



A TOPOGRAPHIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FIVE PICTISH FORTS IN THE HIGHLANDS

for Forestry Commission, Scotland

March 2011

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HA Job No: PFHS10

NGR: **Caisteal Mac Tuathal** – NN 779 476
Dun da Lamh – NN 582 929
Dun Deardail – NN 127 701
Tor Dhuin – NH 348 069
Craig Phadrig – NH 640 452

Parish: **Caisteal Mac Tuathal** – Dull
Dun da Lamh – Laggan
Dun Deardail – Kilmallie
Tor Dhuin – Boleskine and Abertarff
Craig Phadrig – Inverness and Bona

Council: **Caisteal Mac Tuathal** – Perth and Kinross
Dun da Lamh, Dun Deardail, Tor Dhuin & Craig Phadrig – Highland

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Dun Deardail – MHG4348
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Craig Phadrig – MHG3809

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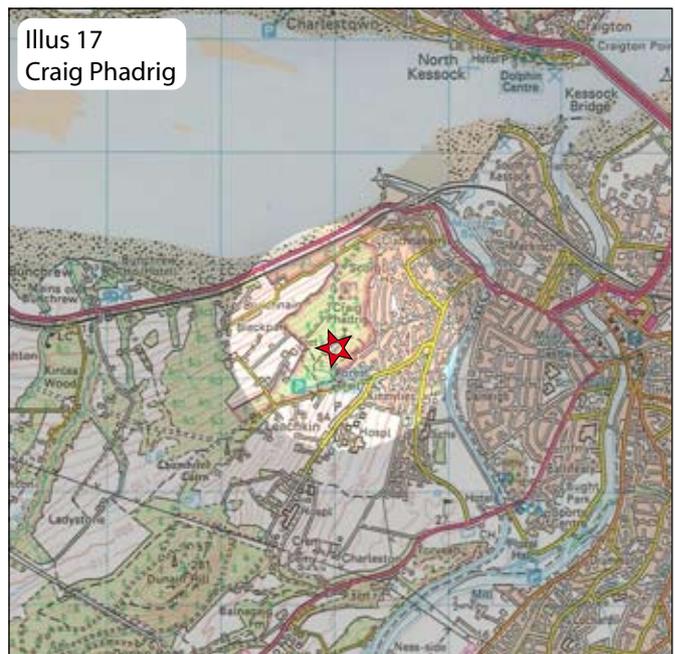
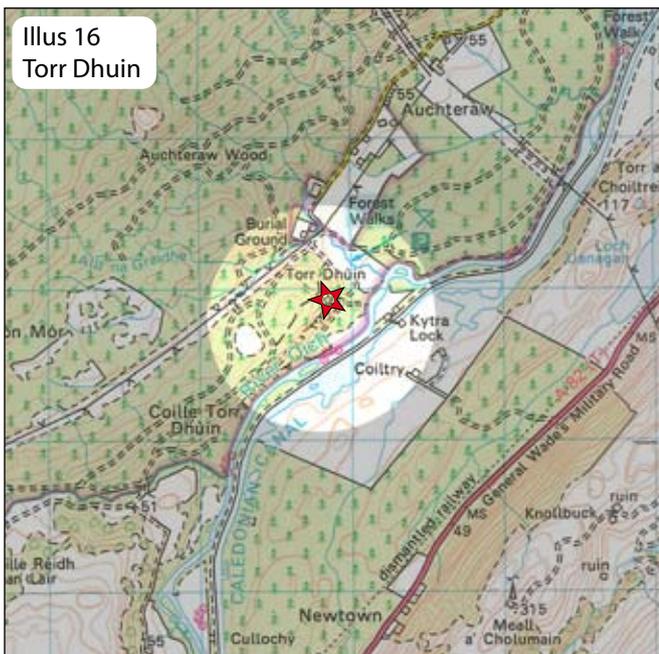
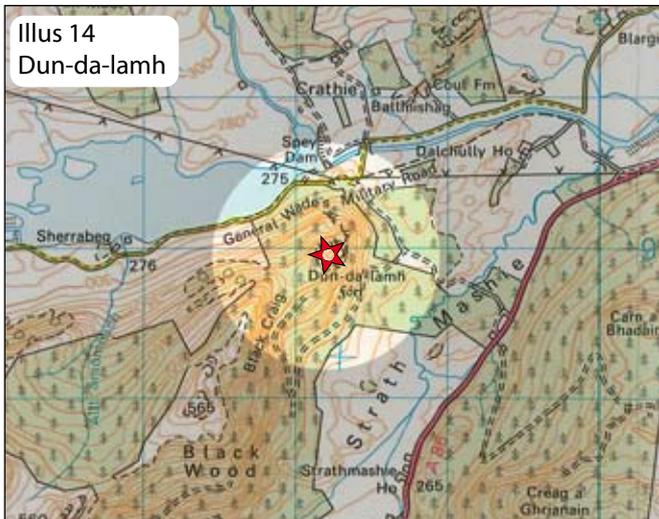
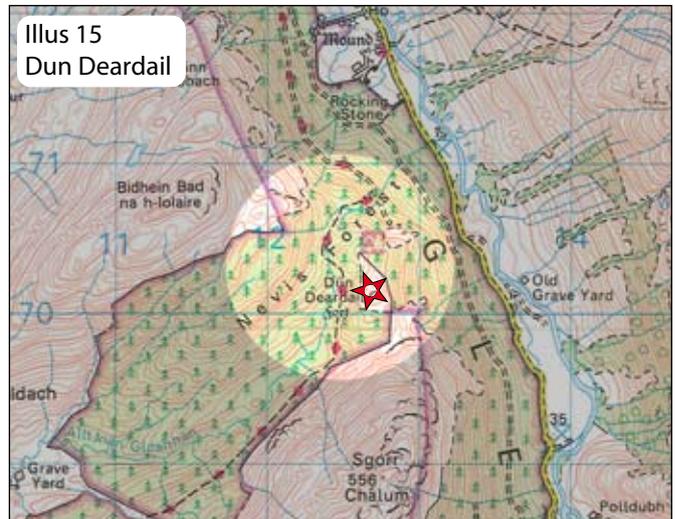
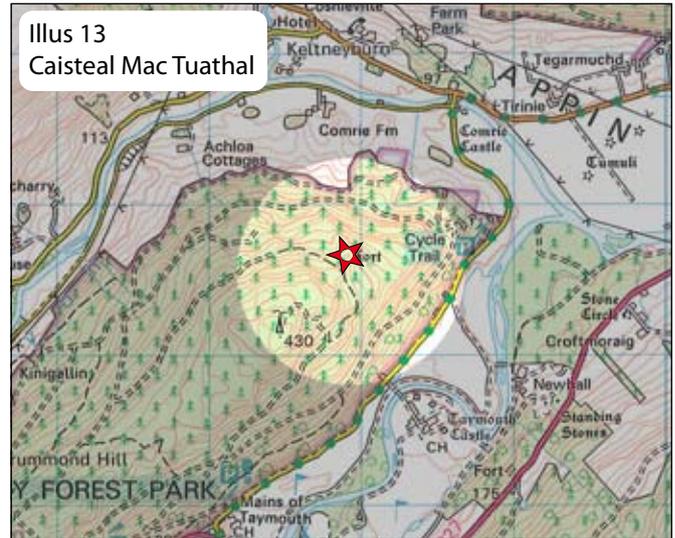
Headland Archaeology would like to thank Forestry Commission, Scotland for commissioning the work.

The project was managed for Headland Archaeology by Sorina Spanou. The fieldwork was undertaken by Magnar Dalland, Matt Ritchie and Jürgen van Wessel.

The report was written by Magnar Dalland & Jürgen van Wessel.



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Illus 1

Map showing the locations of the five forts

A TOPOGRAPHIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FIVE PICTISH FORTS IN THE HIGHLANDS

A topographic archaeological survey of five hill forts on Forestry Commission land was undertaken in September 2010, and completed in February 2011. The forts that were surveyed were: Caisteal Mac Tuathal, Kenmore (NN 779 476); Dun da Lamh, Laggan (NN 582 929); Dun Deardail, Fort William (NN 127 701), Tor Dhuin, Fort Augustus (NH 348 069) and Craig Phadrig, Inverness (NH 640 452). The survey was aimed at a reproduction scale of at least 1:1000. The results of the surveys have been reproduced on A4 at scales from 1:250 to 1:750 depending on the size of the forts. Two of the forts, Caisteal Mac Tuathal and Tor Dhuin, are densely populated by tall bracken and its removal would improve the appearance of these forts significantly.

1. INTRODUCTION

Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) commissioned Headland Archaeology Ltd to carry out a detailed topographic archaeological survey of five Pictish forts in the Highlands. The five forts that were surveyed were: Caisteal Mac Tuathal, Kenmore (NN 779 476); Dun da Lamh, Laggan (NN 582 929); Dun Deardail, Fort William (NN 127 701), Tor Dhuin, Fort Augustus (NH 348 069) and Craig Phadrig, Inverness (NH 640 452) (Illus 1). The archaeological surveys were commissioned in order to provide a baseline record of the earthworks and surviving structural features of the forts. The surveys will also inform conservation management and any future access and interpretation initiatives.

The survey was carried out in accordance with a Brief provided by FCS. The work was carried out between 27th September and 1st October 2010, with further work on Craig Phadrig postponed until February 2011, due to dense leafy vegetation.

2. METHODOLOGY

Desk-based reconnaissance

Existing records relating to each fort held by NMRS and Highland Council were consulted prior to survey in order to inform the on site survey strategy.

Topographic survey

A detailed topographic survey was undertaken of appropriate residual archaeological features such as earthworks and stone-built structures within each of the forts. Individual elements pertinent to archaeological conservation management (such as the position and extent of erosion scars, bracken, access paths *etc.*), significant landscape features (such as major boulders and gullies) were included. The survey was undertaken consistent with a Level 2 survey (RCHAMS 2004).

The survey was carried out using a Trimble R6 Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) with VRS-Now technology. This system produces measurements to within centimetre accuracy which will allow recording down to a scale of 1:20 (if necessary) depending upon the density of points taken. On Craig Phadrig, it was necessary to use a Leica TCR405 total station to penetrate the dense vegetation covering the hillfort ramparts. The density of survey points was adapted to a reproduction of the survey at least 1:1000 and the results have been reproduced on A3 at scales from 1:250 to 1:750 depending on the size of the forts.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Caisteal Mac Tuathal

The fort is located on a rocky spur at the north end of Drummond Hill at the north end of Loch Tay with



Illus 2

Caisteal Mac Tuathal, external rampart face at south-west corner. Photo taken September 2010



Illus 2a

19th century sketch

2

extensive views over Strath of Appin and the rivers Lyon and Tay some 250m below to the north and east (Illus 1). The fort is sub-rectangular and measures some 60m by 75m internally, covering an area of 4470m² (Illus 13). It is defended by vertical crags and steep slopes to the north-east and south east and by an L-shaped wall to the south-west and north-west. The wall is between 2.9m and 3.3m wide and is best preserved at the W corner where the outer face still stands to 1.8m (Illus 2). There is no clear entrance but there is a slight gap half way along the north-west side, and another on the edge of the natural slope in the south which could indicate the location of entrances.

There is an annex to the north occupying lower ground and defended to the east by vertical cliffs and to the west by a stone rampart. It measures some 30m by 60m internally and covers an area of 1370m². One of two shallow depressions towards the north end of the rampart may indicate the location of an entrance leading into the annex from the west.

A second annex is located further south on the east side of the main wall. It is defined by a curving rampart up against the southern half of the main western rampart forming a D-shaped area 15m by 40m internally, covering an area of 570m².

The approach from higher ground to the south is defended by a ditch situated in a natural depression to the south of the fort (Illus 3). The ditch is some 80m long, up to 10m wide and 1.6m deep. The remains of a low bank could be traced over a distance of some 12m along the inside of the ditch.

The fort used to be covered by forest but is now clear-

felled. The rampart material is generally spread quite widely as the stones have tumbled down the steep slopes on the outside. However, the ramparts appeared to have remained fairly stable over the last 100 years; a sketch of the best preserved outer rampart section drawn by Christison in the 19th century (Illus 2a) looks almost identical to the remains still visible today (Illus 2).

At the time of the survey most of the fort and the ditch was covered in tall bracken, up to 1.8m high which made it difficult to see slighter features that may be present in and around the fort. If the bracken was eradicated it is likely that further details would become visible.



Illus 3

Caisteal Mac Tuathal, defensive ditch to the south of the fort



Illus 4

Dun da Lamh, east-facing view of interior

3.2 Dun da Lamh

The fort is located on a rocky hill at the north-east end of Black Craig overlooking the junction of Glen Shira and the River Spey to the north and Strath Mashie and River Mashie to the south (Illus 1). The fort is some 110m long, east to west, and 30m to 75m wide (Illus 14). The interior of the fort covers an area of some 4000m². It is very uneven and includes several rocky outcrops (Illus 4). The east and south sides of the hill are steep and include several vertical crags. The north side is also steep but less craggy. On the west side there is a steep 15m high slope down to a col between the fort and Black Crag to the south-west. The interior of the fort is largely free of trees but a few larger trees and seedlings from the surrounding forest are currently encroaching on the fort from all sides.

The ramparts are built from small slabs, generally up to 0.5m across and 0.1m thick. Part of the original face of the rampart survive above the rubble around all sides of the fort, but is best preserved towards the west end of the fort. The rampart is up to 7.5m wide, but generally between 4m and 5m. The inner face of the west rampart has been cleared at several locations exposing a height of over 2m. The largest clearance is located at the north-west corner and is up to 2.1m deep. There is a clear change in the build at the upper parts of the rampart at this point suggesting the upper 0.5m has been re-built, most likely to be reconstruction associated with a Victorian investigation (Illus 5).

A segment of the original outer face of the

rampart survives to a height of 3 m on the south side of the fort, but generally the visible remains are between 0.2m and 1.3m high.

The current access to the fort is along the path from the west, but this is not the original entrance as the face of the rampart survives at this point. However there is a marked dip in the rampart material on the south side of the fort that probably marks the position of the original entrance. A less marked dip can be seen in the north rampart, due north of the south entrance and possibly indicating a second entrance into the fort.

The rubble from the collapsed ramparts is largely spread on the slopes around the outside of the fort, with only a small



Illus 5

Dun da Lamh, inner rampart face exposed at north-west corner. Note slight change in fabric of upper parts indicating reconstruction



Illus 6

Dun da Lamh, shelter possibly associated with World War II lookout

has been used recently, possibly in connection with the World War II lookout. However the well appears to be located over a natural spring and would have provided a reliable water supply during the use of the fort.

Another site that may be associated with the use of the fort is a semi-circular platform located just inside the north rampart some 30m from the north-east corner (Illus 7). There are faint traces of low banks along the north and west sides of the platform. This could represent the remains of a round-house but the feature is very vague. There are other level areas within the fort that may have been occupied by contemporary buildings but if so these have not left any visible traces above ground.

amount being deposited along the inside of the ramparts. The rubble around the outside is deposited on steep slopes and is very unstable due to the nature of the material and the steep gradient.

4 There are a number of features within the fort but most of these appears to post-date the abandonment and collapse of the ramparts. Two small dug-out shelters have been built into the rampart at the south-west corner of the fort. These are likely to be associated with a look out station built by the Home Guard during World War II (Illus 6).

A couple of small stone built features were recorded on or near the ramparts. These appear to be small shelters or possibly shooting butts. A small circular structure has been built on top of the rampart rubble up against a small crag. The interior of the structure was only 1m in diameter internally and defined by low stone banks 0.9m wide. A second semi-circular feature was built up against the foot of a north-east facing rock face. It was defined by collapsed stone walls spread out to 0.7m wide. The interior of the structure measured 1.3m along the rock face by 1.6 m deep. A circular stone feature defined by a ring of stones is situated on top of the rampart rubble at the north-east corner of the fort. The ring is 1.8m in diameter and is made up by a line of stone 0.2m across. Nearby at the north-east corner are four small modern cairns built on top of the rampart. The cairns are 0.9m to 1.5m in diameter and 0.5m to 0.9m high.

A stone lined well is situated in front of a crag in the north-western part of the fort. The preservation of the well suggests that it

3.3 Dun Deadrail

The fort occupies the summit of a prominent knoll on the north-facing spur of Sgorr Chalum and on the south-west side of Glen Nevis overlooking the River Nevis some 300m below at the valley bottom (Illus 1). The fort is pear-shaped in plan and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. It is 53m long by 17m to 30m wide internally and covers an area of some 1250m² (Illus 15). With the exception of a few small eroded patches the entire fort is covered by grassy turf, with blocks of vitrified masonry poking through in places. The interior slopes down towards the south-west with several breaks of slope forming levelled areas within the interior (Illus 8). Some of these may be natural but it is more likely that they are man-made. A low turf-clad bank; 6m long, 2.5m wide and up to 0.2m high, extends north from the



Illus 7

Dun da Lamh, possible hut-platform inside the north rampart



Illus 8

Dun Deadrail, west-facing view of interior

inner south rampart in the east half of the fort. This may be remains of an internal division within the fort separating the upper north-east end from the lower parts to the south-west.

The entrance to the fort is situated at the west end by the north-west corner of the fort, and appears as a slight dip in the rampart. A path up the steep north-west slope to the entrance may indicate the original access to the fort.

Several blocks of vitrified masonry were recorded on and around the fort. Most of them were seen on the upper slopes outside the fort to the north and south and they all seemed to be detached blocks; none of them appeared to represent *in situ* masonry. A survey made by The Royal Commission in 1970 indicates additional locations of vitrified rock that is no longer visible.

Several hollows were noted along the ramparts. A large D-shaped hollow on the inside of the north rampart is 1.5m wide by 3.5m long was identified as a lambfold on The Royal Commission plan from 1970. Some of the other larger D-shaped hollows along the outside to the south and east may also be small sheep shelters. However there are a number of other smaller holes that seem to be associated with the original construction of the fort, but the only way to identify the nature and function of these features would be through excavation.

Despite the fact that the fort seems to have a high number of visitors channelled on to the site along a few narrow paths, there was not many sign of erosion from visitors. Still three small areas were noted along the top of the north rampart where the turf had been partly worn away (Illus 9). This erosion should be monitored although it did not represent serious damage at the time of the survey.

3.4 Torr Dhuin

The fort is situated on the top of a prominent rocky knoll on the north-west side of the Great Glen some 3.5km to the south-west of Fort Augustus. It is located just east of the River Oich with extensive views over the Glen and with steep craggy slopes leading down to the valley bottom some 80 m below (Illus 1). The fort is surrounded by forest plantation but the knoll and the area immediately around the fort has been left open.

The fort occupies the top of the small knoll. It is sub-rectangular and measures 19m north to south by 8m to 12m wide, covering an area of some 180m² (Illus 16). The fort is defended to the east by near vertical craggy slopes and on the other sides by a wall and two concentric defences. The inner wall is best preserved as a rounded bank to the north and west, but barely visible to the south and east (Illus 10). A small, but well defined ditch runs east to west across the north half of the fort and cutting through the west wall. The feature is thought to be an old excavation trench cut across the fort to expose a section through the wall and the interior.

Enclosing the summit of the knoll are the remains of a second line of defences now reduced to a terrace with a slight ditch only surviving to the north. The outer defences comprise a ditch up to 5.5m wide and 1.2m deep inside a stony rampart now completely overgrown.

The entrance to the fort leads through a gap in the outer wall to the south. The access crosses the outer ditch some 15m to the north where a causeway leads across the outer ditch onto a gully cutting through the terrace defining the second defence line and onto the fort (Illus 10). As the inner walls are ill-preserved at this end of the fort there is no clear indication of an entrance leading into the interior.



Illus 9

Dun Deadrail, slight erosion on top of north rampart

6

A low bank segment was recorded some 12m to the south of the entrance. The bank is aligned north to south parallel with and 3m west of the cliff edge facing the glen to the east. The bank is 10m long, spread to 3m wide and up to 0.5m high. It is not clear whether the bank is contemporary with the fort. Further segments may exist in the wooded areas to the south but this area was not investigated as it lay outside the fort.

At the time of the survey the entire fort was covered in dense tall bracken that obscured any slighter features of the fort. The fort has been surveyed at a couple of times over the last century. The reports associated with these surveys describe features that are no longer visible due

to the vegetation cover. In addition to the bracken a few larger deciduous trees and seedlings are growing on the outer ramparts.

3.5 Craig Phadrig

The fort is located on the hill of Craig Phadrig on the western edge of Inverness (Illus 1). The hill forms the north-easternmost limit of a steep ridge that flanks the western bank of the river Ness. At a height of 170m, the fort would offer a dominating view over The Aird, the Beauly and Moray Firths, southern parts of the Black Isle, Drumossie Muir and the northern part of the Ness valley. At present, all but the flat crown of the hill is densely afforested, blocking this view from the summit. The interior and inner ramparts of the fort are covered in low grass with occasional small bushes.

The fort itself is sub-oval, enclosing an almost rectangular area of approximately 70 x 20m, or a little over 1300m², on a NE-SW alignment (Illus 11). The approaches to the summit are steep, with the easiest access from the north or west. The south-eastern slope remains steep until it reaches valley level. The entrance to the fort lies at the north-eastern end.

The enclosure consists of a complete inner rampart, the remains of a second rampart to the south and east, and some further entrance outworks to the north-east. The ramparts appear presently as grassy banks, although some small stretches of vitrified stonework are visible (Illus 11). There are substantial ditches between the ramparts around the entrance.

The inner rampart is between 7 and 10m wide and stands to a height of approximately 0.7m. There are two noticeable breaks, both at the north-eastern end. The likely entrance is between 2.5 and 5m wide, although it has been somewhat obscured by the present path. This gap leads to a raised causeway across the ditch to a corresponding break in the second rampart. Another break just to the north may correspond with the archaeological excavation undertaken in that area in 1971 (Small 1971,



Illus 10

Torr Dhuin, north-facing view of interior



Illus 11

Craig Phadrig, south-west facing view of interior

p23). This work suggested a construction date in the mid 4th century BC. To the north-west, a berm of around 2–4m in width separates the rampart from a natural break of slope.

The second rampart is most prominent at the north-east, where it stands approximately 0.6m tall and has a spread of around 7.5m. Here, the tops of the two ramparts are 17.5m apart. As the second rampart curves around the east side of the summit, it diverges from the line of the inner one, making a pronounced return some 35m south of the entrance. Beyond this point, the rampart is reduced almost to a terrace, but the line of it can be identified in places as a low bank around 0.2m high. South of the fort, the hillside drops away sharply from this line. A clearer section of this rampart is visible at the very south-west end of the fort, where it runs for 20m at a height of around 0.5m. Excavations in 1971–2 (Small, *ibid.* & Small 1972, p23) suggests that the second rampart is built largely of earth, sometimes revetted with stone or laced with timber, and of a similar construction date to the inner rampart.

The outworks to the north-east are visible only in small stretches, where they stand up to 0.15m high, with the remainder reduced to a flat terrace between the second rampart and a sharp natural break

of slope. This line appears to block the entranceway through the other ramparts, possibly having required a small detour to the north or south to gain access.

The interior of the fort is generally flat (Illus 11), although there appears to be a somewhat higher area at the south-western end. Three possible hollows of between 2 and 4m diameter are visible, though at least two of these may be related to the earlier excavations.

4. DISCUSSION

The five forts are located in quite spectacular locations with extensive views of the glens below (except Craig Phadrig). The degree of preservation varied and they present different challenges related to the conservation management of the forts.

Dun Deadrail is the best preserved fort. It is situated in a large clearing in the forest which provides excellent views of the fort from a distance. The large clearing and the fact that the area is used for grazing, means that no seedlings are growing on the fort and its immediate surroundings. The access path from the West Highland Way is clearly signposted and well maintained. As a result of this the fort received a high number of visitors. During the survey of the fort mid week at the end of September, over 20 people

7



Illus 12

View of Caisteal Mac Tuathal from high ground to the south-west



visited the site over a period of some 5 hours. The high number of visitors has caused some limited erosion on the ramparts. This damage needs to be monitored but it doesn't seem to be a serious problem at the moment. The path leading from the West Highland Way seems to be constructed recently and is still in a good condition, the only problem being a short muddy patch at a point where the paved path leads on to the old natural path.

The forts Caisteal Mac Tuathal and Torr Dhuin are both heavily affected by dense tall bracken which hides the finer details of the fort. In the case of Torr Dhuin old surveys described blocks of vitrified rampart material that now is obscured by the dense bracken. Eradication of bracken on these two forts would greatly improve the appearance of these two forts.

Caisteal Mac Tuathal used to be covered in trees but the fort itself and a wide area around it have since been cleared. As a result there is an excellent view of the fort from the high ground to the south-west (Illus 12). Torr Dhuin also sits in a clearing, but here deciduous trees and seedlings have invaded the outer ramparts of the fort obscuring a full clear view of the fort from the south. The felling of a limited number of trees would greatly improve the view of the fort. Dun da Lamh also sits in a clearing but again seedling from the surrounding forest are starting to occupy the fort interior.

8 Craig Phadrig appears to be in good condition, and although several narrow paths run across and around the earthworks, they do not appear to be causing substantial damage. During the survey (around 6.5 hours on a

Tuesday afternoon in February), fewer than 10 people walked over the site, despite its proximity to Inverness. It is possible that the combination of the steep climb and limited views due to forestry reduce the fort's appeal to visitors.

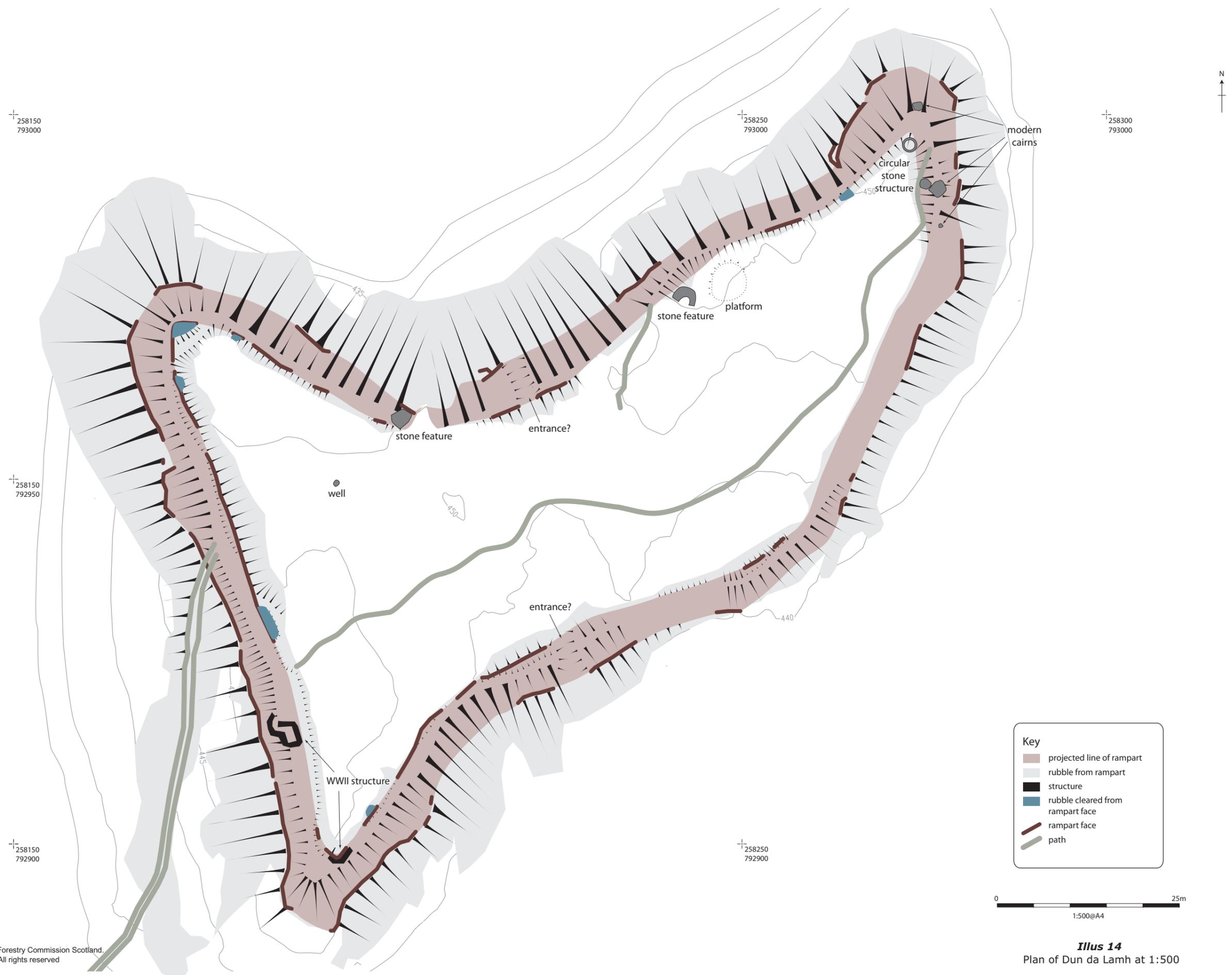
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Illus 13
Plan of Caisteal Mac Tuathal at 1:750



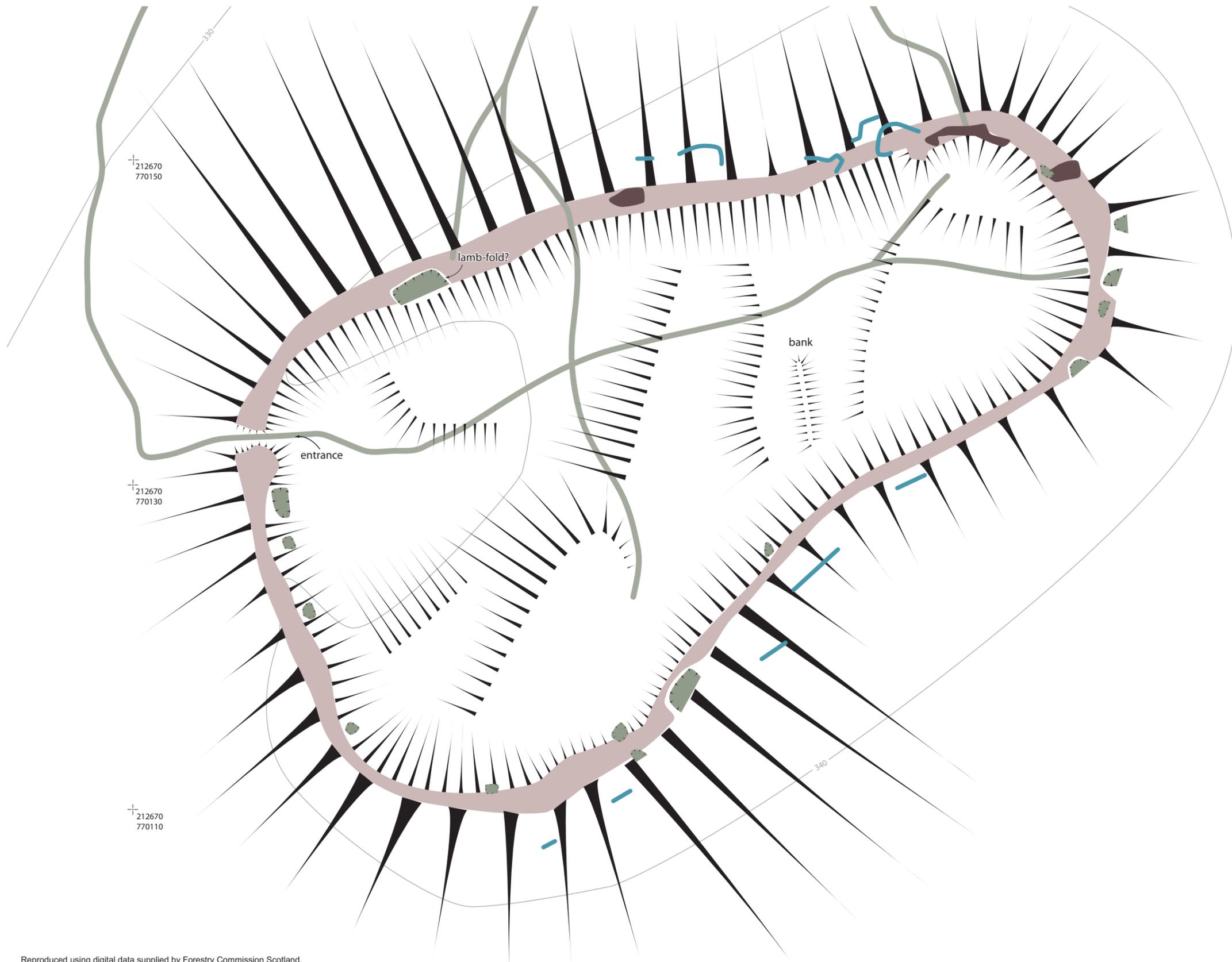
Key

- projected line of rampart
- rubble from rampart
- structure
- rubble cleared from rampart face
- rampart face
- path



Illus 14
Plan of Dun da Lamh at 1:500

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Key

- top of rampart
- small hollows
- erosion
- vitrified rock
- path

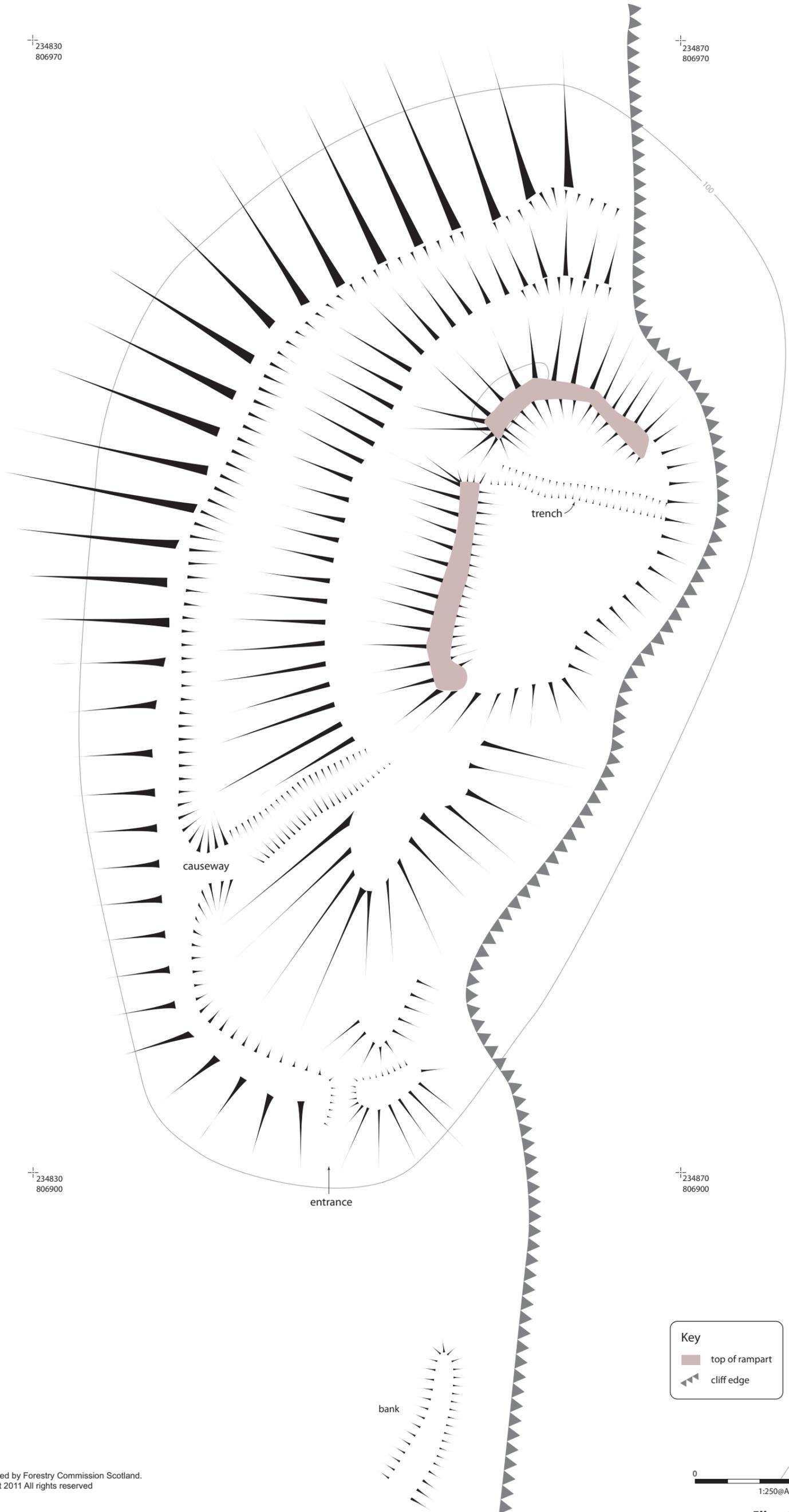


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Illus 15
Plan of Dun Deadrail at 1: 250

234830
806970

234870
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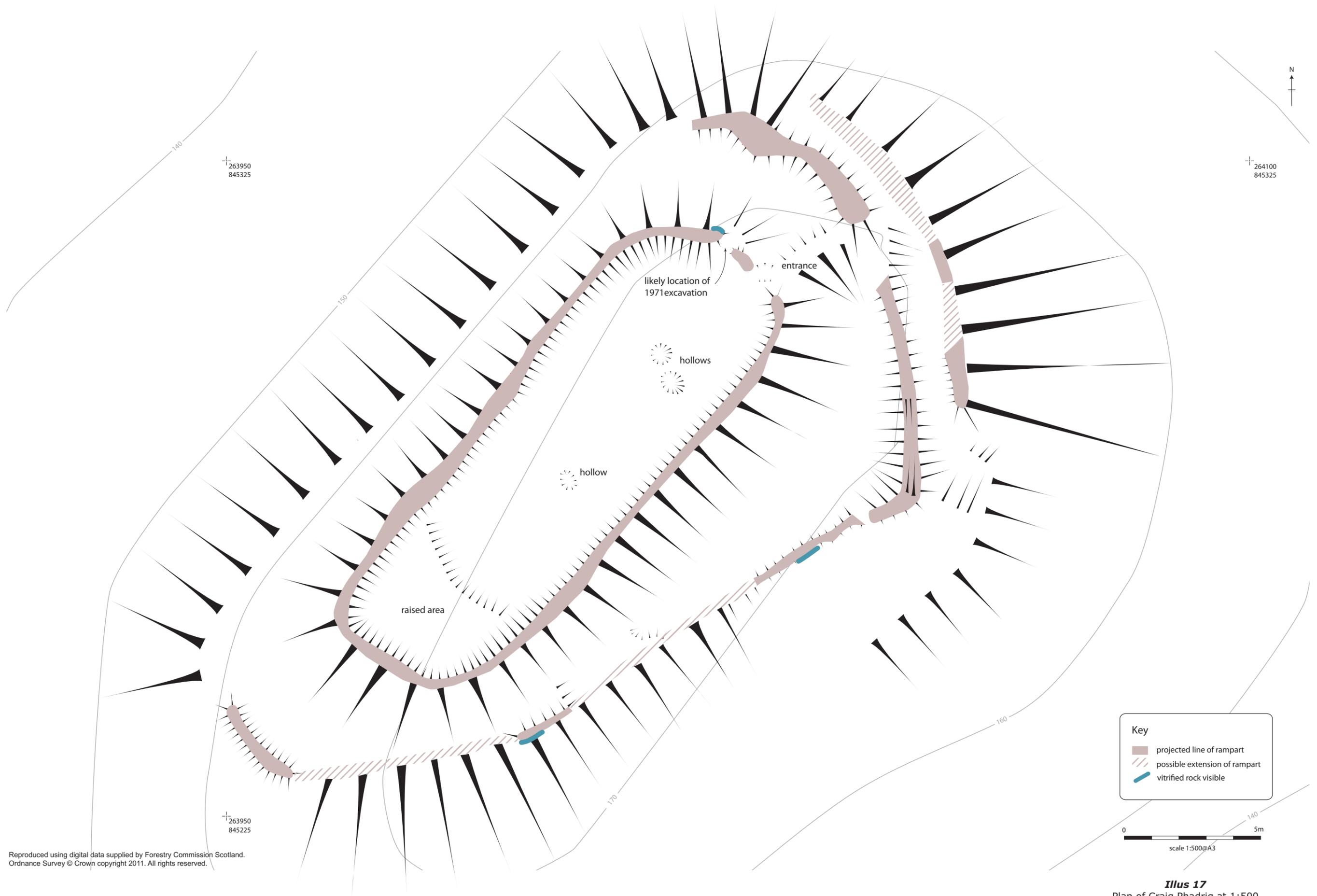


Key

- top of rampart
- cliff edge



Illus 16
Plan of Torr Dhuin at 1: 250



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Illus 17
 Plan of Craig Phadrig at 1:500

6. APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1 – Photographic register

a) Caisteal Mac Tuathal

Photo no.	Digital file name	Facing	Description
1	PFHS10-CMT-P01.JPG	N	View towards annex to the north
2	PFHS10-CMT-P02.JPG	NE	View towards north-east end of main rampart
3	PFHS10-CMT-P03.JPG	SW	View towards the west corner of main rampart
4	PFHS10-CMT-P04.JPG	WSW	View towards outworks to the west
5	PFHS10-CMT-P05.JPG	W	View towards outworks to the west
6	PFHS10-CMT-P06.JPG	N	View north along main rampart from the west corner
7	PFHS10-CMT-P07.JPG	S	View south along main rampart from the west corner
8	PFHS10-CMT-P08.JPG	SE	View towards east end of ditch
9	PFHS10-CMT-P09.JPG	S	View towards east half of ditch
10	PFHS10-CMT-P10.JPG	SSW	View towards middle part of ditch
11	PFHS10-CMT-P11.JPG	SW	View towards west end of ditch
12	PFHS10-CMT-P12.JPG	WSW	View towards
13	PFHS10-CMT-P13.JPG	N	Surviving outer rampart at the west corner
14	PFHS10-CMT-P14.JPG	NW	Surviving outer rampart at the west corner
15	PFHS10-CMT-P15.JPG	W	View towards the south-west part of the fort interior
16	PFHS10-CMT-P16.JPG	SE	View towards the south-east part of the fort interior
17	PFHS10-CMT-P17.JPG	E	View towards the east part of the fort interior
18	PFHS10-CMT-P18.JPG	NE	View towards the north-east part of the fort interior
19	PFHS10-CMT-P19.JPG	N	View towards the north part of the fort interior
20	PFHS10-CMT-P20.JPG	NNW	View towards the north-west part of the fort interior
21	PFHS10-CMT-P21.JPG	W	View towards the west part of the fort interior
22	PFHS10-CMT-P22.JPG	E	View along the ditch towards the east
23	PFHS10-CMT-P23.JPG	NW	View along the ditch towards the north-west
24	PFHS10-CMT-P24.JPG	NE	Fort seen from high ground to the south of ditch
25	PFHS10-CMT-P25.JPG	E	View towards east end of ditch
26	PFHS10-CMT-P26.JPG	NE	View towards east half of ditch
27	PFHS10-CMT-P27.JPG	NNE	View towards fort and middle part of ditch
28	PFHS10-CMT-P28.JPG	N	View towards west side of fort and west end of ditch
29	PFHS10-CMT-P29.JPG	NW	View towards west end of ditch
30	PFHS10-CMT-P30.JPG	SW	Panoramic view towards outworks to the west
31	PFHS10-CMT-P31.JPG	SW	Panoramic view towards ditch
32	PFHS10-CMT-P32.JPG	W	Panoramic view towards west half of the fort interior



b) Dun da Lamh

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Photo no.	Digital file name	Facing	Description
1	PFHS10-DDL-P01.JPG	SW	View towards the south-west from the fort
2	PFHS10-DDL-P02.JPG	W	View towards the River Spey from the fort
3	PFHS10-DDL-P03.JPG	WNW	View towards the River Spey from the fort
4	PFHS10-DDL-P04.JPG	NW	View towards path leading up to the fort from the SW
5	PFHS10-DDL-P05.JPG	N	View towards NW corner of fort
6	PFHS10-DDL-P06.JPG	E	View towards SE part of fort
7	PFHS10-DDL-P07.JPG	NE	View towards NE end of fort
8	PFHS10-DDL-P08.JPG	NNE	View towards N side of fort
9	PFHS10-DDL-P09.JPG	N	View towards NW corner of fort
10	PFHS10-DDL-P10.JPG	NNW	View along W rampart
11	PFHS10-DDL-P11.JPG	NW	Modern structure built into the east rampart
12	PFHS10-DDL-P12.JPG	S	Modern structure built into the east rampart
13	PFHS10-DDL-P13.JPG	S	View towards S corner of fort
14	PFHS10-DDL-P14.JPG	SW	View towards natural spur at S corner of fort
15	PFHS10-DDL-P15.JPG	SW	View towards Strath Mashie from S corner of fort
16	PFHS10-DDL-P16.JPG	SW	Modern structure built into the rampart at S corner of fort
17	PFHS10-DDL-P17.JPG	NE	Line of inside face of rampart NE of S corner
18	PFHS10-DDL-P18.JPG	NE	View towards possible entrance in the S rampart
19	PFHS10-DDL-P19.JPG	S	Dip in the rampart indicating a possible entrance
20	PFHS10-DDL-P20.JPG	SW	View along S rampart and possible entrance
21	PFHS10-DDL-P21.JPG	NE	View along middle part of S rampart
22	PFHS10-DDL-P22.JPG	SW	View along middle part of S rampart
23	PFHS10-DDL-P23.JPG	E	View across Strath Mashie from E end of fort
24	PFHS10-DDL-P24.JPG	SW	Collapsed rampart material below SE side of fort
25	PFHS10-DDL-P25.JPG	N	Collapsed rampart material below E side of fort
26	PFHS10-DDL-P26.JPG	SW	View along N rampart from NE corner of fort
27	PFHS10-DDL-P27.JPG	SW	Hollow on inside N rampart near NE corner of fort
28	PFHS10-DDL-P28.JPG	SW	Platform just inside N rampart
29	PFHS10-DDL-P29.JPG	SE	Platform just inside N rampart
30	PFHS10-DDL-P30.JPG	SW	View along line of middle part of N rampart
31	PFHS10-DDL-P31.JPG	NE	Semi-circular stone feature built against foot of NE-facing crag
32	PFHS10-DDL-P32.JPG	SW	View towards possible entrance in the N rampart
33	PFHS10-DDL-P33.JPG	SW	View towards possible entrance in the N rampart
34	PFHS10-DDL-P34.JPG	NW	Small circular hollow built into rampart at foot of NW-facing crag
35	PFHS10-DDL-P35.JPG	NW	View along N rampart towards NW corner of fort
36	PFHS10-DDL-P36.JPG	W	View towards well on N side of rocky knoll
37	PFHS10-DDL-P37.JPG	N	Well seen from rocky knoll
38	PFHS10-DDL-P38.JPG	W	Dug out hollow exposing inner rampart face at NW corner
39	PFHS10-DDL-P39.JPG	S	View along W rampart seen from NW corner of fort

Photo no.	Digital file name	Facing	Description
40	PFHS10-DDL-P40.JPG	NE	Dug out hollow exposing inner rampart face at NW corner
41	PFHS10-DDL-P41.JPG	S	Hollow dug into N half of W rampart
42	PFHS10-DDL-P42.JPG	N	View along W rampart towards NW corner of fort
43	PFHS10-DDL-P43.JPG	S	Modern path leading up to fort
44	PFHS10-DDL-P44.JPG	S	View along
45	PFHS10-DDL-P45.JPG	S	Slot exposing inner rampart face near middle of W rampart
46	PFHS10-DDL-P46.JPG	N	View along W rampart towards NW corner of fort
47	PFHS10-DDL-P47.JPG	NW	Panoramic view towards the River Spey from the W rampart
48	PFHS10-DDL-P48.JPG	N	Panoramic view towards NW corner of fort
49	PFHS10-DDL-P49.JPG	NE	Panoramic view of fort interior

c) Dun Deadrail

Photo no.	Digital file name	Facing	Description
1	PFHS10-DD-P01.JPG	N	View towards Fort William from Dun Deadrail
2	PFHS10-DD-P02.JPG	SW	View along inside of S rampart
3	PFHS10-DD-P03.JPG	WSW	View of fort interior from the E
4	PFHS10-DD-P04.JPG	W	View along inside of N rampart
5	PFHS10-DD-P05.JPG	SSE	View towards Glen Nevis from Dun Deadrail
6	PFHS10-DD-P06.JPG	SE	View towards Glen Nevis from Dun Deadrail
7	PFHS10-DD-P07.JPG	ENE	View towards Ben Nevis from Dun Deadrail
8	PFHS10-DD-P08.JPG	NE	View towards N side of Ben Nevis from Dun Deadrail
9	PFHS10-DD-P09.JPG	NNE	View towards Meall an t-Suidhe from Dun Deadrail
10	PFHS10-DD-P10.JPG	N	View towards Fort William from Dun Deadrail
11	PFHS10-DD-P11.JPG	NNW	View towards Fort William from Dun Deadrail
12	PFHS10-DD-P12.JPG	NW	GPS base receiver
13	PFHS10-DD-P13.JPG	S	View towards Dun Deadrail from the N
14	PFHS10-DD-P14.JPG	S	Steep crags on the E side of Dun Deadrail
15	PFHS10-DD-P15.JPG	SW	View along S rampart
16	PFHS10-DD-P16.JPG	NNE	Two vitrified blocks along outside of S rampart
17	PFHS10-DD-P17.JPG	NE	Two vitrified blocks along outside of S rampart
18	PFHS10-DD-P18.JPG	NE	Vitrified block on outside of S rampart near SW corner of fort
19	PFHS10-DD-P19.JPG	ENE	Small area of slight erosion on N rampart
20	PFHS10-DD-P20.JPG	NE	Vitrified blocks of masonry along outside of N rampart
21	PFHS10-DD-P21.JPG	SW	Vitrified blocks of masonry along outside of N rampart
22	PFHS10-DD-P22.JPG	SE	Vitrified block of masonry on N rampart
23	PFHS10-DD-P23.JPG	SW	Vitrified blocks of masonry on N rampart
24	PFHS10-DD-P24.JPG	E	Patches of slight erosion in path along N rampart
25	PFHS10-DD-P25.JPG	W	Patches of slight erosion in path along N rampart
26	PFHS10-DD-P26.JPG	SE	S rampart at SW corner of fort
27	PFHS10-DD-P27.JPG	E	View along inside of S rampart



Photo no.	Digital file name	Facing	Description
28	PFHS10-DD-P28.JPG	ENE	View along inside of S rampart
29	PFHS10-DD-P29.JPG	NE	View of fort interior from the SW
30	PFHS10-DD-P30.JPG	NNE	View towards inside of N rampart
31	PFHS10-DD-P31.JPG	N	View towards NW corner of fort
32	PFHS10-DD-P32.JPG	NW	View along W rampart
33	PFHS10-DD-P33.JPG	NE	View of fort interior from the SW
34	PFHS10-DD-P34.JPG	SW	View along inside of N rampart
35	PFHS10-DD-P35.JPG	WSW	View of fort interior from the E
36	PFHS10-DD-P36.JPG	W	View along inside of N rampart
37	PFHS10-DD-P37.JPG	W	View along N rampart
38	PFHS10-DD-P38.JPG	W	View along N rampart
39	PFHS10-DD-P39.JPG	SW	View of fort interior from the E
40	PFHS10-DD-P40.JPG	SSW	View of fort interior from the NE
41	PFHS10-DD-P41.JPG	SW	Panoramic view of fort interior from the NE
42	PFHS10-DD-P42.JPG	NE	Panoramic view towards Ben Nevis from the fort
43	PFHS10-DD-P43.JPG	NE	Panoramic view of fort interior from the SW
44	PFHS10-DD-P44.JPG	WSW	Panoramic view of fort interior from the E
45	PFHS10-DD-P45.JPG	SW	Panoramic view of fort interior from the NE

22 d) Torr-Dhuin

Photo no.	Digital file name	Facing	Description
1	PFHS10-TD-P01.JPG	NE	View towards Fort Augustus from Torr-Dhuin
2	PFHS10-TD-P02.JPG	NNE	View towards N end of fort
3	PFHS10-TD-P03.JPG	N	View along W rampart
4	PFHS10-TD-P04.JPG	NE	View towards Inchnacardoch Forest from the fort
5	PFHS10-TD-P05.JPG	SW	Rampart at NW corner of fort
6	PFHS10-TD-P06.JPG	W	Ditch running across the fort interior
7	PFHS10-TD-P07.JPG	SSE	View of fort interior from the N
8	PFHS10-TD-P08.JPG	S	E rampart
9	PFHS10-TD-P09.JPG	SE	View towards the Caledonian Canal from the fort
10	PFHS10-TD-P10.JPG	NE	Sunken path leading up to the fort through ramparts
11	PFHS10-TD-P11.JPG	N	View along ditch and outer rampart
12	PFHS10-TD-P12.JPG	N	View along bank along cliff edge to the S of fort
13	PFHS10-TD-P13.JPG	SE	Fort seen from the NW
14	PFHS10-TD-P14.JPG	N	Panoramic view of the fort interior from the S
15	PFHS10-TD-P15.JPG	S	Panoramic view of the fort interior from the N

e) Craig Phadrig

Photo no.	Digital file name	Facing	Description
1	PFHS10-CP-P01.JPG	NE	View of entrance from interior of fort
2	PFHS10-CP-P02.JPG	SW	View of interior of fort
3	PFHS10-CP-P03.JPG	W	Working shot
4	PFHS10-CP-P04.JPG	W	Working shot
5	PFHS10-CP-P05.JPG	SW	Working shot



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