Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services

West Coast Archaeological Services

Sean Craig Fort Archaeological Project Plockton

Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

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National Grid Reference	**NG 81889 31472**
NMRS No.	**NG83SW 2**
Scheduled Monument No.	**5532**
Canmore ID	**11904**
Client Reference	**MR/2014/18**
RoCAS Report	**2015-01/SCF14**
Date	**February 24, 2015**
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Non-technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted in October 2014 at Sean Craig fort in advance of work to extend an existing footpath up to and through the entrance of the fort. The site is a Scheduled Monument (Historic Scotland SM No. 5532) located in the Inverness, Ross & Skye Forest District on property managed by Forestry Commission Scotland. The monument consists of a broad, "U"-shaped stone bank abutting the steep edge of Carn na Sean-Chreag and enclosing an area measuring 30m NW-SE x 28m transversely.

This document presents the results of the evaluation, which was undertaken on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland. Two trenches were excavated over the structure in the location of the entrance passage and of a section of intramural gallery. The purpose of the fieldwork was to determine the extent and preservation of archaeological deposits and structural remains and to excavate and record the deposits in the entrance passage prior to extension of the footpath access to Sean Craig. Two wall faces and associated door checks were identified in the entrance passage and the intramural gallery passage measured 0.5-0.6m wide within a 4m-wide wall overall. The walls of the structure comprised mainly large orthostat slabs and boulders with small pinning stones and large stone fill. Very little occupation material was identified.

Plate 1: View over the site from the east, facing WNW

Plate 2: Oblique aerial image of the site looking over the site entrance, facing SW

1 Introduction

1.1 Scheduled Monument Consent was approved by Historic Scotland to excavate two trenches on Sean Craig Fort. The opportunity arose as a result of a programme of maintenance work on the site by Forestry Commission Scotland, which included the extension of the existing footpath up to and through the site entrance. A small programme of key-hole excavation was designed to evaluate the extent and nature of the archaeological remains in order to uncover specific information about this site type (Birch et al 2014). Further detailed survey of the site was also conducted in order to annotate the location of visible structural features on the topographic survey plan produced by Rubicon Heritage Services in February 2014.

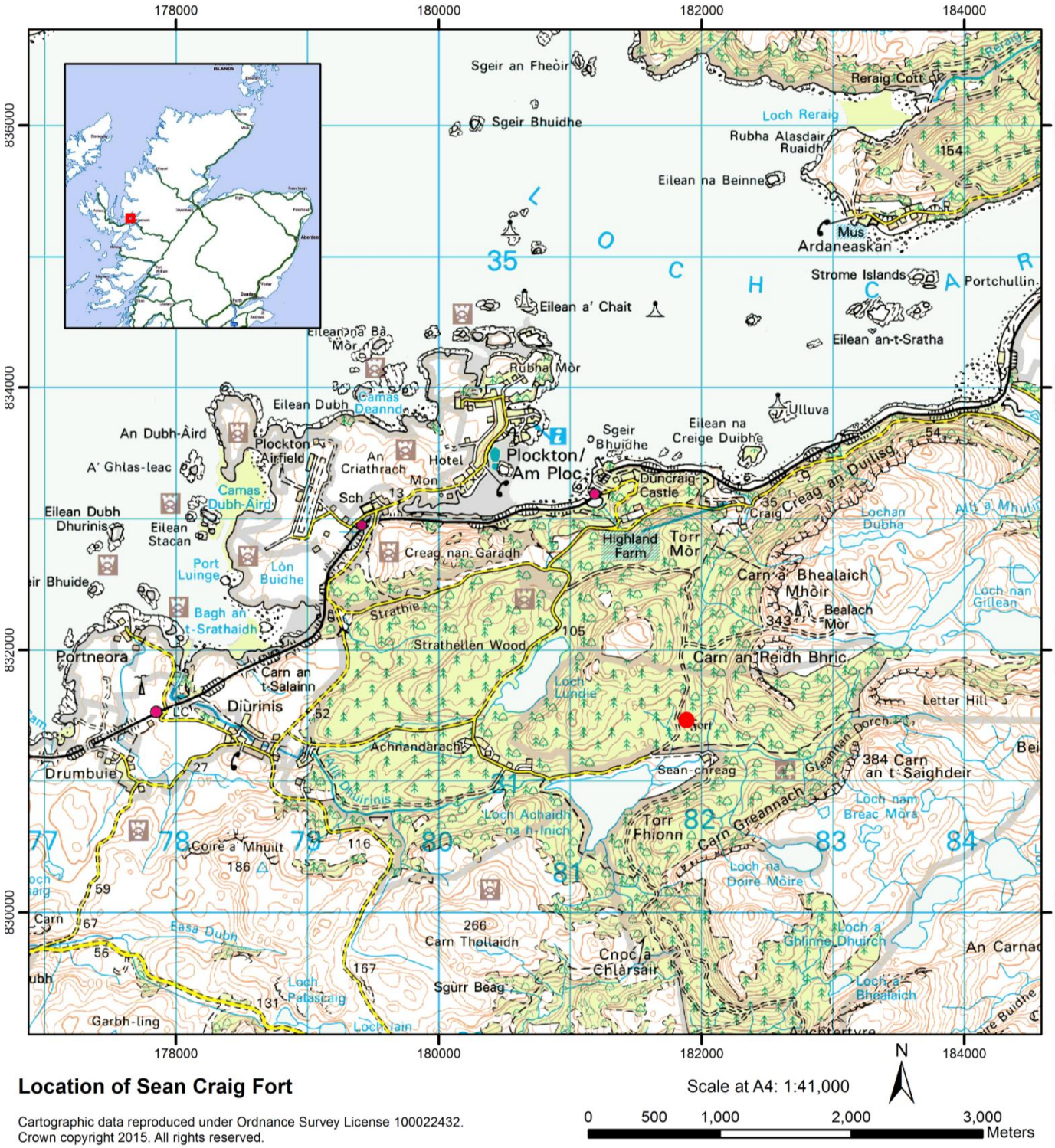
1.2 The fieldwork required that the entrance be cleared and recorded in advance of the footpath upgrade (Ritchie 2014). This allowed the extent and condition of archaeological deposits inside the entrance to be evaluated along with the structural walling of the passage. The entrance passage had been formed by two orthostat and boulder walls containing door checks and had been constructed over exposed bedrock outcrops and the natural subsoil. A second trench was excavated in the northwest quadrant of the site in a location where an exposed section of outer wall face and intramural gallery were visible. This trench revealed a well-built narrow gallery passage and an outer wall face comprising tall orthostat slabs.

1.3 In both trenches, the floor deposits comprised only thin layers of redeposited subsoil over a possible early soil horizon. There were no archaeological finds or environmental material recovered, apart from a small antler tine from within the rubble in the intramural gallery. Samples of floor deposits taken from both trenches have been proposed for a programme of palaeoenvironmental analysis.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Sean Craig, or Sean-chreag, is located approximately 1½ miles southeast of the village of Plockton, a small town found to the east of the Isle of Skye on the northwest coast of the Scottish mainland. The monument is situated on the steep, southwest end of a promontory terrace at 160m OD. To the southwest, the site overlooks Loch Achaidh na h-Inich and a burn running through flat agricultural land to the east of it (Figure **1**). The coastline is accessible just over 1 mile to the north through a small valley. The terrain is mostly flat around the north to northeast sides of the site, while the southwest side of the terrace contains a steep scarp slope. Sean Craig fort forms one element of a complex prehistoric and historic archaeological landscape spread throughout the area.

2.2 The structural remains appear as a substantial ñUò-shaped bank of large stones spread between 4m and 7m across and standing 0.6m to 2m high. There is visible evidence for a continuous intramural gallery on the west side of the structure, with both collapsed and in situ lintel stones surviving. Inner and outer wall facing stones are also visible in places on the structure. Between the wall faces, the structure would have enclosed an area approximately 31m NW-SE by 30m (Figure **2**). The southeast quadrant of the structure is mostly masked by heather and bracken while the rest of the structural remains are clearly visible. The enclosing landscape was covered in dense heather, bracken and deer grasses and the terrain of both the fort interior and exterior had been gripped for tree planting. The site and a 20m-wide area around were clear-felled during the period of 1997-2002. The1997 Scheduled Ancient Monument Management Plan (Forest Enterprise) described disturbance to the structure due to the close presence of Sitka Spruce and Lodgepole Pine around the site with encroaching bracken to the south side.



Location of Sean Craig Fort

Scale at A4: 1:41,000

Figure 1: Location plan of Sean Craig fort

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Previous site surveys

3.1.1 A measured survey and monument management plan of the site was produced in February 2014 by Rubicon Heritage Services. The site was described as a 3.9m-wide stone wall enclosing a subrectangular area 30m NW-SE by 28m and terminating at both ends against the crag on the southwest side. The Rubicon surveyors also identified the presence of large facing stones across the structure; a gallery standing up to 1m high and 0.9m wide with one in situ lintel in the northwest quadrant; three possible small cell structures within the stone banks; and the 1.4m-wide entrance in the northeast (Baker and OõFlaherty 2014).

3.1.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) visited the site (NMRS No. NG83SW 2) in 1970 after afforestation of the landscape. The description is similar to the February 2014 survey but also noted traces of a óstabilisingô wall, particularly a section in the northeast that stood up to 0.9m high. They also recorded traces of another gallery space in the northeast and a possible door check in the entrance. During a second visit by the OS in 1974, the surveyors recorded two visible door checks in the entrance at a distance of 1.3m along the passage from the outer wall face. The entrance passage measured 1.3m across, widening to 1.6m wide inside the door checks (Canmore 2015). In 2007, MacKie described the site as a possible ógallery-walled fort of an architecturally related but more primitive kind, like Dun Liath or Dun Kearstach on Skye.ôThe description, which was also similar to the OS surveys, does not mention a possible gallery in the northeast side (Canmore 2015a).

3.3 Site classification and research

3.3.1 There is a high density of potential Iron Age forts and duns in the Lochalsh area of Western Scotland, most of which are focused on the major sea inlets of Loch Alsh and Loch Duich. This pattern of site distribution is generally reflected in other areas of the Inner Hebrides including the nearby island of Skye, which has a significant number of Complex Atlantic roundhouses, and structures of a similar morphology to that displayed at Sean Craig. Unfortunately, few of these sites have been excavated or investigated using modern archaeological techniques, especially the more substantial type of site which survives at Sean Craig. The *Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) Iron Age Research Panel* have identified ôblack holesô within our research base with regards to enclosed sites including why people chose to inhabit such places, what was the function of enclosed sites within their contemporary landscape setting, and what lies behind the diversity of enclosure forms in some areas of Scotland; all of which has been confounded by a lack of dating evidence (ScARF 2012).

3.4 Until recently, the investigation of enclosed places (including enclosures containing complex Atlantic roundhouses) had been scarce, although a considerable amount of research has been undertaken on the larger enclosures and monuments including hill forts (Peltenburg, 1982; McSween 1985; Mercer 1991; Hingley 1992; Wise 2000; Strachan et al 2003; McGill 2003; Harding 2004; RCAHMS 2007; Dunwell and Strachan 2007; Ralston 2007; Dunwell and Ralston 2008; Haselgrove 2009 and Cook 2010). The dating of enclosed brochs and duns is better understood along the Atlantic seaboard of Scotland and in the Northern Isles, although the resulting chronology is not without debate (ScARF 2012). In Atlantic Scotland, forts and enclosures are primarily concentrated in Argyll and the Inner Hebrides, but they are by no means absent elsewhere in the archaeological record.

3.5 It has been suggested that the adoption of enclosure was a deliberate choice, and not all areas of Scotland enclosed places to the same degree. Armit and Ralston (2003 193), for example, suggested that a perceived trend to enclosure could have been associated with factors such as an increasing emphasis on pastoral farming brought about by climatic deterioration, or a result of social change. The

construction of enclosing works could also be associated with a wide potential range of practical and symbolic meanings (Collis 1996; Ralston 2006, 10-11), such as defining communities, social defences, displaying status or isolation, and expressions of power through the mobilisation of labour. It is also possible that the building of an enclosure boundary could perhaps be seen as an alternative to the construction of a large house; both measures can isolate a social group from society as a whole and in some cases can also project status or power (Hingley 1992, 39).

3.6 Many of these enclosed sites, whether a larger hill fort or a smaller enclosed settlement or monumental structure, are located in prominent places in the landscape with a wide view-shed ï most notably on hilltops, or on natural projections within the lower valleys. The monument at Sean Craig is located within a dramatic setting and this may be interpreted as evidence of status or social difference, although this does depend on an understanding of contemporary concepts of landscape (ScARF 2012). It is possible that the occupants of these enclosed sites, including any associated monumental buildings, were displaying identity, prestige and independence (Hingley 1992, 14-17; Armit 1997c, 27), although this remains an assumption based on current models of Iron Age society.

3.7 With regards to their classification, in the *Inventories* of Argyll, the Royal Commission used a threshold of 375 square metres, or 4,000 square feet enclosed, to distinguish between forts and duns. This system reflected the problems of overall classification, where small enclosures merge progressively with larger sites for which the term ófortô is generally accepted and where some of the larger Atlantic roundhouse site types were grouped together with less regular dun enclosures (Harding, 2004:137). Duns, which are often portrayed as simple in form, are a very diverse class of monument, possessing a variety of ground plans which include the possible roofed ódun-housesô (Harding 1984) perhaps more akin to the broch, as well as the much larger ódun enclosuresô which were almost certainly unroofed and were more like the much later Irish ring forts. Indeed, many duns actually have the same characteristic architectural features as brochs including intramural galleries, cells and stairs. Such classification has also brought with it certain social implications, indicating that duns on the smaller side of the threshold would hold only a single family group; while the larger ófortô structures would be capable of supporting more extensive ócommunitiesô

3.8 In considering later prehistoric and early historic forts and duns, it should be recognised that the terms dun and fort are used for a great diversity of sites without prejudice to the primary function or multiple functions that any of them may have served. The complexity of relationships between the smaller forts and duns has been discussed by Hingley (1992, 18), while it has also been argued that in some areas of Scotland at least, forts predate duns (Nieke 1990). This has been based on a few demonstrable examples such as Dun Skeig in Argyll and Dun Lagaidh near Ullapool (MacKie 1976), while it has also been suggested that this was the case at Langwell (Sutherland), Torwoodlee (Ettrick and Lauderdale) and possibly Edinôs Hall in Berwickshire (Hingley 1992). However, Harding (1997, 132-3) has warned against presuming a general rule based on importing models from other parts of Scotland.

3.9 Sean Craig, with its defensive location set on the edge of steep ground, is embedded within a widespread, possibly contemporary, prehistoric landscape comprising small forts, duns, hut circles and a crannog, for which we have little additional detailed information from excavation. The enclosed site at Sean Craig, along with most of the other prehistoric settlement sites in the area, is situated to take advantage of the land and water resources in the area. The repeated reuse and longevity of such sites must have created a sense of place, forging and reinforcing a groupôs identity. Some connect this to status (Harding 2004, 292-3 and 2009, 288), but it may also connect groups of people to issues of inheritance (Armit 2005). Positioning of sites in relation to features of the earlier landscape has not seen extensive treatment, but Hingley (1996) has noted clear examples in the Atlantic zone of the active reuse of earlier monuments for Iron Age houses, suggesting the manipulation of memory and concepts of ancestry.

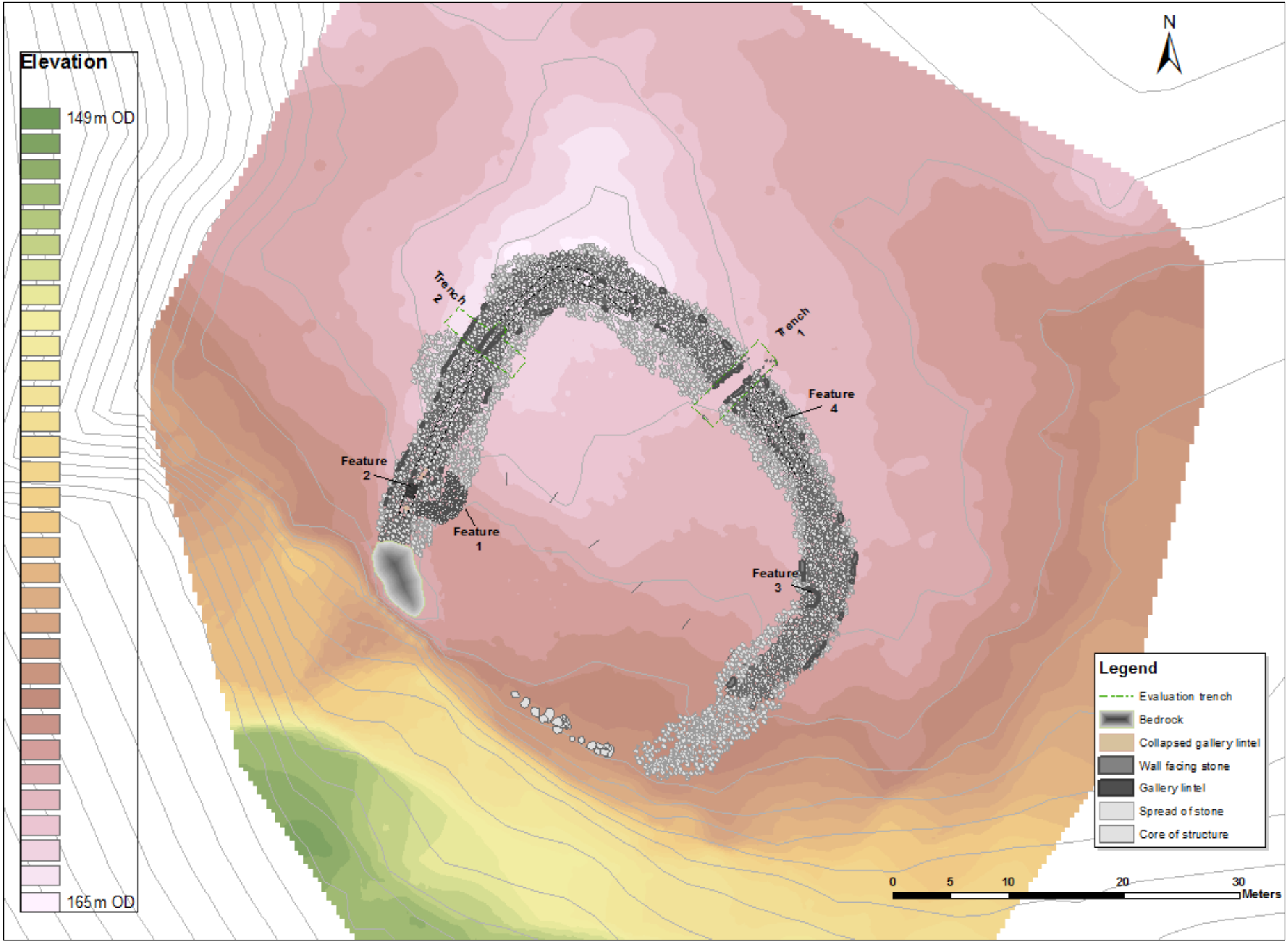


Figure 2: Plan of Sean Craig fort with shaded relief

4 Objectives

4.1 The initial objectives of the archaeological work were set out in the Project Design (Birch et al, 2014). The following is a summary of the initial aims and objectives:

- To survey the site with a view to noting the positions of archaeological features in order to update the existing topographic survey
- To clear the entrance as a path of access into the site
- To record the condition of the entrance, establishing the nature and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and the method of construction
- To evaluate the construction of the site to better understand its form and function
- To recover environmental samples and artefacts that will assist interpretation and chronology of the past activities within the site and function of the structures
- To identify the extent of damage caused by tree planting, tree growth and tree roots on the site in order to inform future forest management plans
- To recover secure dating material
- To enhance the historic environment record and Forest Design Plan
- To contribute to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework by adding to the existing corpus of material on prehistoric forts/duns in northern Scotland

5 Methodology

5.1 The fieldwork, recording and reporting methods were conducted in accordance with best archaeological practices, specifically adhering to the Institute for Archaeologistsô *Code of Conduct* (2012) and the Highland Councilôs *Standards for Archaeological Work* (2012).

5.2 Survey

5.1.1 During the evaluation, survey was undertaken in order to record the positions of visible structural features on site (Figure **2**). The previous topographic survey (February 2014, Baker and OõFlaherty) was utilised, with a view to amending the existing plan with any further required detail. Visible features and trench locations were recorded using a staff-mounted Trimble VRS GeoXR Rover (RTK corrections, rated to centimeter accuracy). Survey data is three-dimensional and referenced to the British National Grid and Ordnance Survey datum. Intramural gallery wall faces and lintel stones, outer wall faces, inner wall faces, the extent of the monument and stone spreads were surveyed.

5.1.2 The present survey data was overlain on and compared with the previous survey results. Topographic survey data from Rubicon Heritage Services was used as background data to create contours and surface relief models, and the combination of results was used in producing a new survey plan of the monument. All surveyed features are discussed in this report alongside the evaluation results.

5.3 Evaluation

5.2.1 All trenches (Table **1**) were excavated by hand to prevent further damage to the structure and increase the likelihood of recovery of dateable material within securely stratified contexts. The overlying vegetation was removed and topsoil was removed down to the first archaeological horizon to allow for an initial clean back of archaeological features or structural elements in preparation for the first phase of planning. Stone walls were exposed, but were not removed to ensure that the stability of the site remained intact for conservation and health and safety purposes. The spoil and all cleared stones were set aside for later use in backfilling. The weather conditions were poor for the fieldwork, with frequent, intermittent gales and heavy rain.

Table 1 Evaluation trenches

Trench	Size	Objective
1	8.2m x 2.5m	Investigation of entrance passage to reveal diagnostic features and morphology, to retrieve economic data and material to provide phasing and chronological data
2	7.6m x 2m	Investigation of the intramural gallery and inner / outer wall faces to reveal the morphology walls and to collect samples and material to assist with formulating economic and chronological data

5.2.2 **Trench 1** measured 8.2m northeast-southwest by 2.5m wide, covering the width of the entrance passage over the entrance wall faces. It was placed to in order to cover the full width of the structure, including the spread of collapsed stone on both sides. This was a primary purpose of the excavation, to allow for full excavation of the entrance deposits in order to provide a clear route of access to the interior of the site as part of the scheme of the proposed new footpath. After the initial clean-back and removal of overburden in the trench, a longitudinal section was excavated through the primary and secondary fills and the section was recorded prior to complete removal of the deposits.

5.2.3 **Trench 2** measured 7.6m northwest-southeast by 2m across a section of intramural gallery that was visibly intact and accessible. This particular section was targeted as it appeared to present the fewest problems for a small trench with regards to collapsed stonework and lintel slabs. The baulk of the trench over the outer wall was left in situ in order to preserve the stability of the external wall face, which would have been compromised by the removal of turf. During excavation of the trench, disturbed and collapsed stone was removed in order to reveal all wall faces.

5.2.4 The overall site and all archaeological features and sections were recorded using high resolution digital photography. Images were also taken using a DJI Phantom FC40 gyrocopter. Wet and windy weather conditions contributed to difficulties in photographic recording. All trenches and sections were recorded on plan and section drawings at scales of 1:20 and 1:10. Elevation plan drawings were also produced over two sections of the wall where the intramural passage was exposed. Although archaeological deposits were minimal, all possible archaeological layers were sampled as extensively as was possible. There were no artefacts or ecofacts recovered during the excavation.

5.2.5 Upon completion of the fieldwork, structural elements were stabilised and consolidated with the material removed during the excavation. Trench 2 was completely backfilled while the entrance passage (Trench1) was laid with small stones and left open for the footpath extension. All the excavation equipment, materials and any waste and all recovered artefacts and samples were removed from the site at the conclusion of works.

6 Results

6.1 Trench 1

6.1.1 Entrance passage deposits

Below an initial layer of moss and bracken vegetation and loose stone, the entrance passage contained an upper fill of similarly small stones (103) covering the primary lower fill of mixed small to large stones, slabs and boulders (108). The upper fill was confined to within the interior of the passage space and its compactness and homogeneity in stone size (Plates 3-4) suggested that it represented a deliberate infilling event. The underlying fill appeared to represent the primary collapse of the structure, containing a mixture of stone sizes, boulders and slabs chaotically deposited inside the space (Plate **5**).

At the base of the collapse two patchy, thin layers of floor deposits survived over the natural subsoil and bedrock. A gritty silt-sand layer containing small stone chips (109/111) was found compacted against the base of the passage walls and spread thinly across the passage floor. Occasional small, horizontal slabs (113) were also noted within this layer, although the incredibly wet weather conditions did not provide the opportunity to expose this due to flooding. Below this layer were the scant remains of a dark, thin silt deposit (110) visible below the base of the passage walls and partially extending into the passage.

The upper floor layer was interpreted as redeposited subsoil utilised for the formation of a surface with intermittent floor slabs in the passage. The underlying lenses of dark silt appeared to have been part of an earlier soil horizon on the site. There were no archaeological finds or environmental material identified during excavation of the gallery, although sampling of the floor deposits was undertaken for further analysis.

6.1.2 Entrance passage walls

Sean Craig fort contained a northeast-southwest aligned entrance formed by a passage lined by two 4m-long wall faces containing door checks (Plates **6**-**8**). The walling comprised orthostats and boulders packed with a core of smaller stones. The walling retained the interior core of the structure, which appeared to consist of loosely packed stone fill of varying sizes. Although the layout is the same, there were certain differences noted between both sides of the passage walls. The trench sections and plan show the condition of both wall faces and the morphology of the entrance passage (Figure **4**).

The northwest passage wall (105) survived as 2-3 courses of small boulders infilled with smaller stones. The wall was built partly over the top of exposed bedrock and partly on the natural subsoil. The wall measured 2.7m from the interior corner to a point where the walling projected 0.3m into the passage. A compact fill of smaller stones supported two projecting boulders and one upright slab (107) that formed a door check. Collapsed stone of varying sizes (102) was exposed in the trench section abutting the inner and outer passage wall faces.

The southeast passage wall (106) survived as 2 courses of small, angled boulders and one large upright slab infilled with medium stones built over the top of exposed bedrock. The wall measured 2.4m from the interior corner to a point where a compact layer of small stones separated it from two angled, upright slabs (107) projecting 0.25m into the passage. Similar to the opposing passage, section of projecting slabs was interpreted as a door check.

The primary difference between the two faces is the angled nature of the walling in the southeast wall face, which at first glance appeared to be the deliberate construction of the wall over the sloping bedrock. The angled slabs (107) at the northeast end of the wall (106) were supported by rubble fill on the outside, while the upright slab at the southwest end of the wall were supported by smaller stones protruding in to the interior. Although it appeared that the wall face was deliberately constructed at an angle respecting the bedrock, this is not considered to be a viable construction method and therefore it was assumed that the angled nature of the stonework was due to collapse and slippage of supporting fill and pinning stones. However, since the compact stone layer (102) against the outside of the southeast wall face (106) supported the outward-angled slabs (107) it appeared to the excavators that this could have been a later stabilising event to the wall. Another suggestion was that this face of the passage had been rebuilt, possibly as closure to an entrance into an intramural cell or passage through the southeast side of the entrance.

Plate 3 (left): Mid-excavation image of the entrance (Trench 1) showing the upper fill of compact small stone, facing SW (scales = 1m and 2m)

Plate 4 (below): Mid-excavation image of the entrance looking over the SE passage wall, facing SE (scale = 1m)

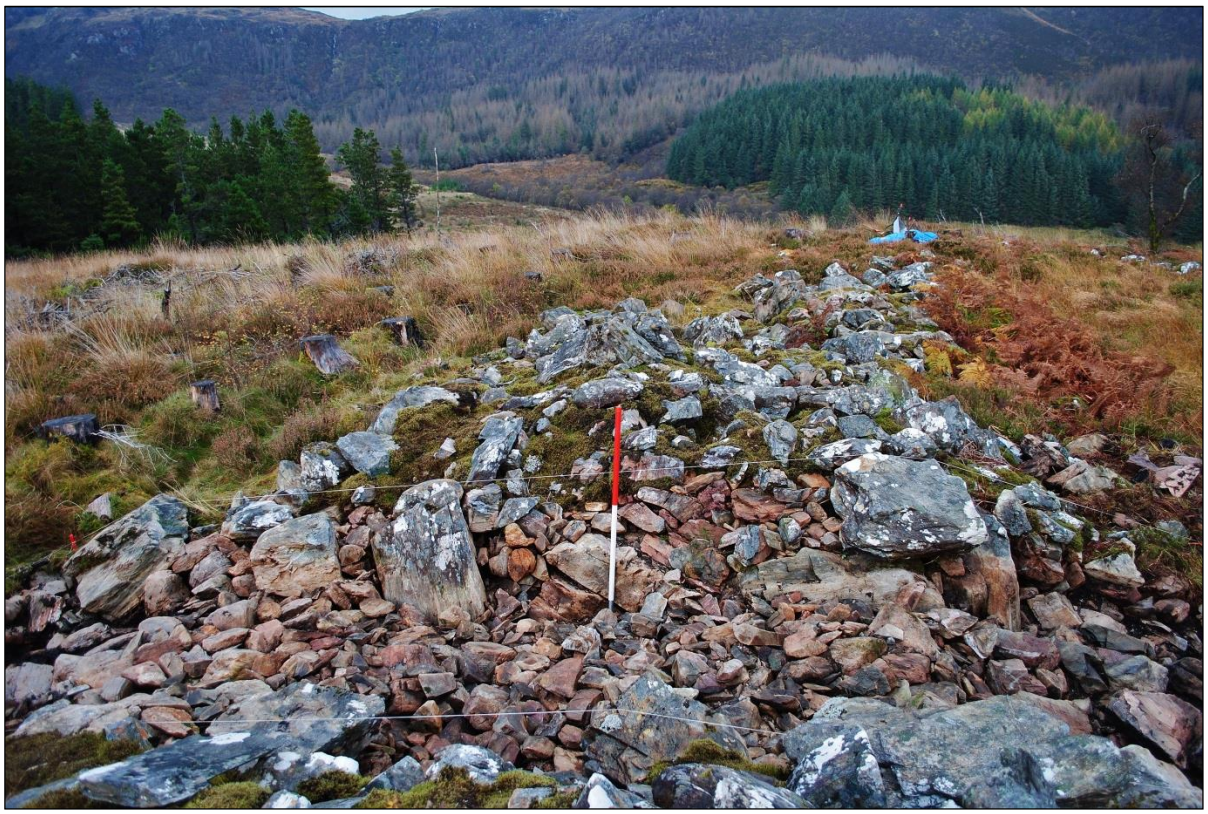


Plate 5: Mid-excavation image showing SE-facing section through the entrance passage fills, facing NNW (scales = 1m and 2m)

Plate 6: Post-excavation image of the entrance passage, facing SW towards the interior (scales = 1m)

Plate 7: Close view of the NW entrance passage wall, door check visible behind the front 1m pole, facing W

Plate 8: Close view of the SE entrance passage wall, door check visible behind the rear 1m pole, facing E

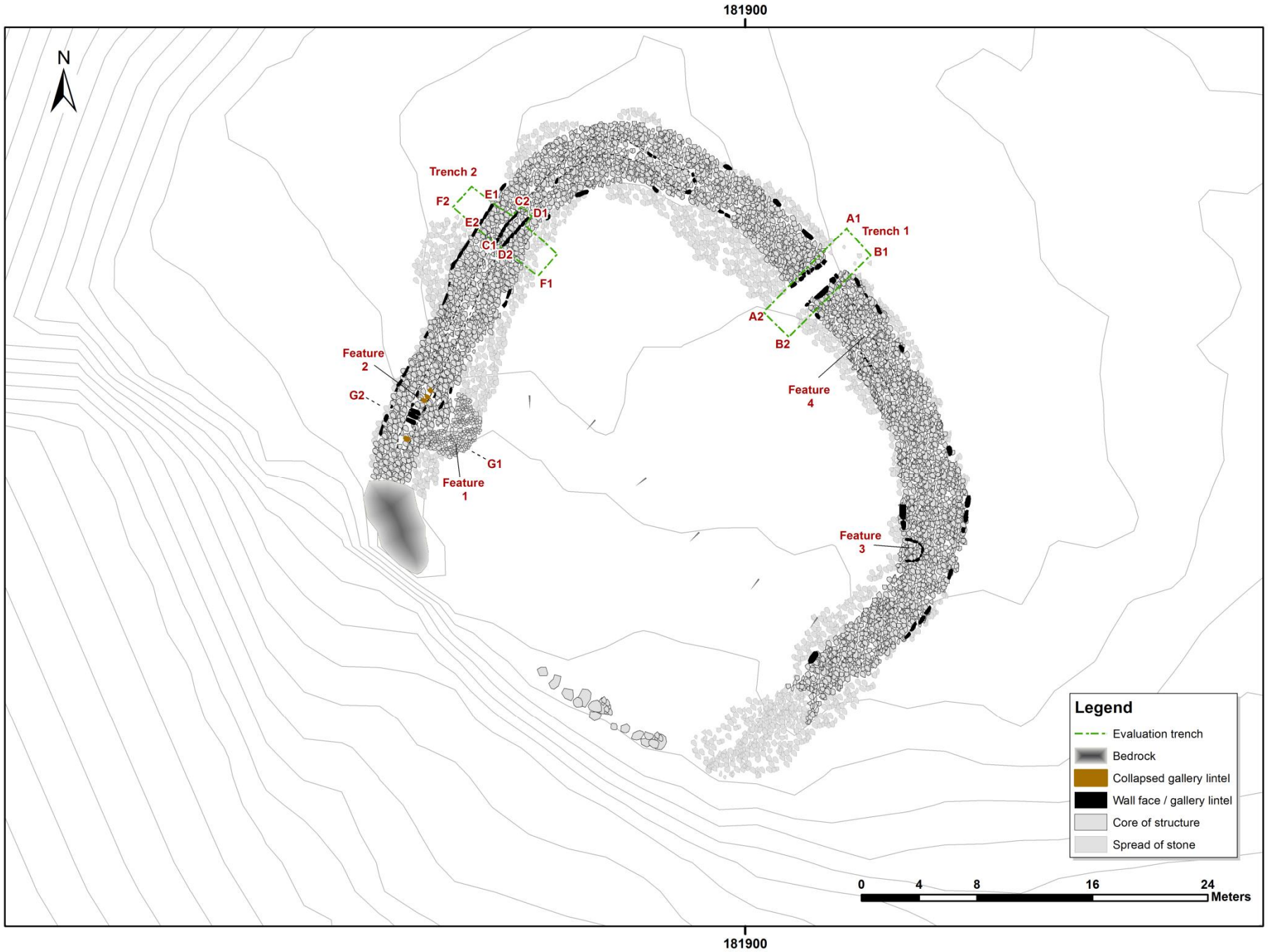


Figure 3: Measured survey plan of Sean Craig with trench and section lines; feature locations

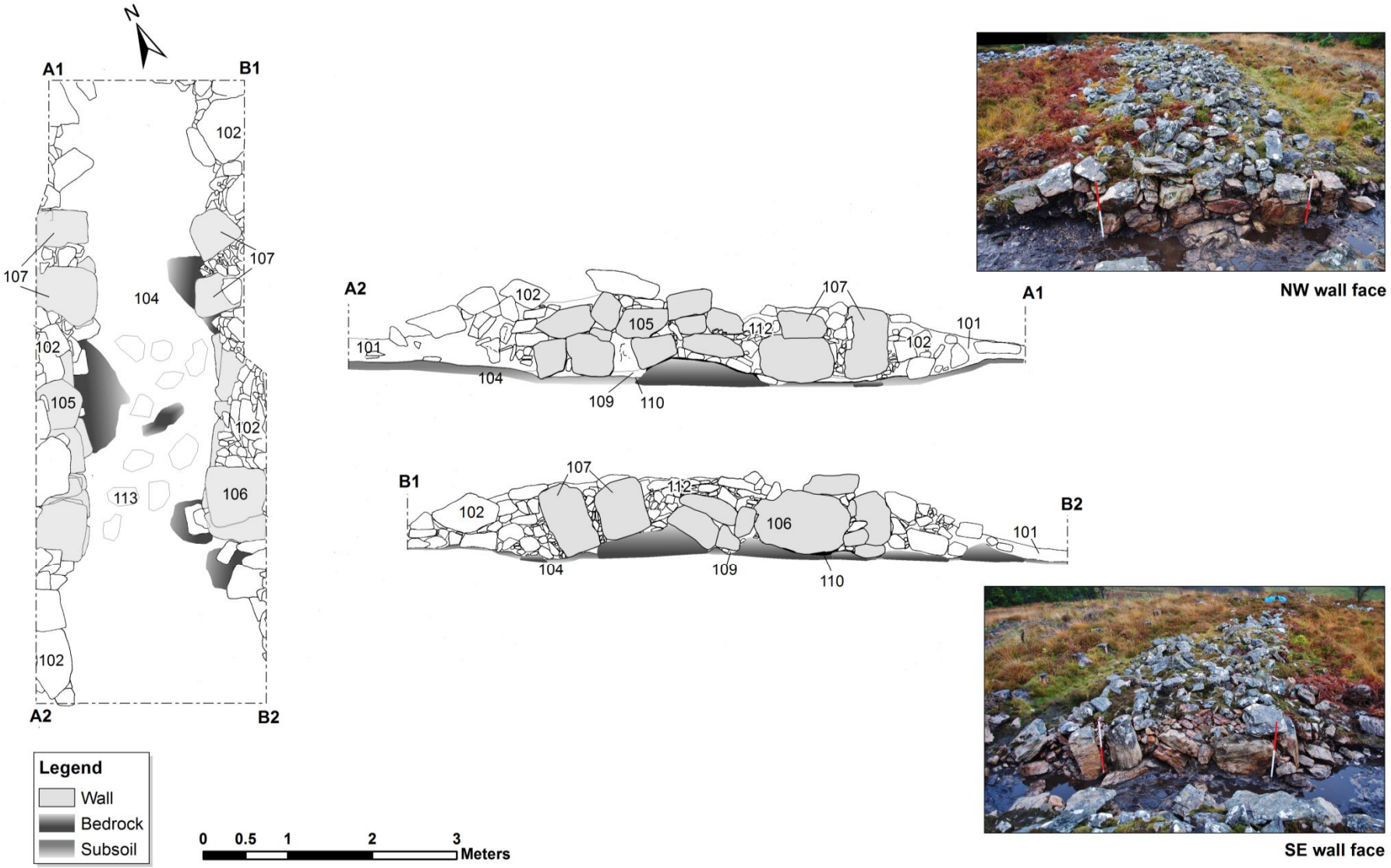


Figure 4: Plan and section drawings of Trench 1, showing the entrance passage walling

6.2 Trench 2

6.2.1 Intramural gallery

The section of intramural gallery evaluated was located on the northwest side of the structure. The passage was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 0.4m-0.5m wide. An approximately 3m-long section of the walling was exposed in the trench (Plates **9**-**10**). It comprised upright orthostat boulders and slabs with large stone infill and occasional small pinning stones below the basal stones. There was considerable variance between the wall faces (Figure **5**).

The outer (northwest) wall face of the passage (206) comprised 3-6 courses of large subangular stones built over the natural clay-sand subsoil (210). The wall survived up to a height of 1.2m below a thick peat layer. The inner (southeast) passage wall face (205) comprised large orthostats and boulders, of 1-3 courses up to 1m high below a layer of collapsed stone. A thin horizon of a dark silt layer (213) underlay the walling in places and was interpreted as a possible early soil horizon, similar to that identified in Trench 1.

The gallery fill comprised large boulders and collapsed lintel slabs and stone clasts of varying sizes (203) at the base of which was a thin silting deposit (211) overlying the floor deposits. A small antler tine (Sample 09) was recovered from within the upper gallery stone fill (203) and was interpreted as a naturally-shed antler unrelated to human occupation.

Similar to the deposits inside the entrance passage, the floor layers of the intramural passage were patchy and intermittent. The upper layer comprised a thin sandy silt layer (212) with some small slabs (214) that would have formed a floor surface with intermittent paving inside the passage[1]. Patches of the thin dark silt (213) were also visible below the surface, both overlying the natural subsoil (210). There were no archaeological finds or environmental material identified during excavation of the intramural passage, although sampling of the floor deposits was undertaken for further analysis.

6.2.2 Outer and inner walls

The trench also evaluated a 2.5m long section of the outer wall face (207). It survived up to 1.5m high and consisted of two courses of thin orthostat slabs up to 0.75m long with small pinning stones (Plates **11**-**12**; Figure **6**). Considerable voids were visible behind the battered wall face, which contained some gaps in the pinning, and appeared to have internal bridging stones placed in the wall core as support. The prominent appearance of the slabs was unique to this surviving section of wall.

Below the exterior rubble layer (202), a compact soil with charcoal flecks was packed against the base of the outer wall face over the basal dark silt layer (209). It may be associated with the construction of the outer wall slabs and it is possible that the samples from it will provide datable material. The underlying basal silt (209) is similar to the basal layer (213) inside the gallery, probably representing an earlier soil horizon.

Unfortunately, there was very little remaining of the inner wall face in Trench 2. It appeared that the wall (204) had been robbed out and suffered collapse. The profile over the breadth of the structure was recorded, showing that the structure overall measured approximately 4.2-4.4m wide, taking into account the collapse of the interior face (Figure **6**).

[1] Note: the floor slabs (214) are represented on the section drawings in Figure 5 to show their location in the passage; but they do not underlie the passage walls.

Plate 9 (left): Post-excavation image of the intramural gallery (Trench 2) showing the two walls, facing NE (scales = 1m and 2m)

Plate 10 (below): Working image of excavation in the intramural gallery in Trench 2, facing NE

Plate 11: Outer wall face showing the outside section of Trench 2, facing SW (scale = 2m)

Plate 12: Looking SSW over Trench 2 after backfilling, showing the upright slabs of the outer wall

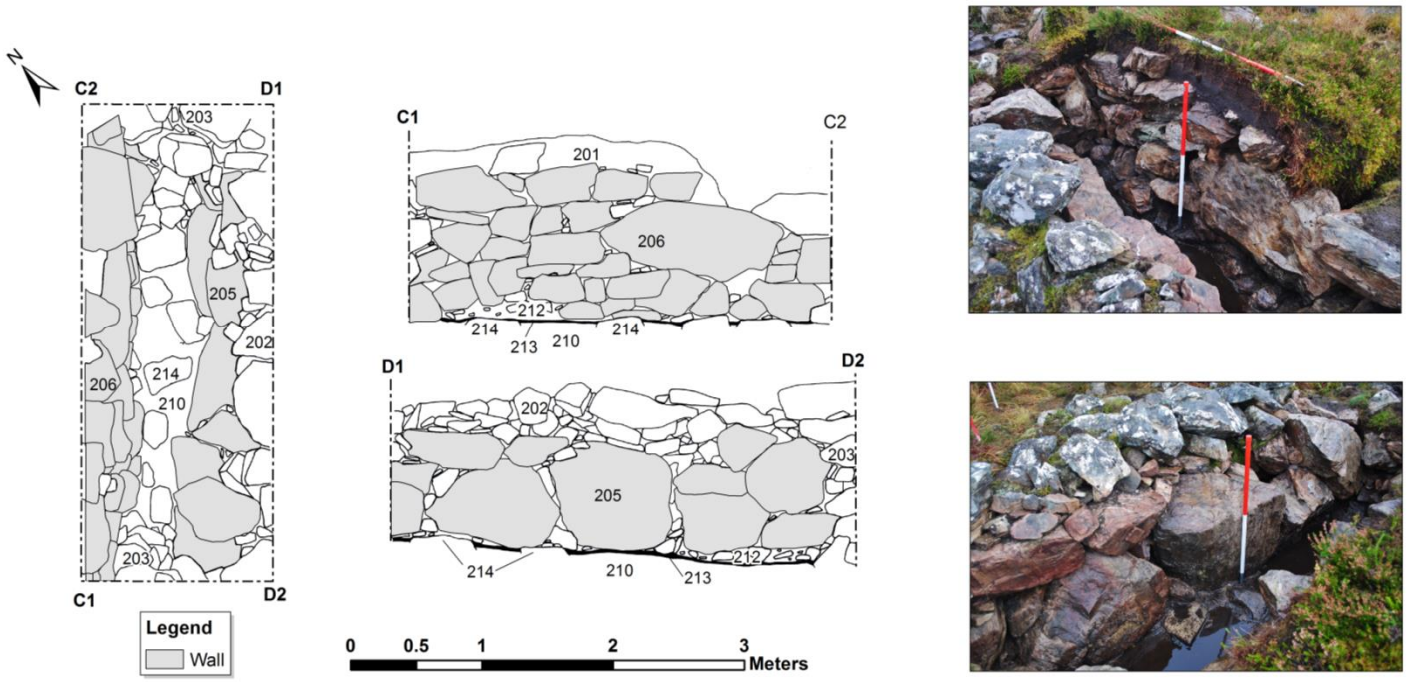


Figure 5: Plan and section drawings of the intramural gallery in Trench 2

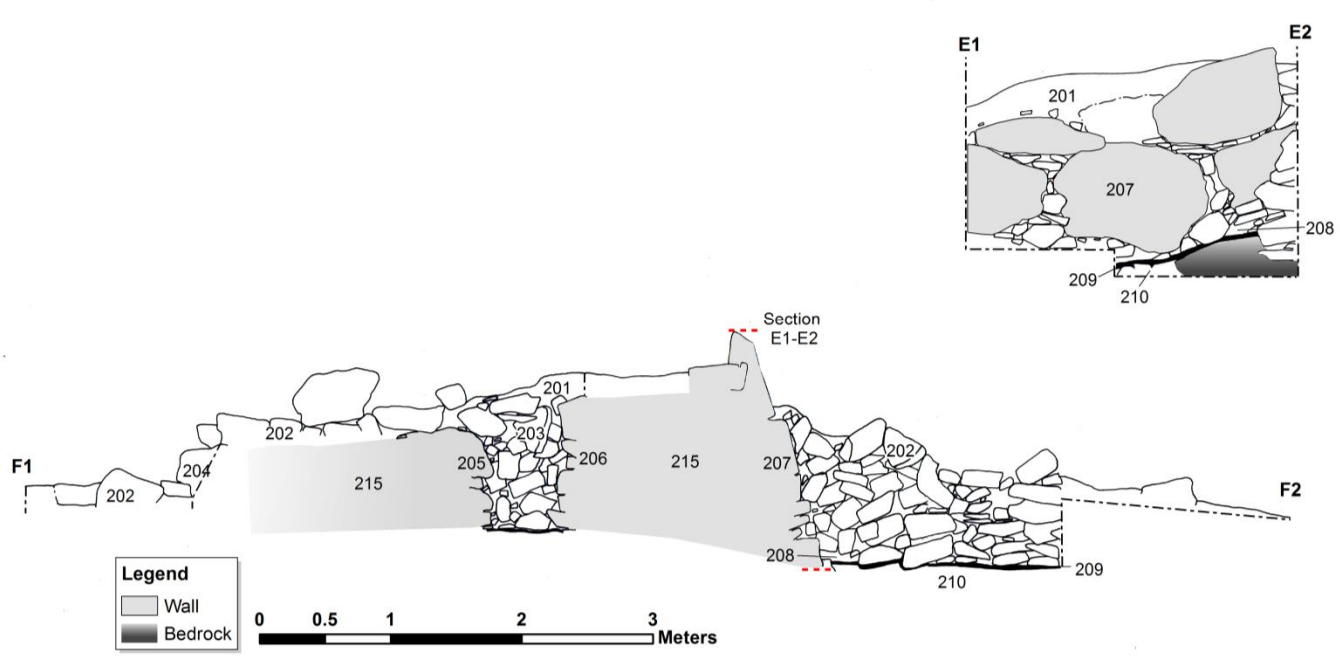


Figure 6: Section/profile drawing of Trench 2 showing the wall width; top left: section drawing the outer wall face

6.3 Survey

6.3.1 During the fieldwork, further survey of the structure was undertaken to record the location of visible structural features. The measured survey plans (Figure **2** and Figure **3**) were produced using data collected from both the February and October 2014 surveys. The locations of facing stones and lintel slabs were recorded and annotated on the plans; the facing stones have provided information to show a conjectured width of the original wall. From the data collected it appeared that the walls measured between 3.7-4.0m wide, with two possible wider sections in the centre of the north and east quadrants of the stone bank.

6.3.2 Feature 1 and Feature 2

As noted by previous surveyors the visible structural features on the site were best preserved in the west and northwest sections of the bank, in particular the intramural gallery (Feature 2). The present survey identified the rounded terminus of the intramural gallery north of the west end of the wall where it is built into bedrock. Although there was not a clear, continuous line of visible gallery facing stones (Plate **14**) running northeast from here (an approximately 5m stretch was definitive), such is the width of the wall that the gallery could extend in that direction to meet with the clearly defined gallery wall faces in Trench 2. Further gallery facing stones were also identified in the north quadrant of the wall, indicating that the gallery terminated approximately 9m northwest of the entrance. This terminus correlated with a possible rounded cell identified by the previous surveyors and thus has been re-interpreted as the northern end of a continuous gallery running through the west half of the wall.

On the inside of the wall near the south terminus of the western gallery, a wide, subcircular bank of stone (Feature **1**) with a dip at the centre was interpreted as a possible structure. The width and height of the stone spread was significantly more substantial than the spread of stone elsewhere on the site (Figure **7**; Plate **13**), and it is possible that it may have been a small structure. If so, one suggestion was that it could have been built around an access passage into the intramural gallery.

6.3.3 Feature 3 and Feature 4

A possible cell structure (Feature **3**) built against the interior of the inner wall face on the east side of the site was defined by a horseshoe-shaped arc of facing stones opening into the interior of the site. The interpretation for this feature is unknown, and it may be a secondary re-use of the wall. Just to the north side of the cell, the presence of facing stones suggested that the wall was up to 5m wide, substantially wider than elsewhere on the site. This may represent an expanded wall breadth due to the presence of a gallery terminus associated with the intramural gallery in the eastern wall. An alignment of facing stones of this intramural gallery was identified within the wall core on the southeast side of the entrance. This feature had been alluded to by previous surveyors.

Other details noted include the observation that the spread of stone was much less substantial in the southeast quadrant with very few structural features identified when compared to the rest of the site. This raises the question of why this was the case. One obvious possibility is that much more extensive robbing took place in this location; or equally that the wall narrowed and did not contain internal features. There has also been the suggestion that the fort was óunfinished.ô The excavators were puzzled by the complete lack of archaeological/environmental material in the two trenches and this could support the theory that the site may not have been finished or continuously used.

Plate 13: W intramural gallery with in situ lintel and possible attached structure (Feature 1) on the inside (left), facing S (scales = 1m and 2m)

Plate 14: Close view of W intramural gallery, facing SW (scale = 1m)

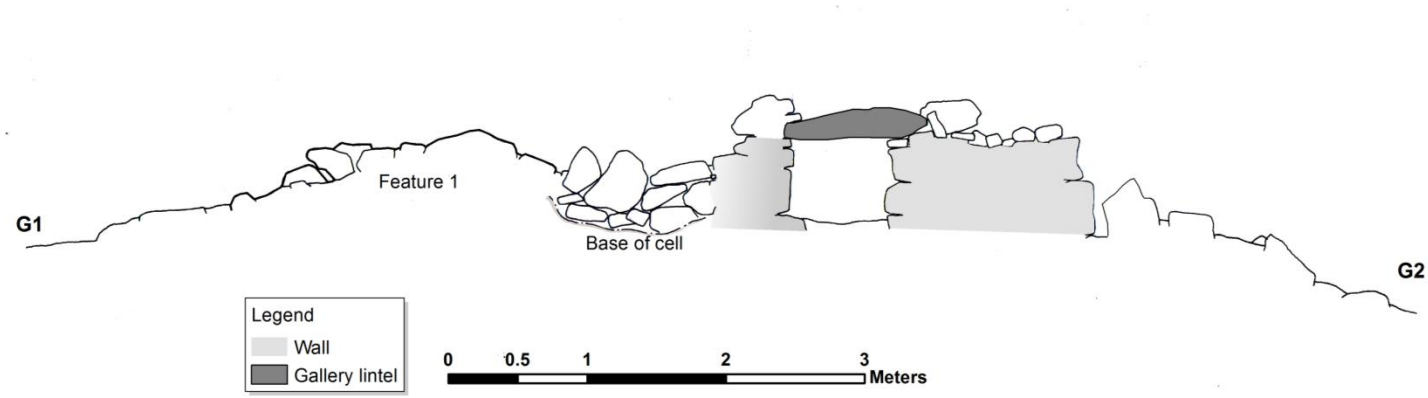


Figure 7: Profile drawing of the intramural gallery in the west end of the site showing the attached structure Feature 1

7 Discussion

7.1 On first glance, Sean Craig fort appeared as a substantial stone bank comprising a rather neat spread of stone of a fairly homogenous nature. The structural features become more obvious upon close scrutiny, with the easily visible intramural gallery on the west side of the site and the prominently upright orthostat wall face on the northwest exterior. The less substantial stonework on the east side of the site is equally noticeable. But it was the trench evaluation of the entrance, gallery and walls that proved to be incredibly informative with regards to the construction of the monument.

7.2 The entrance passage walling formed a wide access that could be secured by a door and the intramural walling was substantial and well-built. With the exception of the tall orthostat outer wall face on the northwest side of the site, the walls consisted of large stone and boulder courses with some orthostats that were built and supported with stone fill. This is a significant contrast from the tall orthostat construction, an almost stand-alone section of walling that is unusual for a large structure. Such a technique would have been difficult to support structurally. Interestingly the method appears to have been utilised only in the northwest section of the wall.

7.3 While the lack of material recovered from the excavation may have been disappointing, it was informative regarding the past use of the site. This lack of substantial occupation material suggested either that the site was not completed or was used very infrequently for a specific function. There is no doubt that the structure was built in a prominent location and that overall it was a substantial monument. The entrance passage and the well-built intramural gallery and the tall outer wall faces on the west side of the site support this analysis. This makes the lack of occupation debris even more surprising.

7.4 One possibility may be that the site was unfinished or abandoned before use. The lack of structural features on the east side of the site and the very slight spread of stone along the crag edge in the southwest may support this theory. One interesting comparison to another supposedly ôunfinishedô hillfort is Cnoc an Duin (NMRS No. NH67NE 1) in Strathrory, Easter Ross. Although the area to be enclosed was considerably larger than Sean Craig at 220m E-W by 80m, the site comprised a substantially-built wall in the area around the entrance but with clearly visible gaps in other sections that suggested the wall construction was in progress, being built in 20m-long sections. One continuous section of outer wall face with no other stone also supported the theory that the site had been abandoned prior to completion (Canmore 2015b).

7.5 Mackie described the site at Sean Craig as being a similar, but more primitive, dun or fort like Dun Liath or Dun Kearstach on the Isle of Skye. Dun Liath, located in Trotternish (Highland HER No. MHG6472), is described as a galleried dun occupying the summit of a rocky ridge with natural defences on the north, east and west. It is approached by a gradual rise on the south and the interior measures approximately 50 metres by 27 metres and is enclosed by a wall between 2.5 and 4 metres thick. The wall is galleried on the north, east and south sides and stands to around 2 metres high to the south. The entrance was located in the south wall with a stone abutting from the north side of the entrance passage interpreted as a door jamb. There was no sign of a corresponding jamb on the south side, although there are indications that the outside part of the entrance passage had been rebuilt. Excavations at the site by Euan MacKie between 1964-5 revealed a corbelled cell, entered from within the fort, which lay immediately south of the entrance, while pottery sherds from a secondary domestic context were compared by MacKie with the characteristic pottery of pre-broch fort levels at Clickhimmin (MacKie 1965). A possible outer defence identified by MacKie and Feachem (Feachem 1963) comprising a row of three stones like a *chevaux de fries*, have more recently been interpreted as the remains of an earlier fort wall (Coutts 1971).

7.6 Dun Kearstach, located in the Parish of Strath (Highland HER No, MHG5181), is a galleried dun, oval on plan, measuring 67 feet in length and 43 feet in breadth. Located on a prominent knoll just inland from the coast, the site is enclosed by a well-built stone wall, varying from 21 feet wide at the southeast end to 13 feet on the north side. Short sections of the lower courses of the outer face of the wall were visible round the northeast arc and

on the southwest, being no more than 1 foot 6 inches in height. The remains of a narrow intramural gallery were visible in the west end of the north wall. Part of a door check in the entrance to this gallery was recorded some 43 feet from the entrance to the dun, while about 21 feet further east there are traces of another opening, possibly to a second intramural gallery in the northeast arc of the wall. There were also indications of a third gallery along the south flank. Approximately 20 metres west of the entrance across the narrow approach to the fort there are faint indications of a possible outwork comprising a low bank with outer ditch.

7.7 Other sites on the Isle of Skye worthy of comparison to Sean Craig are Dun Mor near Struan and Dun Santavaig near Hinnisdal. Dun Mor (Highland HER No. MHG662), which has been classified as a fort, overlooks the broch of Dun Beag and is located on the summit of a hill surrounded by precipitous rocky flanks with the exception of the northeast side where it is approached by a slight ridge rising at a steep gradient. The area of the fort is quadrilateral in shape, measuring internally about 175 feet from northwest to southeast and 140 feet northeast-southwest. The wall of the fort though almost obliterated varies from 8 feet to 14 feet in thickness and rises from 4 to 5 feet above the interior. The main entrance is an opening 6 feet 4 inches in width and 13 feet in length near the northern end of the site, from which a pathway leads up the slope to what may have been a second but smaller entrance. About 33 metres south-southeast of the entrance, extending at right angles for around 2 metres into the wall from the outer wall face is another wall face about 1 metre high. This is of uncertain purpose, but may be a stabilising wall. Interestingly, the degraded remains of a hut circle were recorded in the interior, appearing as a circular hollow, overgrown with rushes, and bounded by the denuded remains of a stone wall, indicating an internal diameter of around 10 metres.

7.8 Dun Santavaig (Highland HER No. MHG3159) is located at the mouth of the River Hinnisdal, in the angle between the river and Loch Snizort Beag. The dun has been constructed on a flat-topped ridge, with the east or mainland side of the ridge rising steeply from a hollow, while the west flank and north extremity is precipitous. In the position of unusual strength, the dun has been defended on the south and southeast by a stone wall, the remains of which show in places to three or four courses high on its outer face. From the edge of the cliff on the southwest this wall is carried across the ridge for 30 metres and thence north along the east flank for some 60 metres up to a high ridge. The outer facing foundation stones of an outer defence are visible running east from the edge of the cliff at the southwest 8 metres distant from the outer face of the main wall at the entrance passage. The wall is approximately 2.7 metres thick at the entrance. The area enclosed is of large extent with a breadth of 183 feet wide by 350 feet in length and there are possible hut circles in the interior.

7.9 In terms of their enclosed areas, these sites including Sean Craig, are of very modest proportions in comparison with the hillforts of Southern Britain, or even some of those in the Borders of Scotland. Suggestions that these smaller forms of fort can be termed óminor oppidumô with a function comparable with the larger hillforts further south is maybe over-stating the mark, but until there is good quality evidence from modern excavations, there is little data with which to form interpretations of these smaller types of enclosed site (Harding 2004:139). In their wall construction, the smaller forts of Argyll appear to be relatively simple, of drystone construction and with little evidence for intramural features such as galleries and guard chambers. However, sites such as Sean Craig, Dun Liath and Dun Kearstach have all provided good evidence for these complexities and in this respect they seem to be more comparable in construction to the smaller complex Atlantic Roundhouses.

7.10 Hillfort entrances in the west of Scotland, especially in Argyll, are often relatively simple in design and rarely show features such as guard chambers, door checks or bar holes. Knock Scalbert has a door check in the entrance passage, while at Dun na Maraig in Mid-Argyll the entrance also included bar holes (Harding 2004:140). Excavations within the entrance passage at Sean Craig certainly provided evidence for door checks, the passage stepping in at both sides to accommodate a wooden door. However, no definite bar hole was identified. The width of the entrance at Sean Craig also complies with other known ófortsô in the west of Scotland, with their widths generally varying between 1.5 and 2 metres. These dimensions for passage widths are much narrower than the larger hillforts of Southern England and suggest a more restricted form of access

within the Scottish structures. Although this may suggest a different function for the smaller Scottish sites to the proto-urban hillforts of Southern Britain and Europe, the narrower entrances would still have been capable of allowing the access of livestock including cattle.

7.11 Although slight outworks have been tentatively identified at sites in the west of Scotland such as Dun Liath, generally sites in this region lack the complex multi-vallate defences seen on forts in Argyll, or on the larger hillforts in Southern Scotland. Harding has indicated (Idem:144) that multi-vallation itself need not indicate a defensive function, but instead could have been devised as a means of segregation, whether functional or hierarchical, and where multi-vallation is widely spaced, there is every reason to suppose that this was the case. However, Sean Craig, along with sites such as Dun Liath and Dun Santavaig in Skye, and Comar Wood Dun near Cannich in Highland, are located in what appear to be prominent, defensive positions with excellent views over the surrounding landscape. In many respects, these monuments use natural defences much in the same way as coastal promontory and related forts; determined by the topography in which they are located and taking advantage of steep ground and sheer coastal cliffs to minimise the need for artificial defences. In many instances, their locations are exposed and precipitous and they are exposed to the vagaries of the Scottish weather, all of which question their utility as sites for regular occupation.

7.12 At all these sites, the question remains whether they were for permanent, seasonal or special occasional occupation and whether they were sited for defense or prominence. Future landscape surveys in which these site-types are identified alongside any fugitive traces of surrounding fields, unenclosed house platforms and related features, would benefit the overall interpretations of these enigmatic structures and substantially inform the understanding of their role in the wider communities they served.

7.13 Understanding the regional characteristics of site types is crucial when attempting to classify sites and keyhole evaluation goes a long way in establishing basic information about form and function alongside programmes of radiocarbon dating. Evaluations such as the one at Sean Craig and a similar project at Comar Wood Dun (Peteranna et al 2014) are providing such necessary information to improve the evidence for site classification and our overall understanding of these periods in Scottish prehistory.

8 Conclusion

8.1 The two trenches evaluated key structural elements of the site. The excavation of the entrance structure and a section of intramural gallery provided the opportunity to investigate construction and site phasing by exposing internal features and deposits that informed the site chronology whilst also offering detail on the layout of structures, walls and internal features. This information has been useful for comparative analysis with other sites in the archaeological record and will be extremely useful for future research into this period and structure-type.

8.2 A primary focus of this programme of fieldwork was to assess the level of damage to the site by afforestation. In the two trenches excavated, the presence of tree roots was minor. While the conifer plantation had once extended up to the edge of the wall, and this was visibly evident on the site, the only tree roots encountered were in the outside of Trench 1 and these did not appear to have caused damage to the walling. In Trench 2, there did not appear to be damage from tree roots. It is likely that there is tree root damage in other areas of the site, although it is extremely fortunate that planting did not take place over the wall. While the survey noted that interior of the site had been substantially gripped and believed to have disturbed internal deposits, this area was not permitted to be evaluated for surviving archaeological deposits. Therefore the degree to which any in situ deposits have survived is unclear.

8.3 The survey and evaluation of the site has provided valuable information about the construction and use of the site and its wider landscape setting whilst also adding to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF).

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Appendix 1 List of Contexts

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Sample No.	Interpretation
Trench 1						
101	Deposit	Rich, dark black brown topsoil with occasional small angular stone clasts and numerous bracken roots, some tree roots, approximately 20cm deep at the maximum depth	102, 104	-	-	Topsoil, vegetation rich peaty layers; moss layer over stone
102	Deposit	Spread of subangular and angular stone clasts across Trench 1; ranges small in size mostly from 0.1m-0.3m long with occasional 0.4x0.4m and few boulders/slabs; metamorphic stone (gneiss?) same as found across the site	103	101	-	Spread of stone associated with secondary collapse of the structure
103	Deposit	Loosely packed layer of stone that extends through entrance passage confined within inner and outer extents of the wall; comprises small subangular clasts between 2cm to 30cm long; depth of deposit up to 10cm deep, underlies secondary collapse	108	102	-	Layer of stone overlying primary collapse - deliberate closing spread (?)
104	Deposit	Light grey-brown clayey sand, overlies bedrock in some places where the bedrock is protruding in the entrance passageway	-	101, 102, 110	-	Natural subsoil
105	Structure	Large boulders and slabs with wall core of cobbles and subangular clasts forming a wall face built on top of bedrock outcrop; outer end of wall comprises a large upright boulder and large horizontal boulders with wall core projecting inside passage (context 107)	110	102, 109, 112	-	NW entrance passage wall
106	Structure - feature	Large recumbent slabs built on angled bedrock and a large vertical slab with wall core fill of small-medium subangular clasts forming a wall face; outer end of wall comprises upright slabs built on angled bedrock and projecting into the passage (context 107); inside end of wall, medium stones form basal support of end and corner slabs	110	102, 109, 112	-	SE entrance passage wall - different construction to NW passage wall
107	Structure	Outer ends of passage walls built projecting inside the passage; comprises large recumbent and upright boulders and small stone clast pinning stones; part of passage walls	110	102, 112	-	Possible door jamb or entrance feature
108	Deposit	Small to large subangular stones and slabs and small stone chips, loosely compact and filling the space between the entrance passage walls; the fill is mixed, angled and chaotic with some soil and vegetation having percolated through it	109, 110	103	-	Primary collapse of stonework inside fort passage
109	Deposit	Mid brown-buff gritty silty sand with <10% small stone chips and clasts; moderately compact around base of passage wall face and very compact at SE inner wall corner where stones and sediment packed in against base of upright slab (context 106); small horizontal slabs at the base of this layer and set onto context 110 may be the remains of a discontinuous slabbed surface (weather conditions did not allow for plan recording of this layer)	110	108	1, 4, 5	Entrance passage surface layer comprising redeposited subsoil over the clay subsoil and bedrock, partially slabbed with small flat stones

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Sample No.	Interpretation
110	Deposit	Dark brown-black clayey silt - very compact at base of entrance passage and underlying passage walls; appears to be an organic layer	104	109, 111	2, 3, 6, 7	Organic layer associated with occupation?
111	Deposit	Light brown-pale yellow silty sand with <10% stone chips and clasts	110	108, 109	8	Entrance passage surface layer, same as context 109 but perhaps the earlier of the two
112	Deposit	Small subangular stone clasts overlying and filling gaps between passage wall slabs	105, 106	-	-	Wall core
113	Structure	Intermittent small, flat slabs, possibly set as paving inside entrance passage	104	104	-	Paving slabs (?)
Trench 2						
201	Deposit	Moss, heather and fibrous root mat comprising a medium brown loamy sediment with rare stone	202, 203, 205, 206	-	-	Moss layer and topsoil
202	Deposit	Subangular clasts comprising small chips up to large boulders	209, 205	201	-	Collapsed stone from main dun walls/core
203	Deposit	Large boulders, including lintels, and small-to-large subangular clasts	211, 213, 205	201	9	Collapsed wall core and stonework inside intramural gallery
204	Structure	Large collapsed boulders and orthostats from inner dun wall - collapsed inwards with some core	201, 202	201, 202	-	Collapsed orthostats and boulders from inner dun wall
205	Structure	Large orthostat boulders set on edge with pinning stones; overlies a course of slabs extending into the wall	210, 214	201, 202	-	Inner wall face of intramural gallery
206	Structure	Large edge-set orthostats, boulders, large stones and small pinning stones of up to five courses surviving	210, 214	201, 202	-	Outer wall face of intramural gallery
207	Structure	Large orthostats with pinning stones in gaps forming battered outer wall face; variable construction, some bridging stones set inside to support wall	209	201, 202	-	External wall face of fort structure
208	Deposit	Mid-light brown silty soil with charcoal flecks; some thin roots and small stone chips	209	202	10	Packing layer against outer wall face (207)
209	Deposit	Thin lens of dark brown-black silt	210	208, 202	-	Possible early soil horizon or occupation layer
210	Deposit	Pale grey-white gritty clayey sand with small to large subangular stone clasts	-	209	-	Natural subsoil of glacial origin
211	Deposit	Loosely compact mid brown gritty soil with small stone chips	212, 213	203	-	Silting/fill between collapsed stones inside gallery (lower fill)
212	Deposit	Light brown-buff gritty silt, intermittent deposit in base of gallery, over paving	213	203, 211	-	Surface deposit in base of intramural gallery

Context No.	Type	Description	Over	Under	Sample No.	Interpretation
213	Deposit	Thin dark brown to black silt lens, same as context 209	210	212	11, 12	Floor deposit in dun gallery, or forest soil (209)
214	Structure	Intermittent small, flat slabs, set as paving inside gallery	210	212, 213	-	Paving slabs
215	Structure	Subangular medium to large stone clasts with some small stone chips	209	201	-	Core of dun wall (inner and outer skins)

Appendix 2 List of Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	Trench. No	Volume L/g	Sample Justification	Initials	Date
01	109	Trench 1	5L	Fill at the centre of trench, underlying the lower tumble	MKP	21/10/2014
02	110	Trench 1	5L	Dark brown rich soil from NE end of trench	CM	21/10/2014
03	110	Trench 1	5L	Dark soil from base of trench, NE centre	CM	21/10/2014
04	109	Trench 1	5L	Fill from the centre of trench underlying the lower tumble, SE side	MKP	21/10/2014
05	109	Trench 1	5L	Fill packed around base of inner wall face	MKP	21/10/2014
06	110	Trench 1	5L	Dark soil from base of the centre of the trench	MKP	21/10/2014
07	110	Trench 1	5L	Dark soil overlying bedrock NW side of trench	MKP	22/10/2014
08	111	Trench 1	5L	Surface layer directly overlying sample 7	MKP	22/10/2014
09	203	Trench 2	-	Antler fragment, probably not associated with fort occupation	SB	21/10/2014
10	208	Trench 2	5L	Soil layer with possible charcoal flecks packed against outer wall face	SB	21/10/2014
11	213	Trench 2	5L	Dark fill, possibly organic, from base of gallery	SB	21/10/2014
12	213	Trench 2	5L	Dark fill, possibly organic, from base of gallery	SW	21/10/2014

Appendix 3 List of Plan and Section Drawings

No.	Scale	Description	Direction Facing	Contexts	Drawn By	Date
1	1:20	Trench 1 - Post excavation	-	105, 106, 107, 110	MKP, TP	23.10.14
2	1:20	Trench 2 - intramural gallery	-	205, 206, 214	SB	23.10.14
S1	1:20	Trench 2 - profile over wall and intramural gallery	NNE	204, 205, 206, 207	SB	22.10.14
S2	1:20	Trench 2 - profile over dun wall and gallery to SSW of trench	NNE	204, 205, 206, 207	SB	22.10.14
S3	1:20	Trench 1 - SE-facing section through rubble	SE	102, 108, 110	MKP	22.10.14
S4	1:20	Trench 2 - WNW-facing outer wall face	WNW	207	SB	23.10.14
S5	1:20	Trench 2 - ESE-facing profile of outer gallery wall	ESE	206	SB	23.10.14
S6	1:20	Trench 2 - WNW-facing profile of inner gallery wall	WNW	205	SB	23.10.14
S7	1:20	Trench 1 - NW entrance passage wall and section	SE	105, 107	CM, TP	23.10.14
S8	1:20	Trench 1 - SE entrance passage wall and section	NW	106, 107	MKP, SW	23.10.14

Appendix 4 List of Photographs

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Trench No.	Location	Description	Taken By	Date
1	S	T1	Entrance	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance	MKP	20/10/2014
2	S	T1	Entrance	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance	MKP	20/10/2014
3	W	-	N quadrant	North quadrant of fort wall	MKP	20/10/2014
4	S	T1	Entrance	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance	MKP	20/10/2014
5	SW	T1	Entrance	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance	MKP	20/10/2014
6	SE	T1	Entrance	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance	MKP	20/10/2014
7	NW	-	Entrance, N quadrant	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance and N side of fort	MKP	20/10/2014
8	NW	T1	Entrance	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance	MKP	20/10/2014
9	NE	T1	Entrance	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance	MKP	20/10/2014
10	NE	T1	Entrance	Pre-excavation image of the fort entrance	MKP	20/10/2014
11	SSW	-	W quadrant	Overlooking SW quadrant, intramural gallery with lintels in place; stone bank structure (Feature 1) to left under 2m pole	MKP	20/10/2014
12	S	-	W quadrant	Overlooking SW quadrant, intramural gallery with lintels in place; stone bank structure (Feature 1) to left under 2m pole	MKP	20/10/2014
13	S	-	W quadrant	Overlooking SW quadrant, intramural gallery with lintels in place; stone bank structure (Feature 1) to left under 2m pole	MKP	20/10/2014
14	SW	-	W quadrant	Close-up of intramural gallery in the W quadrant; lintel slabs in situ, internal wall faces visible	MKP	20/10/2014
15	ESE	-	W quadrant	Close-up of intramural gallery in the W quadrant; lintel slabs in situ, internal wall faces visible	MKP	20/10/2014
16	E	-	W quadrant	Working shot, outside dun wall face, W quadrant of structure	MKP	20/10/2014
17	SE	-	W quadrant	Outside wall face, W quadrant of structure	MKP	20/10/2014
18	NE	-	W quadrant	Collapsed lintels inside gallery, W quadrant of structure	MKP	20/10/2014
19	SW	-	Feature 1, W quadrant	Possible internal cell structure, Feature 1, abutting inner wall in W quadrant of structure	MKP	20/10/2014
20	SW	-	Feature 1, W quadrant	Possible internal cell structure, Feature 1, abutting inner wall in W quadrant of structure	MKP	20/10/2014
21	WSW	T2	NW quadrant	Pre-excavation shot of Trench 2	MKP	20/10/2014
22	S	-	NW quadrant	Working shot, outside dun wall face	MKP	20/10/2014
23	S	-	W quadrant	Working shot, survey in progress	MKP	20/10/2014
24	SE	T2	NW quadrant	Pre-excavation, outer wall face in the location of Trench 2	MKP	20/10/2014
25	NE	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage	MKP	20/10/2014
26	NE	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage	MKP	20/10/2014

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Trench No.	Location	Description	Taken By	Date
27	NE	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage	MKP	20/10/2014
28	SW	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage	MKP	20/10/2014
29	SW	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage	MKP	20/10/2014
30	SE	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage	MKP	20/10/2014
31	WSW	T2	NW quadrant	Mid-excavation of outer wall face of gallery (206)	MKP	20/10/2014
32	SW	T2	NW quadrant	Mid-excavation of gallery (205) to left and (206) to right with rubble core fill (203)	MKP	20/10/2014
33	S	T2	NW quadrant	Mid-excavation of upright orthostats forming outer wall (207)	MKP	20/10/2014
34	S	T2	NW quadrant	Working shot, mid-excavation of upright orthostats (207)	MKP	20/10/2014
35	NE	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage; looking towards the outside of the fort, with passage walling visible on both sides	MKP	21/10/2014
36	SW	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage; looking towards the inside of the fort, with passage walling visible on both sides	MKP	21/10/2014
37	SW	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage, working shot	MKP	21/10/2014
38	SW	T1	Entrance	Small stone layer (102) in entrance passage; looking towards the inside of the fort, with passage walling visible on both sides	MKP	21/10/2014
39	NW	T1	Entrance	NW side of entrance passage mid-excavation, showing door jamb feature (107) at NE end of wall	MKP	21/10/2014
40	NW	T1	Entrance	NW side of entrance passage - NW wall (105) with door jamb feature (107) on right visibly offset into the passage interior; mid-excavation with stone layer fill (102) on upper surface	MKP	21/10/2014
41	SE	T1	Entrance	SE side of entrance passage - SE wall (106) with door jamb feature (107) on left; mid-excavation with stone layer fill (102) on upper surface	MKP	21/10/2014
42	E	-	-	Working shot, facing into interior of dun	MKP	21/10/2014
43	NE	T1	Entrance	Mid-excavation image of T1, after half-sectioning of entrance passage fills, facing outside	MKP	21/10/2014
44	NE	T1	Entrance	Mid-excavation image of T1, after half-sectioning of entrance passage fills, facing outside; SE entrance passage wall return and inner wall face visible in front of 1m ranging pole	MKP	21/10/2014
45	E	T1	Entrance	SE passage wall (106), after half-sectioning of fills; facing outside	MKP	21/10/2014
46	SE	T1	Entrance, E quadrant	Looking over the SE entrance passage wall (106), after half-sectioning of fills; E quadrant of the fort wall in back	MKP	21/10/2014
47	NNW	T1	Entrance	SE-facing section through entrance passage fills, clearly showing the upper small stone layer (102) over the primary collapse (103)	MKP	21/10/2014
48	WNW	T1	Entrance	SE-facing section through entrance passage fills, the upper small stone layer (102) over the primary collapse (103)	MKP	21/10/2014

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Trench No.	Location	Description	Taken By	Date
49	WNW	T1	Entrance, NW quadrant	SE-facing section through entrance passage fills, with NW quadrant of the structure in back	MKP	21/10/2014
50	SW	T1	Entrance	SE-facing section through entrance passage fills, the upper small stone layer (102) over the primary collapse (103); with the floor surface layers (Contexts 109-111) visible in base of trench	MKP	21/10/2014
51	SW	T1	Entrance	Looking over the entrance towards the interior after half-sectioning of fills; image shows the waterlogged excavation conditions in base of trench	MKP	21/10/2014
52	W	T1	NW quadrant	Working shot, looking from the entrance over NW quadrant of the site	MKP	21/10/2014
53	NE	T1	Entrance	Working shot during excavation, waterlogged conditions of the trench are evident	SB	22/10/2014
54	SW	T1	Entrance	Working shot during excavation, waterlogged conditions of the trench are evident	SB	22/10/2014
55	NW	T1	Entrance	Working shot - mid-excavation in Trench 1: Context 109 banked against NW passage wall	SEW	22/10/2014
56	SW	T1	Entrance	Post-excavation of the entrance; bedrock and overlying subsoil exposed in entrance passage floor; image shows the wet conditions	MKP	23/10/2014
57	SW	T1	Entrance	Post-excavation of the entrance; bedrock and overlying subsoil exposed in entrance passage floor; image shows the wet conditions	MKP	23/10/2014
58	NE	T1	Entrance	Post-excavation of the entrance; bedrock and overlying subsoil exposed in entrance passage floor; image shows the wet conditions	MKP	23/10/2014
59	ENE	T1	Entrance	SE entrance passage wall (106) showing the slumped condition of the wall corner	MKP	23/10/2014
60	N	T1	Entrance	NW entrance passage wall (105) to left and behind 1m pole is the door jamb feature (107) visibly extending into the passage interior	MKP	23/10/2014
61	-	T1	Entrance	NW entrance passage wall (105), facing towards the outside of the structure	MKP	23/10/2014
62	NW	T1	Entrance	Overlooking the NW entrance passage wall (105) and the door jamb feature (107) on the right side; bedrock visible under the centre base of the passage wall	MKP	23/10/2014
63	NW	T1	Entrance, NW quadrant	Overlooking the NW entrance passage wall (105) and the door jamb feature (107) on the right side; NW quadrant of the site in back	MKP	23/10/2014
64	W	T1	Entrance, NW quadrant	Overlooking the NW entrance passage wall (105) and the door jamb feature (107) on the right side; NW quadrant of the site in back; bedrock visible under the centre base of the passage wall	MKP	23/10/2014
65	W	T1	Entrance	Overlooking the NW entrance passage wall (105) and the door jamb feature (107) on the right side; bedrock visible under the centre base of the passage wall	MKP	23/10/2014
66	NE	T1	Entrance	Overlooking the SE entrance passage wall (106) and the door jamb feature (107) on the left side with bedrock visible under the stones	MKP	23/10/2014

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Trench No.	Location	Description	Taken By	Date
67	NE	T1	Entrance	Overlooking the SE entrance passage wall (106) and the door jamb feature (107) on the left side with bedrock visible under the stones; E quadrant of the site visible in back	MKP	23/10/2014
68	E	T1	Entrance	SE entrance passage wall (106) showing the slumped condition of the interior wall corner	MKP	23/10/2014
69	SE	T1	Entrance	Door jamb feature (107) at the NW end of the SE entrance passage wall (106); image shows the collapsing condition of the wall	MKP	23/10/2014
70	SW	T1	Entrance	SE entrance passage wall (106) showing the slumped condition of the interior wall corner at the SW end	MKP	23/10/2014
71	SE	-	S quadrant	S side of the site where the structure abuts the cliff edge	MKP	23/10/2014
72	NE	-	W quadrant	Working shot overlying the W quadrant of the structure	MKP	23/10/2014
73	NE	T2	NW quadrant	Working shot, intramural gallery in Trench 2	MKP	23/10/2014
74	NE	T2	N-NW quadrant	Working shot, intramural gallery and dun wall in N quadrant	MKP	23/10/2014
75	SW	T1	Entrance, E quadrant	Outer wall face visible next to the SE side of the entrance	MKP	23/10/2014
76	NE	T2	NW quadrant	Post-excavation of intramural gallery, (206) to left and (205) to right	MKP	23/10/2014
77	SW	T2	NW quadrant	Post-excavation of intramural gallery, (206) to right and (205) to left	MKP	23/10/2014
78	S	T2	NW quadrant	Intramural gallery, outer wall face (206)	MKP	23/10/2014
79	S	T2	NW quadrant	Intramural gallery, inner wall face (205)	MKP	23/10/2014
80	E	T2	NW quadrant	Intramural gallery, inner wall face (205)	MKP	23/10/2014
81	SE	T2	NW quadrant	Outer wall face (207), post-excavation of Trench 2	MKP	23/10/2014
82	SW	T2	NW quadrant	Outer wall (207) and rubble in NE-facing section of Trench 2 exterior	MKP	23/10/2014
83	SW	T2	NW quadrant	Outer wall (207) and rubble in NE-facing section of Trench 2 exterior	MKP	23/10/2014
84	S	T2	NW quadrant	Outer wall face (207), post-excavation of Trench 2	MKP	23/10/2014
85	S	T2	NW quadrant	Outer wall face (207), post-excavation of Trench 2	MKP	23/10/2014
86	SW	T2	NW quadrant	Outer wall (207) and rubble in NE-facing section of Trench 2 exterior	MKP	23/10/2014
87	WSW	T2	NW quadrant	Collapsed inner wall face in Trench 2	MKP	23/10/2014
88	NW	T2	NW quadrant	Collapsed inner wall face in Trench 2, gallery in background	MKP	23/10/2014
89	WNW	-	N, E quadrants	General site photo, overlooking NE side of site	MKP	24/10/2014
90	NW-SW	-	-	General site photo, panorama	MKP	24/10/2014

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Trench No.	Location	Description	Taken By	Date
91	NW-SW	-	E, SE quadrants	General site photo, showing less visible condition of the E-SE side of the site	MKP	24/10/2014
92	WSW	T1	Entrance	Trench 1 after infilling floor with a stone layer; image shows the wet conditions	MKP	24/10/2014
93	SSE	-	-	General site photo, looking SSE over the structure with the outer wall orthostats visible in the centre left	MKP	24/10/2014
94	SSW	T2	NW quadrant	Trench 2 after backfilling	MKP	24/10/2014
95	SW	-	NW quadrant	Trench 2 after backfilling	MKP	24/10/2014
96	SW	-	-	Drone oblique - entrance passage and N-NE side of the structure	CM	24/10/2014
97	SW	-	-	Drone oblique - entrance passage and N-NE side of the structure	CM	24/10/2014
98	NE	-	-	Drone oblique - entrance passage and N-NE side of the structure	CM	24/10/2014
99	-	-	-	Drone aerial - high level image of the structure	CM	24/10/2014
100	-	-	-	Drone aerial - high level image of the structure	CM	24/10/2014
101	-	-	-	Drone aerial - high level image of the structure	CM	24/10/2014
102	-	-	-	Drone aerial - high level image of the structure	CM	24/10/2014
103	-	-	-	Drone aerial - showing Trench 1 (left) and Trench 2 (centre right)	CM	24/10/2014
104	-	-	-	Drone aerial - showing Trench 2 (bottom right) and W gallery (top centre)	CM	24/10/2014
105	-	-	-	Drone aerial - showing W gallery (centre)	CM	24/10/2014