in the northern corner of the main rampart while low shrubs some section of the rampart banks. The main rampart is enclosed by a wooded landscape, within which a mostly concentric outer rampart is located. A small section of a third bank survives beyond this to the northeast side.

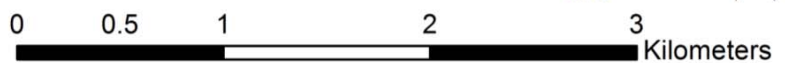


Plate 2: Looking NW across the Beaulie Firth from the southwest side of the site



Location of Craig Phadrig

Scale at A4: 1:33,000



Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights (2015).

Figure 1: Location map

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Craig Phadrig hillfort in Inverness (Scheduled Monument 2892) has been the subject of numerous archaeological surveys and studies. Most recently, Forestry Commission Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) conducted a survey and detailed study of archived material in *Craig Phadrig, Inverness: Survey and Review (McCaig 2014)*. The RCAHMS' publication (2014) goes into substantial detail about historical references to the site, beginning in 1592 by James VI, and produces a quality assessment of past survey plans of the fort alongside a discussion of previous excavations and investigations on the hillfort. The 2014 work, referred to in this document, has provided an excellent account of the information recorded during investigations of the site.

The first known excavations on the site were undertaken in the 1770s by John Williams, who also excavated a series of trenches at Knock Farrell, another vitrified hillfort located in nearby Strathpeffer. Williams suggested that the vitrification of Craig Phadrig was a result of human activity (McCaig 2014). Vitrification would have been a result of deliberate destruction of the hillfort from intense burning of the timber-laced wall, possibly occurring after the capture of the fort (Harding 2004).

At the end of the 18th century, Tytler's survey of the site depicted two pairs of possible structures built at opposing (NE and SW) ends of the inside of the inner rampart as well as ten *tumuli* within the interior. There is no longer any trace of these structures (McCaig 2014).

In 1809, Telford and Nimmo surveyed the site. Their plan showed the location of nine trial pits excavated within the interior of the main rampart and one trial pit between the inner and outer wall at the southwest end. The pits were excavated to a depth of approximately 4 feet to the bedrock. The plan also shows what appears to be a barrow-run, possible evidence of significant early excavation (McCaig 2014).

Other excavations included work in 1826 by Mackenzie, who may have excavated a well 1.5 m deep in addition to the excavation of other pits to a depth of c.1m. Substantial amounts of burnt wood, bone and a small sharpening stone were recovered during this work. Although it is unclear where this work took place, it may have cleared out a large part of the northeast interior. In 1870, Gowans refers to grass, charred wood, peat and burnt bone being visible on the site in exposed sections from earlier investigations (McCaig 2014).

Substantial excavations were undertaken in 1971 and 1972 by Small and Cottam and further analysis is still required on the archive, much of which is missing. Their plan shows one trench was excavated from over the main rampart at the centre of the northeast end of the structure to halfway along the centre of the interior. Three other trenches were excavated over the outer rampart at the northeast, east and southwest sides (McCaig 2014).

The 1971 excavation revealed that the inner rampart had been stone-built, with extensive vitrified areas suggesting that it was timber-laced. Radiocarbon dates indicated that construction took place in the 4th century BC (Small 1972). The outer rampart was of similar construction with vitrification present in the southwest but not throughout the rampart (Small 1973).

Inside the main rampart, Small identified an upper archaeological horizon separated from a lower archaeological horizon by a layer of soil build-up. Although much disturbance was noted, the two archaeological layers appeared to represent Iron Age occupation and a later Pictish period of use, to judge by the E ware pottery, a bronze pin and a mould for a hanging bowl escutcheon recovered from the late layer. A stone spindle whorl was also recovered (McCaig 2014).

Small also identified two possible structures (a later structure overlying an earlier one) located in the northeast side of the interior against the rampart (McCaig 2014). Seven radiocarbon samples from Craig Phadrig provided dates calibrated within 800 BC to 100 AD, 550 BC to 350 AD and AD 200 to

800, with the earlier ranges arising from material associated with the construction of the fort (Canmore 2015).

A photograph from the excavation showing a rampart wall face (RCAHMS, 2015: *Alan Small Craig Phadrig excavations, 1971, rampart face* (MS7261/1 SC1406016)) shows a well-built stone wall at least 2m high with a deep layer of stone chips built up against the base, probably the result of damage to the rampart during its destruction or later re-use of the site. The stonework comprises large sub-rounded clasts, flat slabs and pinning stones.

In 2011, Craig Phadrig was surveyed by Headland Archaeology and finally by RCAHMS in 2013. The 2013 survey suggested that the heavily-robbed outer rampart predated the construction of the inner rampart, indicating that the inner rampart was a later structure built with robbed out material from the earlier outer structure. This interpretation is compared to similar sites at Castle Law in Forgandenny, Perthshire and Finavon in Angus (McCaig 2014). As at Craig Phadrig, excavations at Finavon have provided datable evidence for its construction in the mid-1st millennium BC and secondary occupation of the site in the early Historic Period (Harding 2004: 88).

Craig Phadrig is classified by Harding (2004, 85-90) as an 'oblong fort' type found in eastern Scotland, in a group with Finavon, Turin Hill, Dunnideer, Tap o' Noth and Castle Law. The structures are characterised also by their lack of entrance and massive walls, suggesting a primary defensive use. Many of these forts show evidence of early Iron Age construction with later re-use, indicating that these prominently placed strongholds remained relevant for more than a millennium as recognised centres of authority (Harding 2004: 90, 232; Cook 2010).

2 Methodology

2.1 Aims and Objectives

The overall aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- ❖ To establish the character and extent of exposed archaeological deposits on the inner rampart and the extent of disturbance caused by windblown trees
- ❖ To evaluate the nature and extent of in situ deposits on the inner rampart in order to compare the damaged section with a complete undamaged section
- ❖ To improve our understanding of the rampart construction
- ❖ To enhance the historic environment record and Forest Design Plan

The specific objectives of the archaeological evaluation were:

- ❖ To clean and record the section of the inner rampart exposed by the fallen tree roots
- ❖ To excavate a trench across the rampart adjacent to the root plate exposures
- ❖ To recover environmental samples and artefacts that would assist with the interpretation and chronology of the past activities within the site and function of the structures
- ❖ To identify the extent of damage caused by windblown trees on the site in order to inform future forest management plans

2.2 Evaluation

The wind damage to the site was caused by the uprooting of two windblown trees in the north corner of the main rampart (Plates 3-4). The fallen trees exposed an area of the inner rampart core measuring 7.5m NE-SW by 2m NW-SE. Loose soil, tree roots and rampart debris were removed from the exposures and sections were cleaned back for recording.

The evaluation trench, measuring 9.5m long NW-SE by 1.7m wide, was excavated perpendicular to the southwest end of the tree exposures over the rampart bank (Figure 2). The trench length had to be extended to this length to allow for the stepping of trenches and the safe removal of collapsed stone against the rampart wall faces. All excavation was conducted by hand and all contexts were recorded in plan and section, by digital photography and on *pro forma* record sheets. Pit or post-hole features were 50-100% sampled and all other archaeological deposits were grab sampled. The rampart bank and wall core were partially excavated between the two wall faces in order to show the relationship between the upper bank, ditch and main rampart wall.

Following the initial clean-back and assessment of features, a trench plan recorded the location of features and structural elements of the rampart while a profile of the overall rampart bank was recorded after the removal of overburden (Figure 3). After excavation through the rampart, section drawings of the interior and exterior wall faces were recorded while both of the transverse sections and the southeast trench section were recorded. Trench locations were surveyed using a Trimble Geo-XR rover capable of centimetre accuracy or a Leica Total Station. Upon completion of the fieldwork, all trenches were backfilled and re-turfed and the tree root plates were cut free from the fallen tree by Forestry Commission staff. The rampart was consolidated and re-profiled.

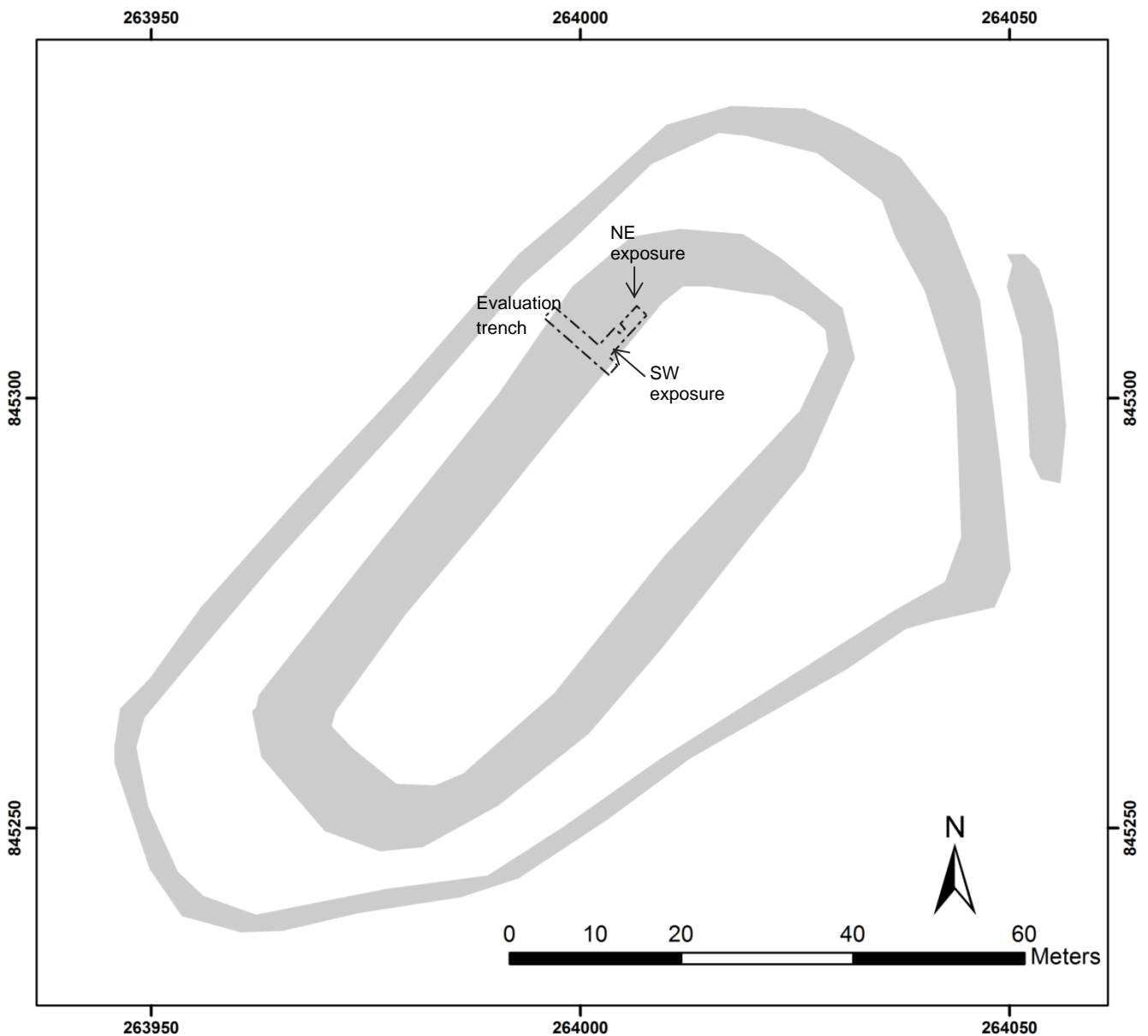


Figure 2: Location of the evaluation trench and tree exposures

3 Results

3.1 Tree Exposures

The cleaning and partial excavation of the northeast and southwest tree exposures allowed for assessment of the damage to the rampart (Plates 5-7). The tree exposures resulted in the loss of approximately 2-2.5m of wall core on the inside of the rampart along a distance of 7.5m. The damage disturbed any possible structural features with the exception of a short section of boulder kerb that survived at the northeast end (Plate 6). This was initially thought to be the inner rampart wall but was later shown to be the interior kerb (029) of the upper rampart bank (008). The exposures also exposed the loose inner core of the upper bank and main rampart, which contained a significant amount of heat-affected stone, some of which was vitrified. The damage from the root disturbance removed any further identifiable features and there were no further archaeological deposits and no artefacts identified within the exposures.



Plate 3: Looking SW over the tree exposures after clean-back



Plate 4: Looking NE over the tree exposures after clean-back



Plate 5: Looking W over the tree exposures after clean-back



Plate 6: Looking SE over the NE exposure, showing the kerb [029] below the 2m scale pole



Plate 7: Looking N over the SW exposure showing the wall core of the upper bank

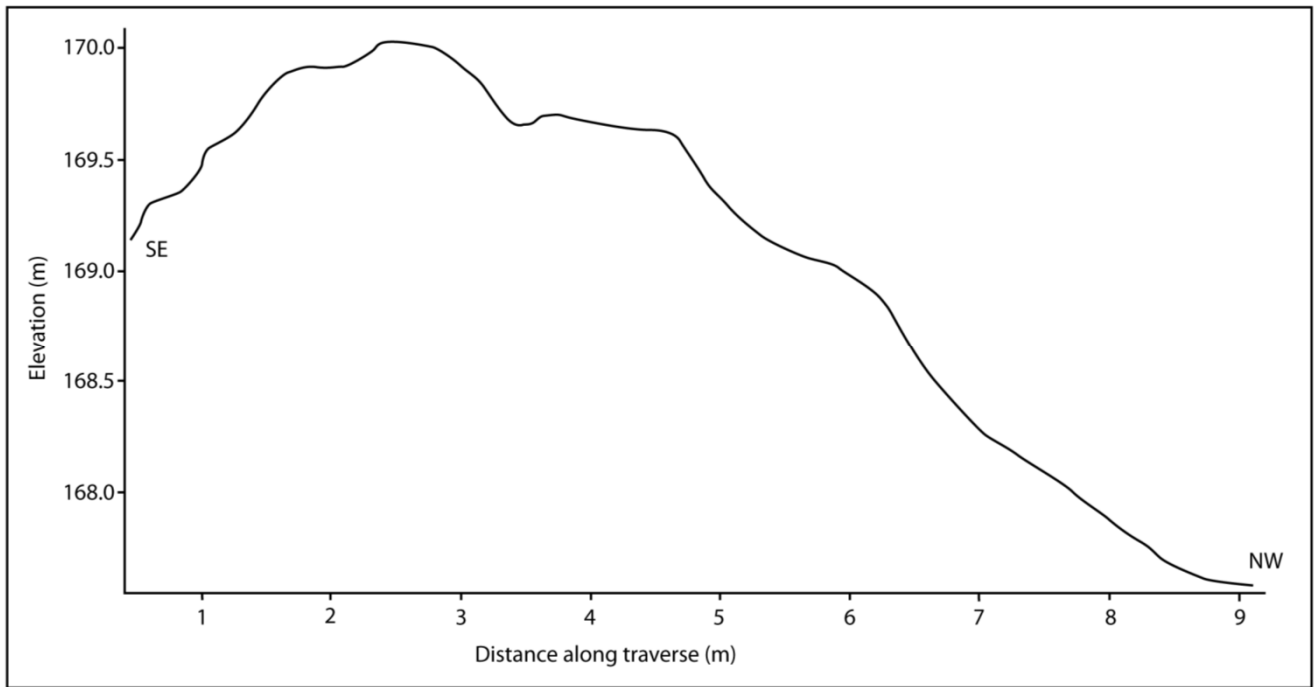


Figure 3: Profile of the main rampart after initial excavation and removal of topsoil layers

3.2 Evaluation Trench

The trench was laid out across the rampart at the southwest end of the tree exposures. After removal of the upper turf matt and loose forest soil and a lower compact soil, the partially vitrified/heat-affected stone forming the upper rampart surface was revealed. This surface was exposed downslope to the northwest to eventually reveal the top of the standing outer rampart wall face and downslope to the southeast to eventually reveal the top of the standing inner rampart wall face. Overall, the main rampart measured 6.5m wide and stood 1.8m high.

3.2.1 Upper Rampart Banks and Ditch

Excavation over the upper rampart showed the extent of the damage caused by the windblown tree root plates and exposed the partially vitrified, heat-affected core of the rampart. The material comprised subrounded and subangular stone of varying sizes within a loose sand matrix. Substantial amounts of the stone had cracked under the effects of heat and there were frequent fragments of vitrified stone – although this was not entirely continuous throughout the layer.

Two banks of material, [008] and [009] were identified on the upper rampart surface (Plate 8). The banks, which comprised a mixture of heat-affected and unaffected stone/sand fill, were separated by a deep, 'V'-shaped ditch [022] that had cut into the top of the primary rampart. The fill of the ditch [007] was packed with stones at the base and contained substantial charcoal fragments. This led to the interpretation that it had formed a slot for timber posts forming a palisade on the top of the rampart. Possible small post settings [004] and large post settings [018] and [019] were recorded within the base of the ditch (Figures 4-6, Plates 9-10, 12-13, 15).

The inner bank [008] was higher and more substantial than the outer bank [009], rising 1.5m above the top surviving course of the outer wall face. It had been revetted and retained by a kerb of large stones [029] on the interior (Plate 14). Although much of the evidence for the kerb had been destroyed by the tree damage, a surviving section of it was identified in the southwest trench section and at the northeast end of the tree exposures. On the southeast (interior) side of the inner bank, one probable post-hole [033] was identified. The cut extended into the southwest trench section and contained a

charcoal-rich fill within vertically set packing stones (Plates **14-15**). Another surface deposit [016] on the inner bank was interpreted as a possible pit while within the top of the outer bank two deposits [012] and [014] may have formed the remains of pits or post settings. The mixed condition of the deposits and the unclear cuts made these possible features difficult to interpret. It is anticipated that samples from the fills of these features could provide suitable dating material to help interpret the phases of occupation.

Although the core of the banks were mostly vitrified, the mixture of heat-affected and unaffected stone suggested that the banks represent a modification to the vitrified rampart, with collapsed stone utilised to restructure the top of the wall after its vitrification and collapse. The palisade trench, which contained almost no vitrified stone and cut through the vitrified rampart, must relate to this re-use of the structure.

Within the primary rampart core, visible below outer bank [009], there were possible alignments of large, heat-affected and partially vitrified boulders in the core [021] (Plate **11**). Concentrations of vitrified stone [030] within this layer demarcated areas where burning on the main rampart was more intense and this may relate to the location of vertical timber lacing within the rampart at the time of burning. Similar concentrations noted within the inner bank [008] core were also thought to relate to in situ timber burning. Interestingly, the underlying rampart core [015] in this section contained a few small fragments of burnt bone and a possible pit [034] within this layer may relate to a primary feature on the rampart or may be the result of soil infill during secondary re-structuring of the rampart.

3.2.2 *Outer Wall Face*

The upper two courses of the outer wall face [010] were found to be displaced outwards. Excavation down the vertical face of the wall for 1.8 metres included the removal of collapsed facing stones and loose rubble (including some large fragments of vitrified material) relating to its destruction (Plate **16**). Near the base of the section more vitrified material, heat-affected stone and some charcoal fragments were identified. This material most likely relates to the burning and collapse of the primary rampart wall, which contained larger areas of vitrification.

Although the base of the outer rampart wall was not entirely exposed, the excavation fully revealed the construction (Figure **7**, Plate **17**). It comprised courses of large boulders, the joints packed with smaller stone clasts and pinning stones. No evidence could be seen in the upper courses for the insertion of horizontal timber lacing, but towards the base of the excavation two courses of large boulders were separated by pinning stones with voids between. These voids may represent the locations of horizontal timbers penetrating the rampart wall. Although some of the facing stones in the wall showed evidence for fire damage, cracking and spalling, none of the stones had been vitrified.

3.2.3 *Inner Wall Face*

Excavation down the vertical face of the inner wall [013] for 1.6 metres revealed that the construction, though similar to the outer wall face, comprised smaller stones than those used in the external face (Figure **8**, Plates **18-19**). The facing stones showed some heat damage in the form of cracking, but no vitrification. Very little vitrified material was found outside of the inner wall face when compared to the deposits against the outer wall face. The basal course of the inner wall face was not located.

During excavation of the inner wall face, a 'U'-shaped pit was identified in the southeast section of the trench (Figure **9**). This was interpreted as a fire-pit, built into the top of the rubble collapse from the primary rampart wall within the interior of the fort. The dark, charcoal-rich primary fill included what could be an in-situ burnt vertical stake, while the secondary fill comprised a yellow to bright orange ash deposits – possible peat ash. This feature must relate to the secondary occupation of the site.



Plate 8: Looking NE over the rampart after initial excavation; in the centre of the image the upper banks of material are visible, [009] to left and [008] to right



Plate 9: The upper rampart banks [008] in front and [009] in back, facing W



Plate 10: Looking SW over the upper rampart, showing the ditch [022] and the fill [007] mid-excavation



Plate 11: Boulder alignments within the core of the main rampart [021], looking SW



Plate 12: The possible palisade trench [022] visible in the NE trench section, showing the stone fill of possible post-hole [018], facing NE



Plate 13: The possible palisade trench [022] visible in the SW trench section, showing the stone fill of possible post-hole [019], facing SW



Plate 14: SW section of the trench: post-hole [033] is visible behind the left 1m scale pole; the upper rampart bank [008] is visible to the right with the inner kerb of stones [029] on the left side; facing SW



Plate 15: Post-excavation image showing the upper rampart banks and ditch in section; post-hole [033] to far left; facing WNW



Plate 16: Looking SE over the exterior of the rampart mid-excavation, prior to identification of the outer wall



Plate 17: Outer wall face [010], post-excavation facing SE



Plate 18: Looking NW over the interior of the rampart showing the top of the inner wall, mid-excitation



Plate 19: Inner wall face [013], post-excitation, facing NW



Plate 20: Looking SW over the rampart during excavation



Figure 4: Plan of the Craig Phadrig evaluation trench

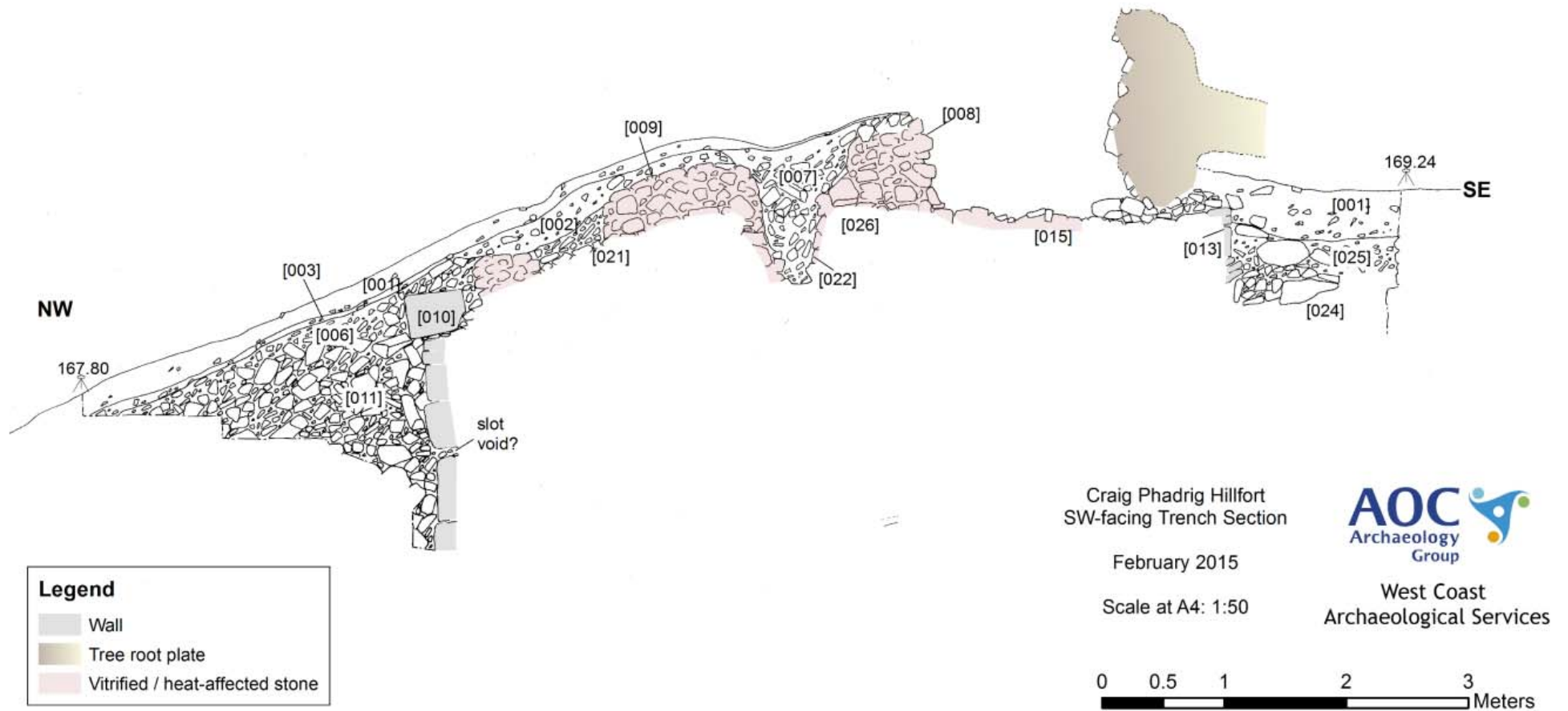


Figure 5: NE section of the Craig Phadrig evaluation trench

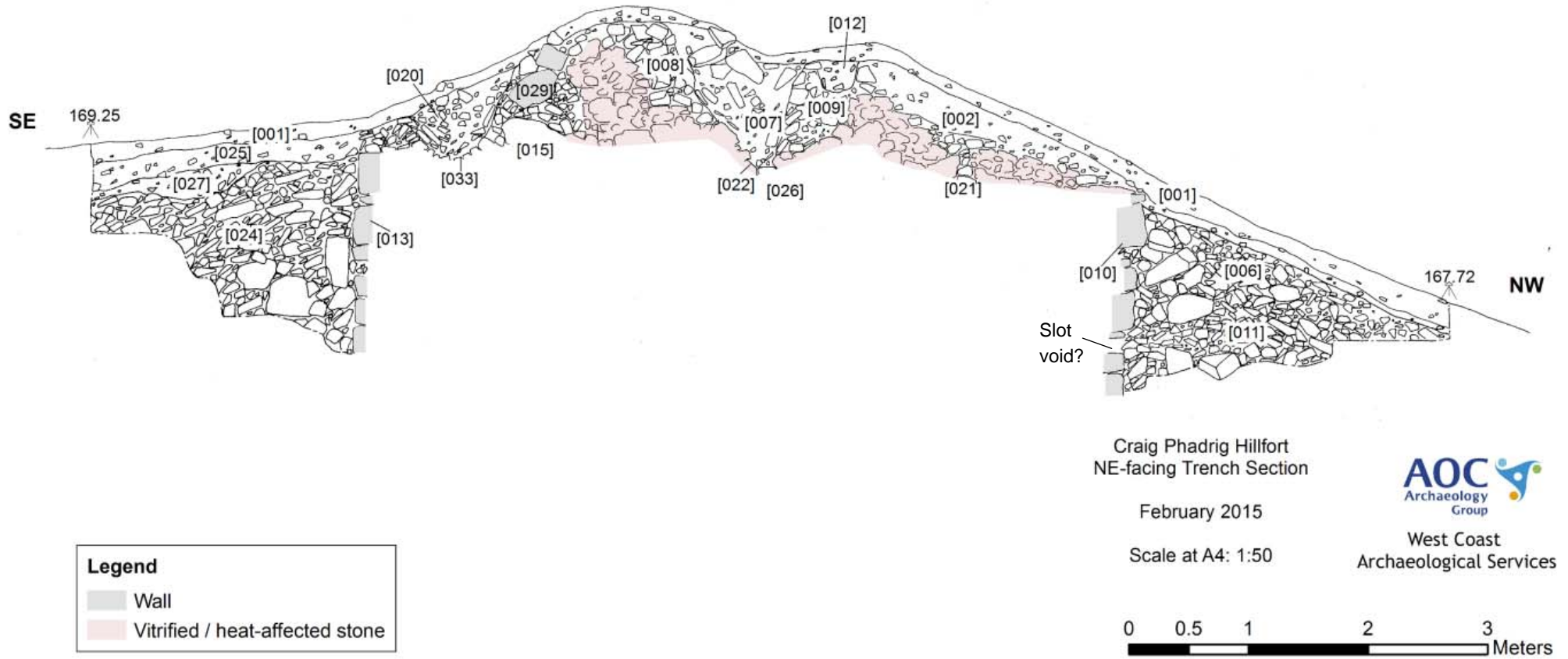


Figure 6: SW section of the Craig Phadrig evaluation trench

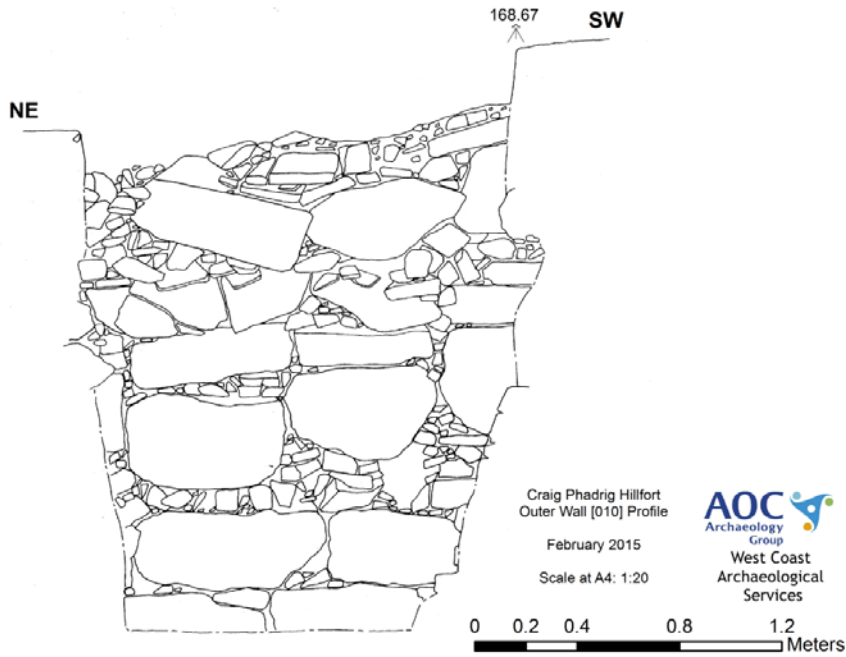


Figure 7: Section drawing of the outer rampart wall face

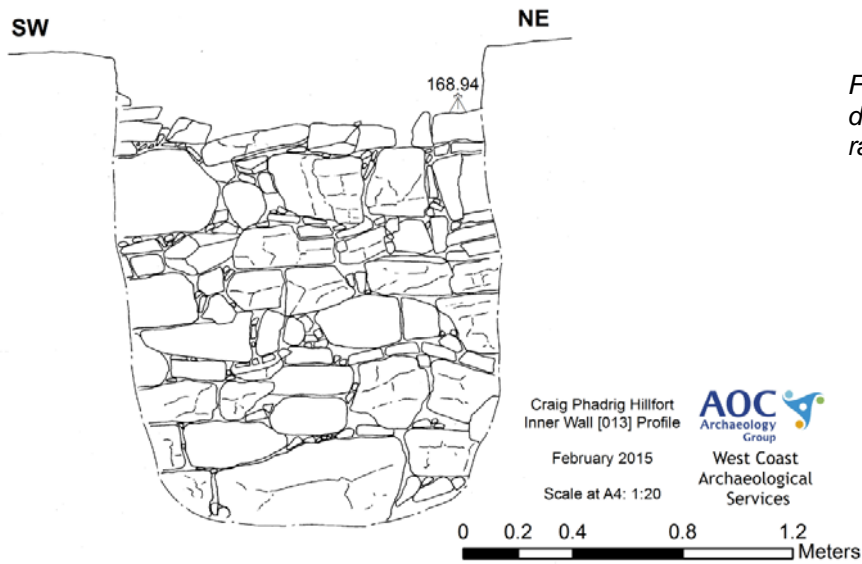


Figure 8: Section drawing of the inner rampart wall face

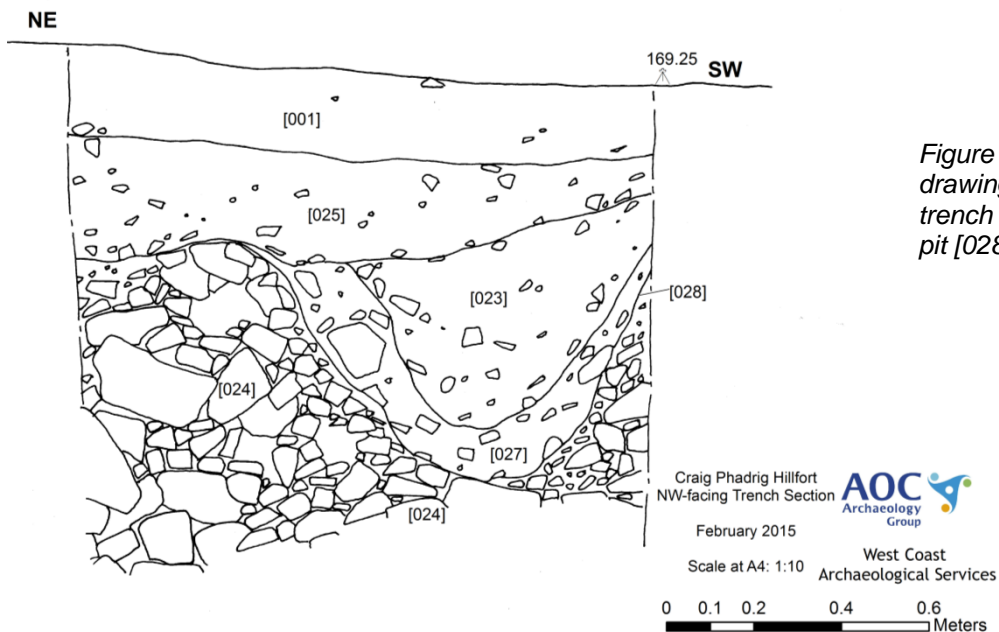


Figure 9: Section drawing of the SE trench face, showing pit [028]

4 Discussion

Although the trench excavated across the inner rampart at Craig Phadrig exceeded the original parameters indicated in the Project Design methodology (Peteranna 2015), the additional information revealed has significantly enhanced the known archaeological record relating to its construction and re-use. The scale of the wall is quite staggering, measuring 6.5 metres between the inner and outer faces. And, although the base of the wall faces were not exposed during the evaluation, it is estimated that the wall could have reached a height of at least 4 metres on the external face, and around 3 to 4 metres on the internal face. It was unclear if the primary fortification had a wooden palisade located in the upper works of the rampart, but if it did, it must have presented a formidable and impressive defensive barrier; especially if taken into consideration with the associated outer banks and ditches.

Small and Cottam's excavations from 1971-72 interpreted the c.4th century construction of the inner rampart as being stone-built with timber-lacing (Small & Cottam 1972). The present evaluation interpreted similar results, with possible timber slot voids being present in base of the outer wall face and concentrations of vitrification/burning being evidence for the location of the burning of structural beams. The use of naturally available stone in the wall core is interesting in that the material consisted of different stone types that showed different effects from heating. It was obvious that some of the stone was softer and vitrified more easily while some of the stone was harder and had cracked, but not vitrified, under the intense heat. There was little evidence of burning in the surviving wall faces and the amount of heat-affected stone decreased towards the base of the evaluation trench. Therefore, it is likely that it was the upper portion of the rampart that had undergone the most intense burning and that this structure must have stood at least 2m higher than what survives today. Childe's excavations at Finavon in Angus also recorded that the vitrification was confined to the top of the walls for a depth of 5-6 feet through the core (Childe 1935: 76). There must have been substantial structural timbers within and around the upper structure to have achieved the temperatures necessary to achieve vitrification.

The present evaluation also uncovered evidence that the rampart had undergone a second phase of use, which included the formation of the upper rampart banks and a probable timber palisade. The upper banks comprised mostly vitrified/heat-affected stone, probably the material from the main rampart that had remained in situ and not collapsed outside of the structure after destruction and abandonment. There was evidence that these surviving banks were restructured, with the insertion of an inner stone kerb supporting a bank of unburnt stone over the vitrified/heat-affected masses. The palisade trench respected the banks and cut through the primary rampart wall core. The possible post-hole settings on the upper rampart may relate to other timber structures, indicating that the later structure was also a substantial and impressive monument. The lack of vitrified material within the fill of the palisade trench provided evidence that vitrification did not take place during this secondary phase of occupation. Recent work by Cook (2013) indicates that hillforts were reused for both defense and settlement in the early medieval period, which may be connected with expansion and competition between local tribes.

The possible fire-pit [028] identified in the trench section on the inside of the wall had clearly been dug into collapsed stone on the interior of the rampart, post-dating the primary use of it. The content of the two separate fills of charcoal-rich ash and peat-ash are not dissimilar to the description of the 1971 upper occupation layer containing significant quantities of animal bone, ash and peat ash (Small and Cottam 1972). These deposits were found in association with a small structure related to secondary occupation within the interior of the rampart. Along with the finds of E ware pottery and the escutcheon mould in this layer, this extended the occupation evidence to late Pictish period (RCAHMS 2015).

Small and Cottam's work definitely established a range of occupation dates from early to late Iron Age with construction of the primary rampart falling into the earlier date ranges (Ashmore, undated).

Radiocarbon dating and sediment analysis of the material from the present evaluation will be useful to further interpret site chronology, particularly with regards the secondary phase of use of the rampart.

5 Conclusion

Although the present evaluation was small, when compared to the overall size of the site and the extent of antiquarian investigation, this programme of keyhole excavation has provided significant new information about the construction of the primary and secondary phases of the rampart. In particular, the overall width of the primary rampart has been revealed while definite evidence for a second phase of re-building of the rampart has been identified. The potentially datable material associated with the palisade trench and post-settings should provide reliable evidence to determine during what period the secondary use of the rampart as a defense took place.

Overall, the rapid evaluation has provided valuable information about this type of hillfort that will feed into previous and future hillfort research, in particular the research being conducted on various sites by Forestry Commission Scotland (Dalland 2011), Cook's work in Strathdon, Aberdeenshire (2013) and the growing number of hillfort sites being evaluated by the Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot (SERF) Project (Poller and Maclver 2014).

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Plate 21: Looking NE over the rampart after backfilling and consolidation of the tree exposures and evaluation trench

Appendix 1: List of Contexts

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Sample No.	Interpretation
001	Deposit	Dark brown sandy loam with 2-4% small-medium stone clasts; underlies a turf and leaf layer	002	-	-	Upper topsoil and turf
002	Deposit	Mid-dark brown sandy soil, moderately compact, with 5-10% small stone clasts and occasional medium stone clasts; rootlets throughout this layer	003, 006	001	-	Lower soil layer - post-abandonment
003	Deposit	Dark brown-grey compact soil with 5% small sandstone clasts and rare charcoal flecks	006	002	-	Soil infill after rampart collapse/abandonment
004	Deposit	Irregular clusters of small, upright stone clasts set into the upper fill (007) of inner rampart ditch; appeared at first to be at opposite sides of the evaluation trench	007, 026	002	-	Possibly the remains of small post settings
005	Fill	Dark brown-black sandy soil with square-like setting of small upright stone clasts and very few small fragments of charcoal; transitions at the base to a mid-dark brown colour	020	001/002	04	Upper post-hole fill
006	Deposit	Lightly compact, mixed soily sand and grit with 50% small to large stone clasts and subrounded cobbles; contains approximately 3% vitrified clasts from glassy runnels to heavily fire-cracked stone	011	002, 003	-	Upper layer of collapsed wall core from rampart bank
007	Fill	Dark brown-black rich silty soil, light-moderately compact; contains frequent small charcoal fragments and 5-15% small stone clasts; context 004 within the upper layer of this fill; the upper bank (008) collapse has spread partly over the top of the fill	022	002	01, 02, 06, 24	Fill of ditch, located between upper and lower rampart banks
008	Structure	Compact bank of small to large stone clasts and sub-rounded cobbles within a mid brown-orange sand matrix; contains frequent heat-cracked stones and vitrified lumps; (029) forms an inner revetment face as part of this	015	002	-	Upper/inner rampart bank, possible secondary re-use
009	Structure	Compact bank of small to large stone clasts and sub-rounded cobbles within a mid brown-orange sand matrix; contains occasional heat-cracked stones and vitrified lumps	021	003	-	Lower/outer rampart bank, possible secondary re-use
010	Structure	Large upright stone slabs and boulders, measuring 0.65m x 0.3m x 0.35m to 0.75m x 0.25m, forming wall face pinned with small-medium stone clasts; some evidence of heat-cracking on the stones	-	006, 011	-	External wall face of main rampart
011	Deposit	Mid orange-brown loose, gritty soily-sand with 60-70% small to large stone clasts with occasional small charcoal fragments and frequent lumps of vitrified stone and heat-cracked clasts	010	006	03, 07-09	Lower layer of collapsed wall core from rampart bank, against outside of outer wall face
012	Deposit	Pale grey, compact sandy silt with patches of black silt (degraded charcoal?) defined by a subcircular setting of small upright stones	009	002	05	Possible post setting and fill
013	Structure	Large stone slabs and boulders, measuring approximately 0.35m x 0.4m x 0.3m, forming a wall face pinned with small-medium stone clasts and cobbles; visible heat-cracking on the stonework	-	024, 031	-	Internal face of main rampart wall

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Sample No.	Interpretation
014	Deposit	Light grey-brown compact sandy silt in a subcircular patch to the north side of deposit (012)	009	002	10	Unknown layer over rampart fill
015	Fill	Mid orange-brown soily sand with small-medium stone clasts and subrounded cobbles forming a loose core of the inner rampart banks; contained rare small burnt bone fragments and appears to be primary rampart wall core	-	008	27	Loose core of inner rampart; initially exposed in upended tree root plates and probably same as (021), (026)
016	Fill	Dark brown, loose sandy soil fill within upper layer of (008)/(015) on the W side of the bank above (018); possible infill layer after rampart collapse	018	002	14	Possible pit or post-hole fill, but difficult to define
017	Fill	Dark brown-black loose, sandy soil with occasional degraded charcoal fragments; underlies surface layer of rampart (008) to the E side of (016)	034	008	11, 15, 17, 25	Possible pit or post-hole fill, but difficult to define
018	Fill	Dark brown-black silty soil with frequent degraded charcoal flecks and vertical and angled stone clasts, some subrounded cobbles; the stones interpreted as a possible post setting or packing stones within (007) but difficult to define	022, 026	002, 016	12, 19	Possible fill of a post setting (no cut visible) within (007) - opposite (019)
019	Fill	Dark brown-black silty soil with frequent degraded charcoal flecks and vertical and angled stone clasts, some subrounded cobbles; the stones interpreted as a possible post setting or packing stones within (007) but difficult to define	022, 026	002	13	Possible fill of a post setting (no cut visible) within (007) - opposite (018)
020	Fill	Dark brown-black silty soil with some frequent degraded charcoal flecks vertical/angled stone clasts set along the sides of the cut	033	002, 005	16, 18, 20	Fill of post setting and packing stones
021	Structure	Large subrounded boulders within a matrix of mid brown-orange gritty, loose soily sand that forms the core rampart bank below upper bank (009) and retained by outer wall face (010); contains frequent vitrified lumps and heavily fired stone with concentrations of vitrification possibly indicating structural changes	-	006, 007, 022	-	Core of primary rampart over outer wall face - possible alignments of boulders interpreted as structured fill, maybe related to vitrified concentrations; part of (026)
022	Cut	Appeared initially as a shallow ditch with dark soil fill, but developed into 0.83m deep "V"-profile ditch located between the upper rampart banks (008) and (009); appears to have cut through the primary rampart core (021)/(026); possible post settings (018) and (019) within the ditch and frequent charcoal fragments many indicate the locations of timber posts	021, 026	007	-	Ditch at centre of rampart - probable palisade ditch
023	Fill	Mid orange-brown sandy silt with dark brown-black soily sand (charcoal-rich) patches, few small stone clasts	027	025	21	Upper fill of pit (028) revealed in trench section
024	Deposit	Loosely compact mid orange-red sand and subangular stone clasts of various sizes; contained few small burnt and unburnt bone fragments	013	025, 028	26, 28	Collapsed wall core on inside of inner wall face
025	Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown soil with small stone clasts and occasional charcoal fragments	024, 023	001	-	Soil build-up over collapse and abandonment layers
026	Deposit	Loosely compact mid brown-orange gritty soily sand with small-medium stone clasts, cut through by ditch (022)	-	007, 022	-	Wall core of primary rampart, part of (021)

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Sample No.	Interpretation
027	Fill	Dark brown-black sandy silt with frequent charcoal fragments lining the sides of pit (028), exposed in NE end of trench	028	023	22	Lower fill of pit (028)
028	Cut	Exposed in the ENE end of the evaluation trench; a wide, U-shaped cut through the collapsed wall rubble	024	023, 027	-	Fire pit (?), secondary occupation
029	Structure	Set against the ENE side of upper rampart bank (008) is a single face of boulders forming a wall on the interior of the bank	015	002	-	Revetment wall to support interior of upper rampart bank (008)
030	Deposit	Concentrations of vitrified stone and heavily fire-cracked stone appeared within the upper rampart banks and visible in the trench section as pockets of intense vitrification	021, 026	008, 009	-	Areas of locally intense vitrification in the location of structural timbers (?)
031	Deposit	Dark brown-black soily silt mixed with pale brown silty clay and containing frequent charcoal fragments; moderately compact layer against base of inner wall face but over some rubble collapse in base of trench	013, 032	024	23	Possible midden layer or hearth debris; overlies an early layer of collapse
032	Deposit	Loosely compact mid orange-red sand and subangular stone clasts of various sizes	-	024, 031	-	Primary layer of stone collapse on inside of rampart
033	Cut	U-shaped cut through inner rampart wall core	015	005, 020	-	Pit or post-hole
034	Cut	U-shaped cut through rampart core	015	017	-	Possible pit, difficult to define

Appendix 2: List of Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	Volume L/g	Sample Justification	Initials	Date
01	007	4L	Upper fill of ditch (022), some charcoal fragments	MP	11/02/2015
02	007	-	Charcoal fragments from upper fill of ditch (022)	MP	11/02/2015
03	011	4L	Sediment sample of collapsed wall core outside outer wall face (010); possibly contains some charcoal fragments	SB	11/02/2015
04	005	2L	Charcoal rich upper fill of post-hole (033)	SB	11/02/2015
05	012	1L	Possible ash fill of stone setting, over (009)	MP	11/02/2015
06	007	4L	Lower fill of ditch (022)	MP	11/02/2015
07	011	-	Charcoal sample from collapsed rubble layer outside outer wall (010)	SB	11/02/2015
08	011	-	Charcoal sample from collapsed rubble layer outside outer wall (010)	SB	11/02/2015
09	011	-	Stone with possible residue from collapsed rubble layer outside outer wall (010)	SB	11/02/2015
10	014	1L	Possible ash lens over (009)	MP	12/02/2015
11	017	2L	Charcoal-flecked upper fill of pit	MP	12/02/2015
12	018	3L	Lower fill of possible post-hole, contains charcoal fragments	MP	12/02/2015
13	019	3L	Lower fill of possible post-hole, contains charcoal fragments	MP	12/02/2015
14	016	4L	Fill of possible pit, may be partially mixed with upper ditch (022) fill	MP	13/02/2015
15	017	4L	Fill of pit (034)	MP	13/02/2015
16	020	4L	Fill of post-hole (033)	MP	13/02/2015
17	017	2L	Lower fill of pit (034)	MP	13/02/2015
18	020	4L	Lower pit of post-hole (033)	MP	13/02/2015
19	018	1L	Lowest fill in possible post-hole	MP	13/02/2015
20	020	-	Charcoal from lower fill of post-hole (033)	MP	13/02/2015
21	023	4L	Sample of possible ash layer in pit (028)	SB	18/02/2015
22	027	4L	Rich lower pill of pit (028)	SB	18/02/2015
23	031	4L	Charcoal-rich layer packed against base of inner wall face	SB	17/02/2015
24	007	3L	Upper fill of ditch (022), some charcoal fragments	MP	17/02/2015
25	017	2L	Lower fill of pit (034)	MP	17/02/2015
26	024	5g	Burnt bone fragments from upper layer of rampart core	MP	17/02/2015
27	015	5g	Burnt bone fragments from upper layer of rampart core	MP	17/02/2015
28	024	5g	Burnt bone from lower layer of collapsed wall rubble	SB	17/02/2015

Appendix 3: List of Plans

Plan No.	Scale	Description	Direction Facing	Contexts	Drawn By	Date
S1	1:10	NW-facing section, showing outer wall face of rampart (010)	NW	010	SB	11/02/2015
S2	1:20	SW-facing trench section through rampart	SW	002, 003, 006, 010, 011, 013, 021, 022, 026	SB	13/02/2015
S3	1:20	NE-facing trench section through rampart	NE	002, 003, 006, 010, 011, 013, 020, 021, 024, 025, 027	SB	13/02/2015
S4	1:10	SE-facing section of the inner wall face (013)	SE	13	SB	15/02/2015
S5	1:10	NW-facing trench section showing pit (028) and fills	NW	001, 023-025, 027, 028	SB	18/02/2015
1	1:20	Mid-excavation plan of possible pit (018)	-	018	MKP	12/02/2015
2	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of possible pit (016)	-	016	MKP	12/02/2015
3	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of possible pit (017)	-	017	MKP	12/02/2015
4	1:20	Pre-excavation plan of possible pit (020)	-	020	MKP	12/02/2015

Appendix 4: List of Site Photographs

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Description	Taken By	Date
1	NE	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
2	NE	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
3	NE	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
4	N	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
5	N	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
6	NW	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
7	NW	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
8	W	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
9	WSW	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
10	WSW	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
11	SW	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
12	SSW	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
13	S	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
14	SW	-	Close-up of erosion on rampart under root plate	MKP	09/02/2015
15	N	-	Close-up of erosion on rampart under root plate	MKP	09/02/2015
16	NE	-	Root plate in northeast erosion	MKP	09/02/2015
17	E	-	Close-up of erosion on rampart under root plate	MKP	09/02/2015
18	ENE	-	Root plate in northeast erosion	MKP	09/02/2015
19	ENE	-	Root plate in southwest erosion	MKP	09/02/2015
20	WSW	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates	MKP	09/02/2015
21	SW	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates; showing fort interior in back	MKP	09/02/2015
22	NE	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates; excavation in progress	MKP	09/02/2015
23	NE	-	Pre-excavation image: location of fallen trees and root plates; excavation in progress	MKP	09/02/2015
24	SE	-	Northeast erosion after clean-back, showing the exposed rampart core	MKP	09/02/2015
25	SE	029	Northeast erosion after clean-back; continuation of stone alignment (029) visible in centre left	MKP	09/02/2015
26	NE	029	Northeast erosion after clean-back; continuation of stone alignment (029) visible in top centre	MKP	09/02/2015
27	NE	029	Northeast erosion after clean-back; continuation of stone alignment (029) visible in top centre	MKP	09/02/2015
28	SW	-	Tree erosions after clean-back, showing the exposed rampart core	MKP	09/02/2015
29	NE	-	Southwest erosion after clean-back, showing the exposed rampart core	MKP	09/02/2015

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Description	Taken By	Date
30	NW	-	Southwest erosion after clean-back, showing the exposed rampart core	MKP	09/02/2015
31	NW	-	Southwest erosion after clean-back, showing the exposed rampart core	MKP	09/02/2015
32	SW	-	Looking over the inner rampart shown the southwest tree erosion	MKP	09/02/2015
33	SW	-	Looking over the inner rampart shown the southwest tree erosion	MKP	09/02/2015
34	SW	-	Looking over the inner rampart shown the southwest tree erosion	MKP	09/02/2015
35	WSW	-	Southwest erosion after clean-back, showing the exposed rampart core	MKP	09/02/2015
36	WSW	-	Southwest erosion after clean-back, showing the exposed rampart core	MKP	09/02/2015
37	NW	-	Southwest erosion after clean-back, showing the exposed rampart core	MKP	09/02/2015
38	W	-	View from the inner rampart bank across the Beaully Firth	MKP	09/02/2015
39	W	-	View from the inner rampart bank across the Beaully Firth	MKP	09/02/2015
40	NE	-	General shot of the tree erosions after clean-back	MKP	10/02/2015
41	NE	-	General shot of the tree erosions after clean-back	MKP	10/02/2015
42	N	-	Profile of rampart banks, pre-excavation image of location of evaluation trench	MKP	10/02/2015
43	N	-	Profile of rampart banks, pre-excavation image of location of evaluation trench showing location of tree erosions	MKP	10/02/2015
44	ENE	-	Profile of rampart banks, pre-excavation image of location of evaluation trench	MKP	10/02/2015
45	ENE	-	Working shot, excavation in progress on top of the rampart	MKP	10/02/2015
46	SE	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	10/02/2015
47	SE	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	10/02/2015
48	SE	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	10/02/2015
49	SE	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	10/02/2015
50	NE	007-009	Top of the rampart, after initial excavation; showing the top of the ditch and fill (007)	MKP	10/02/2015
51	NE	007-009	Top of the rampart, after initial excavation; showing the top of the ditch and fill (007)	MKP	10/02/2015
52	NW	-	SE side of the rampart (interior), after initial excavation	MKP	10/02/2015
53	SE	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	11/02/2015
54	ESE	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	11/02/2015
55	S	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	11/02/2015
56	NE	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	11/02/2015
57	NE	-	NW side of the rampart (exterior), after initial excavation	MKP	11/02/2015
58	N	007-009	Looking over the top of the rampart after initial excavation, showing the central ditch and upper/lower ramparts	MKP	11/02/2015
59	NE	007-009	Looking over the top of the rampart after initial excavation, showing the central ditch and upper/lower ramparts	MKP	11/02/2015
60	NE	004, 007-009	Central rampart ditch prior to excavation, (007) fill upright slabs forming possible post setting (004) in foreground	MKP	11/02/2015
61	SW	005	Pre-excavation image of (005)	MKP	11/02/2015

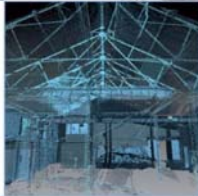
Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Description	Taken By	Date
62	NW	-	SE side of the rampart (interior), after initial excavation	MKP	11/02/2015
63	ESE	007, 008, 018	Working shot, excavation in progress on top of the rampart; showing excavation of the ditch fill (007) and possible post setting of stones (018) at bottom right of image	MKP	11/02/2015
64	SE	010, 011	Mid-excavation image showing outer wall face (010) emerging from lower rubble layer (011)	MKP	11/02/2015
65	SE	010, 011	Mid-excavation image showing outer wall face (010) emerging from lower rubble layer (011)	MKP	11/02/2015
66	NE	007-009	Close view of upper rampart banks (009) to left and (008) to right with (007) fill of ditch partially excavated at the centre; image shows the compact stone layer within (007), interpreted as possible packing stones for palisade posts	MKP	11/02/2015
67	NE	002, 007	SW-facing trench section, showing the dipping profile of the upper rampart in the location of ditch (022)	MKP	11/02/2015
68	NNE	007-009, 010	Looking over the upper rampart, mid-excavation; outer wall face (010) to centre left and ditch (022) with fill (007) partially excavated at centre right under 1/2m scale pole	MKP	11/02/2015
69	NNE	007-009, 010	Looking over the upper rampart, mid-excavation; outer wall face (010) to centre left and ditch (022) with fill (007) partially excavated at centre under 1/2m scale pole; tree erosions to far right	MKP	11/02/2015
70	NW	007-009	Looking downslope from the top of the rampart, mid-excavation of the rampart ditch (022)	MKP	11/02/2015
71	NE	012	Compact fill within a setting of small stones (012) on top of lower rampart bank (009)	MKP	11/02/2015
72	NNW	012, 007	Location of setting of small stones (012) on top of lower rampart bank (009)	MKP	11/02/2015
73	S	010, 011	Mid-excavation image showing outer wall face (010) emerging from lower rubble layer (011)	MKP	11/02/2015
74	S	010, 011	Mid-excavation image showing outer wall face (010) emerging from lower rubble layer (011)	MKP	11/02/2015
75	WNW	007, 008, 009, 022	Looking over the upper rampart banks (008) in front with (009) in back, separated by partially excavated ditch (022)	MKP	11/02/2015
76	WNW	007, 008, 009, 022	Looking over the upper rampart banks (008) in front with (009) in back, separated by partially excavated ditch (022)	MKP	11/02/2015
77	W	001, 002, 006, 011	NE-facing trench section outside of the outer wall, showing the collapsed wall core	MKP	11/02/2015
78	SW	002, 007, 008	NE-facing trench section, showing the dipping profile of ditch (022) and partially excavated fill (007); upper rampart bank (008) to left	MKP	11/02/2015
79	SW	002, 007, 008	NE-facing trench section, showing the dipping profile of ditch (022) and partially excavated fill (007); lower rampart bank (009) to right	MKP	11/02/2015
80	SW	001, 002, 009	NE-facing trench section over lower rampart bank (009)	MKP	11/02/2015
81	N	-	Working shot, looking at outer wall face of rampart	MKP	11/02/2015
82	NW	005	Mid-excavation image of (005)	MKP	11/02/2015
83	NE	007-009, 022	Mid-excavation image of ditch (022) with rampart banks to either side	MKP	11/02/2015
84	NE	007-009, 018, 019, 022	Mid-excavation image of ditch (022) with rampart banks to either side; possible post setting (019) at top end of ditch and setting (018) at bottom end of ditch	MKP	11/02/2015

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Description	Taken By	Date
85	NE	007, 018, 019, 022	Mid-excavation image of ditch (022) and SW-facing profile; possible post setting (019) at top end of ditch and setting (018) at bottom end of ditch	MKP	11/02/2015
86	NNW	007-009, 018, 019, 022	Mid-excavation image of ditch (022) with rampart banks to either side; possible post setting (019) at right end of ditch and setting (018) at left end of ditch	MKP	11/02/2015
87	SW	018, 022	Post-excavation image of stone setting (018) within NE-facing ditch profile	MKP	11/02/2015
88	SW	012	Post-excavation image of stone setting (012) on top of bank (009)	MKP	11/02/2015
89	NW	013	Inner wall face emerging at SE end of trench	MKP	11/02/2015
90	NW	013, 015, 020, 033	Rampart core (015) rising above the inner wall face (013); pit (033) shown mid ex with lower fill (020) visible as dark fill in centre left of image above N arrow	MKP	11/02/2015
91	SE	010, 021	Outer wall face (010) emerging below collapse and wall core (021)	MKP	11/02/2015
92	SE	010, 021	Outer wall face (010) emerging below collapse and wall core (021)	MKP	11/02/2015
93	SW	014	Pre-excavation image of deposit (014)	MKP	12/02/2015
94	NW	017	Dark soil fill (017) pre-excavation of pit (034)	MKP	12/02/2015
95	NE	016, 017	Dark soil fill (016) to left and (017) to right, pre-excavation	MKP	12/02/2015
96	SW	021	Mid-excavation of rampart core below (009)	MKP	12/02/2015
97	NW	-	Working shot, view over the top of the upper rampart	MKP	12/02/2015
98	NE	021, 022	Post-excavation image of ditch (022); and the lower/outer rampart core (021) showing as compact boulder alignments within a mixed sand-stone fill; concentration of vitrified stone (030) is visible in the centre of the trench section	MKP	12/02/2015
99	E	013, 021	Mid-excavation image of the lower/outer rampart core (021) behind the outer wall face	MKP	12/02/2015
100	SW	021, 022	Post-excavation image of ditch (022) to left; and the lower/outer rampart core (021) showing as compact boulder alignments within a mixed sand-stone fill under the scale poles; concentration of vitrified stone (030) is visible in the centre of the NE-facing trench section	MKP	12/02/2015
101	W	008, 021	Mid-excavation image of the upper rampart (008) in front and the lower/outer rampart core (021) behind it; the location of the tree erosions is in the front right of image	MKP	12/02/2015
102	W	008, 021	Mid-excavation image of the upper rampart (008) in front and the lower/outer rampart core (021) behind it; the location of the tree erosions is just in the front right of image	MKP	12/02/2015
103	SE	010	Outer wall face (010), supported by timber beam	MKP	12/02/2015
104	SE	010	Outer wall face (010), supported by timber beam	MKP	12/02/2015
105	NE	016	Pre-excavation image of fill (016)	MKP	13/02/2015
106	NE	017, 020	Pre-excavation image of fill (017) with (020) to right	MKP	13/02/2015
107	NE	020	Pre-excavation image of fill (020) with cut (033) clearly visible; (017) to left	MKP	13/02/2015
108	NW	020, 013	Pre-excavation image of fill (020) with cut (033) clearly visible; (017) behind and inner wall face (013) in front	MKP	13/02/2015
109	NE	017, 020	Pre-excavation image of fill (020) and cut (033) under 1/2m scale pole; fill (017) and cut (034) to right	MKP	13/02/2015

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Description	Taken By	Date
110	SW	018, 022	Post-excavation image of possible post setting (018) visible in trench section within ditch cut (022)	MKP	13/02/2015
111	SW	018, 022	Post-excavation image of possible post setting (018) visible in NE-facing trench section within ditch cut (022)	MKP	13/02/2015
112	NE	019, 022	Post-excavation image of possible post setting (019) visible in SW-facing trench section within ditch cut (022)	MKP	13/02/2015
113	NE	019, 022	Post-excavation image of possible post setting (019) visible in SW-facing trench section within ditch cut (022)	MKP	13/02/2015
114	SSW	018, 022	Post-excavation image of possible post setting (018) visible in trench section within ditch cut (022)	MKP	13/02/2015
115	SSE	010	Working shot, showing outer wall face	MKP	13/02/2015
116	NE	034	Post-excavation image of pit (034)	MKP	13/02/2015
117	ENE	033	Post-excavation image of post/post-hole (033)	MKP	13/02/2015
118	SE	010	Post-excavation image of outer wall face (010)	MKP	13/02/2015
119	SE	010	Post-excavation image of outer wall face (010)	MKP	13/02/2015
120	SE	010	Post-excavation image of outer wall face (010)	MKP	13/02/2015
121	SE	010	Post-excavation image of outer wall face (010)	MKP	13/02/2015
122	SE	010	Post-excavation image of outer wall face (010)	MKP	13/02/2015
123	NW	013, 023, 024	Mid-excavation image showing ash (023) and rubble (024) inside inner wall face (013)	MKP	13/02/2015
124	WNW	013	Post-excavation image of inner wall of rampart; showing the upper rampart bank in section in back	MKP	17/02/2015
125	SW	008, 015, 029, 033	NE-facing trench section showing the pit (033) and fill (022) to left and the upper rampart (008) and fill (015) to right; the inner stone face (029) of the rampart is visible between the scale poles	MKP	17/02/2015
126	NE	022, 007, 015	SW-facing trench section, showing the ditch (022) and fill (007) to left and the upper rampart fill (015) in section; the tree erosion is evident on the right side of the image	MKP	17/02/2015
127	NE	021, 022, 007, 015	SW-facing trench section, showing the ditch (022) and fill (007) in centre and the upper rampart fill (015) in section to right and the lower rampart fill (021) with concentration of vitrification to left; the tree erosion is evident on the right side of the image	MKP	17/02/2015
128	N	021, 022, 007, 015	SW-facing trench section, showing the ditch (022) and fill (007) in centre and the upper rampart fill (015) in section to right and the lower rampart fill (021) with concentration of vitrification to left; the tree erosion is evident on the right side of the image	MKP	17/02/2015
129	WNW	013	Post-excavation image of inner wall of rampart	MKP	17/02/2015
130	WNW	013	Post-excavation image of inner wall of rampart	MKP	17/02/2015
131	WNW	013	Post-excavation image of inner wall of rampart	MKP	17/02/2015
132	SW	024	NE-facing trench section at SE end of trench	MKP	17/02/2015
133	ENE	023, 027, 028	WSW-facing trench section showing pit (028)	MKP	17/02/2015
134	ENE	023, 027, 028	WSW-facing trench section showing pit (028)	MKP	17/02/2015
135	ENE	023, 027, 028	WSW-facing trench section showing pit (028)	MKP	17/02/2015
136	NE	024	SW-facing trench section at SE end of trench	MKP	17/02/2015
137	WNW	013	Post-excavation image of inner wall of rampart	MKP	17/02/2015
138	WNW	013	Post-excavation image of inner wall of rampart	MKP	17/02/2015

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Description	Taken By	Date
139	SW	022, 007, 008, 009, 015, 021	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre and rampart banks (008) and (009) to left and right	MKP	17/02/2015
140	SW	022, 007, 008, 015	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre and rampart banks (008) and (009) to left and right	MKP	17/02/2015
141	SW	022, 007, 008, 009, 015, 021, 033	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre and rampart banks (008) and (009) to left and right; post-hole (033) is visible in section to far left	MKP	17/02/2015
142	WSW	022, 007, 008, 015	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre left and rampart banks (009) to left	MKP	17/02/2015
143	WSW	022, 007, 008, 015	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre and rampart banks (008) and (009) to left and right	MKP	17/02/2015
144	WSW	022, 007, 008, 015	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre and rampart banks (008) and (009) to left and right	MKP	17/02/2015
145	WSW	022, 007, 008, 009, 015, 021, 033	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre and rampart banks (008) and (009) to left and right; post-hole (033) is visible in section to far left; tree erosion location is visible in front right of image	MKP	17/02/2015
146	WSW	022, 007, 008, 009, 015, 021, 033	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre and rampart banks (008) and (009) to left and right; post-hole (033) is visible in section to far left; tree erosion location is visible in front right of image	MKP	17/02/2015
147	WSW	007, 022	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section showing ditch and fills	MKP	17/02/2015
148	WSW	022, 007, 008, 009, 015, 021, 033	Post-excavation image of NE-facing trench section with ditch (022) at centre and rampart banks (008) and (009) to left and right; post-hole (033) is visible in section to far left; tree erosion location is visible in front right of image	MKP	17/02/2015
149	SW	-	Working shot, post-excavation of trench, recording in progress	MKP	17/02/2015
150	SW	-	Working shot, post-excavation of trench, recording in progress	MKP	17/02/2015
151	S	-	Working shot, post-excavation of trench, recording in progress	MKP	17/02/2015
152	S	-	Working shot, post-excavation of trench, recording in progress	MKP	17/02/2015
153	-	-	Vitrified stone from (021)	MKP	17/02/2015
154	NW	-	Tree erosion on the outer rampart, E side of the fort	SB	05/03/2015
155	NW	-	Tree erosion on the outer rampart, E side of the fort	SB	05/03/2015
156	NW	-	Tree erosion on the outer rampart, E side of the fort	SB	05/03/2015
157	NE	-	Tree erosion on the outer rampart, E side of the fort	SB	05/03/2015
158	NE	-	Tree erosion on the outer rampart, E side of the fort	SB	05/03/2015
159	NE	-	Tree erosion on the outer rampart, E side of the fort	SB	05/03/2015
160	SW	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Feature	Description	Taken By	Date
161	SW	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
162	NE	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
163	NE	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
164	NE	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
165	NW	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
166	NW	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
167	WSW	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
168	NE	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
169	S	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015
170	SW	-	Location of trench, after backfilling	SB	05/03/2015



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