Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork
School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology
Queen's University Belfast

Data Structure Report: No. 17.

Monitoring at Islandhill, Ringcreevy, Co. Down

AE/03/59

On behalf of

ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE SERVICE

Data Structure Report: Islandhill, Ringcreevy, Co. Down

Peter Moore

Grid Reference: J 489 688

CAF DSR 017

Licence No. AE/03/59

SMR No. DOW 11:14

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1. Summary

1.1 An application was made by Ards Borough Council on the 12th April 2001 for planning permission to develop an area of land adjacent to their current car-park and picnic area at Islandhill, County Down (Grid Reference J 489 688: Figure 1.1). The area proposed for the development lies on the north-western shore of Strangford Lough, north of the Comber Estuary, and overlooking Rough Island, the location of a major prehistoric site first investigated by Movius in the 1930s (SMR no. 11:13) in the vicinity of the area proposed for the development on the mainland, indicated the potential presence of archaeological deposits in this area.

1.2 Planning permission was granted by the Downpatrick division of the Planning Service subject to a condition that a programme of archaeological mitigation was to be undertaken in advance of any development. A method statement was prepared by john O'Keefe of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage stating that this monitoring was to be carried out by a qualified archaeologist, and that a three-phase programme of work was to be undertaken: (1) ploughing of the proposed extension area to identify artefact 'hot-spots', (2) the monitoring of topsoil stripping, and (3) the production of a report outlining the results obtained during fieldwork.

1.3 The fieldwalking, monitoring and recording of archaeological remains on site was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast, on behalf of Ards borough Council. The work was directed by Mr Peter Moore, assisted by Nicholas Beer and Keith Adams, and undertaken during the period from 6th June to 20th 2003.

1.4 Phase 1: Artifacts recovered during topsoil ploughing including sherds of modern ceramics, and crystal glass with a pink hue. A large assemblage of flints were recovered, although the majority were either natural or debitage. Three flints were shaped like end-scrapers, but only one displayed evidence of retouch. A black polished stone axe head, heavily scoured and pitted, was recovered from the south-east of the site.

1.5 Phase 2: After the removal of topsoil a total of 31 features were recovered, with an additional 29 field drains noted. Twelve of these 26 features were deemed to have archaeological potential. Eight sub-circular features were

recorded in a semi-circular pattern (Features D – J: Figure 3.1), although after excavation only one survived to a depth below *c.* 50 mm, and each feature was filled by a deposit resembling topsoil. Two large features (probable pits) were recorded with a charcoal-rich fill (Features X and Z), and two possible small hearths were recorded in an otherwise barren area of the site (Features V and W). However as was the case with all the features of archaeological potential, no artefacts were found in conjunction with either the possible pits of hearths.

1.6 A series of deposits were identified towards the south-eastern extremity of the site, next the boundary of the area proposed for the development. These deposits were recorded as Contexts 123, 124, 125 and 126 (Figure 3.1). Context 123 was found to underlie Context 126, a substantial dark spread containing 10% charcoal which could represent some occupational remains. Contexts 123 and 124 compare with the lower stratigraphic sequence of raised beach Deposits C and D recorded by Movius (1940) on his excavation at Rough Island. However, the raised beach itself was not present. It has probably been truncated by the agricultural activity (deep ploughing) that has taken place on the site over the past three decades. Context 125 represented the transition for the sandier deposit (Context 124) and the natural boulder clay (Context 201).

Figure 1.1 – General location map of Islandhill

2. Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 An application was made by the Ards Borough Council on the 12th April 2001 to the planning Service (Downpatrick), for planning permission to develop additional car-park and picnic facilities for the council-owned property at Islandhill, Co. Down (Grid Reference J 489 688: Figure 2.1 and 2.2). The archaeological significance of the surrounding landscape (See Section 2.2) – and thus potential archaeological significance of the proposed development – led to a stipulation that a programme of archaeological monitoring be undertaken as a condition of planning permission.

2.1.2 A method statement was prepared for Ards Borough Council by John O'Keefe, Casework officer with the Protecting Historic Monuments division of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. This document stated that a watching brief was to be conducted by a qualified archaeologist during the topsoil stripping in the development area to ensure that any finds or features of an archaeological nature were recorded. Any features discovered were to be recorded to professional standards, and a report was to be compiled by a monitoring archaeologist.

2.1.3 Site meetings between Ards Borough Council's Technical officer, Martin Henderson and Dr Colm Donnelly of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queens University Belfast, identified a programme of work to ensure that the implementation of the method statement would occur during topsoil stripping. The subsequent archaeological monitoring was undertaken in three phases. Phase 1 comprised the first element of the watching brief, whereby the site was ploughed and a field-walking survey of the ploughed area was undertaken to identify potential artefact concentrations. Phase 2 comprised the monitoring of the mechanical topsoil stripping of the site, while Phase 3 involved the evaluation of the results obtained in the field and the compilation of a Data Structure Report.

2.1.4 Archaeological monitoring was subsequently undertaken from the 6th June to 20th June 2003. The work was directed by Peter Moore, assisted by Nicholas Beer and Keith Adams, of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queens University Belfast, on behalf of Ards Borough Council.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Islandhill (Ringcreevy townland), is located in the parish of Comber on the north-west shore of Strangford Lough, north of the Comber Estuary, and overlooking Rough Island. There is a lack of identified archaeological sites in the townland, although there is a reference to the *Ordnance Survey Memoirs* to a stone circle having existed in the south-east corner of the parish (Day *et al*, 1991, 35). The proposed development area of Islandhill is situated on the eastern slope of a drumlin that rises to a height of 50ft above the shoreline. Flint scatters (including worked pieces) were previously identified on the south and east sloped of this drumlin (SMR No. DOW 11:13), indicating the possibility of Mesolithic or Neolithic activity in the area. The archaeological importance of Rough Island has, however, been long established. Movius, excavating in 1936, identified Mesolithic and Neolithic horizons, while McErlean undertook a small-scale excavation in 1997 (as part of the Strangford Lough Intertidal Survey, commissioned by the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage) to investigate a Medieval deposit. An excavation was undertaken in 2001 by the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queens University Belfast, which further verified Movius' findings and identified additional archaeological features of a Mesolithic-Neolithic nature (O'Neill *et al*, 2001).

2.3 Objectives

2.3.1 The objective of the work conducted at Islandhill was to identify and record any features of archaeological potential exposed by work undertaken during the mechanical topsoil stripping of the development area.

2.4 Archiving

2.4.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage, and Ards borough Council. All site records and finds are temporarily archived with the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork within the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queens University Belfast.

2.5 Credits and Acknowledgements

2.5.1 Assistance during the course of the project and in preparation of this report was provided by: Dr Colm Donnelly (CAF), Mr Declan Hurl and Mr John O'Keefe (EHS), Mr Martin Henderson (Ards Borough Council), and William Henderson (Henderson & Sons Plant Hire).

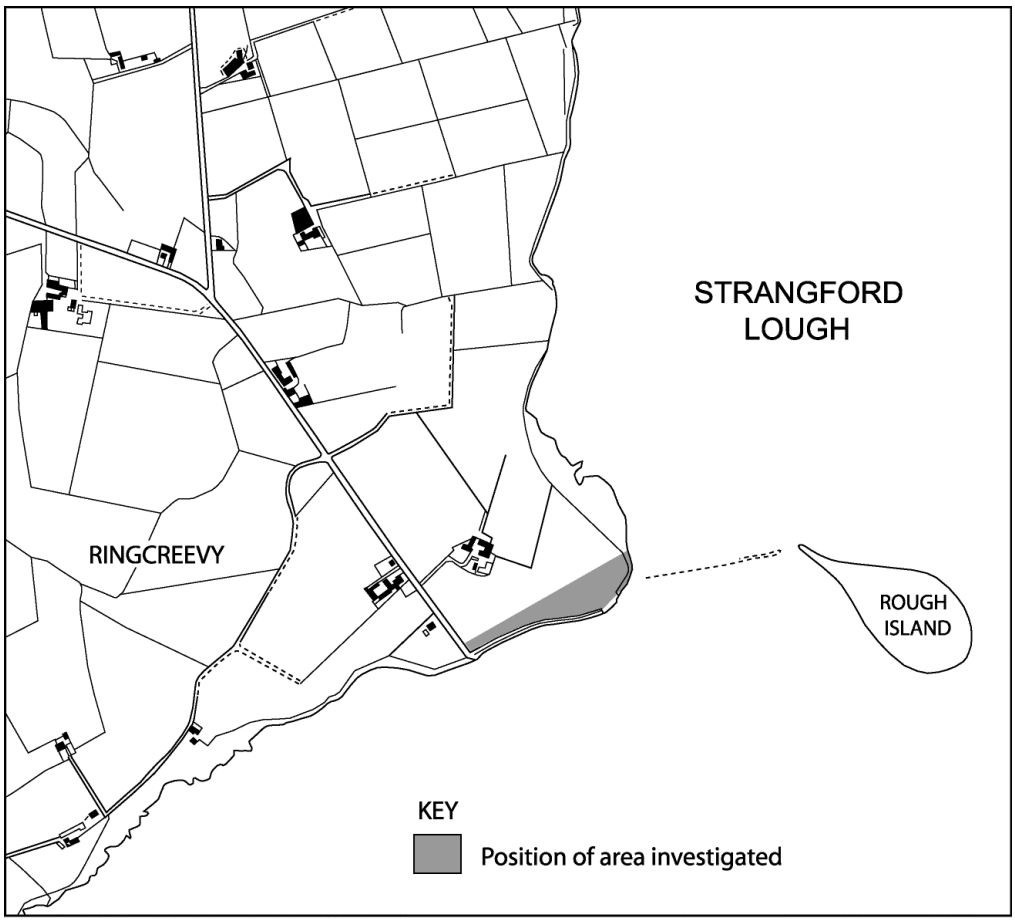

Figure 2.1 – Location of proposed development area

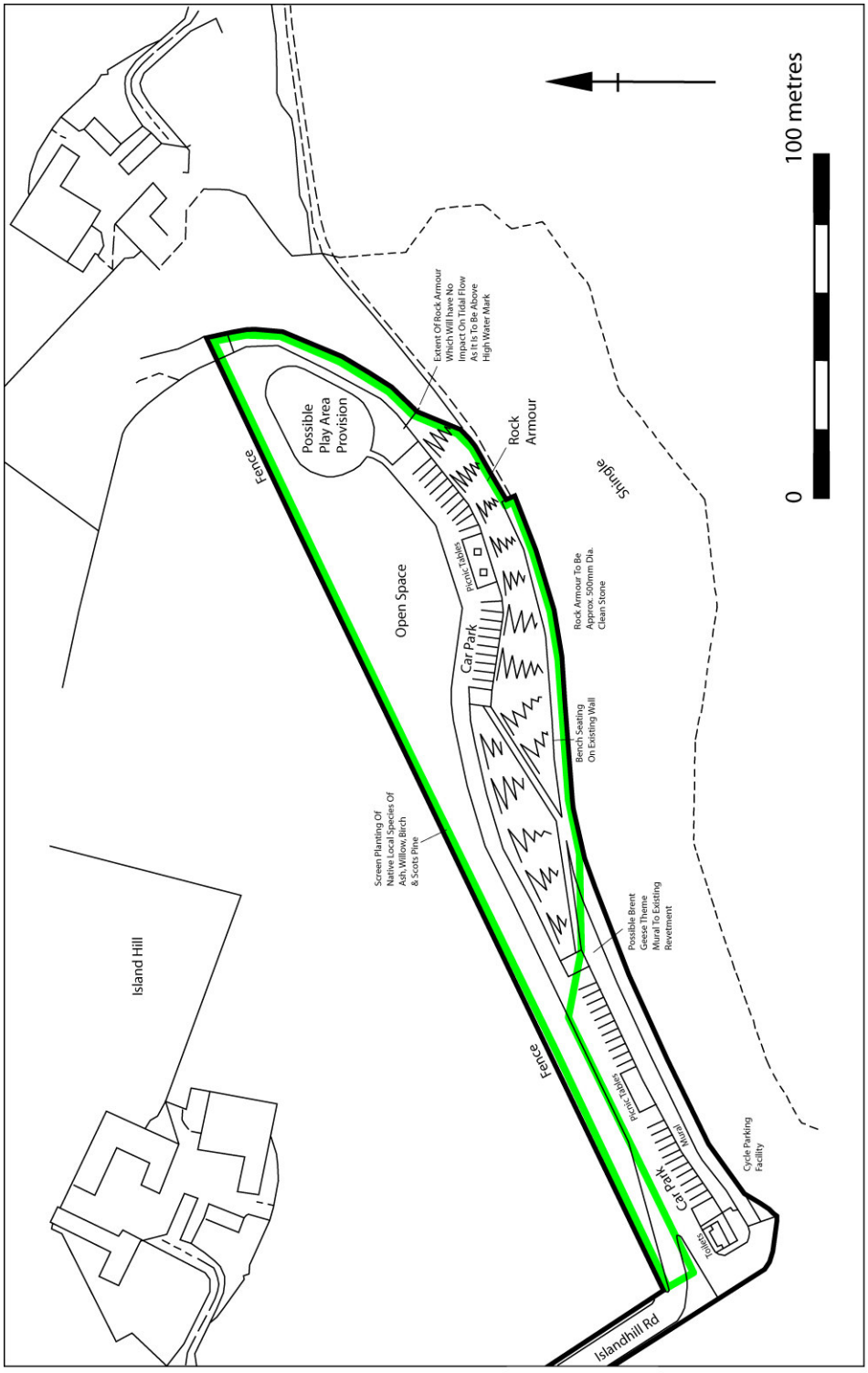

Figure 2.2 - Original Plan of Proposed Development

3. Methodology and Results

3.1 Phase 1: Plough Zone Survey

3.1.1 The area ploughed and subsequently stripped measured 295m in length, and at its greatest extent 45m in width (Figure 3.1), although the average width is approximately 30m. As outlined in Section 2.1.3, a fieldwalking survey was undertaken on the site while the area proposed for the car-park and picnic extension was ploughed, The ploughing of the site took place on the 6th June and 9th June 2003. Two archaeologists were involved in this process, with one walking directly behind the plough to ensure that any potential sub-surface features were not disturbed, and another surveying the ploughed soil for artefact collection.

3.2 Phase 1: Results

3.2.1 Artifact material recovered during this process was located in the ploughed topsoil layer, and was not associated with any features. There were large quantities of 19th to 20th century red ceramic and white china sherds, presumably deposited in the field during episodes of maddening the land for fertilization purposes. A single fragment of crystal galls with a pink hue was recovered, possibly originally forming part of an artefact such as an ornate decanter of glass. Large quantities of flint were also collected; three pieces were shaped like possible end-scraper. However, only one piece had any evidence of retouching along its edges. Although there were some struck pieces among the corpus there were no other obvious artefacts, and most of the corpus represented either debitage material or natural fragments. A black polished stone axe head (Small Find No. 1: maximum length, *c*. 75mm, maximum width *c*. 40mm, maximum thickness *c*. 10mm) was collected from the south-eastern extremity of the site (Plate 3.1). the axe had a pitted and scoured body with a possible worked edge, although this may represent damage caused through its presence in the plough zone.

3.3 Phase 2: Topsoil Removal

3.3.1 The stripping of topsoil (Context 101) duly took place from the 9th June to 20th June 2003, using a smooth edged (sheugh) bucket on a back acting

mechanical excavator. The Topsoil was removed down to the underlying orange boulder clay subsoil (Context 201) in a series of 10-15m wide strips across the area under investigation. Features of archaeological potential cut into the subsoil were assigned alphabetical codes, photographed, and their location planned using an EDM total station (Figures 3.1 to 3.3).

3.3.2 A total of 29 field drains were recorded (Figures 3.1-3.4), predominately orientated either north to south or north-west to south-east. Two types were encountered, the most common of which comprised a cut trench or trough approximately 150-200mm wide, filled with loose, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (Plate 3.2). however, eight drains containing ceramic pipes set within a small trench approximately 100m wide were also encountered.

3.3.3 Excluding field drains (see Section 3.3.2), a total of 31 features possibility of an archaeological potential were identified. However, eight of these features proved to be little more residual topsoil deposit that had not been collected by the mechanical excavator (Features A/M/N/O/R/S/T and U). These features were filled with Context 102, a dark brown friable loam that was similar in nature to the site's topsoil (Context 101). The features proved to be very shallow cuts with a maximum depth of *c*. 50mm (Fugres 3.3 and 3.4). It is probable, however, that the features may have formed part of an archaeological layer that has been severely truncated and destroyed by deep ploughing over the past 30 years. For example, a rotivator blade (Small Find No. 6) was found at the same level as Feature N (Figure 3.1).

3.3.4 Feature P (Context 117: Figure 3.3) was a sub-circular cut *c*. 100mm in depth by 600mm in diameter, filled by Context 118, a dark brown firm loam with small stone inclusions. Feature Q (Context 119: Figure 3.3) was also a sub-circular cut, *c*. 100mm in depth by 350mm in diameter. However, Feature Q was filled by Context 102, a dark brown friable loam similar in nature to the site's topsoil.

3.3.5 A series of sub-circular features (Features B-L: Context Nos. 104-113) were recorded forming a roughly semi-circular pattern (Figure 3.3) approximately 10m in diameter. However, on excavation, only Feature H

survived to any significant depth (*c*. 170mm), while the maximum depths obtained for the other features was *c*. 50mm. Each of these features had the same fill (Context 102), a dark brown friable loam similar in nature to the site's topsoil (Context 101).

3.3.6 Two sub-circular feature both measuring 200mm in diameter were cut into the orange boulder clay subsoil (Context 201) and were half-sectioned, provided evidence consistent with burning. Features V and W (Contexts 132 ad 134: Figure 3.3) were both excavated to a depth of *c*. 150mm and both contained similar firm, charcoal rich sandy loam fills (Contexts 133 and 135). The base of each feature contained frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions *c.*100mm in diameter.

3.3.7 Two charcoal spreads (Features X and Z) were investigated through the insertion of box sections. Feature X was a negative feature (Context 128) cut into the orange boulder clay subsoil (Context 201). The box section was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with the feature recorded as 1.48m wide (north to south) by 1.74m long (east to west: Figure 3.3). The fill (Context 129) consisted of a firm, dark greyish black sandy loam with moderate charcoal and medium angular stone inclusions. Feature Z (Context 130) was also cut into the orange boulder clay subsoil (Context 201), and was investigated in a similar manner. The box section was excavated to a depth of 0.35m, with the feature recorded as 0.36m wide from east to west by 2m long from north to south (Figure 3.4). The fill (Context 131) consisted of a firm blacky-brown sandy loam with moderate charcoal inclusions; in this respect Context 131 was similar in nature to Context 129, but there were notably fewer stone inclusions contained within the former context.

3.3.8 Towards the south-eastern extremity of the site Contexts 123, 124 and 125 were encountered (Figure 3.4). Context 123 was a layer of buff-yellow, fairly firm, fine sand with occasional small, rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, *c*. 5-10mm in diameter. The layer appears to have been truncated, and only survived in small localized outcrops, overlying the more complete Context 124, an orange sandy clay-gravel, firm and fairly compact, that contained frequent sub-angular stone inclusions *c*. 35mm in diameter, (the largest inclusions measured *c*. 78mm in diameter). Context 125 consisted of a browny-orange, friable gritty clay-sand with frequent

stone (and decayed stone) inclusions some *c*. 50mm in diameter. This layer was only recorded to the north (inland) of Contexts 123 and 124, and represented a transition layer between the natural boulder clay (Context 201) and Context 124 (Figure 3.4).

3.3.9 Context 126, a dark, black-grey firm loamy clay with approximately 10% charcoal inclusions and frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions, was recorded running underneath Context 123. An old plough soil, Context 127, a mid orange-brown fairly compact loamy clay with frequent angular stone inclusions, which contained a metal horse-show and 19th to 20th century white china, overlay Context 126, but did not have a relationship with Contexts 123 to 125.

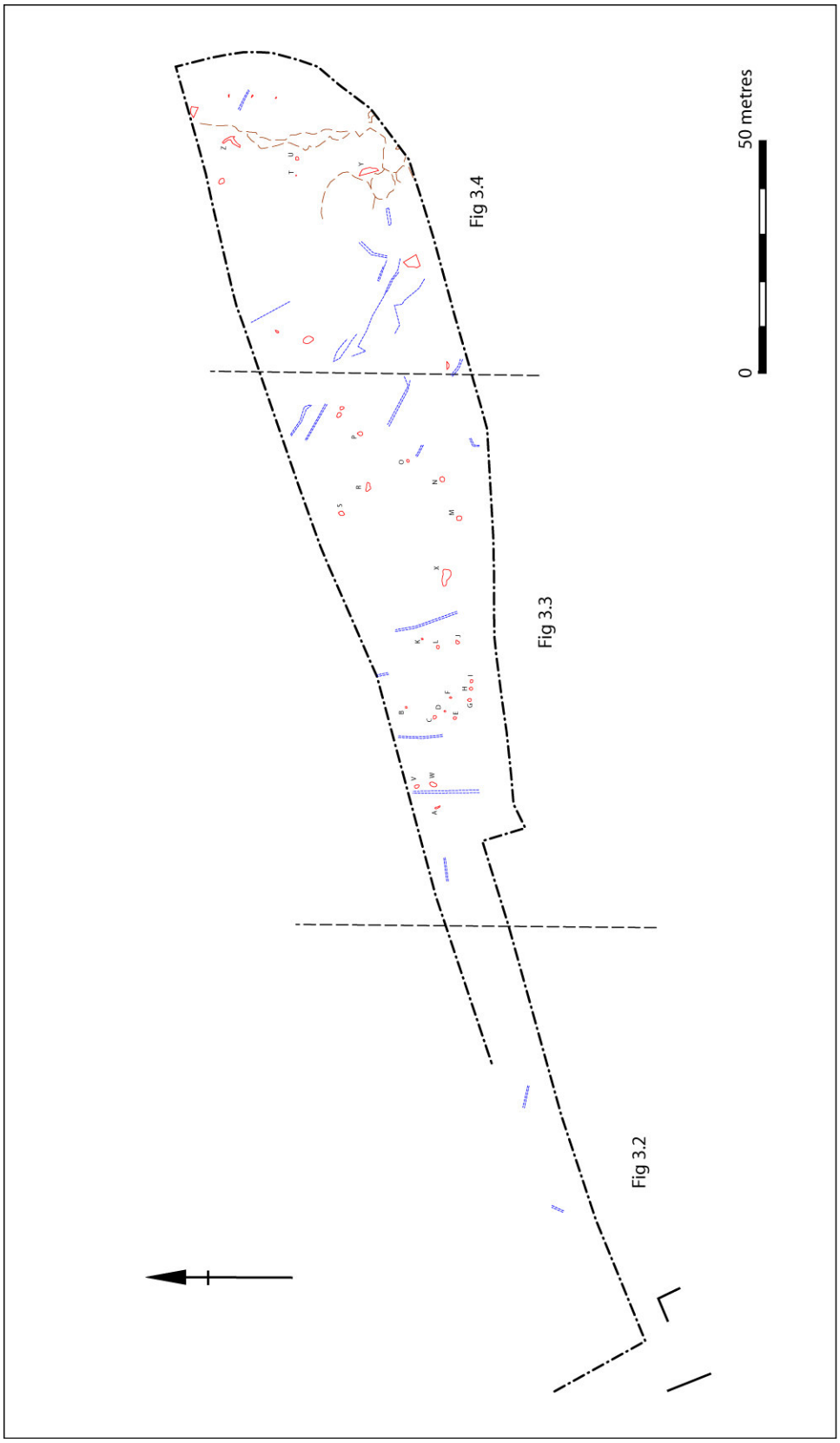

Figure 3.1: Overall E.D.M. postional plan of recorded features at Islandhill

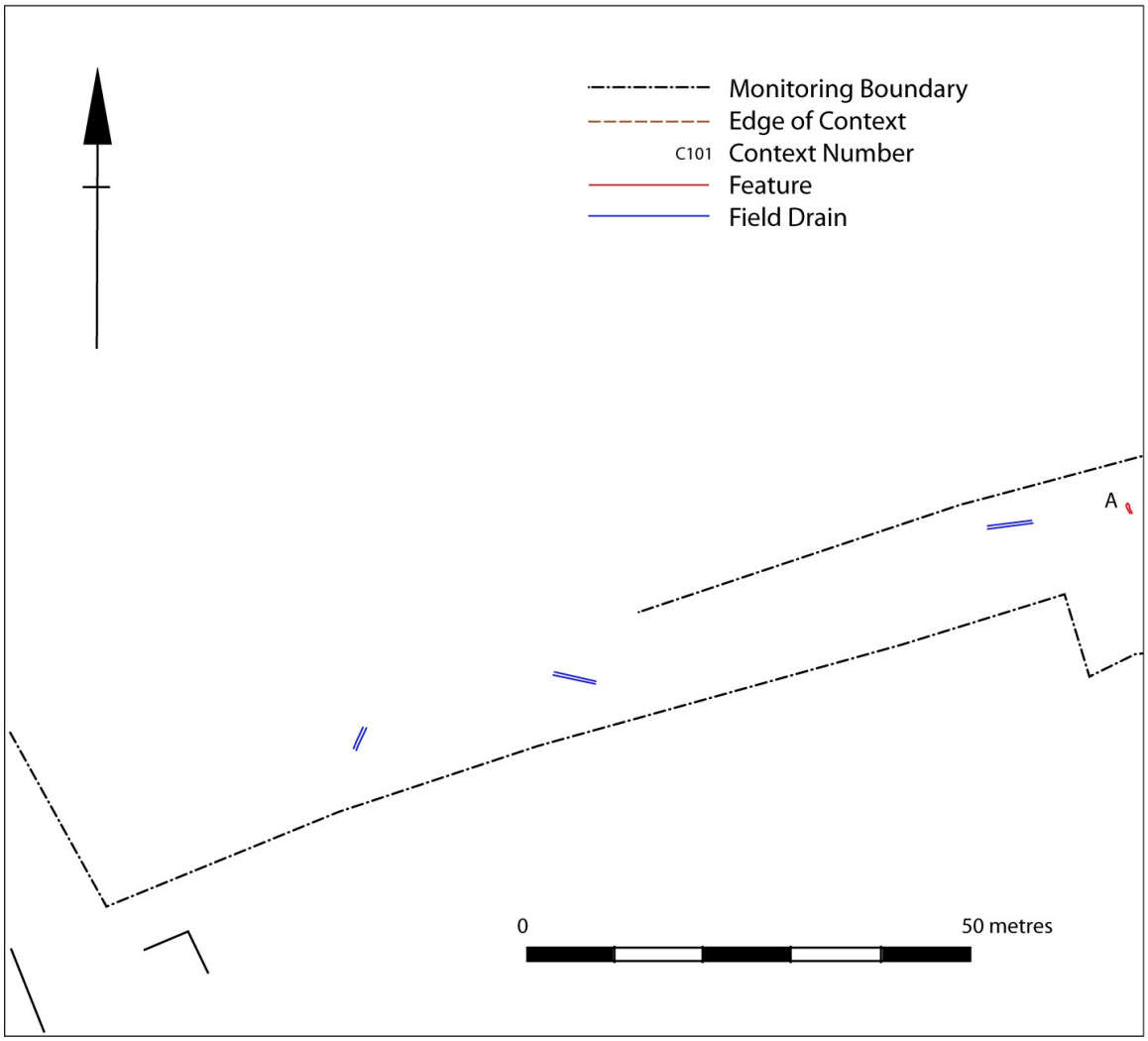

Figure 3.2 - E.D.M. postional plan of all features recorded on the western extremity of the site

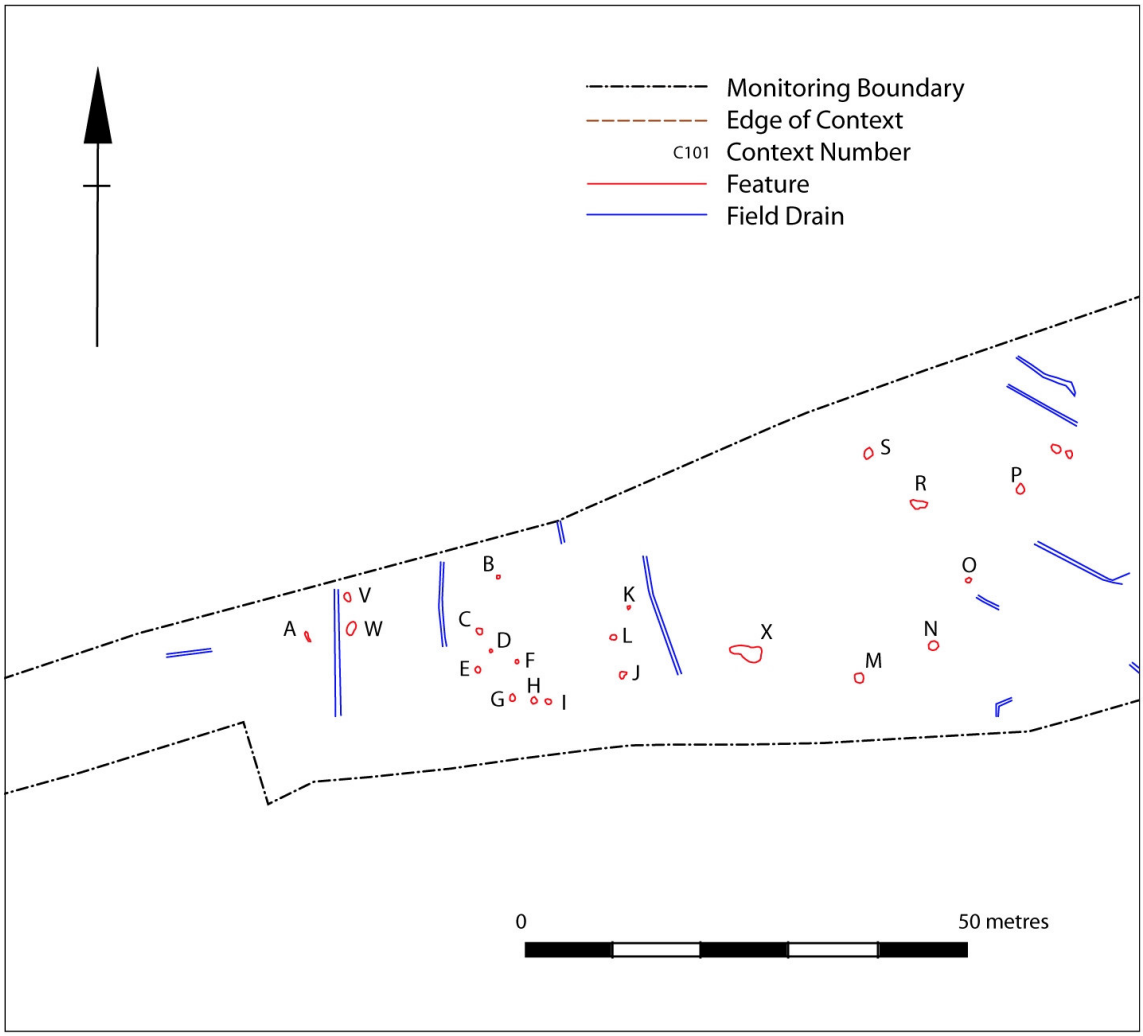

Figure 3.3 - E.D.M. postional plan of all features recorded (site central)

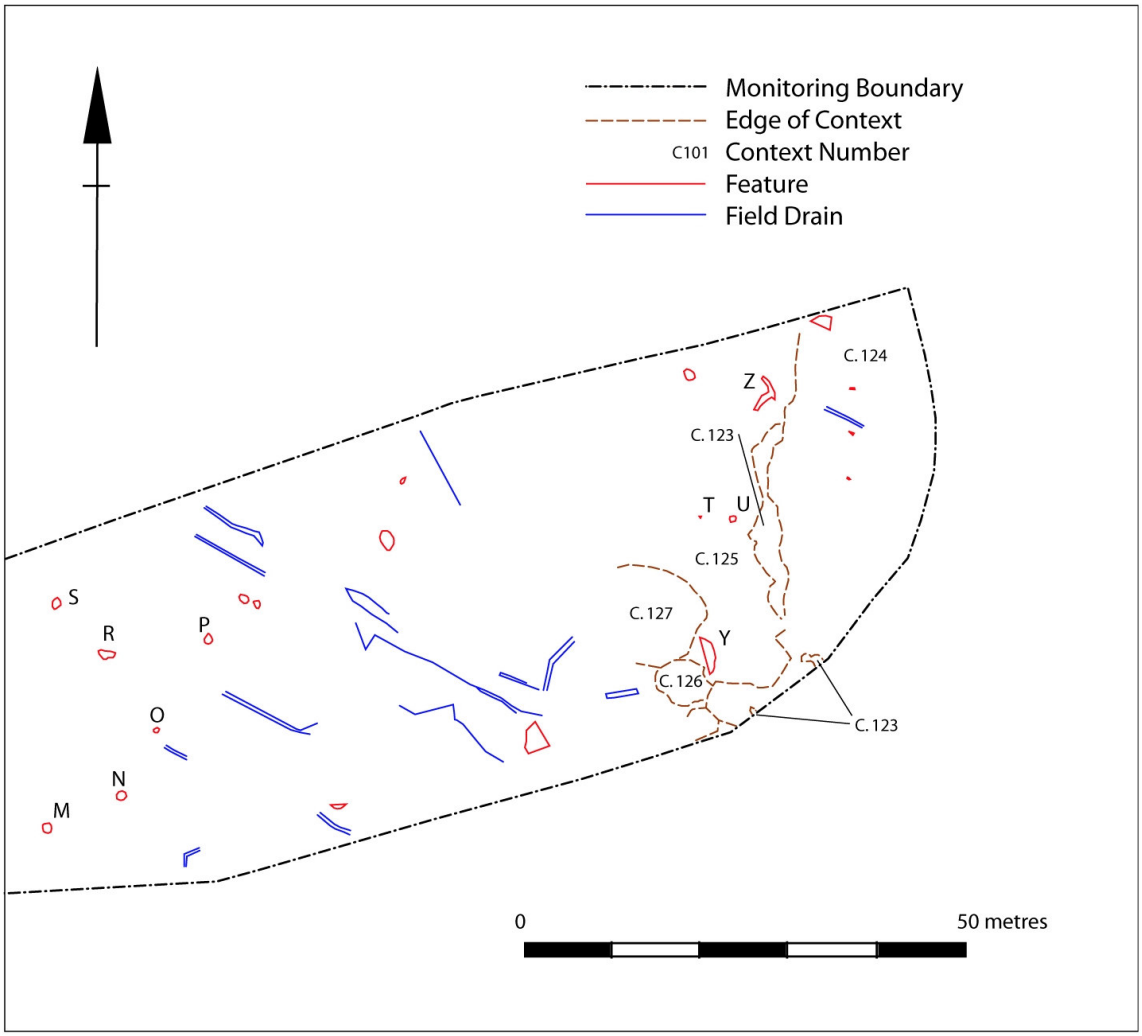

Figure 3.4 - E.D.M. postional plan of all features recorded on the eastern extremity of the site

Plate 3.1 – Axe head recovered after ploughing

Plate 3.2 – Typical Example of the Field Drains located in the area under investigation

4. Discussion

4.1 Artifacts

4.1.1 The fieldwalking survey (Phase 1) undertaken when the development area had been ploughed yielded one significant artefact – a polished black stone axe head (Small Find No. 1). A large quantity of flint was collected, three pieces of which appear to be shaped like end-scrapers. However, only one of these flints has any evidence of retouch along its edge. It is possible that these artefacts were intended as scrapers, but never finished. The majority of the flint material collected can be described as either debitage or natural pieces that have been inadvertently struck by agricultural machinery during ploughing. Other material collected during this exercise consisted of a selection of 19th and 20th century ceramics, e.g., white glazed china sherds and pieces of ceramic drainage pipes. The maddening of farms in the early modern era can used to explain the presence of this material within the study area. No artefacts of significance were discovered during Phase 2 of the fieldwork programme.

4.2 Archaeological Features

4.2.1 The removal of the topsoil (Phase 2) revealed many artificial features within the landscape. Twenty-nine field drains were recorded, predominately orientated north to south or north-west to south-east. Five of the features initially thought to be of an archaeological nature that were revealed during the removal of the topsoil, were subsequently shown to be shallow depressions that were filled with Context 102, a material resembling topsoil. While some of these features may have been archaeologically significant, it is evident that deep ploughing has truncated all of them. For example, agricultural machine parts such as rotivator blades were found mixed into topsoil layer.

4.2.2 Despite this situation, a number of features interpreted as being of an archaeological nature did survive. A series of roughly circular features cut into the subsoil (Features B-L) were recorded in the form of a semi-circle approximately 10m in diameter (Figure 3.3). Initial interpretation suggested that these features may have been post-holes. However excavation revealed that only one (Feature H) had a depth greater than *c.* 50mm, and

it would seem that agricultural activity has severely damaged them. No artefact material was associated with any of the features making up this arc.

4.2.3 Features V and W were situated in an area of the site that was relatively barren of features. However, when excavated both features proved evidence consistent with burning. Their fills were black and charcoal rich, during excavation the clay appeared to be baked or fire hardened, and both features contained stones that probably represent a form of lining at their base. It is therefore likely that Features V and W represent the remains of hearths, although no slag or artefact evidence was found associated with them.

4.2.4 Features X and Z comprised two charcoal spreads that were investigated through the insertion of box sections; both were negative features cut into the subsoil filled with a charcoal rich sandy loam containing stone inclusions. However, no artefact material was associated with them. They can, however, be provisionally interpreted as two pits of unknown function.

4.2.5 Feature P and Q were both negative features cut into the subsoil (Contexts 117 and 119: Figure 3.3). Feature Q was filled with a dark brown loam (Context 102) resembling the site's topsoil (Context 101). However, the fill of Feature P (Context 118) was also a dark brown loam, but more compact than the topsoil or Context 102. No artifactual evidence was found associated with them, and their function is unknown.

4.3 Raised Beach Deposits

4.3.1 Movius' excavations on nearby Rough Island, published in 1940, identified several archaeological deposits. Deposit A (surface humus), contained a Neolithic horizon, while Deposit B, a course sand and gravel, was interpreted by Movius as a raised beach deposit (Horizon 1) containing Mesolithic flint artefacts. Deposit C was a dark yellow sand, while Deposit D was a loose gravel, and Deposit E constituted the natural boulder clay. In places the raised beach deposit (Deposit B) was immediately above the natural boulder clay (Deposit E). However, the raised beach deposit was usually situated above Deposits C and D. Trench A identified a midden deposit, 250mm thick. However, other measurements were not

established. Stratigraphically the midden deposit overlay the upper of the beach deposit, "…and it rests for the most part upon the dark yellow sand" (Movius, 1940, 121). Movius also identified a charcoal and ash deposit within the raised beach that he tentatively interpreted as a hearth (*ibid*, 119).

4.3.2 With regards to the investigation at Islandhill, it would seem that Contexts 123 and 124 are similar to Deposits C and D as recorded by Movius. However, the raised beach deposit (recorded as Deposit B on Rough Island) is no longer *in situ*. This is perhaps not surprising given the deep ploughing that has taken place at Islandhill for three decades. However, the possibility that these deposits are *in situ* outside the stripped area (perhaps located along the present field boundary / shoreline interface) cannot be discounted.

4.4 Conclusions

4.4.1 It is reasonable to assume that the archaeological remains at Islandhill, Ringcreevy, Co. Down, were at one time more numerous. However, agricultural activity, particularly deep ploughing, has led to many of these features either being severely truncated or destroyed. This would certainly seem to be the situation with regards Features B, C, D, E, F, G and J which appear to be of an archaeological nature, although so badly damaged by ploughing into the subsoil layer that only relatively faint traces remain.

4.4.2 If the re-commencement of the proposed development at Islandhill should entail further disturbance of the subsoil strata, it is recommended that an additional programme of archaeological monitoring and recording be undertaken. This is particularly applicable to the raised beach deposits that could be uncovered if further deep excavation is carried out.

5. Recommendations for Further Work

5.1 There are a number of items of further work that are required in order to bring the archaeological investigation at Islandhill to final publication.

5.2 Soil samples were taken of Context 133 (Feature V: Soil Sample No.1), Context 135 (Feature W: Soil Sample No. 2), Context 129 (Feature X: Soil Sample No. 3), and Context 131 (Feature Z: Soil Sample No. 4). These four samples require processing in order to establish whether they contain environmental artifacts or charcoal.

5.3 If the results obtained from the soil processing establish the presence of sufficient amounts of charcoal, then a maximum of four radiocarbon dates will be required, one for each of the features described above. Radiocarbon dares would enhance our understanding of the role these deposits had within the archaeological sequence at Islandhill.

5.4 The soil process may recover environmental artifacts which will require examination. The study of environmental remains such as these can indicate climate and other factors of importance within the wider context of the archaeological landscape at Islandhill.

5.5 It is envisaged that one week would required to write a full and final report to publication level. This would include any of the specialist reports outlined above should the soil sample processing recover any environmental artifacts or datable charcoal inclusions.

6. Bibliography

Day, A. & McWilliams, P., 1991: *Ordnance Survey Memoirs Of Ireland: Parishes of County Down II 1832-4, 1837, Vol 7*. Institute of Irish Studies. Queen's University, Belfast.

Movius, H. L., 1949: Report on a Stone Age Excavation at Rough Island, Strangford Lough, County Down. *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Vol IXX, Part III.*

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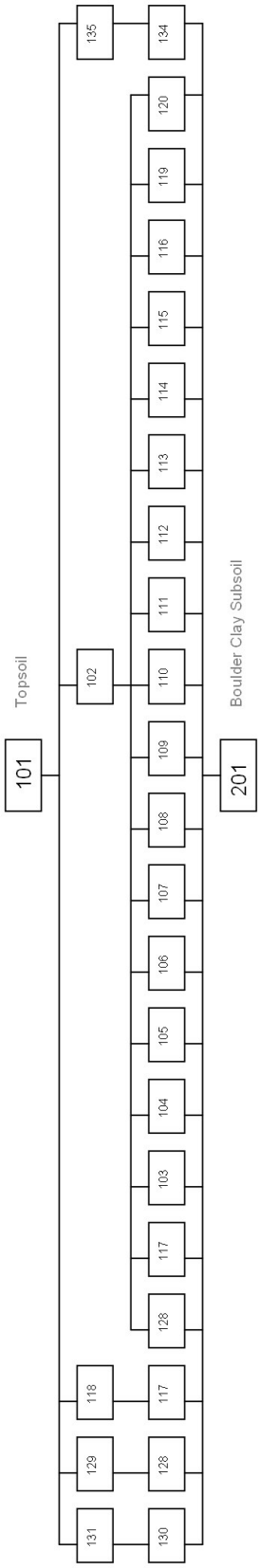
Appendix One: Context Log

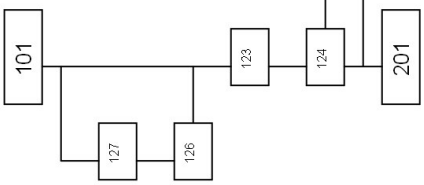
Context No.	Type	Feature Associated	Description
101	Topsoil	N/A	Dark brown friable loam with stone inclusions
102	Fill	Multiple Features	Dark brown friable loam
103	Cut	Feature A	Sub-circular cut *c.* 50mm in depth by 250mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
104	Cut	Feature B	Circular cut *c.* 40mm in depth by 200mm in diameter (filled by context 102)
105	Cut	Feature C	Sub-circular cut *c.* 60mm in depth by 500mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
106	Cut	Feature D	Sub-circular cut *c.* 50mm in depth by 200mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
107	Cut	Feature E	Sub-circular cut *c.* 40mm in depth by 150mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
108	Cut	Feature F	Sub-circular cut *c.* 30mm in depth by 200mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
109	Cut	Feature G	Sub-circular cut *c.* 50mm in depth by 500mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
110	Cut	Feature H	Sub-circular cut *c.* 150mm in depth by 650mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
111	Cut	Feature J	Sub-circular cut *c.* 45mm in depth by 200mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
112	Cut	Feature K	Sub-circular cut *c.* 30mm in depth by 200mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
113	Cut	Feature L	Sub-circular cut *c.* 95mm in depth by 300mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
114	Cut	Feature M	Sub-circular cut *c.* 60mm in depth by 800mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
115	Cut	Feature N	Sub-circular cut *c.* 50mm in depth by 700mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
116	Cut	Feature O	Sub-circular cut *c.* 85mm in depth by 450mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
117	Cut	Feature P	Sub-circular cut *c.* 100mm in depth by 600mm in diameter (filled by Context 118)

118	Fill	Feature P	Dark brown firm loam with infrequent small stone inclusions
119	Cut	Feature Q	Sub-circular cut *c.* 100mm in depth by 350mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
120	Cut	Feature R	Sub-rectangular cut *c.* 90mm in depth, 20mm in width and 1m in length (filled by Context 102)
121	Cut	Feature T	Sub-circular cut *c.* 100mm in depth by 60mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
122	Cut	Feature U	Sub-circular cut *c.* 90mm in depth by 400mm in diameter (filled by Context 102)
123	Layer	N/A	Buff-yellow fairly firm fine sand with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions *c.* 5-10mm in diameter
124	Layer	N/A	Orange firm and fairly compact sandy clay-gravel with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions *c.* 35mm in diameter
125	Layer	N/A	Browny orange friable gritty clay-sand with frequent stone inclusions *c.* 50mm in diameter
126	Layer	N/A	Dark black-grey firm loamy clay with 10% charcoal inclusions with frequent rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions
127	Layer	N/A	Mid orange-brown fairly compact loamy clay with frequent angular stone inclusions
128	Box Section	Feature X	0.6m in depth, 0.65m in width, 1.48m in length
129	Fill	Feature X	Firm dark greyish-black sandy loam with charcoal inclusions and frequent medium angular and sub-angular stone inclusions
130	Box Section	Feature Z	0.35m in depth, 0.36m in width and 0.8m in length
131	Fill	Feature Z	Firm dark greyish-black sandy loam with charcoal inclusions and occasional small stone inclusions
132	Cut	Feature V	Sub-circular cut *c.* 150mm by 200mm in diameter (possible stone lining at base)
133	Fill	Feature V	Firm sandy loam with frequent charcoal flecking
134	Cut	Feature W	Sub-circular cut *c.*150mm by 200mm in diameter (possible stone lining at base)
135	Fill	Feature W	Firm sandy loam with frequent charcoal flecking
201	N/A	N/A	Boulder Clay Subsoil

Appendix Two: Harris Matrix
All features of Archaeological Potential



Appendix Two: Harris Matrix
Raised Beach Deposits



Appendix Three: Photographic Record; Nikon Coolpix 5000 Digital Camera

Catalogue Number	Description
ISH-03-01	Field drain towards the western extremity of site (looking north)
ISH-03-02	Field drain towards west of site (looking north)
ISH-03-03	Field drain beside Features V and W (looking east)
ISH-03-04	Feature V (Context 132)
ISH-03-05	Feature B (Context 104)
ISH-03-06	Feature C (Context 105)
ISH-03-07	Feature V (Context 132)
ISH-03-08	Feature W (Context 134)
ISH-03-09	Feature D (Context 106)
ISH-03-10	Feature E (Context 107)
ISH-03-11	Feature F (Context 108)
ISH-03-12	Feature G (Context 109)
ISH-03-13	Feature H (Context 110)
ISH-03-14	Feature J (Context 111)
ISH-03-15	Feature K (Context 112)
ISH-03-16	Feature L (Context 113)
ISH-03-17	Feature P (Context 117)
ISH-03-18	Semi-circular formed by Features B-L (looking west)
ISH-03-19	As Above (looking north)
ISH-03-20	Ceramic Pipe
ISH-03-21	Feature X (Context 129)
ISH-03-22	Half-sectioned Feature X
ISH-03-23	Feature Z (Context 131)
ISH-03-24	Half-sectioned Feature Z

Appendix Three: Photographic Record; Kodak 200 Gold (Pentax)

Catalogue Number	Description
ISH-03-25	View of site looking west (taken from Rough Island)
ISH-03-26	View of Rough Island from Islandhill (taken looking east)
ISH-03-27	Half-sectioned Feature V
ISH-03-28	Half-sectioned Feature W
ISH-03-29	Half-sectioned Feature H
ISH-03-30	Context 123
ISH-03-31	Context 124
ISH-03-32	Context 125
ISH-03-33	Context 126
ISH-03-34	Series of raised beach deposits taken looking north

Appendix Four: Small Finds Register

Small Find Number	Context	Description
1	Topsoil (Context 101)	Black polished stone axe head (heavily pitted and scoured)
2	Topsoil (Context 101)	Small fragment of cut crystal glass (pink hue)
3	Topsoil (Context 101)	Struck flint (end-scraper?) Slight retouch
4	Topsoil (Context 101)	Struck flint (end-scraper?) No retouch
5	Topsoil (Context 101)	Struck flint (end-scraper?) No retouch
6	Topsoil (Context 101)	Metal rotivator blade

Find(s) Bag Number	Context	Description
1	Topsoil (Context 101)	10 sherds of 19th/20th century white china
2	Topsoil (Context 101)	5 pieces of flint
3	Topsoil (Context 101)	11 pieces of flint (mostly natural)
4	Topsoil (Context 101)	16 pieces of flint (mostly natural)
5	Topsoil (Context 101)	3 flint pieces (natural) and 2 sherds of ceramic pipe
6	Topsoil (Context 101)	5 pieces of flint and 4 sherds of ceramic pipe

Appendix Five: Soil Sample Register

Sample Bag No.	Description
1	Soil Sample of fill Context 133 (Feature V) Firm sandy loam with frequent charcoal flecking
2	Soil Sample of fill Context 135 (Feature W) Firm sandy loam with frequent charcoal flecking
3	Soil Sample of fill Context 129 (Feature X) Firm dark greyish-black sandy loam with charcoal and stone inclusions
4	Soil Sample of fill Context 131 (Feature Z) Firm dark greyish-black sandy loam with charcoal and stone inclusions
5	Soil Sample of raised beach deposit Context 123
6	Soil Sample of raised beach deposit Context 123
7	Soil Sample of Context 124
8	Soil Sample of Context 124
9	Soil Sample of Context 125
10	Soil Sample of Context 126