

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

Data Structure Report: No. 031

Undertaken in conjunction with the
School of Archaeology & Palaeoecology
Excavation Module
Killyglen, Co. Antrim
AE/04/136





Excavations at Killyglen, Co. Antrim

Naomi Carver and Tom McNeill

CAF DSR 031
Licence No: AE/04/136
D 3691 0361

Contents

List of Figures	i
List of Plates	ii
Chapter 1: Summary	1
Chapter 2: Introduction	5
Chapter 3: Topographic Survey	15
Chapter 4: Geophysical Survey	22
Chapter 5: Excavation	26
Chapter 6: Discussion	50
Chapter 7: Recommendations for Further Work	54
Bibliography	56
Appendix 1: Context List	57
Appendix 2: Harris Matrices	60
Appendix 3: Photographic Record	67
Appendix 4: Field Drawing Register	75
Appendix 5: Small Finds Register	79
Appendix 6: Bulk Finds Register	84
Appendix 7: Samples Record	87
Appendix 8: Soil Report (John Davison)	89
Plates	90

Figures

- Figure One: Site location map
- Figure Two: Location map showing archaeological features
- Figure Three: Hachure plan of Killyglen (Daly 1984)
- Figure Four: Topographic survey, showing excavation trenches, motte and ground plan of St John's Church
- Figure Five: Hachure plan, showing excavation trenches, motte and other archaeological features
- Figure Six: Hachure plan with geophysical survey results
- Figure Seven: Geophysical survey results with accompanying interpretation
- Figure Eight: West facing section of Trench One
- Figure Nine: East facing section of Trench Two
- Figure Ten: North facing section of Trench Three
- Figure Eleven: Plan of Trench Three showing Context Nos. 302 and 303
- Figure Twelve: South facing section of central baulk in Trench Five
- Figure Thirteen: Plan of Trench Five showing Context Nos. 506 and 508
- Figure Fourteen: South-east facing section of Trench Six
- Figure Fifteen: Post-excavation plan of Trench Six showing Context Nos. 607, 610, 612, 615, 617, 619 and 622
- Figure Sixteen: North facing section of Trench Seven
- Figure Seventeen: Post-excavation plan of Trench Seven showing Context No. 705

Plates

- Plate One: Killyglen motte prior to excavation (looking south-east)
- Plate Two: South-western part of motte showing actively eroding area (looking east)
- Plate Three: Trench One showing wall elevation (looking north)
- Plate Four: Trench One, west facing section (looking east)
- Plate Five: Trench One showing wall, plinth and foundation cut (Context Nos. 108, 109 and 107) (looking west)
- Plate Six: Trench Two following excavation of Context No. 202 (looking north)
- Plate Seven: Trench Two showing charcoal deposits (Context Nos. 218 and 221) and possible wall (Context No. 222) (looking west)
- Plate Eight: Trench Three showing wall tumble and possible cobbled surface (Context Nos. 302 and 303) (looking west)
- Plate Nine: Post-excavation shot of Trench Three (looking west)
- Plate Ten: Trench Three, close-up of ditch (Context No. 310) following excavation of ditch fill (Context No. 311) (looking north)
- Plate Eleven: Trench Five (before extension) showing possible churchyard wall (Context No. 506) and charcoal deposit (Context No. 507) (looking south)
- Plate Twelve: Trench Five following excavation of possible churchyard wall (Context No. 506) (looking south-west)
- Plate Thirteen: Trench Six, curvilinear feature (Context No. 610) (looking north-west)
- Plate Fourteen: Post-excavation shot of Trench Seven showing curvilinear feature (Context No. 705) (looking south)

1 Summary

1.1 Background

1.1.1 A series of archaeological investigations were undertaken at Killyglen, County Antrim as part of an undergraduate excavation module by Dr T.E. McNeill of Queen's University Belfast. The investigations took place during July 2004 with the support of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage.

1.1.2 The site of Killyglen consists of a partially destroyed mound (SMR No: ANT 035:022), a derelict church (SMR No: ANT 035:023) and a complex of earthworks. It is situated three kilometres to the west of Larne and occupies a commanding position in the landscape, with panoramic views, particularly to the north, south and east. From the summit of the mound much of the coastline to the south of Larne can be seen and on a clear day Ailsa Craig and the Scottish mainland are visible. The road from Millbrook to Cairncastle forms the eastern boundary of the site, while to the south there is a steep slope, at the base of which flows the Killyglen Burn. The mound (Grid Reference D36910361) is around 125 metres above sea level. The church of St John of Kilglan (Grid Reference D36760361) is to the west of the mound and has associated with it a complex of earthworks, the main feature of which is a probable house platform. The church and associated features are around 130 metres above sea level. The mound, church and associated earthworks are scheduled.

1.1.3 The mound may once have been a motte but now survives in a damaged state with an 8.0 metre wide trench cut through its centre on an east-west axis. The purpose and date of this trench remain unclear. Prior to excavation several features of potential archaeological interest were exposed. On the south-western side of the mound were a number of stones which appeared to have been adhered together with mortar. On the northern side of the mound several possible 'occupation' deposits were visible in the eroded section.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 The investigations at Killyglen included a topographic survey, a geophysical survey and an excavation. The excavation consisted of seven trenches in three main areas: the mound, the probable house platform to the west of the church, and the unscheduled area to the west of the mound. The main objectives of the excavation were particular to each area.

1.2.2 It was hoped that the excavation would provide a date for the mound and determine whether it was originally conceived and built as a motte. This was to be achieved by examining the mortared stones and also the possible occupation deposits. It was also hoped that the construction of the cut through the motte could be examined in an attempt to investigate its purpose.

1.2.3 The probable house platform to the west of the church was also to be investigated. It was hoped to date the house platform, establish the nature of any wall(s) present, and, thus to establish the nature of the platform and its definition.

1.2.4 The main objective in the area to the west of the mound (and to the east of the church) was to establish the presence or absence of a medieval settlement. This would involve testing for the presence of linear features such as enclosures, walls, ditches and roads.

1.3 Topographic Survey

1.3.1 The topographic survey was intended to record the current state of the mound, survey the earthworks around the church and to investigate the possibility of other features of archaeological interest present in the area to the west of the mound. The results of the topographic survey were produced as a contour map and detailed hachure plan.

1.3.2 The topographic survey recorded the mound, the church and the complex of earthworks in detail. The results correlated well with a previous survey of the site (Daly 1984) and also with descriptions in the Sites and Monuments Record. The topographic survey failed to highlight any features of archaeological interest in the area immediately to the west of the mound.

1.4 Geophysical Survey

1.4.1 The principal aim of the geophysical survey was to look for evidence of a medieval settlement in the area immediately to the west of the mound. The recorded anomalies would then be subsequently calibrated by archaeological excavation.

1.4.2 The geophysical survey highlighted five major anomalies, three of which were further investigated. Excavated features in Trenches Five, Six and Seven correlated well with the results of the survey.

1.5 *Excavation*

- 1.5.1 The excavation consisted of seven trenches in total. Trenches One and Two were located on the mound, Trench Three was cut into the house platform and Trenches Four to Seven were in the area immediately to the west of the mound and to the east of the church.
- 1.5.2 Trench One was located on the south-western side of the mound. Excavation found that the trench contained a stone wall built onto a splayed plinth which was set into a foundation trench. It truncated a possible occupation deposit which contained sherds of medieval cooking ware. This deposit probably represented the original phase of occupation and directly overlay the core material of the mound.
- 1.5.3 Trench Two was located on the northern part of the mound and revealed deposits from the earliest construction phase.
- 1.5.4 Trench Three was located across the eastern edge of the house platform and extended 7.0 metres to the east. Finds suggest a date of Thirteenth to Fifteenth Century for the house platform.
- 1.5.5 Trench Four did not produce anything of archaeological interest.
- 1.5.6 Trench Five was intended to investigate a linear positive anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench found it to contain the bottom course and possible foundation cut for a dry-stone wall. The alignment of the wall suggested that it was the remains of the enclosing wall of the churchyard.
- 1.5.7 Trench Six was positioned to test a negative feature and a contrasting area of high resistance. The anomaly was identified as a curving gully and other features.
- 1.5.8 Trench Seven was also placed across geophysical anomalies. A linear feature was identified in the trench, and prehistoric finds were recovered suggesting an unsuspected cultural horizon.

1.6 *Discussion*

- 1.6.1 Medieval pottery found in a sealed 'occupation' deposit in Trench One established a date for the mound and confirmed its identity as a motte.

1.6.2 Medieval pottery was also found in the trench on the house platform (Trench Three), strongly suggesting that this feature was contemporary to the primary occupation of the mound.

1.6.3 The trenches in the area to the west of the mound ground-truthed the geophysical survey and did not produce evidence of a contemporary settlement between the mound and the church.

1.7 *Recommendations*

1.7.1 A series of post-excavation work is recommended to bring the Killyglen excavation report to final publication.

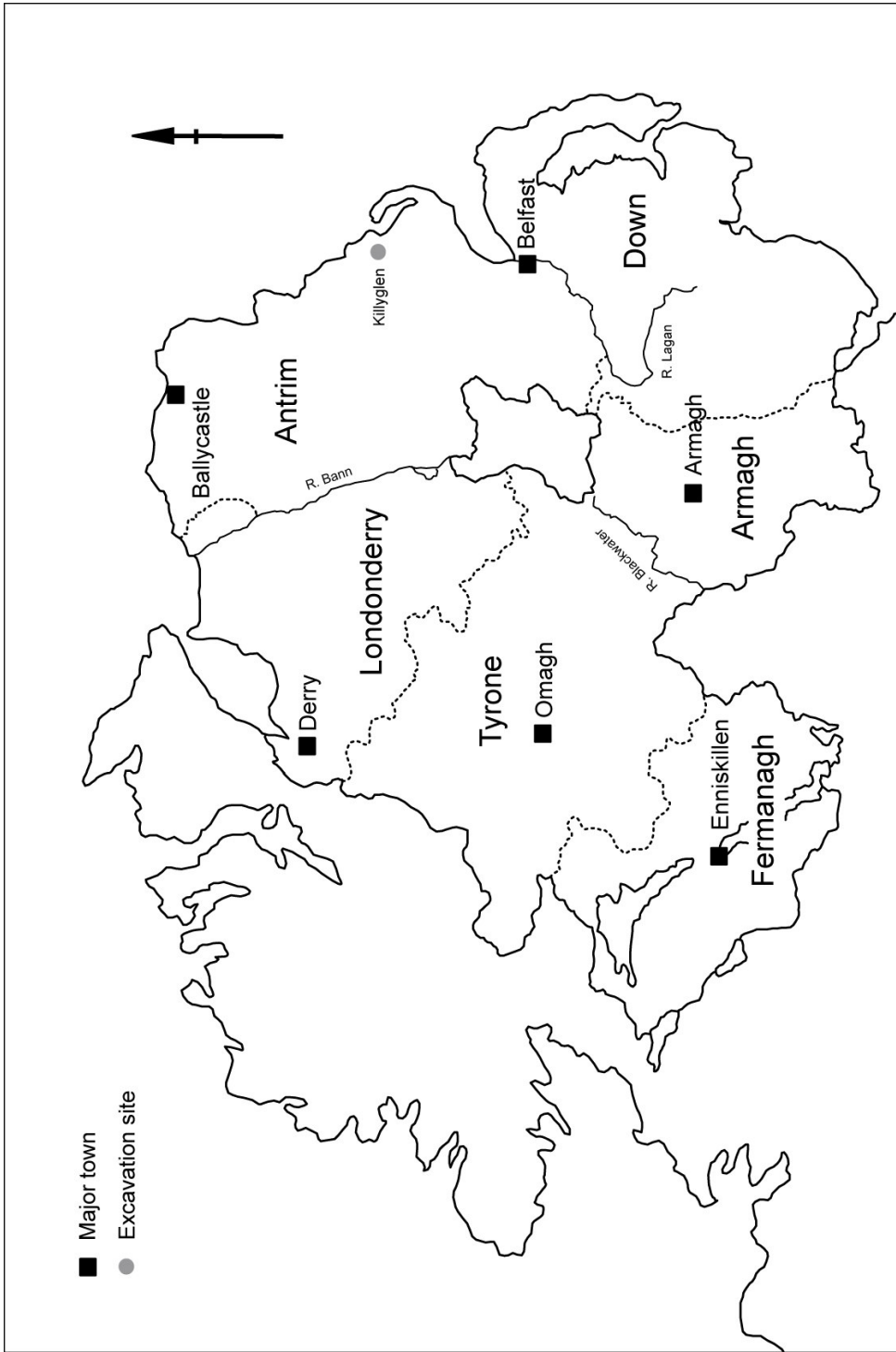


Figure One: Site location map.

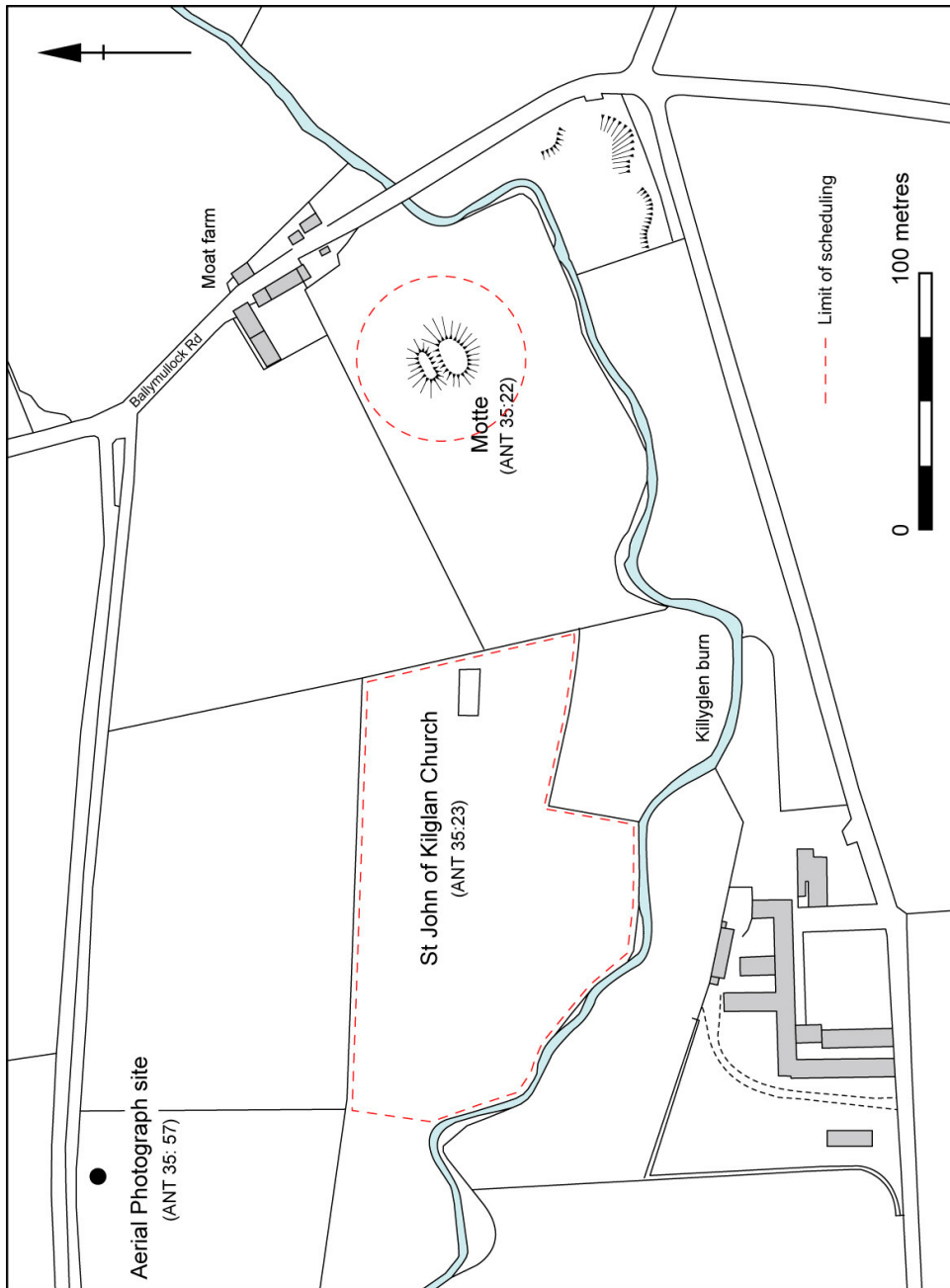


Figure Two: Location map showing archaeological features

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the preliminary results of the topographic survey, geophysical survey and archaeological excavation at Killyglen mound, County Antrim, undertaken by Dr T.E. McNeill, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast from the 5th to the 30th July 2004 (Licence No. AE/04/136). The work was undertaken with the support of the Environment and Heritage Services: Built Heritage.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Killyglen mound (SMR No: ANT 035:022) is in County Antrim, three kilometres to the west of Larne and three kilometres to the south of Cairncastle (Grid Reference D36910361) (Figure One). The site occupies a flattish ridge from which the ground falls sharply to the south and east. A small river, Killyglen Burn, flows at the base of the slope. The eastern boundary of the site is marked by the road from Millbrook to Cairncastle. The site covers at least two present day fields: the mound field to the east and the church field to the west (labelled Fields One and Two respectively for the purpose of the excavation). The mound stands at around 125 metres above sea level and occupies a commanding position in the landscape. The summit of the mound offers panoramic views over the Irish Sea coastline to the south of Larne, and as far as Ailsa Craig and the Scottish mainland on a clear day.

2.2.2 Killyglen mound is a scheduled monument but survives as a damaged mound, which has been further disturbed by an 8.0 metre wide trench cut through its centre, on an east-west axis (Plate One). The purpose and date of this trench is unclear and the cartographic evidence is inconclusive (Section 2.6). The mound was scheduled in January 1998 and at present a 20.0 metre radius which includes the ditch is under state protection. The land is currently used for the grazing of cattle and sheep.

2.2.3 The ruins of the church of St John of Kilglan (SMR No: ANT 035:023) lie in the field immediately to the west of Killyglen mound (Grid Reference D36760361) (Figure Two). The church occupies slightly higher ground and is around 130 metres above sea level. It is partially surrounded by a rectangular earthwork, which appears to have been truncated to the east by a north-south field boundary (Section 2.6).

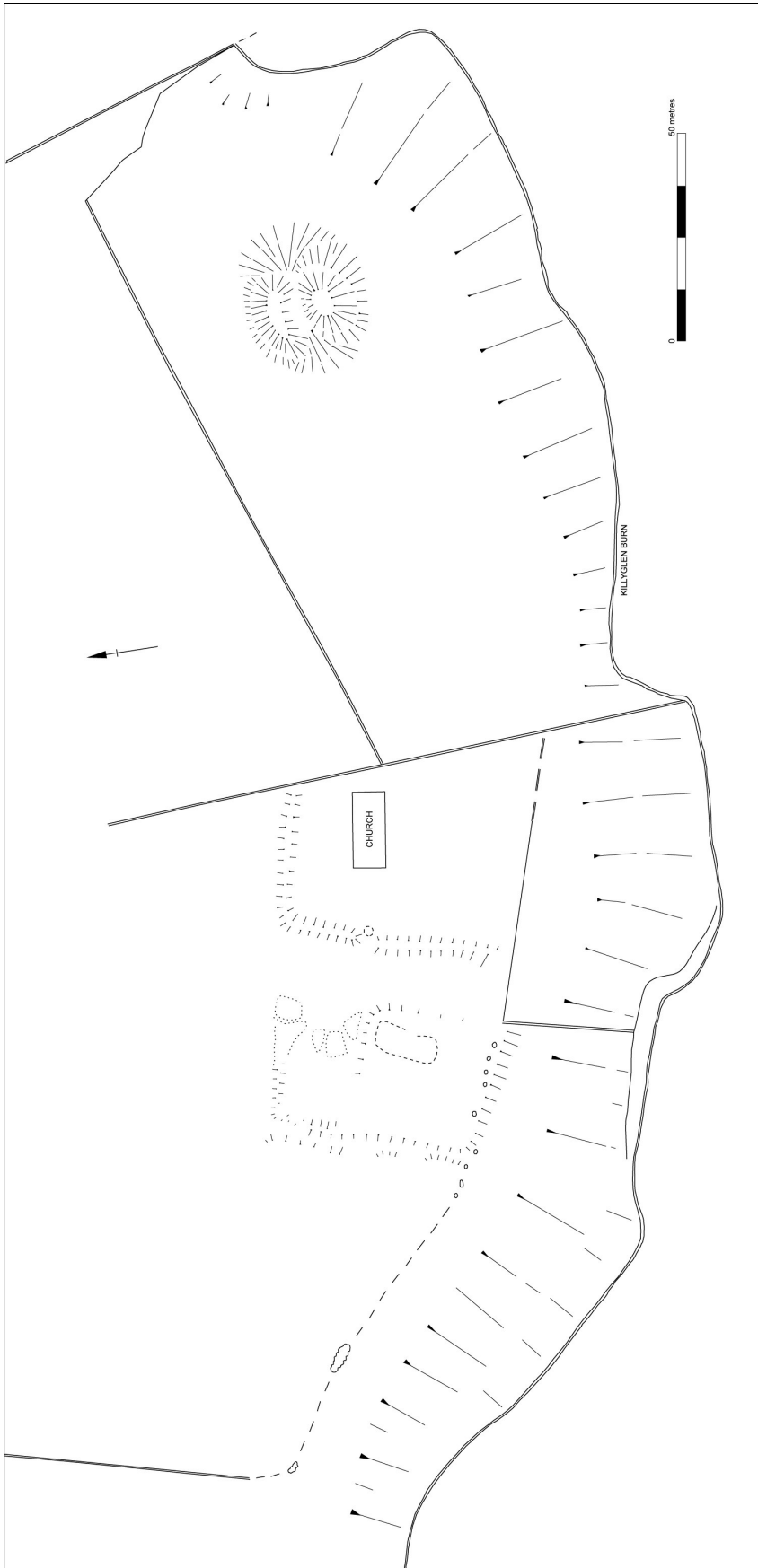


Figure Three: Hachure Plan of Killyglen (Daly 1984)

2.2.4 To the west of the church are a number of earthworks. The main feature is a probable house platform, set within a sub-rectangular enclosure. These remains do not have SMR numbers. They were examined in some detail by Daly in 1984 as part of an undergraduate project (Figure Three) which drew attention to the extent of the site. The field in which the church and earthworks are situated was scheduled in January 1998. Figure Two shows the extent of the scheduled area.

2.3 *History of the site*

2.3.1 The name Killyglen probably comes from the Gaelic 'cill a gleanna' or 'church of the glen' (Ordnance Survey Name Book). The earliest reference to Killyglen mound is of its association with the 1333 Inquisitions which were held after the death of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. The enquiry into the extent and value of de Burgh's land listed "at Kylglan 2 carucates, 15 acres let for £2.15.10" (Orpen 1913, 138). Two free tenants held land from the Earl's estate at Killyglen and a fortnightly court for external suitors was held at it, suggesting that along with the church the motte may have been part of a small manorial centre. Lawlor also makes note of the motte in 'Mote and Mote-and-Bailey Castles in de Courcy's Principality of Ulster' (1939, 52). McNeill refers to the mound by the name of the neighbouring town land Ballymullock (1975, 50). The site is not recorded in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs for the Parish (Vol. 10) and there are no other documentary references to it.

2.3.2 The Grange of Killyglen consists of the town lands of Ballymullock, Drains, Dromain and Killyglen. The church of St John of Kilglan was confirmed to the Prior of Muckamore by Isaac, Bishop of Connor around the year 1251 (Reeves 1847, 53). In the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas* the Rectory of Kilglan was valued at 5 Marks and the Vicarage at 4½ Marks. Writing in 1847 and 1887 respectively, Reeves and O'Lavery both observed the state of the burial ground "...now lying unenclosed and almost entirely fallen into disuse" (O'Lavery 1887, 583). The burial ground is also listed as disused in seventeenth century accounts of the diocese of Connor (Roulston 2003). The fields in the immediate vicinity of the site were known by O'Lavery to have names such as 'Chapel-field' and 'Monk's Cell', bearing witness to the former Holy ground (O'Lavery 1887, 583).

2.4 *Geology of the area*

2.4.1 The bedrock of the site is white limestone of the Ulster White Limestone Formation. Residual weathering of the limestone over a prolonged period resulted in a deposit of 'clay-with-flints'. The sub-soil of the site is sandy till. Below the white limestone are deposits of sandstones, marl and conglomerate which comprise the Hibernian

Greensand Formation. North and west of the site the limestone is overlain by basalt flows, the most dramatic feature of which is now the Sallagh Braes. The coastal area to the east of the site comprises a complicated sequence of earlier deposits which have been further disturbed by faulting. These deposits are mainly of Permian mudstone.

2.5 Sites of Archaeological Interest in the Surrounding Area

2.5.1 The County Antrim coast around Larne is rich in archaeological heritage. Identifiable sites range from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. There are at least six sites present within 1000 metres of Killyglen mound (Table One). Two other mottes or mounds are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage) (SMR Nos.: ANT 035:025 and ANT 040:044). Neither of these mounds has been accurately located and there is some discrepancy as to whether these are different mottes or in fact Killyglen mound.

2.5.2 In 1962-63 and 1965 D.M. Waterman carried out excavations on a destroyed rath and souterrain (SMR No: ANT 035:024) (Grid Reference D36230349) to the south of Killyglen mound (Waterman 1968, 67-70). Late Thirteenth century pottery found in the chambers of the souterrain suggests that it may have been blocked-up at this time.

2.5.3 The aerial photograph site (SMR No: ANT 035:057) located on Figure Two is referred to in the Sites and Monuments Record as a large, sub-rectangular enclosure immediately beside a circular crop mark, with a pear-shaped crop mark to the south. To date no investigations have been carried out on these features and the period of the site is uncertain.

Description	SMR No.	Grid Reference	References
Natural Cave	ANT 035:020	D37880429	OSFR C1900 NO 233
Rath and Souterrain	ANT 035:024	D36230349	OSFR C1900 NO 232; Waterman 1968, 67-70
Mound	ANT 035:025	D3304	
Aerial Photograph Site- Crop marks	ANT 035:057	D36580375	
Megalithic Tomb?	ANT 035:058	D37490409	
Souterrain	ANT 035:060	D365039	
Mound	ANT 040:044	D369031	Lawlor 1939, 51; McNeill 1975, 50; Waterman 1968, 70

Table One: sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity of Killyglen mound

2.6 Cartographic Evidence

Map Edition	Sheet Number	Scale	Features Shown		
			Mound	Church	Burial Ground
1833	35 (Antrim)	6 inches:1 mile	•		•
1859	35 (Antrim)	6 inches:1 mile	•	•	•
1905	35 (Antrim)	6 inches:1 mile			
1933	35 (Antrim)	6 inches:1 mile			
1967	70-7	1:2500	•		
1969	70-6	1:2500			
1991	70	1:10000			

Table Two: Summary of Cartographic Evidence

- 2.6.1 A summary of the cartographic evidence for the site of Killyglen has been provided in Table Two (above).
- 2.6.2 The earliest Ordnance Survey map on which the mound and associated features appear is the six inch edition published in 1833. The mound is depicted using the standard Ordnance Survey symbol (two circles). The use of this convention makes it difficult to assess the condition of the mound at this time. To the west of the mound a sub-rectangular shaped burial ground is shown but the church is not. The field in which the mound and the burial ground are situated appears to be an open area. However, as it is common on first edition Ordnance Survey maps for field boundaries to be omitted, this is no indication that the area was a single field. On the other side of Killyglen Burn, directly to the south of the mound is a quarry, perhaps a significant feature to note in relation to the truncation of the mound.
- 2.6.3 The mound is also depicted on the 1859 six inch edition. The burial ground is labelled 'Old Graveyard (for children)'. The church is represented as a rectangle within the burial ground. Field boundaries are shown and it is now possible to see that the area in which the mound and burial ground lie is divided into six segments. The burial ground appears to have been truncated by a north-south field boundary.
- 2.6.4 Neither the mound nor the burial ground is depicted on the 1905 six inch Ordnance Survey map. None of the relevant features are marked on the 1933 six inch Ordnance Survey Map either.
- 2.6.5 On the 1967 edition of the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map the mound is shown as two asymmetrical mounds. This strongly suggests that the trench had been cut through

the centre of the mound by this stage. The joining section of the map was published in 1969. The church and the burial ground are not marked on this edition. Neither the truncated mound, the church nor the burial ground is shown on the 1991 edition.

- 2.6.6 The cartographic evidence is inconclusive and the schematic nature of the record of the mound precludes any conclusion that the damage is recent. The exclusion of the mound, church and burial ground from the 3rd and 4th editions (1905 and 1933 respectively) must have been an omission by the surveyors, as the church site at least must have been as visible then as it is now.

2.7 *Aerial Photograph Evidence*

- 2.7.1 The aerial photograph of the Killyglen area (Ordnance Survey 29/05/66) shows the mound with a ditch surrounding it, most clearly visible on the southern side. The only other features evident in the remainder of the field are faint linear features running north-south.

- 2.7.2 In the church field (Field Two) the church is visible, sitting slightly off-centre within a sub-rectangular enclosure. The northern, southern and western sides of the enclosure are evident, but the only evidence of the eastern side is the suggestion of a crop-mark in the mound field (Field One). To the west of the church enclosure the aerial photograph shows another complex of earthworks, forming a rectangular enclosure which may have been further sub-divided. To the north and west of the enclosure is evidence of agricultural activity in the form of narrow linear features running east-west and north-south respectively. It is probable that these are the remains of lazy beds.

2.8 *Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives*

- 2.8.1 The investigations at Killyglen included a topographic survey, a geophysical survey and an excavation. The excavation consisted of seven trenches in three main areas: the mound, the probable house platform to the west of the church, and the unscheduled area to the west of the mound. The main objectives of the excavation were particular to each area.

- 2.8.2 It was hoped that the excavation would provide a date for the mound and determine whether it was originally conceived and built as a motte. This was to be achieved by examining the mortared stones and also the possible occupation deposits. It was also hoped that the construction of the cut through the motte could be examined in an attempt to investigate its purpose.

2.8.3 The probable house platform to the west of the church was also to be investigated. It was hoped to date the house platform, establish the nature of any wall(s) present, and, thus to establish the nature of the platform and its definition.

2.8.4 The main objective in the area to the west of the mound (and to the east of the church) was to establish the presence or absence of a medieval settlement. This would involve testing for the presence of linear features such as enclosures, walls, ditches and roads.

2.9 *Archiving*

2.9.1 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.

2.10 *Credits and Acknowledgements*

2.10.1 The excavation was directed by Dr T.E. McNeill and supervised by Cormac McSparron and Nicholas Beer. Naomi Carver was responsible for the on-site recording, whilst the topographic survey was carried out by Keith Adams. The geophysical survey was undertaken by Cormac McSparron and written up by Peter Moore. The excavation team consisted of: Ross Bailey; Naomi Berry; Zandra Bill; Kieran Coghlan; Rebecca Enlander; Matthew Gamble; Jonathon Glover; Seana McAuley; Emma McCleary; Laura McCool; Ray Mitchell; Fiona Moore; Joanna Preston; Emma Smyth; Ross Stevenson.

2.10.2 Assistance during the course of the excavation and the preparation of this report was kindly provided by: John Davison (Queen's University Belfast); Colm Donnelly (Centre For Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast); Geoff Flanagan (Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage); Claire Foley (Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage); Maybelline Gormley (Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage); Barrie Hartwell (Queen's University Belfast); Philip Macdonald (Centre For Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast); Libby Mulqueeny (Queen's University Belfast); John Ó'Neill (Centre For Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast); Brian Williams (Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage). The drawings were prepared by Keith Adams and Ruth Logue from the Centre For Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

2.10.3 Thanks and appreciation is especially due to the leaseholder, Samuel Moore, who gave his kind permission to excavate at Killyglen.

3 Topographic Survey

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 The detailed topographic survey of Killyglen, mound and church fields (Fields One and Two), was undertaken concurrently with the excavation. The survey was conducted with a number of objectives in mind. Firstly, to record the state of the mound as it existed pre-excavation. Secondly, to record the complex of earthworks in Field Two, and thirdly to detect any archaeological features in Field One. The survey was conducted using a TCR705 Leica Total Station. The topographic survey was tied into the Irish Grid system using a nearby benchmark. The survey data was transferred and processed using Leica LISCAD 6.0 software. The results were further manipulated using Adobe Illustrator 9.0 to overlay Ordnance Survey and geophysical data.

3.2 Results of the topographic survey

3.2.1 The results of the topographic survey are illustrated as both a contour map (Figure Four) and a hachured plan (Figure Five). The main features of the site are labelled on Figure Five and described briefly below.

3.3 The Mound

3.3.1 The mound consists of a greatly damaged mound, oval in plan with an estimated diameter of c.30.0 metres at the base and c.20.0 metres at the top. The mound has had a trench cut deeply down into it on an east-west alignment with tales of spoil at either end. This has left two lesser asymmetrical 'mounds' to north and south, both eroded on the outer faces by cattle. At the start of the excavation it was generally assumed that the cutting of the trench took place recently i.e. within the last 200 years. As noted in Section 2.6, the cartographic evidence was inconclusive about it. The secondary mounds measure approximately 5.0 metres by 10.0 metres (north-south by east-west) and 6.0 metres by 8.0 metres (north-south by east-west) respectively. The mound stands at a height of c.4.0-5.0 metres above the level of the surrounding land. The trench has been cut to a present depth of c.2.25 metres below the present level of the top. The sides of the mound are steeply sloping although cattle erosion has created a slightly terraced effect in places. In many areas the vegetation has been eroded away to reveal the core material of the mound. To the east, and to a lesser extent, to the west, what appears as dumped material is probably spoil from the cutting of the trench. The mound is partially surrounded by a silted up ditch, which is only visible on the northern and southern sides. The ditch is

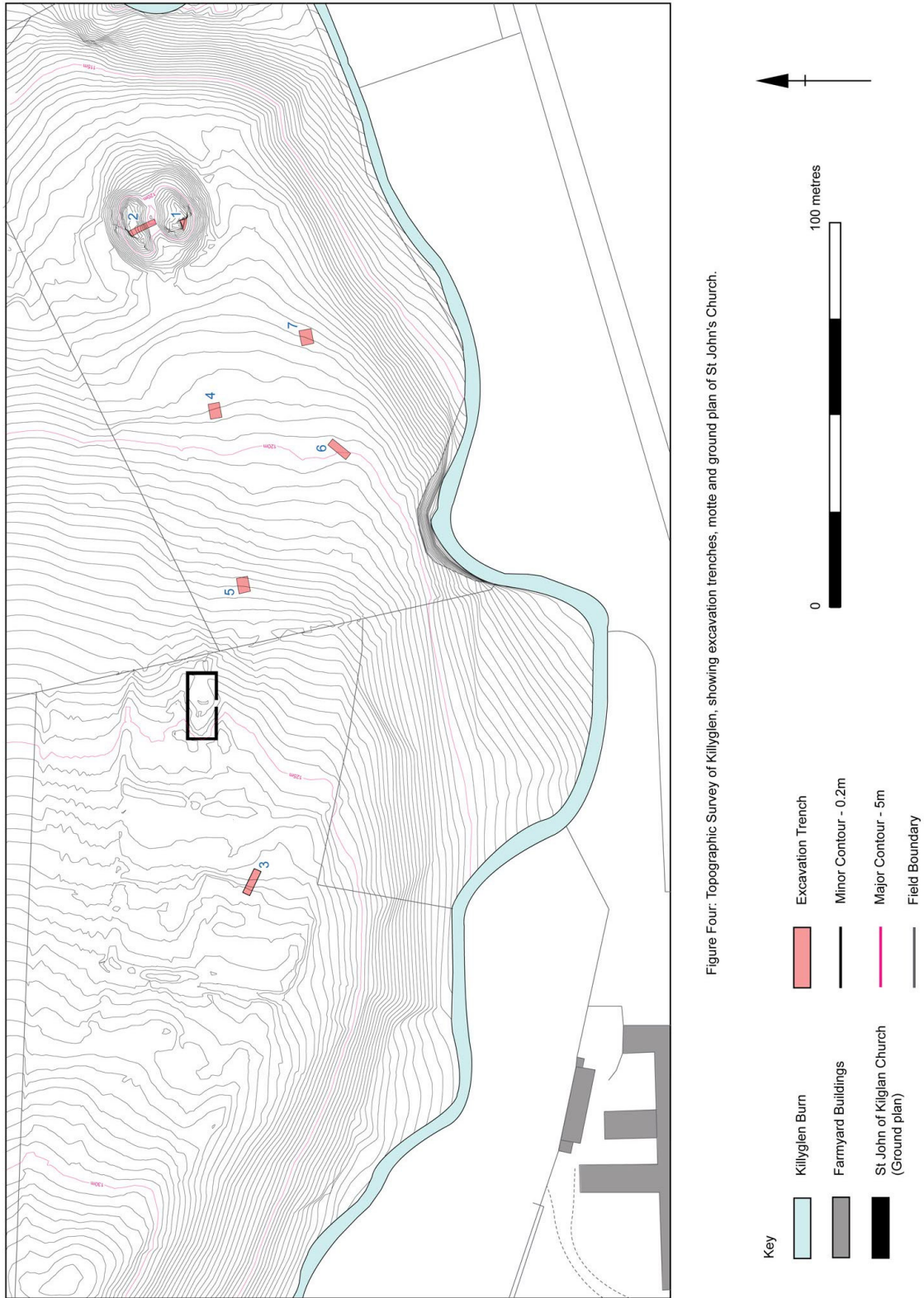
c.8.0-10.0 metres in diameter. The topographic survey recorded no evidence of the bailey crop-mark or bank surrounding the ditch noted in the field report (Sites and Monuments Record, Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage). Both the contour map (Figure Four) and the hachure plan (Figure Five) show the location of the two trenches on the mound.

- 3.3.2 To the south and east the ground falls away quite sharply to the banks of the Killyglen Burn. Between the mound and the western field boundary of Field One the ground rises gently. The topographic survey did not record any other features of archaeological interest in this area, although aerial photographs and field observation appeared to record very shallow north-south 'ditches'.

3.4 *The Church and churchyard*

- 3.4.1 The ruins of the church of St John of Kilglan survive as four low, moss-covered rubble walls surrounding a hollow. The walls, which are most clear at the south and west, stand at a height of c.0.50 metres. The ruins are aligned east-west and measure approximately 18.7 metres by 7.6 metres (east-west by north-south). The floor level of the interior is lower than the surrounding ground surface, probably due to the build up of burial deposits in the churchyard. The interior is overgrown with trees, nettles and other vegetation. Directly beside the northern wall of the church are several heaps of stones, just conceivably evidence of a northern aisle. These probably tumbled from the church wall when the building fell into disrepair. At the south-western corner of the church is another heap of stones, which may have once been part of a buttress. Directly to the west of the church is a roughly circular hollow (A), c.6.0 metres in diameter. The character of this feature is unclear. It is probable that the walls of the church have been robbed, perhaps to build field boundaries.

- 3.4.2 The ruined church is partially surrounded by a low grassy bank (B1-B3). This bank was probably constructed of earth and stones, some of which can be seen protruding through the grass in places. The bank varies in height but is generally between 0.20-0.40 metres high. The northern and western parts of the bank (B1) exist as an L-shaped bank with steeply sloping outer sides on the exterior and a more gradual slope on the interior. Bank B1 runs approximately 35.0 metres east-west and 16.0 metres north-south. It is c.5.0 metres wide at the base and just over 1.0 metre wide at the top. The eastern tip of B1 appears to have been truncated by the eastern field boundary of Field Two. The suggested continuation of this bank into Field One is shown on Figure Five.



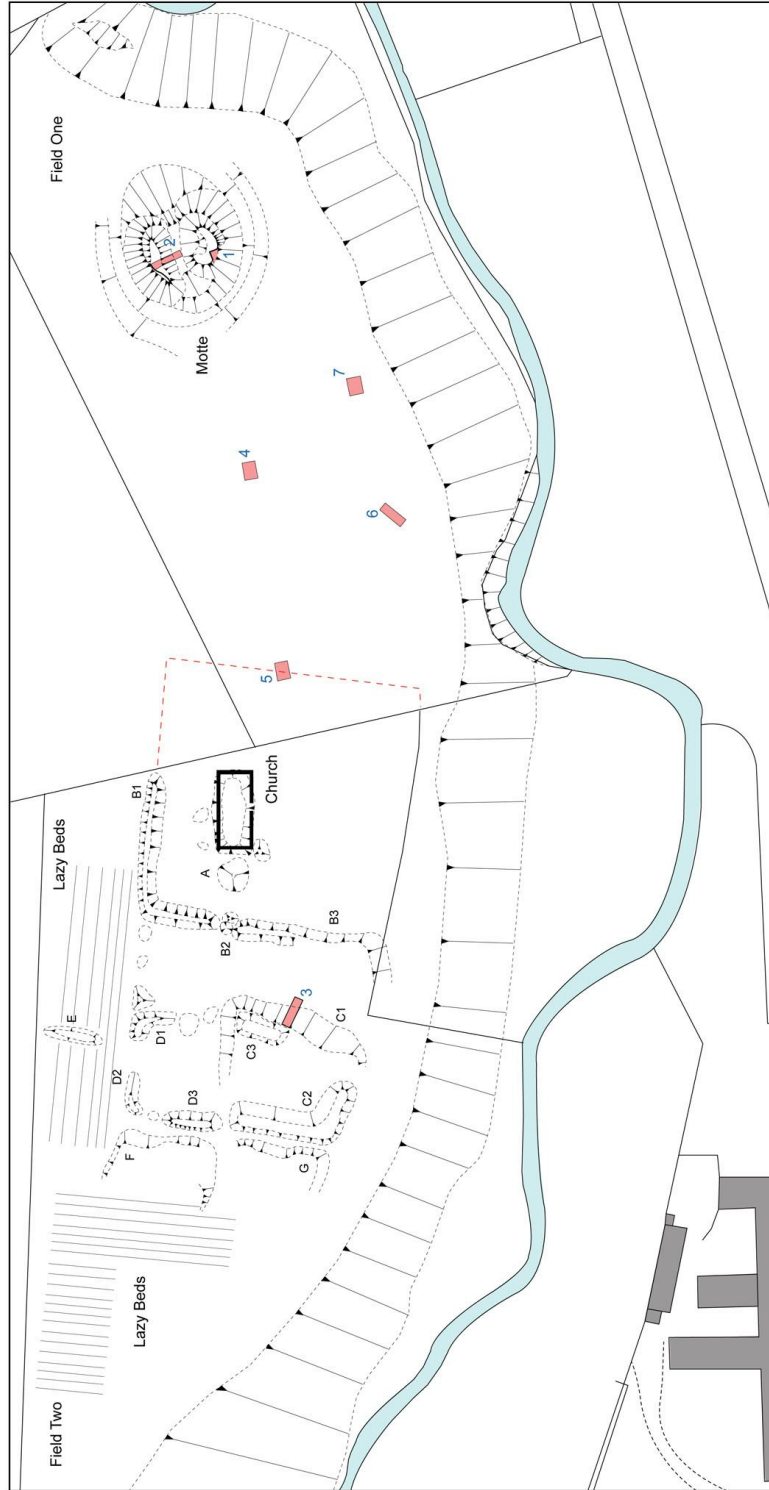
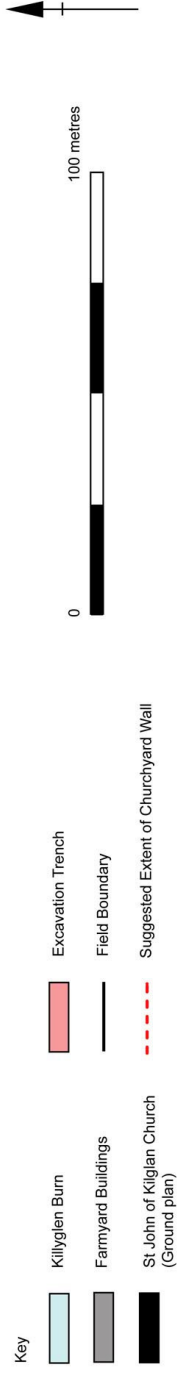


Figure Five: Hachure plan of Killyglen showing excavation trenches, motte and other archaeological features.



- 3.4.3 There may be an entrance feature (B2) present at the southern tip of the western part of bank B1. This feature consists of a circular hollow with a circular bump immediately to the east. Both features have a maximum diameter of c.3.0 metres. There is a small gap (of around 1.0 metre) on either side of these features.
- 3.4.4 Bank B3 is c.30.0 metres in length (north-south) and extends to the southern field boundary of Field Two. The inner (eastern) edge of the bank is quite well defined but the outer (western) edge is only visible for a stretch of c.14.0 metres. Bank B3 is c.5.0 metres wide at the base and c.2.0 metres wide at the top.
- 3.4.5 The southern side of the enclosure is not evident as an individual feature; however, it is probable it was used to build the southern field boundary of Field Two. The total area of the enclosure was c.3000 square metres.
- 3.5 *House Platform and Associated Enclosures*
- 3.5.1 Directly to the west of bank B3 is a sub-rectangular enclosure comprised of two L-shaped banks (C1 and C2) and a probable house platform (C3). Bank C1 surrounds the house platform on the northern and eastern sides. Only the outer edge of the bank is visible, defined by a gradual slope. Bank C1 is c.15.0 metres (north-south) by c.30.0 metres (east-west). It was not possible to determine where the bank terminates to the south and the west.
- 3.5.2 Bank C2 is a flat-topped bank which partially encloses the possible house platform on the western and southern sides. The southern line coincides with the southern boundary of the Field Two. The outer edge of the bank slopes steeply whilst the slope of the inner edge is more gradual. The bank is c.6.0 metres wide at the base and c.2.0 metres wide at the top. It extends for c.25.0 metres north-south and c.15.0 metres east-west. The area enclosed by banks C1 and C2 is c.500.0 square metres.
- 3.5.3 C3 is situated against the inner corner of bank C1, in the north-east corner of the enclosure. It is rectangular in plan and consists of a raised, flattish area c.27.0 square metres in size. The edges of the platform slope gently to the level of the interior of the enclosure. Around the base the feature measures approximately 12.0 metres by 6.0 metres (north-south by east-west), and resembles the walls of a rectangular building or house.
- 3.5.4 Immediately to the north, and possibly adjoining banks C1 and C2 is another possible enclosure comprised of banks D1-D3. The possible enclosure is almost square in plan and has an approximate area of 400.0 square metres. Bank D1 makes up the

north-eastern corner of the possible enclosure. The bank consists of a small L-shaped earthwork c.10.0 metres (north-south) by c.7.0 metres (east-west). It is c.5.0 metres wide at the base and c.2.0 metres wide at the top. Between bank D1 and the northern bank of the churchyard enclosure (B1) are several possible bank fragments suggesting that at one time the two enclosures were connected. The most marked of these bank fragments is directly to the east of bank D1. The area between the churchyard enclosure and the other two possible enclosures shows heavy disturbance and at least one drain is visible running in a north-south direction. Subsequently, construction of drainage channels for improvement of the land may have been responsible for the destruction of any features in this area.

- 3.5.5 Bank D2 defines the northern limit of the possible enclosure. The linear bank is approximately 11.0 metres long, c.3.0 metres wide at the base and c.1.0 metre wide at the top. Between Banks D2 and D3 is another possible fragment of bank which may once have connected the two.
- 3.5.6 Bank D3 is a bank aligned approximately north-south and c.15.0 metres in length. It is c.5.0 metres wide at the base and c.2.0 metres wide at the top. Bank D3 makes up the western bank of the possible enclosure.
- 3.5.7 The original functions of the two possible enclosures are unclear. They may originally been part of the same enclosure which had been sub-divided for different purposes. It is also possible that the northern enclosure formed part of an extension or annex on the southern enclosure. The existence of these features in such close proximity to the church and in the vicinity of the mound suggests that there may have been a small contemporary settlement present. This hypothesis is supported by the presence of agricultural activity (Paragraph 3.7.1).

3.6 *Other Possible Archaeological Features*

- 3.6.1 Directly to the north of the second possible enclosure is a fragment of bank (E). This feature is linear and aligned approximately north-south. It is c.12.0 metres long, c.4.0 metres wide at the base and c.2.0 metres wide at the top. The function of this feature is uncertain.
- 3.6.2 Directly to the west of banks C2, D2 and D3 is a 50.0 metre long ditch with two possible features (F and G) on the other side. The ditch is c.2.0-3.0 metres in diameter. It appears to be the western boundary ditch of bank C2, widened and deepened to drain the area to the north. Feature F consists of an L-shaped bank on the western side of the ditch. There is another possible bank fragment perpendicular

to it. The bank is c.10.0 metres by c.20.0 metres (east-west by north-south). It is c.1.0-4.0 metres wide. Only the outer part of the bank is evident; the area directly to the west has been heavily disturbed by agricultural activity. The fragmentary nature of the remains of feature F makes it very difficult to ascertain the character of this feature. It may have formed part of an enclosure similar to those previously noted (Section 3.5).

- 3.6.3 Feature G is located directly to the west of bank C2. It is a linear bank c.22.0 metres long and c.2.0 metres wide. Only the outer edge of the bank is visible; like feature F the area to the west has been damaged or altered through agricultural activity. The bank may continue to the west, but this is not clearly recognisable.

3.7 *Agricultural Activity*

- 3.7.3 To the north of banks B1, D1 and D2 are a number of lazy beds running in an east-west direction. The relationship between the lazy beds and bank E is uncertain although it is probable that this feature is later and therefore above them. To the west of feature F are more lazy beds running north-south. The second set of lazy beds would probably have been better drained as the surface of the ground slopes gently towards the river in this part of the site.

4 Geophysical Survey

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 The geophysical survey of the unscheduled area to the west of the mound and to the east of the church (Field One) was undertaken concurrently with the main excavation, prior to the trenches being opened in this part of the site. This area was selected to investigate the potential location of a settlement between the two upstanding monuments. Excavation trenches were to be placed over geophysical anomalies in order to ground-truth the results. The resistivity method was preferred as the presence of basalt boulders in the sub-soil would have disrupted and affected any gradiometer survey (Section 2.4). Ten 20 x 20 metre grids were laid out to the south of a baseline which was 12.0 metres south from the north-west corner of Field One. The survey was carried out using a Geoscan RM4 Resistance Meter. The results of the survey were recorded manually and processed using a Beta 0.8 software programme.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The results of the resistivity survey can be seen in Figure Five and Figure Six. Due to an obstruction, 4.7 metres of the two grids at the western extremity of the survey area had to be 'dummy logged' – this is where a zero reading is given (represented by the red areas on the survey data). Five major anomalies were recorded (Figure Six) and are described in brief below.

4.3 Anomaly (i)

4.3.1 Curvilinear area of low resistance indicating substantial negative feature approximately 10.0 metres in width. The position of anomaly (i) correlates with the location of the ditch associated with the mound. Given its large width, it is reasonable to assume that the ditch has silted significantly. The motte is a scheduled monument and the ditch lies within the scheduled area. Given this, excavation of the feature was not possible.

4.4 Anomaly (ii)

4.4.1 Area of high resistance suggesting the presence of a positive (upstanding) linear feature. The anomaly is approximately 25.0 metres in length and varies in width between 7.0 and 10.0 metres. Subsequent excavation of stone feature in Trench

Five (Paragraphs 5.7.4-5.7.5) suggests Anomaly (ii) represents the collapsed remains and foundation cut for the enclosing wall that once surrounded the churchyard.

4.5 Anomaly (iii)

4.5.1 Anomaly (iii) was characterized by an irregular area of high resistance approximately 30.0 metres (east – west) by 15.0 metres (north – south) in scale. This area was not archaeologically investigated. However, given the large size and type of reading this feature gave, it is likely that it represents a geological phenomenon, rather than an archaeological feature.

4.6 Anomaly (iv)

4.6.1 Single area of low resistance directly to the east of Anomaly (iii) approximately 2.0 metres in width. Subsequent excavation of Trench Six revealed a single curvilinear gully and several small post-holes (Section 5.8).

4.7 Anomaly (v)

4.7.1 Anomaly (v) consisted of five sub-circular areas of low resistance surrounded by an area of high resistance (di-polar readings). These results suggested that there would be material (for example stones or rubble), within another feature (for example a gully or series of pits). Trench Seven was located in this area and subsequent excavation revealed a series of stones situated within a negative cut feature (Section 5.8).

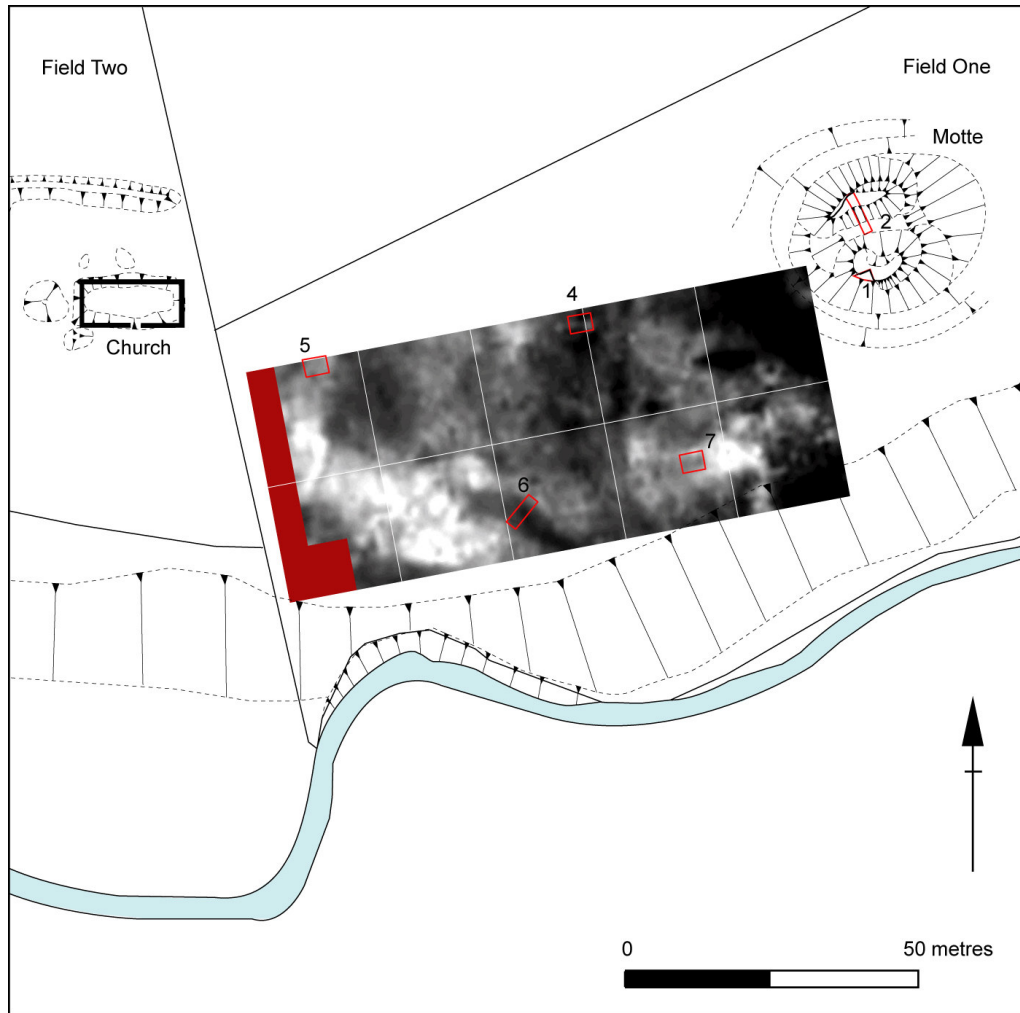





Figure Six: Hachure plan of Killyglen with Geophysical results

Key			
	Killyglen Burn		Excavation Trench
	St John of Kilglen Church (Ground plan)		Field Boundary

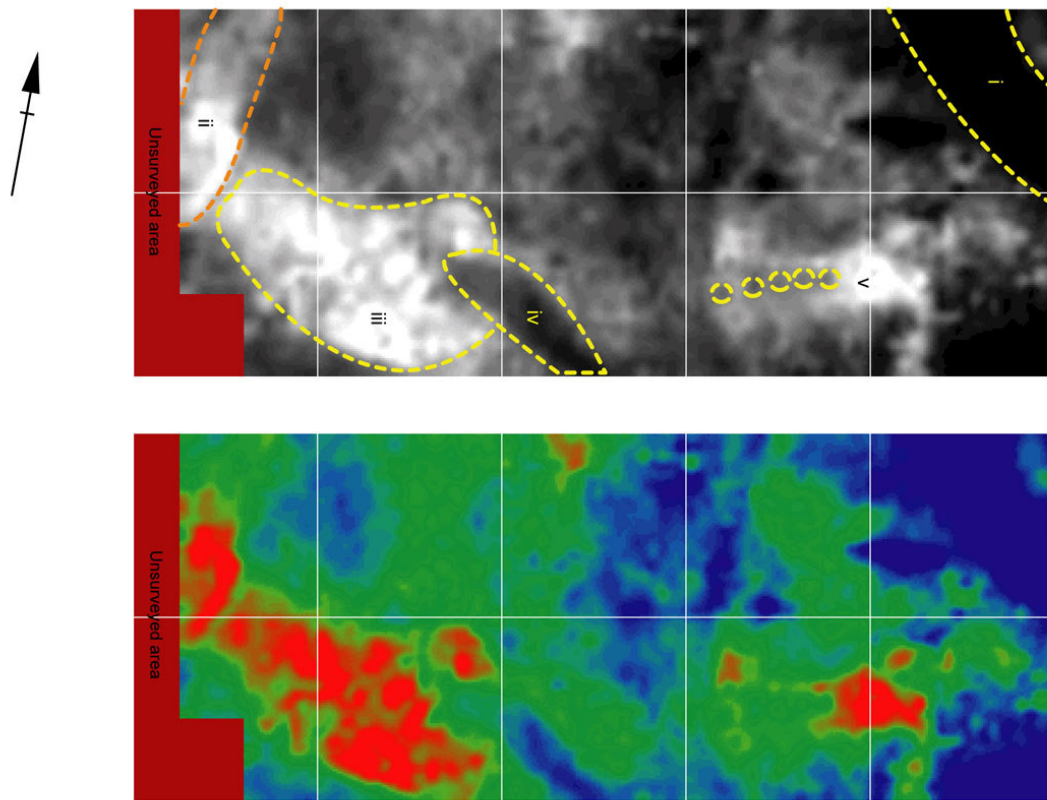
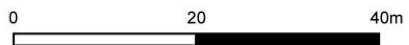


Figure Seven: Geophysical survey results, with accompanying interpretation



5 Excavation

5.1 Methodology

- 5.1.1 The excavations consisted of seven trenches in total in three main areas. The contour plan (Figure Four) and hachure plan (Figure Five) show the location of each trench in relation to the mound, church and other features. Trenches One and Two were located on the mound. Trench One was on the south-western side of the mound, an area where substantial erosion had exposed the mortared stones of a possible wall. The trench was positioned with its northern edge along the length of this possible wall. It was roughly six square metres with two straight edges and another irregular edge defined by the break in slope on this part of the mound. Trench Two was 1.5 metres by 7.0 metres in size. The northern edge of the trench was defined by the eroded edge of the mound where several dark deposits and a possible cobbled area could be seen in section. The longer axis of the cutting was aligned north-south and was perpendicular to the cutting through the mound.
- 5.1.2 Trench Three was located in Field Two, 60.0 metres west of the north-south field boundary which separated it from Field One. The trench was 7.0 metres by 2.0 metres with its longer axis aligned east-west. Its western end was set against the house platform. As the principal aim of the trench was to investigate the platform and its relationship to the house wall, it did not extend into the floor area.
- 5.1.3 Trenches Four, Five, Six and Seven were placed in the same field as the mound and, with the exception of Trench Four, were positioned according to the results of the geophysical survey. Trench Four was 38.0 metres west of the mound. The trench was 3.0 metres by 4.0 metres, with its longer axis orientated east-west. Trench Five was positioned within an area of high resistivity (Anomaly ii), 13.0 metres east of the north-south field boundary. It was initially 3.0 metres by 4.0 metres (north-south by east-west), but during the course of the excavation it was extended by 2.0 metres to the east. Trench Six was a 6.0 metre by 2.0 metre cutting located in an area of high and low resistivity (Anomaly iv). It was 60.0 metres south-west of the mound. Trench Seven was 4.0 metres by 3.0 metres with its longer axis orientated east-west. It was located 38.0 metres south-west of the mound in order to investigate an area of high and low resistivity which suggested the presence of a possible structure (Anomaly v).
- 5.1.4 The excavations were undertaken by hand and the context record for the site was created using the standard context recording method. The list of contexts is in Appendix One. The photographic record and field drawings for the site are listed in Appendices Three and Four respectively. The remainder of the site records consist

of a small finds register (Appendix Five); bulk finds register (Appendix Six) and sample log (Appendix Seven). The unique site code used to identify the site records during and after the excavation was KLG04. Following the completion of the excavation process, Trench One and Trenches Three to Seven were manually backfilled. The level at which the excavation stopped in Trench Two meant that several unexcavated deposits were exposed. These were covered with plastic sheeting before this part of the trench was backfilled. The pre-excavation profile of the damaged mound was reconstructed using fresh sods.

5.2 *Account of the excavations*

5.2.1 The Harris matrices for the site are provided in Appendix Two. It is intended that the matrices are referred to whilst reading the following accounts of the stratigraphic sequences present on the site.

5.3 *The mound*

5.3.1 Trench One was located on the south-western side of the mound. The principal aim of the trench was to investigate a possible wall, which was partially exposed both on the top of the mound and on its west-facing edge. The trench was laid out on the actively eroding area of the mound. It was approximately 3.4 metres by 1.9 metres. The southern and western edges of the trench were defined by the break of slope on the side of the mound.

5.3.2 The topsoil and sod layer in Trench One (Context No. 101) consisted of a mid to dark brown sandy loam c.0.05–0.10 metres in depth which supported a thin layer of vegetation. This context was compact and gritty in parts. The topsoil (Context No. 101) overlay a looser, more mixed deposit (Context No. 102) of a similar composition which contained abundant angular fragments of chalk and flint, along with patches of mortar. The fragmented chalk deposit was c.0.06–0.30 metres deep.

5.3.3 Below the fragmented chalk deposit (Context No. 102) was a slumped deposit of basalt and chalk boulders, in a matrix of sandy loam and mortar (Context No. 111). This deposit extended approximately 1.20 metres north-south and had a maximum depth of 0.78 metres. The mixture of material contained in this deposit suggests that it may have represented the collapse or demolition of a wall.

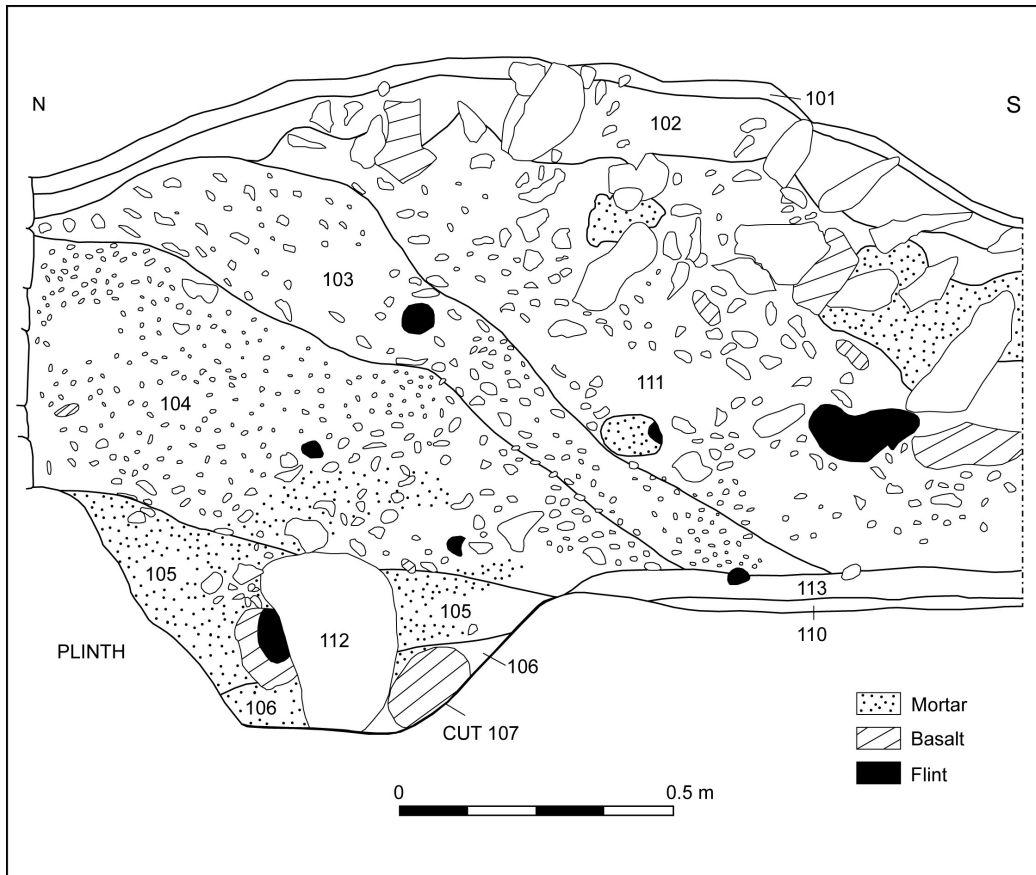


Figure Eight: West-facing Section of Trench One

- 5.3.4 Underlying and immediately to the north of the possible wall collapse (Context No. 111) was a light greyish brown sandy loam with abundant chalk inclusions (Context No. 103). This deposit extended for c.1.20 metres north-south and c.1.60 metres east-west and had a mean depth of 0.28 metres. To the north it was butted up, in part, against a stone wall (Context No. 108). The light greyish brown sandy loam (Context No. 103) overlay a similar deposit of sandy loam (Context No. 104), which was also light greyish brown in colour and contained abundant small grits and patches of mortar. This finer-grained loam was c.0.40 metres deep, c.1.60 metres long (east-west) and c.0.80 metres wide (north-south). The whole of the northern edge of this deposit butted up against the face of the stone wall (Context No. 108) (Figure Eight). During excavation it was observed that Context Nos. 103 and 104 may have been part of the same original deposit.
- 5.3.5 Below the fine-grained sandy loam (Context No. 104) was the uppermost fill (Context No. 105) of the foundation cut for the wall (Context No. 107). This context was a soft, mortary deposit, greyish green in colour. It was c.1.50 metres in length, c.0.10-0.40 metres in width and c.0.10-0.20 metres in depth. Below the mortary deposit (Context No. 105) was another fill (Context No. 106) which was around 1.30 metres long, 0.18-0.30 metres wide and 0.18–0.24 metres in depth. This deposit consisted of a dark brown, compacted clay loam. Below the clay loam (Context No. 106) was a group of basalt boulders (Context No. 112). These boulders protruded through the upper fill (Context No. 105) suggesting that they had been deposited first and the rest of the foundation cut had been filled up around them.
- 5.3.6 These contexts all lay against the stone wall (Context No. 108) which was aligned approximately east-west. It was at least c.2.30 metres long (Plate Three). The first course was constructed of sub-angular to sub-rounded basalt stones bonded with green mortar. The remainder of the wall was of angular chalk bonded with light grey mortar. The foundation courses had a splayed plinth (Context No. 109) (Plate Four) which had a base of sub-rounded basalt boulders and an upper portion of angular, roughly cut chalk, all bonded with green mortar. It stood c.0.60 metres high and was 2.60 metres in length. The foundation trench for the wall was aligned approximately east-west and the visible part was more or less triangular in plan (Plate Five). It was up to 0.40 metres wide and exhibited a mean depth of 0.40 metres. The cut had steeply sloping sides and a flat base.
- 5.3.7 The foundation cut (Context No. 107) truncated a black, charcoal-rich loam (Context No. 113), which may have represented a period of occupation on the mound prior to the construction of the wall. The deposit was present in the southern end of the trench and extended for c.1.10 metres north-south. It was c.0.04–0.08 metres deep

and contained sherds of medieval pottery and iron nails. Below the charcoal-rich loam (Context No. 113) was a compact, mid brown clay loam containing frequent grits and occasional charcoal flakes (Context No. 110). It was also cut by the foundation cut (Context No. 107). This material probably represented the original core of the mound.

- 5.3.8 Trench Two was located on the northern side of the mound and was 1.5 metres by 7.0 metres, with its long axis orientated north-south. The northern edge of the trench was defined by the eroded edge of the mound. Consequently, several charcoal-rich deposits and a possible cobbled surface were visible prior to excavation. The trench was positioned perpendicular to the cutting through the mound. The trench was excavated on two assumptions. The first was that the cut through the mound was relatively recent. The second was that the charcoal-rich deposits and the possible cobbled surface should be identified as a surface lying over the primary mound material. The trench was, as a consequence of these, excavated under two injunctions. At the northern end, excavation should proceed down as far as to expose the surface presumed to lie on the mound material. Down the slope of the cut to the south, excavation was only to take off the topsoil, on the assumption that this would expose the primary mound material, which was not to be excavated.
- 5.3.9 The topsoil and sod layer in Trench Two (Context No. 201) consisted of a compact, dark brown silty loam, which supported a thin layer of vegetation. The main coarse components within the soil were sub-angular to angular inclusions ranging in size from 2 x 2 x 1mm to 150 x 100 x 50mm. The topsoil was thin in parts, especially towards the northern end of the trench and had a depth of c.0.10–0.30 metres. It extended over the entire trench. Below the topsoil (Context No. 201) was a deposit of compact gritty loam, dark brown in colour (Context No. 202). This context contained abundant fragmented chalk inclusions, ranging in size from 4 x 4 x 2mm to 120 x 150 x 100mm. This deposit covered the whole trench but was seen as a pile at the northern end, which had spilled down the slope to the south and mixed with the topsoil. It was notable that the chalk inclusions were largely of a uniform size and that they included remarkably little flint. During the course of the excavation it was also observed that Context No. 202 may have been similar in composition to the fragmented chalk deposit (Context No. 102) in Trench One. It is possible that these deposits may have been a result of the alteration of the mound.
- 5.3.10 Below the dark brown gritty loam (Context No. 202), the stratigraphy of the trench divided into two series of contexts, the northern and the southern (Plate Six). In the south-eastern corner of the trench was a deposit of large basalt boulders (Context No. 205), some apparently placed quite recently. These stones protruded through

the dark brown gritty loam (Context No. 202) and the topsoil (Context No. 201) in parts. Their deposition may have been the result of an agricultural activity such as ploughing and field clearance. Below the basalt boulders (Context No. 205) was a compact deposit of dark brown silty clay with abundant chalk fragments (Context No. 204). This deposit was c.1.5 metres long, c.1.2 metres wide and 0.10-0.36 metres deep. When the compact clay deposit (Context No. 204) was excavated, it was found to overlie a light brown clay deposit, also containing abundant pieces of chalk (Context No. 209). This deposit was c.0.5 metres long, c.1.0 metre wide and 0.16 metres deep. It was above a deposit of stone tumble (Context No. 207). This deposit was made up of medium to large boulders ranging in size from 200 x 100 x 50mm to 500 x 400 x 300mm with frequent lumps of mortar surrounding them. It extended the full width of the trench and was c.3.0 metres long. The slumped character of all these deposits suggests that they represented tumble from a wall or structure in the northern part of the trench. This was probably a direct result of the disturbance of the centre of the mound. A copper penny (dated 1921) was found in a void between the stones suggesting that this material was deposited quite recently. However, due to the voided character of the deposit, this artefact could have been intrusive. Below the stone tumble (Context No. 207) was a compact clay deposit (Context No. 210). This deposit was dark brown in colour and was at least 0.5 metres long and 1.0 metres wide. At the southern end of the trench, the injunction not to dig below the topsoil meant that the nature of the deposit or deposits below Context Nos. 204, 205, 209 and 207 was uncertain, but it was thought that Context No. 210 was the mound make-up.

5.3.11 At the northern end of Trench Two the contexts resolved themselves into four groups below the dark brown gritty loam (Context No. 202). Group 1 consisted of larger chalk rubble (Context No. 203), mortar with some earth (Context No. 211) and greensand and mortar (Context No. 216). These deposits constituted an upper level of deposits from a mortared wall. No significant body of stones which might have represented an *in situ* wall core or foundation was found, nor was any sign of a wall face.

5.3.12 Group 2 consisted of light brown gritty loam (Context No. 206) and a localised deposit of green mortar (Context No. 213). The green mortar layer (Context No. 213) was compact throughout but exhibited some disturbance at its southern end. It extended the full width of the trench and for approximately 1.2 metres north-south. It had a maximum depth of c.0.20 metres. It appeared that the green mortar layer (Context No. 213) overlay the stone tumble (Context No. 207), but the slope of the trench combined with the injunction not to dig deeper than the topsoil in the southern half prevented this issue from being resolved. Below the green mortar layer (Context No.

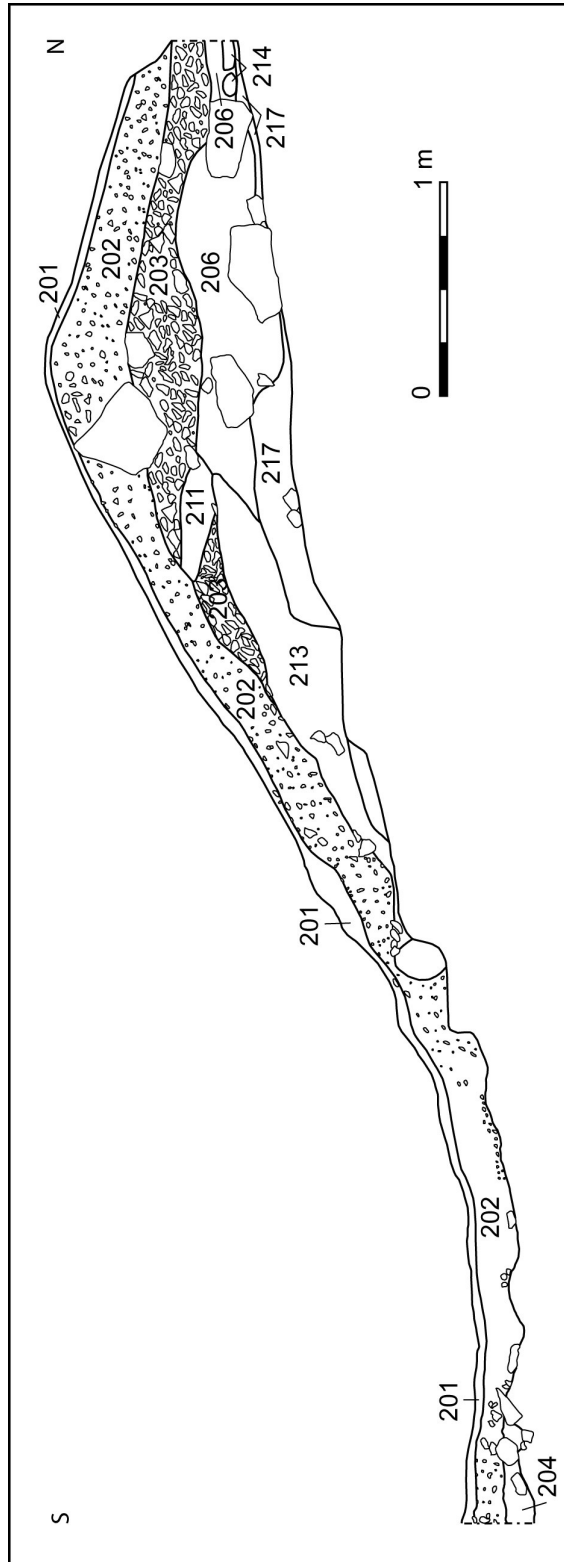


Figure Nine: East-facing Section of Trench Two

213) was a deposit of light brown gritty loam (Context No. 206). This context contained frequent chalk inclusions and extended for c.3.1 metres north-south and c.1.5 metres east-west. It was c.0.10-0.30 metres deep. Within the light brown gritty loam (Context No. 206) was a group of mortared stones, isolated as appearing to be the remains of a wall (Context No. 215). On further excavation, however, this context proved to be no more than a group of tumbled stones with mortar adhering to them: they showed no signs of being laid as a wall core (and certainly had no wall face), while they were not continuous over any length and had no sign of foundations. Also below the green mortar layer (Context No. 213) was another group of mortared stones (Context No. 212) similar to Context No. 215. On further excavation this context also proved to be no more than a group of tumbled stones. It appeared, therefore, that the deposits in Group 2 seemed to constitute an earlier phase of deposition, again apparently derived from the decay or destruction of a mortared wall.

5.3.13 Group 3 consisted of a deposit of dark brown clay loam (Context No. 217) and two further clay deposits (Context Nos. 214 and 220). Context No. 217 contained around 20-25% charcoal grains and extended over much of the northern part of Trench Two. It was c.3.0 metres long by 1.5 metres wide and varied in depth between 0.03-0.20 metres. The deposit contained flint and burnt bone. Context No. 214 was reddish-brown in colour and localised in the north-western part of Trench Two. It was c.0.30-1.0 metres long, c.1.0 metre wide and c.0.05 metres deep. Context No. 220 was a deposit of orange-brown clay which extended for c.1.5 metres (east-west), c.1.2 metres (north-south) and was at least 0.05 metres in depth. It contained one sherd of pottery and bone, both burnt and unburnt. The similarity in composition of the two clays suggests that it may be presumed that Context Nos. 214 and 220 were one effectively one stratigraphically. The light brown gritty loam (Context No. 206) lay directly on the deposit of clay (Context No. 214) and the dark brown clay loam (Context No. 217). At the point where the slope became steep, and best visible in the east-facing section of the trench (Figure Nine), there was a sharp step, or cut, in this context, filled with green mortar (Context No. 213). This possible cut was not allocated a separate context number at the time of excavation.

5.3.14 Group 4 consisted of several contexts which were uncovered but left unexcavated. The deposits were below the orange-brown clay (Context No. 220). They consisted of two charcoal-rich deposits (Context Nos. 218 and 221) which lay to the north and south of a band of clay, mortar and stone (Context No. 222) (Plate Seven). The edges between the two charcoal spreads and Context No. 222 were both sharply defined and (in so far as could be determined in a narrow trench) parallel to one another. Context No. 222 may have been the remains of a clay or cob wall with two

charcoal spreads on either side of it. It was c.1.0 metre wide and aligned approximately east-west. The charcoal deposit present to the north of the possible wall (Context No. 218) also contained a lens of grey-green clay (Context No. 219) which probably accumulated at around the same time.

5.4 *House Platform*

5.4.1 Trench Three was located in the field with the remains of the early church (Field Two), 60.0 metres to the west of the eastern boundary. The 2.0 metre wide trench was laid out across the eastern edge of the house platform, just at the top of the slope, and extended 7.0 metres to the east (Figure Ten). The principal objectives of the trench were to investigate the construction of this platform, determine if there was a wall present and to try and establish an associated date.

5.4.2 The topsoil in Trench Three (Context No. 301) was a medium brown silty loam which was friable throughout and also loose in parts. It contained abundant flint inclusions ranging in size from 10 x 5 x 1mm to 200 x 200 x 100mm. Following the excavation of the topsoil (Context No. 301) in Trench Three the underlying deposits formed two separate stratigraphic sequences; a layer of stones in the western end of the trench (Context No. 302) and a possible cobbled surface in the eastern end of the trench (Context No. 303) (Figure Eleven and Plate Eight). The layer of stones (Context No. 302) was 3.4 metres in length, 2.0 metres wide and one stone deep. It was composed of sub-rounded stones, c.0.20-0.50 metres in size. Surrounding the stones was a matrix of loose dark brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecks. The stones were mainly rounded field stones; not suitable for building. There were no structural remains present and the nature of the deposit is unclear. The possible cobbled surface (Context No. 303) extended the full width of the trench, was at least 2.11 metres in length and was 0.20 metres in depth. It was composed of sub-rounded to rounded stones which ranged in size from 40 x 30 x 20mm to 200 x 170 x 140mm. The deposit resembled a roughly cobbled surface. Some of the stony layer (Context No. 302) had fallen onto this surface.

5.4.3 Below the possible cobbled surface (Context No. 303) two similar deposits were present, separated by an area of natural subsoil. In the eastern extremity of Trench Three was Context No. 305, an orange-brown deposit consisting mainly of stones in a compact clay loam matrix. It extended the full width of the trench and was c.1.70 metres in length. Context No. 305 was a very thin layer, 0.04 metres in depth. In the mid to western part of the trench Context No. 306 was present. Context No. 306 was of the same composition as Context No. 305. It too extended the full width of the trench, and was c.1.0 metre in length. Context Nos. 305 and 306 were excavated as

separate deposits, but were probably the fill that the cobbles were placed onto (Context No. 303).

- 5.4.4 Below the layer of stones (Context No. 302) in the western part of Trench Three was a friable deposit of dark brown silty loam containing abundant sub-rounded stones with an average size of c.50 x 50 x 30mm (Context No. 307). This deposit was c.0.65–0.80 metres in length and 2.0 metres wide. It was 0.08–0.17 metres in depth. Underlying and immediately to the west of the stony deposit (Context No. 307) was a relatively stone-free dark brown silty loam containing abundant charcoal flecks (Context No. 309). This deposit was 2.0 metres wide, 1.18 metres long and 0.18 metres deep. The character of the relationship between the two deposits was uncertain. It appeared that either a feature had cut through Context No. 309 and that Context No. 307 was the fill of this cut, or that Context No. 307 was butted up against Context No. 309. The broad, semi-circular edge between the two contexts was provisionally allocated a context number as if it were a cut (Context No. 314); however, no evidence for a cut was visible in either section. The composition of both deposits was similar and it is highly probable that they were part of the same original deposit although they were excavated as two separate contexts. The artefactual material contained within the dark brown silty loam (Context No. 309) provided an approximate date of when the house platform was occupied. The presence of thirteenth - fifteenth century pottery suggested that the occupation of a structure associated with the house platform was contemporary with the mound and church. The deposit also contained charred seed and grain, suggesting that it was a deposit of household waste.
- 5.4.5 Following the excavation of the stony deposit (Context No. 307) a linear feature was uncovered (Context No. 310). In plan this feature had two parallel edges extending into the northern baulk and a rounded end to the south (Plate Nine). The cut of the feature (Context No. 310) had a u-shaped profile (Plate Ten). It was c.1.65 metres long, c.0.75 metres wide and 0.17-0.46 metres deep. The feature was filled with dark brown charcoal-rich clay (Context No. 311) from which medieval pottery, flint and burnt bone was recovered. Large boulders were present in the lower part of the fill, while smaller stones similar to those of the layer of stones (Context No. 302) were present in the upper part of the fill. These stones may have subsided into the feature from the base of the layer of stones (Context No. 302). The feature was deeper towards the northern limit of excavation and it is possible that its intended function was for the emplacement of substantial timbers.
- 5.4.6 Below the base of the stony deposit (Context No. 305) in the eastern part of Trench Three was another linear feature (Context No. 312) approximately aligned north-

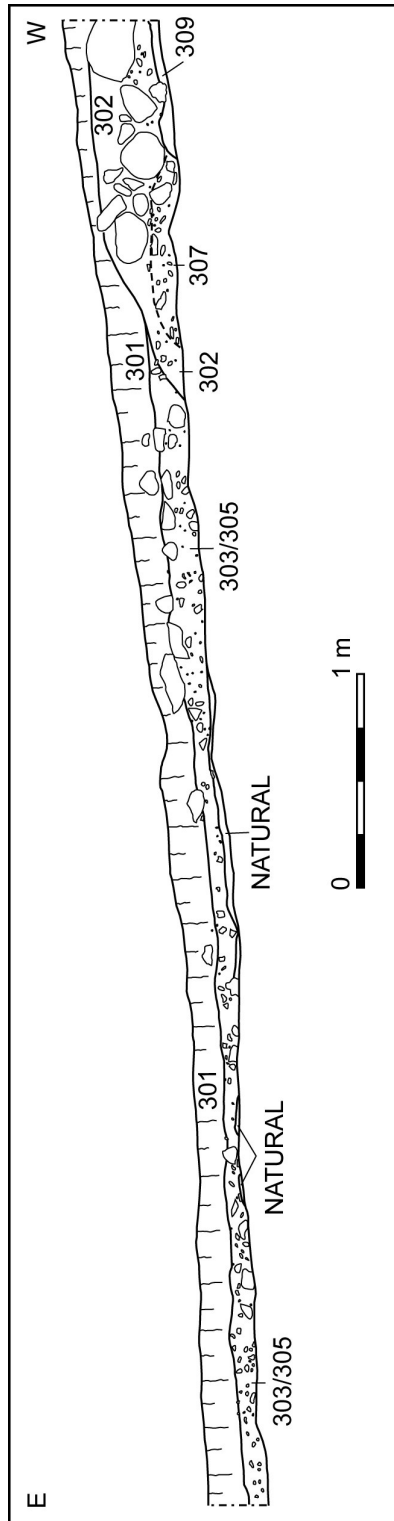


Figure Ten: North-facing Section of Trench Three

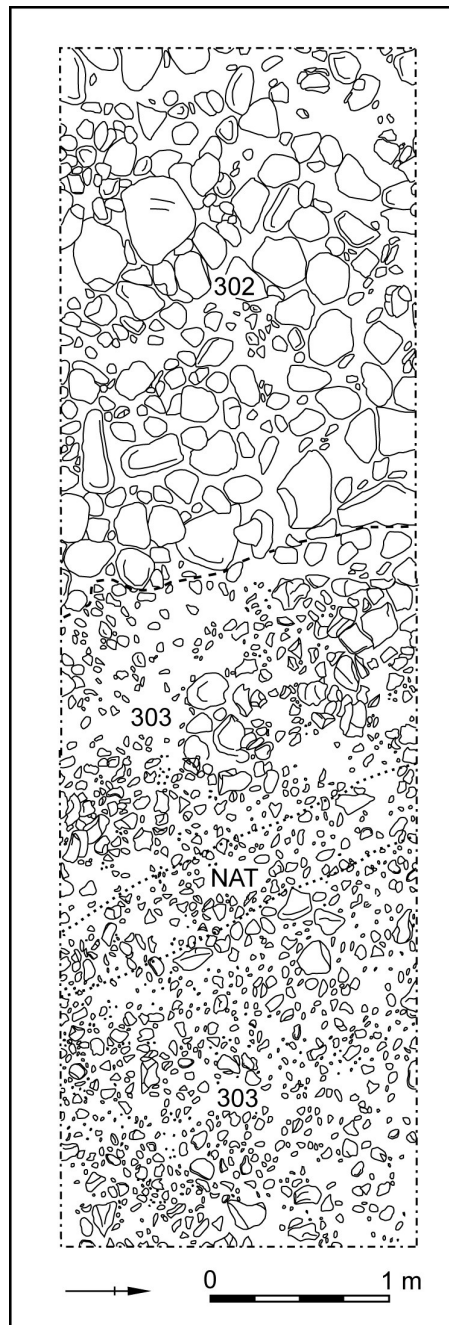


Figure Eleven: Plan of Trench Three

south. This feature was not substantial, suggesting that it had been truncated. The feature was 2.0 metres long (north-south), 0.39 metres wide (east-west) and 0.06 metres deep. The vertical sides of the feature terminated in a flat base. The fill of the linear feature (Context No. 313) was a light orange-brown sandy loam with small inclusions of flint and other stone. There were no finds recovered from the fill. The two linear features probably predate the structure or occupation of the house platform, and may relate to drainage. The line of a possible drain is visible running down the field towards Context No. 312 (Paragraph 3.5.4).

5.5 *Possible settlement area (Field One)*

5.5.1 Trenches Four to Seven contained a similar topsoil/ plough-soil profile. The topsoil consisted of a relatively stone-free silty loam above a stony layer which contained abundant, predominantly natural flints. Below the topsoil was a plough-soil of silty loam: this separation was probably the result of worm action. In Trench Four the topsoil was excavated as a single context, while in Trenches Five to Seven it was excavated in two spits.

5.5.2 Trench Four was located 38.0 metres west of the mound. It was 3.0 metres by 4.0 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned east-west. As well as contributing to the general investigation into the possibility of contemporary occupation between the church and the mound, Trench Four was sited in order to investigate a possible linear feature visible in aerial photographs and on the ground (Paragraph 2.7.1).

5.5.3 The topsoil and sod layer in Trench Four (Context No. 401) was c.0.10–0.20 metres deep and extended over the entire trench. The topsoil (Context No. 401) overlay a thin plough-soil (Context No. 402) which was c.0.12 metres deep and contained few artefactual remains. Below the plough-soil was an undisturbed orange-brown sandy clay which formed the natural subsoil in this part of the site. There was no trace of a linear feature or why it appeared, but it presumably related to recent ploughing.

5.6 *Trench Five*

5.6.1 Trench Five was located 13.0 metres east of the western boundary of Field One. The trench was positioned to investigate an area of high resistivity indicated by the geophysical results (Anomaly ii). Initially it was 3.0 metres by 4.0 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned east-west. During the course of excavation the trench was extended by 2.0 metres to the east.

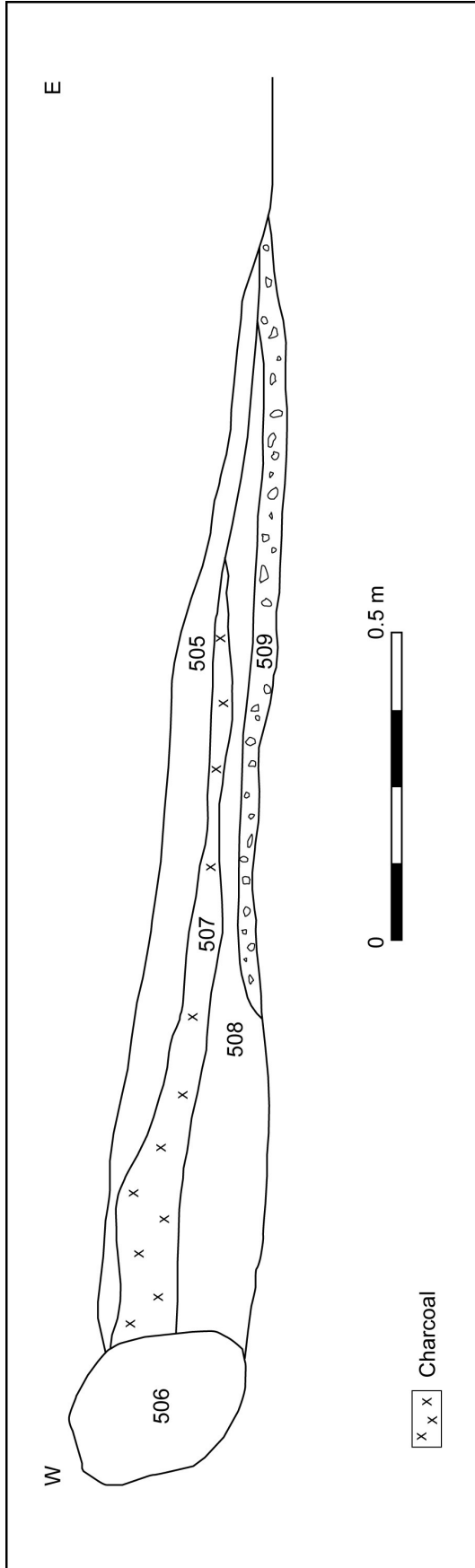


Figure Twelve: South-facing Section of Central Baulk of Trench Five

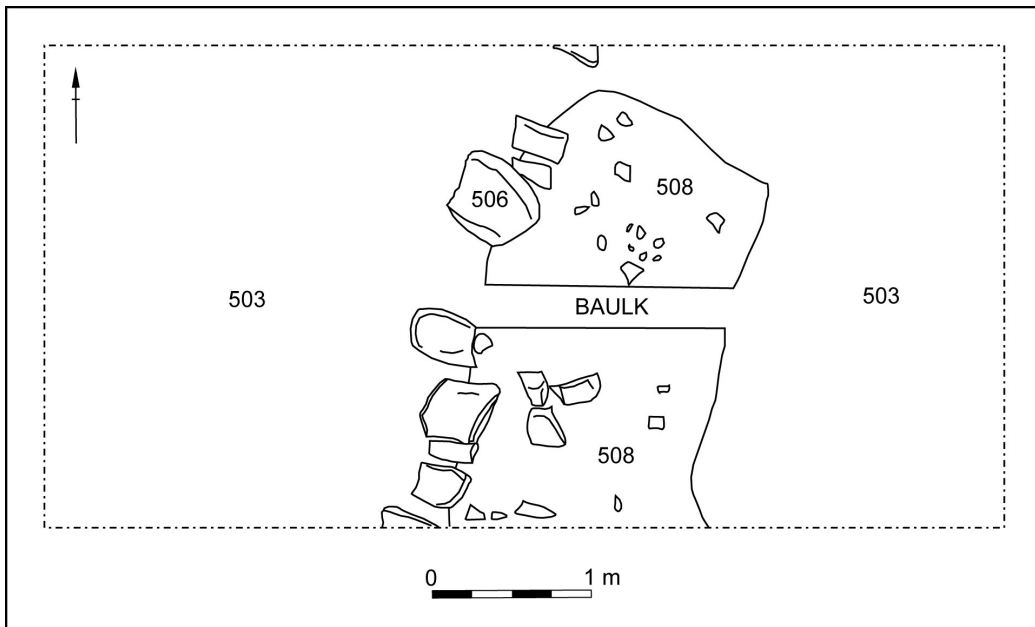


Figure Thirteen: Plan of Trench Five

- 5.6.2 The topsoil in Trench Five was excavated as two separate contexts (Context Nos. 501 and 502). These extended over the entire trench with a mean depth of 0.10 metres and 0.09 metres respectively.
- 5.6.3 The lower topsoil (Context No. 502) was above a thin plough-soil (Context No. 504), present only in the eastern part of Trench Five. The plough-soil was c.3.0 metres long (north-south), c.1.5 metres wide (east-west) and c.0.10 metres deep. Below the plough-soil (Context No. 504) was a deposit of dark brown silty clay loam (Context No. 505) (Figure Twelve). This deposit was 2.3 metres long (north-south) and 1.29 metres wide (east-west). It was 0.07 metres in depth. The dark brown silty clay loam (Context No. 505) overlay a charcoal-rich deposit (Context No. 507). The charcoal-rich deposit was 2.3 metres long (north-south), 1.29 metres wide (east-west) and 0.02-0.06 metres deep. It was dark brown to black in colour and consisted of a compact clay loam with flint and small stone inclusions. The charcoal-rich deposit lay against a stone feature (Context No. 506) and was truncated by ploughing to the east (Plate Eleven). It was suggested that the charcoal-rich deposit was the result of in-situ burning, although there is no evidence of this on the surrounding stones (Context No. 506, below). Below the charcoal-rich deposit (Context No. 507) was a compact orange-brown deposit (Context No. 508) with small to medium stones and some flecks of charcoal. This silty clay loam was 3.0 metres long (north-south), 1.39 metres wide (east-west) and 0.09 metres deep (Figure Thirteen).
- 5.6.4 Below the orange-brown silty clay loam (Context No. 508) was a grey-brown stony layer (Context No. 509), 2.6 metres long, 2.02 metres wide and c.0.05 metres deep. Also stratigraphically below the orange brown silty clay loam (Context No. 508) was a stone feature (Context No. 506) set within a matrix of re-deposited natural (Context No. 510) and set into a level strip cut into the sloping natural till (Context No. 511). The stone feature consisted of an east-west alignment of medium to large stones, ranging in size from 230 x 80 x 100mm to 600 x 450 x 260mm. It was probably the remains of a dry stone wall and it may have been part of the boundary wall that enclosed the church (Paragraph 3.4.2). Surrounding the stones was a matrix of orange-brown silty clay (Context No. 510) which may have been re-deposited natural. The stones (Context No. 506) were set into the western edge of the cut. The possible cut truncated the subsoil, at a place where there was a slight gradient (Plate Twelve).
- 5.6.5 The stones (Context No. 506) were suggested to have been the bottom course of the dry stone wall of the church yard. The charcoal-rich deposit (Context No. 507) was found to contain charred seeds and grain. Although it is not certain whether these were cultivars, the evidence tentatively suggests that some sort of crop processing was taking place in the immediate vicinity. The sequence of deposits to the east of

the stones (Context Nos. 504, 505, 507, 508 and 509) may have built up as a product of such activity.

5.7 *Trench Six*

5.7.1 Trench Six was located in Field One, 60.0 metres south-west of the mound. It was a 6.0 metre by 2.0 metre cutting, with its longest axis aligned north-east - south-west (Figure Seventeen). The trench was positioned to investigate an anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey (Anomaly iv).

5.7.2 The topsoil in Trench Six was excavated in two spits (Context Nos. 601 and 602). Below the lower topsoil (Context No. 602) was the plough-soil (Context No. 603). This deposit was a fine grained silty loam with small sub-rounded to sub-angular grits (10 x 10 x 5mm). The plough-soil was c.0.10 metres deep in total.

5.7.3 Below the plough-soil (Context No. 603) were two localised deposits of silty clay loam (Context Nos. 605 and 606), and a range of cut features (Context Nos. 607, 610, 612, 615, 617, 619 and 621) (Figures Fourteen and Fifteen). The silty clay loam deposits (Context Nos. 605 and 606) were very similar in composition and had few coarse components. Context No. 605 was c.1.0 metre long and c.0.60 metres wide, while Context No. 606 was c.0.70 metres long and c.0.60 metres wide. Both layers were c.0.03 metres deep.

5.7.4 Below the silty clay loam deposit in the south-western part of Trench Six (Context No. 605) was a curvilinear feature (Context No. 610) with a stony fill (Context No. 611). This feature was cut through the natural subsoil. The curvilinear feature was 0.39 metres wide at the south-east and ran into the north-western baulk at a width of c.1.20 metres (Plate Thirteen). The sides of the south-western edge were steeply sloping while those on the north-eastern edge sloped more gently. The feature was 0.13-0.27 metres deep with a slightly concave base. The fill of the curvilinear feature was similar in composition to the natural subsoil suggesting that it was backfilled natural. The upper part of the fill appeared as a stony spread on the surface, similar in plan to Context No. 614 (Paragraph 5.8.6). The stones became fewer towards the base of the fill, although it was these small grits which distinguished the fill from the natural subsoil which was much smoother. The only artefact from the fill was a small piece of flint, possibly a microlith (Small Find No. 115). The curvilinear feature may have been part of a truncated slot trench or gully.

5.7.5 To the south-west of the curvilinear feature (Context No. 610) was a linear feature (Context No. 621), which ran parallel with the south-western edge of Trench Six. The

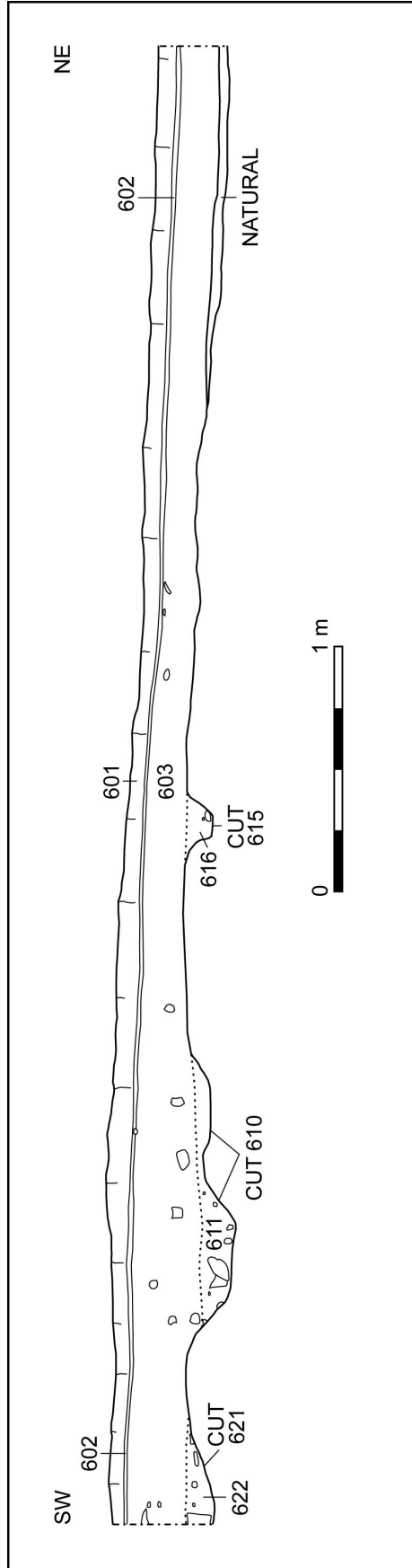


Figure Fourteen: South-east Facing Section of Trench Six

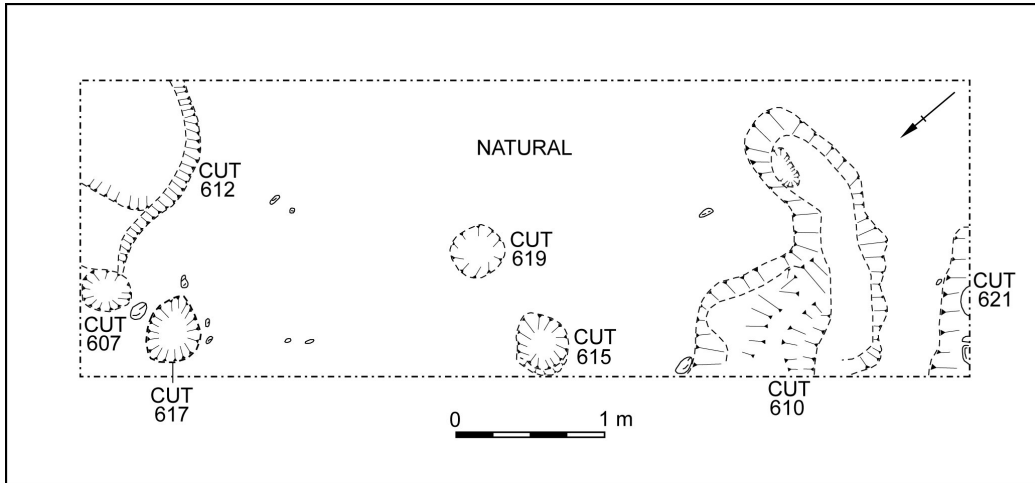


Figure Fifteen: Post-ex Plan of Trench Six

cut of the feature was 1.27 metres long and 0.17 metres wide. It had steeply sloping sides, a fairly level base and was 0.06-0.07 metres deep. The fill of the linear feature (Context No. 622) comprised almost entirely of sub-rounded stones ranging in size from 25 x 25 x 25mm to 150 x 100 x 100mm in a matrix of mid brown silty clay. There were no finds from the fill.

- 5.7.6 To the north-east of the curvilinear feature (Context No. 610) was a spread of stones (Context No. 614). In plan this feature had a similar shape to the curvilinear feature, however no cut was evident and the spread of stones instead overlay two small possible postholes (Context Nos. 615 and 619). Context No. 615 was close to the north-western edge of the trench and 0.36 metres to the west of Context No. 619. It was oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with loose silty clay (Context No. 616) which was gritty in parts. The possible posthole was c.0.35 metres in diameter and c.0.10 metres deep. Context No. 615 contained no evidence of packing stones or post pipes, and the only find from the fill was a sherd of medieval pottery (Small Find No. 104). The other possible posthole (Context No. 619) was sub-rounded in plan with steep sides and a flat to slightly concave base. The possible posthole was 0.33 metres in diameter and 0.07 metres deep and was filled with mid-brown silty clay (Context No. 620). There were no finds from the fill of the possible posthole, and it contained no evidence of packing stones, post pipes or other features.
- 5.7.7 In the north-eastern part of Trench Six two possible postholes (Context Nos. 607 and 617) and a pit (Context No. 612) were present. Context No. 617 was to the north-west of Context Nos. 615 and 619. It was oval to sub-rounded in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The possible posthole was 0.24 metres in diameter and 0.13 metres deep. It was filled with orange-brown compact sandy clay with small stone and flint inclusions (Context No. 618). There was no evidence of stone packing or other features from the possible posthole, and no finds were recovered from the fill. Context No. 607 was a small possible posthole beside the north-eastern edge of Trench Six, cut through the pit (Context No. 612). The possible posthole was sub-rounded in plan and had a diameter of c.0.25 metres. It had steeply sloping sides with a slightly concave base and was c.0.10 metres deep. The fill of the possible posthole (Context No. 608) consisted of medium brown silty clay with sub-rounded stones present. There were no finds from the fill of the possible posthole and no stone packing or post pipes were present. The pit (Context No. 612) was to the south-east of the possible posthole (Context No. 607). The pit was 1.23 metres in length and 0.74 metres wide and up to 0.36 metres deep. The steeply sloping sides broke sharply from the surface and terminated in a concave base. The fill of the cut (Context No. 613) consisted of medium brown silty clay with abundant

stone inclusions. It may have been stone lined but this was not allocated a separate context number.

5.8 *Trench Seven*

5.8.1 Trench Seven was located in Field One, 38.0 metres south-west of the mound. It was 4.0 metres by 3.0 metres with its longer axis aligned east-west (Figure Sixteen). The trench was positioned in order to investigate an anomaly in the geophysical results which suggested the presence of a structure (Anomaly v).

5.8.2 The topsoil in Trench Seven was excavated as two separate deposits (Context Nos. 701 and 702). Below the lower topsoil (Context No. 702) was a plough-soil (Context No. 703), a medium brown silty clay loam. This deposit extended over the entire trench and was 0.18 metres in depth.

5.8.3 In the north-western corner of Trench Seven, there was a dump of stony material (Context No. 704) and clay (Context Nos. 710 and 713). The stony deposit was c.1.7 metres wide and c.2.0 metres long with a maximum depth of c.0.15 metres. The stones ranged in size c.0.20-0.40 metres and were sub-angular to sub-rounded. Below the stony deposit (Context No. 704) were two similar deposits of clay (Context Nos. 710 and 713). Context No. 710 contained c.1.3 kilograms of struck flint. Both deposits consisted of compact orange brown clay. Each extended for 1.70 metres and was 0.50-1.10 metres wide. The combined depth of these contexts was c.0.04-0.40 metres. The stony deposit and the clays probably comprised material that had been dumped from its original position. The purpose of this action is not clear, particularly as the deposit was present in the corner of the trench only.

5.8.4 In the south-eastern part of Trench Seven the plough-soil (Context No. 703) also sealed a curvilinear feature (Context No. 705) (Figure Seventeen) filled with a succession of deposits (Context Nos. 706, 708, 711, 712, and 709) cut into the natural subsoil. The curvilinear feature ran approximately north-east - south-west and had steeply sloping sides and a flattish base (Plate Fourteen). It was c.2.70 metres in length, c.0.10-0.90 metres wide and 0.12 metres deep. The upper fill (Context No. 706) consisted of dark brown to black silty clay loam with a high concentration of charcoal flecks present (c.50%). Below the upper fill (Context No. 706) was a localised deposit of burnt clay (Context No. 708). The clay deposit was pinkish brown in colour and very compact. It was c.0.65 metres long, 0.41 metres wide and c.0.05 metres deep. The clay deposit (Context No. 708) was above a secondary deposit of brownish black compact silty clay (Context No. 711) which was 0.71 metres long, 0.41 metres wide and of a similar depth. Below the silty clay (Context No. 711) was a

charcoal-rich deposit (Context No. 712), similar in composition to Context No. 706. This deposit was c.2.70 metres long, 0.10-0.90 metres wide and c.0.05 metres deep. It may have accumulated or formed in a similar way to Context No. 706. The basal fill of the curvilinear feature consisted of large sub-angular to sub-rounded stones 0.10-0.50 metres in size (Context No. 709). The stones did not appear to be lining the feature; rather they were the lowest fill and had been pressed down into the base slightly, possibly through the weight of the overlying contexts. A small polished stone artefact (Small Find No. 136) and two retouched flints (Small Find Nos. 139 and 140) were recovered from Context Nos. 706 and 709 respectively.

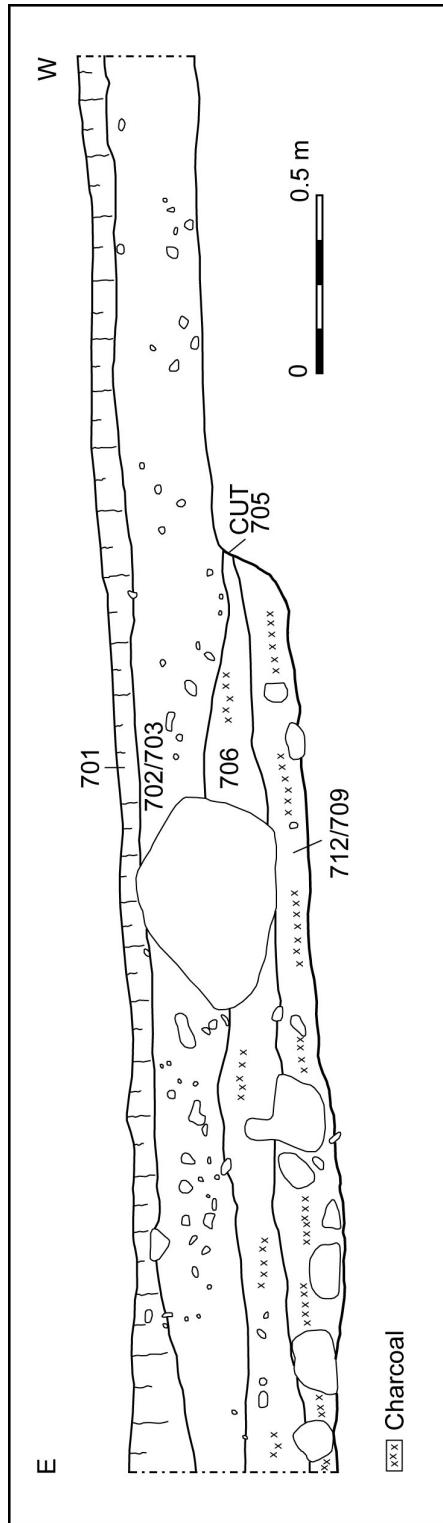


Figure Sixteen: North-facing Section of Trench Seven

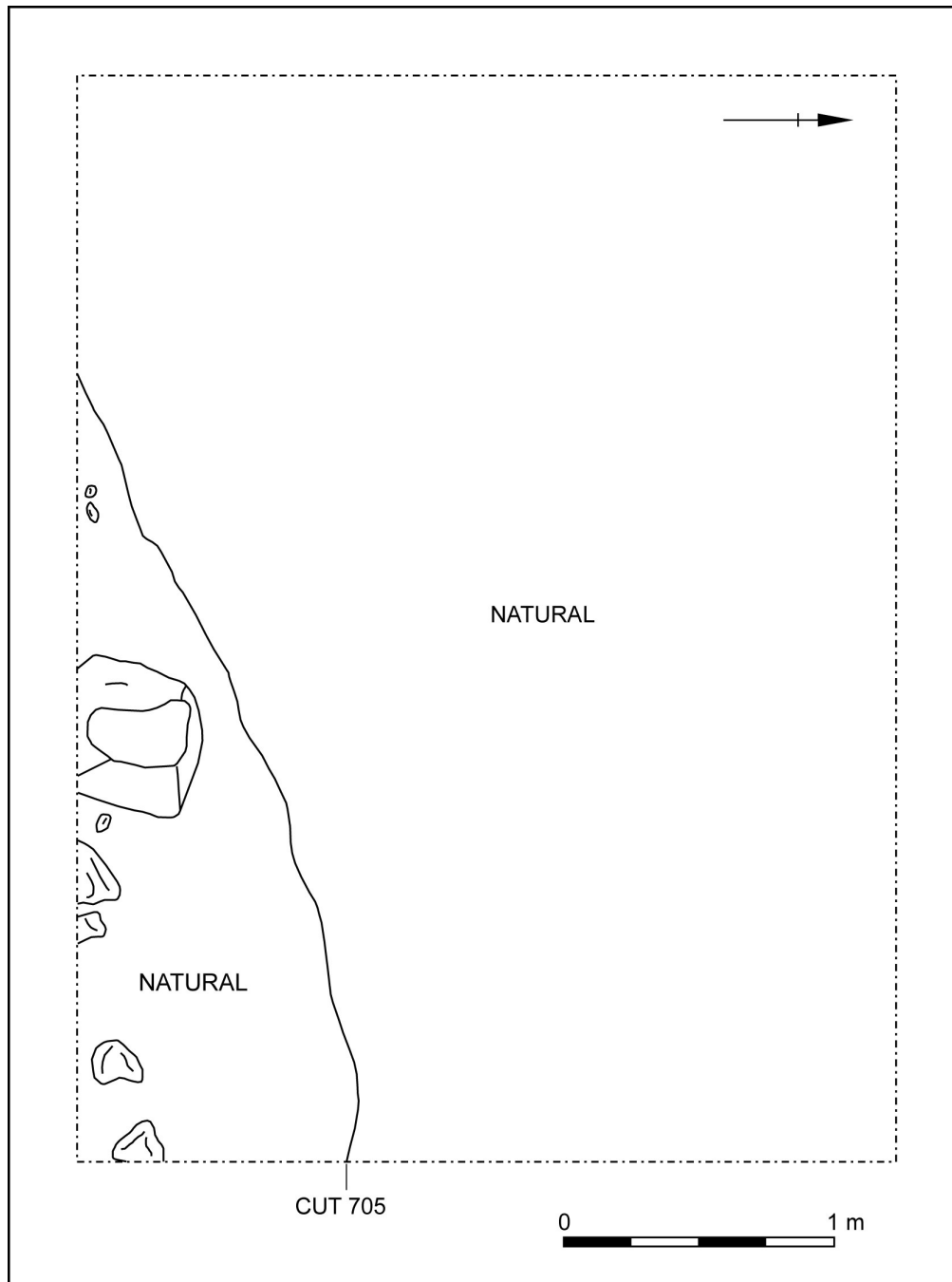


Figure Seventeen: Post-ex Plan of Trench Seven

6 Discussion

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The investigations at Killyglen mound were satisfactory in meeting most of the research objectives. However, although much information about the character and date of the site was obtained, the excavation arguably left many issues unresolved.

6.2 The mound

6.2.1 The excavation of the two trenches on the mound was hampered by the disturbed nature of the deposits present. The size of Trench Two also meant that the excavation did not provide an accurate representation of the deposits present. However, most of the research objectives which the excavation of the mound hoped to achieve were satisfied.

6.2.2 Thirteenth - fifteenth century pottery from the apparent primary occupation phase on the mound confirmed its identification as a motte. The stone wall in Trench One was secondary but probably also medieval. The deposits in Trench Two were probably derived from a mortared stone structure. The distinct nature of some of the deposits suggests some degree of sorting of the components of the wall. It is suggested that the wall may have been left to slowly crumble; if it had collapsed suddenly the deposits would have been mixed to a greater degree. The deposits in Trench Two may have been connected to the wall in Trench One as both green mortar and chalk facing were found. No direct evidence of the nature of the trench through the centre of the mound was found.

6.2.3 Although there was no direct evidence of the nature of the trench through the centre of the mound, there are at least four theories for its existence. If the trench was recent, i.e. occurring in the last two hundred years or so, there are at least three possibilities for its purpose. The trench could have been the result of quarrying of the mound material. However, quarrying was unlikely to have been in the form of a trench and would probably not have produced so much debris at the ends. The trench may have been a result of treasure hunting. The cutting is quite substantial and would have taken a lot of effort to excavate and therefore is unlikely to have been the result of treasure hunting. Another suggestion of the nature of the trench is that it was the remains of a lime kiln. This hypothesis would correlate well with the large proportion of fragmented chalk without flint found on the mound. However, there was no trace of a structure of this type found, and if one had ever been present no reason why it would have been destroyed. There was also no evidence of concentrated

areas of burning. The debris found in the trenches on the mound was unlike that of other well built structures in the vicinity of the site. Nineteenth century lime kilns were square, not round. Although there was a lime quarry present nearby, it was inconveniently across the river and would have been awkward to reach. If the trench through the centre of the mound had not been the result of any activity in the last two hundred or so years, there is a distinct possibility that it was the result of a much earlier event. A relevant suggestion is that there was a medieval tower built on the site after the primary occupation of the mound and that the tower subsequently collapsed. The nature of the remaining stone is a problem, although it is likely that the good stones had been robbed. A cut visible in the 'primary' deposits of Trench Two (Context No. 217) filled with mortar and debris is tentatively suggested as the cut for a stone wall.

6.3 *House platform*

- 6.3.1 The topographical survey showed the extent of the earthworks in the church field (Field Two) and expanded upon the previous survey (Daly 1984). The excavation of a trench in this area (Trench Three) also provided important information on the character and date of the site.
- 6.3.2 The presence of thirteenth - fifteenth century pottery suggested that the occupational activity associated with the house platform was contemporary to the occupation of the mound. There was no reasonable evidence to explain the plan of any existing house or the nature of its walls. The surviving height of the feature suggests the presence of a stone wall of which there is no sign. The excavation was somewhat more successful in determining the nature of the house platform itself. The platform was constructed stone, possibly with revetting earth. There may have been a timber structure on the outer face; a possible slot trench for substantial timbers was excavated. The house platform may have been built over or after the possible cobbled surface.
- 6.3.3 The majority of the medieval pottery from Trench Three was found in a deposit of household 'rubbish'. The samples taken from this deposit were found to contain carbonised seed and grain. It could be tentatively suggested that the processing of food was taking place at the house platform. Analysis of the organic material should establish the presence or absence of cultivars.

6.4 *The mound field (Field One)*

- 6.4.1 The four trenches in the area to the west of the mound ground-truthed the results of the resistivity survey and provided no evidence of an organised medieval settlement or village linking the mound and the church. There were no parallel ditches, roads or enclosures. The excavation of Trench Four did not show the existence of a linear feature which was faintly visible on the ground and in aerial photographs. Trench Five defined the churchyard wall from an anomaly which was identified through the geophysics results. A considerable find from Trench Five was a large amount of charred grain and seed, from the charcoal-rich deposit against the stones of the churchyard wall. If the organic remains turn out to be cultivars, then there may have been food processing taking place in the vicinity of the churchyard wall. These findings, in conjunction with the charred grain and seed remains from Trench Three, strongly suggest the presence of contemporary settlement in the area of the church and the mound. There may even have been a mill present; the occurrence of churches and mills along with mottes can be indicative of administrative centres of small manorial estates (Mallory and McNeill 1991, 263).
- 6.4.2 The series of cut features in Trench Six may be the remains of a small scale settlement. The absence of datable artefacts somewhat hampers interpretation of the features. A sherd of thirteenth - fifteenth century pottery from one of the possible postholes suggests medieval activity. There were also flint artefacts from apparently sealed deposits (the pit and the curvilinear feature). It is possible that these artefacts were present in the material used to backfill the features and were therefore residual.
- 6.4.3 Trench Seven contained an enigmatic feature with little evidence of artefactual or organic material from its charcoal-rich fill. A few small flint flakes and a small, possibly polished stone artefact were the only finds from the feature. The lack of artefactual material is perhaps surprising in light of the large amount of flint from the re-deposited clay in the north-western corner of the trench. The results tentatively suggest that the feature was a result of prehistoric activity and in this case obtaining a radiocarbon date is of crucial importance. The samples taken from the charcoal-rich fills did not contain any grain or seed remains and the nature of the feature was unclear. The stones which formed the basal layer did not show any sign of having been heated to a high temperature, and therefore there is no evidence of *in situ* burning in the feature. The results from the excavation of Trench Seven correlated well with the results of the geophysical survey.

6.5 *Conclusion*

- 6.5.1 The results of the investigations at Killyglen provided valuable information on the nature of the occupation of the site and also highlighted the potential for future research. The investigations also showed the merit of combining a geophysical survey with a small-scale excavation.

7 Recommendations for Further Work

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 There are several areas of further work required to bring the Killyglen excavation report to final publication.

7.2 Programme of radiocarbon dating

Context No.	Material
507	Charcoal
706	Charcoal

Table Four: Material suggested for radiocarbon dating

7.2.1 The material suggested for radiocarbon dating is outlined in Table Four, above. It is proposed that a radiocarbon date from Context No. 507 is necessary as there were no artefactual remains from this or the surrounding contexts. The samples taken from the cut feature in Trench Seven (Context No. 705) contained no grain or seed remains. The presence of worked flint within the cut feature in conjunction with this information tentatively suggests pre-agricultural activity i.e. Mesolithic occupation. It is hoped that a radiocarbon date from this feature would confirm or refute this theory.

7.3 Specialist pottery report

7.3.1 It is recommended that the medieval pottery from the site is studied by a specialist. Although the pottery has been examined briefly for the purpose of this report, more detailed analysis would add to the understanding of the site. The main area which requires particular attention is the type and date of the imported wares. It would also be valuable to establish if the local pottery could be linked to other assemblages or a particular kiln.

7.4 Specialist flint report

7.4.1 It is recommended that the flint assemblage from the site is examined by a specialist. A flint report would play an integral part in understanding the nature and date of prehistoric activity on the site. This information in conjunction with radiocarbon dates from the cut feature in Trench Seven should help to consolidate knowledge of the prehistoric cultural horizon at Killyglen.

7.5 *Grain and seed report*

- 7.5.1 It is recommended that the grain and seeds recovered from the soil samples are examined. Further analysis would confirm whether there were any cultivars present, and if so, what type. This information should hopefully provide an insight into the type of food being processed.

7.6 *Geophysical Survey*

- 7.6.1 It is recommended that a subsequent geophysical survey is undertaken. The correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the results of the excavation in the mound field (Field One) has shown this method to be reliable. The anomalies were ground-truthed and the results showed no sign of a medieval village. This hypothesis could be tested further by carrying out a geophysical survey of the church field (Field Two) which could then be related to the contour plan of this area (Figure Five). If the results correlated, the negative, i.e. absence of a village, could be fully relied on. Other areas could then be investigated as the possible situation of medieval settlement.
- 7.6.2 It is therefore suggested that a further geophysical survey of two main areas is carried out: the church field (Field Two) and a suggested area to the north of the mound field (Field One).

Bibliography

- Barry, T.B. 1995. Rural Settlement in Ireland in the Middle Ages; an overview, *Ruralia* 1, 134-41.
- Daly, K. 1984. Undergraduate project on Killyglen. Queen's University, Belfast
- Lawlor, H.C. 1939. Mote and Mote-and-Bailey Castles in de Courcy's Principality of Ulster, *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 2, 48-54.
- Mallory, J.P. and McNeill, T.E. 1991. *The Archaeology of Ulster From Colonization to Plantation*. Belfast.
- Moore, P., McSparron, C. and Carver, N. 2004. Killyglen, Co. Antrim. CAF Geophysical Survey Report 002.
- McNeill, T.E. 1975. Ulster Mounds: A Checklist, *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 38, 49-56.
- McNeill, T.E. 1980. *Anglo-Norman Ulster*. Edinburgh.
- O'Connor, K. 1998. *The Archaeology of Medieval Rural Settlement in Ireland*. Dublin.
- O'Lavery, J. 1887. An Historical Account of the Diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore *vol. 1-11*.
- Orpen, G.H. 1913. The Earldom of Ulster. *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 43, 30-46; 133-143.
- Orpen, G.H. 1914. The Earldom of Ulster. *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 44, 51-66.
- Roulston, W.J. 2003. *The provision building and architecture of Anglican Churches in the North of Ireland 1600-1740*. PhD thesis. Queen's University Belfast.
- Reeves, W. 1847. *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor and Dromore*. Dublin.
- Waterman, D.M. 1968. Note on a Destroyed Rath and Souterrain at Killyglen, Co. Antrim, *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 31, 67-70.

Appendix One: Context List

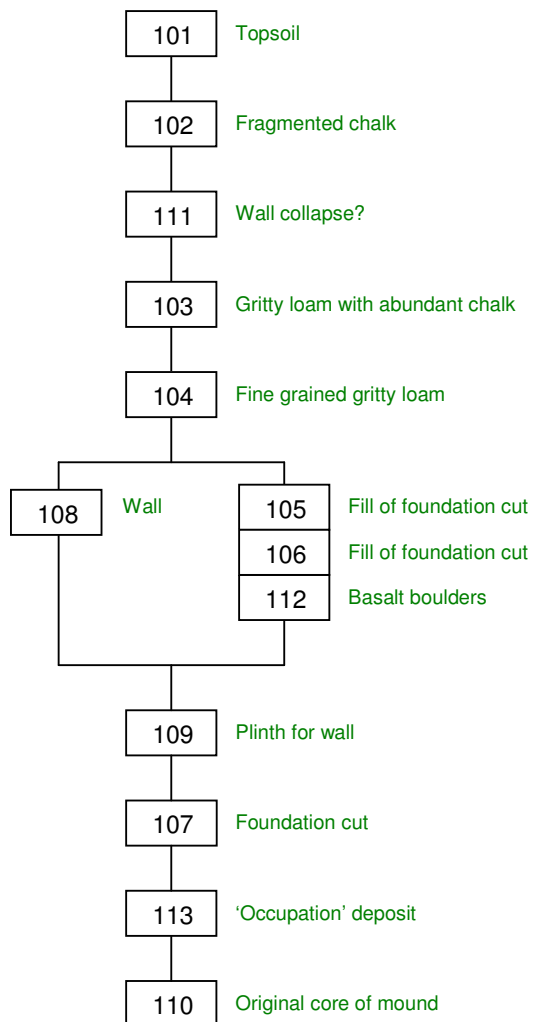
<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	1	Sod and topsoil layer
102	1	Chalk-rich gritty loam
103	1	Gritty loam with abundant chalk inclusions
104	1	Fine grained gritty loam
105	1	Mortar-rich fill of foundation cut 107
106	1	Clay loam fill of foundation cut 107
107	1	Foundation cut for wall (108) and plinth (109)
108	1	Stone wall in foundation cut 107
109	1	Plinth for stone wall 108
110	1	Original mound material
111	1	Possible wall collapse
112	1	Basalt and chalk boulders in matrix of gritty loam
113	1	'Occupation' deposit overlying mound material
201	2	Sod and topsoil layer
202	2	Chalk-rich gritty loam
203	2	Chalk boulders and brown earth in northern end of Trench Two
204	2	Compact clay loam deposit in southern end of Trench Two
205	2	Basalt boulders in south-eastern corner of Trench Two
206	2	Light brown deposit in northern end of Trench Two
207	2	Large basalt boulders down slope of Trench Two
208	-	N/A
209	2	Chalk-rich clay in southern end of Trench Two
210	2	Compact clay deposit in southern end of Trench Two
211	2	Mortar rich deposit in northern end of Trench Two
212	2	Possible wall collapse in northern end of Trench Two
213	2	Green mortar layer in northern end of Trench Two
214	2	Clay in northern end of Trench Two
215	2	Possible stone feature in northern end of Trench Two
216	2	Greensand layer in northern end of Trench Two
217	2	Dark brown clay loam in northern end of Trench Two
218	2	Black charcoal-flecked deposit in northern end of Trench Two
219	2	Grey-green clay deposit within 218
220	2	Orange-brown clay deposit in northern end of Trench Two
221	2	Charcoal band, probably same as 218
222	2	Band of clay and mortar
223	2	Orange-brown silty clay

Context	Trench	Description
No.	No.	
301	3	Sod and topsoil layer
302	3	Stone tumble in western end of Trench Three
303	3	Possible cobbled surface in eastern end of Trench Three
304	-	N/A
305	3	Stony orange deposit in eastern end of Trench Three (same as 306)
306	3	Stony orange deposit in western end of Trench Three (same as 305)
307	3	Compact stony deposit in western end of Trench Three
308	-	N/A
309	3	Charcoal rich silty loam in western end of Trench Three
310	3	Cut of linear feature in western end of Trench Three
311	3	Fill of linear feature 310
312	3	Cut of linear feature in eastern end of Trench Three
313	3	Fill of linear feature 312
314	3	Possible cut in western end of Trench Three
401	4	Sod and topsoil layer
402	4	Plough-soil
403	-	N/A
501	5	Sod and topsoil layer
502	5	Flint-rich layer, part of plough-soil
503	-	N/A
504	5	Brown gritty loam, part of plough-soil
505	5	Dark brown deposit to east of stone feature 506
506	5	Stone feature in centre of Trench Five
507	5	Charcoal-rich deposit in centre of Trench Five
508	5	Light brown deposit in centre of Trench Five
509	5	Stony deposit in centre of Trench Five
510	5	Re-deposited natural around stone feature 506
511	5	Possible cut in centre of Trench Five
601	6	Sod and topsoil layer
602	6	Flint rich layer, part of plough-soil
603	6	Stone free layer, part of plough-soil
604	-	N/A
605	6	Stone free, silty clay loam in western end of Trench Six (same as 606)
606	6	Stone free, silty clay loam in eastern end of Trench Six (same as 605)
607	6	Cut of posthole in north-eastern part of Trench Six
608	6	Fill of posthole 607
609	-	N/A
610	6	Cut of curvilinear feature in north-western part of Trench Six

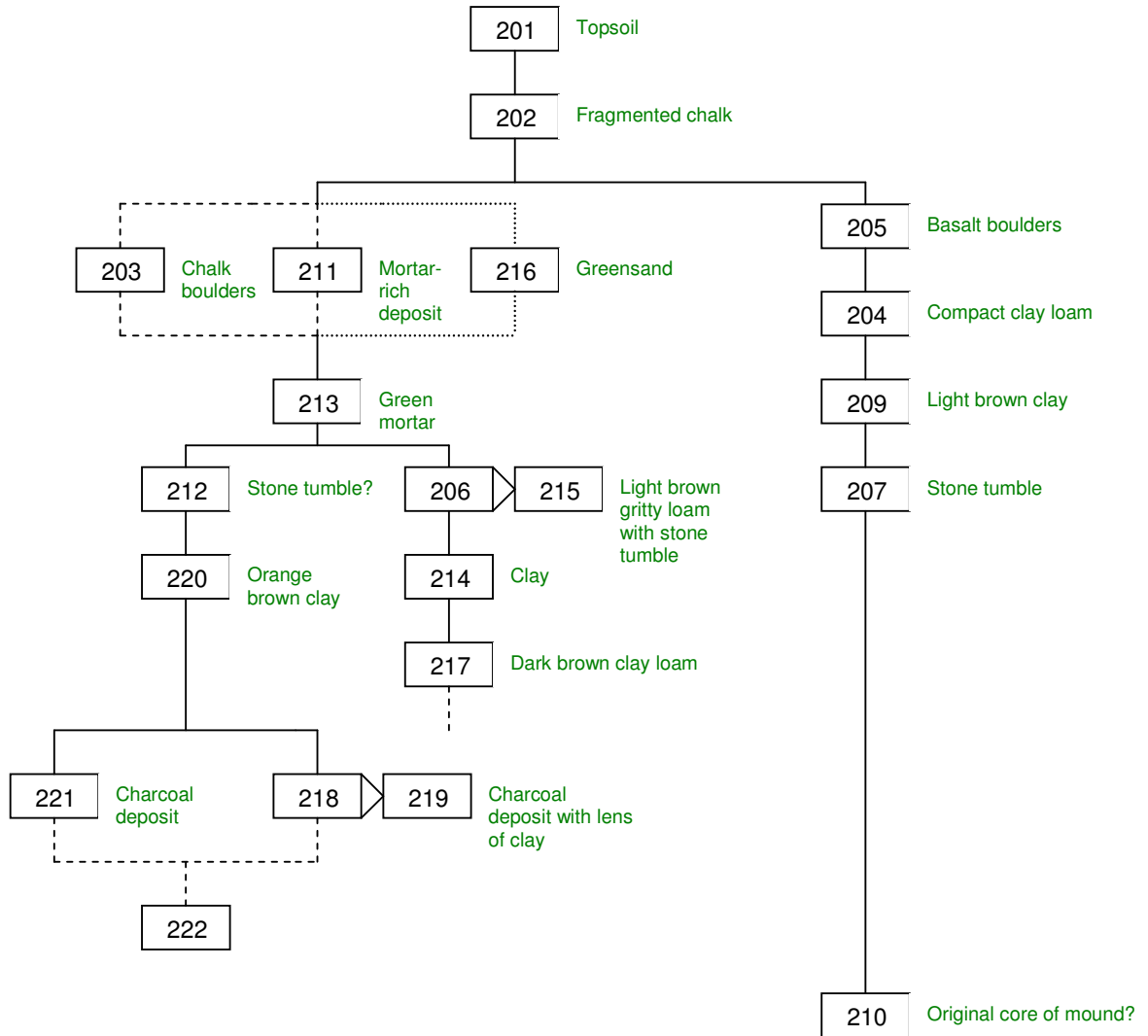
Context	Trench	Description
No.	No.	
611	6	Fill of curvilinear feature 610
612	6	Cut of possible pit in eastern end of Trench Six
613	6	Fill of possible pit 612
614	6	Stony spread in centre of Trench Six
615	6	Cut of posthole below 614
616	6	Fill of posthole 615
617	6	Cut of posthole to north of 607
618	6	Fill of posthole 617
619	6	Cut of posthole below 614
620	6	Fill of posthole 619
621	6	Cut of linear feature in north-western part of Trench Six
622	6	Fill of linear feature 621
701	7	Sod and topsoil layer
702	7	Flint rich layer, part of upper plough-soil
703	7	Silty clay loam, part of lower plough-soil
704	7	Stony deposit in north-western part of Trench Seven
705	7	Cut of feature in south-eastern corner of Trench Seven
706	7	Upper charcoal-rich fill of 705
707	-	N/A
708	7	Burnt clay fill of 705
709	7	Stony fill of 705
710	7	Re-deposited natural below 704 (same as 713)
711	7	Burnt clay/ charcoal fill of 705
712	7	Lower charcoal-rich fill of 705
713	7	Re-deposited natural (same as 710)

Appendix Two: Harris Matrices

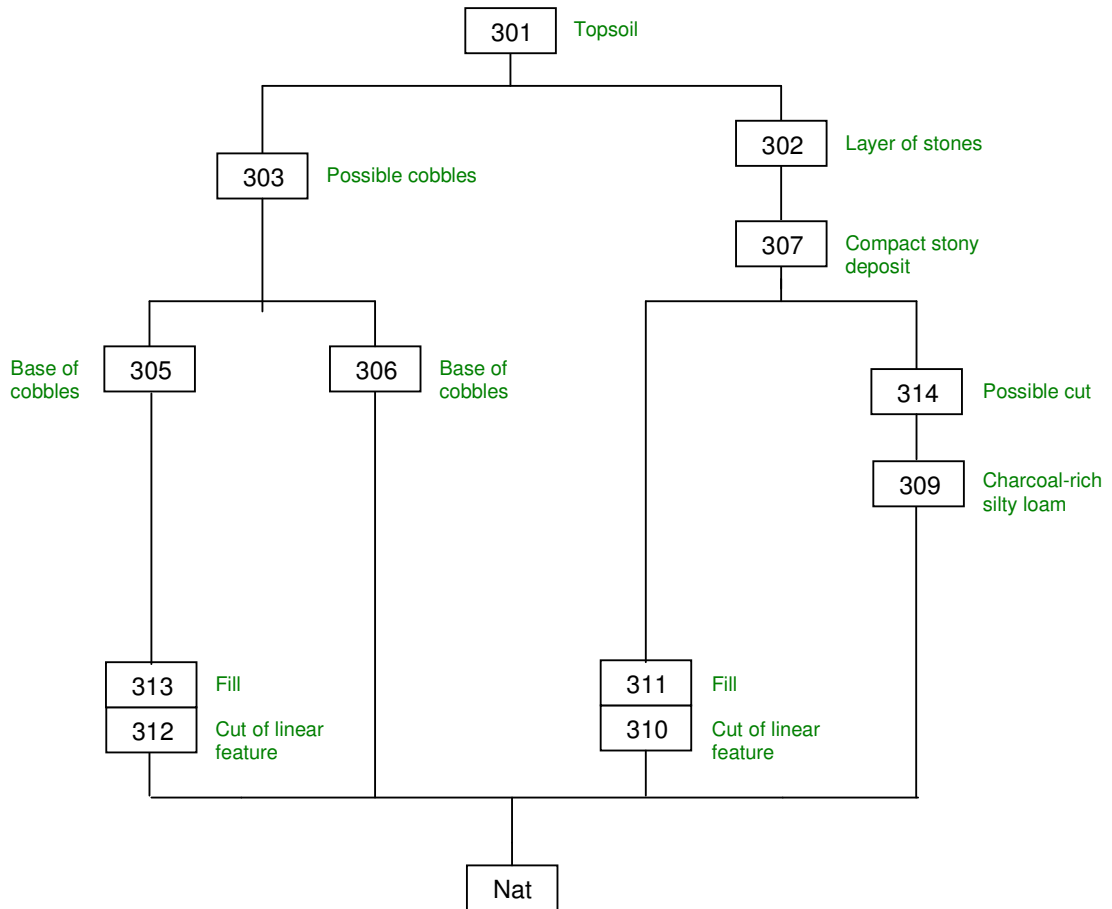
Trench One Harris Matrix



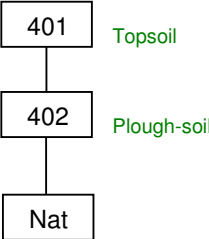
Trench Two: Harris Matrix



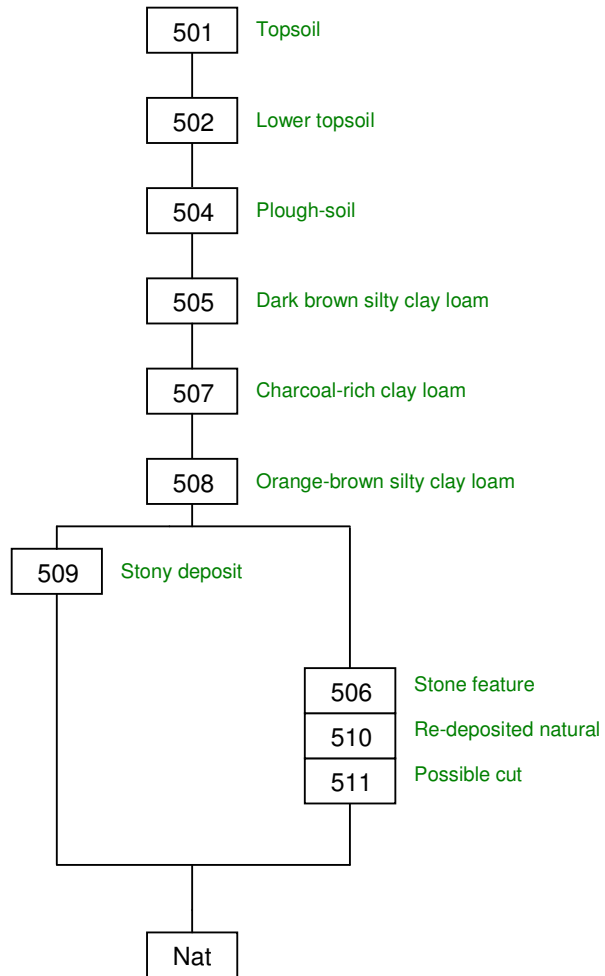
Trench Three: Harris Matrix



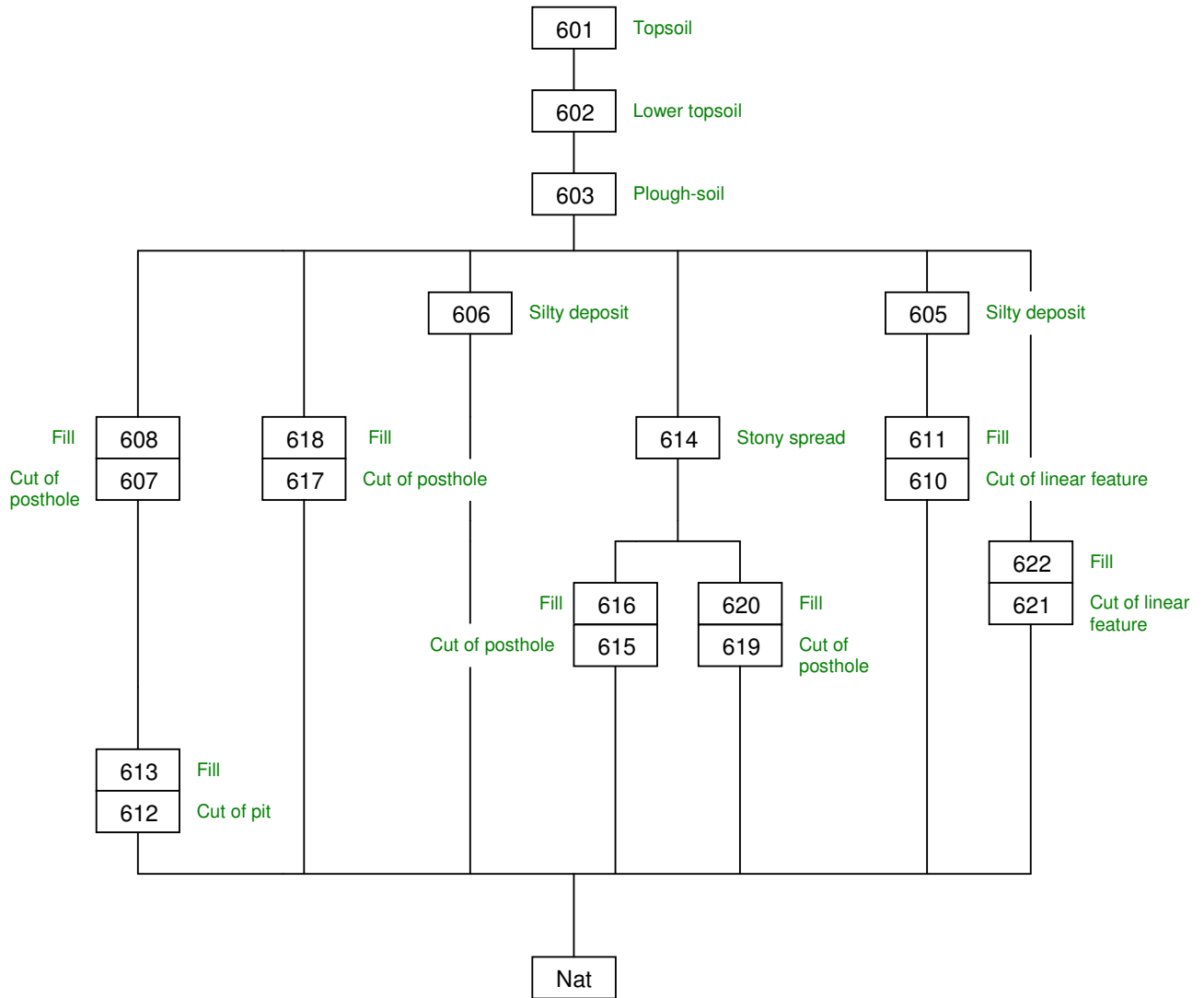
Trench Four: Harris Matrix



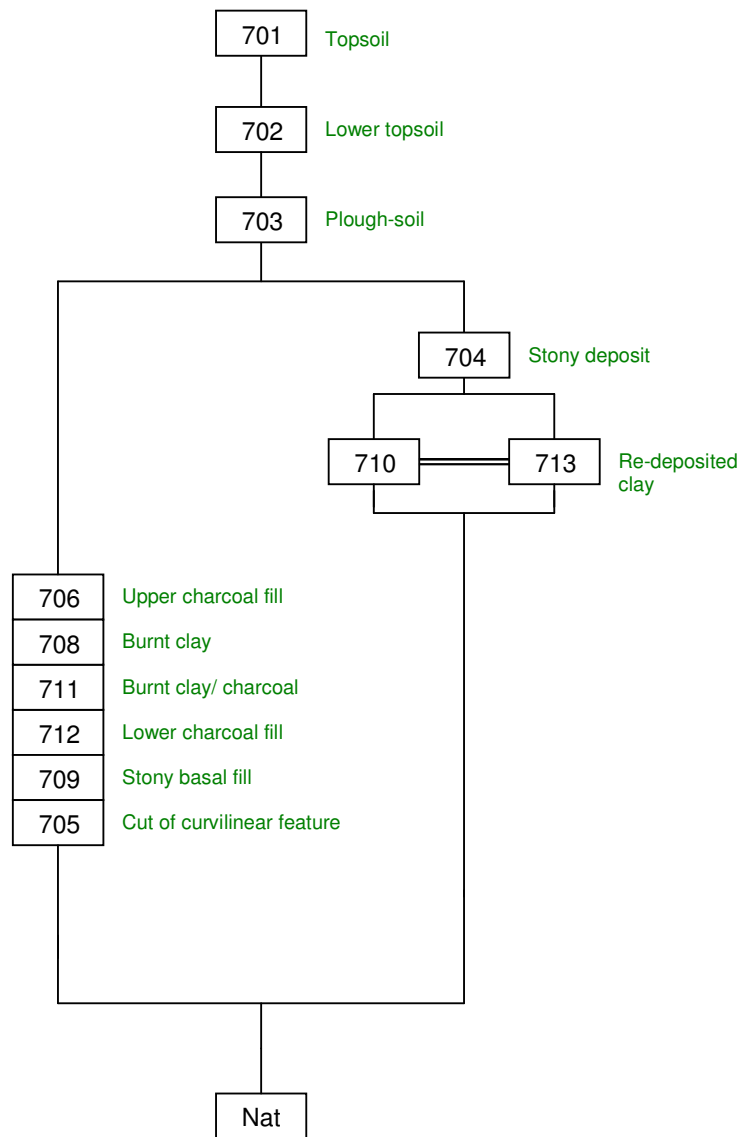
Trench Five: Harris Matrix



Trench Six: Harris Matrix



Trench Seven: Harris Matrix



Appendix Three: Photographic Record

Black and White Prints

Film 1

7th July 2004

- 1 Trench Three showing Context 302, looking north
- 2 Trench Three showing Contexts 302,303 and 304, looking east
- 3 Trench Three showing Contexts 302,303 and 304, looking west

8th July 2004

- 4 The northern part of Trench Two showing Context 202, looking west
- 5 The southern part of Trench Two showing Context 202, looking north
- 6 The southern part of Trench Two showing Context 202, looking north north-east
- 7 The southern part of Trench Two showing Context 205, looking south

9th July 2004

- 8 Trench Three showing Context 304, looking west
- 9 Trench Three showing Context 304, looking west
- 10 Trench Four showing Context 403, looking north
- 11 Trench Four showing Context 403, looking north
- 12 Trench Four showing Context 403, looking east
- 13 Trench Four showing Context 403, looking east

14th July 2004

- 14 Trench Three following excavation of Contexts 302 and 303, looking north
- 15 Trench Three showing Contexts 310 and 311, looking north-west
- 16 Trench Three following excavation of Contexts 302 and 303, looking east
- 17 Trench Three following excavation of Contexts 302 and 303, looking east
- 18 Trench Five showing Contexts 505 and 506, looking west
- 19 Trench Five showing Contexts 505 and 506, looking west
- 20 Trench Three showing Contexts 307 and 309, looking east

15th July 2004

- 21 Trench Six showing Context 603, looking east
- 22 Trench Six showing Context 603, looking east
- 23 Trench Three following excavation of Context 307, looking north-west
- 24 Trench Three following excavation of Context 307, looking north-west
- 25 Trench Three following half-section of Contexts 310 and 311, looking north-west
- 26 Trench Five showing Contexts 505,506 and 507, looking south-east
- 27 Trench Five showing Contexts 505,506 and 507, looking south-west
- 28 Trench Five showing Contexts 505,506 and 507, looking south-west

16th July 2004

- 29 Trench Two following excavation of Context 202, looking north

- 30 Trench Two following excavation of Context 202, looking north
- 31 The northern end of Trench Two showing Context 203, looking west
- 32 The northern end of Trench Two showing Context 203, looking west
- 33 The western end of Trench Three showing Context 312, looking south-east
- 34 The western end of Trench Three showing Context 312, looking south-east

19th July 2004

- 35 Trench Three following completion of excavation, looking west
- 36 Trench Three following completion of excavation, looking west
- 37 Trench Three following excavation of Context 311, looking north

Film Two

19th July 2004

- 1 Trench Six following excavation of Context 603, looking north-east
- 2 Trench Six following excavation of Context 603, looking north-east
- 3 Trench One showing Context 104 from above
- 4 Trench One showing south facing section, looking north
- 5 Trench One showing west facing section, looking east
- 6 Trench One showing Context 104 from above
- 7 Trench One showing south facing section, looking north
- 8 Trench One showing west facing section, looking north

21st July 2004

- 9 Trench Six showing Context 612 after removal of Context 613, looking west
- 10 Trench Six showing Context 612 after removal of Context 613, looking west
- 11 Trench Two following excavation of Context 211, looking west
- 12 Trench Two following excavation of Context 211, looking west
- 13 Trench Two following excavation of Context 211, looking north-east
- 14 Trench One showing wall (108), looking north
- 15 Trench One showing wall (108), looking north
- 16 Trench One showing Contexts 105 and 106, looking east
- 17 Trench One showing Contexts 105 and 106, looking east

22nd July 2004

- 18 Trench Six following half-section of Context 615, looking south
- 19 Trench Six showing excavation in progress of Context 612, looking south-east
- 20 Trench Six showing excavation in progress of Context 612, looking south-east

23rd July 2004

- 21 Trench Five after excavation of Context 507, looking west
- 22 Trench Two showing Contexts 206,207 and 212, looking north
- 23 Trench Two general photograph of trench, looking north
- 24 Trench Seven showing Contexts 704-707, looking east

Colour Slides

Film 1

14th July 2004

- 1 Trench Three following excavation of Contexts 305 and 306, looking north
- 2 Trench Three following excavation of Contexts 305 and 306, looking north
- 3 Trench Three showing Context 310 before excavation, looking north-west
- 4 Trench Three following excavation of Contexts 302 and 303, looking east
- 5 Trench Five, showing Contexts 505 and 506 looking west
- 6 Trench Three showing Contexts 307 and 309, looking east

15th July 2004

- 7 Trench Six showing Context 603, looking north-west
- 8 Trench Three following excavation of Context 307, looking north-west
- 9 Trench Three showing Context 310 following the excavation of Context 311, looking north-west
- 10 Trench Three following excavation of Context 307, looking west
- 11 Trench Five showing Contexts 505,506 and 507, looking south-east
- 12 Trench Five showing Contexts 505,506 and 507, looking south-west

16th July 2004

- 13 Trench Two following excavation of Context 202, looking north
- 14 Trench Two showing Context 203 in northern end of trench, looking west
- 15 Trench Two showing Context 203 in northern end of trench, looking east
- 16 Trench Three showing Context 312 following the excavation of Context 313

19th July 2004

- 17 Trench Three post-excavation, looking west
- 18 Trench Three following excavation of Context 311, looking north
- 19 Trench Three showing east facing section, looking west
- 20 Close-up of Context 310 following the excavation of Context 311, looking north
- 21 Trench Six after excavation of Context 603, looking north-east
- 22 Trench One showing Context 104, looking east
- 23 Trench One showing Context 104, looking east
- 24 Trench One showing Context 104, looking west

20th July 2004

- 25 Trench Five following excavation of Contexts 502 and 504, looking east
- 26 Trench Five following excavation of Contexts 502 and 504, looking west

21st July 2004

- 27 Trench Six showing Context 612 before excavation, looking west
- 28 Trench Two showing Context 206, looking west
- 29 Trench Two showing Context 206, looking north-east
- 30 Trench One showing wall (Context 108), looking north

- 31 Trench One showing wall (Context 108), looking north
32 Trench One showing Contexts 105 and 106 from above, looking west
22nd July 2004
33 Record shot of Context 612 during excavation of Context 613, looking south-east
34 Record shot of Context 615 during excavation of Context 616
35 Trench Five following excavation of Context 507, looking west
36 General shot of Field One, looking west
37 Excavation of Trench Two in progress, looking north-east

Film Two

23rd July 2004

- 1 Record shot of Trench Two, looking north
2 Trench Two showing east facing section, looking north-west
3 Trench Two showing west facing section, looking north-east
4 Trench Two showing west facing section, looking east
5 Trench Seven following excavation of Context 703, looking east-south-east
6 Trench Seven following excavation of Context 703, looking west
7 Trench One showing west facing section, looking east
8 Trench One showing wall, plinth and foundation trench (Contexts 108,109 and 107),
looking north-west
9 Trench One showing wall elevation and plinth (Contexts 108 and 109), looking north
10 Trench Six following excavation of Context 611, looking north-west
11 Trench Six following excavation of Context 611, looking east
12 Trench Six showing Context 615 following the excavation of Context 616, looking north-
west

26th July 2004

- 13 General view of mound, looking north-east
14 Trench Five following excavation of Context 508, looking west
15 Trench Five following excavation of Context 508, looking south-west
16 Trench Seven following excavation of Context 706, looking south-east

27th July 2004

- 17 Trench Five following excavation of Context 509, looking west
18 Trench Five showing south-facing section of central baulk, looking north-west
19 Trench Five showing trench and north-facing section, looking west
20 Trench Five following the excavation of Context 509, looking south-west
21 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705,707,709,712, and 713, looking south-west
22 Close-up of Context 705 showing Contexts 709 and 712, looking south
23 Trench Two showing stone feature Context 215 and west facing section, looking north-
east

- 24 Trench Two showing stone feature Context 215, looking west
25 Trench Two showing stone feature Context 215, looking west
26 Trench Five following excavation of Context 506, looking south-west
28th July 2004
27 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705 and 709, looking east
28 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705 and 709, looking south
29 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705 and 709 and north-facing section, looking south
30 Trench Two showing Contexts 215,216 and 217, looking north-east
29th July 2004
31 Context 705 following excavation of Context 709, looking south
32 Context 705 following excavation of Context 709, looking south-east
33 Trench Two showing Contexts 218,220 and 222, looking west
34 Trench Two from above showing Contexts 218,220 and 222, looking west
35 Trench Two showing east-facing section, looking north-west
36 Trench Two showing Contexts 218,220 and 222, looking west
37 Trench Two showing Contexts 218,220 and 222, looking west

Digital Photographs

Nikon Colpix 5000 Digital Camera

5th July 2004

- KLG-04-01 Trench One following excavation of Context 101, looking east
KLG-04-02 Trench One following excavation of Context 101, looking east
KLG-04-03 Eroded stones in northern part of Trench One, looking north-east
KLG-04-04 Trench One following excavation of Context 101, looking west
KLG-04-05 General view of Field One from the mound, looking west
KLG-04-06 General view of the mound, looking east
KLG-04-07 General view of the mound, looking east

7th July 2004

- KLG-04-08 Trench Three following excavation of Context 301, looking east
KLG-04-09 Trench Three showing Context 302, looking north
KLG-04-10 Trench Three showing Contexts 302 and 303, looking west

8th July 2004

- KLG-04-11 Trench One showing eroded section, looking east
KLG-04-12 Trench One showing eroded section, looking east
KLG-04-13 The southern end of Trench One, looking east
KLG-04-14 The northern end of Trench One, looking east
KLG-04-15 The southern end of Trench One, looking east

9th July 2004

- KLG-04-16 Trench Three following excavation of Context 303, looking west
- KLG-04-17 Trench Three showing Context 302, looking west
- KLG-04-18 Trench Three following excavation of Context 303, looking west
- KLG-04-19 Post-excavation view of Trench Four, looking east

14th July 2004

- KLG-04-20 Trench Three during excavation of Context 302, looking east
- KLG-04-21 Trench Three during excavation of Context 302, looking east
- KLG-04-22 Trench Three showing Context 310 before excavation, looking north
- KLG-04-23 Trench Three showing Context 310 before excavation, looking north
- KLG-04-24 The eastern part of Trench Three, looking west
- KLG-04-25 General view of Trench Three, looking west
- KLG-04-26 Trench Five showing Contexts 506, 507 and natural subsoil, looking west
- KLG-04-27 Trench Five showing Contexts 506, 507 and natural subsoil, looking west

15th July 2004

- KLG-04-28 Trench Three showing Contexts 309, 310, 311 and 314, looking north-west
- KLG-04-29 Close-up of Contexts 310 and 311 in Trench Three, looking north-west
- KLG-04-30 Close-up of Contexts 309 and 314 in Trench Three, looking north-west
- KLG-04-31 Trench Five showing Contexts 506 and 507, looking south-east
- KLG-04-32 Trench Five showing Contexts 506 and 507, looking south-east
- KLG-04-33 Trench Five showing Contexts 506 and 507, looking south-east
- KLG-04-34 Trench Five showing Contexts 506 and 507, looking south

16th July 2004

- KLG-04-35 Trench Two following excavation of Context 202, looking north
- KLG-04-36 Trench Two showing Context 203, looking east
- KLG-04-37 Trench Three showing Context 312, looking south
- KLG-04-38 Trench Three showing Context 310 following excavation of Context 311, looking north
- KLG-04-39 Trench Three showing Context 310 following excavation of Context 311, looking north

19th July 2004

- KLG-04-40 Post-excavation view of Trench Three, looking west
- KLG-04-41 Post-excavation view of Trench Three, looking west
- KLG-04-42 Close-up of Context 310 following excavation of Context 311 in Trench Three, looking north
- KLG-04-43 Close-up of Context 310 following excavation of Context 311 in Trench Three, looking north
- KLG-04-44 Close-up of Context 310 following excavation of Context 311 in Trench Three, looking north
- KLG-04-45 Trench Six following excavation of Context 603, looking north-east
- KLG-04-46 Trench One showing Context 104, looking north
- KLG-04-47 Trench One showing west facing section, looking east

- KLG-04-48 Trench One showing south facing section, looking north
KLG-04-49 Trench Six showing Context 605, looking north-east
KLG-04-50 Trench Two following the excavation of Context 203, looking north
KLG-04-51 Trench Two showing Contexts 206 and 211, looking east
KLG-04-52 Trench Two showing Contexts 206 and 211, looking east
KLG-04-53 Trench Two showing Context 211, looking north-east
- 21st July 2004*
- KLG-04-54 Trench One showing Contexts 108 and 109, looking north
KLG-04-55 Trench One showing Contexts 108 and 109, looking north
KLG-04-56 Trench One showing Contexts 105 and 112, looking south
KLG-04-57 Trench One showing Contexts 105 and 112, looking south
- 22nd July 2004*
- KLG-04-58 Trench Six showing Context 615, looking south
KLG-04-59 Trench Six showing Context 612, looking south-east
- 23rd July 2004*
- KLG-04-60 Trench Five following excavation of Context 507, looking west
KLG-04-61 Trench Five following excavation of Context 507, looking north
KLG-04-62 General view of Trench Two showing west-facing section, looking north north-east
KLG-04-63 Trench Seven following excavation of Context 703, looking south-east
KLG-04-64 Trench One showing Contexts 107 and 108, looking east
KLG-04-65 Trench One showing Contexts 107, 108 and 109, looking north-west
KLG-04-66 Trench One showing Contexts 107, 108 and 109, looking north-west
KLG-04-67 Trench One showing Contexts 107, 108 and 109, looking west
KLG-04-68 Trench One showing Contexts 108 and 109, looking north
KLG-04-69 Trench One showing Contexts 108 and 109, looking north
KLG-04-70 Trench Six showing Context 610 following excavation of Context 611, looking north-west
west
KLG-04-71 Trench Six showing Context 610 following excavation of Context 611, looking east
KLG-04-72 Trench Six showing Context 615 following excavation of Context 616, looking north-west
west
KLG-04-73 Trench Five showing Context 509 following excavation of Context 508, looking south-west
west
KLG-04-74 Trench Five showing Context 509 following excavation of Context 508, looking west
KLG-04-75 Trench Seven showing Context 705 following excavation of Context 706, looking south-east
south-east
KLG-04-76 Trench Seven showing Context 705 following excavation of Context 706, looking south-east
south-east
- 27th July 2004*
- KLG-04-77 Trench Five following excavation of Context 509, looking west north-west
KLG-04-78 Trench Five following excavation of Context 509, looking west

- KLG-04-79 Trench Five following excavation of Context 509, looking south-west
KLG-04-80 Trench Five following excavation of Context 509, looking west south-west
KLG-04-81 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705, 709, 712 and 713, looking south-west
KLG-04-82 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705, 709, 712 and 713, looking south-west
KLG-04-83 Trench Two showing Context 215 and west-facing section, looking north-east
KLG-04-84 Trench Two showing southern end of Context 215, looking west
KLG-04-85 Trench Two showing northern end of Context 215, looking west
KLG-04-86 Trench Five following excavation of Context 506, looking south-west
28th July 2004
KLG-04-87 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705 and 709, looking east
KLG-04-88 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705 and 709, looking south
KLG-04-89 Trench Seven showing Contexts 705 and 709, looking south-west
KLG-04-90 Trench Two showing Contexts 215, 216 and 217, looking north-east
KLG-04-91 Trench Seven showing Context 705 following excavation of Context 709, looking south
KLG-04-92 Trench Seven showing Context 705 following excavation of Context 709, looking east
29th July 2004
KLG-04-93 Trench Two showing Contexts 218, 221, and 222, looking west
KLG-04-94 Trench Two showing Contexts 218, 220 and 222, looking west
KLG-04-95 Trench Two showing Contexts 218, 221 and 222, looking west
KLG-04-96 Trench Two showing Contexts 218, 221 and 222, looking north
KLG-04-97 Trench Two showing east facing section, looking north north-west
KLG-04-98 Trench Two showing east facing section, looking north north-west

Appendix Four: Field Drawing Register

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of eastern end of Trench Three showing contexts 303 and 304
2	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of western end of Trench Three showing context 302
3	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of northern end of Trench Two showing context 202
4	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of eastern end of Trench Three showing context 304
5	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of southern end of Trench Two showing context 202
6	4	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench Four
7	4	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench Four
8	5	1:20	Plan	Plan of contexts 505 and 506 in Trench Five
9	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Three showing contexts 304,310,311,312 and 313
10	6	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Six following excavation of 603
11	6	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Six showing contexts 604 and 605
12	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of western end of Trench Three showing contexts 309,310 and 311
13	3	1:10	Section	North facing section through linear feature 310 in Trench Three
14	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of northern end of Trench Two showing context 203
15	3	1:20	Plan	Plan of linear feature 310 following excavation of fill 311 in Trench Three
16	3	1:10	Section	North facing section of Trench Three

Drawing No.	Trench No.	Scale	Type	Description
17	3	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench Three
18	3	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench Three
19	3	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench Three
20	6	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Six showing context 605
21	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Two showing context 211
22	5	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Five showing context 505
23	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Two showing context 206
24	6	1:10	Section	West facing section of posthole 615
25	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench One showing contexts 107,108,109
26	5	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Five following excavation of context 507
27	7	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Seven
28	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench One showing contexts 107,108,109,113
29	6	1:10	Section	North facing section of cut feature 610
30	6	1:10	Section	South facing section of cut feature 610
31	6	1:10	Section	South facing section of posthole 617
32	5	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Five following excavation of context 508
33	1	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench One
34	7	1:20	Plan	Plan of context 708 in Trench Seven
35	6	1:10	Section	South-west facing section of Trench Six
36	6	1:10	Section	North-east facing section of Trench Six

Drawing No.	Trench No.	Scale	Type	Description
37	6	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Six showing cut features 610 and 621, pit 612 and postholes 607,615,617,619
38	6	1:10	Section	North-west facing section of Trench Six
39	6	1:10	Section	South-west facing section of posthole 619
40	6	1:10	Section	Western end of south-east facing section of Trench Six
41	6	1:10	Section	Northern end of south-east facing section of Trench Six
42	5	1:10	Section	South facing section of central baulk in Trench Five
43	7	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench Seven
44	7	1:20	Plan	Plan of contexts 705 and 709 in Trench Seven
45	7	1:10	Section	North facing section of Trench Seven
46	7	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench Seven
47	5	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench Seven
48	5	1:10	Section	North facing section of Trench Seven
49	2	1:10	Section	West facing section of southern end of Trench Two
50	2	1:10	Section	East facing section of southern end of Trench Two
51	5	1:10	Section	North facing section of central baulk in Trench Five
52	2	1:20	Plan	Plan of northern end of Trench Two showing contexts 218,220,222
53	2	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench Two (interval 1)
54	2	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench Two (interval 2)

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
55	2	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench Two (interval 3)
56	2	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench Two (interval 1)
57	2	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench Two (interval 2)
58	2	1:10	Section	East facing section of northern end of Trench Two
59	2	1:10	Section	West facing section of northern end of Trench Two
60	7	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench Seven following excavation of Context 709

Appendix Five: Small Finds Register

<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Comment/ Description</i>
1	Flint	3	301	Small flake
2	Pottery	3	301	Medieval sherd
3	Flint	4	401	Flake
4	Flint	4	401	Flake
5	Pottery	3	301	Medieval sherd
6	Iron work	2	202	Iron spike
7	Pottery	3	303	
8	Iron work	3	302	
9	Pottery	3	301	Modern ceramics
10	Slag	4	402	Iron slag
11	Pottery	2	202	Blackware
12	Pottery	3	301	Medieval sherd
13	Pottery	4	402	Brownware
14	Pottery	3	301	Medieval sherd
15	Pottery	4	402	Modern white glazed
16	Slate	4	402	Possible roofing slate with hole
17	Brick	4	402	
18	Flint	4	402	Retouched flake
19	Iron work	4	402	Iron object
20	Pottery	3	303	Medieval sherd
21	Iron work	3	303	Square section iron nail
22	Iron work	2	202	Square section iron nail
23	Pottery	3	303	
24	Pottery	3	303	
25	Pottery	3	303	
26	Flint	2	202	Retouched flake
27	Pottery	3	303	Medieval sherd
28	Flint	3	307	Retouched flake
29	Pottery	3	307	
30	Pottery	3	307	
31	Pottery	3	307	
32	Pottery	3	302	
33	Flint	5	502	Retouched flake
34	Pottery	5	502	?Prehistoric sherd
35	Pottery	3	308	

Small Find No.	Material	Trench No.	Context No.	Comment/ Description
36	Pottery	3	307	
37	Pottery	3	307	
38	Pottery	3	307	
39	Pottery	3	309	
40	Pottery	2	202	Blackware
41	Pottery	2	202	Modern ceramics (2 sherds)
42	Pottery	6	601	Medieval sherd
43	Pottery	6	601	Modern ceramics
44	Pottery	3	307	
45	Pottery	2	206	Brownware
46	Flint	2	207	?Blade
47	Flint	6	602	?Blade tip
48	Flint	6	602	Retouched flake
49	Flint	6	602	Blade
50	Flint	6	602	Flake
51	Flint	6	602	Flake
52	Flint	6	602	Retouched flake
53	Pottery	6	603	Medieval sherd
54	Pottery	6	602	Medieval jug handle
55	Pottery	6	602	Blackware
56	Pottery	6	602	Blackware
57	Pottery	6	602	Brownware
58	Pottery	6	602	?Medieval sherd
59	Slate	6	602	?Roofing slate
60	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
61	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
62	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
63	Iron work	3	309	Iron nail
64	Copper	1	113	Copper rivet
65	Copper	2	207	Coin (1921 penny)
66	Pottery	2	204	
67	Pottery	2	204	
68	Pottery	3	311	Medieval sherd
69	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
70	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd

Small Find No.	Material	Trench No.	Context No.	Comment/ Description
71	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
72	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
73	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
74	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
75	Burnt bone	3	311	
76	Pottery	6	602	Blackware
77	Pottery	6	603	?Medieval sherd
78	Iron work	3	309	Iron nail
79	Iron work	3	309	Iron nail
80	Iron work	3	309	Iron nail
81	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
82	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
83	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
84	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
85	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
86	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
87	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
88	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
89	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
90	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
91	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
92	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
93	Pottery	3	311	Medieval sherd
94	Flint	3	311	?Scraper
95	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
96	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
97	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
98	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
99	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
100	Pottery	5	502	Medieval sherd
101	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
102	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
103	Pottery	3	309	Medieval sherd
104	Pottery	6	616	Medieval sherd

Small Find No.	Material	Trench No.	Context No.	Comment/ Description
105	Pottery	2	203	Medieval sherd
106	Flint	2	203	
107	Pottery	7	702	
108	Pottery	7	702	
109	Iron work	7	702	Iron nail
110	Iron work	7	702	Iron nail
111	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
112	Pottery	7	703	
113	Iron work	7	703	Iron nail
114	Flint	6	613	?Microlith
115	Flint	6	611	?Blade
116	Flint	7	702	
117	Iron work	1	113	Iron object
118	Iron work	1	113	Iron nail
119	Iron work	1	113	Iron nail
120	Iron work	2	212	Iron nail
121	Pottery	2	206	Medieval sherd
122	Pottery	2	206	Medieval sherd
123	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
124	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
125	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
126	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
127	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
128	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
129	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
130	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
131	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
132	Pottery	1	113	Medieval sherd
133	Iron work	2	206	Iron nail
134	Iron work	1	113	Iron object
135	Iron work	2	214	Iron nail
136	Stone	7	706	?Polished stone object
137	Iron work	2	214	Square section iron nail
138	Iron work	2	214	Square section iron nail
139	Flint	7	709	Flake

<i>Small Find No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Comment/ Description</i>
140	Flint	7	709	Flake
141	Iron work	2	218	Square section iron nail
142	Pottery	2	220	
143	Iron work	2	206	Iron nail
144	Pottery	5	502	
145	Iron work	2	202	?Modern nail
146	Copper	1	113	?Copper from sheet
147	Pottery	3	311	From soil sample
148	Ironwork	1	113	Iron nail from soil sample
149	Pottery	5	507	From soil residue

Appendix Six: Bulk Finds

Bag No.	Trench No.	Context No.	Material	Weight (g)
1	3	301	Flint	346.40
2	4	402	Iron ore	138.02
3	2	202	Mortar	114.26
4	2	202	?Plaster	11.36
5	2	202	Bone	4.60
6	2	202	Flint	0.70
7	-	Unstratified	Flint	55.19
8	4	402	Flint	2.12
9	4	401	Clay pipe stems	5.11
10	4	402	Flint	12.58
11	2	202	Bone	13.87
12	2	202	Modern finds	31.66
13	2	202	Iron slag	717.82
14	1	102	Mortar	25.09
15	1	102	Bone	5.13
16	2	202	?Daub	15.70
17	2	202	Mortar	173.00
18	2	202	Pottery	1.73
19	2	202	Bone	3.20
20	3	303	Animal tooth	3.50
21	5	501	Flint	82.48
22	5	501	Iron nails	11.80
23	3	307	Bone	11.80
24	2	202	Bone	16.06
25	4	403	Flint	127.00
26	5	502	Flint	505.00
27	5	502	Flint	547.50
28	3	307	Flint	27.80
29	3	307	Bone	1.72
30	3	309	Bone	6.03
31	5	504	Flint	5.80
32	2	202	Iron slag	177.46
33	2	202	Bone	68.10
34	5	504	Flint	32.70
35	6	601	Bone	4.91
36	2	202	?Daub	63.22

Bag No.	Trench No.	Context No.	Material	Weight (g)
37	2	207	Bone	40.00
38	6	602	Flint	62.40
39	6	602	Pottery	2.42
40	2	207	Charcoal	9.32
41	2	204	Bone	48.30
42	2	204	Brick	68.02
43	2	204	Iron slag	75.86
44	6	603	Flint	19.60
45	3	311	Bone	1.89
46	6	606	Flint	3.50
47	2	209	Pottery	3.82
48	2	209	Bone	23.92
49	5	502	Flint	44.70
50	3	309	Bone	25.60
51	2	203	Bone	93.00
52	6	604	Flint	65.70
53	6	604	Mortar	5.09
54	2	203	Bone	35.00
55	7	702	Pottery	17.25
56	7	702	Glass	0.79
57	7	702	Animal tooth	13.17
58	7	702	Flint	46.70
59	7	702	Clay pipe stem	1.21
60	7	703	Bone	102.70
61	2	207	Bone	9.94
62	2	211	Bone and shell	192.00
63	5	507	Flint	35.00
64	2	211	Greensand	57.68
65	2	211	?Daub	32.06
66	1	113	Bone	1.01
67	1	113	Copper or copper alloy	4.36
68	2	212	Bone and shell	7.87
69	2	206	Bone	71.00
70	5	508	Animal tooth	5.58
71	7	710	Flint	19.30
72	7	710	Bone	1.38
73	1	111	Bone	16.06

Bag No.	Trench No.	Context No.	Material	Weight (g)
74	2	206	Flint	89.00
75	2	206	Bone and shell	84.30
76	5	502	Flint	22.80
77	5	510	Bone	18.07
78	2	214	Bone	377.00
79	2	214	Flint	95.80
80	7	713	Flint	1200.00
81	3	Unstratified	Pottery	6.72
82	2	217	Bone	765.00
83	2	217	Flint	39.50
84	2	217	Burnt bone	8.32
85	2	220	Flint	38.20
86	2	220	Burnt bone	4.21
87	2	220	Bone	45.30
88	7	710	Flint	0.70
89	3	311	Flint debitage	-
90	3	311	Burnt bone	-
91	5	507	Flint	-
92	5	507	Flint	-
93	5	507	Flint debitage	-
94	3	309	Flint	-

Appendix Seven: Samples Register

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>No. Bags</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1	311	3	1	Charcoal-rich clay	Radiocarbon dating
2	311	3	1	Charcoal-rich clay	Radiocarbon dating
3	309	3	1	Charcoal-flecked silty loam	Radiocarbon dating
4	309	3	1	Charcoal-flecked silty loam	Radiocarbon dating
5	311	3	1	Charcoal-rich clay from base of deposit	Radiocarbon dating
6	311	3	1	Charcoal-rich clay from base of deposit	Radiocarbon dating
7	211	2	1	Mortar	Mortar composition analysis
8	507	5	2	Charcoal-rich silty loam	Radiocarbon dating/ grain analysis
9	507	5	2	Charcoal-rich silty loam	Radiocarbon dating/ grain analysis
10	507	5	2	Charcoal-rich silty loam	Radiocarbon dating/ grain analysis
11	113	1	1	Charcoal-rich silty loam	Radiocarbon dating
12	706	7	2	Charcoal-rich silty clay loam	Radiocarbon dating

Sample No.	Context No.	Trench No.	No. Bags	Type	Purpose
13	706	7	2	Charcoal-rich silty clay loam-base of layer	Radiocarbon dating
14	211	2	1	Green mortar	Mortar composition analysis
15	211	2	1	Cream mortar	Mortar composition analysis

Appendix Eight: Soil Residue Report (John Davison)

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Soil Weight (kg)</i>	<i>Charcoal Weight (g)</i>	<i>Charcoal Content</i>	<i>Contents of Final Residue</i>
3	309	3	4.8	10.8	Charred Grain (70); Charred Hazelnut	Flint debitage (Bag No. 94)
6	311	3	8.8	6.6	Charred Grain (97)	Pottery (SF No. 147); Flint Debitage (Bag No. 89); Burnt Bone (Bag No. 90)
8	507	5	12.2	10.4	Charred Grain (360)	Flint (Bag No. 91)
9	507	5	11.5	27.8	Charred Grain (1400); Charred Seeds	Pottery (SF No. 149); Flint Debitage (Bag No. 93)
10	507	5	10.6	9.6	Charred Grain (630); Charred Hazelnut	Flint Debitage (Bag No. 92)
11	113	1	4.1	11.1	Charred Grain (92); Charred Hazelnut	Copper (SF No. 146); Ironwork (SF No. 148)
12	706	7	5.3	11.7	-	-
13	706	7	3.6	4.7	-	-



Plate One: Mound prior to excavation (looking south-east)



Plate Two: South-western part of mound showing actively eroding area (looking east)



Plate Three: Trench One showing wall elevation (looking north)



Plate Four: Trench One, west facing section (looking east)



Plate Five: Trench One showing wall, plinth and foundation cut (Context Nos. 108, 109 and 107) (looking west)



Plate Six: Trench Two following excavation of Context No. 202 (looking north)



Plate Seven: Trench Two showing charcoal deposits (Context Nos. 218 and 221) and possible wall (Context No. 222) (looking west)



Plate Eight: Trench Three showing wall tumble and possible cobbled surface (Context Nos. 302 and 303) (looking west)



Plate Nine: Post-excavation shot of Trench Three (looking west)



Plate Ten: Trench Three, close-up of ditch (Context No. 310) following excavation of ditch fill (Context No. 311) (looking north)



Plate Eleven: Trench Five (before extension) showing possible churchyard wall (Context No. 506) and charcoal deposit (Context No. 507) (looking south)



Plate Twelve: Trench Five following excavation of possible churchyard wall (Context No. 506) (looking south-west)



Plate Thirteen: Trench Six, curvilinear feature (Context No. 610) (looking north-west)



Plate Fourteen: Post-excitation shot of Trench Seven showing curvilinear feature (Context No. 705) (looking south)