

Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork

School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology

Queen's University Belfast



Data Structure Report: No. 20.

Excavation at Round Island,
Strangford Lough, Co. Down

AE/03/105

On behalf of



Data Structure Report: Round Island, Co. Down

John Ó Néill and Brian Williams

(Grid Reference J 5772 5659)

(CAF DSR 20)

(Licence No. AE/03/105)

(SMR No. DOW 024:038)

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1. Summary

- 1.1 The archaeological investigations on Round Island in 2003 focused on the mound and stone enclosure. The archaeological structures are recorded in the SMR as DOW 024:038 and are located at Irish Grid Reference J 5772 5659. The complex of structures on Round Island is a Scheduled Monument as defined in the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.
- 1.2 A small excavation in 1997 suggested that the enclosure was of some antiquity while the mound may represent the core of a truncated drumlin. However, while some Bronze Age pottery was recovered during the excavation, the nature of the features was not definitively established (Williams 1997). In 2003, it was decided to open two new trenches to procure further evidence of the date and nature of these features.
- 1.3 The excavation was directed by Dr. Brian Williams of Environment and Heritage Service, assisted by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast, and was carried out under licence number AE/03/105.
- 1.4 The excavation of a further trench against the central oval mound confirmed its geological nature. The excavation of a trench through elements of the enclosure identified an outer enclosing bank, inner bank and possible wall footing along with finds suggesting probable prehistoric and medieval phases of occupation.
- 1.5 It is recommended that a programme of post-excavation is conducted, in order to complete the excavation and bring the project to completion and publication.

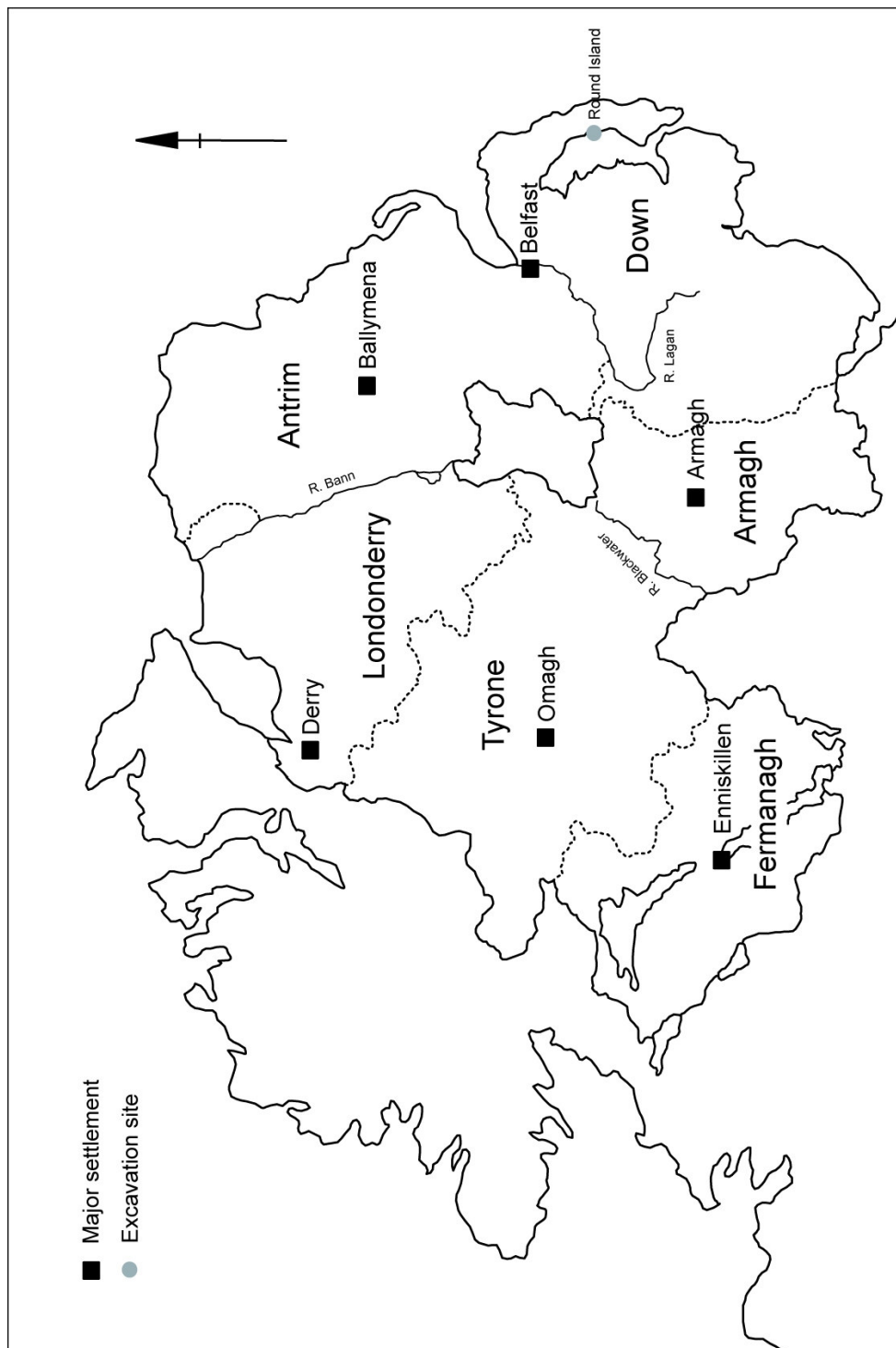


Figure One: Round Island location map.

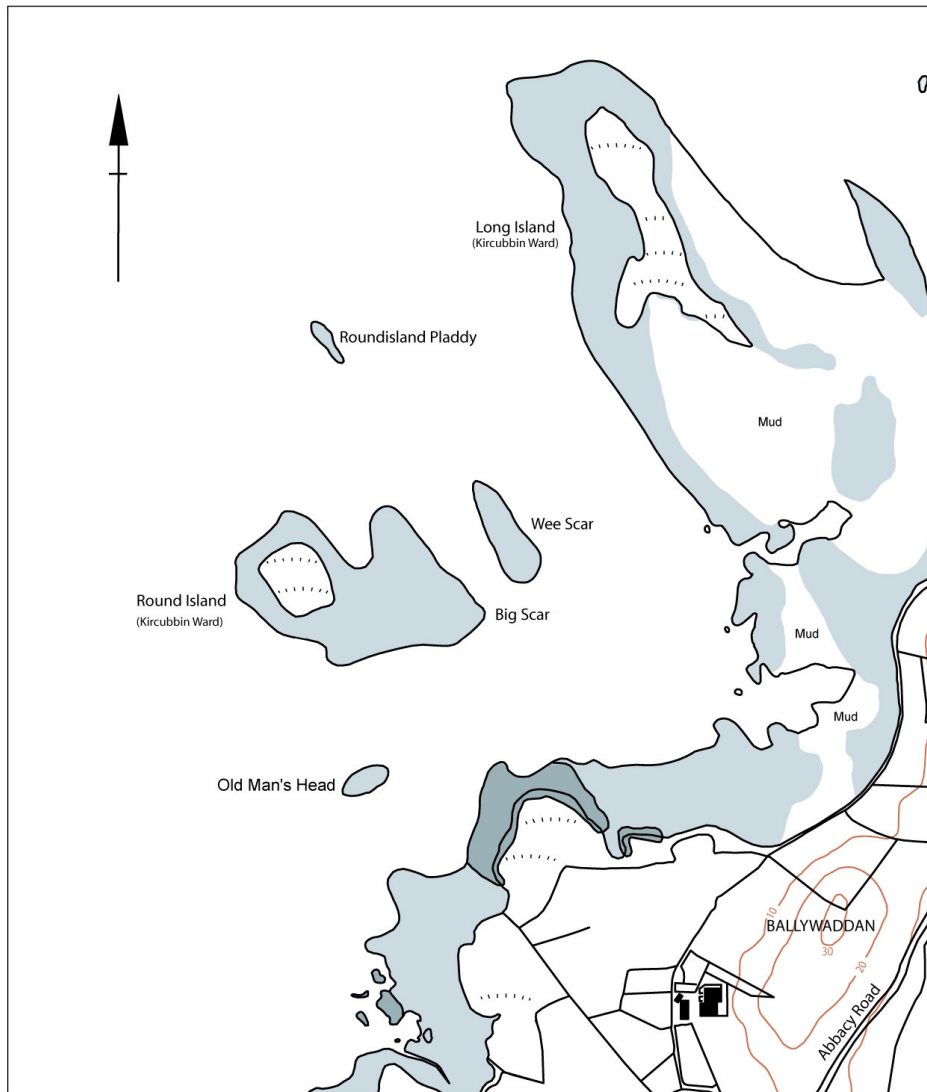




Figure Two: Round Island location map

-  - Stones exposed at low tide
-  - Shore rock outcrops

0 20 metres



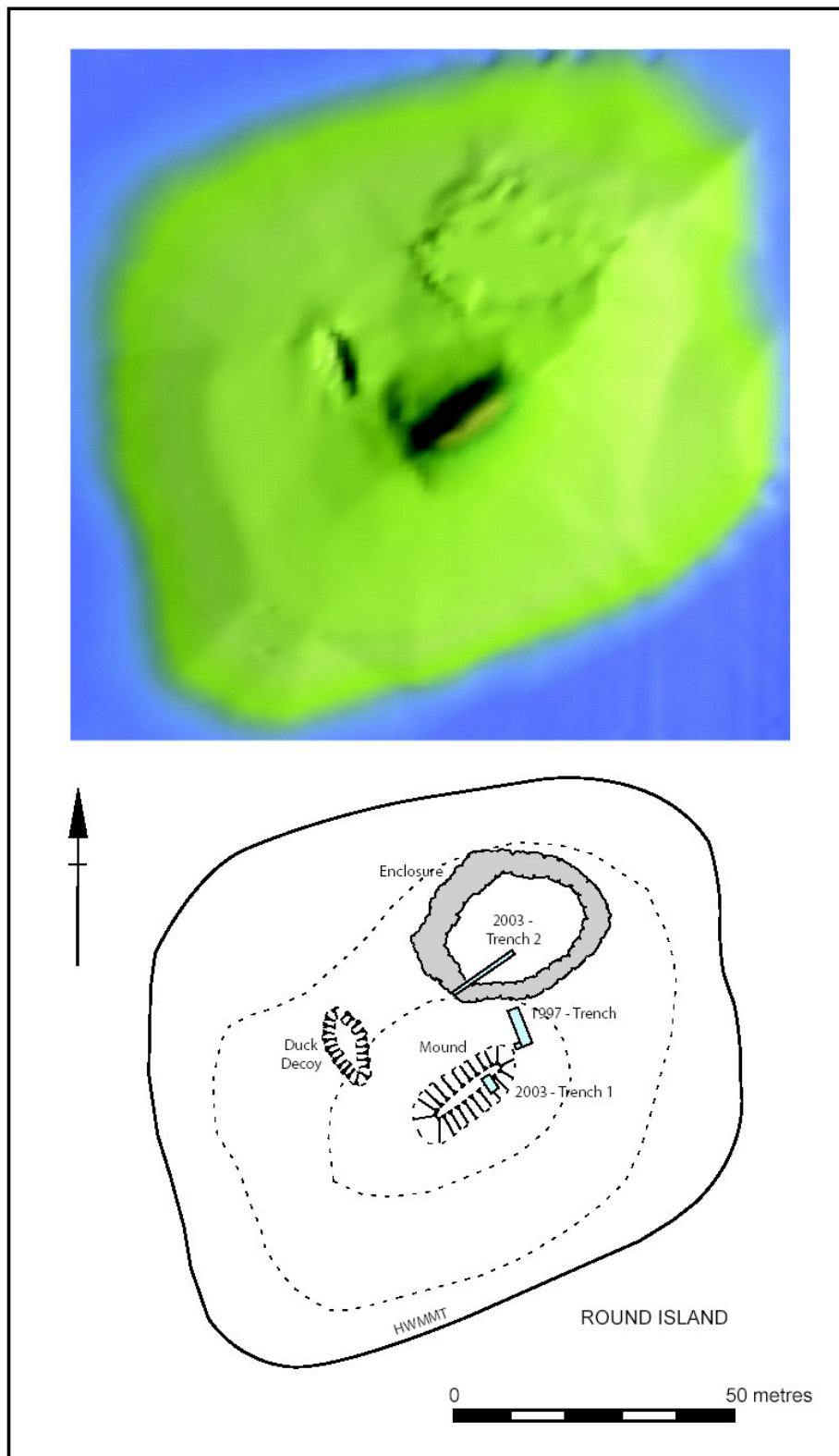


Figure Three: Topographical plan view of Round Island with trenches and main features highlighted.

2. Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the preliminary results of the archaeological excavation at Round Island, undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast in October 2002. This programme of work was undertaken on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service, DOE NI, who funded the excavations.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Round Island is located 0.5 km from the eastern shore of Strangford Lough, 1.7 km south-west of a major medieval site in Ardkeen townland (see Figures 1 and 2). The island itself is roughly circular, measuring approximately 100 m across and around 0.8 hectares in area. Its topography is relatively flat apart from an unusual oval mound now heavily disturbed with rabbit burrows.

2.2.2 The archaeology of the area around Strangford Lough was first studied in detail during the preparation of the archaeological survey of County Down (Jope 1966), but the treatment of the Lough as a maritime cultural landscape has only been undertaken more recently (McErlean *et al* 2002). The latter study has shown that the Lough has always been a diverse and dynamic environment for human settlement from the Mesolithic through to the modern era.

2.2.3 A number of archaeological features and potential features on the island are recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record for County Down as DOW 024:038. These features include a cleared slipway, wall, stone setting and duck-decoy pond. An oval stone enclosure, 30 m by 20 m, lies to the east of the central mound. The complex of structures on Round Island is a Scheduled Monument as defined in the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

2.2.4 A small excavation in 1997 suggested that the mound may represent the core of a truncated drumlin, but some Bronze Age pottery was also recovered during the excavation and the nature of the features was not definitively established (Williams 1997). The mound itself is of reddish boulder-clay overlain by beach rolled pebbles which produced some bone and sherds of coarse ware. A number of coarses of Silurian

shale boulders retaining a rough cairn were present and represented activity commensurate with the oval enclosure. Flint, coarse pottery, burnt bone and a hone-stone were recovered from this feature (Williams unpublished).

2.3 *Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives*

2.3.1 Round Island was surveyed in the course of work that has now seen publication as *Strangford Lough: An archaeological survey of the maritime cultural landscape* (McErlean *et al* 2002). A limited excavation was undertaken by Environment and Heritage Service in 1997, although the results were inconclusive. On this basis, the Environment and Heritage Service, DOE NI, proposed that a further season of investigations take place in 2003 to consider two questions: (i) is the mound artificial; and (ii) what is the nature of the enclosure?

2.4 *Archiving*

2.4.1 A copy of this report has been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service, DOE NI. All site records and finds are temporarily archived within the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

2.5 *Credits and Acknowledgements*

2.5.1 The excavations were directed by Dr. Brian Williams of EHS, assisted by John Ó Néill, Cormac McSparran, Nick Beer, Harry Welsh, Keith Adams and Peter Moore. Access to the site was facilitated by the owners of the island, Newtonards Gun Club and the ASSI and Scheduled Monuments consents were provided by Environment and Heritage Service. Transport to and from the island was provided by Mr. Norrie Dougan.

3. Excavation

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Two trenches were opened on the site, Trench One measuring some 4 m by 2 m and Trench Two measuring 13.50 m by 1 m. Trench One revealed modern animal disturbance of a natural mound. Trench Two produced evidence of a number of periods of occupation.

3.1.2 The excavations were undertaken by hand and the context record for the site was created using the standard context recording method. Individual features were photographed both prior to, and following, excavation and included in a series of overall plans (Scales 1:10 and 1:20 for modern deposits) of the trench which were prepared throughout the course of the excavation. Section drawings (Scale 1:20) were undertaken of the exposed archaeological deposits visible in the baulk (for details of site photography see Appendix Three and for field illustrations see Appendix Four). In addition to the photography and illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets augmented by separate registers of small finds (Appendix Five) and samples (Appendix Six). Following the completion of the site recording, the excavation trench was left open pending further work relating to the construction of the lift shaft.

3.1.3 It is intended that the Harris Matrix for the site (see Appendix Two) are referred to whilst reading the account of the stratigraphic sequence of Trench Two. Due to the results of the excavation, no sequence is required for Trench One.

3.2 Account of the excavations: Trench One.

3.2.3 A trench measuring 2 m in width and 4 metres in length was opened perpendicular to the longer axis of the mound, on the south facing side.

3.2.4 The removal of the sod and some topsoil revealed a stiff orange-brown clay at depths of less than 20 mm. The removal of some 0.20 m of this clay confirmed that it was naturally deposited.

3.3 Account of the excavations: Trench Two.

3.3.3 Trench Two was opened across the visible portion of the stone bank or wall of the enclosure and extended into the interior of the enclosure. It measured 13.50 m in length

and was 1 m wide. Three stone features were recorded within the trench, two wider features which were possibly banks or walls (C213 and C211) and a possible wall footing (C214). Plans of the excavated features are included as figures 4, 5, 6 and 7. The south-facing section face is included as Figure 8.

3.3.4 *Outer enclosure bank: C213*

Only the base of the outer enclosure wall (C213) survived *in situ* (see figures 4, 5, 7 and 8; also plates 1 and 2). It was some 4 m in width and survived to a maximum height of 0.20 m. It was of closely set boulders deposited directly onto the stiff boulder clay (C215). A slightly less compact deposit of stones (C204) overlay C213 at the western end and was 1.20 m in width and 0.20 m deep. Subsequent deposits of stone seemed to represent collapse from this feature. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the top of C213. The sherd is similar to others recovered during the excavation and appears to be Late Bronze Age in date.

3.3.5 *Inner enclosure bank: C211*

The second stone feature, C211 appears to have been another bank or collapsed wall (see figures 4, 5, 7 and 8; also plate 3). This measured 1.90 m in width at the base, and was present to a height of 0.70 m. Sherds of pottery, hammerstones, sawn antler and struck flint were recovered from this feature.

3.3.6 *Wall footing: C214*

At 0.50 m from the eastern end of the trench a third possible structural feature was identified (see figures 7 and 8; also plate 4). This was visible as a narrow stone footing, 0.60 m in width, that crossed the trench. It consisted of a single course of closely set boulders and was present to a height of 0.30 m. A silty loam deposit was present around this feature and finds of Late Bronze Age pottery, including a rim sherd, a hammerstone and burnt flint were recovered from C214.

3.3.7 *Other deposits in Trench Two.*

Removal of the vegetation and sod (C201) had revealed a 7 m wide deposit of stones where the trench crossed C213 representing a series of phases of collapse (C203, C204, C207, C202 and C206). These are recorded on the various plans, particularly figure 6.

3.3.8 A loose deposit of shingle and fine silt, grit and sand (C209) overlay the eastern end of C213 and was sealed by a later stone deposit (C207). This layer was 4 m in length and up to 0.30 m in depth. Finds from C206 included a number of sherds of pottery, struck

flint, a small drilled stone and evidence of iron working. Animal bone and shell were also recovered from this deposit. A deposit of similar shingle overlay the western end of C213. The stone deposit, C207, overlay C213 and C204 and sealed C209. It consisted of rounded and angular boulders. A furnace bottom was recovered from this deposit along with quantities of animal bone and shell.

3.3.9 A deposit of shingle, C210, overlay C207 and the inner enclosure wall, C211, and was in turn sealed by a layer of silty loam (C208), which sealed both C207 and C210. A discrete deposit of shell and bone was identified within C208 and extended into the southern section. A number of deposits of collapsed stone (probably from C213) also overlay C208, including deposits C203, C202 and C206. A deposit of shingle, C212, overlay the eastern side of C211 and the wall footing C214.

3.4 *Phasing of the stratigraphic sequences*

A number of preliminary statements can be made about the stratigraphic relationships, as recorded during excavation.

3.4.1 The base of C213, being sealed by C209 and later deposits, appears to be the earliest feature within the stratigraphic sequence as noted on site. The inner bank (C211) is sealed by a deposit of shingle (C210) that is stratigraphically separated from C213 by a deposit of shingle (C209) and a phase of collapse (C207). The small 'wall footing', C214, is sealed by the shingle deposit C212 which also overlies C211. The stratigraphic formation processes represented by C213-C207-C209-C210-C211-C212 are complex due to the presence of shingles (C209, C210 and C212) and is discussed later.

3.4.2 The deposit of shingle (C210) was sealed by a deposit of silty loam (C208). A number of deposits of collapsed stone overlay C208, including deposits C203, C202 and C206.

3.4.3 While C211 appears to be 'stratigraphically later' than C213, there are a number of technical problems with the excavation of discrete deposits of shingle, due to the tendency of such deposits to sort due to various natural processes. For example, the deposit of stones, C207, stratigraphically separates two deposits of shingle, C209 and C210. As large stones, such as are present within C207, would sink into the shingle with little resistance and leaving no physical track of their descent, the true nature of the depositional sequence C209-C207-C210 must be treated with caution. It is likely that impact of stones (such as present in C207) falling into shingle (i.e. C209/C210) would leave the same 'stratigraphy' as noted on site.

3.4.4 Taking the problems of the stratigraphy into account, at least two basic phases of activity can be distinguished at Round Island. Initially, an outer bank (C213) and possibly an inner bank (C211) and the wall footing (C214) were constructed during activity in the Late Bronze Age. Collapse from the outer bank (C207) has obscured the relationship of the two shingle deposits (C209 and C210). In the historical era, the

3.5 *Artefactual Dating*

3.5.1 A quantity of lithics, pottery and other finds were recovered during the excavation (see Appendix Five). Provisional analysis of the artefacts suggests that they are consistent with a range of cultural phases, dated by the presence of lithics and prehistoric pottery, medieval pottery and other finds and modern finds.

3.5.2 Some thirty-one sherds of pottery were recovered during the 2003 excavations, including at least one sherd of glazed medieval pottery, sherds of unglazed medieval pottery, Souterrain Ware and Bronze Age coarse ware. Twelve sherds were recovered from C212, five from C211 and six from C210. There are few sherds from the outer enclosing bank, except two sherds from C214 itself including a probable rimsherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.

3.5.3 Struck flint was recovered from a number of features, with a total of eleven pieces recovered from C201, C209, C210, C211, C212 and C214. Some of the flakes have been modified. Four hammerstones were recovered during the excavation, three from C211 and one from C214. A small oval stone, with an hour-glass shaped perforation, was recovered from C209.

3.5.4 A number of ferrous objects were recovered from contexts such as C207, C209, C210 and C212. Some of the objects, such as pieces of wire and a horse-shoe appear to be modern in date. A furnace base and slag were recovered from C209 and C207, while fragments of tanged arrow blades were recovered from C210. Two large pieces of worked antler were recovered from the base of C211.

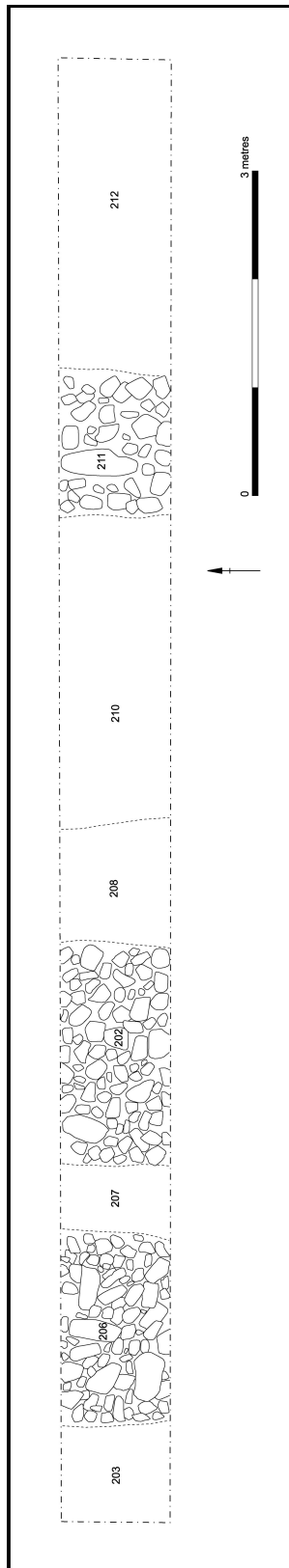


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2 showing upper levels of outer bank and shingle deposits.

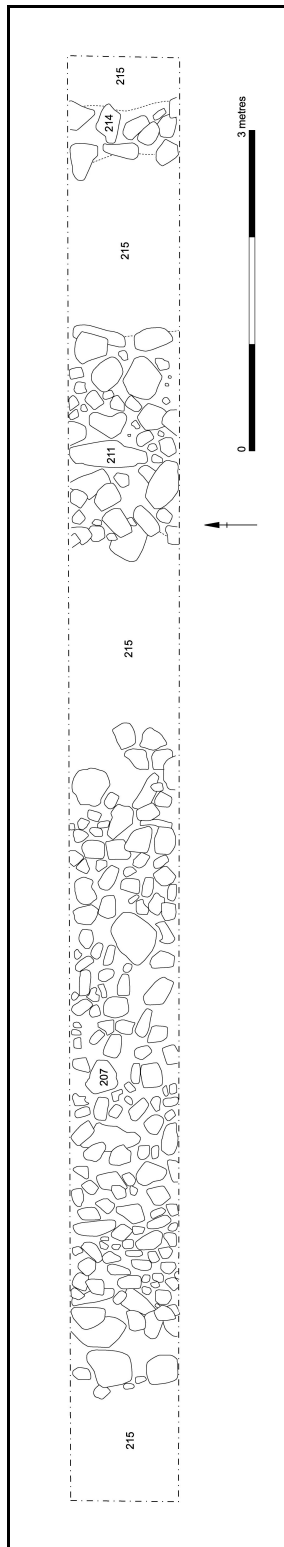


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 2 showing outer bank with upper levels removed, inner bank and possible structure.

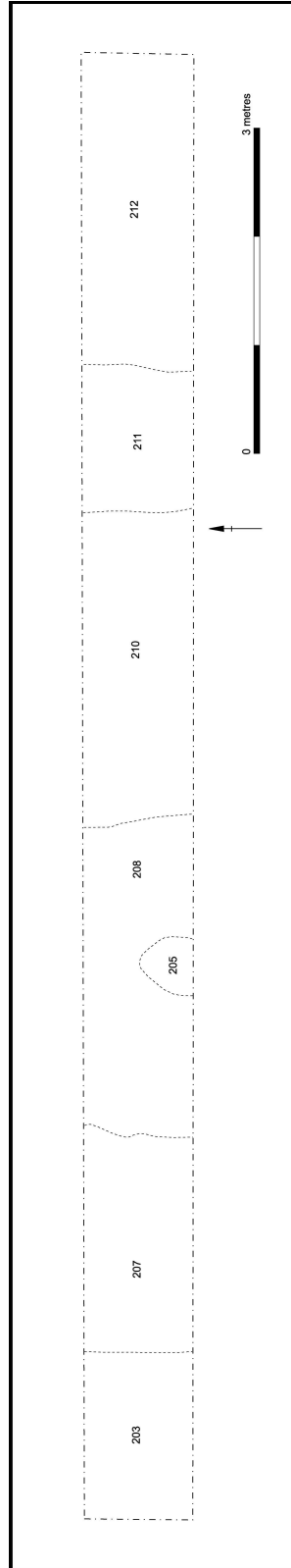


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 2 showing shingle and other deposits overlying C207.

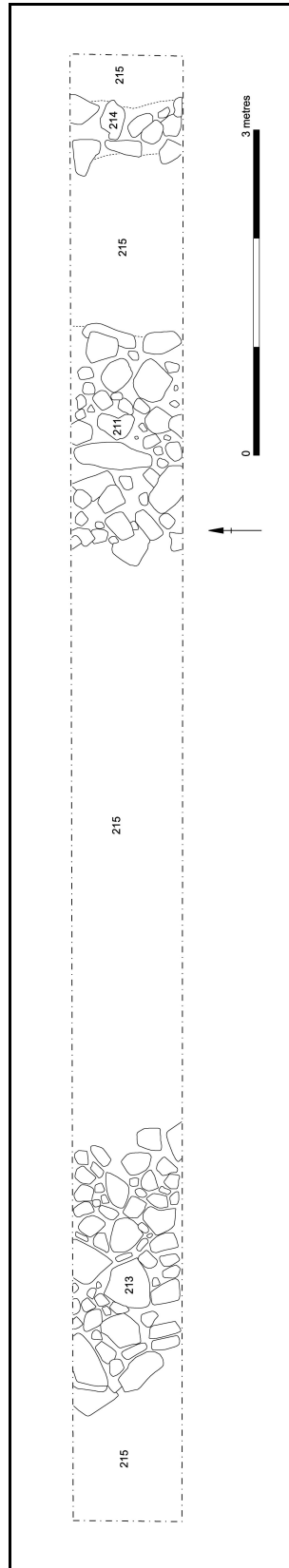


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 2 showing the location of all three structural features.

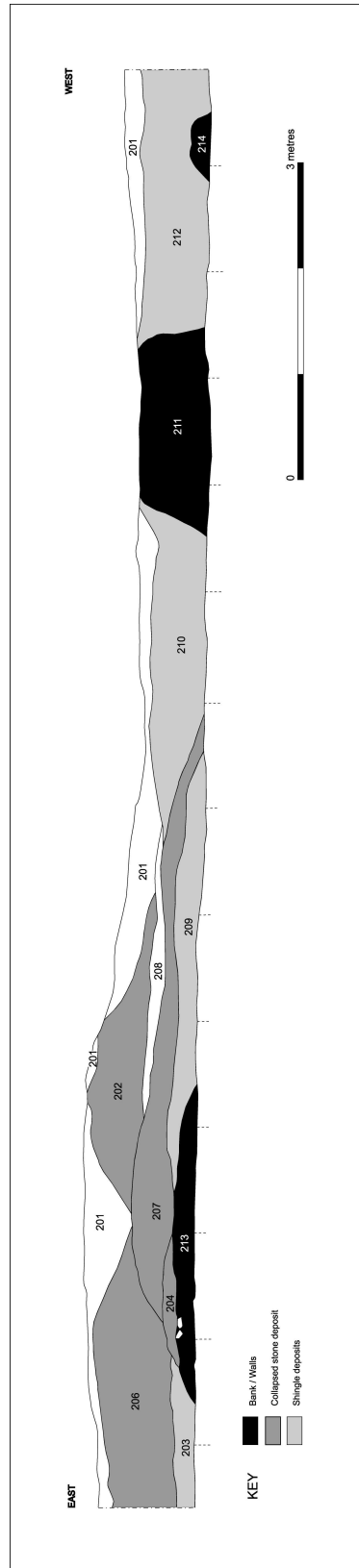


Figure 8: South-facing section of Trench Two.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The purpose of the 2003 investigations were to address two specific issues: (i) is the mound artificial; and (ii) what is the nature of the enclosure? A preliminary discussion of these two issues is included in the following sections.

4.2 Discussion: the mound.

4.2.1 The examination of the mound in Trench One has confirmed that it is natural in origin. The boulder clay core of the mound may represent the remainder of a drumlin that was subjected to severe coastal erosion prior to and during the period of maximum transgression. It is likely that, until the stabilisation of sea levels to modern levels between 4000-3000 BP (e.g. see Carter 1982, Cooper *et al* 2002), the majority of the island lay within the intertidal zone.

4.3 Discussion: the enclosure.

4.3.1 Despite the limited nature of the excavation in Trench Two, it appears that a structure of some significance is present on Round Island. The initial results of the excavation suggest that occupation and construction of the site began in the Late Bronze Age with a later phase of occupation in the period around AD 800 to AD 1300.

4.3.2 Generally, finds of three particular periods were evidenced during the excavation. Some of the artefactual material has an affinity with finds from prehistoric, particularly Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age sites elsewhere. This includes some of the coarse pottery, lithics and hammerstones. The tanged iron knives and pottery support a phase of re-occupation in the period 800 – 1300 AD.

4.3.3 Enclosures of similar size and date are well attested in the archaeological literature, such as Ballyveelish, Co. Tipperary (Doody 1987), Carrigillihy, Co. Cork (O’Kelly 1951) and Clonfinlough, Co. Offaly (Moloney 1993). The use of both natural and artificial islands for occupation is a feature of the settlement record from the Bronze Age onwards (O’Sullivan 1998). Within Strangford Lough, Bronze Age finds have been recorded on Sketrick Island, which is close to the mainland, similar to Round Island (McCartan 2002, 54).

- 4.3.4 The presence of artefactual material of medieval date such as glazed pottery, tanged iron knife blades and iron working debris indicates that at least one phase of later activity also took place. The extent and nature of this activity was not immediately apparent, possibly due to the limited scale of the excavation. The presence of iron working debris overlying C207 (as described above) and the presence of later phases of collapse (overlying C208: see above) may hint at a possible medieval phase of re-building of the outer enclosure wall.
- 4.3.5 A number of questions have yet to be resolved with regard to the date of the structural features. Since a furnace base was recovered at the top of C209, beneath the initial collapse levels of the outer enclosure (i.e. C207), it is likely that the outer enclosure was intact until the Iron Age or later (presuming a Bronze Age date for its initial construction to be correct). The anomalous behaviour of the shingle deposits aside, it is possible that the inner enclosure wall is later in date, since worked antler of the type recovered from Round Island is not typical of Bronze Age contexts. The absence of finds from the soil level (C208) preserved beneath the latest collapsed stone deposits (i.e. C202 and C206) does not allow much discussion of that particular phase of occupation. The presence of tanged iron knife blades and possible sherds of souterrain ware hints at a date in the late first millennium AD or later.
- 4.3.6 Fortunately, samples of shell and bone were recovered from a number of significant sealed contexts on the site. Both bone and shell were recovered from C209 which is contemporary with the initial occupation. Similarly, bone and shell were recovered from C211 (the inner enclosing wall/bank), along with the large pieces of antler. Samples of animal bone and shell were also retrieved from C214. Samples recovered from C207, C208 and C205 should produce a sequence of dates that indicate the periods of collapse and re-occupation.
- 4.3.7 It is hoped that a future programme of post-excavation work shall clarify some of the issues with regard to the site.

5. Recommendations for Future Work

5.1 Results

These recommendations for future work concern the materials recovered during the 2003 investigations. In the event that Environment and Heritage Service request further investigations are undertaken, these recommendations will be suitably amended. At this time, it is proposed that a programme of post-excavation analysis of material recovered during the 2003 excavations should be undertaken. The proposed post-excavation programme is required to meaningfully publish the 2003 and 1997 season excavations and successfully bring the project to completion.

5.2 Various materials recovered from the 2003 excavation require analysis prior to full publication of the excavation. These include processing of the lithic and stone finds, ceramics, bone and shell, ferrous and non-ferrous objects. Two soils samples were also retained for analysis. All of these materials are listed in Appendices Five (Small Finds) and Six (Samples) of the Data Structure Report (DSR 20). A programme of radiocarbon dating should be carried out on samples recovered during the 2003 excavations, depending on the results of the analysis of the artefactual material.

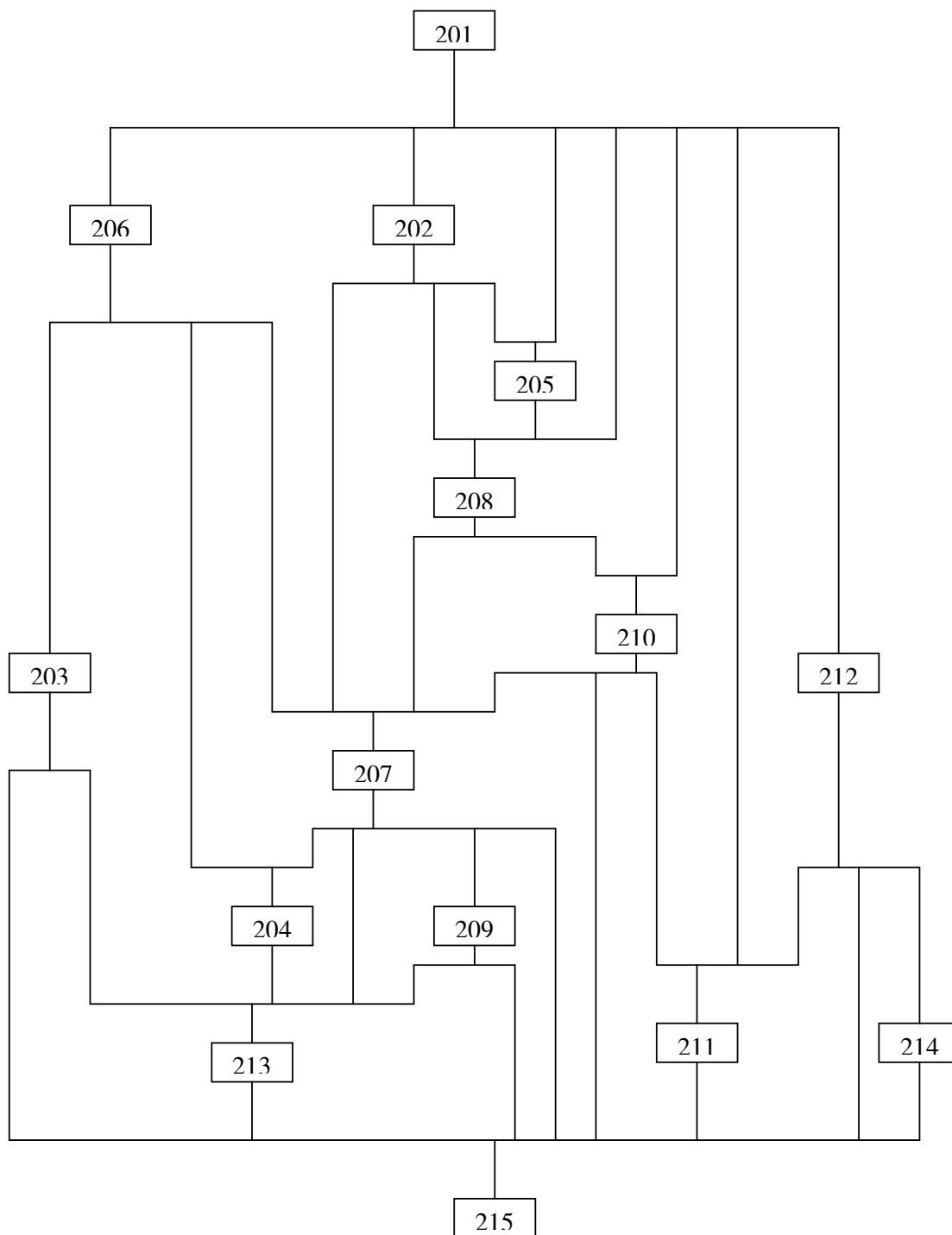
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Appendix One: Context List

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
201	2	Vegetation and Topsoil
202	2	Deposit of stone within fine silty matrix
203	2	Silty loam and shingle below C202
204	2	Stone deposit - wall core?
205	2	Midden-like deposit overlying C208
206	2	Stone deposit - wall collapse?
207	2	Deposit of stone - wall collapse?
208	2	Silty deposit overlying C207
209	2	Shingle below C207
210	2	Shingle overlying C211 etc
211	2	Collapsed wall?
212	2	Shingle deposit
213	2	Base of wall/bank
214	2	Wall footing
215	2	Boulder clay

Appendix Two: Harris Matrix



Appendix Three: Photographic Record**Film One:** Nikon F60/Kodak E100G Colour Slide Film

Frame	Description
1a	General shot of the mound prior to excavation (from south-east)
2a	General shot of the mound prior to excavation (from south-east)
3a	General shot of the mound prior to excavation (from south-east)
4a	Exposed boulder clay deposit in Trench One
5a	Exposed boulder clay deposit in Trench One
6a	View of western end of Trench 2 prior to removal of vegetation (from east)
7a	View of western end of Trench 2 on removal of vegetation (from east)
8a	View of western end of Trench 2 on removal of vegetation (from east)
9a	View of western end of Trench 2 on removal of vegetation (from west)
10a	Close of C206, Trench 2 on removal of vegetation.
11a	Close up of depression between C206 and C202 in Trench 2.
12a	Close-up of C206 in Trench 2.
13a	View of C208, Trench 2, from the east.
14a	View of C207, Trench 2 from the east.
15a	View of C207 with Trench 2 extended (from the east).
16a	View of C207 with Trench 2 extended (from the east).
17a	Upper surface of C210, Trench 2, from the east.
18a	Upper surface of C210, Trench 2, from the east.
19a	View of C211, Trench 2, overlain to the west by C210 (from the east).
20a	View of C211, Trench 2, overlain to the west by C210 (from the east).
21a	View of C213, Trench 2, from the west.
22a	View of C213, Trench 2, with C211 in the foreground (from the east).
23a	View of C213, Trench 2, with C211 in the foreground (from the east).
24a	Close-up view of C213, Trench 2, from the south-east.
25a	Close-up view of C213, Trench 2, from the south-west.
26a	View of C211, Trench 2, from the west.
27a	View of C211, Trench 2, from the south-west
28a	View of C211, Trench 2, from the south.
29a	View of C211, Trench 2, from the south-east.
30a	General working shot, Trench 2.
31a	Views of Round Island from the sea.
32a	Views of Round Island from the sea.
33a	Views of Round Island from the sea.
34a	Views of Round Island from the sea.
35a	Views of Round Island from the sea.
36a	Views of Round Island from the sea.

Film Two: Nikon F60/Kodak E100G Colour Slide Film

Frame	Description
1	View of mound.
2	View of C214, Trench 2, from the south.
3	View of C214, Trench 2, from the south.
4	View of C214, Trench 2, from the north.
5	View of C214, Trench 2, from the north.
6	South-facing section of Trench 2.
7	South-facing section of Trench 2.
8	South-facing section of Trench 2.
9	South-facing section of Trench 2.
10	South-facing section of Trench 2.
11	South-facing section of Trench 2.
12	South-facing section of Trench 2.
13	South-facing section of Trench 2.
14	South-facing section of Trench 2.
15	South-facing section of Trench 2.
16	South-facing section of Trench 2.
17	View of inter-tidal shingles exposed mid-tide, with Ardkeen to the east.
18	View of Trench 2 after excavation.
19	View of Trench 2 after excavation.
20	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
21	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
22	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
23	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
24	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
25	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
26	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
27	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
28	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
29	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
30	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
31	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
32	Panoramic from top of mound, with causeway and tidal islands visible.
33	Sections of enclosure as visible today.
34	Sections of enclosure as visible today.

Appendix Four: Field Drawing Register

Drawing	Description	Type	Scale
1	Trench 2; 203, 203,207, 202, 208, 210, 211, 212	Plan	1:20
2	Trench 2; 203, 207, 208, 205, 210, 211, 212	Plan	1:20
3	Trench 2; 215, 207, 211, 214	Plan	1:20
4	Trench 2; 211, 213, 214, 215	Plan	1:20
5	Trench 2; 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214	Section	1:20

Appendix Five: Small Finds Register

Find no.	material	object	Trench	Context
1	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	209
2	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	209
3	flint	Flake	2	209
4	Ceramic	Baked clay	2	209
5	flint	Flake	2	210
6	flint	Flake	2	210
7	ferrous	Iron rod	2	210
8	flint	Flake	2	210
9	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	211
10	ferrous	Tanged iron blade	2	210
11	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	210
12	Ceramic	Rimsherd	2	210
13	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	210
14	Ceramic	Green glaze sherd	2	210
15	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	210
16	ferrous	Horseshoe	2	210
17	ferrous	Tang, knife?	2	210
18	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	210
19	ferrous	Furnace base	2	209
20	stone	Drilled stone	2	209
21	ferrous	Iron rod	2	210
22	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	201
23	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	209
24	ferrous	slag	2	207
25	flint	Flake	2	212
26	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
27	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
28	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
29	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212

Find no.	material	object	Trench	Context
30	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
31	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
32	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
33	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
34	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
35	flint	Flake	2	210
36	flint	Flake	2	212
37	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
38	ferrous	Iron object	2	212
39	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	207
40	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	211
41	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
42	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	211
43	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	212
44	stone	Hammerstone	2	211
45	stone	Hammerstone	2	211
46	flint	Flake	2	211
47	flint	Modified flake	2	211
48	antler	Worked antler	2	211
49	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	211
50	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	211
51	stone	Hammerstone	2	211
52	antler	Worked antler	2	211
53	Ceramic	Potsherd, unglazed	2	214
54	flint	Flake	2	214
55	Ceramic	Rimsherd, Bronze Age.	2	214
56	Stone	Hammerstone	2	214
57	flint	Flake	2	201
58	ferrous	Iron rod	2	207
59	Cartridges	Shotgun cartridges	2	202
60	Topsoil	Modern finds	2	201

Appendix Six: Sample Register

Find no.	Material	Trench	Context
1	Shell & bone	2	201
2	Shell & bone	2	210
3	Shell & bone	2	205
4	Bone	2	207
5	Shell & bone	2	208
6	Burnt bone	2	209
7	Bone	2	209
8	Burnt bone	2	203
9	Cattle teeth	2	209
10	Shell & bone	2	210
11	Shell & bone	2	209
12	Shell & bone	2	210
13	Shell & bone	2	210
14	Bone	2	209
15	Bone	2	202
16	Cattle teeth	2	203
17	Shell & bone	2	205
18	Shell & bone	2	211
19	Shell & bone	2	207
20	Soil sample	2	211
21	Shell & bone	2	214
22	Soil sample	2	214
23	Shell & bone	2	208
24	Shell & bone	2	212
25	Shell & bone	2	211



Plate 1. View of Outer enclosure wall on removal of vegetation.



Plate 2. View of C213, from the east.



Plate 3. View of C211, from the south.



Plate 4. View of C211, from above.