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Data Structure Report No. 026

Oweyberne Cave, Rathline Island

Rathlin Island Research project

AE/04/96



Oweyberne Cave Complex
Rathlin Island
Peter Moore and Wes Forsythe

CAF DSR 026
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1. Summary

1.1 Background

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken within the Oweyberne Cave Complex as part of the Rathlin Island Research Project from the 24th May to 18th June 2004 (Figure 1.1). The project was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (Queen's University Belfast), in partnership with the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (University of Ulster Coleraine) on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage.

1.1.2 Two field seasons of coastal survey work undertaken by the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (UUC) had mapped and documented 200 sites around the island shore. The excavation at the Oweyberne Cave Complex represented part of the second phase of work on the island, with the investigation designed to increase knowledge of a type of archaeological site on the island that has had little previous work carried out on them.

1.2 Excavation

1.2.1 Before excavation could commence, rubbish and debris relating to two different phases of modern use had to be cleared. The cave was (and is) used by fishermen to store equipment, while it was also recently used as a temporary shelter/dwelling by some 'New Age Travelers'.

1.2.2 A single trench measuring 6m x 1m was opened within the main cave chamber. The upper archaeological deposits were recorded as being badly disturbed, containing several clay-pipe stems together with aluminum cans and other modern rubbish. Directly beneath the disturbed strata were Contexts 105, 110, and 107. Contexts 105 and 110 represented the remains of a hearth, while Context 107 comprised a layer of rounded stones. A fragment of lignite bracelet that was roughly 'D' shaped in section, and which probably dates to the Early Medieval Period was recovered from Context 105 (Williams, *pers comm.*). Context 109, a dark brown firm gravelly loam c. 0.20m in depth, was situated beneath Context 105. A pit (Cut 118 / Fill 117) was recorded as cutting through Contexts 105, 107 and 109.

1.2.3 A yellowish gritty clay layer (Contexts 111 and 113) was then recorded beneath Contexts 107 and 109. This deposit produced flint fragments although there were no tools. A second hearth (Context 116) and a stone layer (Context 115) were recorded within C.111

- / 113, situated against the east baulk. Two concentric arcs of stake and post-holes were recorded as cutting into C. 111 / 113. These features probably represent some form of structure within the cave.
- 1.2.4 Contexts 114 and 119 were situated beneath Contexts 111 and 113. Context 114 was a layer of smooth sub-rounded stones, and Context 119 comprised a loose gritty sand with frequent large stones 20cm in depth, and contained three small finds: a possible flint scraper (Small Find No. 6), and two sherds of coarse (probable) Bronze Age pottery (Small Find Nos. 7 and 8). One of these two sherds (Small Find No. 7) featured decoration in the form of a raised ridge and diamond-shaped criss-cross incisions. These small finds were found in conjunction with numerous flint fragments and debitage pieces.
- 1.2.5 Context 143 was a light grey loose silty grit spread and was recorded beneath Contexts 114 and 119, and situated on top of Context 142. Context 143 contained a small ash lens (Context 144) and a small charcoal lens (Contexts 145), two pottery sherds (Small Find Nos. 12 and 13) were recovered from within Contexts 144 and 145.
- 1.2.6 Context 142, a friable mid-brown firm gritty sand with small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecking, constituted the main prehistoric deposit and was 30cm in depth. Situated within Context 142 was a charcoal spread containing burnt bone and several struck flint pieces (Context 146). In addition, Context 142 contained nine small finds (Small Find Nos. 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21 and 22). These constituted eight sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery fragments; a further eleven small body sherds were recovered and these also appear to be of probable Bronze Age date. Small Find No. 21 featured similar decoration to that of Small Find No. 7. Small Find No. 22 was a flint point with pressure-flaking evident on the convex side.
- 1.2.7 The subsoil layer (C. 147) was situated beneath C. 142 and comprised a sandy deposit with medium rounded stones, probably representing an old beach level within the chamber when it was a sea cave.

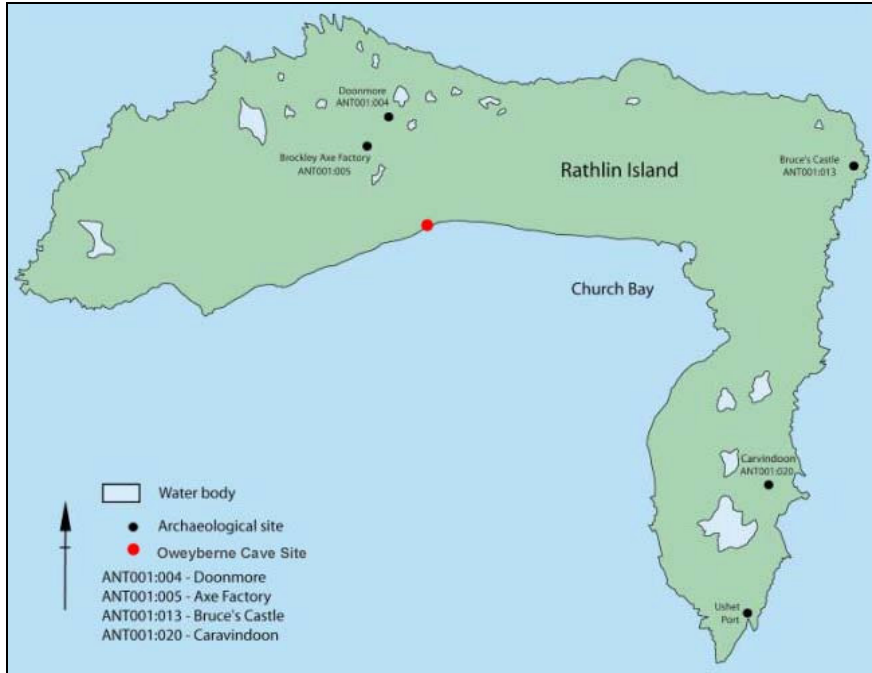


Figure 1.1: Map of Rathlin Island showing the position of the Oweyberne Cave site.

2. Background

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the results of the archaeological excavation within the Oweyberne Cave Complex, Rathlin Island. The excavation was undertaken as part of the Rathlin Island Research Project from the 24th May to 18th June 2004 by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (Queen's University Belfast), in partnership with the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (University of Ulster Coleraine). The Rathlin Island Research project was commissioned by the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Two field seasons of coastal survey work undertaken by the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (UUC) had mapped and documented 200 sites around the island shore. The project endeavored to treat Rathlin Island as a single maritime unit, and to contextualize any work carried out within this wider maritime cultural landscape. A number of sites were targeted for excavation as a consequence of the field survey. The excavation at the Oweyberne Cave Complex represents Phase 2 of the ongoing project, with selected sites chosen for intrusive investigation that have the potential to increase our knowledge of periods that are not fully understood within the island's history. These sites included the Oweyberne Cave Complex (AE/04/96), a cave at Oweydoe (AE/04/93), the Carravindoon Hut Complex (AE/04/97), and the 'battle site' and landing place at Portcastle (AE/04/92).

2.2.2 Sea-level change over millennia has resulted in both the formation of a number of caves and late glacial shorelines around Rathlin Island. There are two main areas for caves on the island; in the limestone cliffs of the south facing shoreline, and the basalt cliffs of the west facing shoreline. The former are inclined to be nearer the High Water Mark and are probably more recent than the latter, which are typically c. 5 metres higher than the present shoreline and seem to represent the Maximum Transgression Episode.

2.2.3 Four natural caves at Oweyberne punctuate the base of a small limestone promontory, jutting out between a small river valley to the west and basalt cliffs to the east (D 1107 5089: Figure 2.1), with the small grass-covered slope outside the caves abruptly dropping 3-4m to the boulder shore. The caves are all south facing and run in a row from west to east, the excavation was concentrated in the largest of these caves (Cave 3). Cave 3 has

a maximum length of 14.98m, with a smaller 'back' chamber situated approximately 10m from the entrance. The cave entrance is 5.7m wide and approximately 8.0m in height.

2.2.4 The series of caves within the Oweyberne Cave Complex display evidence of modification in the form of partitioning and entrance walls. Local knowledge states that the caves are still in use by fisherman as summer shelters and all-year storage facilities, with their location on the south side of the island meaning that they face the mainland. As such, it is possible that the caves could have been used from the earliest human habitation of the island onwards.

2.3 *Other Sites in the vicinity*

2.3.1 Situated to the immediate east of the cave complex, and at the base of a steep slope, are a series of dry-stone walls (Plates 2.1 and 2.2). The walls form several roughly square structures that are open on the seaward side. Within the area defined by the walls, the ground also appears to be scarped in a roughly 'U' or 'V' shape. It is likely that these structures represent some form of boat shelters (Forsythe *pers comm.*), although they are of unknown date.



Plate 2.1: Base of slope and boat shelters looking East.



Plate 2.2: Boat shelters looking north-east

2.4 *Research Objectives*

2.4.1 The aim of the excavation at the Oweyberne Cave Complex was to ascertain the presence and character of any archaeological deposits within Cave 3. Evidence of any possible occupation or use of the site within the wider maritime cultural landscape should be recorded. If possible, a date should also be established for any and each of the archaeological deposits.

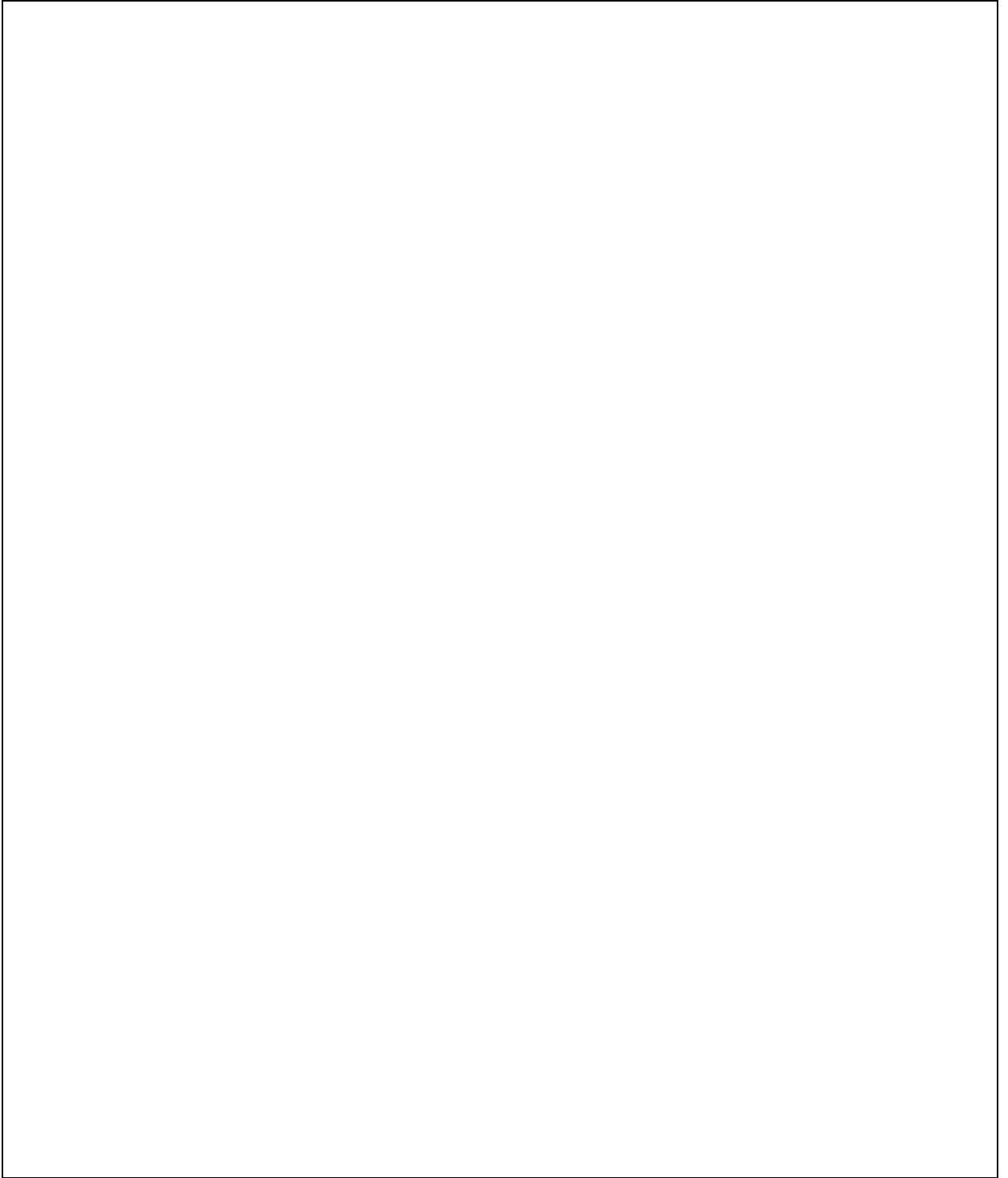
2.5 *Archiving*

2.5.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. All site records and finds are temporarily archived within the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology (Queen's University Belfast), and the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (University of Ulster Coleraine).

2.6 *Credits and Acknowledgments*

2.6.1 The excavation was directed by Peter Moore and Wes Forsythe. The excavation team consisted of Keith Adams, Brian Sloan, Clare McGranaghan, Eamon Donaghy and Naomi Carver.

2.6.2 Assistance during the course of the excavation and the preparation of this report was kindly provided by: Dr Colm Donnelly and Ms Ruth Logue (CAF), Dr Colin Breen, Mr Tom McErlean and Rosemary McConkey (CMA), Ms Sinead McCarten (UM), Dr Brian Williams (EHS) and Mr Richard Greene (landowner).



3. Excavation

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 The programme of work at the Oweyberne Cave Complex involved an archaeological investigation of a single trench within Cave 3. The trench measured 6 metres (approximately north – south) and 1 metre (approximately east – west), and was situated 3.5 metres from the entrance within the main cave chamber.

3.1.2 Following the removal of modern rubbish and debris, the excavation of the archaeological strata was undertaken by hand using standard context recording methods. The principal site records consisted of context sheets, augmented by photographs, field notes and a drawn record. Individual features were photographed and planned, both prior to and following excavation. A series of overall plans (Scale 1:20) were prepared, with section drawings (Scales 1:10 and 1:20) made on completion of the excavation. For details of site photography see Appendix Three and for details of field illustrations see Appendix Four. In addition, separate registers were kept for small finds (Appendix Five) and samples (Appendix Six). It is recommended that the Harris Matrix for the trench is consulted when reading the account of the excavation (see Appendix Two). The unique site code used to identify the records generated during the excavation was 'OB 04'.

3.2 Account of the excavations

3.2.1 The archaeological layers recorded during the course of the excavation can be sequenced into three phases:

- Phase One represents Prehistoric (Bronze Age) deposits.
- Phase Two represents deposits that are Medieval in date.
- Phase Three represents Early Modern and the modern deposits.

The trench was excavated to the subsoil layer (Context 147) that comprised a sandy grit with medium sized rounded stones. This was recorded at a depth of 1.25m and probably represents a 'beach' deposit, formed when the site was a sea cave.

3.3 Phase One

3.3.1 A series of deposits were recorded that contained evidence for prehistoric (probably Bronze Age) activity within the cave. Situated immediately above the subsoil layer was C.

- 142, a mid-brown, firm gritty sand with small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecking 0.30m in depth (Figure 3.1). Eight sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery and a pressure flaked flint point (Small Find Nos. 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21 and 22) were recovered in addition to a range of smaller artifacts. Most of these Small Finds were pottery fragments; of particular interest were several rim sherds and decorated body fragments, together with the flint point (Small Find Nos. 16, 19, 21 and 22: Plate 3.1). Situated within Context 142 was a thin charcoal lens 0.40m x 0.42m and 0.05m in depth (Context 146). Burnt bone fragments and two pieces of struck flint were recovered from Context 146.
- 3.3.2 Situated above C. 142 was a light grey, loose slightly silty grit spread (Context 143) 1.4m x 0.8m and 0.19m in depth. This deposit contained a discrete ash lens (Context 144) and charcoal (Context 145). Two pottery sherds were recovered from within these deposits (Small Find Nos. 12 and 13).
- 3.3.3 Contexts 114 and 119 were located above Contexts 142 and 143 (Figure 3.2 and 3.3). Context 114 comprised a layer 1.2m north to south and 0.20m in depth of fairly smooth sub-rounded stones c.10 – 20cm in diameter; these stones were mainly located at the south-east end of the trench (towards the cave mouth). Context 119 comprised a light grey, loose gritty sand 0.20m in depth with large stone inclusions that covered the rest of the trench. It is likely that these deposits are the same, with the greater frequency of stones located towards the cave mouth. Context 119 produced three small finds (Small Find Nos. 6 – 8: Plate 3.2). These included a possible flint scraper and two pottery sherds, one of which featured decoration in the form of a raised ridge and diamond shaped incisions.
- 3.3.4 Contexts 111 and 113 were located above Contexts 114 and 119. Although Context 111 and Context 113 were initially recorded as two separate deposits, they represent the same layer and comprise a light yellowish grey, compact gritty clay with a maximum depth of 0.25m. Small fragments of limestone and frequent charcoal flecking were recorded within the deposit. A lens of compact burnt red sandy clay 0.48m x 0.30m and 0.06m in depth (Context 116), together with a small stone layer (Context 115) were situated within Context 111 and 113 and probably represent the remains of a hearth.
- 3.3.5 A spread of mottled brown friable clay loam (Context 112), was situated immediately above Contexts 111 and 113, 1.3m from the north end of the trench. This deposit ran across the width of the trench and measured 0.92m north – south. However, when

excavated this deposit was little more than 0.03m in depth, and no artifacts were associated with its excavation.

3.3.6 Two concentric arcs of stake and post-holes were recorded cutting through Context 111 and 113 (Figure 3.4: Plate 3.3). A total of eleven of these negative features were uncovered. These were recorded as Cut Features, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, and 140. The holes had an average size of 9 x 9cm, with an average depth of 9 – 10cm. The fill of each hole was also numbered separately (Context Numbers 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, and 141). No finds were recovered in conjunction with the excavation of these features.

3.4 *Phase Two*

3.4.1 Context 109 (a dark brown firm gravelly loam c. 0.20m in depth, located towards the south-east end of the trench), and Context 107 (a layer of rounded stones c. 5 – 15cm in diameter in a compact clay loam, 0.26m in depth and covering the remainder of the trench), comprised the main deposits within Phase Two. Two artifacts were recovered from Context 107; Small Find No. 2, a struck flint and Small Find No. 3, a small copper alloy ring. A hearth feature (Context 110) was found within Context 109, and consisted of a burnt red firm sandy loam 0.40m x 0.62m and 0.07m in depth. Context 110 was situated immediately beneath a light grey fine ashy layer (Context 105), that spread across the width of the trench and was 0.11m in depth. Context 105 contained two lenses of a shell-rich white ash (Context 108), approximately 0.20m x 0.12m and 0.05m in depth. A fragment of lignite bracelet that was roughly 'D' shaped in section, and which probably dates to the Early Medieval Period (Small Find No. 1) was recovered from Context 105 (Williams, *pers comm.*).

3.5 *Phase Three*

3.5.1 Contexts 105, 107 and 109 were cut by a pit feature (Context 118), which had a maximum depth of c. 0.34m. This was filled with loose dark brown sandy silt with charcoal stained stones at the base (Context 117: Plate 3.4). Limpet shell fragments were recovered from the fill, although no small finds were recovered.

3.5.3 Context 104 (a dark brown loose gritty loam) was situated above Contexts 107 and 109, and represents the base of the most disturbed upper strata within the excavation trench. Modern finds (for example, fragments of aluminum drinks tins) were recovered in conjunction with animal bone fragments. The animal bones were probably relatively recent and represent the remains of livestock that died in the cave. Context 104 covered the entire trench and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. Context 103 was situated above Context 104 and comprised a layer of fairly compact clay loam with rounded stones c. 10cm in diameter; Context 103 covered the entire trench and had a maximum depth of 0.19m. Contexts 102 and 101 (dark brown gritty loams), were situated above Context 103 and contained modern metal nails, limpet shells and two clay-pipe stems - these deposits were badly disturbed. Contexts 102 and 101 were also located across the entire trench, Context 102 had a maximum depth of 0.20m, Context 101 had a maximum depth of 0.14m.

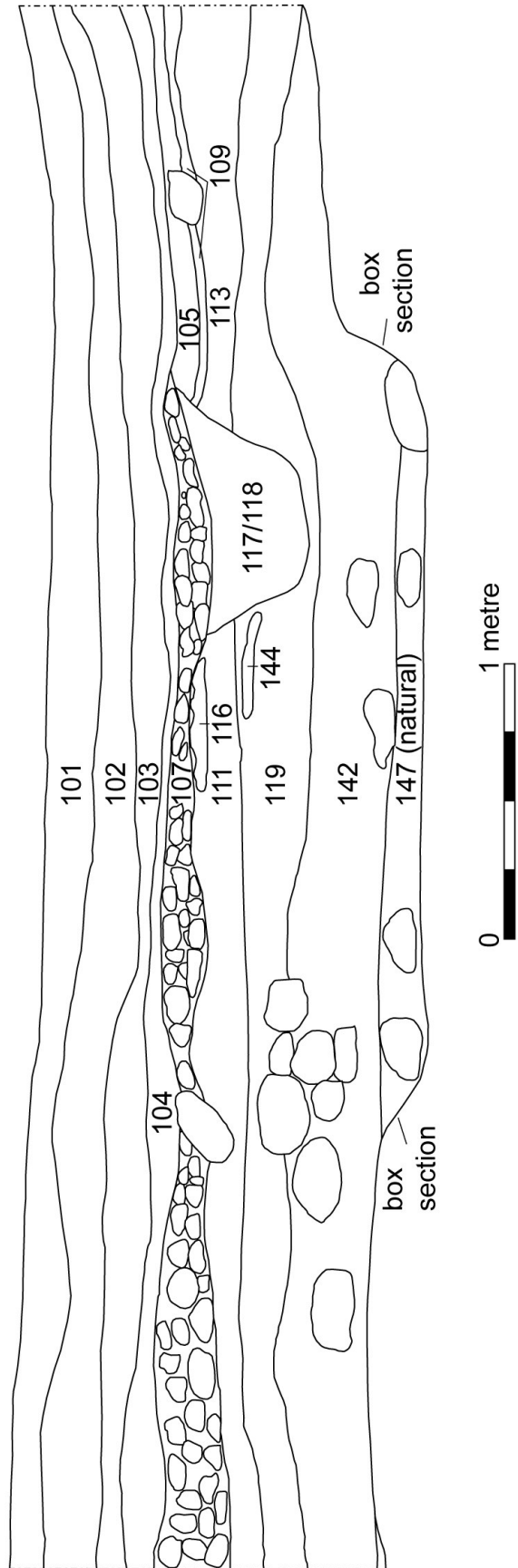


Figure 3.1: Oweyberne Trench One - east section

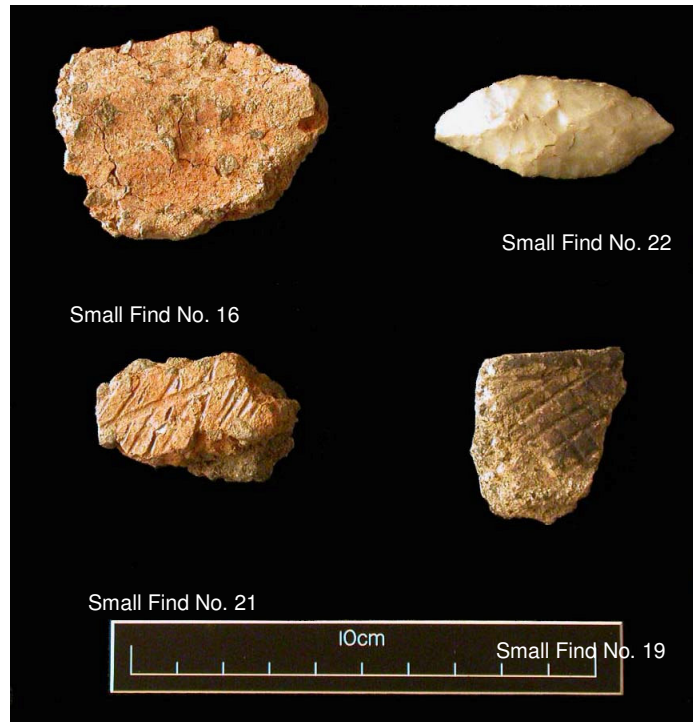


Plate 3.1: Small Find Nos. 16 / 19 / 21 / 22.

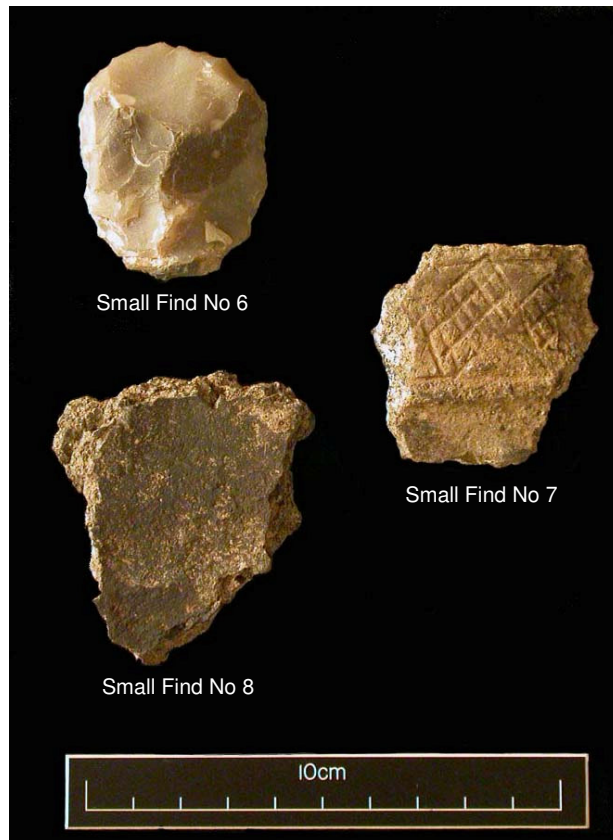


Plate 3.2: Small Find Nos. 6 / 7 / 8.

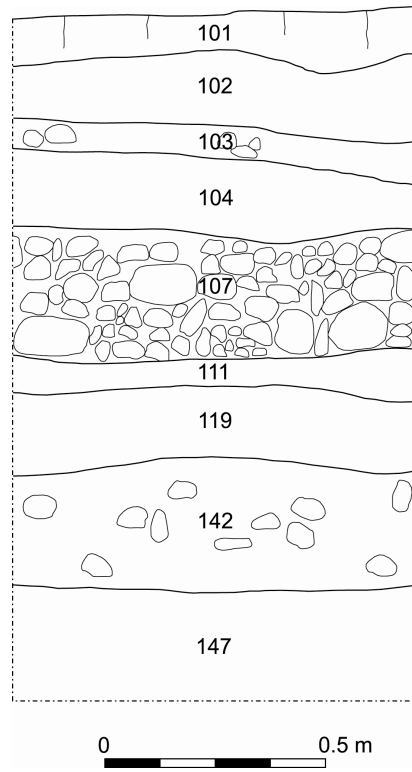


Figure 3.2: Oweyberne Trench One – north section.

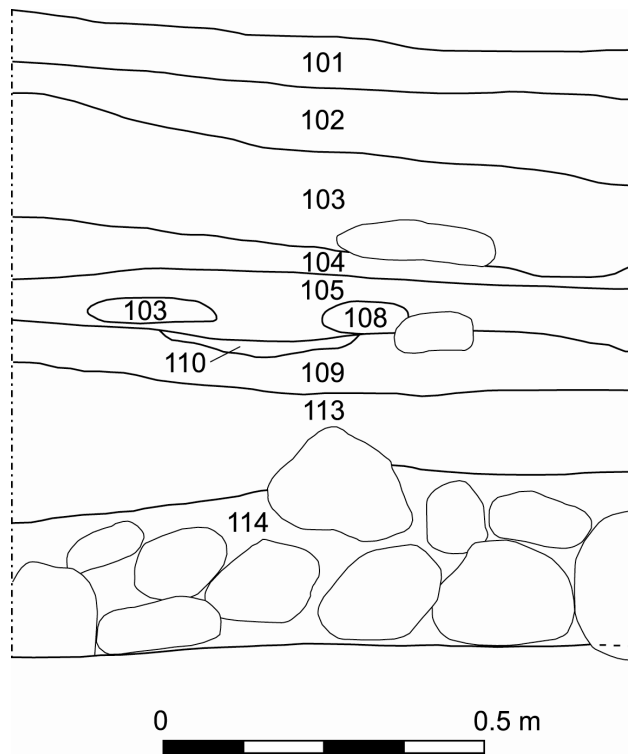


Figure 3.3: Oweyberne Trench One – south section.

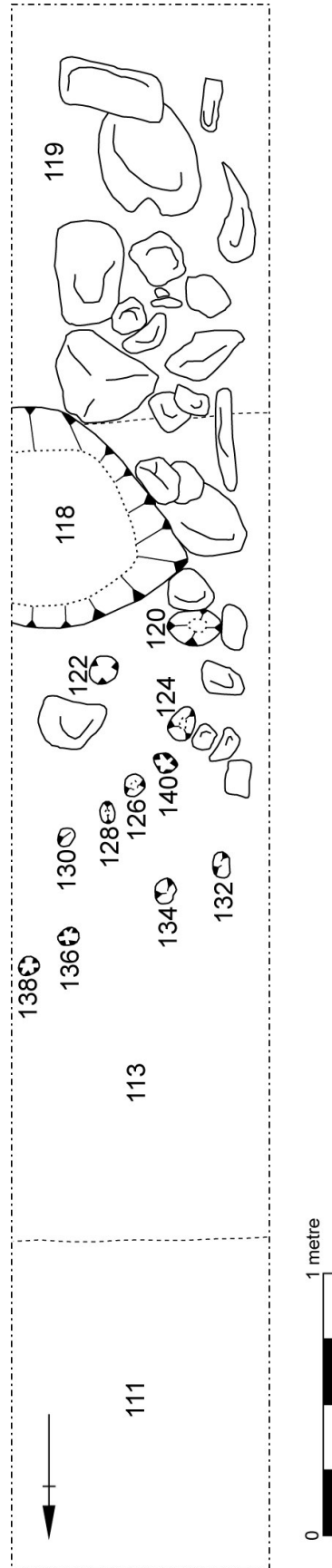


Figure 3.4: Oweyberne Trench One - plan showing the concentric arcs of post and stake-holes, together with the pit (Context 118).

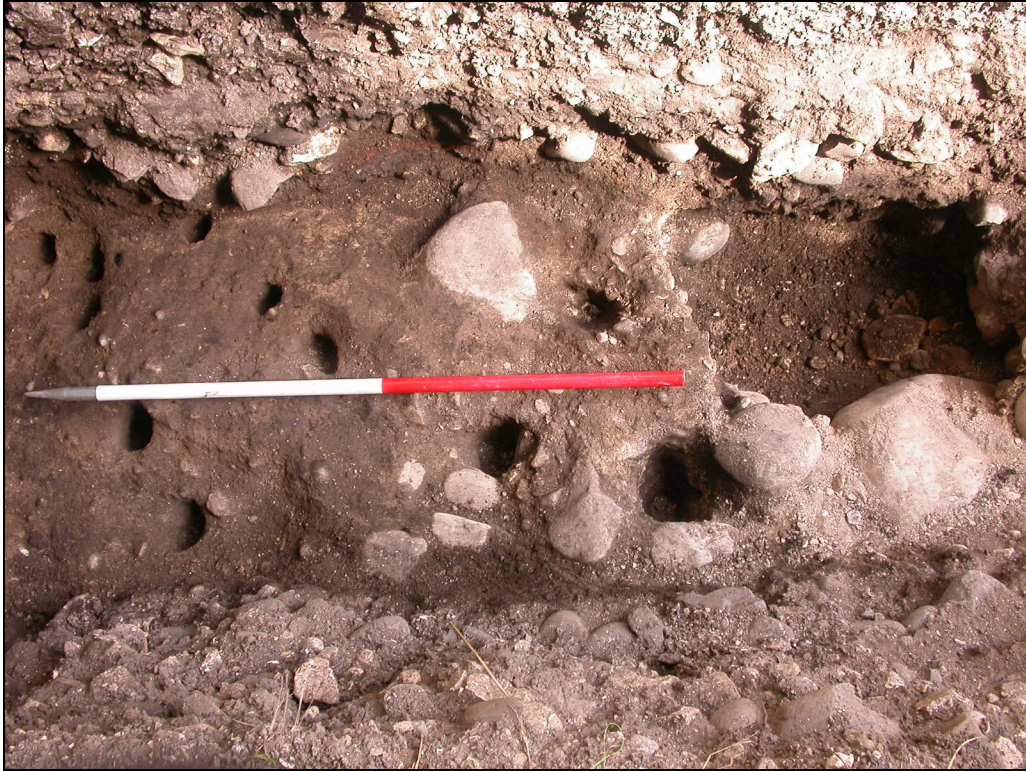


Plate 3.3: Stake-holes cut through C. 111/113.



Plate 3.4: Excavated pit (C. 118).

4. Discussion

4.1 Background

4.1.1 The excavation within the Oweyberne Cave Complex was designed to answer several research questions arising from two seasons of field survey undertaken by the Centre for Maritime Archaeology (UUC); these were to ascertain the presence and character of any archaeological deposits within Cave 3, together with evidence of any possible occupation or use of the site within the wider maritime cultural landscape. If possible, a date should also be established for any and each of the archaeological deposits. Combined with these research objectives was the desire to treat the excavation as part of an ongoing investigation within Rathlin Island as a single maritime unit.

4.2 Conclusions

4.2.2 The excavation revealed considerable prehistoric deposits towards the base of the trench (Contexts 119 – 146). The artifacts recovered from these layers (see appendix Five) appear to date to the Bronze Age, with the pottery corpus perhaps providing the best dating evidence (Plates 3.1 and 3.2). However, these deposits did not suggest that the cave had been used as a continuous habitation site, rather occupation or use on a seasonal basis is more plausible. The concentric arcs of stake and post-holes were recorded within Contexts 111 and 113. Although Contexts 111 and 113 were situated 0.48m above the lower most prehistoric deposit (Context 142), they were located beneath the layers that provided Early Medieval dating material. Therefore, it is likely that Contexts 111 and 113 (together with the stake and post-holes) date to before this period. The holes are likely to represent the remains of some form of structure within the cave. As the main chamber within Cave 3 is fairly exposed, it is possible that the stake and post-holes formed part of some sort of wind-break or lean-to, designed to give additional shelter. The layer of burnt red sandy clay and stones (Contexts 115 and 116) within Contexts 111 and 113 are likely to represent a hearth.

4.2.3 Contexts 105 – 110 provided evidence for human activity on the site from the Early Medieval period. Context 107 (a layer of rounded stones within a clay loam) was recorded covering most of the trench. Perhaps of most interest was a copper alloy ring recovered from this deposit (Small Find No. 3). It is fairly innocuous and therefore hard to date, although it is possible that it represents a jewellery item. However, the possibility that it had some other function should also not be discounted. The remains of a hearth feature (Contexts 105, 108 and 110) were recorded towards the cave mouth. The fragment of 'D' shaped lignite bracelet that was recovered from the ash layer associated

with the hearth (Context 105), perhaps provides the most secure Early Medieval dating evidence. The 'D' shape is indicative of Early Medieval types (Williams, *pers comm.*), when compared with the later more circular bracelets. Interestingly there were no significant occupation deposits associated with the Medieval phase of the site. Although the layer of stones (Context 107) could represent a leveling deposit, there is no evidence to suggest that the cave was continually used. It would also appear that the cave was used either seasonally, or as an occasional shelter during this period.

4.2.4 Although clay-pipe stems were recovered from the upper strata, they were found in conjunction with modern rubbish and debris. The fact that the cave is still used as a storage facility, together with the recent habitation of the cave by 'New Age Travelers' perhaps meant it was inevitable that the upper, more recent deposits, were going to be disturbed.

4.3 *Contextualizing the work*

4.3.1 The excavation of prehistoric and Early Medieval deposits within Cave 3 would suggest that the Oweyberne Cave Complex, and indeed probably most of the caves on Rathlin, provided an important resource from the earliest human habitation of the island onwards. It is likely that they were used in conjunction with the exploitation of the natural resource that the maritime environment provided, a resource on which any island community heavily relies.

5. Recommendations for further work

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The results of the 2004 excavation within the Oweyberne Cave Complex justify detailed and full publication. However, it is important that this is undertaken in conjunction with the findings of the preceding field surveys, together with the findings of the other excavations undertaken in 2004 as part of the Rathlin Island Research Project. Consequently, it is recommended that a programme of post-excavation analysis is undertaken.

5.1.2 In order to satisfactorily complete the post-fieldwork analysis and prepare publication, the following tasks have been identified, (an outline of the anticipated costs for the completion of this work can be seen in the Costed Assessment [CAF CA 026] that accompanies this document).

5.2 Specialist study of the pottery corpus

5.2.1 The assemblage of pottery sherds recovered during the excavation is of central importance to the interpretation and dating of the lower stratigraphic sequence. It is therefore necessary that a specialist examine and confirm, or if appropriate revise the identifications made of the pottery assemblage in this report.

5.3 Specialist study of the lithic artifacts

5.3.1 The worked flint assemblage recovered during the course of the excavation is also important in identifying the character of the prehistoric deposits on the site. Analysis of the lithic remains will facilitate a comparison between the pottery sherds for dating the prehistoric strata.

5.4 Programme of radiocarbon dating

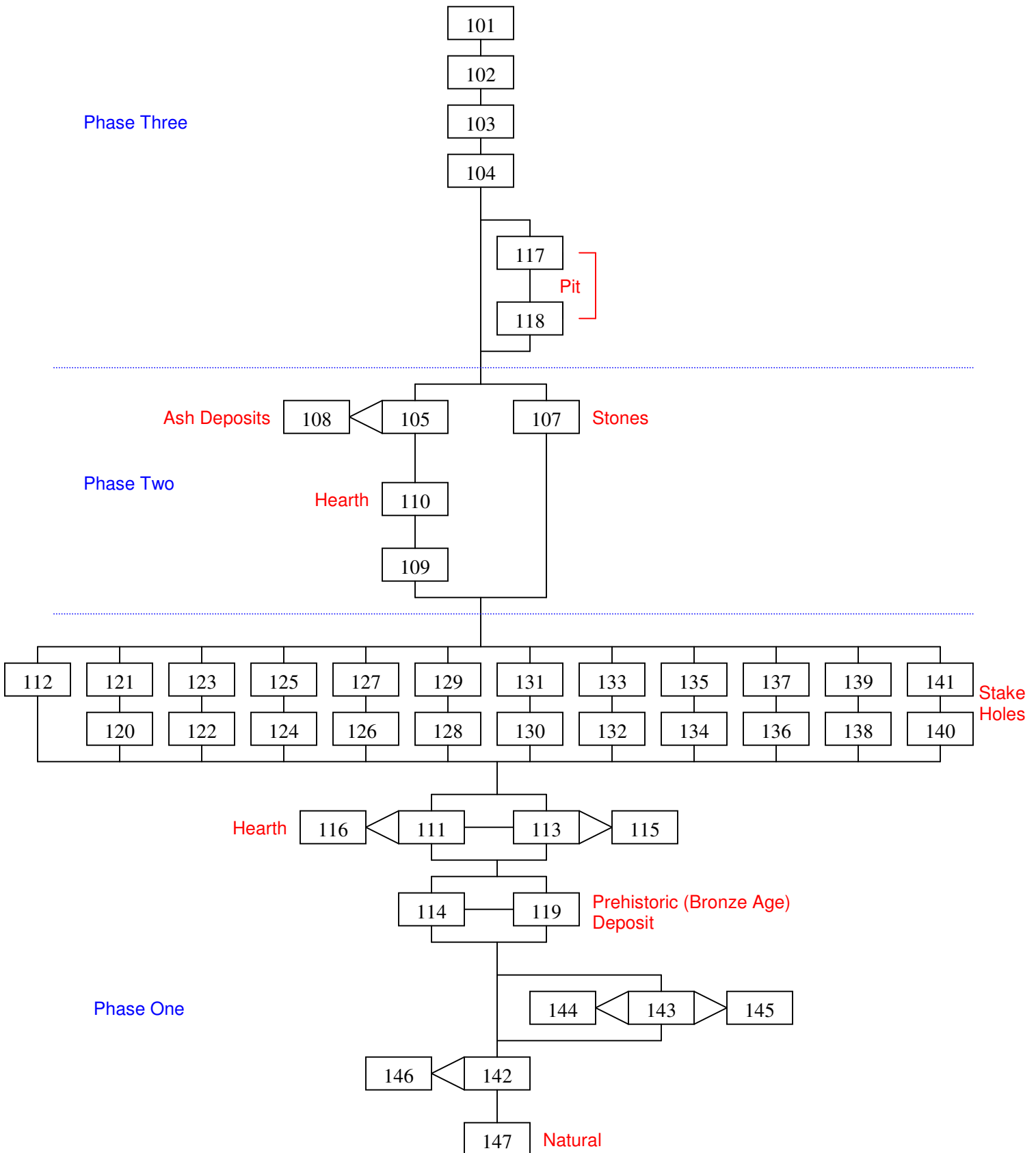
5.4.1 Given that there appears to have been little disturbance of the lower archaeological strata within Cave 3, it would be worthwhile pursuing radiocarbon dates for several of the deposits. The hearth (Context 116), together with the concentric arcs of stake and post-holes were not found in conjunction with any artifact remains. Therefore these features remain undated. Arguably the stake and post-holes provide the most intriguing features recorded, it is therefore recommended that two radiocarbon dates are ascertained to give

secure dates for the structure within the cave, and a further single date acquired for the hearth.

Appendix One: Context Log

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Disturbed 'topsoil' layer.
102	Disturbed deposit (base of topsoil).
103	Layer of rounded stones c. 10 – 15cm in diameter.
104	Dark brown, loose, gritty loam.
105	Light grey ash
106	<i>Deleted</i>
107	Layer of rounded stones c. 5-15cm in diameter.
108	Whitish grey ash lens.
109	Dark blacky-brown, firm, gravelly loam.
110	Brownish-red sandy loam (from hearth).
111	Light grey, fairly compact, gritty clay.
112	Mottled mid-brown, friable clayey loam.
113	Light grey, fairly compact, gritty clay.
114	Fairly smooth sub-rounded stones c.10 – 20cm in diameter.
115	Stone layer.
116	Red, firm sandy clay (second hearth).
117	Dark brown, loose sandy silt – fill of C. 118.
118	Cut for pit feature 80 x 43 x 34cm.
119	Light grey, loose gritty sand with large stone inclusions.
120	Stake-hole cut 19 x 16 x 19cm.
121	Fill of C. 120 – dark brown, friable silty sand.
122	Stake-hole cut 10 x 9 x 10cm.
123	Fill of C. 122 – dark brown, friable silty loam.
124	Stake-hole cut 13 x 10 x 13cm.
125	Fill of C. 124 – dark brown, friable silty loam.
126	Stake-hole cut 9 x 9 x 7cm.
127	Fill of C. 126 – dark brown, friable gritty clay.
128	Stake-hole cut 7 x 5 x 9cm.
129	Fill of C. 128 – dark brown, friable gravelly clay.
130	Stake-hole cut 7 x 6 x 9cm.
131	Fill of C. 130 – dark brown, friable gravelly clay.
132	Stake-hole cut 10 x 9 x 10cm.
133	Fill of C. 132 – dark brown, friable gravelly clay.
134	Stake-hole cut 10 x 10 x 16cm.
135	Fill of C. 134 – mid brown, sticky clay (with charcoal flecking).
136	Stake-hole cut 8 x 7 x 8cm.
137	Fill of C. 136 – mid brown, friable gravelly clay.
138	Stake-hole cut 8 x 9 x 6cm.
139	Fill of C. 138 – mid brown, friable gravelly clay.
140	Stake-hole cut 8.5 x 9 x 15cm.
141	Fill of C. 140 – dark brown, friable sandy loam.
142	Mid-brown, firm gritty sand with small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecking.
143	Grey loose sandy grit – small rounded stone inclusions and some charcoal flecking.
144	Grey gritty ash lens.
145	Charcoal lens.
146	Charcoal lens.
147	Sandy grit with medium sized rounded stones – subsoil.

Appendix Two: Harris Matrix



Appendix Three: Photographic Record
Nikon Coolpix 5000 Digital Camera

<i>Photograph No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	Boat docks situated beside the Oweyberne Cave complex.
02	As above looking north-east.
03	Cave entrance (before removal of modern debris).
04	Trench one after removal of modern debris.
05	As above looking north-east.
06	C. 103 (trench looking north-east).
07	South-east corner of trench showing C. 105.
08	As above looking north-east.
09	As above.
10	Base of C. 105.
11	C. 108 (within C. 105) looking east.
12	As above (different exposure)
13	C. 110 (hearth).
14	As above (different exposure).
15	C. 115 and C. 116 (25cm scale) looking north-east.
16	As above looking west.
17	Pit feature C. 117 / C. 118 (before excavation).
18	C. 117 excavated to stones at base.
19	C. 118 fully excavated.
20	General trench view showing C. 111 / C. 113.
21	As above looking north-east.
22	Stake-holes (C. 120 – C. 141) with pit feature (C. 118).
23	As above (different exposure).
24	As above looking north-west.
25	C. 119 (looking north-east).
26	General trench showing C. 142 across whole trench.
27	As above looking north-west.
28	Charcoal lens C. 146.
29	Box section into C. 142.
30	C. 142 at north end of trench.
31	Subsoil (C. 147) after trench fully excavated.

Appendix Four: Field Drawing Register

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Plan / Section</i>	<i>Notes / Description</i>
01	1:20	Plan	Plan showing C. 105 / C. 106 / C. 107.
02	1:20	Plan	Plan showing C. 107 / C. 109 / C. 110.
03	1:20	Plan	Plan showing C. 110 / C. 111 / C. 112 / C. 113 / C. 115 / C. 116 and C. 118.
04	1:20	Plan	Plan showing C. 111 / C. 113 / C. 118 and the series of concentric stake-holes C. 120 – C. 141.
05	1:20	Plan	Plan showing C. 117 / C. 118 / C. 142 / C. 143.
06	1:20	Plan	Plan showing C. 142.
07	1:10	Section	North section showing C. 101 / C. 102 / C. 103 / C. 104 / C. 107 / C. 111 / C. 119 / C. 142 / C. 147 (subsoil).
08	1:20	Section	East section showing C. 101 / C. 102 / C. 103 / C. 104 / C. 105 / C. 109 / C. 111 / C. 116 / C. 117 / C. 118 / C. 119 / C. 142 / C. 147 (subsoil).
09	1:10	Section	South section showing C. 101 / C. 102 / C. 103 / C. 104 / C. 105 / C. 108 / C. 109 / C. 113 / C. 114.

Appendix Five: Small Finds Register

<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Context No.</i>
01	Fragment of black 'D' shaped lignite bracelet. Possibly Medieval – late Medieval in date.	105
02	Struck flint flake. No obvious evidence for retouch.	107
03	Small rounded (copper alloy?) metal ring.	107
04	Square-headed (iron?) nail.	115
05	<i>Deleted</i>	
06	Possible flint scraper (probably retouched).	119
07	Rim sherd of decorated pottery. Course ware – probably prehistoric in date.	119
08	Course body sherd of prehistoric pottery.	119
09	Course body sherd of prehistoric pottery.	142
10	Course body sherd of prehistoric pottery.	142
11	Course body sherd of prehistoric pottery.	142
12	Course body sherd of prehistoric pottery.	145
13	Course body sherd of prehistoric pottery.	144
14	Course body sherd of prehistoric pottery.	142
15	Course body sherd of prehistoric pottery.	142
16	Course (rim?) sherd of prehistoric pottery.	142
17	(Bag) 3 body sherds of course prehistoric pottery.	142
18	(Bag) 5 body sherds of course prehistoric pottery	142
19	Decorated rim sherd (possible urn?)	142
20	(Bag) 3 body sherds (Possibly same vessel).	142
21	Decorated body sherd of prehistoric pottery	142
22	Pressure flaked flint point	142

Appendix Six: Soil Sample Register

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	102	Clayey loam – frequent shell inclusions.
02	104	Gritty loam – shell inclusions.
03	105	Ash from hearth feature.
04	108	Ash from hearth feature.
05	110	Burnt earth (with charcoal) from hearth.
06	110	Burnt earth (with charcoal) from hearth.
07	116	Burnt earth (with charcoal) from second hearth.
08	117	Fill of pit feature (C. 118).
09	121	Stake-hole fill.
10	123	As above.
11	127	As above.
12	129	As above.
13	131	As above.
14	133	As above.
15	135	As above.
16	113	Charcoal flecking within C. 113.
17	119	Sample of possible prehistoric deposit.
18	119	As above.
19	141	Stake-hole fill.
20	113	Sample of deposit C. 113.
21	144	Ash and charcoal.
22	145	Charcoal lens.
23	142	Sample of possible prehistoric deposit.
24	146	Charcoal lens within C. 142.