

Comar Wood Dun

Cannich, Strathglass



Comar Wood Dun
Archaeological Evaluation and Measured Survey
Cannich, Strathglass, Scotland

Data Structure Report

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Summary

A prehistoric enclosed dun was discovered by Forest District staff in Comar Wood, Strathglass, 1km southwest of Cannich, during a pre-felling check on the woodland in the Inverness, Ross and Skye Forest District in 2010. The site was interpreted as a galleried dun with an unusually well-defined defensive outwork. Later buildings of probable Post Medieval date have been built into the rubble of the dun and outwork. The dun and the area around it were felled in 2013 in a manner which has avoided structural damage to the site.

An archaeological measured survey and evaluation were carried out between August and November 2013 to record the site and establish both the nature and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and any damage caused by afforestation; securely date the site and understand its form and function; enhance the historic environment record and Forest Design Plan and contribute to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework.

1.0 Introduction

This report sets out the results of the archaeological measured survey and evaluation undertaken by *Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services* and *West Coast Archaeological Services* on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland at Comar Wood Dun, Cannich. The work was undertaken between 29th August and 6th November 2013 under the direction of Steven Birch.

2.0 Project background

During 2010, in advance of felling operations in Comar Wood, Cannich, a previously unrecorded prehistoric enclosed, galleried dun was discovered by Forest District staff. A subsequent survey of the site revealed that, due to the unique level of preservation of the dun and its defensive outwork, there was significant archaeological potential for buried deposits and survival of structural elements of the site both internally and externally.

The initial survey by the Forestry Commission Scotland Archaeologist recorded a well-preserved, enclosed galleried dun located centrally within an enclosing wall, which utilised the natural break of a slope and cliffs to the southeast. The central structure, which measured 11m in diameter internally, comprised a well-preserved drystone wall, measuring approximately 4.8m wide and standing up to 1.8m in height. At least three depressions visible within the wall, which were interpreted as galleries within the structure, were recorded. Sections of walling were visible within the interior and on the exterior of the site, being best preserved in the north arc. The southeast arc of walling comprised rubble spread to the edge of the knoll. The remains of a defensive outwork were visible enclosing the dun from the east around to the south side with a wall measuring approximately 2.5m wide and up to 1.5m high. A possible entrance on the northeast side of the outwork and two further breaks in the wall on the west to northwest side of the site were noted. The outer wall of the dun was well-preserved and thought to have originally stood up to 3m high externally. Two small post-medieval buildings had been built into the spread tumble from the dun and its outwork..

At the time of discovery, the dun was set within thinned mature conifers (Plate 1). There was also visible wind blow occurring upon the wall of the outwork and in the enclosure. In order to inform future forest management a detailed measured survey of the dun was carried out using a plane table and alidade.

Due to its archaeological significance, the dun had to be preserved and protected from damage during felling operations in the area. Twenty-three mature trees were removed from the dun using a soft-felling technique, which involved gradually lowering a felled tree to a suitable height to be processed.



Plate 1: Comar Wood Dun covered in mature Douglas Fir © FCS

The dun had not been subject to forestry ploughing, but a considerable number of tree stumps and roots are embedded into the structure. It was thought that these would most likely have caused damage to the structural elements of the site including the archaeological deposits and features.

The *Scottish Archaeological Research Framework* (ScARF) has identified the central Highlands as a key 'black hole' in terms of understanding the context of enclosed places and states that any work in this area would be beneficial to the current corpus of knowledge. A particular issue is the lack of dating evidence, which is a severe constraint on understanding enclosed places. ScARF (2012, 93-94) suggests that 'key-hole' work offers the prospect of obtaining at least an outline chronology in an area relatively quickly, but with the caveat that such approaches will inevitably simplify each site sequence and can only produce a first-stage model [with] programmes of sample excavation provid[ing] a valid and cost-effective approach to obtaining a first-stage model of settlement sequence in a region.

The project was therefore designed to evaluate the extent and nature of the archaeological remains in order to provide specific information about this site type, including dating evidence, through 'key-hole' exploration and to evaluate any root or other damage to the site.

3.0 Location and geology

Comar Dun lies 1km to the southwest of Cannich, in the former parish of Kilmorack, situated towards the southern end of Strathglass about 42km southwest of Inverness (Figure 1). The dun is situated on a knoll, on a slight terrace on the lower southeast-facing slopes of Strathglass, above and to the northeast of the River

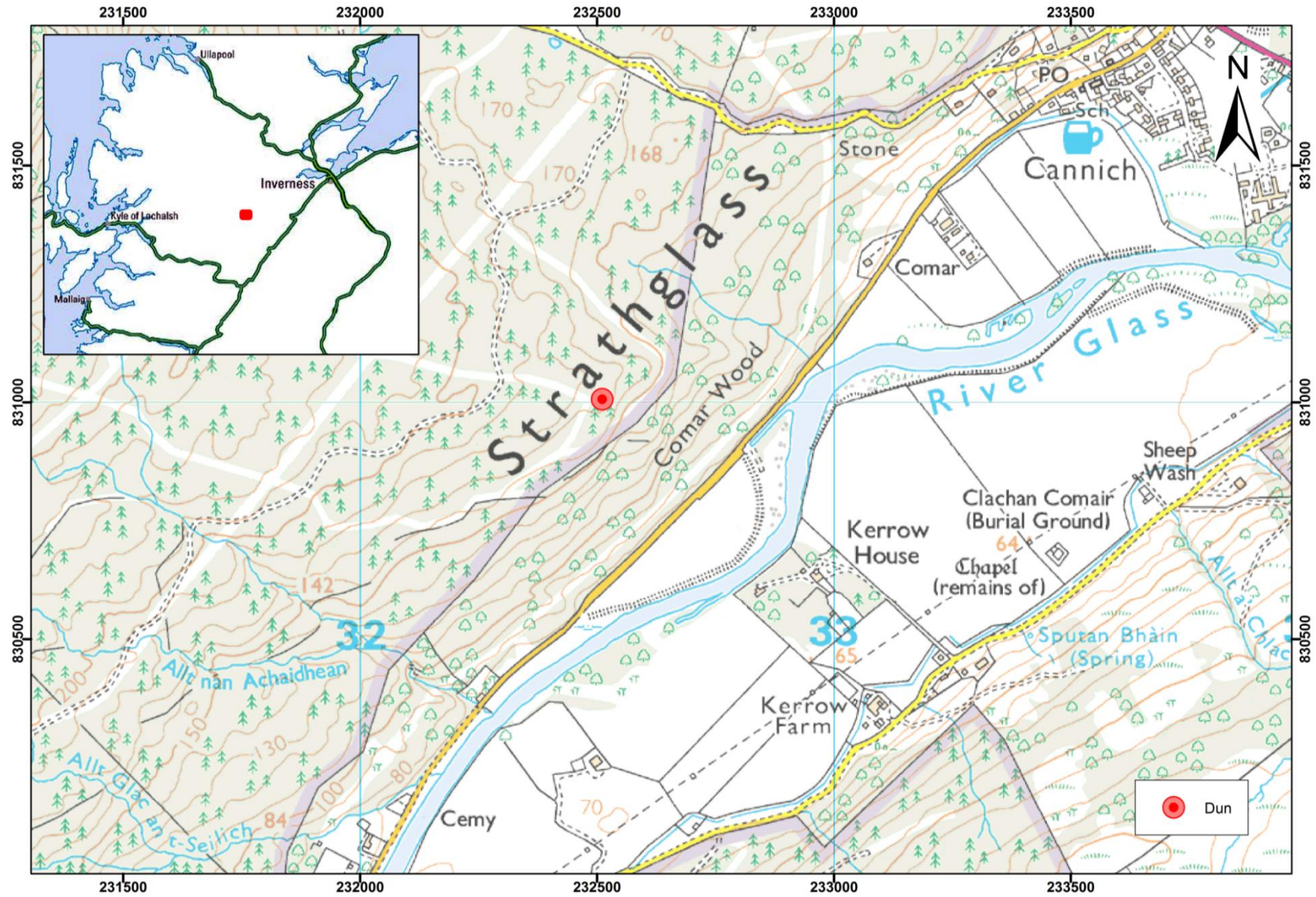


Figure 1: Site location

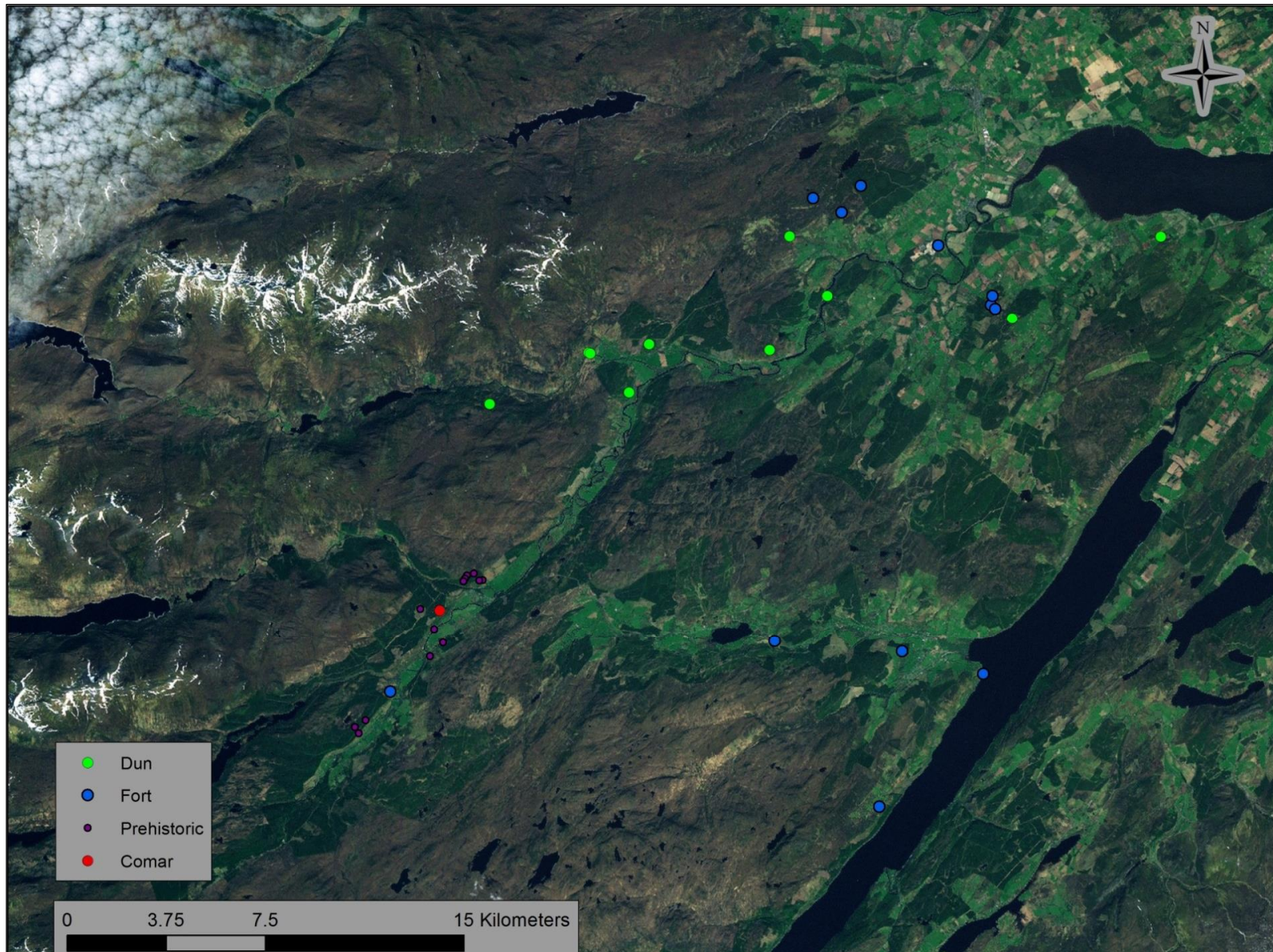


Figure 2: Distribution of prehistoric dun, fort and other sites around Comar Wood dun (imagery supplied under ESRI licensing, World Imagery layer)

Glass. It forms one element of a complex prehistoric and historic archaeological landscape centred on Strathglass, Glen Moriston and Glen Convinth (Figure 2). These fertile river valleys penetrate the mountainous hinterland from the coastal plains around the Beaully Firth, while Glen Moriston provides a through route to the shores of Loch Ness. The relatively flat valley bottoms provide good quality agricultural land that would also have been attractive for settlement during prehistory, while the rivers would have supported migratory runs of salmon and sea trout.

The underlying geology within the Strathglass Complex is dominated by rocks of the Moine Schist Series with occasional, localised base-rich rock outcrops. The country rocks consist of flaggy micaceous schists and quartz granulites (Moine Schists), which also includes lenses of hornblende-schist and pegmatite (BGS 2014).

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Significant areas of the landscape surrounding the dun in Comar Wood have been subject to archaeological walkover survey in the recent past (for example see Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER) ID EHG1216 and EHG1215), while antiquarian excavations have been carried out at the vitrified fort of Dun Fionn by Lord Lovat (see HHER ID MHG2748). However, the discovery of the site in Comar Wood indicates the potential for new and monumental sites in the area, especially where no archaeological surveys have been carried out.

A significant number of forts and duns, and one possible broch (HHER ID MHG3395), overlook the fertile straths and glens in the area. Many of these structures could be described as promontory forts or duns, occupying isolated knolls and projecting ground on the valley sides or bottoms, some of which have good intra-visibility and excellent views over the better quality agricultural land. Some of the forts exhibit vitrified components, such as Dun Fionn (HHER ID MHG2748) and Dun Mor (HHER ID MHG3411) in Kiltarlity and Convinth Parish, while other sites provide evidence for the construction of smaller duns or roundhouses on earlier fort sites, the latter including defensive walls and ditched outworks (although this cannot be proven without further study including excavation).

Other elements of the prehistoric landscape include a good distribution of hut circles of possible Bronze Age and Iron Age date, most of which are located on the hill-slopes above the valley floors, and their associated clearance cairns, and larger cairn structures that could be funerary monuments of the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Hut circles and cairns are located to the northeast of Comar Dun on the slopes of Mullach an Tuir and to the south of the dun within Kerrow Wood. A large, possible cairn lies on the slopes above the dun.

The only mention within the archaeological literature for the enclosed dun at Comar Wood prior to its recent discovery by the Forestry Commission can be found in the Royal Commission's Emergency Surveys of 1943, where a written entry states:

Fort, Cannich

*There is said to be a fort near to the N. end of Comar Wood, somewhere to the W. of the foot-path that rises from the Cannich-Fasnakyle road to the Cannich-Glen Cannich road and near its junction with the latter. The fort could not be found, but when the inventory survey is made it should be looked for again – if possible at a season when the bracken is down.
Sept. 16th 1943.*

Otherwise, a name embedded in local folklore suggests that the site was known as *Creag na Fannich* (McAdams *pers comm*).

The appearance of the monument before excavations commenced in 2013, with its circular form, evidence for intra-mural galleries or cells and significant amounts of stone, suggested that the site at Comar Wood comprised the remains of a monumental complex roundhouse; possibly a broch or a dun. These stone-built structures have long been a dominant feature in the study of the Scottish Iron Age, and their classification and development has provided much debate.

The investigation of these structures in some regions, especially in Orkney, appears to show a typologically clear developmental sequence. This starts with relatively simple, though sometimes substantial, roundhouses including Early Iron Age structures at Bu, Quanterness, Calf of Eday, Pierowall Quarry and Howe, through increasing architectural complexity resulting in the broch towers ó the latter including intramural chambers & galleries, upper staircases, inner wall-face voids and scarcement ledges. Howe, in particular, shows a clear sequence of increasing architectural complexity and scale over a prolonged period of time from the Early Iron Age through to the Middle Iron Age (Ballin Smith 1994).

Categorized separately from the other Iron Age structures of Scotland (e.g. the dun and the wheelhouse) by their size, architecture and to a large extent, their geographical location, it is the brochs unique building style and material culture which has created a wide range of interpretations and has inspired a long and complex source of debate. The unique simplicity of their monumental expression and their massive proportions compared to the smaller dun structures has stimulated this debate, and as such, the broch has long dominated Atlantic Scottish Iron Age studies.

The term ðbrochø is only applied to those structures that exhibit key architectural features traditionally defined by MacKie (1965) as a complex and developed architectural form and are formed most numerous in the Northern Isles, the Northern Mainland of Scotland, with fewer numbers found in the Western Isles and Skye. However, throughout Argyll, the Inner and Western Isles, and elsewhere across Scotland, there are hundreds of drystone sites that do not have the full range of architectural attributes that would qualify them to be classed as brochs. Too small to be considered as forts, they are classed under the very loose term of ðdunø regardless of their shape or unique features (Crowther 2011).

Although portrayed as simple in form, the duns are a very diverse class of monument, possessing a variety of ground plans which include the possible roofed ðdun-housesø (Harding 1984) perhaps more akin to the broch, as well as the much larger ðdun enclosuresø 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 intra-mural galleries, cells and stairs. A small proportion of the few duns that have been excavated have produced Early Historic material including imported pottery and metalwork and this has led to the assumption that the dun is a first millennium AD phenomenon. However, until further radiocarbon dates are obtained, we should not apply this date to all drystone dun structures throughout the differing regions of Scotland, including both the smaller roundhouse and the enclosure types.

Enclosed broch and dun sites are a relatively rare phenomenon in the Scottish archaeological record, but do occur in some areas such as the Inner Hebrides, West Highlands, Caithness and the Scottish Borders. Sites include Dun Mor Vaul on Tiree (MacKie 1974 & 1997), Dun Ardtreck in Skye (MacKie 2000), Dun Lagaidh near Ullapool (MacKie 1976) and Edinø Hall Broch in Berwickshire (Dunwell 1999). Brochs and their associated ðvillagesð have received more attention on the Orkney Islands and in Caithness, including the sites of Gurness (Hedges 1987) and Howe (Ballin Smith 1994) in Orkney. These ðbroch settlementsø have been interpreted as representing elite residences with their dependents (or kinship groups) clustered around the central structure (Foster 1989; Dockrill *et al.* 2006; Armit 2003, 97-8 and 2006, 254), and are frequently interpreted as the material expressions of dominance and the centralization of power (Armit 2002). This interpretation however, relies on the broch towers and the surrounding houses being contemporary ó a fact that is far from certain and other researchers contend that the villages were built after the towers had been substantially demolished (MacKie 1995 and 1998 22-3). Any such hierarchical arrangement would thus post-date the phase of broch construction (ScARF 2012).

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). But elsewhere in the country, excavation and dating of these types of site has been limited, while the classification and chronology of complex roundhouses is problematic (Hingley 1992; Harding 1997; 2004).

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 Edinø 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. The ScARF Iron Age Panel has indicated that the classification and dating of duns in Scotland, along with enclosed sites such as forts, should remain a priority.

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, as social defences, displaying status or isolation, and as expressions of power through the mobilisation of labour. It is also possible that building 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).

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 ó most notably on hilltops, or on natural projections within the lower valleys. The location or setting of these monuments has been interpreted as evidence of status or social difference, but 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.

At several sites in Scotland, fort or enclosure earthworks appear to be overlain by substantial houses or smaller walled enclosures ó for example see Turin Hill (Alexander and Ralston 1999); Hurley Hawkin (Taylor 1982), Laws of Monifieth (MacKie 2007), all of which are located in Angus. These sites show that the monumental houses including brochs and duns generally appear to post-date the construction of the earthworks and enclosures of the earlier forts. The complex Atlantic-type roundhouse at Edinø Hall in Berwickshire is set within a small enclosure, along with a roundhouse settlement and associated enclosures and yards, within a larger fort complex defined by a double rampart and ditch system (Dunwell 1999, 303).

Excavations carried out between 1973 and 1978 at Balloch Hill in Argyll (Peltenburg 1982) were undertaken as a wider project to clarify the relationship between small forts and duns in the Kintyre peninsula. This small drystone fort shares some structural affinities with duns and is located on a prominent knoll, capping the terminal of a ridge. The results of the excavations showed the almost continuous use of the hilltop site including 3rd millennium BC settlement during Phase 1; middle 2nd millennium BC ritual and

burial activity during Phase 2; later 1st millennium BC enclosed settlement during Phase 3; and an unenclosed homestead of perhaps the 1st century BC or the earlier part of the following millennium during Phase 4 (Idem 1982, 195).

This is not to say that the galleried dun discovered at Comar Wood, complete with its outer enclosure wall and defensive location set on the edge of steep ground to the southeast, will comply with the results of excavations carried out elsewhere in Scotland. This site is located within a widespread, possibly contemporary, prehistoric landscape comprising small forts, duns and hut circles, for which we have little additional detailed information from excavation. The enclosed site at Comar Wood, along with most of the other prehistoric settlement sites in the area, overlooks the fertile river plains where the most reliable agricultural ground was located. Firmly located within these agricultural landscapes, it is possible to see the enclosed dun at Comar as overlooking and being embedded in these resources. The repeated reuse and longevity of such sites must have created a sense of place, forging and reinforcing a group's 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.

The site at Comar Wood lies close to the watershed dividing the Atlantic Scottish west coast from the Central Highlands, providing a unique opportunity to investigate structural evidence and chronology, allowing comparisons with similar sites in adjacent areas that have received more detailed study.

5.0 Objectives

Although preliminary recording of the site provided a general understanding of the site type, a detailed archaeological measured survey and archaeological evaluation of Comar Wood dun was required to confirm the specific date, form and function of the site. According to the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework for the Iron Age, the lack of secure dates for enclosed sites presents a major impediment to our understanding of them and archaeological evaluations of such sites can provide a cost-effective means of enhancing our knowledge of the site's place in prehistory.

The overall **aims** of the archaeological excavation were:

- ❖ To establish the extent of the archaeological deposits and any damage to them
- ❖ To obtain evidence from the site to be used in chronological interpretation
- ❖ To evaluate a sufficient area of the site in order to better understand its form, function and local context
- ❖ 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 duns in northern Scotland

The specific **objectives** of the archaeological evaluation were:

- ❖ To conduct an archaeological measured survey of the site and the topography in order to explore the relationship of the structural elements of site and its landscape setting
- ❖ To excavate a sufficient area of the site to establish the extent and character of the archaeological remains present within the interior and around the exterior of the dun in order to identify individual structures, the relationship between the dun and enclosure wall, the phases of occupation of the site and evidence for re-use of the site
- ❖ To recover environmental samples and artefacts which would assist interpretation and chronology of the past activities within the site and function of the structures

- ❖ To identify the extent of damage caused by both tree growth and tree roots on the site in order to inform future forest management plans
- ❖ To recover secure dating material

6.0 Archaeological Measured Survey

6.1 Methodology

A detailed contour and measured survey of the dun site and landscape features, including tree stumps on the dun and enclosure wall, was conducted prior to commencement of the archaeological excavation. All visible structural elements of the dun, its defensive outworks, later structures and other archaeological details of the site were surveyed to a standard consistent with a Level 4 survey as per RCAHMS Survey and Recording Policy (2004). A site grid was laid out for use in the planning stages of the archaeological evaluation.

The measured survey was conducted using a Leica 705 Total Station. The contour survey was conducted using a staff-mounted Trimble GeoXR Rover (rated to centimetre accuracy). All survey data is three-dimensional and referenced to the British National Grid and Ordnance Survey datum.

Digital photographs from fixed, recorded locations were taken of the site and all structural elements using a Nikon DSLR camera. The photographs provide a record of the baseline condition of the site and will assist in future monitoring.

Data collected in the field was processed using ArcMap GIS software to produce measured survey plans and a 3D topographic model and illustration.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 The dun and enclosure wall

The dun rubble was mostly moss-covered, although a considerable amount of stone was visible, probably due to the recent felling operation and clearance of trees and vegetation from the site (Plate 2). The stone used on the site was a fairly homogenous type: a pale grey, hard schist-type comprised of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Tree brash and other debris obscured the visibility of the outer enclosure walling and the surrounding landscape.

The dun was circular in shape (Figure 3), measuring 22.8m N-S by 22m E-W externally, with a rubble spread increasing the size to 27m N-S by 26.6m E-W and standing to at least 1.5m above the ground surface. The outer wall was best preserved in the arc from north to west with some large facing stones visible; from north to south the surveyors had to project the position of the outer wall in places. The dun entrance was located on the west side of the structure. It was splayed, measuring 2m wide at the outer wall and decreased in size to 1.5m at the entrance to the courtyard. The courtyard measured 14.8m N-S by 14.3m E-W. As with the outer wall, the inner wall of the dun was indistinct in places and its position had to be projected. The width of the dun wall varied from a maximum of 4.2m in the northern section to 3.5m at the entrance. There were several depressions in top of the wall that may have been galleries within the wall or the result of stone-robbing.



Plate 2: Aerial image of the dun and enclosure wall pre-excavation

The enclosure wall is best preserved on the west side of the site, although on the east side of the site, within another surviving section of the wall, a portion of the outer wall face was visible. It was built with a mix of large stones, boulders and some large slabs. It currently stands 0.7-1.2m high with rubble spread 2-3m wide. Although there was no clear indication as to the original width of the wall, it is estimated to be 1.5m wide based on the rubble spread. The enclosure wall entrance, located on the west side of the dun, is slightly offset from the dun entrance, with access to the site running from west to east

6.2.2 Structure 1 and Structure 2

Two later buildings (Figure 3; Plate 3) had been built into the southeast side of the dun, utilising the outer wall face as part of the building construction. Measuring 10m long NE-SW by 4m wide, Structure 1 forms the later, southwest half of the building with Structure 2 to northeast.

Structure 1, measuring 3.5m NE-SW by 2m internally, was a sub-rectangular building comprising drystone, rubble-built walling of large and medium-sized stones and slabs standing up to 1.2m at the west end. There were no visible faces to the walling, with the exception of the dun outer wall face which formed the northwest inner face of the structure. The entrance, most likely in the southeast wall, had been destroyed by tree planting and root action. The structure was in a degraded condition with rubble spread on all sides and out to 2.5m on the northeast side.



Plate 3: Structures 1 and 2



Plate 4: Structure 3

Structure 2, measuring 4m NE-SW by 2m internally, was the better preserved of the two buildings with wall faces visible on its southwest side. Another sub-rectangular building, it comprised double-faced, drystone walling 0.7m wide, which stood up to 1.5m high in the south corner where it joins with Structure 1. The entrance, partially obscured by rubble, was located in the centre of the southeast wall and measured 0.7-0.8m wide.

6.2.3 Structure 3

Structure 3 (Figure 3; Plate 3) was located on the southwest side of the dun, built against the inside of the enclosure wall. A sub-rectangular building, measuring 5m NW-SE by 3m overall and 3.8m NW-SE by 2m internally, it comprised large stones and boulders with some slabs. Although degraded, it appeared to be double-faced with the outer wall face visible in the northwest corner and both faces visible on the southeast gable end. The walls stood up to 1m high and were spread 1.5-1.8m wide over the enclosure wall rubble. The entrance, partially obscured by rubble, was located in the centre of the northeast wall.

The clearly visible gap in the dun enclosure walling to the northwest of Structure 3 may be associated with the construction of this building and possibly cleared away to improve access to the later buildings on the site.

6.2.4 Structure 4

Structure 4 (Figure 3) was a small, sub-circular, rubble-built cell within the enclosure wall on the northeast side of the site. It may have functioned as a twinning pen during later use of the site.

7.0 Archaeological Evaluation

7.1 Methodology

Seven trenches were excavated. The layout of the trenches (Figure 4) was designed around the core objectives of the project. In anticipation of difficulties arising from the removal of rubble and collapse, the trench widths were designed to leave adequate space so that primary archaeological deposits could be reached where necessary.

All trenches 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. 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 dun remained intact for conservation and health and safety purposes. The spoil and all cleared stones were set aside for later use in backfilling.

7.2 On-site recording

All recording was carried out in accordance with the codes of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (2004, 2008a, 2008b). Individual features, contexts, samples, finds, plans, levels and photographs were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets. The relationships between contexts were assessed on-site and recorded in a Harris Matrix format on context record sheets. Individual plans for features and trenches were produced at a scale of 1:20. Section drawings of all features were produced at a scale of 1:10 and trench sections were produced at a scale of either 1:10 or 1:20.

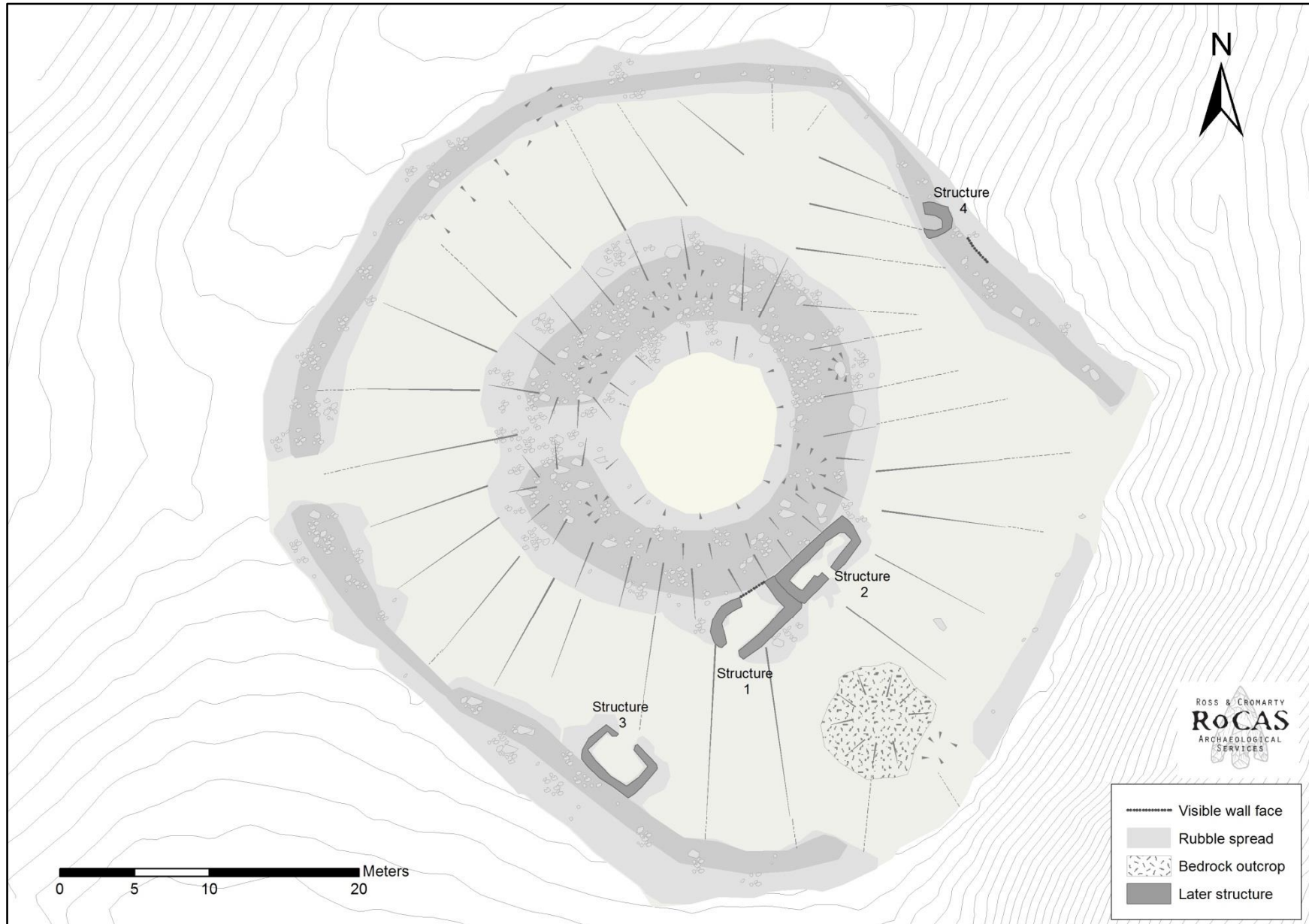


Figure 3: Measured survey of the dun, enclosure wall and surrounding landscape.

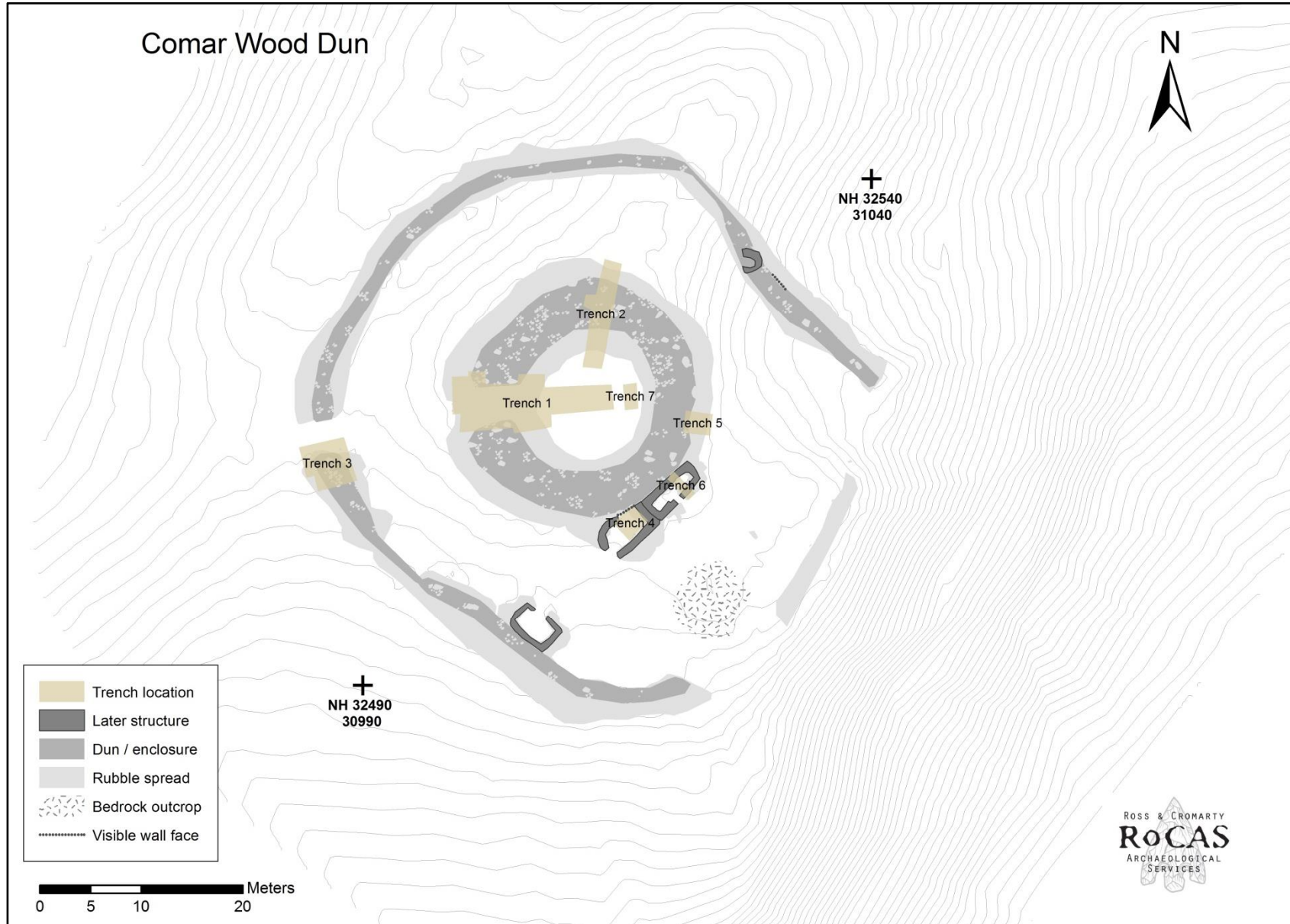


Figure 4: Trench plan

The overall site, archaeological features and sections and the excavation process were recorded using high resolution digital photography. High pole photography was also utilised to capture aerial images of the trenches during excavation. High resolution, vertical aerial photography was also undertaken by Edward Martin Photography using a HexaKopter to produce pre-excavation and post excavation views of the trenches, and to place the site in its landscape context.

7.3 Artefacts and sampling

Artefacts, ecofacts and environmental samples were collected in accordance with the codes of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008b). All artefacts and ecofacts were retained, stabilised, packaged and clearly labelled whilst on site. Sampling of significant archaeological contexts was carried out and selected natural features were sampled for controls. Bulk soil samples were taken for wet sieving and flotation. All samples were clearly labelled and their implications for analysis recognised.

7.4 Site stabilisation / Consolidation

Upon completion of the fieldwork, all trenches were backfilled and structural elements stabilised and consolidated with the material removed during the excavation where necessary. All the excavation equipment, materials and any waste and all recovered artefacts and samples were removed from the site at the conclusion of works.

7.5 Results

7.5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was laid-out through the entrance of the structure at Comar Wood on an E-W axis, extending from approximately 2m to the W of the outer dun wall for 15m into the inner courtyard. The trench was positioned to investigate the archaeological deposits within the entrance passage, along with any diagnostic structural features, including the inner and outer wall faces of the dun and potential door-checks and bar-holes; extending the trench into the inner courtyard would investigate features such as hearths, internal divisions and roof supports. The measured survey initially carried out at the site by the project team, and aerial imagery captured by Edward Martin, showed the entrance as a linear hollow measuring 2-3m wide breaching the stone debris of the main structure. The hollow ascended gently to the E where it entered the inner courtyard. No definite features were visible within the entrance or the inner courtyard. A number of tree stumps were distributed within the limits of the trench and some tumbled stone was visible within the entrance passage.

A pine needle mat, felling debris and light vegetation (104) were initially cleared from the trench (Plate 5). Within the entrance passage this revealed tumbled stone (120) comprising medium to large-sized angular clasts, some of which were quite large (0.8m long x 0.6m wide and up to 0.35m thick). The larger stones were generally lying at an angle into the passage, some of which appeared to derive from the main wall of the structure. The loose matrix between the stones included decayed vegetation and pine needles, timber fragments from forestry operations over the site and air-filled voids. Careful removal of the tumble initially failed to reveal any standing wall or associated features within the entrance of the structure. Towards the base of the tumble the matrix changed to a buff-coloured sandy loam (112), which included numerous tree roots from the recent Douglas Fir crop and an older Silver Birch crop, and also frequent charcoal flecks.

The outer wall face of the dun, [101] and [102] (Plate 6), was identified at this stage and is described in more detail below. To the west of the outer wall face and entrance passage, the removal of context (112) and the tumble revealed areas of the natural subsoil (116) interspersed with patches of a black, charcoal-rich sediment (111). Contexts (112) and (111) were also revealed inside the inner courtyard, along with a spread of buff-coloured ash (115) at the east end of the trench. With the removal of context (112) within the entrance passage, along with more tumbled stone, several potential features were revealed. Two quite ephemeral lines of wall, [166] and [167], ran east-west down each side of the passage, sections of which had been disturbed by tree-root activity. These wall alignments, comprising small to medium-sized stone, terminated to the west in arcs of stone [119] that merged with the outer wall of the dun. These formed a well-defined outer entrance to the passage. A group of stones was also uncovered within the passage [103] running alongside wall [166] (Plate 6). They appeared as an angled stack of eight individual stones, which may have derived from a collapsed wall, or may represent building material within the passage, either ready for use or from dismantling. Removal of the stone stack revealed black, charcoal-rich sediment (111) immediately below, which in some areas contained fragments of calcined bone.



Plate 5: View through the entrance during the initial trench cleaning



Plate 6: Stone feature [103], passage wall [166] and outer dun wall [101] and [102]

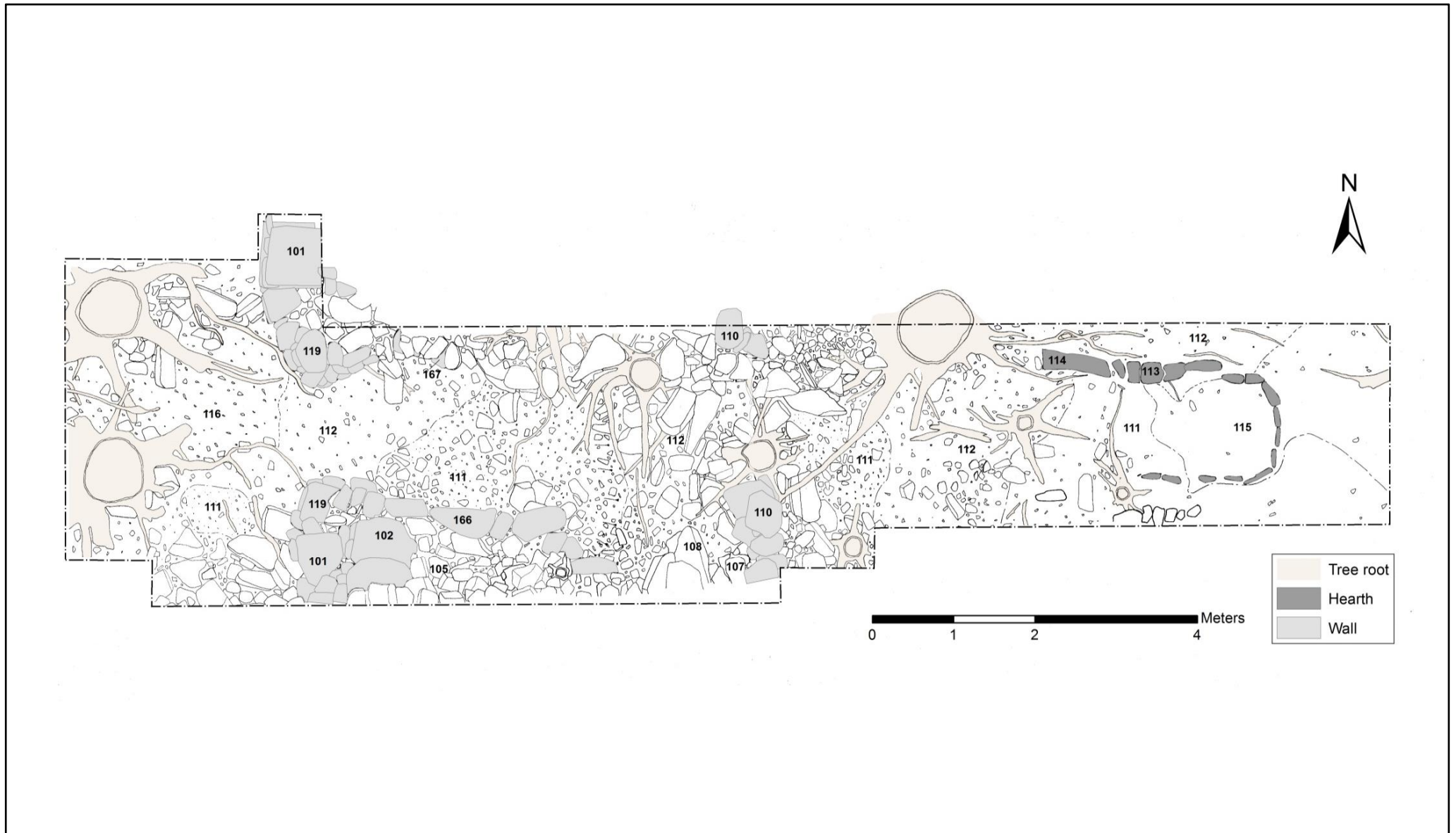


Figure 5: Trench 1, plan 1

By this stage in the excavation it was obvious that the roots from the trees planted over the site had caused some significant disturbance to the archaeological features and deposits, especially at the east end of the entrance passage where the stumps of five trees had been recorded (Figure 5). In this area, the roots had disturbed what may have been an area of paving within the entrance relating to the secondary use of the dun (or a possible continuation of context (148)); they had also fragmented the charcoal-rich sediment context (111). Other features identified at the east end of the passage included the inner wall of the dun [106] (Plate 7), a coarsely-built wall defining the end of the entrance passage and the inner courtyard [110], and some large stone slabs that had collapsed from the inner wall of the dun (108). Wall [110] appeared to be a late addition to the structural elements of the dun. It comprised flat slabs only one course wide and survived up to three courses high. To each side, wall [110] was abutted by deposits of small to medium-sized stone clasts, some of which appeared to be fire-cracked, the matrix of which contained charcoal-flecked sediment (109). Larger stones (182) overlay context (109) to the east of wall [110], which most likely represents collapse from the inner dun wall [106] and wall [110].

The excavations within the entrance passage uncovered fragmented areas of the charcoal-rich sediment (111) (Plate 8). The context abutted the stone walls [166] and [167] running down each side of the entrance passage and continued to the west beyond the limits of the outer wall face [101]. The context also continued below the foundations of wall [110] to the east, into the inner courtyard of the dun. Further excavation in this area initially revealed a patchwork of contexts including (112), (111) and the buff-coloured ash deposit (115). Both contexts (112) and (115) overlay the charcoal-rich sediment (111). Contexts (111) and (115) appeared to have been generated from a large slab-built hearth [118] (Plate 9), which was surrounded by a kerb [113] on the north, east and south sides with the open end of the hearth facing the entrance to the dun. An alignment of edge-set stones continued off the west side of the kerb [113], which also aligned with the entrance passage wall [167]. To the south of the hearth, a small setting of six stones running east-west [114] was uncovered (Plate 10), which also formed an alignment with entrance passage wall [166].

The hearth measured 2.2m long (E-W) by 0.8m wide; some of the slabs which formed it measured up to 0.22m deep (Plate 11). This monumental structure included the lower stone of a rotary quern, which formed one of the hearth slabs at the southwest corner (Plate 12). Tree roots had grown through cracks in the quern stone causing it to fragment through time. Excavation and removal of the alignment of stones to the south of the hearth [114] suggested that this feature was built within the last phase of activity at the site and included a fragment of an upper rotary quern stone (Plate 13). The charcoal-rich sediment (111) formed a primary deposit in the hearth, with the buff ash layer (115) forming a secondary deposit including rake-outs to the west, north and east of the hearth setting.

The excavation thus far indicated that hearth [118] and associated contexts related to a secondary use of the site, with the charcoal-rich deposit (111) indicating a possible conflagration event at the site. Once this was removed within the entrance passage a mixed deposit was uncovered. This included charcoal lumps and flecks, peat ash and angular and rounded stone clasts (121), most of which were of small to medium sized; some had been affected by heat. However, the context also included a few larger stones (0.5m long by 0.5m wide and up to 0.15m thick), which may have been the remnants of paving within the passage (similar to context (148)). Context (121) was also present within the courtyard to the west where it appeared to abut the kerb stones [113] of hearth [118].

Context (121) varied in thickness along the length of the trench, from approximately 0.05m up to 0.25m, with the thickest concentration of the deposit located just to the east of the inner dun wall [106]. The removal of the context revealed a lower, intermittent charcoal-rich horizon (153), which was interspersed by areas of the natural sub-soil (116). Some areas of the sub-soil appeared reddened and vitrified to a glassy appearance (178), while a number of possible negative features also appeared within the trench (see below). On the south side of the entrance passage the construction of the dun wall was most obvious. This comprised a double-skinned outer wall, [101] and [102]. The inner skin [102] comprised large, well-set boulders with smaller boulders and stones forming the upper courses, up to three courses high. The outer skin [101] was



Plate 7: Inner dun wall [106] and deposits to the east of the wall



Plate 8: View east through the entrance passage with wall [166] and fragmented areas of deposit (111)

Plate 9: The east end of Trench 1 showing the emerging heath and contexts (111) and (115)





Plate 10: The hearth [118] with its associated deposits and stone alignment [114] with the quern fragment



Plate 11: The hearth showing sections through the overlying ash deposits



Plate 12: The lower rotary quern built into the hearth



Plate 13: Upper rotary quern fragment recovered from stone setting [114] 41

less convincing when seen in section, a large boulder having been set on a mixed rubble deposit, with a large horizontal slab of stone set above this (Plate 14). Vertical pins had been used to pack the space between the outer [101] and inner [102] skins of the outer dun wall suggesting that they were contemporary. This arrangement was mirrored in the outer wall of the dun on the north side of the entrance. A wedge of tumbled stone was revealed in the south section of the trench abutting the outer wall skin [101], which tapered down at an angle to the west.

The inner wall of the dun on the south side of the entrance [106], which stood up to two courses high, also comprised large, well-set boulders that turned to the southeast and disappeared into the section. A mixed rubble fill (105) had been used to pack out the intervening space between the inner skin of the outer wall [102] and inner dun wall [106]. The stones contained air-filled voids and little sediment. Unfortunately, due to the presence of two large tree stumps the excavation did not uncover the location of the inner dun wall on the north side of the entrance passage.

The contexts located to the east of the inner dun wall [106], on the south side of the entrance passage provided some complexity (Plate 15). Here, the contexts were banked up against the inner wall face and at the base comprised a thick wedge of re-deposited natural sub-soil that contained some stone clasts and charcoal flecks. Above this was a thin charcoal-rich deposit (153), over which had been deposited a stony context, which included some fire-cracked stone, containing some air-filled voids and a charcoal and ash-rich matrix (107). This was capped by the upper charcoal-rich horizon (111). Approximately 0.8m to the east of the inner dun wall [106], a leaning stack of large slabs and boulders appeared to form another subsided wall (108), with the intervening space between the two walls potentially forming an intra-mural gallery (Plate 16). A similar sequence of deposits as those described above continued to dip down towards the inner courtyard of the dun on the east side of the potential wall (108).

The removal of context (121) within the courtyard of the dun revealed an intermittent charcoal-rich deposit (153) and more intensive areas of the vitrified natural sub-soil (178). The latter was particularly obvious immediately to the east of wall line [110] where an area of paving slabs [148], that had been cracked and affected by intense heat, was uncovered (Plate 17), and over an area of around 2.4m along the trench from the west edge of hearth [118]. In this area, the glassy, vitrified surface of the subsoil provided an undulating profile, which appeared unusually so for a floor horizon, within the inner courtyard. Removal of context (121) from around the south side of the hearth revealed a number of small post- and stake-hole features, [140], [142] and [146], filled with charcoal-rich deposits, which may have formed a screen or hearth furniture (Figure 6). On the west side of the hearth, removal of (121) showed the charcoal-rich deposit (153) dipping below the hearth slabs [118] (Plate 18).



Plate 14: Main dun wall showing [106], [166] and [101]/[102] left in the image



Plate 15: Inner dun wall [106] and collapsed material from the wall to the



Plate 16: Deposits located to the E of the inner dun wall [106] including a possible intra-mural gallery



Plate 17: Heat-affected paving slabs [148] at the entrance to the courtyard



Plate 18: Hearth showing vitrified areas and charcoal-rich context



Plate 19: Section through the hearth sequence

A section taken through the hearth on an east-west alignment produced evidence for an earlier, partially robbed-out slab-built hearth [176] and an underlying scoop cut into the natural subsoil [183]. The sequence of features and associated deposits shown in the section indicated that a scoop [183] was initially cut into the underlying subsoil, which was then filled by an accumulation of orange ash (185). This was overlain by a thick charcoal-rich context (153), which also contained several flat stone slabs [176] that most likely represent the partially-robbed hearth. The vitrified surface of the sub-soil (178), as mentioned above, appears to be contemporary with the hearth slabs [176]. A second orange ash context (175) was found to overlie the hearth slabs [176] and the charcoal-rich deposit (153), which must relate to the use of this lower hearth. The slabs [118] of the upper hearth setting had been cut into ash layer (175), while the kerb [113] for the upper hearth had been cut into the thick charcoal-rich deposit (153) (Plate 19).

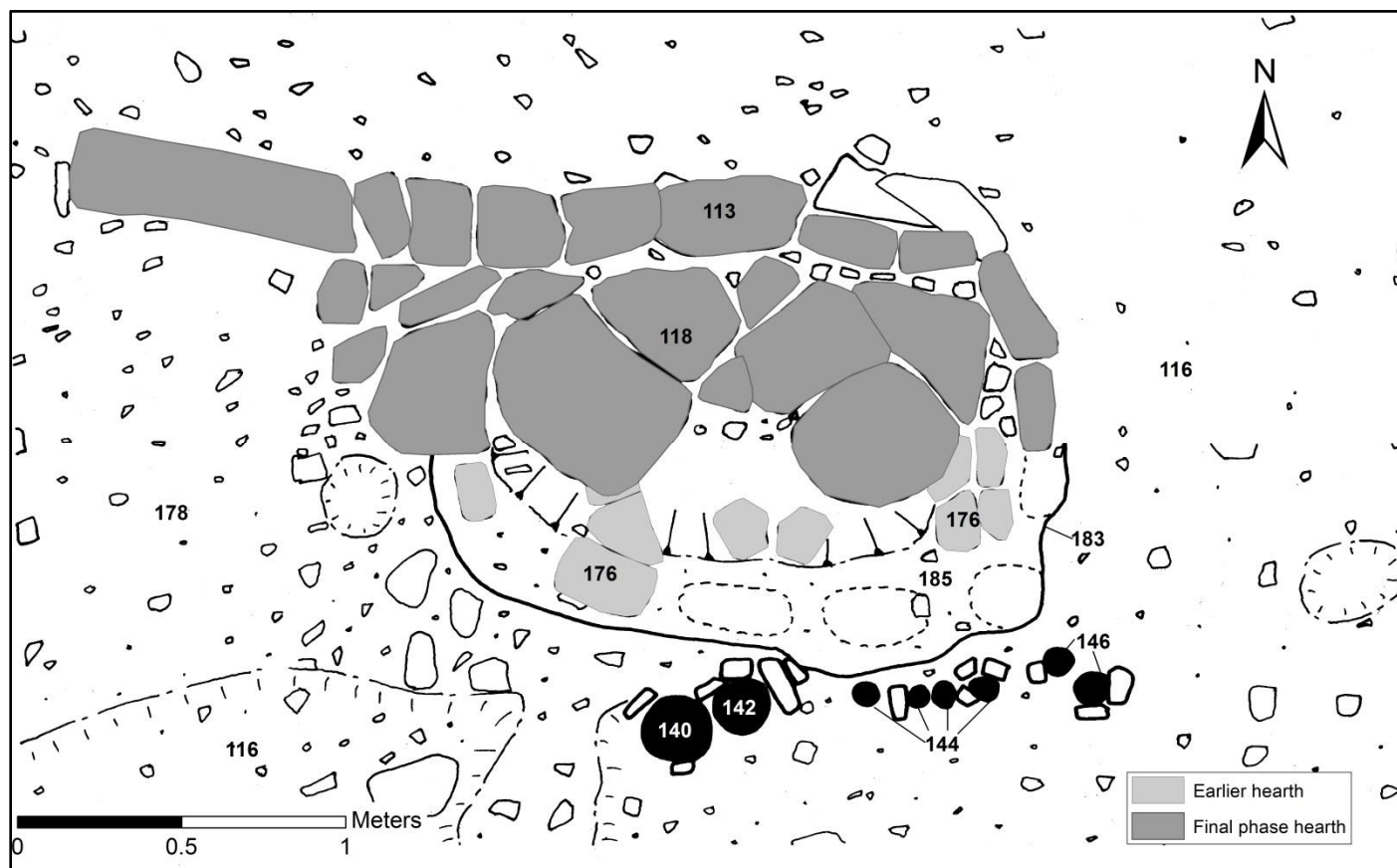


Figure 6: Trench 1, plan 3 the hearths and stake-holes for the associated hearth furniture

The negative features seen in plan in Trench 1 during the removal of context (121) (Plate 20; Figure 7) included two post-holes [160] and [164] within the courtyard at the east end of the entrance passage, with paving [148] bridging the gap between them; a larger, oval-shaped post-hole [186] on the south side of the entrance passage between walls [106] and [110], and located below the possible wall (108); a smaller post-hole [131] located adjacent to the corner of wall [106]; four post-holes of roughly similar size, [122], [124], [149] and [188], partially obscured/overlain by passage walls [166] and [167] with two to each side of the entrance passage; and a slot/gully type feature [135] bridging the gap between post-holes [122] and [124] (Plates 21-22). These features are described below.

Two post-holes, [160] and [164], located at the east end of the entrance passage within the dun courtyard, were of similar dimensions, measuring between 0.5m and 0.6m in diameter and up to 0.6m deep. Both features were filled with charcoal-rich deposits (161) and (165), along with some larger stones within the fills (180) and (181) that may represent disturbed packing stones; post-hole [164] had two packing stones

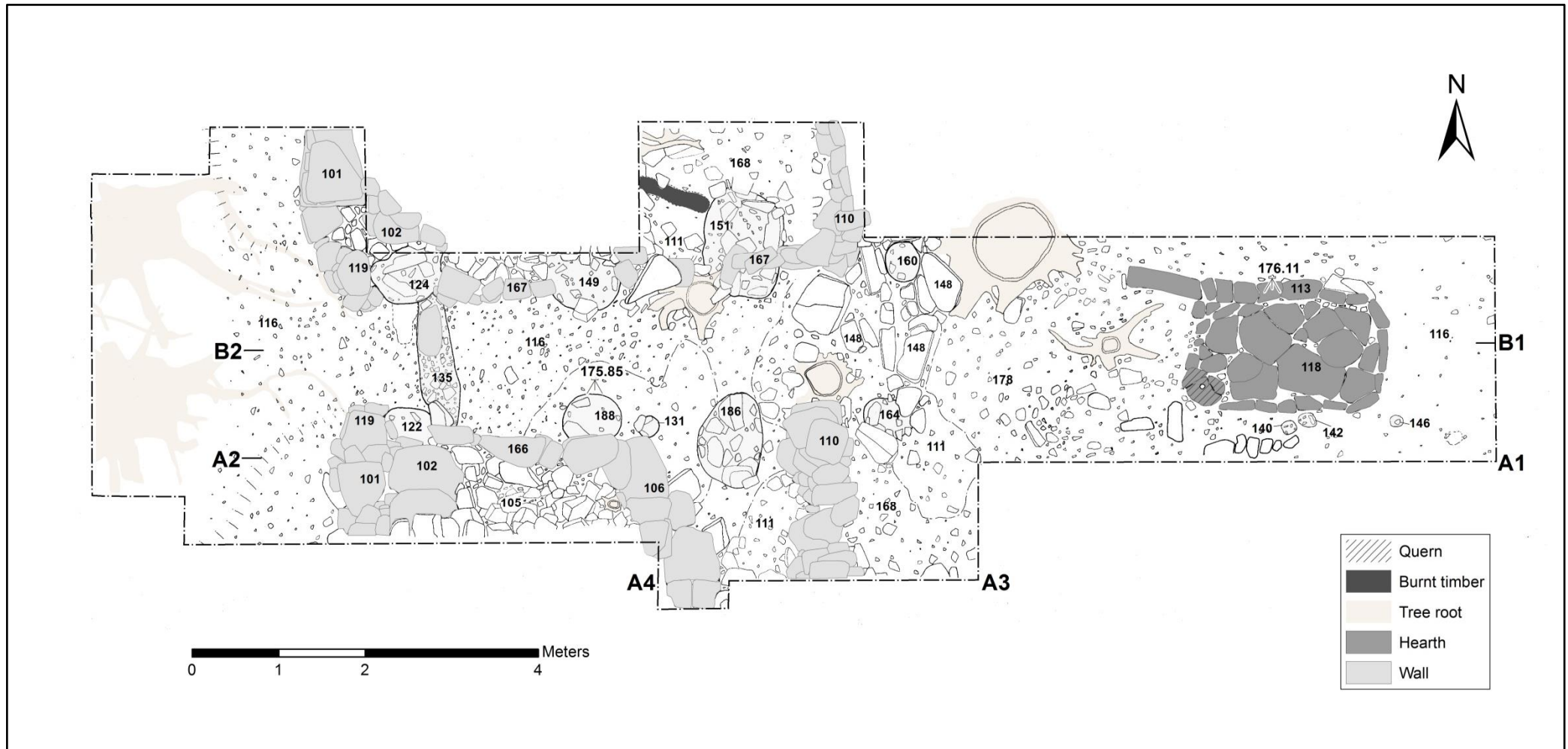


Figure 7: Trench 1, plan 2 showing the negative features upon removal of context (121)



Plate 20: Negative features appearing in the floor of the entrance passage after the removal of context (121)



Plate 21: Post-holes along the S side of the entrance passage under excavation



Plate 22: Threshold [135] and post-holes on the N side of the entrance passage before excavation



Plate 23: Inner dun wall [106] and post-holes [186], [131] and [188] on the S side of the entrance passage

still in place within its east arc. Post-hole [186] (Plate 23) located below the possible wall (108) was oval in shape measuring 1.2m long (N-S) by 0.75m wide (E-W) and up to 0.68m deep. The fills included a primary deposit comprising subsoil mixed with stones and some charcoal flecks and lumps (154), which also contained at least two packing stones. A secondary context (187) consisting of a dark brown to black sediment containing packing stones, charcoal and collapsed stone from wall (108) above. Tree roots had caused much disturbance at the north end of the post-hole [186]; including what may have been a primary cut within the feature. A possible cut [151] representing a similar post-hole on the north side of the passage could be seen, but was overlain by wall [167].

Post-holes [122] and [188] (Plate 23) on the south side of the entrance passage, together with post-holes [124] and [149] on the north side, appear to have formed a porch over the entrance of the dun. Post-hole [122] was filled by a mid-brown silty sediment (123) containing packing stones, some of which were still in-situ, and charcoal lumps and flecks; it measured 0.6m in diameter and up to 0.55m deep. The opposing post-hole [124] measured 0.75m long (E-W) by 0.65m wide (N-S) and up to 0.6m deep. The main fill (125) of post-hole [124] comprised mid-brown mixed/disturbed sandy silts with charcoal flecks and lumps, smaller stone clasts and larger packing stones (126). However, the post-hole had been recut [127], the fill of which comprised a black, charcoal-rich fill (128).

Post-hole [188] on the south side of the entrance passage measured 0.65m diameter by 0.4m deep and had a mid-brown to black charcoal-rich silty fill (189), which contained small to medium-sized stone clasts and some packing stones (190). The opposing post-hole [149] measured 0.62m in diameter and 0.65m deep. It contained two fills: a primary fill (157), which comprised mid- to light-brown sandy silt with charcoal and stone inclusions, and a secondary fill (150), which consisted of a mid-brown to black charcoal-rich sediment with few stone clasts. Tree roots had caused some disturbance in this feature. All of the fills of the larger post-holes described above, with the exception of the later re-cut [127] in feature [124], contained calcined bone fragments.

Bridging the gap between the outer porch post-holes [122] and [124] was a rubble-filled negative slot, [135] (Plates 24-25), which measured 1.7m long (N-S) by up to 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. Although most of the stone within the slot's fill was quite small, a larger well-set stone in its north end protruded above the surface of the fill, measuring 0.6m long by 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep. A second large stone (137) was uncovered in the south end of the slot where it intersected post-hole [122]. The feature was generally filled by a mid to dark brown gritty sediment ((130) and (136)); at the north end there was a concentration of orange ash and charcoal, the charcoal possibly representing a burnt timber post from the re-cut hole [127] in post-hole [124].

A smaller post-hole [131], located adjacent to wall [106] in the entrance passage, measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Two small packing stones survived in its fill, which comprised dark black, charcoal-rich sediment (132).

Having considered the complex nature of the archaeological features and deposits uncovered in trench 1, and in order to provide a better understanding of the construction and phasing of the dun, two extensions were excavated. These were located to the north and south of the entrance passage, at the important transition between the entrance passage and the inner courtyard. On the south side of the entrance passage the remains of what was thought to be an intra-mural cell or gallery, to the east of the inner dun wall, was uncovered. On the north side of the passage, excavations uncovered a section of a cut for another possible post-hole [151], which may have formed an opposing roof support to excavated post-hole [186] on the south side of the passage. The cut of post-hole [151] was also overlain by the entrance passage wall [167]. The trench extensions were limited in their size due to a combination of relatively deep and complex deposits within this sector of the site and time constraints. However, the additional work proved most rewarding and produced valuable information for the understanding of the site, including phasing.

The trench extension to the north of the entrance passage measured 2.3m E-W by 1.6m N-S. Removal of the upper vegetation context (104), collapsed wall tumble (120), extensive tree roots and context (112), revealed the charcoal-rich deposit (111). The remains of a burnt structural timber, interpreted as a roof truss or post, were uncovered at the west end of the trench, along with other large chunks of charcoal (Plate 26). These burnt deposits, which also contained some burnt and vitrified stone fragments, were interspersed with patches and lenses of bright orange peat ash (168). The entrance passage wall [167] was excavated further to reveal its junction with wall [110] to the east. The full outline of post-hole [151] was also revealed in the centre of the trench extension, which also appeared to have *in situ* packing stones.

Removal of wall [167], which only comprised a single skin of medium-sized stones up to three courses high, revealed a full plan view of post-hole [151] (Plate 27). The post-hole measured 1.2m long N-S by 0.95m wide and up to 0.7m deep and contained a complex of fills. The primary cut [174] contained two fills: the lower (172) comprised mid to dark brown silty sediment containing charcoal flecks, some calcined/burnt bone and small angular stones. The upper fill (171) included mid-brown silty sediment containing small angular stones and small packing stones. This original post-hole had been recut [191], and the resulting feature also contained two distinct fills. The lower fill (170) comprised mid-brown silty sediment containing charcoal flecks and lumps, small angular stones and packing stones. The upper fill (159) included a mid-brown to black silty sediment with charcoal and burnt bone fragments and small angular stones. The deposit,

contained by packing stones (162), was blacker in the upper section of the post-pipe with less stone content, while the lower part was browner (170) and contained more stone including possible pad stones. The passage wall [167] had been set into the top of the post-hole fill (Plate 28). It is interesting to note that the later, secondary cut for the post-hole [191] and the associated packing stones respected the alignment of wall [167], which suggests that both features may have been contemporary.

Removal of the charcoal-rich deposit (111) (Plate 29) and orange ash (168) revealed the underlying context (121), which comprised a mottled, orange, compact soil containing some small, sub-rounded stones, and patches of a partially vitrified, red matrix. Patches of black charcoal-rich silty sediment (153) were also present within this surface, which included some charcoal flecks. These deposits overlay and comprised the natural subsoil (116). No evidence was found for the inner dun wall [106] in this trench extension, although it was most likely present within the undisturbed archaeological deposits to the west.

The trench extension on the south side of the entrance passage measured 3.5m E-W by 1.4m N-S. It was located to investigate deposits within the inner courtyard and how these related to the inner dun wall [106] and the later courtyard wall [110]. The upper vegetation context (104), stone tumble (120) lying to the east of the inner dun wall and stone tumble (182) to the east of the later courtyard wall were removed; the latter stone tumble most likely related to the continued collapse of walls [110] and [106]. The stone tumble contained some air-filled voids, especially within (120), while the stones forming context (182) also contained mid-brown to grey sandy sediment (112). A context containing compact small to medium-sized stone clasts (109) was uncovered below (120), which in turn overlay a thin black charcoal-rich lens of material (111). The stone tumble (182) to the east of wall [110] was found to overlie the same charcoal-rich lens, with some of the stones found embedded into this context. Immediately to the east of, and abutting, wall [106], and lying below stone tumble (120) and the thin black charcoal lens (111), there was a wedge of compact small to medium-sized angular and rounded stone clasts containing a dark to medium brown sandy sediment (107). This lensed out to the east below the thin charcoal lens and may represent slumped core material from wall [106], or may be re-deposited material placed against the wall. Context (107) also overlay another lens of the charcoal-rich material (111). Wall [110] was also abutted by this complex of collapsed and possibly re-deposited material, while the wall was also found to sit directly on the charcoal-rich lens (111).

Below context (111), which formed a continuous horizon within the trench sloping upwards at a gentle angle from east to west, a sequence of deposits that had also banked up against the inner courtyard wall [106] was uncovered. Between walls [110] and [106], a group of fragmentary charcoal timbers was uncovered within, and just below the surface of, context (111), all of which ran radially south-southwest-north-northeast. These may have been the remains of burnt roof timbers and they ranged in diameter from 0.04m up to 0.12m. The burnt timbers were embedded into a wedge of compacted small to medium-sized stone clasts (121), some of which had been affected by heat as they were fire-cracked and reddened. Two fragments of vitrified stone were also recovered from this context. The matrix between the stones comprised dark brown to black silty sediment containing charcoal flecks and lumps. This deposit only appeared below wall [110] and to the west of the wall where it lensed out against the inner courtyard wall [106].

A lens of orange to buff ash (168), which may represent burnt peat or turf, was found within context (121). This material may represent burnt elements of the dun roof, or rake-out or re-deposited material from the inner courtyard. To the east, this context became less definable and appeared to merge with context (121), which extended to the east. This deposit is similar in colour and content to the ash layer (175) that was found between the upper hearth slabs [118] and lower hearth slabs [176]. At the east end of the trench extension, deposit (168) directly overlay a black charcoal-rich horizon (153), while to the west it was found to lie directly on context (121). The black charcoal-rich deposit (153), which also ran below context (121), overlay the natural subsoil (116), areas of which had been slightly vitrified and reddened by the effects of direct heat. This vitrification was especially prevalent to the east of wall [110]. Within the west of the trench

extension, context (153) was found to rise over the foundation stone of the inner courtyard wall [106], while within the entrance passage it overlay the gradual slope of the natural subsoil (116) and any vitrified areas.



Plate 24: Feature [135], looking S



Plate 25: Feature [135], looking N



Plate 26: Carbonised post



Plate 27: Wall [167] overlying the cut of post-hole [151]



Plate 28: Post-hole [151] and re-cut [191] showing packing stones and wall [167]



Plate 29: Post-excitation image of post-hole [155] showing extensive areas of the burnt deposit (111)

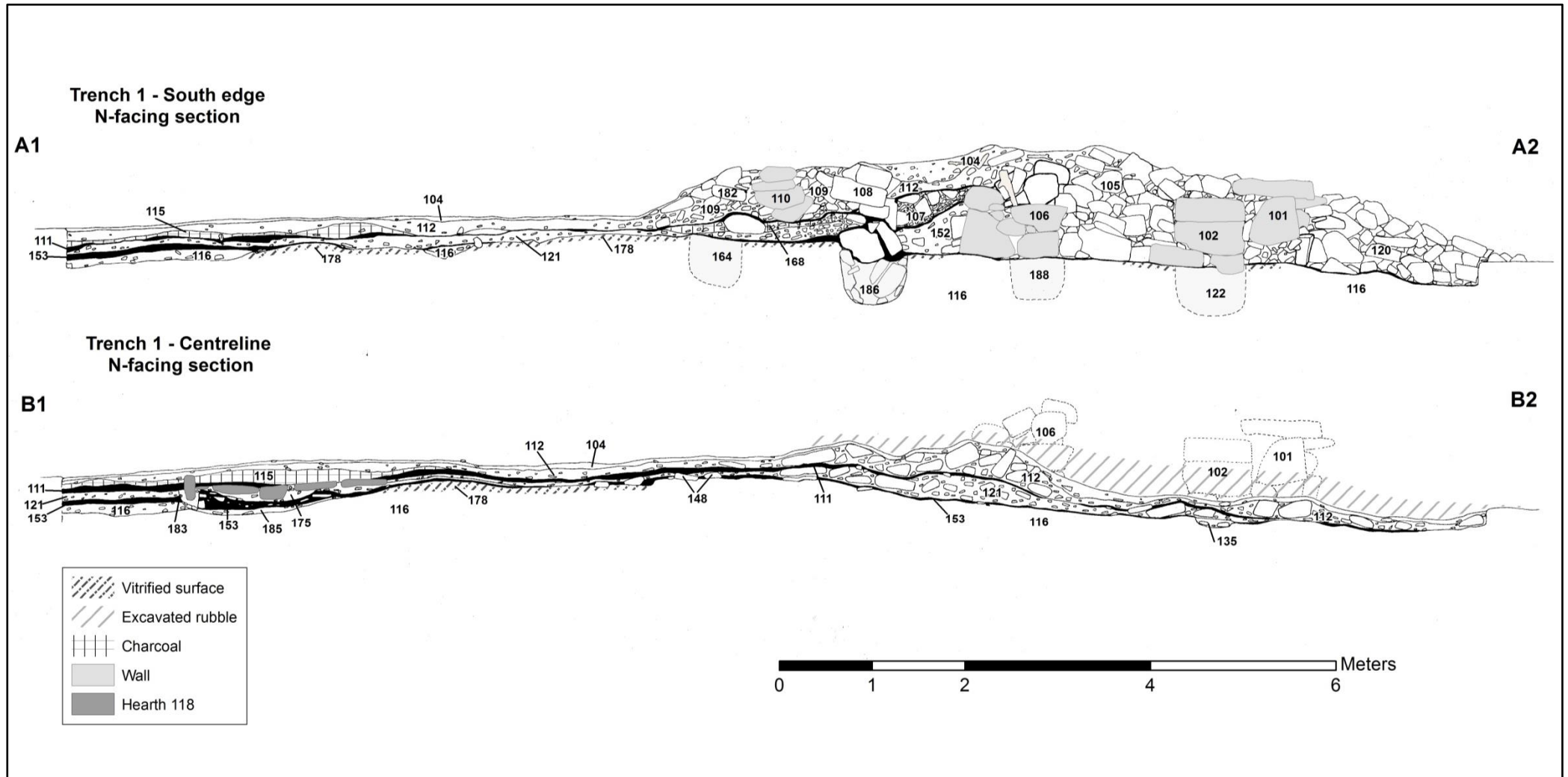


Figure 8: Trench 1, sections 1 and 2. The excavation on the south side proved there was no intra-mural gallery or cell, but that the slightly negative feature had been caused by the collapse of the inner dun wall [106] into the inner courtyard.

The excavation of the Trench 1 extension on the south side of the entrance passage proved that there was no intra-mural gallery or cell. The excavations here and in Trench 2, along with the subsequent study of the alignment of the so-called intra-mural galleries within other unexcavated areas of the site, showed that these slightly negative features resulted from the collapse of the inner dun wall [106] into the inner courtyard area (Figure 8). Many of the larger slabs and boulders from the wall (108) had fallen and come to rest vertically, or at a slight angle within the dun after which smaller core material from the wall filled the resulting voids. This gave the impression at the surface, before disturbance, of two potential wall faces with a hollow between them.

7.5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned north-south across the north side of the dun in order to target what appeared to be a gallery or chamber within the wall of the structure, whilst avoiding numerous tree stumps and roots. It measured 10.7m N-S by 2m, with a small 1m-wide extension on the west side of the trench. Prior to excavation, the trench area did not appear to have suffered extensive damage by recent felling operations (Plate 30). The overlying vegetation was dense, dry moss and a layer of soil/forest debris approximately 3-5cm deep. This deposit and loose rubble were removed during the first stage of excavation.

Although the outer face of the structure [201] presented itself easily, the potential intramural feature and the inner dun face were not straightforward to interpret. The trench was extended to the west to further investigate possible walling associated with an intramural cell [213]. In contrast to the outer face of the dun, the internal walling did not appear to be substantially well-built and therefore must have degraded more easily over time, enhanced by tree root damage.



Plate 30: Pre-excavation image of Trench 2, facing SW

Outer wall face

A loose layer of stone collapse from the structure covered the outer wall face of the dun. The wall survived as two-three courses of sub-rectangular boulders, the lowest of which was packed in behind a re-deposited subsoil (203) as revealed in a section excavated on the west side of the trench (Plate 31). On the inside, the wall core comprised large, loose stones (206) on the surface packed at the base and interior with a stony silt layer around small-large stones. Although the wall was not removed in section, this material was revealed on the inside where the basal stones had collapsed out of the north face of the intramural cell (213). Inside the intramural space, the ground surface was approximately 30cm higher than it was outside of the dun.



Plate 31: Post-excitation image of the outer wall face in Trench 2, facing SW

Intramural cell

Trench 2 targeted a possible intramural space within the dun wall and it was expected that clearance of loose rubble and overburden would rapidly lead to the discovery of at least one interior wall face. However, the structural features did not exhibit themselves clearly and the trench was excavated in three sections in order to unravel the features hidden by the rubble. By the end of the evaluation the low and poorly-built remains of an intramural cell [213] were identified and interpreted after continued re-examination of the site.

The north wall of the intramural space survived as one-two courses of stone rubble overlying the natural subsoil (205) and set within the charcoal-patched occupation layer (207). The most visible section of the wall was two courses of large cobbles surviving between a soil and small cobble deposit (208) with spaces in the intramural wall where facing stones had collapsed out (Plate 33; Figure 9). The trench also revealed the remains of the east terminal of the intramural cell, comprising a single course of large cobbles or small slabs set earth-fast inside the east trench edge (Figure 10). On the south side of the cell, two leaning-but-upright slabs were interpreted as flanking stones [214] marking one side of a passage into the intramural

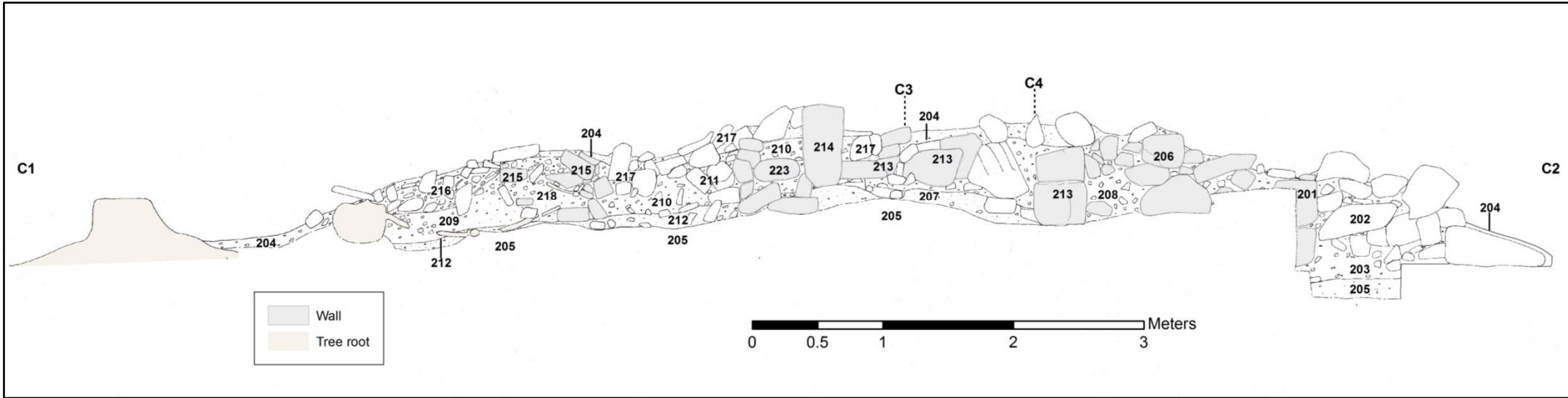


Figure 9: Trench 2, section 2 showing the intra-mural cell wall [213] and the small stone deposit (208) where wall facing stones have fallen out



Plate 32: Mid-excavation image of Trench 2; outer wall face to far left centre and possible intramural cell in bottom left corner; dun inner wall face in centre of image below the right end of the 2m ranging pole; stony internal banks in centre right below the 1m ranging pole; facing E

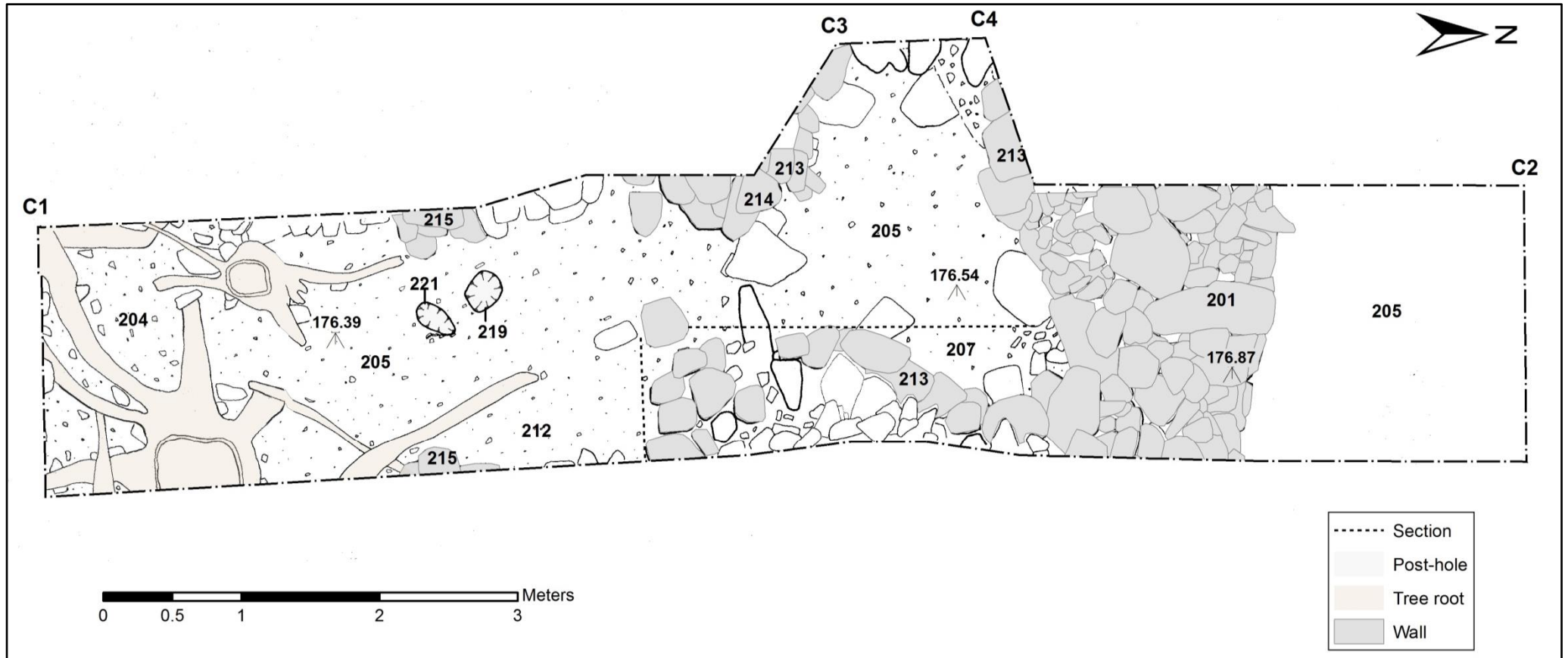


Figure 10: Trench 2, plan 2 showing the intra-mural cell [213]



Plate 33: ESE-facing section of Trench 2; intramural cell 213 at centre with the remains of rubble-built cell walls to both sides

space. A trench extension to the west revealed the south face of the intramural wall, which was rubble-built with one-two courses of large cobbles surviving and probably continuing to the west. There were no internal features within the intramural space; however the loosely compact surface (207) over the natural contained patches of charcoal suggesting a spread of occupation-related deposits.

Although the interpretation of the intramural cell [213] is open to re-analysis, the hollowing of the rubble on the surface prior to excavation strongly indicated that the dun wall contained a gallery space. In comparison to other areas of wall core, the upper fill of the space contained more soil and smaller stones with some larger stones close to the wall faces, from which they had collapsed. A scattering of small slabs over the occupation layer (207) could have formed a rough paved area inside the cell, although this was not clear at the time of excavation.

The upstanding wall on the north side of the dun stood 0.6m high and the rubble collapse seems to indicate that it originally stood 1-1.5m high externally. While the outer wall face appears to have been well-constructed, the intramural divisions were formed by low, rubble walling packed behind with stone and soil.

Inner dun face

As with the intramural walling, the inner wall face of the dun was not confidently interpreted until after complete sectioning of the west half of the trench. During excavation, a change in the interior rubble was noted as the loose, upper stone rubble (217) transitioned into a more compact layer. This underlying rubble (211) was more spread out within a compact, stone-silt matrix (210). On the north side of this, south of the intramural cell, three-four courses of large, horizontal cobbles [223] represented the base of the inner wall face of the dun with collapsed stonework inside of it (Figure 9). Similar to the intramural cell interior, a

charcoal-patched surface (212) was present below the rubble. The charcoal patches were not intense enough to suggest a specific burning event, although the deposit may represent a spread of material from the end of the primary phase of use of the interior space. Although it had been difficult at the time of excavation to separate the rubble overburden from the edge of the walling, the changes in the rubble fill are just visible in Plate 32, the overhead stitched image of the trench mid-excavation. The remains of the walling appear more voided than the surrounding rubble layers.

Interior deposits

Similar to Trench 1, banks of stone/soil had been formed against the inside of the dun inner face (Figure 9). The interpretation indicates that there were at least two phases or events during which the interior banks were built. The first comprised a roughly-built stone/soil wall [215] that formed a revetment edge for the stone collapse from the dun structure. On the south side of this wall, two layers of soil and small stone may represent another episode of the banking up of stone/sediment against the inner wall of the dun during clearance of the dun interior. The transition between larger rubble to small stone marked a change in the rubble and this is clearly visible in the right side of the overhead shot (Plate 32). These house-keeping phases represent later interior clearance of collapsed rubble and debris for a later phase of re-use.

Interestingly, two small probable post-holes [219] and [221] were uncovered below the location of the inner wall bank [215] (Figure 10). These features must therefore represent post-sockets for a structure predating this period of re-use. They may be contemporary with features [160] and [164] in Trench 1.

7.5.3 Trench 3

The evaluation trench was located over the possible entrance through the enclosure wall on the west side of the dun. A wide break in the wall indicated that the entrance through the enclosure was located in this position opposite the primary dun entrance. From the initial survey of the site, it was clear that the highest and best-preserved section of the enclosure wall was located on this side of the site. Tree root disturbance was prevalent as with elsewhere in the site and, unfortunately, a large tree had disturbed the north terminal of the enclosure wall, over which trench 3 had been placed. Despite this, remnants of the external face of the enclosure wall survived along with a section of wall that may have formed a door check or entrance cell.

Similar to the dun structure, the battered inner face of the enclosure wall comprised large cobbles and stones [306] packed against the wall core (Plate 34), while the enclosure outer face [305] comprised more slab-like base boulders set into the natural subsoil. A section below the base of the upstanding inner face revealed that the base of the inner wall had been built over a layer of small cobbles packed within pale orange-brown silt with scattered charcoal flecks throughout it (309). It is possible that the material relates to a slopewash event predating the wall construction. However, as it appears to be packed below the base of the inner enclosure wall face, it is also possible that the material may be the subsoil fill excavated during the construction/revetment of the wall's external base stones. Interestingly, in the southeast corner of the trench, a discrete charcoal-rich patch (303) extended beyond the trench edge. It was beyond the remit of the evaluation for the trench to be extended to investigate this deposit, but it does indicate potential for further occupation evidence on the inside of the enclosure wall.

The enclosure wall measured 2.5m across and survived to a maximum height of 0.75m high (Figure 11). The extent of the rubble suggests it may only have been 1-1.5m high originally. Despite the tree root damage, one course of surviving stonework [310] was uncovered, marking the south face of the enclosure entrance. The alignment of boulders, set in from the inner/outer wall faces (Figure 12; Plate 35), formed a 1m-wide section of wall, which may have been part of an internal cell or door check for the enclosure wall.



Figure 34: Inner face of the enclosure wall, facing west



Plate 35: Enclosure wall terminal [310], facing SE

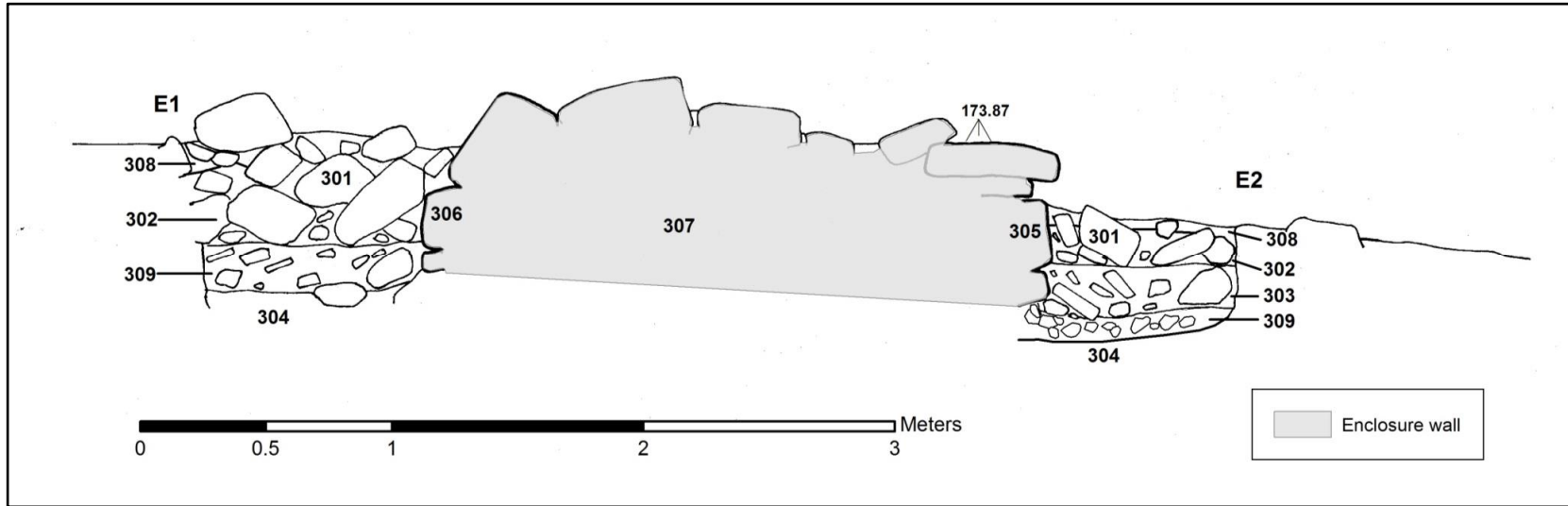


Figure 11: Trench 3, section 1 showing the enclosure wall (above)

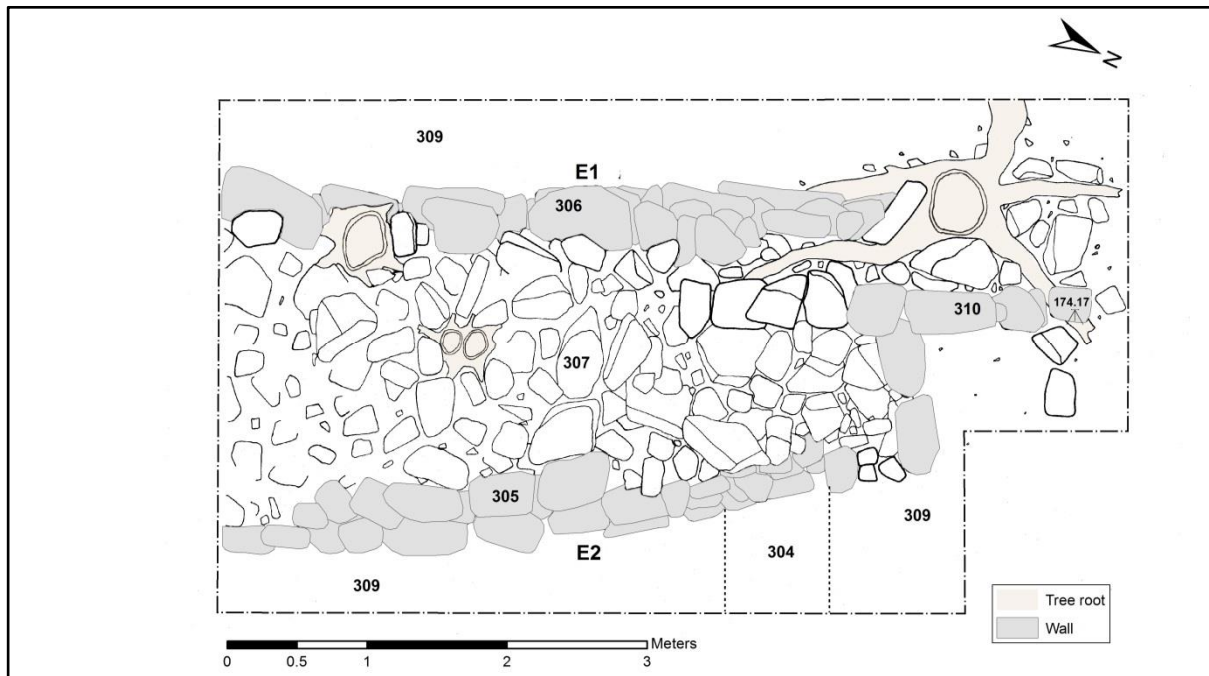


Figure 12: Trench 3, plan 1 (left)

The survival of the enclosure wall remains is consistent with the features uncovered in the other evaluation trenches. The external walling comprised large, flattish boulder base stones and smaller, loosely set upper and internal wall stonework. Although the exact function of the narrower wall by the enclosure entrance is inconclusive, the feature indicates that there was a deliberate change in the wall construction associated with the entrance. Identification of this feature will be useful for future comparative studies.

7.5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was situated in Structure 1 on the southwest side of the dun (Figure 13) to assess the date and function of the building. The structure utilised the dun wall as its western wall with its south-eastern wall abutting Structure 2; this building was a secondary phase of construction of the overall structure, together with Structure 2, thought to date to the Post-Medieval period, although this is not a definitive interpretation.

Removing the topsoil and forest litter (401) revealed a layer of small paving stones (402), some of which had been heaved by the action of tree roots (Plate 36). Set in the northeast corner of the trench was a possible post-hole setting [405] (Plate 37). The building walls formed two sides of the setting, whilst the remaining two were comprised of angular and sub-angular stones sat on a compact orange matrix which contained charcoal (404).

The surface in Structure 1 consisted of two layers: the upper layer (403) comprised medium-dark brown sandy silt with greyish yellow lenses, especially at the north-eastern end of the trench. There were charcoal flecks throughout, with several charcoal-rich patches. At the south-western end of the trench, there were also dark red/brown patches that were very compact suggesting that the surface had been affected by intense heat or burning. Some fire-cracked stone was present in the particularly charcoal-rich patches. The depth of the deposit varied across the trench, being deepest in the centre and to the east with a sub-circular, darker patch in the centre of the trench.

The lower layer (404) was bright orange, silty sand comprising the natural subsoil mixed with charcoal flecks. It extended across the whole trench beneath (403), apart from a narrow strip along the west side of the trench where it lay directly beneath (402). The deposit initially appeared to continue beneath the dun's outer wall, but upon closer investigation it was determined that the dun wall did in fact sit on the natural subsoil.

The Structure 1 and Structure 2 walls sat on deposit (403), which suggests that whatever activity produced the charcoal-rich layer pre-dates the construction of the buildings. This would also suggest that the possible post-hole is not associated with Structure 1, but to the earlier activity, as it was covered by and filled with (403). Radiocarbon dating of charcoal recovered will provide a timeframe for the anthropological activity and a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the building.

7.5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was set against the dun outer wall face on the east side of the structure in order to evaluate a section of the external wall which appeared to curve inward and to look for potential dating material below the wall.

Blocked passage

The evaluation trench revealed a substantial outer wall face comprising three courses of large boulder slabs, the lowest of which was set into the natural. Extensive damage to the wall was present on the north side of the trench where tree roots had caused considerable deterioration of the structure, although the lowest course of stone was still *in situ*. The change in alignment of the outer wall face was clearly revealed; the wall



Plate 36: Trench 4 revealing the layer of small paving stones with the possible post-hole in the top right corner of the building, looking NE



Plate 37: Post-hole setting in the NE corner of Structure 1

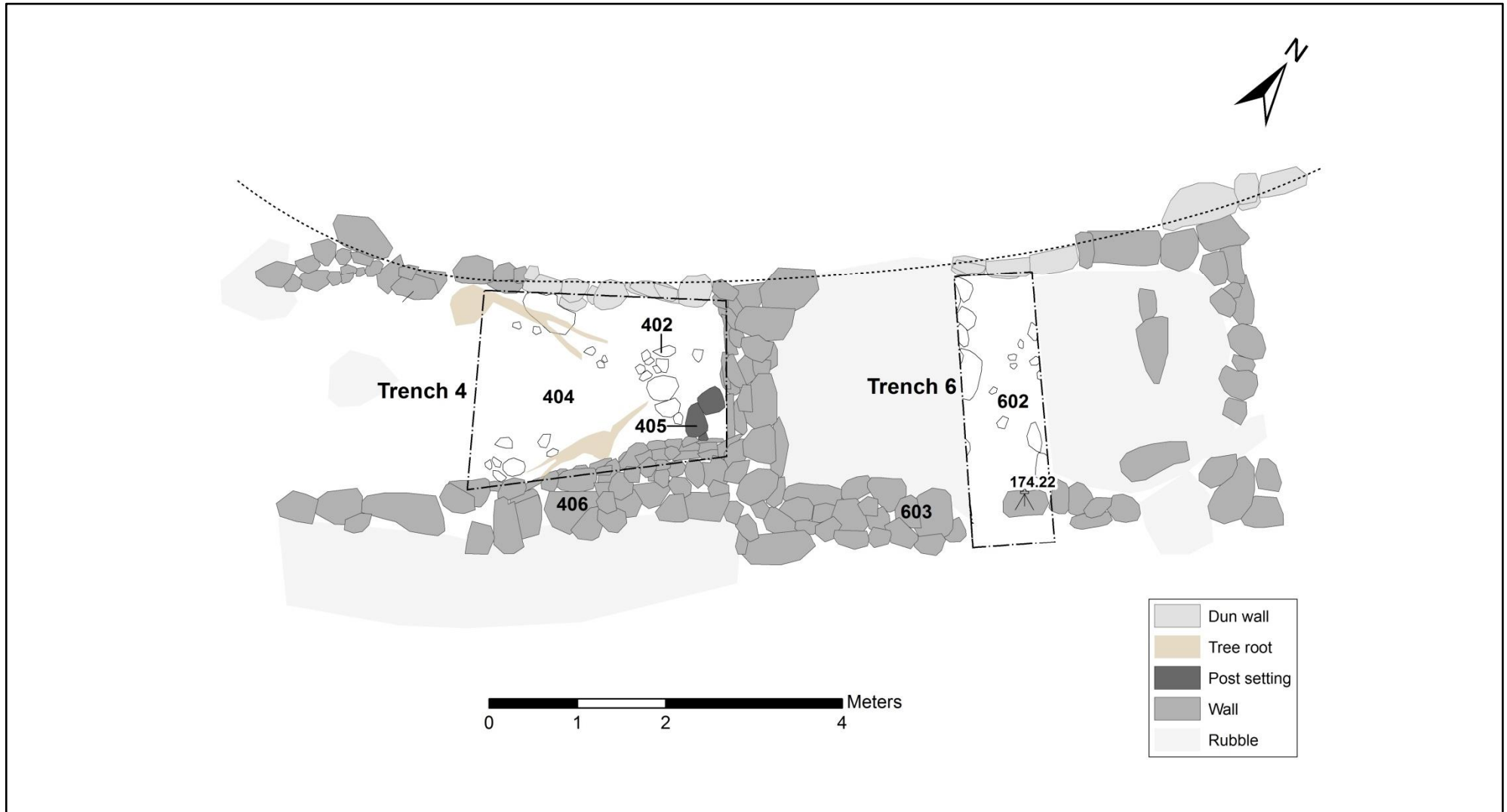


Figure 13: Trench 4 in Structure 1 and Trench 6 in Structure 2

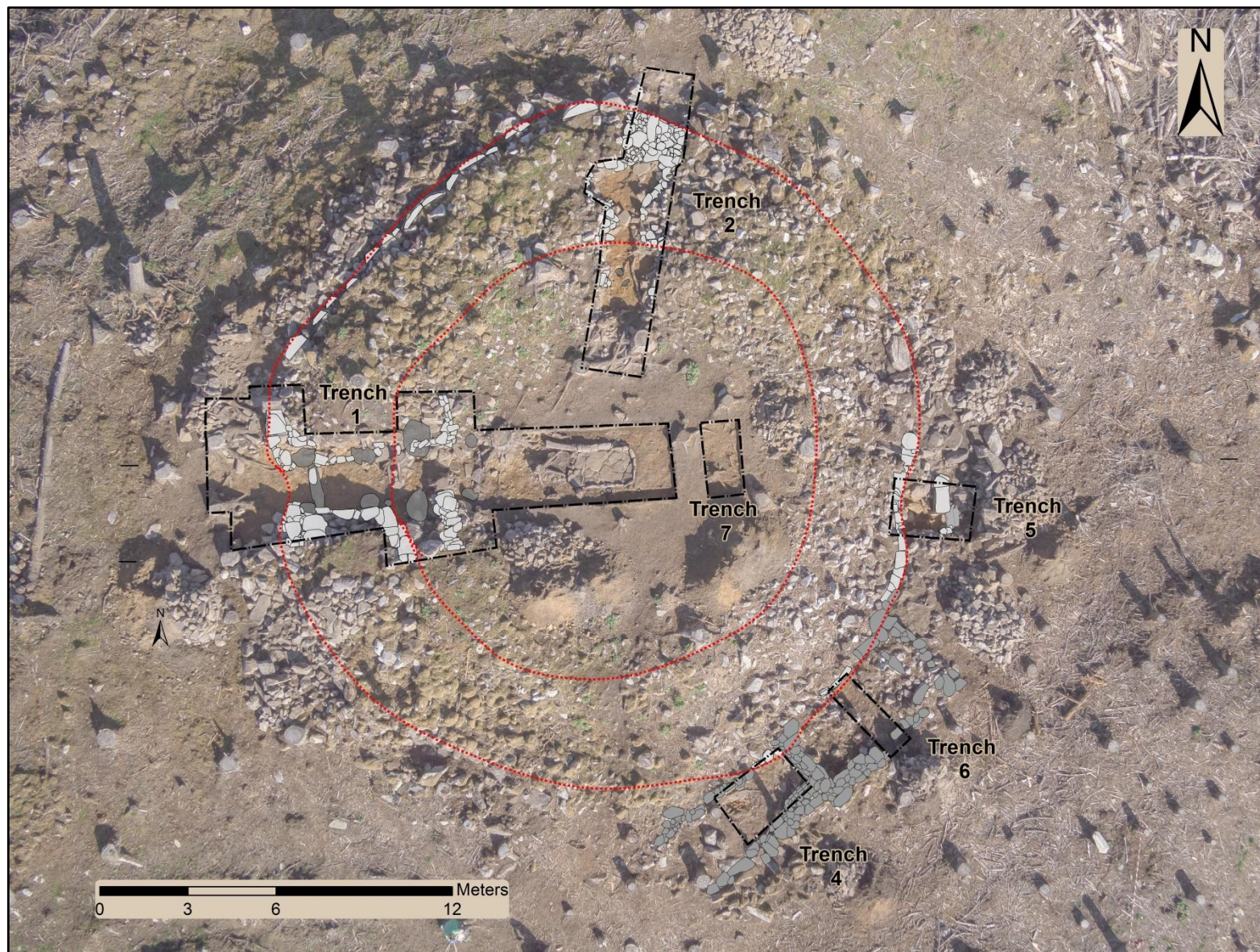


Figure 14: Aerial image of Trenches 1, 2 and 4-7 showing the curve in the wall within Trench 5

curved inward to a 1m-wide section of wall that formed a blocked-up passage within the east side of the structure (Figure 14). This section of wall [506] was constructed with small boulders and large stones in contrast to the large boulders of the main outer wall face [504]. It was built on a stony subsoil base over a thin layer of charcoal-rich silt (507) (Plate 38; Figure 15).

External wall

Outside of the dun wall, the remains of an external wall [505] survived as a large, well-set boulder with a continuation to the north and a passage on the south side, while the continuation of the wall extended below the south trench edge. A compact layer of large stones within a stone-silt matrix (503) formed a core of material between the dun outer wall and external wall [505]. Although the continuation of the external wall was initially unclear, a large boulder on the north side of it (Plate 38) appeared to have collapsed out of the alignment, with the stone-silt core (503) spilled out from behind it. To the south side of the large *in situ* boulder, a possible passage in the external wall is marked by two recumbent slabs [513] set into the surface below the boulder with a third displaced slab beyond it (Plate 39). Although the interpretation of the wall is unclear, a slight section of walling overlying the lintels was visible continuing outside the trench edge.

The compact core of material (503) seemed to represent a deliberate packing in of material for a structural purpose, although any interpretation is inconclusive. The packing may be contemporary with the blocking up of the dun passage [506], as the lower courses of this walling were also packed in with a stone-silt matrix. The silt layer also compares with the deposit (511) beyond the dun rubble (Figures 16-17) indicating that perhaps the matrix of sediment around the stone fill originates from a period of abandonment. Furthermore, the wall [505] formed an edge to the bank of material packed against the base of the dun; material which may have been cleared out during a later re-use of the dun as seen in the inner courtyard. The lintel stones remain intriguing, and may be the remains of a slabbed walkway leading to the earlier entrance on the east side of the structure.

If this interpretation is correct, the dating of charcoal from below the blocked passage [506], charcoal from below the wall [505] and charcoal from the lenses (510) within the stone-silt core (503) should fall within similar ranges as the *terminus post quem* for the passage blocking and later re-use.



Plate 38: Wall [505], showing the wall continuation to right and the displaced boulder in the front right corner of the photograph below the spread of rubble core [503]; facing W



Plate 39: Blocked up passage [506] with possible wall [505] and lintels [513] in front centre; facing west



Figure 15: Trench 5, section 2

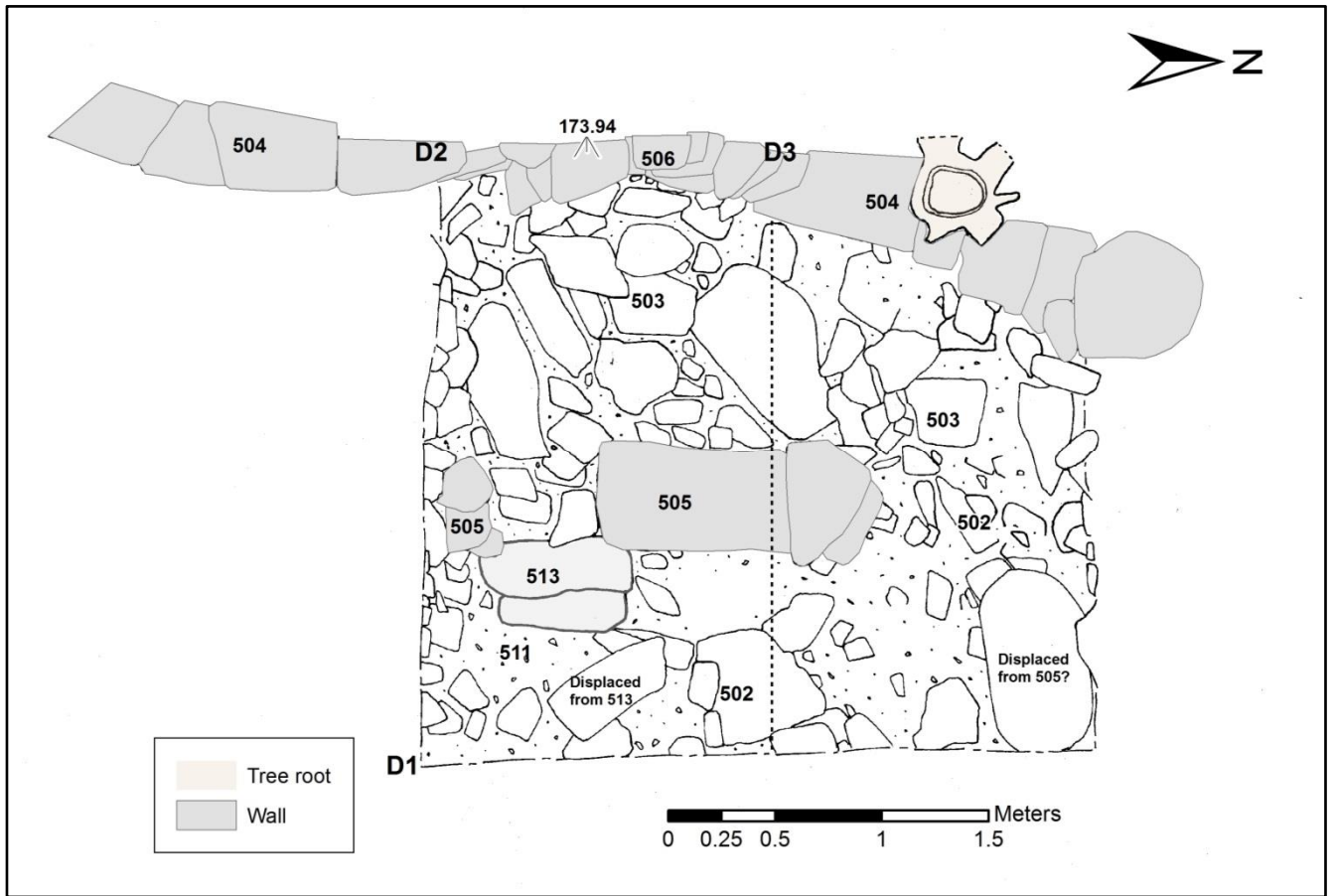


Figure 16: Trench 5, section 1

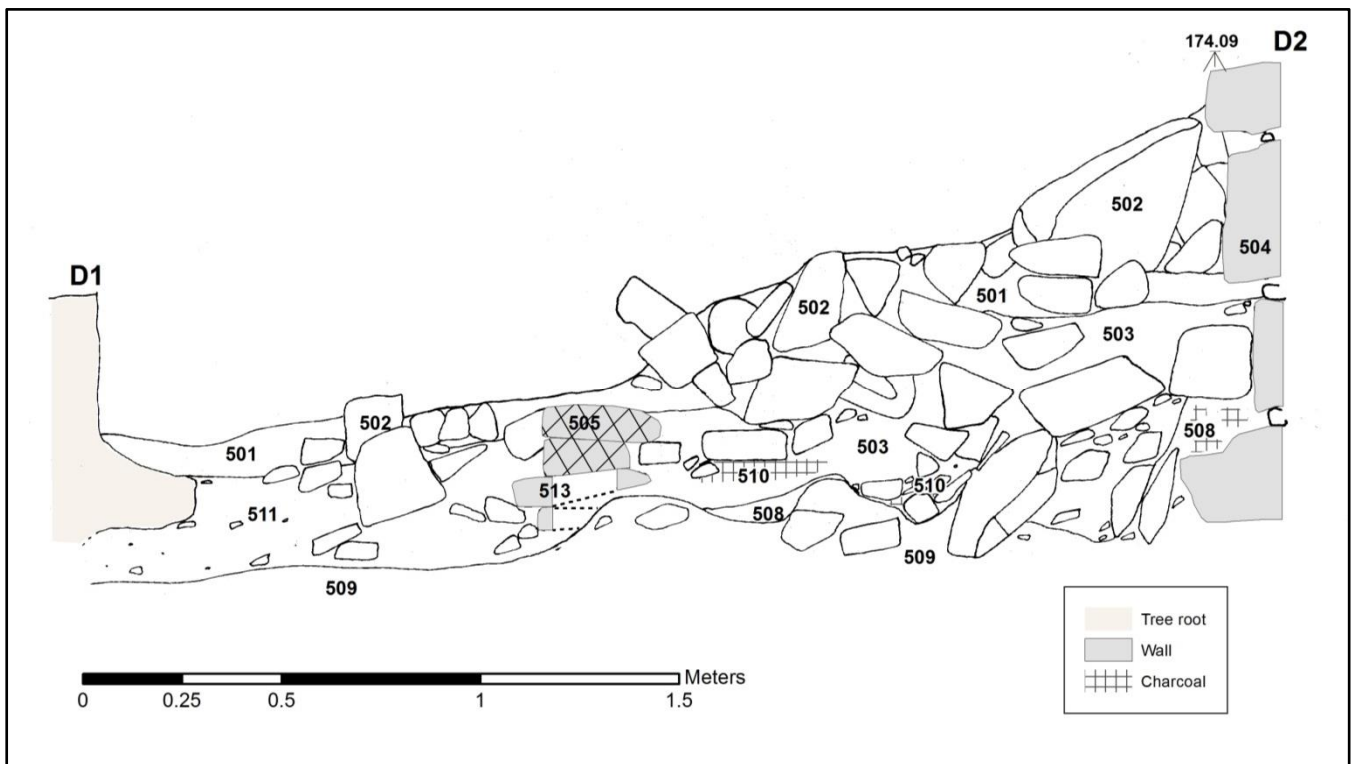


Figure 17: Plan of Trench 5

7.5.6 Trench 6



Plate 40: Trench 6 post-cleaning, facing NNW

Trench 6 was situated in Structure 2 on the southwest side of the dun (Figure 13) to assess its date and function. The structure utilised the dun wall as its western wall with its southern corner abutted by Structure 2; this building was the primary phase of construction of the overall structure together with Structure 1 thought to date to the Post-Medieval period, although this is not a definitive interpretation.

As in Trench 4, the archaeological deposits were covered by a dark brown, humic layer mainly consisting of sawdust and pine needles (601), which filled the interior of the structure along with some loose stones. The stones may have been paving stones heaved up by tree roots.

The upper-most archaeological horizon was medium-dark brown, sandy silt with greyish yellow lenses (602). There were charcoal flecks throughout the deposit with several charcoal-rich patches. This horizon was interpreted as being the same as (403) in Trench 4. It was confirmed that this horizon continued under the southwest wall of Structure 2 into Trench 4 (Plate 40). No further excavation was conducted.

Of particular interest within Trench 6 was the presence of tumbled stone, including what appeared to be structural elements from the outer wall of the dun. The location of the facing stones, along with smaller stone relating to the dun's wall core, within the later structure suggests that the outer wall of the dun must have survived to a greater height during the construction of Structure 2; while the collapse of the dun wall has continued to take place since Structure 2 was abandoned.

7.5.7 Trench 7



Plate 41: Trench 7 after excavation

Trench 7 (Plate 41) was located at the eastern end of Trench 2 (Figure 14) to investigate whether a post-hole in the projected post-ring could be located in the dun's inner courtyard. Below the shallow topsoil (701) were two deposits, which were heavily disturbed by tree root activity and animal burrowing. The upper layer (702) consisted of mid-grey/brown sand with charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt bone. Two possible stone tools were recovered. The lower layer (703) shared blurred boundaries with (702) in places and consisted of light orange/brown gravelly sand and was similar to other natural sub-soils on the site. No archaeological features were uncovered.

8.0 Discussion

8.1 General

Prior to excavation, the project initiators and project team were of the opinion that the site comprised *a relatively well-preserved galleried dun* (Ritchie 2013), set within a stone-built enclosure. The initial site assessment by Forestry Commission staff, and the measured survey undertaken by the project team, identified a structure that was near circular in plan with the presence of potential intra-mural galleries and cells, suggesting a design based on a solid-based broch model (MacKie 2002, 2). And, judging by the amount of tumbled stone covering and surrounding the site, it was also possible to suggest that the structure was designed to have *tower-like* proportions. Such pre-conceptions resulting from field survey and existing records of surveyed Atlantic roundhouse sites question whether *broch towers* and *duns* can be identified on the basis of survey data alone. During the excavations at Comar, it soon became obvious that the site was not well-preserved and that it was a monumental roundhouse of stone and timber construction, for which there is limited evidence within the archaeological record upon which to base structural comparisons. However, for this report the structure has been referred to as a *dun*

The dun is almost circular in plan (Figure 14), with its entrance facing the natural route of approach to the west, which is also mirrored in the enclosing outwork. There is a slight swelling and elongation of the wall to the north where it runs over the spine of a ridge. Removal of some of the tumble from around the periphery of the dun revealed much of the outer wall face, which in parts survived up to four courses, a maximum of 1.2m, high. The structure measured approximately 22m E-W by 24m N-S externally and, although there was no opportunity to uncover the inside wall sufficiently to provide accurate dimensions, the excavations within Trenches 1 and 2 suggest that internally the structure measured 14.5m in diameter to the original inner dun wall [106]. Where exposed through excavation, the main dun wall measured 3.8-4.0m wide through the entrance passage in Trench 1 and 4.2-4.4m wide in Trench 2.

The construction of the outer dun wall, where exposed, generally comprised large, well-set boulders; the stone having been chosen to give a reasonably flat and presentable outer face (Plates 42-43). Furthermore, excavation showed that the basal stones of the dun were revetted into the natural knoll where it had been deemed necessary. Natural subsoil had been used to pack against the lower course on the outside of the wall [201] in Trench 2 and the inside of the inner dun wall [106] in Trench 1. The upper courses of stonework were rather more haphazard. In some instances, a series of smaller boulders had been used, on top of which some very large flat slabs (1.4m long x 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep) had been set. Lifting these large and heavy stones into place must have presented some difficulties. Pinning between the stonework had, however, been poorly executed and may be one reason for the poor survival of the main dun wall. One peculiar and perplexing aspect of the construction of the outer wall of the dun was the apparent use of two skins of large, well-set boulders with vertical pinning stones between them. This was clearly visible on both the north and south sides of the entrance passage. However, on the south side of the passage, it appeared that there must have been some form of structural failure and repair, as the boulder forming the outer skin of the wall [101] was not set firmly on the subsoil, but suspended on chaotic rubble fill.

The only section of the inner dun wall [106] uncovered during excavation was in Trench 1, to the south of the entrance passage. If the stones uncovered here were in their original set positions, which they appeared to be from the natural subsoil packed up against them on the inside face, then they also showed a poor quality of build, exhibiting upper sloping faces from which the higher courses of stone have slid away to the inside of the dun. Between the outer and inner faces of the dun wall, medium to large-sized cobbles had been packed in. Taking into consideration the construction of the standing outer and inner walls of the dun, and the amount of displaced and tumbled stone outside and within the structure, the walls of the structure could never have exceeded 1.4m or 1.6m in height. And, with the exception of the later structures built



Plate 42: Outer wall face of dun to N of entrance showing larger header slabs in construction of wall



Plate 43: Outer wall face of dun in Trench 2

against and close to the dun, the site is too difficult of access to have been used as a convenient quarry to remove stone to the settlement in the valley floor below.

Another major factor in the failure of the dun wall is possibly the initial preparation of the ground on the rocky knoll prior to construction. This was particularly evident on the east and northeast arcs of the structure where the ground surface fell away quite sharply. Here, there has been catastrophic collapse of the outer dun wall exposing the inner core. However, other factors may have had a profound effect on the survival of the dun through time, including stone robbing to build the two later medieval or post-medieval structures and the effects of land management and forestry operations. The excavation uncovered large and decayed root systems and stumps from mature birch trees that had most likely self-set on the structure. However, a major factor in the current level of survival of the site must also be attributed to forestry operations in the more recent past, including the planting of Douglas Fir over the site, which included some major disturbance of built features and deposits through root activity; the thinning and maintenance of the forest coupe through time and other potential activities taking place before final harvesting.

Within the entrance passage, which would have originally measured around 5.0m long and 2.0-2.2m wide, a total of nine post-holes were uncovered; eight of which most likely relate to the initial phase of the dun's construction. A further two post-holes were revealed during the excavation of Trench 2 (Figure 18). Two larger, elongated post-holes [151] and [186], located between walls [106] and [110], must have formed the main uprights to each side of the entrance passage and may also have formed a part of the main post-ring supporting the roof of the dun. Post-holes [122] (Plate 44), [124], [149] and [188] (Plate 45) supported what must have been an elaborate wooden porch and gateway structure, the threshold of which is most likely represented by the slot feature [135]. The spacing between the opposing post-holes within the entrance suggests that the accessible width would have been 1.0m-1.2m, which would also allow for any potential wooden shuttering or wattle screens. The original walls of the dun lining the entrance passage had a rough finish, which suggests that the passage would have been lined in some way.

The major post holes representing the supports for the porch of the dun were partially covered by the inner [106] and outer [102] wall facing stones, which initially raised the very important question as to whether a timber-built roundhouse had originally stood on the site. However, the layout of the dun wall to the post-holes, and comparisons with the vitrified dun at Langwell in Sutherland (Nisbet 1996, 53), suggests that the



Plate 44: Relationship of post-hole [122], outer dun wall [102] and passage wall [166]



Plate 45: Relationship of post-hole [188] and inner dun wall [106]

main posts of the dun structure were erected before the walls were built. This allowed the stonework to be constructed hard up against the posts, including the stone alignments on each side of the passage [166] and [167], which had also been fitted to respect the post-holes. At Langwell, a very similar post-hole arrangement was observed: the posts were erected first and the subsequent stonework incorporated the posts into the passage construction -Priestø style. From where packing stones remained in-situ within the major post-holes at Comar, and where post-pipes could be identified within the stratigraphy, it was calculated that the wooden posts were in the region of 0.25-0.35m in diameter; substantial timbers capable of supporting what would have been an impressive and heavy roof structure. However, if post-hole [219] in Trench 2 represents a continuation of the main post-ring for the dun structure, then it is possible that the timbers used here, away from the entrance area, measured between 0.2-0.25m in diameter. The smaller diameter post-holes excavated within the entrance passage, including re-cuts of the larger post-holes, and the smaller post-hole uncovered in Trench 2, are discussed below.



Plate 46: Post-holes in Trench 2

Moving east through the entrance passage into the inner courtyard, a threshold formed by paving slabs [148] is crossed, flanked by two fairly large post-holes [160] and [164]. These postholes would have taken a wooden post 0.2-0.25m in diameter and were set approximately 2.0m in from the inner dun wall [106]. Unfortunately, the keyhole nature of the evaluation did not allow for larger areas of the inner courtyard to be excavated to prove whether these two posts formed a part of the main post-ring of the dun, or a secondary inner-post ring to support the roof. No large post-holes such as [151] and [186] were found within the width of Trench 2, although the two smaller post-holes [219] and [221] were recorded, set 1.2-1.5m in from the inner dun wall (Figure 10; Plate 46). It is, of course, possible that due to the width of Trench 2, at just over 2m, that other potential post-holes forming a post-ring were missed. If the post-ring for the building was roughly concentric with the inner dun wall [106], then, using the larger, elongated post-holes [151] and [186] there is a potential post-ring diameter of approximately 12m; this reduces to 9-10m if the inner post-hole ring was formed by features [160] and [164].

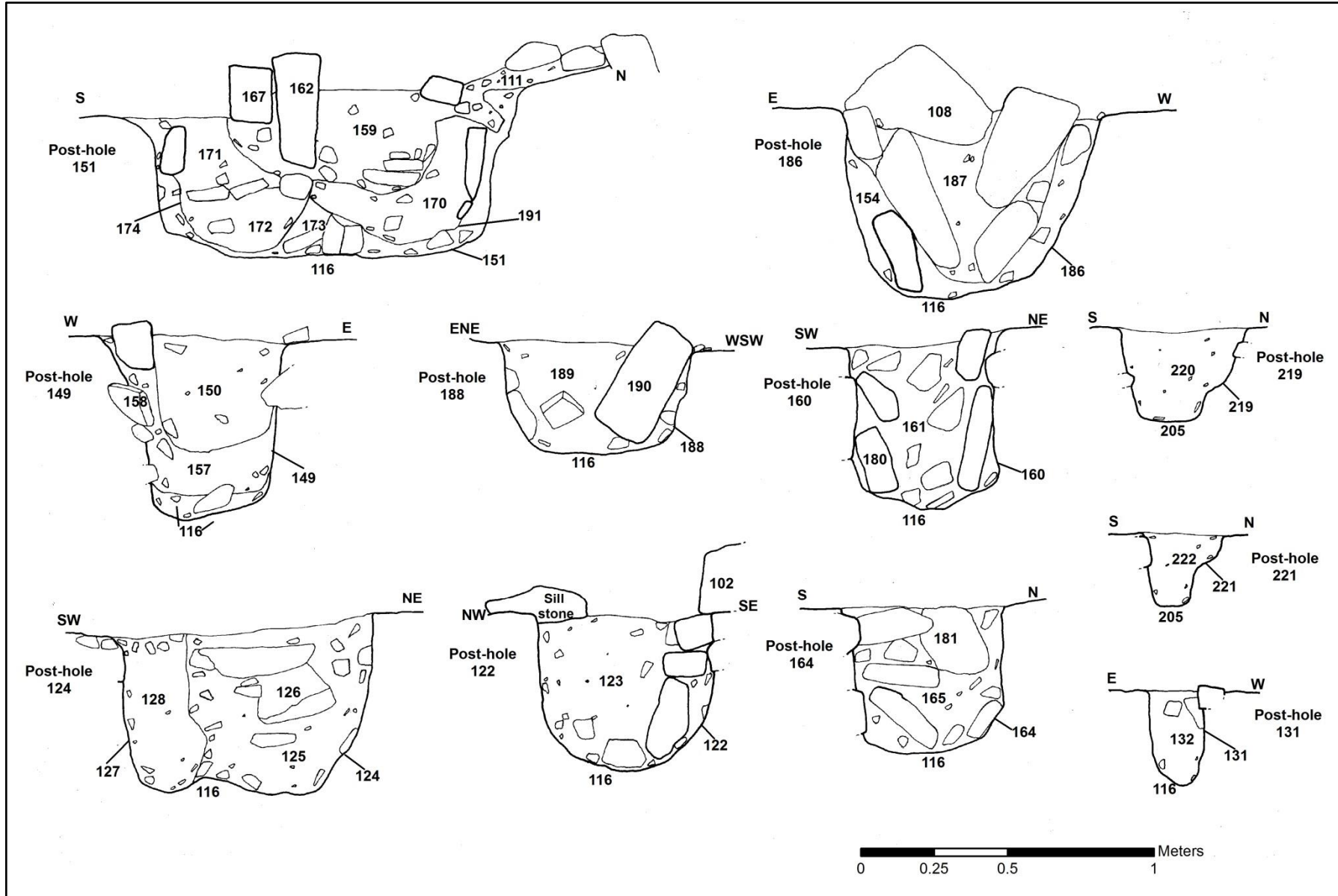


Figure 18: Section drawings of the post-holes in Trench 1 and Trench 2

At Langwell Dun, based on the distribution of burnt roof timbers and archaeological deposits within the centre of the dun, it has been proposed that the dun may never have had a full conical roof covering the interior, but instead had a lean-to type roofing arrangement supported by rafters with the roof extending from the wall of the dun to the inner post-ring (Nisbet 1996, 62). The central area of the inner courtyard was possibly left open, or may have been covered by animal skins. Unfortunately, at Comar Wood, there was not the same preservation of burnt timbers as at Langwell; the only survivals were located below the deeper archaeological deposits to each side of the inner entrance passage. The timbers from the inner courtyard area were most likely removed during the clearing out of the interior at the start of the last phase of occupation. The interpretation of the roofing arrangement covering the dun is, therefore, problematic, although the reddening and vitrification of the subsoil, extending through the entrance passage and through the inner courtyard to the central hearth settings, would suggest the potential collapse of a burnt roof covering the structure.

Within Trench 2, excavations revealed the relatively well-preserved outer wall of the dun [201] standing up to three courses high. The inside wall [223], however, proved more difficult to identify and was only represented by three to four displaced stone courses. Excavation of the ephemeral and degraded remains of the intra-mural cell [213], for which there had been surface indications prior to excavation, was also problematic and remains open to interpretation. Due to the poor survival of the original walls in this area of the site through disturbance and failure, questions remain with regards to the phasing of this feature. Was the cell contemporary with the construction of the dun, or does it relate to a later phase of use? With the exception of potential occupation deposits ((207) and (212)), represented by charcoal patches within the base of the intra-mural cell and overlying the natural subsoil to the south of the inner dun wall, no burnt timbers, charcoal-rich or ash deposits were uncovered in Trench 2, as had been to each side of the entrance passage in Trench 1. Neither had the natural subsoil been reddened or vitrified as in Trench 1. Trench 7, located to the east of Trench 1 and the central hearth setting, also failed to produce any of the contexts described above in Trench 1, and, although the area excavated was riddled with tree roots from nearby tree stumps, these results were perplexing. Time constraints did not allow further excavation within Trench 7 to see, in particular, if *in situ* archaeological deposits were preserved at a greater depth on this side of the inner courtyard.

During clearance of rubble on the east arc of the dun outer wall, it was noted that the well-constructed outer skin curved inwards slightly, producing a shallow alcove. The dun wall within this feature showed a completely different build and appeared to represent a blocked-up aperture or possible entrance through the dun wall. The aperture, which measured about 1.0m wide, had been blocked using medium-sized stone clasts which contrasted to the large boulders used in the construction of the dun wall. A large recumbent boulder [505] set 1.3m out from the blocked entrance, and parallel with it, may have formed some type of modified access on the east side of the dun, or may represent a revetting/buttressing wall. Possible steps [513], to the south of the set stone [505], may have provided access through this feature, although the gap in the wall here is only around 0.5m wide. The large set stone [505] may have formed the original foundation stone within the dun outer wall, now blocked with the smaller stone material.

The project remit did not permit the excavation of this feature, so its purpose and function must remain inconclusive. If the blocked aperture within the outer wall did represent a former entrance into the dun, there was a difference in level of around 2.5m between the ground surfaces outside the entrance to the primary floor level within the dun's courtyard. The resulting slope from the entrance to the interior of the dun would have required steps or a steep ramp for access.

The initial survey of the dun carried out by the Forestry Commission staff after its discovery, showed it located within a stone-built outwork or enclosure wall. The enclosure appeared open-ended to the east where it stopped at the edge of steep, broken ground. The survey indicated three breaks within the enclosure wall, any of which may have formed entrances. The breaks in the enclosure were located in the southwest, west-southwest and northeast. However, after the trees covering the site had been felled and removed, and the

overlying felling debris cleared, the detailed measured survey revealed buried and displaced foundation stones within the southwest and northeast breaks. Therefore, it appeared that the single entrance through the enclosure wall was to the west-southwest, which almost aligns with the dun's west-facing entrance. The measured survey also produced evidence for a possible rubble-built wall above the natural cliff outcrop to the east of the dun, suggesting a slight wall may have completed the enclosure circuit.

During the measured survey, several sections of the enclosure wall provided evidence for the method of construction, the style of which appeared almost identical to that of the dun outer wall. This was confirmed by the excavation of Trench 3, which looked at one of the better preserved sections of wall and its terminal on the south side of the entrance. The outer and inside faces of the wall showed surviving facing stones up to four courses high, although it was the outer face of the wall that displayed a steeper, well-built profile; the inner face having a battered and tiered profile. The wall averaged around 2.5m in width and survived to a maximum height of 0.8m. The wall thickness tapered slightly towards the terminal and entrance aperture; where it was seen to cut back on the inside face producing a short section of wall 1.1m wide and around 1.2m long. The reduced section of wall may have formed a check for a wooden gateway or door, or may have been a revetted section to take a wooden post, although such a feature was not revealed in this area during the excavation. There were only limited amounts of tumbled stone on the outside and inside faces of the enclosure wall, suggesting that, like the main dun wall, it could not have stood more than 1.5m in height. Of course, the wall may have been supplemented by a wooden palisade, providing a more substantial enclosure, although additional excavation of the enclosure wall would be required to substantiate this.

8.2 History of the site and site phasing

Phase 1 – Dun Construction, Primary Occupation and Destruction

It is clear from the excavation at Comar Wood that there was no obvious activity pre-dating the initial construction of the dun. The large, outer and inner wall stones of the structure had been set into the natural subsoil, with no evidence for earlier occupation deposits running below them.

Although no direct evidence to substantiate this was uncovered, before construction of the dun was started, the top of the knoll on which it was built must have been cleared of trees and vegetation, while it is also possible that the ground surface was prepared and levelled. No evidence for a buried ground surface below the foundation stones of the dun was uncovered, which indicates that the topsoil at least at been removed. Excavations down to the natural subsoil within the inner courtyard, however, produced an irregular surface, suggesting that levelling must have been limited; at least in this area.

As mentioned in the discussion above, the holes for the four large posts forming the porch in the entrance passage must have been dug, and the posts erected, before the construction of the adjacent stonework. And, although the large inner posts forming the entrance and possible post-ring/s could have been set up at a later date, they would probably have been set at the same time. Such a procedure would have been no different to constructing a large timber-built roundhouse, such as those excavated at Birnie (Hunter, 2010) and Culduthel (Murray, 2008). Due to the limited areas of excavation at Comar, the question remains as to which of the two sets of post-holes at the east end of the entrance passage form the main post-ring, although both sets may have formed post-rings. Having reviewed the evidence from both Trenches 1 and 2, including the dimensions of post-hole [219] and the distance it is set in from the proposed inner wall face of the dun, it appears likely that post-holes [160] and [164] form a part of the inner post-ring.

The building stone for the dun must have been quarried or acquired from the surrounding landscape. The immediate surroundings of the dun were explored and rock outcrops and glacial erratics were observed. However, this would have been a considerable task, wresting the stone from the ground and moving it onto the flanks of the knoll where the structure was built (Plate 47). At Langwell Dun in Sutherland, Nisbet

(1996, 52) has calculated that around 2,000 tons of stone and timber would have been required for its construction.

Within the inner courtyard of the dun, a scoop was dug into the underlying subsoil forming the initial hearth [183]. The presence of an ash fill indicated its use as a hearth. During this phase, the hearth was modified and a slab-built hearth [176] was built above the scoop sealing in the orange ash deposit. Paving slabs were laid across the inner entrance threshold between the supports for the inner post-ring, and the outer threshold for a wooden gateway or door was constructed between the two posts forming the outer porch supports. Of interest here is the similarity of these features to constructs at the Langwell Dun. Nisbet (1996, 55; 57) uncovered a closely-set series of well-preserved carbonised logs running transversely across the entrance passage at Langwell, which formed a 'floor' that rested on the underlying stone 'threshold' features. However, it is possible that Nisbet misinterpreted this major feature, which may have been the result of the collapsed roof of the burnt porch or wall shuttering.

Major questions surrounding this initial phase of construction at Comar Wood are whether the dun had a second entrance, as indicated by the blocked entrance in Trench 5; if an intra-mural cell formed a part of the overall design of the dun in Trench 2; and if the enclosure wall surrounding the dun was contemporary, although the construction of the enclosure wall does share many similarities with that of the main dun wall. The location of the dun, centrally set within the enclosure, and the alignment of the corresponding entrances would suggest that they are contemporary.

The occupation deposits within the inner courtyard of the dun, including around the hearth setting [176], comprised areas of charcoal-rich sediment, some of which rarely exceeded 2cm in thickness, which spread out to the west, lying over and around the paving at the entrance to the inner courtyard and down the



Plate 47: Aerial image of Comar Wood Dun, after the 2013 evaluation

entrance passage. Areas of reddened and heavily vitrified subsoil within this deposit suggest that this primary phase of occupation ended with the destruction, or partial destruction, of the dun by fire. These heat-affected areas are particularly noticeable adjacent to the posts forming the inner post-ring, within sections of the entrance passage, around post-hole [151] and just to the west of the central hearth.

Little evidence could be found for the burning of the main posts during this event, which indicates that the posts, if burnt beyond use, were removed from their settings, or were in a satisfactory state to be re-used. During excavation, post-holes [151] and [186] showed evidence of having been re-cut and re-used, while other posts provided evidence to suggest that posts had been removed; the problem being trying to tie this activity down to phases. However, the fill of post-hole [160] comprised black, charcoal-rich sediments containing some charcoal lumps, which may relate to the burning of a post within its setting. The smaller diameter post-holes including [131] and re-cut [127], however, provided evidence for *in situ* burnt posts, while the gully [135] forming the outer threshold of the entrance porch also contained charcoal lumps and ash. The natural subsoil surrounding these features also showed signs of reddening and vitrification.

Phase 2 – Reoccupation of the Dun and Destruction

It is most likely that the abandonment of the dun, after its destruction by fire in Phase 1, was short-lived and that people returned to refurbish and occupy it. The lower slab-built hearth was re-used and it is possible that some of the post-holes were recut and new posts erected in them, in particular post-holes [151] and [186].

A new monumental central hearth was also built during this phase (Plate 48): slab-built [118] with a surrounding kerb [113]. The hearth slabs were bedded down on orange ash deposits that had accumulated in the bowl of the lower hearth. During this phase of occupation, deposits from the use of the central hearth, including ash and some fire-cracked stone (121), were deposited against the inside of the dun wall, up to 0.25m deep, forming a wedge that thinned to the east. In the entrance passage, this material also accumulated as a localised wedge of material that thinned to the west. The upper portion of this deposit contained more charcoal fragments. A thinner layer of context (121) was also recorded within the inner courtyard area, including around the central hearth. However, it is also possible that some of the material banked up against the inside face of the inner dun wall may relate to the clearance of the inner courtyard of destruction deposits when first reoccupied.



Plate 48: View W over the hearth [118] through the entrance to the dun



Plate 49: View S showing the inner dun wall [106] (right), wall [110] and burnt deposits

As with Phase 1, this occupation ended with the destruction of the dun by fire, but this event appears to have been more catastrophic in nature. Within the inner courtyard and extending to the west, a layer of bright orange ash up to 0.05m thick was deposited. The lens of material was found to be thickest at the east end of the entrance passage, especially adjacent to the inner post-ring and post-holes [151] and [186]. It is possible that this context represents the residues from the burnt roof of the dun, which may have been turf. Dark, black, sooty deposits (111) (Plate 49) were found associated with the orange ash, especially around post-hole [151], where the remains of a carbonised timber was found lying to the northwest of the feature. This carbonised timber, measuring up to 0.015m in diameter and 0.7m long, may have comprised the burnt and collapsed remains of the post from [151].

On the south side of the entrance passage, the black, sooty layer also increased in thickness, up to 0.05m, between the inner post-ring and inside wall of the dun. However, the residues from this burning episode had also filtered down into underlying context (121), creating what appeared in section as a black deposit up to 0.2m thick. Some large stones were mixed in with this deposit where it rises up against the inner dun wall, which may be from the collapse of the upper section of the wall and wall core material. Within context (111), immediately to the east and southeast of post-hole [186], fragments of carbonised timbers (179) either relate to collapsed roof elements or to hurdle fencing that may have been erected adjacent to post-hole [186]. Some recovered pieces had trimmed and tapered ends (SF1.1.12 and SF1.1.13). The burning around the entrance passage must have been intense as several fragments of vitrified stone (SF1.07 and SF1.11) were recovered, generally close to post-holes [151] and [186]. A pebble pounder/grinder tool (SF1.14) was also recovered from the destruction deposits.

The wooden post within [186] either burnt or perished *in situ* after this episode, with stone tumble from the failure of the inner dun wall collapsing and settling into the top of the post-hole. This also allowed charcoal and some burnt stone deposits to infiltrate the feature from the contexts above. The smaller post-holes within the entrance passage, including [131] and re-cut [127], also contained what appeared to be deposits relating to *in situ* burnt wooden posts. The outer passage threshold, feature [135], also contained carbonised wood and orange ash; the underlying natural subsoil was reddened and partially vitrified, indicating that the main door had also been fired.

No evidence was found for this catastrophic burning episode in Trench 2, including in the deposits associated with the two wooden post-holes [219] and [221], although both features did contain charcoal flecks. It is difficult to put forward a satisfactory explanation for this: it may be due to the later modification carried out in this area of the dun, including the construction of the potential intra-mural cell; or that this part of the site was not subjected to the intense burning identified in Trench 1. Patches of the sooty context (111) were found around the central hearth, although most of the destruction deposits within the central courtyard area of the dun must have been cleared out during reoccupation in Phase 3.

Phase 3 – Refurbishing and Reoccupation of the Dun

At some stage after burning, the dun was re-occupied. Much of the destruction material from within the inner courtyard and along the entrance passage must have been removed before refurbishing commenced, with some of the deposits most likely banked up against the inner wall of the dun and the associated collapsed rubble from the wall. It appears that no attempt was made to repair the collapsed inner dun wall and only a restricted area of the interior was occupied. This area was defined by the poorly constructed wall [110], which reduced the interior of the dun to approximately 10m in diameter. The wall must have been hastily constructed and material cleared from the interior of the dun (109) ramped up against the inside of the wall, with further deposits packed in behind it. Although the archaeology appears to have suffered more disturbance in Trench 2, it was still possible to identify the new inner courtyard wall [215] with a ramp of re-deposited material to the south ((216), (217) and (218)). Excavation here provided good phasing evidence for the use of the site, with the post-holes relating to the inner post-ring [219] and [221] of phases 1 and 2 overlain by the newly constructed wall [215].

The large central kerbed hearth was reused during Phase 3, although it is possible that it was modified with the closed W end of the hearth opened to face the entrance passage. It is possible that the large kerb [113], seen in this final phase of the hearth extending towards the entrance passage, may originally have formed the kerb closing the west end of the hearth. The stone showed some evidence for secondary use on its upper surface with areas of smoothing and polishing, possibly use-wear from sharpening iron tools such as knives (Plate 50). The fragmentary and fractured rotary quern (SF1.03) may also have been set into the hearth at this time. On the south side of the hearth, a secondary and off-set alignment of stones [114] was also identified aligned E-W, which included a fragment of a rotary quern stone (SF1.02).



Plate 50: Kerb stone that had been used as a sharpening stone

Within the entrance passage, the single skin stone wall [167] was extended to the east of the alignment of the inner dun wall, joining wall [110] at the junction with the inner courtyard and built over the top of the earlier post-hole cut in feature [151]. However, the alignment of the wall over the post-hole respected the later re-cut [191], suggesting that this post may have formed a part of the entrance infrastructure into the dun during Phase 3. A small fragment of bronze with a perforation (SF1.09) was found below the pad stone within the lower context (170) of the post-hole, along with a small pebble tool (SF1.10). Unfortunately, possibly due to root disturbance and subsidence, the continuation of wall [166] on the south side of the entrance passage could not be identified beyond the original inner dun wall [106]. This may have been inadvertently removed as tumble during the initial phases of excavation in the passage. The two projections built off the north and south sides of the central hearth appear to align remarkably well with walls [166] and [167] in the entrance passage, the open end of the hearth facing out to the entrance.

It is not certain how, or if, the dun in Phase 3 had a covering roof structure, although it appears that post-holes [160] and [164] at the entrance to the courtyard may have been utilised. Based on the upper fills of the post-holes and post-pipe fills of these features in the entrance passage, some basic assumptions can be made as to when they had their posts removed, or if they were potentially burnt *in situ*. Context (111), the black, sooty layer relating to the destruction of the dun at the end of the Phase 2 occupation, was found to contain fragments of heavily burnt, calcined bone. All of the posts forming the outer porch of the entrance passage including [122], [124], [149] and [188] and the two larger post-holes [151] and [186] at the east end of the entrance, all contained calcined bone fragments within their fills. Calcined bone was also recovered from the fill of re-cut [191]; post-hole [151] and the secondary fill of post-hole [186]. This suggests that the posts may have been removed from these features after the destruction of the dun by fire at the end of Phase 2, allowing context (111) to infiltrate the resulting voids; although if the deposits of (111) surrounding the post-holes were deep enough, there is still a possibility that this material could have entered the post-holes if removed at a later date in the sites history, for example, at the end of Phase 3.

The only post-holes not containing calcined bone in their fills were [160] and [164], located at the inner threshold of the entrance passage where it meets the inner courtyard; [219] and [221] in Trench 2, which may also have formed a part of the inner post-ring with [160] and [164]; [131], a smaller diameter post-hole located adjacent to the corner of the inner dun wall [106]; and the re-cut [127] of post-hole [124], located at the west end of the entrance porch. Features [131] and [127] appeared to contain *in situ* burnt wooden posts, with similar burnt charcoal and ash deposits also recovered from the fill in the northern half of the outer threshold to the porch [135]. It is entirely feasible that, using the decayed inner dun wall [106] and/or the top of wall [110] to support the roof trusses, the inner post-ring was sufficient to support a full conical roof over the reduced inner courtyard space. If this was the case, then the heavily burnt posts within features [131] and [127], along with the burnt deposits in the threshold gully [135], must relate to the destruction of the dun during Phase 1. This is confirmed by the reddened and partially vitrified surface of the base of [135] and the subsoil (116) in the areas immediately surrounding post-holes [127] and [131].

Ash deposits (115) covering the central hearth [113] testify to the use of the structure during this phase. These deposits eventually covered the monumental hearth, with only the tops of the highest kerb stones visible. The ash deposits spilt over to the southeast, east and west, which possibly represents rake-outs from the hearth. At some stage during Phase 3, the dun at Comar Wood was finally abandoned.

Phase 4 – Later use of the Site

Trenches 4 and 6, positioned to investigate the later structures on site, unfortunately failed to find any secure evidence for dating their construction. Some iron chain links (SF1.01) were recovered from the upper context (104) in the dun's entrance passage, while green glass bottle fragments (SF2.02) and a small fragment of a white clay pipe stem (SF2.01) were recovered from the same horizon in Trench 2.

Based on their construction and comparisons with structures elsewhere, it is possible that the buildings may date to the late medieval or post-medieval periods. Neither could any evidence be found for their existence on the historical Ordnance Survey map sheets of the area.

It should be noted that due to the remodeling, refurbishing and reuse of the dun through time, some of the horizons relating to the boundaries between phases have been truncated. Along with the disturbance caused by tree root activity, this has caused some uncertainty when putting together this phasing summary for the site. Therefore, amendments to the site phasing may be required after post-excavation analysis has been completed. In particular, the detailed analysis of sediment samples from key areas of the site, along with results from recommended radiocarbon assays, should provide a clearer picture with regards to the phasing described in Section 8.2.

8.3 Parallels and relative dating

There appear to be few parallels for the style of monumental roundhouse, or dun, excavated at Comar Wood. Within the surrounding landscape of Strathglass, a wide range of potentially contemporary sites have been identified, including forts and duns (a few of which display evidence of vitrification) and brochs. Few of these sites have been excavated or investigated in any detail, although most have been visited over the years by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS).

A possible broch or dun has been recorded at Dun Coille Struy (NH33NE 1), located on top of a steep rocky spur. The structure measures 18.5m in diameter externally with walls up to 4.2m thick. There is evidence for a well-preserved oval guard chamber, while hollows within the rubble indicate that there may be intra-mural galleries. This site lies only a few kilometers down Strathglass from Comar Wood. A second circular stone-built structure is located near to Struy Bridge (NH43NW 1) measuring around 20m in diameter externally, although little further detail can be seen at the site. Dun Mor (NH44NE 8), near Kilmorack, is another roughly circular fort or dun measuring 24m by 16m internally, with walls 4.5-5.9m thick. The site is also surrounded by stone outworks, although few additional features can be determined.

Castle Spynie (NH54SW 9) is located some 4.5km to the southeast of Beaully and is classified as a broch or dun with outworks. The near-circular structure measures 19.5m in diameter externally with walls around 4m wide. Around the northeast and southwest sides of the dun at a lower level, are traces of outworks, overgrown with bracken and trees, which appear to have connected with natural out-crop and cliff to form a complete, encircling, outer defence. Some 30m southwest of the dun is a curving ditch, about 4m wide and 1m maximum depth, the north part of which incorporates rock outcrop on its inner side. Immediately to the north of this is a discontinuous line of at least four boulders, which partially block the only logical means of access to the dun. There is no trace of vitrification on or around the site, and the present remains of the dun itself indicate beyond doubt that it was not a timber-laced structure. Additional notes within the RCAHMS entry indicate that the outer face of the wall lacks in the base courses any massive or large stones expected in supporting a relatively high wall; also the wall exterior is grounded on the slope about 1m below the interior level, a mode of construction commonly observed in duns. Furthermore, the amount of debris around and at the base of the structure is commensurate with a dun rather than a broch. On balance, in the absence of evidence of mural chambers and / or galleries, a dun appears to be the appropriate classification for this monument; a monument that shares many of the features found at Comar Wood.

Taking into consideration the preliminary interpretation of the site at Comar Wood and the results of the excavation, it is possible that any of the sites listed above may be similar in form and construction, although it would appear that this could only be proven through excavation.

In north Perthshire, a number of monumental stone-built structures have been recorded (Watson 1912), which display a similar morphology and construction technique to the monumental roundhouse at Comar Wood. However, little excavation has been conducted on these impressive monuments, although the excavations by Watson at the Fort of Borenich found that the stonework was *rudè* in its build. The wall thickness at this site was between 3 and 4m, the widest section located at the entrance which faced west. The well-constructed entrance contained door checks, and large stones lying around the outside of the entrance most likely functioned as lintels covering, at least, the outer section of the passage. Another monumental Iron Age roundhouse structure has recently been excavated at Black Spout, Perthshire (Strachan 2013). This site comprised a massive stone-walled enclosure with good quality masonry, which was internally circular but widened towards the entrance. The structure also contained architectural elements similar to those found in brochs, including a scarcement ledge and an intra-mural cell.

Recent excavations at Birnie in Moray-shire (Hunter 2011), and North Kessock (Jones 2009) and Culduthel (Murray 2007), in Inverness-shire, have recorded the monumental nature of timber-built unenclosed roundhouses. It has been postulated that some of these structure may have had a second upper floor, while they measured up to 16m in diameter externally (Hunter 2010). However, these structures lack the combination of timber and stone as used at Comar Wood.

As mentioned above, the closest parallel for the type of site evaluated at Comar Wood is a vitrified dun at Langwell in Strath Oykel, Sutherland excavated in 1973 and 1974 (Nisbet 1996) (Figure 19). The structure at Langwell measured between 15 and 15.5m internally with walls averaging 5m thick. The surviving walls had been well-built, when compared to those recorded at Comar, and were timber-laced, which helped with the vitrification of the dun. However, the layout of the entrance passage at Langwell, including the locations of the post-holes, is remarkably similar to that seen at Comar Wood. The dun at Langwell did contain a well-built guard cell running off the entrance passage, but no other intra-mural spaces were identified or excavated. Radiocarbon dates taken on samples from the site produced results ranging from 500calBC to 140calAD, although one sample did return a surprising date of 910calAD to 964calAD.

Another site in the West Highlands of Scotland showing some similarities to Comar Wood is that of Rahoy in Morvern, Argyll, excavated by Childe and Thorneycroft (1938). This roughly circular stone-built dun had also been heavily vitrified, which presented difficulties for the excavators in finding surviving elements of the inner and outer walls. The structure measured approximately 21m externally by 13m internally, giving a wall thickness averaging 4m. The structure included a large rectangular central slab-built hearth, but as with Langwell and Comar Wood, few small finds were recovered.

How does the monumental roundhouse at Comar Wood fit into the wider typology of structures that populate the Iron Age record in Scotland? The Comar roundhouse certainly shares many of the characteristics of the dun at Langwell, and to some extent that at Rahoy. However, the walls of the structure at Comar Wood display a relatively poor construction technique compared to Langwell and did not contain any timber lacing. Langwell was also preceded by a small, elongated, multivallate fort, of which at least the inner circuit was timber-laced; Comar Wood produced no evidence for earlier structures or settlement. It has been argued that sequences of structures such as those uncovered at Langwell, support MacKie's interpretations (1976, 223-4) for the *miniaturisation* of hill forts, which probably pre-date both plain and galleried duns (Nisbet 1996, 67-8). The timber-lined entrance at Comar Wood, like that of Langwell, with its lack of stone-built door checks may be derived from the larger timber-laced forts, although the overall relationship to the plain duns, galleried duns and brochs remains to be considered.

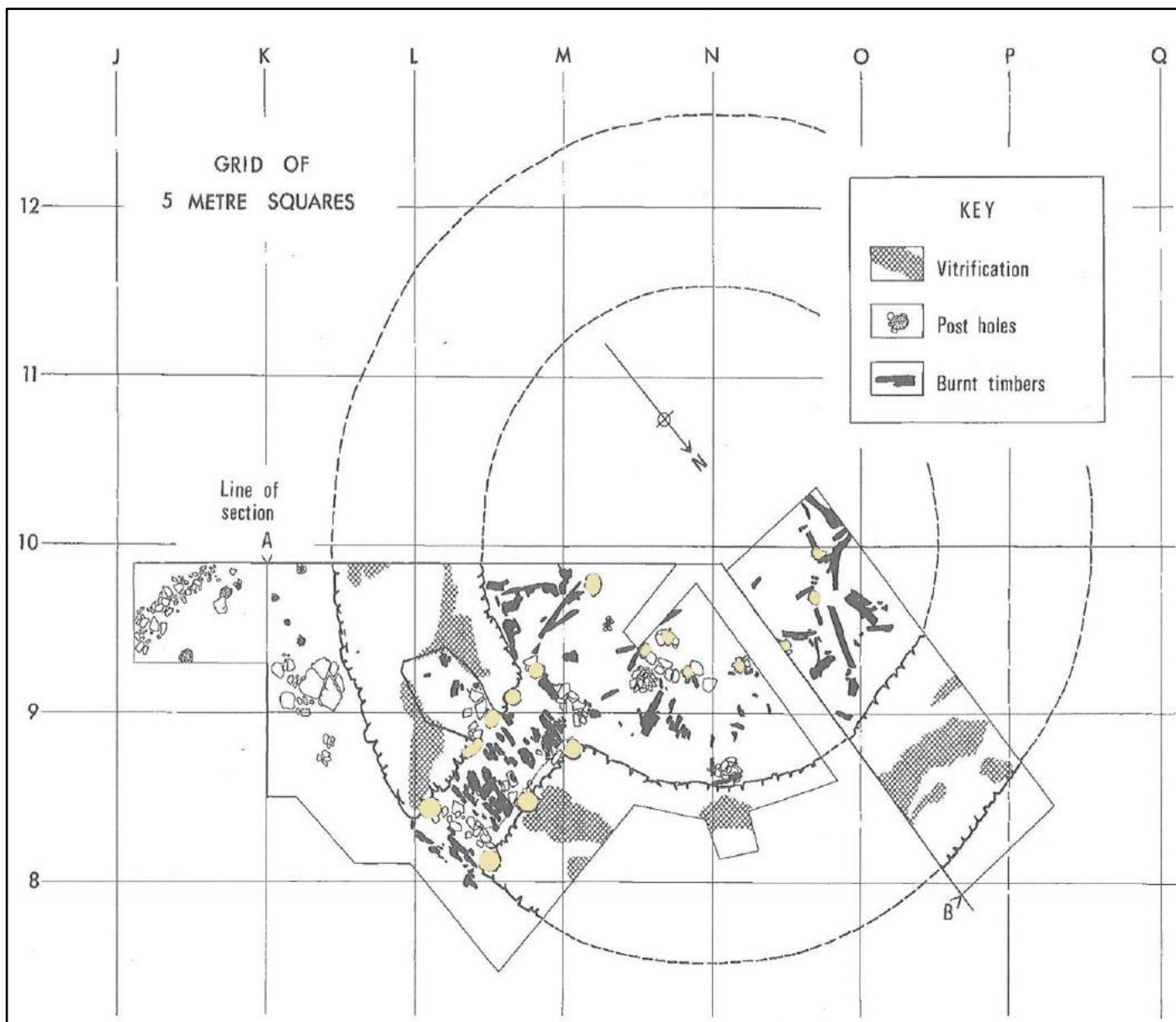


Figure 19: A plan of Langwell Dun modified to highlight the post-hole alignment through the entrance passage and in the inner courtyard (after Nisbet 1996)

Although the crudely-built outer wall at Comar Wood had not survived particularly well, what did remain standing produced evidence for the use of large, flat header slabs set within the upper courses of the wall; some of these slabs measured in excess of 1.4m long and 1.0m wide. The use of header slabs, inserted with their long axis at right angles to the line of the wall face, has been observed at Langwell and Stanhope Dun in Peeblesshire (MacLaren 1962, 195) and this technique, which is still used in some drystone wall construction today, would help to bond the faces of the walls to the loose inner core. At Langwell, the headers used on the outer face of the dun supported the first course of transverse wooden beams forming part of the timber lacing. Childe (1935, 205), who has occasionally been reiterated on this line of thought, suggested that timber lacing in some fort walls may have inspired the slab-bonding technique found in brochs and galleried duns, as the transverse timbers fulfilled the same basic function of holding the inner and outer wall faces of the structures together on either side of a less coherent core. This building technique would certainly allow for a reasonable height to be achieved in such structures, dispensing with the core material in the upper sections of wall.

However, the measured survey and excavation carried out at Comar Wood indicated that there is insufficient material on site for the dun to have achieved any considerable height. Therefore, comparisons for Comar Wood may also be drawn with the stone-built monumental roundhouse-type structures recorded within Orkney that pre-date the construction of more complex Atlantic roundhouses including Howe (Ballin Smith 1994, 31-2), Bu of Cairston (Hedges and Bell 1980), Quanterness (Renfrew 1979, 189-98), and Crosskirk in Caithness (Fairhurst 1984). In 2013, a structure of similar proportions and morphology to the Comar Wood dun was excavated at Easter Rarichie on the Tarbat Peninsula (Hatherley *pers comm*). These sites have produced radiocarbon dates for their construction and use spanning the early to late 1st Millennium BC, although secondary use can extend this date range into the 1st Millennium AD.

It is particularly disappointing that the excavations at Comar Wood failed to produce, within its well-sealed primary and secondary occupation horizons, any dateable small finds. This is also reflected at sites such as Langwell, Rahoy and Easter Rarichie. Did people clean out their belongings in a methodological manner after abandoning such sites, or is the lack of objects relating to their material culture providing evidence to suggest that these sites were only used temporarily; for social gatherings or as places to retire to in times of strife? Such circumstances make it difficult to assign any particular function to these structures, whether domestic or defensive in nature.

Like most of the fort, dun and broch sites distributed along the length of Strathglass, the monumental roundhouse at Comar Wood was built in a location to take full advantage of an extensive view shed; whether to work on established lines of sight between contemporary structures, to provide a defensive location, or to represent a symbol of status within the wider landscape. With its impressive dimensions, including a possible towering conical roof, contemporary outworks and its location set on the edge of rocky knoll whose slopes fall quickly towards the valley floor, the monument would certainly have displayed identity and prestige.

9.0 Assessment of damage to the dun by forestry operations

After discovery and survey of the dun by Forestry Commission staff in 2010, a soft-felling technique was used to clear the trees from the site and its immediate surroundings during 2013. This involved stringing a rope cradle between two shackles on slings attached to two spar trees. A counter balance log was then attached at one end of the arrester rope to slow the felled tree(s) safely; the other end was wrapped around the trunk of a nearby tree and locked off. The felled tree is lowered by gradually readjusting the wrapped loose end of the rope and processed at a good working height. Where possible, long saw logs were left for later pick-up by Harvester, while in other cases the tree was cut into small pieces and removed by hand. This methodology was used in order to minimise any further disturbance to the archaeological structures and deposits.

During the measured survey of the site on the 29 August 2013, a total of 210 tree stumps were recorded relating to the mature Douglas Fir trees that had been harvested. In addition to the Douglas Fir, the degraded stumps of several mature Silver Birch trees were also noted, most likely reflecting the natural woodland on site before the conifers were planted. Some of the tree root systems were extensive, although relatively small when compared to the height of the harvested trees.

It appeared that no ploughing had taken place at the Comar Wood site before the planting of the Douglas Fir, but a significant number of trees had been planted within the inner courtyard of the dun, within parts of the entrance passage, and over the rubble walls. Trees had also been planted over the enclosure wall and in, and around, the later post-medieval buildings.

During the excavation, plan and section drawings included the location of tree boles and their associated root systems, while site notes included details relating to any disturbance that was identified that may have

been directly caused by the trees. Forestry personnel were also able to provide some background details of works carried out at the Comar Wood site prior to the discovery of the dun. This would have included thinning of the Douglas Fir crop on several occasions, which would have required mechanical machinery.

It is difficult to gauge any potential disturbance and damage to the structure of the dun caused by tracking by machinery in the past, although it is most likely that this had some impact. In particular, mention has been made in this report of the large header-slabs identified within the upper courses of masonry of the dun. During the site evaluation and measured survey it was noted that a significant number of these upper slabs had been displaced in the past, while in some instances it was noted that significant sections of standing wall had been reduced to the foundation stones; although in some instances, even these large boulders had been displaced. It is obvious that some of these catastrophic failures of the dun's outer wall are due to poor preparation of the ground prior to the construction of the wall, while collapse on this scale is also due to the method of construction identified in the wall. However, if mechanical vehicles had tracked over the site, and good evidence for this has been identified in the enclosure wall in the southwest, northwest and northeast arcs, then it is most likely that they have contributed to the relatively poor survival of the monument seen today.

Excavation of the trenches on site also produced evidence for the disturbance of stonework by tree roots, including standing walls and paving, and mixing and modification of well-stratified archaeological deposits. This was particularly noticeable in Trench 1, within the inner courtyard and through the entrance passage, where a large number of trees had been planted. Here, the rich deposits within the negative post-hole features, had encouraged tree roots to grow, which had mixed and merged the archaeological horizons between contexts and had displaced packing stones. Small, fine roots had also invaded cracks within stones, and through time the growing roots had caused fracturing. This was noted within the rotary quern stone built into hearth [118/113], which had been fractured by root activity. Tree root activity had also caused mixing of archaeological deposits within the floor of the entrance passage, while larger root systems had caused failure in the standing walls of the dun.

In Trench 2, it was fortunate that the major tree planting and root activity had taken place at the south end of the trench. This had resulted in better survival of the outer dun wall and the associated archaeological deposits.

Considering the tree and root damage identified in some areas of the site, much of the archaeology associated with the construction and use of the enclosed monumental roundhouse at Comar Wood had survived remarkably well. The root systems of Douglas Fir are relatively small compared to the standing elements of the tree, while they generally form shallow root plates with little in the way of tapping roots. Therefore, much of the disturbance inflicted on the underlying archaeology will be confined to the upper horizons. However, it was fortunate at Comar Wood that no wind-throw events directly overlying the site had taken place in the past. Under such circumstances, the damage to any underlying archaeology would most likely have been catastrophic.

10.0 Conclusion

The evaluation at Comar Wood was, at times, extremely frustrating, and, as with most archaeological excavations, raised more questions than it answered. However, it has shown that such keyhole investigations, designed to assess archaeological potential and recover information to a pre-determined plan, can provide valuable information and usefully increase the current corpus of knowledge on such structures. A carefully constructed research design and effective trench placement gained the optimum amount of information from a small area.

The evaluation proved that it is difficult to assign a monument type based on field survey alone; such monuments should be approached with an open-mind and can only be truly categorised through excavation. It was shown that what was thought to be a well-preserved, galleried dun was, in fact, more like a monumental roundhouse of poor preservation. The lack of preservation was the result of the builders' poor construction techniques, which had been exacerbated by stone-robbing and forestry operations over time. Nevertheless, it was possible to answer questions on the monument's construction and go some way to suggesting phases of use. The lack of dateable artefacts was disappointing, although not entirely unexpected. However, radiocarbon dating of charcoal recovered from key features will allow the structure to be fitted into a general time-frame. The results from Comar Wood will, therefore, usefully inform research designs for the evaluation of other such structures.

This keyhole investigation has proved that such an approach is a very worthwhile methodology and has provided a very welcome glimmer of light in the black hole of knowledge for the central Highlands.

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Appendix 1: List of Contexts

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-----------------|----------------|---|---------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|
| TRENCH 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Wall (Feature) | Large boulders/facing stones forming the outer wall of the dun. Bedded on the orange/yellow sub-soil with small natural cobbles and charcoal flecks (116). Some pinning surviving between the stones. Survives up to four courses high. To the S of the entrance the outer face stone appears to have been reset on collapsed stone/tumble (120). Wall has suffered severe collapse beyond this so difficult to see any 'well-set' base/foundation stones. | 116, 120 | 104, 120 | - | - | - | - | - | Secondary outer wall face of dun |
| 102 | Wall (Feature) | Large, well-set boulders, which may be the original outer wall of the dun or a secondary skin. Separated on the S side of the passage from the outer wall by vertical boulder pins and on the N side by vertical pins and boulder clay. These stones are well set and up to three courses survive on the S side of the entrance. The wall partly overlies post-holes [124] on the N side of the entrance and [122] on the S side suggesting the wooden posts for the entrance porch were erected first. | 116, 122, 124 | 104, 120 | | | | | | Outer wall face of dun |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|-----------------|--|--|------------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 103 | Stone (Feature) | A horizontal and angled stack of medium-sized stone slabs located on the S side of the entrance passage. Stones sit on the black surface (111) and overlain by tumble (120) and sediment (112). Possibly dismantled stone from the entrance passage or material prepared for building/remodelling of the entrance. | 111 | 112, 120 | | | | | | Stack of large stones - Collapsed section of walling inside dun entrance |
| 104 | Deposit | Loamy vegetation - a rich, dark black to dark brown. Pine needles, root disturbance, twigs and vegetation. | 101, 102, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112-114, 120, 182 | - | | | | 1.01 | | Forest debris / topsoil |
| 105 | Fill | Core of dun wall comprising medium- to large-sized rounded and angular boulder clasts. Voidy in parts, but also containing some sediment - (104) at top and (112) and (116) lower down in the sequence. Roots within the structure of the core. The core is contained by walls [102] and [106]. | 116 | 104, 120 | | | | | | Dun wall core |
| 106 | Wall (Feature) | A rough, vertical alignment of medium to large-sized stones, displaced by tree roots, is the inner wall of the dun. Up to two or three courses high, the wall forms a division between wall core (105) and fill (107). After further excavation, it became clear that [106], which comprises large stones set into natural (116), forms the inner wall of the dun. Re-deposited natural subsoil has been packed up against the E side of the wall. Tumble from this wall appears to have formed the collapse represented by (108), which includes some large flat slabs. | 116 | 104, 107, 111, 112, 120, 153 | | | | | | Inner wall face of dun |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|----------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 107 | Deposit | Dark to medium brown sandy sediment containing small to medium-sized angular to rounded stones - quite a lot of sediment within the stones - roots and some small voids. It appears to form a core of material between walls [110] and [106] possibly formed during a later modification to reduce the size of the interior of the dun. | 106, 111, 153, 186 | 108, 112, 120 | | | | | | Inner bank of material against the dun inner wall face - courtyard 'clearance' |
| 108 | Deposit | Two large, flat boulders with a possible underlying third course of stone sitting on natural (116). A vertical slab is located on the W side of the wall. | 107, 109, 111, 186, 187 | 104, 120 | | | | | | Stone rubble / collapse from dun inner wall |
| 109 | Deposit | Compact small to medium-sized stone clasts, rounded and angular, with a mid-brown sandy matrix. Re-deposited wall core to the W of the inner courtyard wall [106]. | 111, 168 | 104, 108, 120, 182 | | | | | | Same as Context 107 |
| 110 | Wall (Feature) | On the S side of the entrance to the courtyard, medium to large angular stones (c. 0.5-0.6m long) standing to three or more courses high. The stones have been thrust upwards at an angle by tree root action. Two courses of stone were noted on the N side of the entrance that may form the opposing side of the entrance. | 111 | 104, 120, 182 | | | | | | Later internal wall inside the dun courtyard by entrance |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 111 | Deposit | Semi-firm, dark brown-black charcoal flecked sandy silt occurs in patches in the E part of passage up to the open end of the hearth [113] and to the S and SW of the hearth. Some small to medium-sized stones, angular to rounded and 0.03-0.25m long, fine and larger roots. Also extends into the main passage to the W as patches and rises up over wall 106. To W of inner courtyard wall 106, the deposits contains carbonised timbers - possibly roof timbers or the remains of a hurdle screen. | 118, 121, 152, 186, 187 | 104, 108, 109, 112, | | | | 1.07, 1.08, 1.11-1.14 | 5, 8, 16, 21, 47, 54, 57, 59, 64 | Spread of hearth(?) material and destruction deposits through inner courtyard and entrance passage |
| 112 | Deposit | Semi-firm, mid-brown to grey sandy sediment lying between and under tumbled stones in the entrance passage. Some small, sub-angular to rounded stones found intermittently within the sediment. Small amounts of charcoal. Fine roots. | 111, 115, 116, 120 | 104, 120 | | | | | | Spread of charcoal-flecked material within rubble collapse |
| 113 | Stone setting (Feature) | Upright, edge-set stones (c. 0.15-0.4m long, 0.05-0.15m thick) in the centre of the dun interior. Set in a U-shape with the open end to the W facing the entrance passage. Much of ash deposit (115) found within the structure's limit with some to the NE of the structure. N wall c. 3m, E wall c. 1.3m and S wall c. 1.8m. | 153, 175 | 104, 115 | | | | | | Hearth setting - kerb stones |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|------------|-------------------------|---|
| 114 | Stone setting (Feature) | A rough setting of medium-sized (0.15-0.35m long, 0.15-0.25m wide), sub-angular and sub-rounded stones running parallel to the S edge of the hearth [113]. It measured c. 1.3m long and included broken quern SF1.02. A fragment of the lower rotary quern (SF1.03) was also recovered from this structure. Mirroring projection from N side of hearth includes a large kerb stone with use wear (possible sharpening stone), may have originally closed W end of open hearth setting. | 111 | 104 | | | | 1.02, 1.03 | | Alignment of upright stone slabs to S side of hearth |
| 115 | Deposit | Pale grey to pale orange silty ash within the hearth [113] and immediately NNE of the N hearth corner. Within the hearth it extends for 1.8m from the E edge and outwith it measures c. 1.3 x 0.5m. | 111, 113, 117, 118, 121 | 112 | | | | 1.04 | 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 28, 29 | Spread of ash from the hearth |
| 116 | Deposit | Orange- brown clayey sand containing some small stone clasts and fine roots, is the natural forest sub-soil. | | 104 | | | | | | Natural forest subsoil |
| 117 | Deposit | Moderately compact, charcoal-rich black silty deposit overlying the hearth paving [118] and underlying ash layer (115). May be the focus of the main hearth at the E end of the structure. | 118 | 115 | | | | | 3 | Charcoal-rich layer over hearth slabs - primary use of hearth |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 118 | Hearth (Feature) | Large, well-set, flat paving stones up to 0.9m long and 0.22m deep are enclosed by the hearth kerb [113]. Cobbles have been used to fill the gaps between the hearth edge and basal slabs. Fire damaged with some of the stones cracked. A large fragmented quern (SF1.03) was set in the SW corner of the paving while a smooth slab at the E end of the structure may be a quern or rubbing stone. | 121, 169, 175 | 111, 115, 117 | | | | | | Hearth setting - base slabs |
| 119 | Stone (Feature) | Medium-sized stones including some flat slabs arc around from the dun outer wall [101] to form a possible modified buttress to each side of the entrance. The stones, up to two courses high, sit on (153). However, the stones on each side abutting the outer wall [101] are set in the orange forest soil (116), overlain by tumble (120) and sediment (112). | 116, 153 | 112, 120 | | | | | | Entrance flanking stones |
| 120 | Deposit | Medium to large stones and boulders with some smaller core material are collapse from the dun structure. Comprises angular and rounded stones, but with some larger quarried slabs and dressed clasts. Overlies all major elements of the dun. (104) has infiltrated some of the tumble, but (112) lies between and below the stones. In some instances, stones have collapsed directly onto the forest soil (116). Roots from the trees, large to fibrous, have penetrated the fallen stones. | 101, 102, 105, 106, 110, 112, 116 | 104, 112 | | | | | | Collapsed rubble inside the dun entrance |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|---|
| 121 | Deposit | Very mottled, vivid orange, compact soil. Surrounds the hearth [113] and contains some small, sub-rounded stones. It also contains patches of a very compact, red matrix - possibly heat affected patches of the same context (including some vitrification). The deposit also spreads to the W into the entrance passage of the dun. This most likely comprises occupation deposits. | 148, 153, 175, 178, 184 | 111, 112 | | | | | | Ashy-charcoal, heat affected surface around hearth and spread W |
| 122 | Cut (Feature) | The cut of a large post-hole within the natural sub-soil - round in plan with steep sides and a conical-shaped base. It lies partially below the outer dun wall [102] and measures 0.65m in diameter and up to 0.55m deep. Filled by (123), which also contains possible packing stones. Forms the outer porch/post-setting on the S side of the entrance passage. | 116 | 102, 123 | | 123 | | | | Large posthole at W end of dun entrance, S side forms part of entrance porch; in line with Features 186 and 188 |
| 123 | Fill | Mid-brown silty sand containing some small sub-angular stone clasts, fine roots, charcoal lumps and flecks, burnt bone fragments and larger, possible packing stones. | 122 | 102, 121 | 122 | | | 1.05, 1.06 | 37, 38 | Fill of posthole 122 inside dun entrance passage |
| 124 | Cut (Feature) | Large oval, steep-sided post-hole with an undulating base, which includes the cut of a small post or stake-hole [127]. The post-hole measures 0.8m E-W x 0.62m N-S x 0.58m deep. It undercuts the outer dun wall [102] and is filled by (125) and packing/backfill stones (126). It forms the outer porch post setting on the N side of the entrance passage. | 116 | 102, 125 | | 125, 126 | | | | Large posthole at W end of dun entrance, N side; opposite Feature 122, forms part of entrance porch |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|---|----------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 125 | Fill | Mid-brown, mixed/disturbed sandy silt containing small sub-rounded to angular stone clasts, pine rootlets, charcoal lumps and flecks, some burnt bone fragments, patches of peat ash/burnt deposits and larger displaced packing stones (126). | 124, 126 | 102, 121 | 124 | | | | 44 | Fill of posthole 124 inside dun entrance passage |
| 126 | Fill | Large, displaced packing stones within fill (125) of post-hole [124] - rounded to angular and medium-sized. | 124 | 102, 125, 121 | 124 | | | | | Packing stones inside Feature 124 |
| 127 | Cut (Feature) | Small post/stake-hole within the larger post-hole [124]. Measures 0.18m in diameter and up to 0.55m deep. Steep-sided with an undulating base and small set packing stones at the top of the cut. Contains (128), which appears to be an in-situ burnt post with parts of the post also present in the adjoining beam-slot [130]. May have formed the post to carry the door, or formed a support post. | 116 | 102, 128, 124 | | 128 | | | | Small post/stake hole within large posthole 124 |
| 128 | Fill | Charcoal-rich, black sediment with white to grey wood ash, some burnt stone clasts and charcoal lumps. Appears to be the remains of a post burnt in-situ. Earth around the post/stake-hole has also been heat-affected. | 127 | 102, 121 | 127 | | | | 42, 43, 45 | Charcoal-rich fill of post/stake hole 127 |
| 129 | Cut (Feature) | A roughly rectangular cut in line with post-holes [122], [124] and [127] and wall [102]. It has sloping sides and connects with post-holes [124] and [122]. It measures up to 0.12m deep, has an undulating base and is filled with (130). May have formed a beam or threshold timber for the door to the dun. | 116 | 153, 130 | | 130 | | | | Possible timber beam slot in dun entrance W end - in line and linked with Postholes 122 and 124 and dun outer wall face 102; same as Feature 135 |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|---|---------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 130 | Fill | Compact, mid-brown sediment with generally small sub-rounded to angular stone clasts and charcoal flecks. It is more charcoal-rich at the N end of the beam slot [129] containing charcoal lumps. The surface has been heat-affected and formed a hard, reddened crust. | 129, 135 | 153, 136 | 129 | | | | | Charcoal-rich fill, possibly burnt timber in beam slot |
| 131 | Cut (Feature) | Cut of a small post/stake-hole located immediately to the E of post-hole [188], which is steep-sided, has an undulating base and packing stones set in place at the top. It measures 0.2m in diameter and up to 0.32m deep. Filled by (132). | 116 | 132, 152,153 | | 132 | | | | Small post/stake hole E of Posthole 188 in dun entrance passage |
| 132 | Fill | Black, charcoal-rich silty sediment with charcoal lumps especially to the top of the post/stake-hole [131]. The post may have been burned in-situ. | 131 | 111, 152, 153 | 131 | | | | 23 | Charcoal-rich fill of post/stake hole 131 - possible burnt post |
| 133 | Cut (Feature) | Possible small stake-hole, which was a natural depression on excavation. NON-FEATURE. | | 111 | | | | | | Natural depression (=116) filled by Context 111 |
| 134 | Fill | Fill (111) of natural depression [133] | | 111 | | | | | | Natural depression (=116) filled by Context 111 |
| 135 | Cut (Feature) | Same as [129], beam slot. Contains burning at the N end (130) and a possible sill stone set into the natural. There are two other larger set stones (137) where the feature joins with post-holes [122] and [124]. | 116 | 130, 136, 137, 153 | | | | | | Possible dun entrance threshold slot comprising set stones linking slot to Postholes 122 and 124; same as Feature 129. Large stones may have formed door check |
| 136 | Fill | Mid-brown, silty sediment with charcoal flecks and small stones. | 130, 135, 137 | 153, 112 | | | | | | Fill of Slot 135 |
| 137 | Fill | Large stones within [135]. On similar alignment with outer wall of dun [102]. | 135 | 136, 153 | | | | | | Large stone slabs set within entrance threshold slot - similar alignment to outer wall face 102 |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|--|------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|---|
| 138 | Deposit | Very compact, light grey-orange sandy silt occurring in a small area to the W of the hearth [113]. | 121 | 112 | | | | | | Patch of heat-affected/burnt soil - isolated due to tree root activity |
| 139 | Deposit | Charcoal-rich, dark brown-black deposit WSW of the hearth [113]. Sandwiched between tree trunk and stone alignment [114]. | 121 | 112 | | | | | | Rake-out from hearth - between hearth 113 and stone alignment 114 |
| 140 | Cut (Feature) | Small post/stake-hole measuring c. 0.2m in diameter at the top and lying contiguous to the S edge of the hearth [113]. Almost vertical sides with a U-shaped base. | 116 | 121, 141 | | 141 | | | | Small post/stake hole visible in section, S side of hearth 113 - possible function associated with hearth |
| 141 | Fill | Fill of small post or stake-hole is a dark brown-black silt with some charcoal flecks. | 140 | 121 | 140 | | | | | Fill of possible small post/stake hole - part of hearth furniture or screen |
| 142 | Cut (Feature) | Small post/stake-hole contiguous to the S edge of the hearth [113] with packing stones at the top. Steep-sided with a V-shaped base. Diameter at the top c.0.1m. | 116 | 121, 143 | | 143 | | | | Small post/stake hole visible in section, S side of hearth 113 - possible hearth furniture or screen |
| 143 | Fill | Moderately loose, dark brown-black sandy silt. Contains packing stones 0.10-0.15m long and 0.05-0.07m wide. | 142 | 121 | 142 | | | | | Fill of possible small post/stake hole |
| 144 | Cut (Feature) | Two possible stake-holes with steep sides and V-shaped bases. Diameters c. 0.04 and 0.05m. Situated to the S of the S edge of the hearth [113]. | 116 | 145 | | 145 | | | | Two small stakeholes on S side of hearth 113 - may be hearth furniture or screen elements |
| 145 | Fill | Moderately loose, mid-brown sandy silt. | 144 | 121 | 144 | | | | | Fill of possible small stakeholes |
| 146 | Cut (Feature) | A possible small stake-hole with steep sides tapering to a V-shaped base. Diameter of about 0.05m. On a similar alignment to [140], [142] and [144]. A small stone caps the cut, which angles down into the subsoil. | 116 | 147 | | 147 | | | | Small stakehole on S side of hearth 113 - in-line with Features 140, 142 and 144, may be associated hearth furniture or screen elements |
| 147 | Fill | Mid to dark brown sandy silt. Fairly loose at the top, compact at the bottom. | 146 | 121 | 146 | | | | | Fill of possible small stakehole |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|---------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|--|
| 148 | Stone slabs (Feature) | An area of well fitted paving slabs, which has been disturbed by large tree roots. Located inside the inner courtyard at the threshold, between post-holes [160] and [164]. Some of the slabs appear to have been affected by heat and are cracked and were surrounded by a dense, charcoal-rich deposit (111) and some peat ash. | 116, 184 | 111, 121, 153 | | | | | | Paving slabs inside courtyard wall Feature 110 - affected by burning of dun |
| 149 | Cut (Feature) | A post-hole forming part of the porch setting on the N side of the entrance passage. Steep-sided with an undulating base, it measures 0.65m in diameter and is up to 0.65m deep. It contains two fills: (150) and (157) packing stones (158). | 116 | 112, 150, 157, 158 | | 150, 157, 158 | | | | Posthole on N side of entrance passage, opposite Posthole 189; forms part of entrance porch |
| 150 | Fill | Mid-brown to black sandy silt rich in charcoal flecks and lumps, some small fragments of burnt bone, small rounded to angular stone clasts and larger packing stones (158). Roots from nearby trees have grown through contexts. Secondary fill or post-pipe. | 149, 157, 158 | 105, 112 | 149 | | | | 39-41 | Fill of posthole |
| 151 | Cut (Feature) | Large oval-shaped post-hole on the N side of the entrance passage forming main post-ring or inner entrance post, measures 1.2m long N-S by 0.95m E-W and up to 0.7m deep. The post-hole appears to contain two cuts within it [174] and [191], with their own respective fills. | 116 | 173, 174, 111 | | 159, 162, 170, 173, 171, 172, 167 | 174, 191 | 1.09, 1.10 | 48, 52 | Large posthole on N side of entrance passage, opposite Posthole 186 (E end) - appears to have two posthole cuts within it. Most likely formed part of the main post-ring, or a major inner entrance support post |
| 152 | Deposit | Re-deposited natural sub-soil, containing some small charcoal flecks, is a bright yellow to orange silty sediment containing small angular stone clasts. Material used to pack against the inside face of the inner dun wall [106]. | 131, 132, 116 | 107, 153 | | | | | | Redeposited natural subsoil |

Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass: Data Structure Report

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|--------|-----------|--------------------|---|
| 153 | Deposit | Dark brown to black, charcoal-rich sandy silt containing large flecks of charcoal and a small amount of small, sub-rounded stones. Sandwiched between (121) and (116), but also overlies heat affected and vitrified surface [178]. | 116, 135, 178, 184, 185 | 121, 175 | | | | | 30, 31, 55, 56, 60 | Charcoal-rich lower deposit within Trench 1 may be hearth material, or deposits related to Phase 1 burning of dun |
| 154 | Deposit | Outer fill of post-hole [186] comprising a pale brown/yellow to orange mixed deposit. It contains small sub-angular stone clasts, charcoal lumps and flecks, burnt bone fragments and packing stones. | 186 | 108, 111, 187 | 186 | | | | | Outer fill of Posthole 186 |
| 155 | Cut (Feature) | A large oval post-hole forming part of the porch setting on the N side of the entrance passage. Steep-sided with an undulating base, it measures 1.1m SE-NW x 0.72m NNE-SSW and is up to 0.6m deep. It contains a slight shelf on the NW side along with three fills: (150)=(156) is a post-pipe, (157) outer fill and (158) packing stones. | 116 | 112, 150, 157, 158 | | 150, 157, 158 | | | | Large posthole on N side of entrance passage, opposite Posthole 189; same as Context 149 |
| 156 | Fill | Mid-brown to black sandy silt rich in charcoal flecks and lumps, some small fragments of burnt bone, small rounded to angular stone clasts and larger packing stones (158). Roots from nearby trees have grown through contexts. Secondary fill or post-pipe. | 149, 157, 158 | 105, 112 | 149 | | | | 39-41 | Fill of large posthole; same as Context 150 |
| 157 | Fill | Outer packing fill of post-hole [149]=[155]. Mid to light brown sandy silt containing charcoal flecks and burnt bone fragments, small, rounded to angular stone, fine roots and packing stones (158). | 149 | 105, 112, 150, 158 | | | | | | Outer fill of Posthole 149 |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|---|--------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 158 | Fill | Medium-sized, rounded to angular stone clasts contained in (150)=(156) and (157). | 149, 157 | 150 | | | | | | Packing stones inside Posthole 149 |
| 159 | Fill | Mid-brown to black silty sediment with charcoal and burnt bone fragments. Also contains small angular stones and rootlets. The deposit, contained by packing stones (162), is blacker in the upper section of the post-pipe with less stone content, while the lower part is browner and contains more stone including possible pad stones. The wall (passage) modification [167] has been set into the top of this fill. | 170, 171 | 111, 167 | 191 | | | | 48 | Upper (secondary)post-pipe fill of Posthole 191, within major post-hole [151] |
| 160 | Cut (Feature) | Medium -sized post-hole within the courtyard on the N side of the entrance passage and abutting paving [148]. Most likely forms inner post-ring of dun | 116 | 161, 180, 153 | | 161, 180 | | | | Medium-sized posthole within dun courtyard, to E of N side of entrance passage forms part of inner post-ring |
| 161 | Fill | Black, charcoal-rich silty sediment, containing packing stones [180] and tree roots. | 160, 180 | 153 | 160 | | | | 58 | Charcoal-rich fill of posthole, possible remains of burnt post |
| 162 | Fill | Packing stones within post-hole [151] comprising small to medium angular slabs, some of which are still in position and clearly defined. One large packing stone has been inserted into the post-hole vertically and touches the inside of the passage wall [167] | 159 | 159, 111 | 191 | | | | | Packing stones inside Posthole 191 |
| 163 | Fill | Outer fill of post-hole [151] comprising a mid-brown silty sediment containing charcoal flecks and lumps, some burnt bone fragments, small angular stone clasts and larger packing stones (162). | 171, 172, 174, 191 | 159, 162 | 191 | | | | | Outer (primary) fill of Posthole 191; same as Context 170 |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 164 | Cut (Feature) | Post-hole located within the courtyard on the S side of the entrance passage. Contains (165) and abuts paving [148]. | 116 | 165, 181, 153 | | 165, 181 | | | | Medium-sized posthole within dun courtyard, to E of S side of entrance passage, opposite Posthole 160, maybe part of inner post-ring of dun |
| 165 | Fill | Mid-brown to light black silty sediment containing packing stones and charcoal flecks, is fill of post-hole [164]. | 164, 181 | 153 | 164 | | | | 53 | Fill of Posthole 164 |
| 166 | Wall? (Feature) | Alignment of medium-sized boulders/stones between post-holes [188] and [122] on the S side of the entrance passage. Possibly relates to a modification of the entrance passage, although it could be contemporary with the primary construction phase. | 153, 116 | 111, 112, 120 | | | | | | Wall on S side of dun entrance passage - entrance modification or primary construction? |
| 167 | Wall (Feature) | Single alignment of medium-sized boulders/stones forming a modified wall within the entrance passage on the N side, which ran between post-hole [149] and [124], over the top of the post-hole cut [151] and connects with the inner courtyard wall [110]. The wall could not have exceeded three or four courses in height (0.5-0.8m high). | 116, 153, 159, 168 | 111, 112, 120 | | | | | | Wall inside the N side of dun entrance passage - which was later modified when the courtyard space of the dun contracts; most likely mirrored on S side although too disturbed to identify |
| 168 | Deposit | Patches and lenses of bright prange peat ash are located with charcoal-rich deposit (111) to each side of the entrance passage. The deposit appears to gain thickness between the hearth and the inner dun wall [106] and runs below the wall [110] and below the E end of wall [167]. | 121, 171, 177, 184 | 109, 111, 121, 167 | | | | 1.12-1.14 | 57 | Possible burning layer related rake out from the central hearth or to wooden structure / turf roof collapse during phase 2 of dun occupation |
| 169 | Deposit | Dark orange sandy silt with charcoal patches, small stones and hard, vitrified/burnt sand. Some charcoal-rich lenses within it. | 176, 178 | 118, 175 | | | | | 49 | Partially vitrified surface below hearth slabs 118 (Feature 113); same as 178? |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|---|--------------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|---|
| 170 | Fill | Outer fill of post-hole [151] comprising a mid-brown silty sediment containing charcoal flecks and lumps, some burnt bone fragments, small angular stone clasts and larger packing stones (162). | 171, 172, 174, 191 | 159, 162 | | | | 1.09, 1.10 | 52 | Same as Context 163 |
| 171 | Fill | Mid-brown silty sediment with some small grits, small angular stones and packing stones. Fine rootlets/roots from nearby tree. | 172 | 168, 191 | 174 | | 191 | | | Upper (secondary) fill in Posthole 174 |
| 172 | Fill | Mid to dark brown silty sediment containing charcoal flecks, some burnt bone, small angular stones and roots from nearby tree. | 174 | 171 | 174 | | | | | Primary (lower) fill in Posthole 174 |
| 173 | Fill | Light brown to grey silty sediment containing small angular to rounded stone clasts, fine rootlets and charcoal and burnt bone flecks. | 151 | 174, 191 | 151 | | 174, 191 | | | Primary silting fill in Posthole 151 and 174 |
| 174 | Cut (Feature) | The cut of post-hole [174] is located within the larger [151]. This may have formed an original post-hole on the main post-ring and adjacent (to the N) of the entrance into the courtyard of the dun. It appears to have been re-cut by the post-hole to the N, that is clearly defined by packing stones, different fills and which is located to the N of the modified wall [167] forming the entrance to the dun. | 173 | 172 | | 171, 172 | 191 | | | Secondary posthole cut within large Posthole 151; cut by second Posthole 191 within Cut 151 |
| 175 | Deposit | Extremely compact reddish orange sandy silt lying between the upper hearth stones [118] and lower hearth stones [176] | 153, 176, 177 | 118 | | | | | 50, 65 | Ash layer below hearth paving 118 |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|------------------|---|----------|-------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 176 | Hearth (Feature) | Two flat, fire-cracked slabs below the peat ash deposit (175) and within (153) form the remains of a robbed-out hearth. Small slabs and fire-cracked stones at the E end of the hearth may also relate to this structure. The corresponding surface within (153) forms a hard, compact surface speckled with charcoal. | 153, 178 | 175 | | | | | | Earlier hearth setting |
| 177 | Deposit | A charcoal rich lens within (169) at the W end of the hearth [113] on the S side of the tree trunk. It covers a particularly hard area of heat-affected/burnt sand and is most likely related to (153) and earlier hearth [176]. | 178 | 111, 168, 175 | | | | | 51 | Charcoal-rich layer to W of hearth, possibly related to layer 153 and Hearth 176 |
| 178 | Deposit | Hard, compact and partly vitrified natural surface (116), which varies in colour, but generally a grey to buff colour. Contains small to medium stones and relates to the use of the primary hearth [183] and secondary hearth [176]. Due to its extensive nature could more likely be related to the initial destruction of the dun. | 116 | 153, 169, 175, 176, 177 | | | | | | Vitrified ground surface (subsoil), likely as a result of burning related to collapse of dun roof/internal structures; same as 184 |
| 179 | Deposit | A complex of degraded and burnt (charcoal) timbers located to the W of wall [110] radiate E-W and most likely relate to collapsed roof in a destruction deposit. Peat ash lying over and between the deposit (orange-yellow (168)) is most likely burnt turf roof. The timbers lie on a layer of fire-cracked stones with ash and charcoal that runs under wall [110] and is most likely occupation deposits lying up against the inner dun wall [106]. | 168, 121 | 110, 111 | | | | | 62 | Burnt/collapsed roof/structural timbers within the dun on W side of Wall 110 |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|------------------|---|--------------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|---|
| 180 | Fill | Packing stones in post-hole [160] within the courtyard entrance, comprising medium-sized slabs and smaller angular stones within (161). | 160 | 161 | 160 | | | | | Packing stones within Posthole 160 |
| 181 | Fill | Packing stones in post-hole [164] within the courtyard entrance (inner) comprising small to medium slabs and smaller angular stones within (165). | 164 | 165 | 164 | | | | | Packing stones within Posthole 164 |
| 182 | Deposit | Stone tumble/collapse and fill within the inner courtyard of the dun (and inside of wall [110]) comprising medium to large angular to sub-angular stones with a mid-brown silty sand matrix. There is root penetration. The stones break the surface through context (104) and are surrounded by context (112), although some of the stones lie directly on destruction deposits (111) and (168). The stones must relate to the dun's inner wall [106] and general clearance of the site plus wall [110]. | 109, 110, 111, 168 | 104, 112 | | | | | | Dun wall collapse in courtyard and inside of Wall 110 |
| 183 | Hearth (Feature) | A scoop with shallow, angled sides forms a first-phase hearth within the dun. Cut into the natural (116), the scoop is uniform in profile and is filled by ash deposit (185). No evidence of hearth slabs or associated structures. Some vitrification of the underlying subsoil has taken place. | 116 | 185 | | 185 | | | | Pit for primary phase of hearth within dun courtyard |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|---|------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 184 | Deposit | An area of heat-affected natural sub-soil appears reddened/oxidised and forms a hard, compact surface adjacent to the inner entrance to the dun. It forms an arc, potentially mirroring post-holes [160], [164] and paving [148]; extends under deposit (153) below wall [110] into the entrance passage. The same type of burnt surface is seen in patches through the entrance passage, especially adjacent to [117], [124], [127], [151] and [129]/[135]. Possibly reflects where posts, screens and collapsed roofing materials have burnt the natural subsoil. | 116 | 121, 153, 168 | | | | | | Vitrified ground surface (subsoil), E side of the dun entrance passage - possibly indicating location of collapsed burnt structures; same as 178 |
| 185 | Fill | An orange/reddish silty peat ash. Quite compact and containing the odd charcoal fleck. May be residue from burning peat. Some fine rootlets. | 183 | 153, 176 | 183 | | | | | Fill of primary hearth inside dun courtyard |
| 186 | Cut (Feature) | A large, oval post-hole with steep sides and an undulating base. Root activity may have disturbed the feature and fills. Filled by outer fill (154), large boulders (108) and post-pipe material (187). Collapse/tumble from the inner dun wall [106] has fallen into the feature, possibly filling the feature after the post had been removed or rotted away, causing gradual subsidence. It measures 1.10 NE-SW x 0.90 and is up to 0.8m deep. Most likely forms part of the main post-ring on the S side of the entrance passage. | 116 | 108, 111, 154, 187 | | 154, 187 | | | | Posthole inside dun courtyard, E side of entrance, forms part of major post-ring |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|---|----------|---------------|---------|---------------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 187 | Fill | Mid-brown to black mixed deposit containing some large stones (108) and smaller sub-angular to rounded stone clasts. Charcoal lumps and flecks, burnt bone fragments and fine to medium-sized roots/rootlets. The upper fill is dominated by larger stones, possibly from core (107)/(109) or tumble (108). | 154 | 107, 108, 112 | 186 | | | | 22, 33, 34 | Packing stones and fill inside posthole 186 |
| 188 | Cut (Feature) | A large, round post-hole with steep sides and a relatively flat base. It lies partially below the inner dun wall [106] and measures 0.65m in diameter x 0.38m deep. It is filled by (120) and packing stones (121). It forms an in inner porch/post setting on the S side of the entrance passage. | 116 | 189, 190 | | 121, 189 | | | | Posthole inside dun entrance passage S side, forms part of porch within entrance passage |
| 189 | Fill | Mid-brown to black, charcoal-rich silty sand. It contains small sub-angular stone clasts, charcoal lumps and flecks, burnt bone fragments, fine rootlets and larger packing stones (121). | 188 | 106 | 188 | | | | 35, 36 | Fill of posthole 188 inside dun entrance passage |
| 190 | Fill | Large, sub-angular to rounded stone clasts form packing stones in post-hole [188] within (189). | 188 | 189 | | | | | | Packing stones inside Feature 188 |
| 191 | Cut (Feature) | Secondary cut within post-hole [151] is steep-sided and cuts earlier post-pipe [174]. The cut contains two fills [171] and [172], pad stones and packing stones. | 171, 173 | 170 | | 159, 162, 170 | | | | Secondary posthole cut within large Posthole 151; cut through second Posthole 174 within Cut 151 |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|---|
| TRENCH 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 201 | Wall (Feature) | White/grey sub-angular stones (schist) aligned roughly NW-SE standing to two courses. A third course is visible in places, but has been disturbed. No mortar or bonding agent was visible and there was no visible foundation trench. The stones are c. 0.6 x 0.3m to c. 1.0 x 0.4m in size. Small stones have been used to fill small gaps in places. Quite a rough build, but relatively well preserved in comparison to other parts of the site. | 205 | 202, 203, 204 | | | | | | Dun outer wall face |
| 202 | Deposit | White/grey schist - sub-angular stones of varying sizes. Tumbled from wall to outside face as indicated by the inclination of some of the stones. Stones vary in size from 0.5 x 0.8m to 0.2 x 0.4m. | 201, 203 | 204 | | | | | | Rubble from dun - outside of outer wall face |
| 203 | Deposit | Light orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small rounded stones. Some discolouration - grey and black mottling indicating it may have been disturbed during wall [201] construction. Occasional root disturbance. Indistinct boundaries with (205). | 201, 205 | 202 | | | | | | Redeposited subsoil against base of outer wall face |
| 204 | Deposit | Dark-medium black/brown loam - full of needles, roots and moss - with a clayey sand component. Distinct boundaries with (201), (202) and (203). The layer extends across the site, but has penetrated into voids between stones ((201), (202), (217)) to varying degrees. | 201, 202, 208, 217 | | | | | 2.01, 2.02 | | Forest debris / topsoil |
| 205 | Deposit | Light orange/brown clayey sand with frequent small rounded pebbles - c. 0.02 x 0.05m max. to 0.02 x 0.01m min. in size. Some rare root disturbance. | | 201, 203, 212, 219 | | | | | | Natural subsoil |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------|---|---------------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 206 | Deposit | Stones, generally sub-angular, ranging in size from 0.3 x 0.5m with some infrequent larger stones 0.75 x 0.5m. The stones are voided rather than having a soily matrix. Deposit was revealed, but not excavated to limit the disturbance to the wall. | 205 | 204, 217 | | | | | | Wall core, S side of outer wall 201; contemporary with 201 and 208 |
| 207 | Deposit | Moderately compact, mid-brown/orange silty soil with scattered charcoal flecks and small stone fragments embedded. Two patches of charcoal-rich soil overlie or comprise part of it. Some medium-sized stones embedded in it. | 205 | 217 | | | | | | Remnants of occupation layer within intramural cell; joins Context 212 |
| 208 | Deposit | Small, angular stones packed in with mid to dark brown/orange gritty soil underlying the upper wall core or rubble. The stones are c. 0.03 x 0.05m to 0.05 x 0.10m. The soily matrix makes it very distinct from the wall core (206). | 213 | 204, 206, 217 | | | | | | Lower layer of wall core - visible where inner wall facing stones have fallen out; abuts Context 213 |
| 209 | Deposit | Mid-orange/brown mottled silty sand at the S end of trench 2. Visible in section too. Some very small, angular stones. There has been some mixing of material from root disturbance. | 212 | 216 | | | | | | Part of later bank of material inside dun wall - later re-use |
| 210 | Deposit | Mid-grey/brown sandy soil (loose). Contains large, angular stones (211), Small patches with whiter 'ashy-lie' texture that may relate to root disturbance/degradation in a couple of places. | 211, 212, 215 | 217 | | | | | | Layer of silting over wall tumble |
| 211 | Deposit | Mid to large spread of angular and sub-angular stones, which range in size from 0.4 x 0.6m to 0.2 x 0.2m. Surrounded by soily matrix (210). | 212, 215, 223 | 210, 217 | | | | | | Rubble from wall - inside the dun |

Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass: Data Structure Report

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|----------------|---|------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|------------------|------------|--|
| 212 | Deposit | Medium compact mid-orange/brown silty soil with charcoal and small stones. Some larger areas of charcoal c. 0.02-0.03m thick in places. It extends across the trench sondage and joins up with (207) (same layer) in the cell interior. | 205 | 210, 211, 213, 215 | | | | 2.03, 2.04, 2.05 | 1, 2, 15 | Charcoal-flecked occupation layer inside dun |
| 213 | Wall (Feature) | A roughly built inner face to a possible cell in the wall. Composed of mixed stone, mainly sub-angular, schist blocks. Some very large (0.6 x 0.4m) coursed stones at the edge of the trench extension - similar to the build of the outer wall [201]. The remainder is more insubstantial; two - three course of smaller stones (0.4 x 0.3m). Some have fallen in or been pushed out by the weight showing the wall core behind. | 212 | 204, 208, 217 | | | | | | Rubble-built wall forming intramural cell - inner skin |
| 214 | Wall (Feature) | Schist stone inclined at about 25° from vertical. Tilting upright stones at the edge of the cell. Possible edges of entrance to cell in inner face of the wall. They have slumped/been pushed flat by wall collapse. Largest one is 0.8 x 0.5m; smallest c. 0.6 x 0.3m. Position and concentration of upright stones places them apart from the other wall tumble. | | 204 | | | | | | Very degraded remains of possible flanking stones of entrance to intramural cell from the dun interior |
| 215 | Wall (Feature) | Larger, flat schist stones that appear to form a rough wall or bank in the interior of the dun, roughly mirroring the edge of the dun's inner wall. It contains (218), a small wall core. Very heavily disturbed by roots - hard to see in the photos and drawings due to poor preservation. | 218 | 210, 211, 216 | | | | | | Forms part of bank of stone/sediment forming later wall/bank against dun inner face |

Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass: Data Structure Report

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------------|--|---------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 216 | Deposit | Small, angular stones with a light orange/brown sandy matrix overlying (212), (215) etc. Upper layer of clearance from centre of site? Disturbed by tree trunks/roots. | 209, 215, 218 | 204 | | | | | | Layer of soil/stone deposited over stone bank on inside of dun - later courtyard clearance |
| 217 | Deposit | Large, sub-angular stone dump with stones c. 0.4 x 0.2m. Voids indicate differing deposition process from (210) and (211). In section they appear to be filling a depression in the previous deposit. Have stones been cleared from somewhere and dumped up against already present wall [214] and tumble from wall? Or is it part of a later re-working of the dun structure? | 210, 211, 214 | 204 | | | | | | Later collapse / rubble event from dun wall |
| 218 | Fill | Medium yellow/brown sandy soil, loose-medium compaction with small, angular stones c.0.2 x 0.1m max. 'Within' larger angular flat stones [215] - rough wall or bank core forming a barrier/revetting edge between stone and cleared centre of site. | 212 | 204 | | | | | | Rubble wall core for 215 |
| 219 | Cut (Feature) | Sub-circular post-hole with steep sides and a U-shaped base. Elongated oval c.N-S in plan. Underlying (212) in area of [215] in trench. Filled by (220). Associated with post-hole [221]. Measures c. 0.35 x 0.20m and 0.30m deep - the small size suggests a screen or internal division rather than a roof support. | 205 | 212, 220 | | 220 | | | | Small posthole inside dun courtyard, possibly associated with Posthole 221 |

Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass: Data Structure Report

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-----------------|----------------|--|------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 220 | Fill | A reddish-brown sandy silt with flecks of charcoal and occasional angular stones - possibly mixed remains of slumped packing. Root disturbance. Indistinct boundaries at top of the cut - hard to distinguish from (212). | 219 | 212 | 219 | | | | 24 | Fill of Posthole 219 |
| 221 | Cut (Feature) | Almost vertical sided cut with straight, flat packing stones and a U-shaped base. Small post-hole c. 0.25 x 0.12m x 0.23m deep. Possible that there was an upper charcoal fill that was impossible to distinguish from (212). | 205 | 212, 222 | | 222 | | | | Small posthole inside dun courtyard, possibly associated with Posthole 219 |
| 222 | Fill | Soft, reddish brown silty sand. Some flat packing stones c. 0.20 x 0.10m - 0.05-0.05m. Root disturbance. | 221 | 212 | 221 | | | | | Fill of Posthole 221, contains some packing stones |
| 223 | Wall (Feature) | Disturbed medium to large-sized stone clasts most likely comprise the inner wall of the dun (same as [106] in Trench 1). The wall here may have been disturbed during the construction of the intra-mural cell 213. Some of the stones appear to be coursed, but most show no definite face. | 205 | 210, 211 | | | | | | Possible inner wall face of dun - much disturbed by later activity on site |
| TRENCH 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 301 | Deposit | A layer of large, medium and small sub-angular stones at the ?terminal of the enclosure wall. | 302, 303, 305-307, 310 | 308 | | | | | | Rubble from enclosure wall |
| 302 | Deposit | Loose, orange/brown sandy silt between the stones (301) | 309 | 301 | | | | | | Primary silting over enclosure wall and rubble |
| 303 | Deposit | Dark brown/orange, compact sandy silt with charcoal flecks and fragments underlying (301) in a patch at the E end of the trench, which extends to the S. | | 301 | | | | | 61, 63 | Charcoal-rich patch at E end of trench that extends to S |
| 304 | Deposit | Natural sub-soil is bright yellow to orange gritty silt with small sub-angular stone clasts. Also some larger stones. | | 309 | | | | | | Natural subsoil |

Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass: Data Structure Report

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-----------------|----------------|--|----------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|---|
| 305 | Wall (Feature) | Outer wall face of the enclosure wall standing to three courses high with well-set medium to large stones/boulders. | | 301 | | | | | | Outside wall face of enclosure wall |
| 306 | Wall (Feature) | Inner wall face of the enclosure wall standing to two courses high. Poorly built compared to the outer wall face. | | 301 | | | | | | Inside wall face of enclosure wall - poorly built/preserved |
| 307 | Fill | Core fill of the enclosure wall comprising medium to large stones/boulders, rounded to angular. | | 301 | | | | | | Wall core of enclosure |
| 308 | Deposit | Layer of pine needles, small fallen branches and decayed palnt matter. | 301, 307 | | | | | | | Forest debris / topsoil |
| 309 | Deposit | Mid-orange silt with small angular to rounded stones and patches of grey silt with charcoal flecks. May be slope wash from dun. | 304 | 302 | | | | | | Redeposited natural with charcoal flecks - slopewash? |
| 310 | Wall (Feature) | Alignment of boulders set in from outer wall face [305]. Over-runs terminal of wall into entrance. This may have formed a door check at the entrance on the south side. | | 301 | | | | | | Slighter wall at enclosure entrance - forming structure or cell inside entrance |
| TRENCH 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 401 | Deposit | A dark brown humic layer mainly consisting of sawdust and pine needles filled the interior of the structure along with some loose stones, which may have been paving stones heaved up by tree roots. | 403 | | | | | | | Forest debris / topsoil |
| 402 | Deposit | A layer of medium/small sub-angular stones within (403) and sitting on the natural. Some have a slightly rounded face. | 404 | 403 | | | | | | Remains of paved floor inside Structure 1 |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-----------------|------------------------|---|----------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 403 | Deposit | Medium-dark brown sandy silt with greyish yellow lenses especially at the NE end of the structure interior. There are charcoal flecks throughout with several charcoal-rich patches. At the SW end of the structure interior there are also dark red/brown patches that are very compact. Some fire-cracked stone present where particularly charcoal-rich. The depth varied across the trench - thickest in the middle and to the E of the trench. Seems to be a sub-circular, darker patch in the middle of the trench. | 402, 405 | 401 | | | | | 9, 10, 11, 12, 32 | Occupation deposit |
| 404 | Deposit | Bright orange silty sand. Natural mixed with charcoal flecks. Runs along W side of the trench and under (402). | | 402, 405 | | | | | | Natural subsoil - with small charcoal fragments embedded |
| 405 | Post setting (Feature) | Sub-rectangular setting of stones in the NE corner of the trench. Aligned NNE-SSW and measures 0.28 x 0.26m internally; c. 0.10m deep. Small stones in the base. | 404 | 403 | | | | | | Post setting in NE corner of Structure 1 |
| 406 | Wall (Feature) | SE wall of the structure built from medium-sized stones standing up to c. 0.40m. Abuts [603]. | 403 | | | | | | | Structure 1 wall |
| TRENCH 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 501 | Deposit | Dark brown, loose layer of pine needles, twigs and peaty soil over structure and rubble. | 502, 503 | | | | | | | Forest debris / topsoil |
| 502 | Deposit | Mostly medium-large stones with some large boulders and slabs. Loosely compact and spread downslope across the site. Some partly embedded into (503). | 503 | 501, 511 | | | | | | Rubble / wall tumble from dun wall |

Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass: Data Structure Report

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|-------------------|---|----------|---------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 503 | Deposit | Mid-light brown/pale orange soily sand with mostly medium-large sub-angular stones embedded in it. Some small sub-angular stone fragments at the base. | 505 | 502 | | | | | 17, 18 | Possibly just dun rubble; but appears compact and may be later wall core or fill on W side of possible wall 505 - it is displaced to N of 505 slab where the continuation of it has fallen out |
| 504 | Wall (Feature) | Basal boulders of outer wall face with 1-2 courses of medium-large slabs/stones overlying. Trees to N side have disturbed the wall. | | 501, 502, 503 | | | | | | Outer wall face of dun E side of site - appears to curve inward to Feature 506 |
| 505 | Wall (Feature) | Large boulder approx. 1.3m outside of the outer wall face [504] with two large slabs/stones to the N side appears to form an external wall face. Well-placed and set. | 512, 513 | 501, 502, 503 | | | | | | Remains of wall 1.2m outside dun to E side; 3 recumbent slabs on S side may have formed steps/lintels |
| 506 | Passage (Feature) | On both sides of the large basal boulders in outer wall face [504] is a section of outer wall face comprising medium-large stones/slabs. They appear to fill the gap between the boulders and stones overlying them. Appears to be a blocking or re-building of a wall. | 507, 508 | 503 | | | | | | Blocked up passage in dun outer wall, E side |

Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass: Data Structure Report

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------|--|----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 507 | Deposit | Dark grey-black soily silt layer with charcoal fragments throughout NW corner of trench 5. Extended in a thinner lens into the trench below (503). Visible in the E and S facing sections under the base of [506] fill and (503). Appears to be the same as (510) which appeared in places below (503) in the N-facing section over the natural. The re-deposited natural (508) at the base of [506] stone fill contained some charcoal flecks - the in-situ natural is defined by the end of the charcoal flecks in the fill and where the sediment becomes more compact. | 508, 509 | 503, 506 | | | | | 19, 20 | Charcoal-rich deposit - surface occupation deposit |
| 508 | Deposit | Mid-orange, loosely compact sandy silt with a small amount of charcoal flecks outside outer wall [504] where probable passage [506] is blocked up. | 509 | 506, 507 | | | | | 26, 27 | Charcoal-flecked, redeposited natural - backfill against base of outer wall |
| 509 | Deposit | Mid-orange sandy silt with scattered large boulders and small-medium stones. Moderately compact to hard with some areas of pale yellow clayey silt. | | 508, 510, 511, 512 | | | | | | Natural subsoil |
| 510 | Deposit | Scattered lenses of black-grey (pale) silt with some small charcoal fragments. Visible in the N-facing section under infill (503). | 509 | 503 | | | | | | Lenses of charcoal-silt layer underlying infill 503; possibly contemporary with 507 and may pre-date passage 506 closure |
| 511 | Deposit | Mid-grey/brown fine silty sand at the rubble from the dun collapse. It contains mostly medium-small stones and similar layer at the outside of the structure at the site. | 502, 509 | 501 | | | | | | Primary silting over rubble outside dun outer wall face |

Comar Wood Dun, Cannich, Strathglass: Data Structure Report

| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|------|----------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|--|
| 512 | Deposit | Mid-grey/brown compact soily loam with small stones and some charcoal fragments located below [505] boulder and walling. It appears to be part of the surface on which [505] was built. | 509 | 505 | | | | | 25 | Old ground surface below Feature 505 |
| 513 | Steps (Feature) | Two flat slabs 0.54-0.68m long and 0.18-0.28m wide appear to form steps/slabs between a gap in the outer-outer walling [504]. A third slab beyond this appeared to be displaced from outside it. They appear to rest on soil/stone fragment layer (512). The passage within the outer wall appears to be 0.55m wide at the base and 0.45m wide at the top. | 512 | 505, 511 | | | | | | Steps/ sill stones associated with possible Wall 505 |
| TRENCH 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 601 | Deposit | A dark brown humic layer mainly consisting of sawdust and pine needles filled the interior of the structure along with some loose stones, which may have been paving stones heaved up by tree roots. Same as (401). | 602 | | | | | | | Forest debris / topsoil - same as (401) |
| 602 | Deposit | Medium-dark brown sandy silt with greyish yellow lenses. There are charcoal flecks throughout with several charcoal-rich patches. Same as (402). | | 601 | | | | | | Occupation deposit - same as (402) |
| 603 | Wall (Feature) | SE and SW walls of the structure built from medium-sized stones standing up to c. 0.40-0.60m. Abutted by [406]. | 602 | 601 | | | | | | Wall of Structure 2 |
| TRENCH 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 701 | Deposit | Dark black-brown sandy layer with very frequent pine needles, roots and forest debris. Shallow, 0.01-0.02m in most places. | 702 | | | | | | | Forest debris / topsoil |

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| Context No. | Type | Description | Over | Under | Fill of | Filled by | Cut by | Finds No. | Sample No. | Interpretation |
|-------------|---------|--|------|-------|---------|-----------|--------|---------------|------------|---|
| 702 | Deposit | Mid grey-brown sand with charcoal flecks, burnt bone and a couple of stone tools. Very heavily disturbed by roots, tree trunks and an animal burrow. | 703 | 701 | | | | 7.01, 7.02 | | Disturbed occupation layer contemporary with the hearth |
| 703 | Deposit | Light orange brown gravelly layer under (702). Sandy layer similar to other natural subsoils found on the site. Frequent small stones. Indistinct boundaries in places with (702). | | 702 | | | | | | Natural subsoil - boundaries unclear |

Appendix 2: List of Finds

| Find No. | Material | Context No. | Feature No. | Description | Approx. Date | Initials | Date |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---|---------------|----------|------------|
| Unstratified | | | | | | | |
| 0.01 | Stone | - | - | Possible stone tool, found during general cleaning of the dun | Unknown | - | 19/09/2013 |
| 0.02 | Stone | - | - | Possible stone tool, found during search for the dun's outer wall on W side of the structure | Unknown | CM | 19/09/2013 |
| Trench 1 | | | | | | | |
| 1.01 | Fe | 104 | - | Iron chain links x2 with an object on the end | Unknown | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 1.02 | Stone | 114 | - | Broken bun(?) quern set in (114), to the S, 1 fragment | Unknown | SW | 17/09/2013 |
| 1.03 | Stone | 114 | - | Fractured rotary quern. Disturbed slightly by tree root. 1 fragment found set into [114] directly E of SF1.02 | Unknown | SW | 20/09/2013 |
| 1.04 | Stone | 115 | - | Small 'teardrop' shaped stone with a smooth face on the large end - possible tool | Unknown | LF | 24/09/2013 |
| 1.05 | Slag? | 123 | - | Possible lump of slag or result of natural iron-panning | Unknown | SW | 27/09/2013 |
| 1.06 | Slag? | 123 | - | Possible lump of slag or result of natural iron-panning | Unknown | SW | 27/09/2013 |
| 1.07 | Vitrified stone | 111 | - | Vitrified stone fom burning/deposit above post-hole [117] (2xbags) | Iron Age | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 1.08 | Ceramic | 111 | - | Possible burnt pottery from charcoal and ash deposit | Unknown | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 1.09 | Bronze | 170 | 151 | Tiny bronze fragment with perforation from below the pad-stone in the post-hole | Iron Age | SB | 28/10/2013 |
| 1.10 | Stone | 170 | 151 | Stone rubber, pad-stone, smoother from post-hole fill | Iron Age | SB | 28/10/2013 |
| 1.11 | Vitrified stone/slag | 111 | - | Vitrified stone or slag from burnt/destruction deposit | Iron Age | SB | 28/10/2013 |
| 1.12 | Wood | 111, 168 | - | Burnt withy/hurdle fragment - possible end section (tapered cut?) | Iron Age | MP | 28/10/2013 |
| 1.13 | Wood | 111, 168 | - | Burnt withy/hurdle fragments x2 (from destruction deposit) | Iron Age | MP | 28/10/2013 |
| 1.14 | Stone | 111, 168 | - | Pebble tool (pounder/grinder) from destruction deposits to W of wall [110] | Iron Age | SB | 29/10/2013 |
| Trench 2 | | | | | | | |
| 2.01 | Ceramic | 204 | - | Small fragment of white clay pipe stem | Unknown | MP | 13/09/2013 |
| 2.02 | Glass | 204 | - | Green glass bottle fragments | Post-medieval | MP/CM | 13/09/2013 |
| 2.03 | Stone | 212 | - | Rounded, possibly polished in places. Some peck marks. Tool? | Unknown | CM | 24/09/2013 |

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| Find No. | Material | Context No. | Feature No. | Description | Approx. Date | Initials | Date |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|--|--------------|----------|------------|
| 2.04 | Stone | 212 | - | Very round pebble. Tool? | Unknown | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 2.05 | Stone | 212 | - | Circular stone - possible pot lid. Some wear(?) on one edge. | Unknown | CM | 27/09/2013 |
| Trench 7 | | | | | | | |
| 7.01 | Stone | 702 | - | Quartz pebble - pecked? | Unknown | CM | 30/09/2013 |
| 7.02 | Stone | 702 | - | Smoothed stone - whetstone? | Unknown | CM | 30/09/2013 |

Appendix 3: List of Plans

| Plan No. | Section No. | Feature No. | Contexts | Date | Drawn By | Scale | Description |
|----------|-------------|--------------------|--|------------|----------|-------|---|
| 1 | - | - | 204, 211 | 09/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:50 | Pre-ex plan of trench 2 |
| | S1 | 201 | 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206 | 12/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:10 | NW-facing section of the sondage by the outer wall face |
| | S2 | 201 | 201, 202, 204 | 12/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:10 | SE-facing section of the sondage by the outer wall |
| | S3 | 201 | 201, 203, 205 | 12/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:10 | NE-facing elevation of the outer wall face |
| 2 | - | - | 104, 108 | 09/09/2013 | MKP | 1:50 | Pre-ex plan of trench 1 |
| 3 | - | 201 | 201, 206-208, 213, 216-218 | 13/09/2013 | MKP | 1:20 | Mid-ex plan of trench 2 |
| 4 | - | 113 | 111, 112, 113, 115 | 17/09/2013 | SW | 1:20 | Mid-ex plan of trench 1 |
| 5 | - | - | 111, 112, 116, 119 | 18/09/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Mid-ex plan of trench 1 |
| 6 | - | 201, 213, 215 | 201, 204, 206, 207, 211, 212, 214, 216 | 20/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:20 | Mid-ex plan of trench 2 |
| | S4 | - | 111, 115 | 23/09/2013 | SW | 1:10 | Running section of the hearth |
| 7 | - | - | 402, 403, 404 | 20/09/2013 | LF | 1:20 | Pre-ex plan of trench 4 |
| 8 | - | 201, 215, 219, 221 | 201, 203, 205, 207, 208, 212-215, 219, 221 | 24/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:20 | Post-ex plan overlay of plan 6, trench 2 |
| | S5 | 201, 213 | 201, 204, 210-213 | 25/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:10 | SE-facing section of trench 2 |
| 9 | - | 504, 505 | 503-505, 512, 513 | 24/09/2013 | MKP | 1:20 | Mid-ex plan of trench 5 |
| | S6 | 504, 505 | 501-505, 508-511 | 25/09/2013 | MKP | 1:10 | N-facing section of trench 5 showing the layers between 504 and 505 |

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| Plan No. | Section No. | Feature No. | Contexts | Date | Drawn By | Scale | Description |
|-----------|-------------|--|--|------------|----------|-------|--|
| | S7 | 506, 540 | 506-509, 540 | 26/09/2013 | MKP | 1:10 | E-facing section of outer wall, trench 5 |
| | S8 | 505 | 503, 505, 507, 508, 511, 512 | 26/09/2013 | MKP | 1:10 | S-facing section, trench 5 |
| | S9 | 219 | 219 | 26/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:10 | Profile of [219], post-hole |
| 10 | - | 219, 221 | 219, 221 | 26/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:20 | Post-ex overlay plan of post-hole [219] |
| 11 | - | 113 | 106-108, 110-113, 116, 118, 121, 122, 138, 139 | 26/09/2013 | SW | 1:20 | Mid-ex plan of trench 1 |
| | S10 | 221 | 221 | 27/09/2013 | CMAC | 1:10 | Section of post-hole |
| 12 | - | - | 301 | 27/09/2013 | LF | 1:20 | Pre-ex plan of trench 3 |
| 13 | - | 101, 102, 108, 110, 122, 129, 131, 148, 150, 188 | 101, 102, 108, 110, 122, 129, 131, 148, 150, 188 | 30/09/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Post-ex plan of the entrance passage, trench 1 |
| | S11 | 140 | 111, 113, 140, 141 | 30/09/2013 | SW | 1:10 | W-facing section of the sondage in trench 1 with post-hole [140] |
| | S12 | 140, 142, 144, 146 | 116, 121a, 140-147, 153 | 30/09/2013 | SW | 1:10 | N-facing section of the sondage in trench 1 |
| | S13 | 101, 102, 106, 108, 186, 188 | 104-112, 120, 121, 152, 182 | 01/10/2013 | SW, SB | 1:20 | N-facing section of trench 1 including the sondage |
| | S14 | 186 | 108, 116, 154, 186, 187 | 01/10/2013 | SB | 1:10 | N-facing mid-ex section of post-hole [186] in trench 1 |
| 14 | - | 186 | 186, 187 | 01/10/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Post-ex plan of post-hole [186] in trench 1 |
| | S15 | 131 | 131, 132 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:10 | N-facing mid-ex section of post-hole [131] in trench 1 |
| 15 | - | 131 | 131 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:10 | Post-ex plan of post-hole [131] in trench 1 |
| | S16 | 188 | 188-190 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:10 | NNW-facing mid-ex section of post-hole [188] in trench 1 |
| | S17 | 122 | 122, 123 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:10 | SW-facing mid-ex section of post-hole [122] in trench 1 |
| 16 | - | 188 | 106, 188 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Post-ex plan of post-hole [188] in trench 1 |
| 17 | - | 122 | 102, 122, 123 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Post-ex plan of post-hole [122] in trench 1 |
| 18 | - | 124, 127 | 124, 127, 129, 133 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Pre-ex plan of post-holes [124] and [127] in trench 1 |
| | S18 | 124, 127 | 124, 125, 127, 128 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:10 | SE-facing mid-ex section of post-holes [124] and [127] |

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| Plan No. | Section No. | Feature No. | Contexts | Date | Drawn By | Scale | Description |
|----------|-------------|---|---|------------|----------|-------|---|
| 19 | - | 124, 127 | 102, 124, 127, 129, 133 | 02/10/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Post-ex plan of post-holes [124] and [127] |
| | S19 | 149 | 149, 150, 157, 158 | 02/10/2013 | SW | 1:10 | S-facing section of post-hole [149] |
| | S20 | 151 | 111, 159, 162, 167, 171-174, 191 | 24/10/2013 | SB | 1:10 | E-facing section of post-hole [151] |
| 20 | - | 149 | 149, 150 | 02/10/2013 | SW | 1:20 | Mid-ex plan of post-hole [149] |
| 21 | - | 149 | 149 | 02/10/2013 | SW | 1:20 | Post-ex plan of post-hole [149] |
| 22 | - | 151 | 159, 162, 167 | 24/10/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Mid-ex plan of post-hole [151] |
| 23 | - | 101, 102, 106, 122, 124, 135, 149, 151, 152, 166, 167, 186, 189 | 101, 102, 106, 111, 122, 124, 135, 149, 151, 152, 166-168, 186, 189 | 24/10/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Plan of entrance passage, trench 1, showing post-holes, wall alignments and ash and charcoal lenses |
| | S21 | 106, 110 | 104, 107, 109, 112, 153, 182 | 05/11/2013 | SB | 1:20 | N-facing section through walls and destruction deposits on the S side of the entrance passage |
| | S22 | 164 | 164, 165, 181 | 05/11/2013 | SB | 1:10 | E-facing section through the post-hole showing fills and packing stones |
| | S23 | 160 | 160, 161, 180 | 05/11/2013 | SB | 1:10 | SE-facing section through the post-hole showing fills and packing stones |
| | S24 | 113, 176 | 111, 113, 118, 121, 153, 178 | 06/11/2013 | SB | 1:20 | N-facing section through hearths and inner courtyard |
| 24 | - | 113, 118a, 176, 183 | 113, 118a, 140, 142, 144, 146, 147, 176, 183 | 12/11/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Plan of the hearths and associated features |
| | S25 | 305, 306 | 301-309 | 12/11/2013 | SB | 1:20 | NW-facing section of trench 3 |
| 25 | - | 305, 306 | 301-309 | 12/11/2013 | SB | 1:20 | Post-ex plan of trench 3 |

Appendix 4: List of Samples

| Sample No. | Context No. | Trench/ Feature No. | Volume (L) | Sample description | Initials | Date |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|---|----------|------------|
| 1 | 212 | T2 | 4 | Charcoal from small area of burning | CM | 17/09/2013 |
| 2 | 212 | T2 | 4 | Charcoal and roundwood | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 3 | 117 | T1 | 4 | Charcoal deposit from directly above the hearth paving | SW | 18/09/2013 |
| 4 | 115 | T1 | Fragments | Charcoal | SW | 18/09/2013 |
| 5 | 111 | T1 | 0.15 | Matrix next to the quern | GJ | 18/09/2013 |
| 6 | 115 | T1 | 4 | Ash deposit outside the hearth | SW | 20/09/2013 |
| 7 | 115 | T1 | 0.15 | Charcoal from next to hearth | SW | 20/09/2013 |
| 8 | 111 | T1 | 4 | Charcoal-rich deposit in entrance passage | SB | 23/09/2013 |
| 9 | 403 | T4 | 5 | General sample from NE corner of trench - charcoal rich | LF | 23/09/2013 |
| 10 | 403 | T4 | 5 | General sample | LF | 23/09/2013 |
| 11 | 403 | T4 | 4 | Sample from SW corner of trench - charcoal rich | LF | 23/09/2013 |
| 12 | 403 | T4 | 1 | Sample from charcoal rich patches | LF | 23/09/2013 |
| 13 | 115 | T1 | 4 | Ash and charcoal from SE hearth quadrant | SW | 23/09/2013 |
| 14 | 115 | T1 | 4 | Ash and charcoal from NW hearth quadrant | SW | 23/09/2013 |
| 15 | 212 | T2 | 3 | Lower concentrated patch of charcoal | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 16 | 111 | T1 | 4 | Charcoal-rich sediment in entrance (by gantry) | SB | 24/09/2013 |
| 17 | 503 | T5 | Fragments | Charcoal from below flat slabs outside [504] and within fill (503) between [504] and [505] | MP | 24/09/2013 |
| 18 | 503 | T5 | 3 | Soily sand fill at the stones between [504] and [505] | MP | 24/09/2013 |
| 19 | 507 | T5 | 1 | Charcoal-rich layer between [504] and [505] | MP | 24/09/2013 |
| 20 | 507 | T5 | Fragments | Charcoal from within (507) | MP | 24/09/2013 |
| 21 | 111 | T1 | Fragments | Charcoal from west of hearth | SW | 24/09/2013 |
| 22 | 187 | T1, 186 | 5 | Charcoal-rich fill of post-hole | SB | 25/09/2013 |
| 23 | 132 | T1, 131 | 4 | Charcoal-rich fill of post-hole | SB | 25/09/2013 |
| 24 | 220 | T2, 219 | 3 | Charcoal fill | CM | 25/09/2013 |
| 25 | 512 | T5, 505 | Fragments | Small fragments of charcoal - dating pre-construction of [505] | MP | 25/09/2013 |
| 26 | 508 | T5, 504/506 | Fragments | Charcoal from below base of [506] | MP | 25/09/2013 |
| 27 | 508 | T5, 504/506 | 3 | Sediment sample of 'infilled' material outside outer wall passage blocking up [506] - contains charcoal | MP | 25/09/2013 |
| 28 | 115 | T1 | 2 | Charcoal-rich deposit overlying possible small hearth near inner entrance | LF | 25/09/2013 |
| 29 | 115 | T1 | Fragments | Burnt bone fragments from the vicinity of the possible small hearth near inner entrance | LF | 25/09/2013 |
| 30 | 153 | T1 | 0.25 | Charcoal | SW | 27/09/2013 |
| 31 | 153 | T1 | Fragments | 2 fragments burnt bone | SW | 27/09/2013 |
| 32 | 403 | T4 | 1 | Contains possible charcoal flecks/fragments | LF | 01/10/2013 |
| 33 | 187 | T1, 186 | Fragments | Charcoal and bone from base of post-hole | SB | 01/10/2013 |
| 34 | 187 | T1, 186 | 4 | Bulk sample from post-hole | SB | 01/10/2013 |
| 35 | 189 | T1, 188 | 3 | Bulk sample from post-hole | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 36 | 189 | T1, 188 | Fragments | Charcoal lumps and burnt bone fragments from fill | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 37 | 123 | T1, 122 | 3 | Bulk sample from post-hole | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 38 | 123 | T1, 122 | Fragments | Charcoal from post-hole | SB | 02/10/2013 |

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| Sample No. | Context No. | Trench/ Feature No. | Volume (L) | Sample description | Initials | Date |
|------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|--|----------|------------|
| 39 | 156 | T1, 155 | Fragments | Charcoal from post-hole | SW | 02/10/2013 |
| 40 | 156 | T1, 155 | Fragments | Burnt bone from post-hole | SW | 02/10/2013 |
| 41 | 156 | T1, 155 | 3 | Bulk sample from post-hole | SW | 02/10/2013 |
| 42 | 128, 130 | T1, 127, 129 | 2 | Mixed burnt deposit from stake-hole/beam slot | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 43 | 128, 130 | T1, 127, 129 | Fragments | Charcoal and burnt bone from the mixed burnt deposit | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 44 | 125 | T1, 124 | Fragments | Charcoal and burnt bone from the post-hole | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 45 | 128 | T1, 127 | | Ash and charcoal deposit from in-situ burnt stake/post | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 46 | 111 | T1 | Fragments | Burnt bone from charcoal and ash | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 47 | 111 | T1 | Fragments | Charcoal from ash/burning | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 48 | 159 | T1, 151 | Fragments | Charcoal and burnt bone | SB | 24/10/2013 |
| 49 | 169 | T1 | 3 | Charcoal-rich deposit | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 50 | 175 | T1 | 1 | Control sample of matrix directly over earlier hearth | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 51 | 177 | T1 | 1 | Charcoal-rich lens within (169) | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 52 | 170 | T1, 151 | 5 | Bulk sample from lower fill of post-hole | SB | 28/10/2013 |
| 53 | 165 | T1, 164 | 5 | Bulk sample from post-hole/pipe | MP | 28/10/2013 |
| 54 | 111 | T1 | 5 | Charcoal and ash around post-hole [151] - destruction/burning deposit | SB | 28/10/2013 |
| 55 | 153 | T1 | Fragments | Charcoal from lower hearth lens, above vitrified deposit near inner entrance | MP | 28/10/2013 |
| 56 | 153 | T1 | 5 | Bulk sample of context above vitrified and softer natural deposit | MP | 28/10/2013 |
| 57 | 111, 168 | T1 | 5 | Mixed charcoal and peat ash deposit to E of wall [110] | MP | 28/10/2013 |
| 58 | 161 | T1, 160 | 5 | Bulk sample from post-hole | SB | 29/10/2013 |
| 59 | 111 | T1 | 5 | Sample from destruction deposit to W of wall [110] | SB | 29/10/2013 |
| 60 | 153 | T1 | 5 | Lower charcoal horizon W of wall [110] | SB | 29/10/2013 |
| 61 | 303 | T3 | 5 | Sample from sub-soil below stone collapse with charcoal flecks/lumps | SB | 29/10/2013 |
| 62 | 179 | T1 | 5 x 4 bags | Collapsed roof timber fragments (charcoal) | SB | 29/10/2013 |
| 63 | 303 | T3 | Fragments | Charcoal fragments from sub-soil below stone collapse | MP | 29/10/2013 |
| 64 | 111 | T1 | | Charcoal/collapsed post/roof timber - N side | SB | 04/11/2013 |
| 65 | 175 | T1, 176 | 3 | Bulk sample of red ash from hearth scoop | SB | 06/11/2013 |

Appendix 5: List of Photographs – Measured Survey

| No. | Direction Facing | Camera Position | Location | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 1 | SE | | Dun SE | Pre-evaluation survey of Comar Wood dun in progress | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 2 | SW | | Dun SE | Pre-evaluation survey of Comar Wood dun in progress | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 3 | NE | CP1 | Structures 1 and 2 | Overlooking Structure 1 with Structure 2 in background | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 4 | NE | CP2 | Structures 1 and 2 | Overlooking Structure 1 with Structure 2 in background | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 5 | N | CP3 | Structures 1 and 2 | Structure 1 to left, with the well-built SE corner of Structure 2 in centre of photograph | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 6 | NNW | CP3 | Structure 1 | Dun outer wall face, forming NW wall of Structure 1 | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 7 | S | CP5 | Structure 2 | Looking over Structure 2, with Strath Glass in background | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 8 | SE | CP6 | Structure 3 | Interior of Structure 2, dun outer wall is to left | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 9 | NW | CP7 | Structure 3 | SE wall of Structure 3 (dun is to right) | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 10 | NE | | | Looking across SE side of the dun site, with Structures 1 and 2 visible in centre left of photograph | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 11 | NW | CP8 | Enclosure wall | Outer enclosure wall on S side of site, under dense tree brash | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 12 | N | CP9 | Structures 1 - 3 | South side of Comar Wood dun, looking N over Structure 3, with Structures 1 and 2 visible in centre right | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 13 | NNW | CP10 | Enclosure wall | Looking over the outer enclosure wall on the WSW side of the dun | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 14 | ENE | CP11 | Dun W | Location of the dun entrance, showing profile of the structure | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 15 | E | CP12 | Dun entrance | Looking through the dun entrance, aligned E-W | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 16 | SE | CP13 | Dun entrance | Looking through the dun entrance, showing large displaced slabs on S wall | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 17 | WNW | CP14 | Dun entrance | Looking down the dun entrance from the courtyard | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 18 | SW | CP15 | Dun courtyard | Courtyard interior, looking over the inner wall spread | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 19 | S | CP15 | Dun courtyard | Panorama looking over the courtyard interior, showing the SW arc of the interior of the structure | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 20 | SW | CP15 | Dun courtyard | Courtyard interior, looking over the inside of the dun wall spread on the S side of the entrance | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 21 | NW | CP16 | Dun courtyard | Courtyard interior, looking over the inside of the dun wall spread on the N side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 22 | NW | CP16 | Dun courtyard | Courtyard interior, looking over the inside of the dun wall on the NW side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 23 | N | CP17 | Dun courtyard | Courtyard interior, looking over the inside of the dun wall on the N side | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 24 | NE | CP18 | Dun courtyard | Looking NE over the dun interior, showing the decrease in height of the wall rubble on the right (ENE side) | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 25 | NE | CP18 | Dun courtyard | Looking NE over the dun interior, showing the decrease in height of the wall rubble on the right (ENE side) | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 26 | SW | CP19 | Dun N | Outside wall spread on the N side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 27 | WSW | CP19 | Dun N | Outside wall spread on the N side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |

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| No. | Direction Facing | Camera Position | Location | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|----------|------------|
| 28 | SW | CP19 | Dun N | Outside wall spread on the N side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 29 | S | CP20 | Dun N | Outside wall spread on the N side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 30 | W | CP21 | Dun E | Outside wall spread on the N side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 31 | W | CP21 | Dun E | Outside wall spread on the N side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 32 | NNW | CP22 | Dun E | E side of the dun exterior and the ridge running off the eastern side | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 33 | SSE | CP19 | Enclosure wall | Looking along enclosure wall on the E side of the dun; pole marks a visible section of wall face | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 34 | ENE | CP19 | | Looking down Strath Glass from the ridge on the E side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 35 | SW | | Dun NE | Looking over the NW side of the dun, survey in progress | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 36 | SW | CP23 | Enclosure wall | Section of visible outer wall face on the E side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 37 | W | CP23 | Enclosure wall | Section of visible outer wall face on the E side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 38 | E | CP24 | Enclosure wall | Section of visible outer wall face on the E side of the site | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 39 | NW | | | Overall view of the SE side of the dun | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 40 | ESE | | Dun NW | Looking over the dun from the hill to the NW side | MKP | 29/08/2013 |
| 41 | ESE | | Dun NW | Looking over the dun from the hill to the NW side | MKP | 29/08/2013 |

Appendix 6: List of Photographs – Evaluation

| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|-------------------|--|----------|------------|
| Trench 1 | | | | | | |
| 1 | S | Trench 1 | - | Pre-excavation image of Trench 1 | SW | 09/09/2013 |
| 2 | SW | Trench 1 | - | Working shot, excavation in Trench 1 | SW | 10/09/2013 |
| 3 | W | Trench 1 | 112 | Mid-excavation image of Trench 1, after primary clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 4 | E | Trench 1 | - | Working shot, E end of entrance after primary clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 5 | E | Trench 1 | 120 | Trench 1, after primary clean-back, showing the rubble-filled entrance passage | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 6 | ENE | Trench 1 | 120 | Trench 1, after primary clean-back, showing the rubble-filled entrance passage | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 7 | E | Trench 1 | 120 | Trench 1, after primary clean-back, showing the rubble-filled entrance passage | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 8 | E | Trench 1 | 120 | Trench 1, after primary clean-back, showing the rubble-filled entrance passage | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 9 | NE | Trench 1 | 112 | E end of Trench 1, showing a possible area of burning | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 10 | SE | Trench 1 | 103 | Possible collapsed walling, S side of entrance passage | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 11 | NE | Trench 1 | 120 | Rubble-filled entrance on the W side of the structure | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 12 | W | Trench 1 | 108, 112 | E half of Trench 1, after primary clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 13 | E | Trench 1 | 120 | W half of Trench 1, after primary clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 14 | E | Trench 1 | 120 | Rubble-filled central entrance passage, after primary clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------------------|--|----------|------------|
| 15 | E | Trench 1 | 120 | Rubble-filled central entrance passage, after primary clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 16 | SW | Trench 1 | 112, 113 | Hearth setting appearing at the E end of the dun entrance | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 17 | SW | Trench 1 | 112, 113 | Hearth setting appearing at the E end of the dun entrance | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 18 | SW | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 103, 111 | Post-ex image of N-facing section of Trench 1, showing possible collapsed stonework in the dun entrance, areas of burning and outer wall face structure | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 19 | S | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 103 | Post-ex image of N-facing section of Trench 1, showing possible collapsed stonework in the dun entrance and a possible 'outer skin' of walling against the outer wall face structure | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 20 | S | Trench 1 | 108, 109, 182 | Post-ex image of N-facing section of Trench 1, showing build-up of material covering the inner wall face | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 21 | E | Trench 1 | 103 | Stone 'stack' - possible collapsed walling, against S side of entrance passage | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 22 | S | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 103 | Stone 'stack' - possible collapsed walling, against S side of entrance passage - outer wall face visible in top right corner of image | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 23 | NNE | Trench 1 | 102, 103, 105 | Stone 'stack' - possible collapsed walling, against S side of entrance passage | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 24 | W | Trench 1 | 111-114 | Hearth feature 113 and stone setting 114 | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 25 | W | Trench 1 | 111-114 | Hearth feature 113 and stone setting 114 | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 26 | E | Trench 1 | 111-114 | Hearth feature 113 and stone setting 114 | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 27 | E | Trench 1 | 111-114 | Hearth feature 113 and stone setting 114 | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 28 | SSW | Trench 1 | 111-114 | Hearth feature 113 and stone setting 114 | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 29 | ENE | Trench 1 | 111-114 | Hearth feature 113 and stone setting 114 | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 30 | SW | Trench 1 | 108, 109, 182 | Working shot - N-facing section of Trench 1 and entrance passage | SB | 13/09/2013 |
| 31 | SW | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 103, 108, 109, 182 | Working shot - N-facing section of Trench 1 and entrance passage | MKP | 13/09/2013 |
| 32 | E | Trench 1 | 111, 119 | Looking up entrance passage after removal of rubble | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 33 | E | Trench 1 | 111, 119, 121 | Looking up entrance passage after removal of rubble | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 34 | S | Trench 1 | 105, 106, 108 | Remains of N-facing entrance passage face (right) and E end of N-facing trench section, after removal of rubble | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 35 | S | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 105, 119 | Remains of N-facing entrance passage face and outer wall face, with possible 'outer skin' of walling | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 36 | N | Trench 1 | 102, 105, 119 | S-facing trench section, showing rubble collapse and outer wall face (left) | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 37 | ESE | Trench 1 | 102 | Outer wall face on N side of entrance | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 38 | SE | Trench 1 | 102 | Outer wall face on N side of entrance | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 39 | NE | Trench 1 | 102, 105, 119 | Looking up entrance passage with outer wall face to centre left | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 40 | N | Trench 1 | 118 | Rotary quernstone (SF1.02) <i>in situ</i> Trench 1 hearth | LF | 20/09/2013 |
| 41 | - | - | - | Quernstone fragment from hearth, Trench 1 | LF | 20/09/2013 |
| 42 | S | Trench 1 | 113, 118 | Mid-excavation image of the hearth in Trench 1 - showing base slabs and quernstone <i>in situ</i> | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 43 | NE | Trench 1 | 111, 113, 115, 117, 118 | Mid-excavation image of the hearth in Trench 1 - showing base slabs and quernstone <i>in situ</i> | LF | 18/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|----------|--|--|----------|------------|
| 44 | E | Trench 1 | 111, 113, 115, 117, 118 | Mid-excavation image of the hearth in Trench 1 - showing base slabs and quernstone <i>in situ</i> | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 45 | SE | Trench 1 | 113, 118 | Working shot - sectioning hearth inside dun courtyard | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 46 | N | Trench 1 | 113, 118 | Working shot - sectioning hearth inside dun courtyard | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 47 | S | Trench 1 | 111, 113, 115, 117, 118 | NE corner of hearth section - showing hearth edge and base slabs | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 48 | N | Trench 1 | 113, 118 | SW corner of hearth section - showing hearth edge and base slabs and rotary quernstone | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 49 | NNE | Trench 1 | 111, 113, 115, 117, 118 | SW corner of hearth section - showing hearth edge and base slabs and rotary quernstone | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 50 | SSE | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 122, 129/135, 130 | Remains of S face of entrance passage, showing natural subsoil and line of 'sill' crossing centre of image | SB | 24/09/2013 |
| 51 | SSE | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 105, 106, 122, 129/135, 130, 189 | Remains of S face of entrance passage and return of the dun inner wall (centre left) and large boulders forming dun outer wall to right with 'outer skin' of wall (centre right) with rubble spread beyond | SB | 24/09/2013 |
| 52 | SSE | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 105, 106, 122, 129/135, 130, 189 | Remains of S face of entrance passage and return of the dun inner wall (centre left) and large boulders forming dun outer wall to right with 'outer skin' of wall (far right) with rubble spread beyond | SB | 24/09/2013 |
| 53 | SSE | Trench 1 | 104, 106, 107, 108, 112, 189 | Southward extension to Trench 1 showing charcoal-rich material abutting dun inner wall face; dark patch marking post holes | SB | 24/09/2013 |
| 54 | S | Trench 1 | 104, 106, 107, 108, 112, 189 | Southward extension to Trench 1 showing charcoal-rich material abutting dun inner wall face; dark patch marking post holes | SB | 24/09/2013 |
| 55 | SW | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118 | Working shot - Trench 1 hearth; dun entrance and structure in background | MKP | 24/09/2013 |
| 56 | W | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118 | Subrectangular hearth setting inside dun courtyard and in line with the dun entrance | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 57 | W | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118 | Subrectangular hearth setting inside dun courtyard and in line with the dun entrance | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 58 | W | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118 | Subrectangular hearth setting inside dun courtyard | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 59 | SE | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118 | Subrectangular hearth setting inside dun courtyard - showing slab extending from the setting and a tree stump at the west edge of hearth | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 60 | NNE | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118 | Subrectangular hearth setting inside dun courtyard - showing slab extending from the setting and a tree stump at the west edge of hearth | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 61 | NE | Trench 1 | 113, 118 | Hearth setting, tree stump in SW corner | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 62 | N | Trench 1 | 113, 118 | SW side of the hearth setting | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 63 | W | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118 | SE side view of the hearth setting | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 64 | SE | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118 | Subrectangular hearth setting inside dun courtyard - showing slab extending from the setting and a tree stump at the west edge of hearth | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 65 | SW | Trench 1 | - | Quernstone fragments (SF1.02) from hearth <i>in situ</i> | LF | 26/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|----------|--|---|----------|------------|
| 66 | E | Trench 1 | 113, 114, 118, 184 | Looking down Trench 1 from the centre, showing hearth setting and tree stump in foreground, overlying probable feature (location of Feature 151) | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 67 | NNE | Trench 1 | 151, 184 | Tree stump/roots in centre of Trench 1, overlying possible feature, with hardened, charcoal patches in front | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 68 | NNE | Trench 1 | 151, 184 | Tree stump/roots in centre of Trench 1, overlying possible feature, with charcoal-ash deposit in front | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 69 | E | Trench 1 | 151, 159, 184 | Tree stump/roots in centre of Trench 1, overlying possible feature, with hardened, charcoal patches to right | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 70 | W | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 105, 106, 122, 189 | Working shot - post holes in line with S entrance passage wall | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 71 | WSW | Trench 1 | 101, 102, 105, 106, 122, 189 | Working shot - post holes in line with S entrance passage wall and inside courtyard (far left) | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 72 | E | Trench 1 | 122, 124, 129/135, 189, 102 | Looking up the dun entrance passage towards the courtyard, showing postholes in line with passage | LF | 27/09/2013 |
| 73 | S | Trench 1 | 122, 189, 186, 101, 102, 105, 106, 107 | Two postholes in line with S entrance passage wall with a third posthole inside the dun interior (centre left) | LF | 27/09/2013 |
| 74 | N | Trench 1 | 124, 149, 129/135, 102, 167 | Looking over passage, showing dun wall on N side (outer wall face in top left) and two set of opposing postholes in entrance passage | LF | 27/09/2013 |
| 75 | S | Trench 1 | 122, 124, 129/135 | Opposing postholes, W side of dun passage, connected by a 'sill' slot (129); the 'outer skin' of walling against the outer wall face on the S side of the entrance is visible in top right | SB | 27/09/2013 |
| 76 | S | Trench 1 | 122, 124, 129/135, 101, 102 | Opposing postholes, W side of dun passage, connected by a 'sill' slot (129); the 'outer skin' of walling against the outer wall face on the S side of the entrance is visible in top right | SB | 27/09/2013 |
| 77 | N | Trench 1 | 122, 124, 129/135, 102 | Opposing postholes, W side of dun passage, connected by a 'sill' slot (129); the outer wall face on the N side of the entrance is visible in top left | SB | 27/09/2013 |
| 78 | S | Trench 1 | 189, 131, 186, 105, 106, 107, 108 | Dun inner wall face (large stone in centre of image) and build-up of material against the inner wall on the S side of the entrance passage; E posthole in entrance passage (right) and interior posthole in dun courtyard (left) with small stakehole between | SB | 27/09/2013 |
| 79 | S | Trench 1 | 186, 131, 107, 108, 110 | Large posthole inside dun courtyard (inner wall face and entrance passage to centre right) | SB | 27/09/2013 |
| 80 | W | Trench 1 | 131, 189, 122, 149, 124 | View from courtyard down entrance passage showing opposing postholes and internal posthole and stakehole | SB | 27/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 81 | S | Trench 1 | 186, 131, 107, 108 | Dun inner wall face (large stone in centre of image) and build-up of material against the inner wall on the S side of the entrance passage; E posthole in entrance passage (right) and interior posthole in dun courtyard (left) with small stakehole between | SB | 27/09/2013 |
| 82 | S | Trench 1 | 104, 112, 115, 111, 121, 153, 116 | N-facing trench section, E end of Trench 1, showing stratigraphic sequence inside courtyard of dun | SW | 27/09/2013 |
| 83 | N | Trench 1 | 104, 112, 111, 121, 116 | S-facing trench section, E end of Trench 1, showing stratigraphic sequence inside courtyard of dun | SW | 27/09/2013 |
| 84 | W | Trench 1 | 141 | Small stakehole on the S side of the hearth | SW | 27/09/2013 |
| 85 | NNW | Trench 1 | 144 | Possible small stakehole in section to S side of hearth | SW | 30/09/2013 |
| 86 | N | Trench 1 | 146 | Possible small stakehole in section to S side of hearth | SW | 30/09/2013 |
| 87 | S | Trench 1 | 144 | Possible small stakehole in N-facing trench section | SW | 30/09/2013 |
| 88 | S | Trench 1 | 146 | Possible small stakehole in N-facing trench section | SW | 30/09/2013 |
| 89 | W | Trench 1 | 186 | Posthole 186, half-sectioned | SB | 01/10/2013 |
| 90 | S | Trench 1 | 186 | Posthole 186, half-sectioned; image shows the rubble collapse over the posthole edge | SB | 01/10/2013 |
| 91 | W | Trench 1 | 186 | Post-excavation image of posthole 186 | SB | 01/10/2013 |
| 92 | SW | Trench 1 | 119, 131 | Post-excavation image of posthole 189 and small stakehole 131 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 93 | N | Trench 1 | 119, 131 | Post-excavation image of posthole 189 and small stakehole 131 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 94 | SSE | Trench 1 | 102, 122 | Post-excavation image of posthole 122 with wall 102 over the S edge | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 95 | N | Trench 1 | 102, 122 | Post-excavation image of posthole 122 with wall 102 over the S edge | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 96 | WNW | Trench 1 | 124, 127 | Mid-excavation image during sectioning of posthole 124 and stakehole 127 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 97 | NNW | Trench 1 | 124, 127 | Post-excavation image of posthole 124 and stakehole 127 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 98 | NNW | Trench 1 | 124, 127 | Post-excavation image of posthole 124 and stakehole 127 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 99 | NE | Trench 1 | 155 | Mid-excavation image during section of posthole 155 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 100 | N | Trench 1 | 122, 124, 127, 129, 133 | Post-excavation image of large postholes 122 and 124 and small stakehole 127, linked by 'sill' slot 129, 133 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 101 | S | Trench 1 | 106, 108, 110 | Dun inner wall face 106 on S side of entrance passage (T1), with rubble overlying both sides | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 102 | S | Trench 1 | 106, 108, 110 | Dun inner wall face 106 on S side of entrance passage (T1), with rubble overlying both sides | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 103 | N | Trench 1 | 155 | Post-excavation image of posthole 155 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 104 | SSE | Trench 1 | 106, 110 | Possible wall 110 with ash and charcoal spread surrounding | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 105 | SSE | Trench 1 | 110, 168 | Possible wall 110 with ash and charcoal spread surrounding | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 106 | NNW | Trench 1 | 110, 168 | Possible wall 110 with ash and charcoal spread surrounding | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 107 | NNW | Trench 1 | 110, 168 | Possible wall 110 with ash and charcoal spread surrounding | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 108 | NNW | Trench 1 | 167 | Interior passage wall 167 | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 109 | S | Trench 1 | 111, 151, 167 | Interior wall 167 and charcoal-rich deposit 111 | SB | 21/10/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|----------|-------------------------|--|----------|------------|
| 110 | N | Trench 1 | 151, 167 | Interior passage wall 167 | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 111 | NE | Trench 1 | 151 | Post hole setting partially under wall 167 | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 112 | S | Trench 1 | 110, 164 | Wall 110 and small posthole within inner entrance passage | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 113 | NE | Trench 1 | 151 | Inner passage wall 167 and posthole 151 with packing stones visible | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 114 | W | Trench 1 | 151 | Posthole 151 half-sectioned with packing stones, under wall 167 | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 115 | W | Trench 1 | 151 | Posthole 151 half-sectioned with packing stones, under wall 167 | SB | 21/10/2013 |
| 116 | NE | Trench 1 | 151 | Posthole 151 after removal of fill - indicates size of post | SB | 24/10/2013 |
| 117 | W | Trench 1 | 151 | Mid-excavation image of posthole 151 after removal of packing stones and half-sectioning | SB | 24/10/2013 |
| 118 | E | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 178 | Post-excavation image after removal of SW section of hearth | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 119 | NNE | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 176, 178, 183 | Post-excavation image after removal of SW section of hearth, showing remains of earlier hearth slabs underlying larger hearth | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 120 | E | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 176, 178 | Post-excavation image after removal of SW section of hearth, showing remains of earlier hearth slabs underlying larger hearth | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 121 | E | Trench 1 | 176 | Close-up of earlier hearth below large hearth | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 122 | E | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 176, 178 | Close-up of earlier hearth below large hearth | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 123 | NE | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 176, 178 | Close-up of earlier hearth below large hearth | LF | 24/10/2013 |
| 124 | WSW | Trench 1 | 151 | Post-excavation image of posthole 151 and context 111, burnt layer | SB | 28/10/2013 |
| 125 | SW | Trench 1 | 109, 182, 186, 110, 184 | Mid-excavation image of Trench 1, S extension, showing cobble fill at base of deposit in top right and posthole 186 (centre right) | MKP | 28/10/2013 |
| 126 | SSE | Trench 1 | 184, 186, 109, 182 | Mid-excavation image of Trench 1 S extension, showing the vitrified layer crossing the trench and posthole | MKP | 28/10/2013 |
| 127 | SE | Trench 1 | 184, 186, 109, 182 | Mid-excavation image of Trench 1 S extension, showing the vitrified layer crossing the trench and posthole | MKP | 28/10/2013 |
| 128 | SW | Trench 1 | 168, 110 | Post-excavation image of Trench 1, S extension, after removal of cobble layer; dense charcoal layer is visible in the base of the section | MKP | 28/10/2013 |
| 129 | W | Trench 1 | 168, 110 | Post-excavation image of section in Trench 1, S extension, facing down the entrance; image shows the lower burning horizon overlain by build-up of occupation debris; later rubble wall seals this layer | MKP | 28/10/2013 |
| 130 | S | Trench 1 | 182, 109, 111, 168 | N-facing section of Trench 1, S extension; image shows the rubble and soil fill inside the dun walls | MKP | 28/10/2013 |
| 131 | W | Trench 1 | 151 | Remains of burnt rafter/timber to side of posthole 151 | SB | 28/10/2013 |
| 132 | W | Trench 1 | 151 | Remains of burnt rafter/timber to side of posthole 151 | SB | 28/10/2013 |
| 133 | SW | Trench 1 | 164 | Post-excavation image of posthole in courtyard to S side of entrance passage | MKP | 28/10/2013 |
| 134 | SW | Trench 1 | 164, 110, 184 | Post-excavation image of posthole in courtyard to S side of entrance passage - looking down the entrance passage and over later rubble wall; the remains of the tree stumps inside the passage are visible | MKP | 28/10/2013 |
| 135 | SSW | Trench 1 | 110, 168, 182, 109 | Working shot - excavation on W side of wall; image shows N-facing trench section | MKP | 29/10/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|--|---|----------|------------|
| 136 | S | Trench 1 | 108, 109, 168, 110, 106 | Charcoal-rich and fire-cracked stone layer on W side of rubble wall - visible in N-facing Trench 1 section | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 137 | SE | Trench 1 | 108, 109, 168, 110, 106 | Charcoal-rich and fire-cracked stone layer on W side of rubble wall shown in N-facing Trench 1 section; W-facing section of material below rubble wall | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 138 | S | Trench 1 | 104, 182, 106, 108, 109, 110, 152, 168, 184 | N-facing section of Trench 1, S extension; image shows the rubble and soil fill inside the dun walls, with a charcoal-rich layer against the dun inner wall face (centre right, marked by 50cm scale) | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 139 | S | Trench 1 | 104, 182, 106, 108, 109, 110, 152, 168, 184 | Looking over the entrance passage postholes to the N-facing section of Trench 1 | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 140 | SW | Trench 1 | 104, 182, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 152, 168, 184 | Looking over the postholes and down the entrance passage; image shows the N-facing section of Trench 1 | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 141 | S | Trench 1 | 168, 152 | Charcoal-rich and fire-cracked stone layer on W side of rubble wall - visible in N-facing Trench 1 section | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 142 | N | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 176 | S-facing section through hearth and deposits, showing that earlier hearth was robbed out | SB | 06/01/2013 |
| 143 | N | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 116 | S-facing section through hearth and deposits, showing that earlier hearth was robbed out | SB | 06/01/2013 |
| 144 | NW | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 116, 176 | S-facing section through hearth and deposits, showing that earlier hearth was robbed out | SB | 06/01/2013 |
| 145 | W | Trench 1 | 118, 176, 116 | Plan view of the hearth, after sectioning | SB | 06/01/2013 |
| 146 | E | Trench 1 | 113, 118, 116, 176, 178 | Plan view of the hearth, after sectioning | SB | 06/01/2013 |
| Trench 2 | | | | | | |
| 147 | SW | Trench 2 | - | Pre-excavation image of Trench 2 on the N side of the dun | SW | 09/09/2013 |
| 148 | NW | Trench 2 | 211 | Working shot, Trench 2 during excavation | SW | 10/09/2013 |
| 149 | NE | Trench 2 | 202, 211 | Mid-excavation image, N end of Trench 2 after initial clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 150 | NNE | Trench 2 | 204, 211, 216 | Looking over Trench 2 after initial clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 151 | NNE | Trench 2 | 204, 211, 216 | Looking over Trench 2 after initial clean-back; facing outside of dun and showing the spread of small stones and tree stumps on the inside of the structure | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 152 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 211 | Looking over Trench 2 after initial clean-back - showing the outer face just visible below the rubble spread on the outside of the dun | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 153 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202 | Mid-excavation image, the outer face just visible below the rubble spread on the outside of the dun after initial clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 154 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202 | Mid-excavation image, the outer face just visible below the rubble spread on the outside of the dun after initial clean-back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 155 | NNE | Trench 2 | 204, 211, 216, 217 | Looking over the S end of Trench 2 after initial clean-back - showing the spread of small stones on the inside of the structure and the bulk of rubble at the centre of the trench over the dun inner wall face | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 156 | NNE | Trench 2 | 204, 211, 216, 217 | Looking over the S end of Trench 2 after initial clean-back - showing the spread of small stones on the inside of the structure and the bulk of rubble at the centre of the trench over the dun inner wall face | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 157 | NNE | Trench 2 | 204, 211, 216, 217 | Looking over the S end of Trench 2 after initial clean-back - showing the spread of small stones on the inside of the structure and the bulk of rubble at the centre of the trench in back | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 158 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 206, 211 | Mid-excavation image of N end of Trench 2 - showing the slight dip in the rubble (possible intramural cell) in the back centre of the image | MKP | 10/09/2013 |
| 159 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Dun outer wall face, post-excavation | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 160 | SSE | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Dun outer wall face and spread of rubble in WNW-facing section, post-excavation | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 161 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Dun outer wall face, post-excavation | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 162 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Dun outer wall face, post-excavation | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 163 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Dun outer wall face and spread of rubble in ESE-facing section, post-excavation | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 164 | W | Trench 2 | 201, 202 | Dun outer wall face and spread of rubble in ESE-facing section, post-excavation | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 165 | W | Trench 2 | 201, 206, 213 | Looking over the dun wall (outer wall face to right) with dip in rubble (possible intramural cell) to left | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 166 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Dun outer wall face and N-facing section, post-excavation; image shows the redeposited infill around the base of the structure | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 167 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Dun outer wall face and N-facing section, post-excavation; image shows the redeposited infill around the base of the structure | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 168 | WNW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | ESE-facing section of rubble and natural outside outer wall | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 169 | SSW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | N-facing section of outer wall in Trench 2 | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 170 | SW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Section along the outer wall face in Trench 2 and rubble spread to the outside | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 171 | ESE | Trench 2 | 201, 203, 205 | ENE-facing section outside of the outer wall face, N end of Trench 2 | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 172 | SE | Trench 2 | 201, 203, 205 | ENE-facing section outside of the outer wall face, N end of Trench 2 | MKP | 11/09/2013 |
| 173 | SE | Trench 2 | 204, 207, 208, 213, 206, 217 | Mid-excavation photo showing location of possible intramural cell in the dun outer wall, Trench 2 | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 174 | NW | Trench 2 | 204, 207, 213, 206, 217 | Mid-excavation photo showing location of possible intramural cell in the dun outer wall, Trench 2 | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 175 | SE | Trench 2 | 204, 206, 213 | NW-facing trench section - showing rubble and soil in section over the dun structure | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 176 | NW | Trench 2 | 204, 213 | SE-facing trench section - showing possible stone courses in centre right | MKP | 12/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 177 | NNE | Trench 2 | 204, 211, 216, 215 | Mid-excavation photo looking over the S end of Trench 2, showing build-up of smaller cobbles against the structure at the S end | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 178 | SW | Trench 2 | 201, 202, 203, 205 | Looking SW down the glen over the dun outer wall | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 179 | SW | Trench 2 | 204, 206, 207, 217 | Mid-excavation photo of the ESE-facing trench section | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 180 | W | Trench 2 | 204, 206, 211, 217 | Mid-excavation photo of the ESE-facing trench section - showing the dip in the profile towards the N end where the supposed intramural cell was | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 181 | SW | Trench 2 | 211, 217, 215 | Mid-excavation photo of the S half of the Trench 2 ESE-facing trench section | MKP | 12/09/2013 |
| 182 | NNE | Trench 2 | 216 | Working shot - tree roots, loose small stones and rubble at the S end of Trench 2 | CM | 13/09/2013 |
| 183 | NNE | Trench 2 | - | Working shot - tree roots, loose small stones and rubble at the S end of Trench 2 | CM | 13/09/2013 |
| 184 | NNE | Trench 2 | 215, 216 | Working shot - tree roots, loose small stones and rubble at the S end of Trench 2 | CM | 13/09/2013 |
| 185 | SSW | Trench 2 | 215, 216 | Working shot - tree roots, loose small stones and rubble at the S end of Trench 2 | CM | 13/09/2013 |
| 186 | NW | Trench 2 | 211, 213, 215, 217 | High-pole photograph of Trench 2 after intermediate clean-back and showing the lack of clear internal wall structures although with the hint of an intramural cell; the clearly surviving section of the outer wall is partially revetted while the dun inner wall face may be located at the left end of the 2m pole | MKP | 13/09/2013 |
| 187 | NW | Trench 2 | 211, 213, 215, 217 | High-pole photograph of Trench 2 after intermediate clean-back and showing the lack of clear internal wall structures although with the hint of an intramural cell; the clearly surviving section of the outer wall is partially revetted while the dun inner wall face may be located at the left end of the 2m pole | MKP | 13/09/2013 |
| 188 | NW | Trench 2 | 211, 213, 215, 216, 217 | High-pole photograph of Trench 2 after intermediate clean-back and showing the lack of clear internal wall structures although with the hint of an intramural cell; the clearly surviving section of the outer wall is partially revetted while the dun inner wall face may be located at the left end of the 2m pole | MKP | 13/09/2013 |
| 189 | NW | Trench 2 | 215, 216, 217 | S end of Trench 2 after intermediate clean-back, showing the build-up of smaller stones on the inside of the structure | MKP | 13/09/2013 |
| 190 | SW | Trench 2 | 201, 206, 213 | High-pole photo over the dun outer wall face in Trench 2, showing the location of a possible intramural cell in the centre of the wall core | MKP | 13/09/2013 |
| 191 | SW | Trench 2 | 201, 206, 213 | High-pole photo over the dun outer wall face in Trench 2, showing the location of a possible intramural cell in the centre of the wall core | MKP | 13/09/2013 |
| 192 | E | Trench 2 | 201, 206, 207, 211, 213, 217 | High-pole photo over the dun structure, showing the spread of material and W-facing Trench 2 section | MKP | 13/09/2013 |
| 193 | NE | Trench 2 | 201, 206, 207, 211 | High-pole photo over the N end of Trench 2, showing what appears to be the best surviving section of the outer wall in the centre of the image | MKP | 13/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|----------|--------------------|--|----------|------------|
| 194 | NNW | Trench 2 | 211, 217 | Mid-excavation image - after section through W half of trench, showing exposed larger stone | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 195 | N | Trench 2 | 211, 215 | Mid-excavation image - after section through W half of trench, showing exposed larger stone | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 196 | E | Trench 2 | 211, 215 | Mid-excavation image of rubble at S end of trench | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 197 | SSW | Trench 2 | 211, 214, 213 | Mid-excavation image of rubble at N end of trench | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 198 | S | Trench 2 | 211, 214, 213 | Mid-excavation image of rubble at N end of trench | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 199 | WNW | Trench 2 | 204, 206 | Mid-excavation image of N end of Trench 2 | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 200 | WNW | Trench 2 | 204, 216, 215, 211 | Mid-excavation image of S end of Trench 2 | LF | 17/09/2013 |
| 201 | E | Trench 2 | 212 | Working shot - showing Context 212 under 210/211 | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 202 | W | Trench 2 | 204, 216, 215 | Mid-excavation image - ESE-facing section of Trench 2, S end | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 203 | E | Trench 2 | 204, 216, 215 | Mid-excavation image - WNW-facing section of Trench 2, S end | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 204 | N | Trench 2 | 204, 216, 215 | Mid-excavation image - S end of Trench 2 | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 205 | W | Trench 2 | 206, 213, 208 | Mid-excavation image - N end of Trench 2, trench extended slightly to the west | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 206 | W | Trench 2 | 207, 206, 213, 214 | Burnt patches in possible intramural cell in dun wall, Trench 2; image shows smaller rubble fill within larger stones in ESE-facing trench section | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 207 | WSW | Trench 2 | 207, 206, 213, 214 | Burnt patches in possible intramural cell in dun wall, Trench 2; image shows smaller rubble fill within larger stones in ESE-facing trench section | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 208 | W | Trench 2 | 204, 211, 215, 216 | Working shot - ESE-facing trench section Trench 2, S end | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 209 | W | Trench 2 | 217, 211 | Working shot - ESE-facing trench section Trench 2, central section | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 210 | W | Trench 2 | 213, 208 | Working shot - ESE-facing trench section Trench 2, central section over possible intramural cell and outer wall | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 211 | W | Trench 2 | 213, 208, 206 | Working shot - ESE-facing trench section Trench 2, central section over outer wall face | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 212 | NNE | Trench 2 | 212, 211, 217 | Post-excavation image of Trench 2 half-section showing burnt patches | CM | 20/09/2013 |
| 213 | W | Trench 2 | 212, 211, 217 | Post-excavation image of Trench 2 half-section showing posthole pre-ex | CM | 20/09/2013 |
| 214 | SSW | Trench 2 | 212, 211, 217 | Post-excavation image of Trench 2 half-section showing burnt areas and posthole pre-ex | CM | 20/09/2013 |
| 215 | SW | Trench 2 | 217, 211, 213 | Post-excavation image of Trench 2 half-section showing ESE-facing section | CM | 20/09/2013 |
| 216 | NNE | Trench 2 | 212 | Trench 2 half-section, cleaned to 212 natural, and probable inner face of dun wall in centre back of image | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 217 | N | Trench 2 | 212, 213 | Trench 2 half-section, cleaned to 212 natural, and probable inner face of dun wall in centre of image | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 218 | N | Trench 2 | 213, 208 | Trench 2 W extension, showing SSW-facing section and possible roughly-built cell wall | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 219 | SW | Trench 2 | 213, 214 | Trench 2 W extension, showing NNE-facing section and possible roughly-built cell wall | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 220 | E | Trench 2 | 212, 213 | Trench 2 W extension, showing possible intramural cell | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 221 | E | Trench 2 | 212, 213, 206 | Trench 2 W extension, showing possible intramural cell | CM | 24/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|--------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 222 | S | Trench 2 | 212, 213 | Trench 2 W extension, showing possible intramural cell with wall core behind it | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 223 | NNE | Trench 2 | 212, 213 | Trench 2 W extension, showing possible intramural cell with wall core behind it | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 224 | W | Trench 2 | 212, 213, 214 | Possible intramural cell, N end of Trench 2, showing WNW-facing trench section | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 225 | SW | Trench 2 | 201, 213, 214 | Possible intramural cell, N end of Trench 2, and dun outer wall | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 226 | W | Trench 2 | 201, 213, 214 | Possible intramural cell, N end of Trench 2, and dun outer wall to right | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 227 | NNE | Trench 2 | 214, 212 | Possible entrance to intramural cell shown by uprights to left | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 228 | NNE | Trench 2 | 214, 212 | Possible entrance to intramural cell shown by uprights to left | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 229 | SSW | Trench 2 | 214, 211 | Possible entrance to intramural cell shown by uprights to left/right | CM | 24/09/2013 |
| 230 | NNE | Trench 2 | 219 | Post-excavation image of posthole 219 | CM | 25/09/2013 |
| 231 | NNE | Trench 2 | 219 | Post-excavation image of posthole 219 | CM | 25/09/2013 |
| 232 | N | Trench 2 | 219, 211, 213 | Post-excavation image of posthole 219 | CM | 25/09/2013 |
| 233 | NW | Trench 2 | 204 | Post-excavation image of ESE-facing trench section, S end | CM | 26/09/2013 |
| 234 | NW | Trench 2 | 204, 216, 209 | Post-excavation image of ESE-facing trench section, S end | CM | 26/09/2013 |
| 235 | NW | Trench 2 | 215, 217, 211 | Post-excavation image of ESE-facing trench section, central section | CM | 26/09/2013 |
| 236 | NW | Trench 2 | 217, 211, 214, 213 | Post-excavation image of ESE-facing trench section, central section | CM | 26/09/2013 |
| 237 | NW | Trench 2 | 214, 213, 206, 201 | Post-excavation image of ESE-facing trench section, N end showing possible intramural cell | CM | 26/09/2013 |
| 238 | NW | Trench 2 | 213, 206, 201 | Post-excavation image of ESE-facing trench section, N end over outer wall face | CM | 26/09/2013 |
| 239 | NW | Trench 2 | 201, 202 | Post-excavation image of ESE-facing trench section, N end over outside rubble | CM | 26/09/2013 |
| 240 | NE | Trench 2 | 215 | Mid-excavation, working image of posthole 215 | CM | 27/09/2013 |
| 241 | NE | Trench 2 | 215 | Mid-excavation, working image of posthole 215 | CM | 27/09/2013 |
| 242 | NNE | Trench 2 | 221 | Post-excavation image after removal of inner wall baulk and underlying posthole | CM | 27/09/2013 |
| 243 | W | Trench 2 | 221 | Post-excavation image after removal of inner wall baulk and underlying posthole | CM | 27/09/2013 |
| 244 | NNE | Trench 2 | 221 | Post-excavation image after removal of inner wall baulk and underlying posthole | CM | 27/09/2013 |
| 245 | NNE | Trench 2 | 221 | Post-excavation image of Trench 2 | CM | 27/09/2013 |
| Trench 3 | | | | | | |
| 246 | S | Trench 3 | 301 | Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 enclosure wall, after initial clean-back | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 247 | SSW | Trench 3 | 301 | Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 enclosure wall, after initial clean-back | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 248 | E | Trench 3 | 301 | Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 enclosure wall, after initial clean-back; small exposed section of wall face is visible in centre right of image | LF | 19/09/2013 |

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|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 249 | E | Trench 3 | 301 | Mid-excavation photo of Trench 3 enclosure wall, after initial clean-back; small exposed section of wall face is visible in centre right of image | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 250 | WNW | Trench 3 | 301, 304, 306, 309 | ENE-facing inner face of the enclosure wall in Trench 3, partially collapsed; SE-facing section through natural slopewash visible in centre right | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 251 | SW | Trench 3 | 301, 304, 306, 309 | ENE-facing inner face of the enclosure wall in Trench 3, partially collapsed with rubble spread over the NW end; plan view of section through redeposited natural ('slopewash') in front centre of image | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 252 | ENE | Trench 3 | 303, 308, 301 | W-facing trench section, showing charcoal-rich deposit on the inside of the enclosure wall, indicating further potential for archaeological remains inside the enclosure | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 253 | W | Trench 3 | 301, 306, 304, 309 | NW end of Trench 3 showing the E-facing rubble wall of mostly collapsed courses of stone | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 254 | NW | Trench 3 | 301, 306, 304, 309 | SE-facing section through 'slopewash', redeposited natural abutting E face of the enclosure wall | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 255 | SW | Trench 3 | 301, 306, 307, 310 | NW end of Trench 3 - large stones which were disturbed by tree roots may have formed an entrance cell in the enclosure wall | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 256 | NE | Trench 3 | 310, 306 | Compact and earthfast alignment of stones, interpreted as the base of an entrance cell wall | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 257 | SSE | Trench 3 | 310, 306 | Alignment of stones on the NW end of the enclosure wall, which appears to be the base of an entrance cell wall | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 258 | SE | Trench 3 | 310, 306 | Alignment of stones on the NW end of the enclosure wall, which appears to be the base of an entrance cell wall | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 259 | NE | Trench 3 | 305, 307 | Outside face (SW-facing) of the enclosure wall exposed in Trench 3; image shows the tree roots masking the NW end of the wall | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 260 | SE | Trench 3 | 305, 307 | Outside face (SW-facing) of the enclosure wall exposed in Trench 3; image shows the tree roots masking the NW end of the wall | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 261 | ESE | Trench 3 | 305, 307 | Outside face (SW-facing) of the enclosure wall exposed in Trench 3 | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| Trench 4 | | | | | | |
| 262 | NE | Trench 4, Structure 1 | 402, 403 | Post-excavation image of Trench 4, upper archaeological deposits and inner wall faces in Structure 1 - facing the NE wall; the dun outer wall forms the NW (left) wall; the image shows how Structure 1 was built against Structure 2 | LF | 20/09/2013 |
| 263 | SW | Trench 4, Structure 1 | 402, 403 | Post-excavation image of Trench 4, upper archaeological deposits and SE wall in Structure 1 | LF | 20/09/2013 |
| 264 | NE | Trench 4, Structure 1 | 402, 403 | Post-excavation image of Trench 4, upper archaeological deposits and inner wall faces in Structure 1 - facing the NE wall | LF | 20/09/2013 |
| 265 | NE | Trench 4, Structure 1 | 402, 403 | Post-excavation image of the interior of Structure 1 facing the NE wall with the dun outer wall face to left | LF | 23/09/2013 |
| 266 | NNE | Trench 4, Structure 1 | 405 | Post setting in the NE corner of Structure 1 | LF | 23/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 267 | NNE | Trench 4, Structure 1 | 405 | Post setting in the NE corner of Structure 1 | LF | 23/09/2013 |
| 268 | ENE | Trench 4, Structure 1 | 405 | Post setting in the NE corner of Structure 1 | LF | 23/09/2013 |
| Trench 5 | | | | | | |
| 269 | W | Trench 5 | 503, 504, 505, 506 | Mid-excavation image after initial clean-back showing blocked passage in the outer wall (top centre) and possible external wall base (front centre) with slab steps to left; compact rubble and mid brown soil comprises the fill in between the two | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 270 | NNW | Trench 5 | 503, 504, 505, 506, 513 | Mid-excavation image after initial clean-back showing blocked passage in the outer wall (centre left) and possible external wall base (centre) with slab steps in front; image shows the outer wall face curving outward (marked by left scale pole) | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 271 | NW | Trench 5 | 503, 504, 505, 506, 513 | Mid-excavation image after initial clean-back showing blocked passage in the outer wall (top left) and possible external wall base (front centre) with slab steps in front | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 272 | W | Trench 5 | 503, 504, 505, 506 | E-facing dun outer wall and blocked passage (marked by upright scale pole); large recumbent boulder in front may have formed part of an exterior wall | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 273 | SW | Trench 5 | 503, 504, 505, 506 | E-facing dun outer wall and blocked passage (marked by upright scale pole); large recumbent boulder in front may have formed part of an exterior wall | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 274 | S | Trench 5 | 503, 505 | Mid-excavation image after initial clean-back showing possible external wall base (centre) and compact rubble and mid brown soil forming rubble fill between it and the dun outer wall | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 275 | SW | Trench 5 | 503, 504, 505, 506 | Mid-excavation image after initial clean-back showing blocked passage in the outer wall (top centre) and possible external wall base (left centre); image shows large displaced slab in left foreground, which may be a displaced slab from the external wall | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 276 | NW | Trench 5 | 504, 506, 503 | Mid-excavation image after initial clean-back showing blocked passage in the outer wall | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 277 | NW | Trench 5 | 505, 503, 513, 511 | Possible external wall (displaced slab in top right) with slab steps (one displaced) to left | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 278 | NW | Trench 5 | 506 | Recording outer wall and blocked passage | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 279 | NW | Trench 5 | 506, 507 | Mid-excavation image of charcoal-rich material outside dun outer wall face | MKP | 24/09/2013 |
| 280 | NW | Trench 5 | 506, 507 | Mid-excavation image of charcoal-rich material outside dun outer wall face | MKP | 24/09/2013 |
| 281 | SW | Trench 5 | 504, 506, 505, 508, 509 | Post-excavation image showing dun outer wall and blocked-up passage, overlooking possible external wall | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 282 | W | Trench 5 | 504, 506, 505, 508, 509 | Post-excavation image showing dun outer wall and blocked-up passage, overlooking possible external wall | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 283 | WSW | Trench 5 | 504, 506, 505, 508, 509, 513 | Post-excavation image showing dun outer wall and blocked-up passage and the overlying rubble of the structure; image overlook possible external wall and slab steps | MKP | 25/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|----------|------------|
| 284 | W | Trench 5 | 504, 506, 505, 508, 509, 513 | Post-excavation image showing dun outer wall and blocked-up passage and the overlying rubble of the structure; image overlook possible external wall and slab steps | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 285 | S | Trench 5 | 501, 502, 503, 508, 510, 509 | N-facing section in Trench 5, showing the rubble spread overlying a compact rubble layer in a slight ditch to the outside of the dun | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 286 | S | Trench 5 | 501, 502, 503, 508, 510, 509 | N-facing section in Trench 5, showing the rubble spread overlying a compact rubble layer in a slight ditch to the outside of the dun | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 287 | SE | Trench 5 | 501, 502, 503, 510, 511, 509 | N-facing section in Trench 5, showing the rubble spread overlying a compact rubble layer in a slight ditch to the outside of the dun | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 288 | N | Trench 5 | 506, 505, 503, 507, 508, 509 | S-facing section in Trench 5 showing the compact rubble fill between the external wall slab; charcoal-ash lens is visible below outer wall in front left of image | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 289 | SW | Trench 5 | 505, 513 | Remains of the possible external wall and slab steps on the E side of the dun | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 290 | SSW | Trench 5 | 505, 513, 506 | Remains of the possible external wall and slab steps on the E side of the dun | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| 291 | SW | Trench 5 | 505, 513, 506, 504 | Remains of the possible external wall and slab steps on the E side of the dun; image shows the downslope spread of stony material where the displaced slab would have been | MKP | 25/09/2013 |
| Trench 6 | | | | | | |
| 292 | NW | Trench 6, Structure 2 | Dun outer wall, Structure 2 | Mid-excavation image of trench through possible entrance in Structure 2, which abutts the dun outer wall (visible in top centre) | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 293 | NW | Trench 6, Structure 2 | Dun outer wall, Structure 2 | Mid-excavation image of trench through possible entrance in Structure 2 - showing the remains of the SE wall of the structure in front right; image shows location of the trench against the dun outer wall SE | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 294 | NW | Trench 6, Structure 2 | Dun outer wall, Structure 2 | Post-excavation image of the trench through Structure 2, dun outer wall face in top centre | LF | 30/09/2013 |
| 295 | NW | Trench 6, Structure 2 | Dun outer wall, Structure 2 | Post-excavation image of the trench through Structure 2, dun outer wall face in top centre | LF | 30/09/2013 |
| Trench 7 | | | | | | |
| 296 | S | Trench 7 | 702, 703 | Post-excavation image of Trench 7, showing the type of deposits on the E side of the courtyard | CM | 30/09/2013 |
| 297 | W | Trench 7 | 702, 703 | Post-excavation image of Trench 7, showing the type of deposits on the E side of the courtyard | CM | 30/09/2013 |
| Site Photos | | | | | | |
| 298 | NE | Dun SW | - | Pre-felling image of the site | FCS | 2011 |
| 299 | NE | Trench 2 | - | Trench 2 during excavation | LF | 18/09/2013 |
| 300 | SE | Trench 3 | - | Looking over Trench 3, showing the outer face of the enclosure wall, across the S half of the dun towards Strath Glass | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 301 | E | - | - | Looking from the rise to the W side of the site over the dun enclosure wall and dun entrance | MKP | 29/10/2013 |
| 302 | E | - | - | Looking from the rise to the W side of the site over the dun enclosure wall and dun entrance | MKP | 29/10/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 303 | ESE | Trench 1 | - | Excavation in progress in Trench 1 | LF | 25/09/2013 |
| 304 | ESE | Trench 1 | - | Excavation in progress in Trench 1 | LF | 25/09/2013 |
| 305 | - | Dun SW | - | Recording site notes, Comar Wood Dun | LF | 25/09/2013 |
| 306 | E | - | - | Morning fog at Comar Wood dun | MKP | 26/09/2013 |
| 307 | E | - | - | Morning fog at Comar Wood dun | MKP | 26/09/2013 |
| 308 | SSE | Trench 1 | - | Excavation in progress, NW extension to Trench 1; image shows the outer wall face on the N side of the entrance | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 309 | SSE | Dun E | - | Clearance around the outside of the dun to expose the structure's outer wall face | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 310 | SE | Dun NW | - | Section of the outer wall face on the NW side of the dun | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 311 | SE | Trench 1 | - | Recording in progress, E side of Trench 1 | LF | 30/09/2013 |
| 312 | SSE | Trench 1 | - | Excavation in progress, NW extension to Trench 1 | LF | 19/09/2013 |
| 313 | SE | Trench 1 | - | Recording in progress, E side of Trench 1 | LF | 30/09/2013 |
| 314 | NW | - | - | Ed Martin preparing for aerial photography | LF | 30/09/2013 |
| 315 | S | Trench 1 | - | The site team (looking over the E end of Trench 1) | MKP | 20/09/2013 |
| 316 | NE | - | - | Landscape panorama of the dun location, looking from the SW of the site | LF | 01/10/2013 |
| 317 | SW | - | - | Landscape panorama of the dun location, looking from the NE of the site | LF | 01/10/2013 |
| 318 | NE | Trench 2 | - | Excavation in progress in Trench 2 | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 319 | SE | Trench 6 | - | Excavation in progress in Trench 6 | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 320 | NW | Trench 1 | - | Excavation in progress in Trench 1 | LF | 26/09/2013 |
| 321 | SW | Trench 3 | - | Recording in progress, Trench 3 | LF | 27/09/2013 |
| 322 | NW | Trench 1 | - | Recording in progress, E side of Trench 1 | LF | 27/09/2013 |
| 323 | SE | - | - | Wildlife on site | LF | 27/09/2013 |
| 324 | NW | Trench 1 | - | Recording in progress, Trench 1 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 325 | E | Trench 1 | - | Recording in progress, Trench 1 | SB | 02/10/2013 |
| 326 | ESE | Trench 1 | - | Looking over the hearth in the courtyard of the dun, with Strath Glass in background | LF | 02/10/2013 |
| 327 | NE | Structure 1 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 328 | SW | Structure 2 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 329 | W | Trench 5 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 330 | SW | Trench 2 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 331 | N | Trench 2 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 332 | WSW | Trench 1 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 333 | NW | Trench 1 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 334 | E | Trench 1 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 335 | NE | Trench 1 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 336 | ESE | Trench 1 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 337 | NW | Trench 1 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 338 | NE | Trench 1 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 339 | SE | Trench 3 | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 340 | E | - | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 341 | ESE | - | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 342 | ESE | - | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 343 | ESE | - | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 344 | ESE | - | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| 345 | ESE | - | - | Image of the trench after backfilling | SB | 14/11/2013 |
| Aerial photos | | | | | | |
| 346 | Aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, SE direction is up | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 347 | Aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, SE direction is up | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 348 | Aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, NE direction is up | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 349 | Aerial | Structure 3 | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph of Structure 3 by Ed Martin, SE direction is up | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 350 | Aerial | Structures 1-2 | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph of Structures 1 and 2 by Ed Martin, SE direction is up | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 351 | Aerial | Dun entrance | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph of the dun entrance by Ed Martin, W side of the site; S direction is up | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 352 | ENE - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing ENE over the dun looking down Strath Glass | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 353 | ENE - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing ENE over the dun looking down Strath Glass | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 354 | ESE - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing ESE over the dun looking over Strath Glass | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 355 | SE - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing SE over the dun looking over Strath Glass | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 356 | SW - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing SW over the dun looking down Strath Glass | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 357 | WSW - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing W over the dun | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 358 | WSW - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing W over the dun looking over the hills in the distance | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 359 | WSW - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing W over the dun looking over the hills in the distance | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 360 | NW - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing NW over the dun looking over the hills in the distance | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 361 | NW - aerial | General site | - | Pre-evaluation aerial photograph by Ed Martin, facing NW over the dun | EM | 09/09/2013 |
| 362 | Aerial | Trench 3 | - | Aerial image of Trench 3 mid-excavation by Ed Martin, E direction is up | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 363 | Aerial | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the dun by Ed Martin, S direction is up | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 364 | Aerial | Hearth - Trench 1 | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the hearth by Ed Martin, S direction is up | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 365 | Aerial | Trench 1 | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the W half of Trench 1 by Ed Martin, S direction is up | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 366 | Aerial | Trench 1, Trench 7 | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of Trench 1 by Ed Martin, S direction is up (Trench 7 to far left) | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 367 | ESE - aerial | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of Trench 1 by Ed Martin, looking ESE over the dun and down Strath Glass | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 368 | E | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of Trench 1 by Ed Martin, looking E over the dun entrance (Trench 1); image shows the curvilinear outer wall face alignment | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 369 | SE | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of Trench 1 by Ed Martin, looking SE over the W side of the dun (Trench 1); image shows the curvilinear outer wall face alignment | EM | 30/09/2013 |

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| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Location | Feature / Context | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 370 | SSE | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the dun by Ed Martin, looking SSE over the N side of the dun; image shows the exposed outer wall face in the NW quadrant | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 371 | SW | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the dun by Ed Martin, looking SW over the N side of the dun and Trench 2; image shows the exposed outer wall face in Trench 2 and the poorly defined outer wall face in the NE quadrant | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 372 | WSW | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the dun by Ed Martin, looking WSW over the E side of the dun and Trench 5; image shows the poorly defined outer wall face in the NE quadrant and the well-defined outer wall face in the SE quadrant | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 373 | WNW | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the dun by Ed Martin, looking WNW over the E side of the dun and Trench 5; image shows the well-defined outer wall face in the SE quadrant, which curves inward at the location of Trench 5 and the blocked up passage | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 374 | N | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the dun by Ed Martin, looking WNW over the S side of the dun and Trenches 4 and 6; image shows the well-defined outer wall face in the SE quadrant, particularly in Trench 4 (Structure 1), and the hearth in Trench 1 | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 375 | N | General site | - | Post-excavation aerial photograph of the dun by Ed Martin, looking N over the S side of the dun | EM | 30/09/2013 |
| 376 | S | Trench 1 and Trench 7 | - | Aerial image of the hearth in Trench 1 and Trench 7 (left), S direction is up | EM | 30/09/2013 |