

GGAT 158: Survey and excavation of possible Prehistoric Cist. Sully Island, Vale of Glamorgan

A report for Cadw

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Cover image: View to the east from the cist site.

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Summary

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust was contacted by Dr Julian Whitewright, Senior Investigator (Maritime) at the RCAHMW, regarding two sites on the foreshore of Sully Island, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan (NGR ST 16690 67004).

A stone cist-like structure, along with a new timber shipwreck were exposed, having previously been buried beneath a shingle beach and mud flats.

The remains had been uncovered by environmental and coastal action. Given their fragility, it was considered likely that a level of destruction of the exposed features will be inevitable, from either the natural elements, or human action.

A preliminary site visit was carried out on 23rd June 2021 to confirm the information provided and to undertake a rapid photographic survey of both the possible cist and timber wreck. Following this, a more formal recording of the sites along with a degree of archaeological intervention, was proposed.

A submission by GGAT Archaeological Services to Cadw for funding to undertake the emergency recording of the sites was requested and granted. The present report contains those findings, as specified by that submission.

It became apparent during fieldwork that attempting to cover both newly discovered sites was over-ambitious, and it was decided to focus resources solely on the probable cist structure, as this was the most exposed, standing proud of the current ground level and most likely to suffer damage.

Crynodeb

Cysylltodd Dr Julian Whitewright, Uwch-ymchwilydd (Morol) gyda CBHC, ag Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent mewn perthynas â dau safle ar flaendraeth Ynys Sili, Abersili, Bro Morgannwg (NGR ST 16690 67004).

Roedd adeiledd carreg tebyg i gist wedi dod i'r golwg, ynghyd â llongddrylliad pren newydd, a hwythau wedi'u claddu o dan draeth graean a fflat llaid yn flaenorol.

Roedd y gweddillion wedi'u dinoethi gan weithgarwch amgylcheddol ac arfordirol. Gan eu bod mor fregus, ystyrir ei bod yn anochel y bydd peth o'r nodweddion sydd wedi'u dinoethi yn cael eu dinistrio, a hynny naill ai gan yr elfennau naturiol neu drwy weithgarwch dynol.

Cynhaliwyd ymweliad safle rhagarweiniol ar 23 Mehefin 2021 i gadarnhau'r wybodaeth a ddarparwyd ac i gynnal arolwg ffotograffig cyflym o'r gist bosibl a'r llongddrylliad pren. Yn dilyn hyn, cynigiwyd y dylid cofnodi'r safle mewn modd mwy ffurfiol, ynghyd â chynnal rhywfaint o ymyrraeth archaeolegol.

Cyflwynodd Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol GGAT gais i Cadw am gyllid i gynnal gwaith cofnodi brys ar y safleoedd, a chaniatawyd hynny. Mae'r adroddiad presennol yn cynnwys y canfyddiadau hynny y manylwyd arnynt yn y cyflwyniad hwnnw.

Daeth yn amlwg yn ystod y gwaith maes y byddai ymdrechu i orchuddio'r ddau safle a oedd newydd eu darganfod yn rhy uchelgeisiol, a phenderfynwyd canolbwyntio'r adnoddau ar adeiladwaith y gist gludadwy yn unig, gan mai hon oedd wedi'i dinoethi fwyaf am ei bod yn sefyll yn glir o lefel bresennol y ddaear, a chan mai hon oedd y mwyaf tebygol o gael ei difrodi.

Authorship and Acknowledgements

The project was kindly funded from a legacy left to Cadw. The project was managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Head of Archaeological Services); fieldwork was carried out by Paul W Huckfield BA (Hons) and Sean Owen of GGAT Archaeological Services. The report and illustrations were prepared by Paul W Huckfield.

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Abbreviations

GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT HER)
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR:	National Monuments Record (curated by RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR, e.g. 301355)
OS:	Ordnance Survey
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER - indicated by a letter suffix 's', 'g', 'm' or 'w' depending on the asset's location)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust was contacted in June 2021 by Dr Julian Whitewright, Senior Investigator (Maritime) at the RCAHMW, about two sites on the foreshore of Sully Island, Sully, Vale of Glamorgan (NGR ST16690 67004). The first was a low stone structure similar in appearance to a burial cist [1]. Whilst the second, were the remains of a timber vessel.

The sites had been reported to Dr Whitewright by a member of the public and a search of the Historic Environment Record and the NMR databases showed that both sites were previously unknown and not recorded.

A preliminary site visit was carried out to confirm the information provided and to undertake a rapid photographic survey in order to prevent any loss to the archaeological resource, as both sites were reported as lying on the lower reaches of the foreshore and were susceptible to damage by tidal action and erosion.

Following this, a more formal recording of the features along with a degree of archaeological intervention, was proposed. The aim was to provide further information about the features and their constructional techniques and would be essential in assessing their possible use and potential importance.

In addition, the remains had been uncovered by environmental and coastal action. Given their fragility, it was considered likely that a level of destruction of the exposed features will be inevitable, from either the natural elements, or human action. The site is open access and popular with the public and the threat of individuals damaging or removing parts of the features was not overlooked.

A submission by GGAT Archaeological Services to Cadw for funding to undertake the emergency recording of the sites was requested and granted. The present report contains those findings, as specified by that submission.

1.2 Site location and description

Sully Island is a narrow tidal islet whose greatest length runs parallel with the mainland. The island covers an area of roughly 16ha with its upper surface covered by earth and vegetation, which rests on a much wider rock platform. The island is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) on account of its geology and being an internationally important wintering area for some species of birds (Vale of Glamorgan Council, n.d.). A rocky causeway connecting the island to the mainland is uncovered for approximately three hours, either side of low tide, the island being cut off from the mainland for the rest of the day.

[1] cists are found as stone slabs or boulders placed in upright positions commonly forming square, sub-rectangular or rectangular shape although variations occur (Roese 1985).

The island is a popular destination with local residents, the users of the nearby caravan park and general visitors.

At the eastern end of the islet is an Iron Age promontory fort (scheduled monument GM 035; PRN 00582s; height OD: 10-21m) defined by three ramparts which run across the full width of its upper surface. For a full list of heritage assets, see Appendix 3.

At the extreme eastern end of the islet a possible barrow is located (PRN 00583s), situated within the inner rampart of the fort. It takes the form of a roughly circular but poorly defined platform with a flat top. Erosion on its south and east sides reveals stone content but no visible structure. Although it is scheduled as part of GM035 as a Bronze Age barrow, in the absence of excavation, it is impossible to be certain whether it is actually a barrow, or whether it is a post-medieval beacon platform, or indeed a barrow re-used as a beacon platform (Evans & Lewis 2003).

Most of the island is covered by scrub (mainly brambles and bracken), but there is a strip of land along the south side which is mainly short turf, as is the area within the inner rampart and on the barrow. The footpath from the causeway to the eastern point of the island runs along this grass strip. The geology of the island is comprised of Triassic marls and mudstones, which are soft and vulnerable to weathering. There is a considerable amount of coastal erosion to the south and east of the island, along its exposed cliff face, whilst the northeast facing slopes show evidence of undercutting. At these locations, older Carboniferous limestone is visible underlying the Triassic rocks.

The stone cist-like structure lies on a gentle sloping shelf at the bottom of a shingle bank (NGR ST 1665967065), 5.3m above the mean high water mark and 36m from the northern scarp edge of the island (Figure 1). The possible cist, along with the new shipwreck that lies a little to the northwest, had been previously buried beneath a shingle beach and mud flats until exposed in 2021. The feature, comprised of five leaning orthostatic slabs, arranged in a roughly rectilinear shape, is set within a 4-6m wide shallow arc of light grey alluvial clay that runs 64.3m to the east; this clay may well represent the remains of the original ground surface.

2. Specification

2.1 Objectives

The objectives set out for this project were to carry out the formal recording of the features that are under threat from coastal erosion and to provide sufficient information should they be lost. These were carried out as follow:

- To undertake limited clearing and small-scale archaeological intrusions.
- To undertake an EDM and photographic survey of the sites, plotting their location and height OD.
- To create a 3D models of the remains, so that these can be interrogated and viewed by all.
- The presentation of these observations in a written report, taking account of related documentary and historical evidence.
- The preparation of an archive of data recovered and records made as a result of the project, and the deposition of this archive in a suitable receiving museum or similar institution.

3. Methodology

3.1 Standards

The archaeological work was carried out to the professional standards laid down in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation* (2014; updated 2020) and the *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures* (2014; updated 2020).

3.2 Scope

The small-scale archaeological work consisted of the excavation of a sondage within the interior of the possible cist, along the north/south axis. This was dug to width of 0.44m and a maximum depth of 0.26m, below the extant surface within the stone feature (figure 2). The excavation works were carried out by hand.

3.3 Recording

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological contexts, in accordance with the GGAT *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*. Contexts were recorded using a single continuous numbering system, and are summarised in Appendix 1. All significant contexts were photographed and no environmental samples were taken.

3.4 Survey

A photographic and EDM survey was carried out, as well as a programme of photogrammetry for the creation of two 3D models (see Appendix 2). All photographs were taken using an iPad mini digital camera, standard (12mp) mode and panorama (up to 64mp) mode.

The EDM survey was undertaken using a Leica GS07 GNSS RTK Rover and Leica CS20 controller.

3.5 Archive

An archive of archaeological records relating to the fieldwork has been prepared to the specifications in ICON's guidelines and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). No ecofacts or artefacts were recovered.

A written and photographic archive of the investigation, used for the preparation of this report, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, and a digital copy of the report and archive index will be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record, curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

3.6 Field work dates

The fieldwork element of the project took place over a single day on 19 November 2021.

3.7 Practicalities and limitations

The location of the sites on the island foreshore meant that the proposed work programme – rapid clean, record, and survey, as well as the travel time to and from the island – would be dictated by the height and time of the tides.

It became apparent on the day that attempting to cover both newly discovered sites was over-ambitious, and it was decided to focus our resources solely on the probable cist structure, as this was the most exposed, standing proud of the current ground level and most likely to suffer damage. The intentions were to excavate both the interior and exterior of the stone settings; however, this was not possible in the available tidal window and consequently a single sondage was excavated in the interior of the structure to answer proposed research questions.

4. Results

4.1 Excavation

The site was cleaned of seaweed (figure 5) and a single sondage, orientated north-south, was excavated within the interior of the stone structure; the dimensions were 1.4m by 0.44m, to a depth of 0.26m (See Figure 2 and Figure 8) before a stone base was encountered context (104).

The basal fill (103) encountered consisted of an alluvial clay matrix. This was predominately light grey/pink in colour with frequent mottles of orangey/brown mineralised pebbles. This graded to a dark grey/blue colour at the lower levels of the fill. Well-rounded and worn cobbles, focused at the northern and southern ends, sat within this darker matrix at the intersection between the deposit and stone base. These stones were interpreted as possible pinning stones to help hold the upright orthastats in place. This deposit was encountered at a depth of 0.26m below the extant ground surface, tapering to 0.16m at the north. Overlying the basal deposit at the north was a dark grey/black gravelly clay containing frequent rounded gravels and pebbles (102). The uppermost layer consisted of a 0.04-0.09m horizon of beach material (101). This consisted of orangey/brown gravel, intermixed with frequent small rounded and intermittent sub-angular pebbles, and assorted species of seaweed, these being Purple laver (*Porphyra umbilicalis*) and Oarweed (*Laminaria digitata*).

It was difficult to ascertain from observations of the exposed stratigraphy whether these were original *in situ* archaeological deposits or, due to the location, had been deposited by tidal action. The upper portion of this material, at the northern end, had been eroded by the sea and replaced with a gravel horizon of modern beach material. The lower alluvial clay deposit containing the possible pinning stones looked the most secure. However, as the feature was located within a linear deposit of alluvial clay, this too might well have been redeposited natural.

Following completion of the recording, the interior was backfilled.

4.2 Survey and description

The visible stone structure is built of five irregularly shaped limestone slabs set on edge, typically 0.02–0.05m thick and supported internally by small pinning stones. It is aligned north-south and has external dimensions of 1.4m (N-S) by 0.98m (E-W). The internal space measures 1.04m (N-S) by 0.79m (E-W), and an average depth of 0.55m, from the top of the orthastats to the stone base. None of the orthostatic slabs are vertical, with the southern, eastern and northern stones having a pronounced outward tilt. The northern, southern and eastern sides are all constructed from single slabs, with the eastern being the longest at 0.85m. The construction of the western side is from two separate uprights; one (0.79m), lies adjacent to its eastern counterpart, while a smaller (0.33m) now stands at a right angle from it.

Excavation revealed a stone base to the feature (see figure 2 and 9); this was 0.85m (N-S) and constructed from two tabular limestone blocks. Spaces at the northern and southern ends of the base, between the stone base and the upright orthastats, were

assumed to have been created as the uprights, which originally abutted the base, leaned outwards over time. No trace of the presence of an earthen mound or stone cairn covering the grave was noted.

Stone	Length (M)	Height (M)	Thickness (M)
North slab	0.44	0.51	0.05
South slab	0.56	0.59	0.02
North-west slab	0.33	0.5	0.04
West slab	0.74	0.5	0.02
East slab	0.85	0.55	0.02

Table 1. Dimensions of the side slabs. All measurements taken prior to excavation at current ground level

5. Discussion

Our aim in this work was to better understand the structure's possible use and potential importance. Following this, a series of questions became apparent:

5.1 Size

The interior space, 1.04m (N-S) by 0.79m (E-W), is comparatively small and historic narratives of Bronze Age mortuary rites, focused on complete individual inhumation burials with grave goods, may have speculated that the burial was either a cremation or small inhumation, like that of a child. However, the formal burial of disarticulated or partially articulated human remains is becoming an increasingly recognised facet of Chalcolithic/Beaker and early Bronze Age funerary practices (Gibson 2004). Presently, however, it is unclear whether such practices – involving the defleshing, fragmentation and selective redeposition of certain remains, or systematic curation, where disarticulated and cremated human bones were intentionally retrieved and preserved for substantial durations of time – are prevalent in Welsh Bronze Age funerary practices. Recent work on this topic by Booth & Brück (2020) focused primarily on data from England and Scotland; however, research currently underway by Manchester University and the National Museum Wales may go some way to providing further evidence for such a practice within a Welsh context.

5.2 Lack of remains

The lack of human remains, either skeletal or cremated, was not wholly surprising, as the majority of soils in Wales are acidic in nature and not conducive to the preservation of bone. This seriously inhibits our ability to recover later prehistoric human bone assemblages (Davis 2018, 65). In addition, if we believe that the deposits within the stone feature are not contemporaneous, and that, the interior may have been accessible to tidal ingress, any remains may well have been washed out and destroyed. Conversely, it is plausible that not enough of the interior was excavated during the fieldwork element, and that any remains are still present within the western half of the structure.

5.3 If not a cist, then what?

The lack of remains could well feed into the argument that there were never any remains, and the structure is not as we believe prehistoric, but a later feature, possibly associated with the post-medieval activities on the island and the port at Swansbridge, that lies a little to the north across the bay (PRN 01695s). The feature may well be a form of fish trap or container for fish, with the alluvial clay used as a watertight bond. The rapid coastal zone assessment surveys along the Severn Estuary and Bristol Channel (Brown *et al.* 2007; Chadwick & Catchpole 2010), as well as the large amount of work undertaken by GGAT along the Welsh side of the Channel (Nayling, 1998; Roberts, 2018, 2019, 2021), would seem to dispel this: no direct parallels to the Sully Island structure were recorded by any of these studies, in relation to fishing activities.

5.4 Location

If we are to suggest that the structure is indeed a Bronze Age short cist, on the basis of typological grounds, then the location of the site is usual, located as it is at the bottom of a slope on the shoreline. Within our present knowledge of Bronze Age culture (Griffiths 2017; Pettitt 2015; Tellier 2015) there appears to be no evidence to support the notion that burial sites were deliberately hidden away in the landscape. Indeed, quite the contrary appears to be the norm, with not only hilltop locations being commonly exploited, but also any slight prominent area within the general landscape (Evans & Lewis 2003; Lewis & Terry 2004). The location and proximity of the site, close to the sea, has almost certainly altered, due to the effects of coastal erosion and tidal range within the Bristol Channel (Gibbard *et al* 2017), but it may have always been positioned near the shoreline. The location of this site can therefore not be seen as coincidental, due to its functional disadvantages - difficult or at least inconvenient for people to reach, and possibly prone to tidal ingress. Islands have ritual or societal advantages for precisely these reasons; access is restricted and land use can be controlled. The positioning of the burial, it could be argued, is connected to a range of cultural meanings: functional, ritual and/or the manifestation of some social division of space. Islands easily fulfil the definition of liminal spaces - neither land nor sea (Brown 2003, 3), with the present site's viewscapes, to the west, east, and north, all representing this dualism (see figures 11-16).

6. Conclusion

The cist-like structure is potentially a significant find, which if proven, would add to the wide and diverse suite of new prehistoric funerary sites located along the Welsh coastline, such as that at Skokholm Isand, Pembrokeshire. Such funerary sites serve to connect to ongoing discussions around the power and significance of the dead in prehistory, the variability of funerary practices, but enhances our understanding of the importance of connectivity and travel. With structural similarities at sites around the coastal belt of Wales (Kenny *et al* 2011; Meek, 2012), across the Bristol Channel, and further afield (Lewis & Terry 2004; McLaren & Wilson, 2015; 2016).

The discovery of these previously unknown sites on Sully Island, in an area that has seen a significant amount of archaeological survey work, is testimony to the ability of the sea to hide and reveal archaeological resources, but also of the public to play an integral role in their location, identification and reporting. Due to issues already outlined, it was not possible to carry out the level of recording on the timber wreck, as was proposed and undertaken pn the possible cist structure. Further work, in order to rectify this is undoubtedly required, before either site is destroyed, or reclaimed by the sands as the paucity of dateable evidence still leaves the important questions unanswered.

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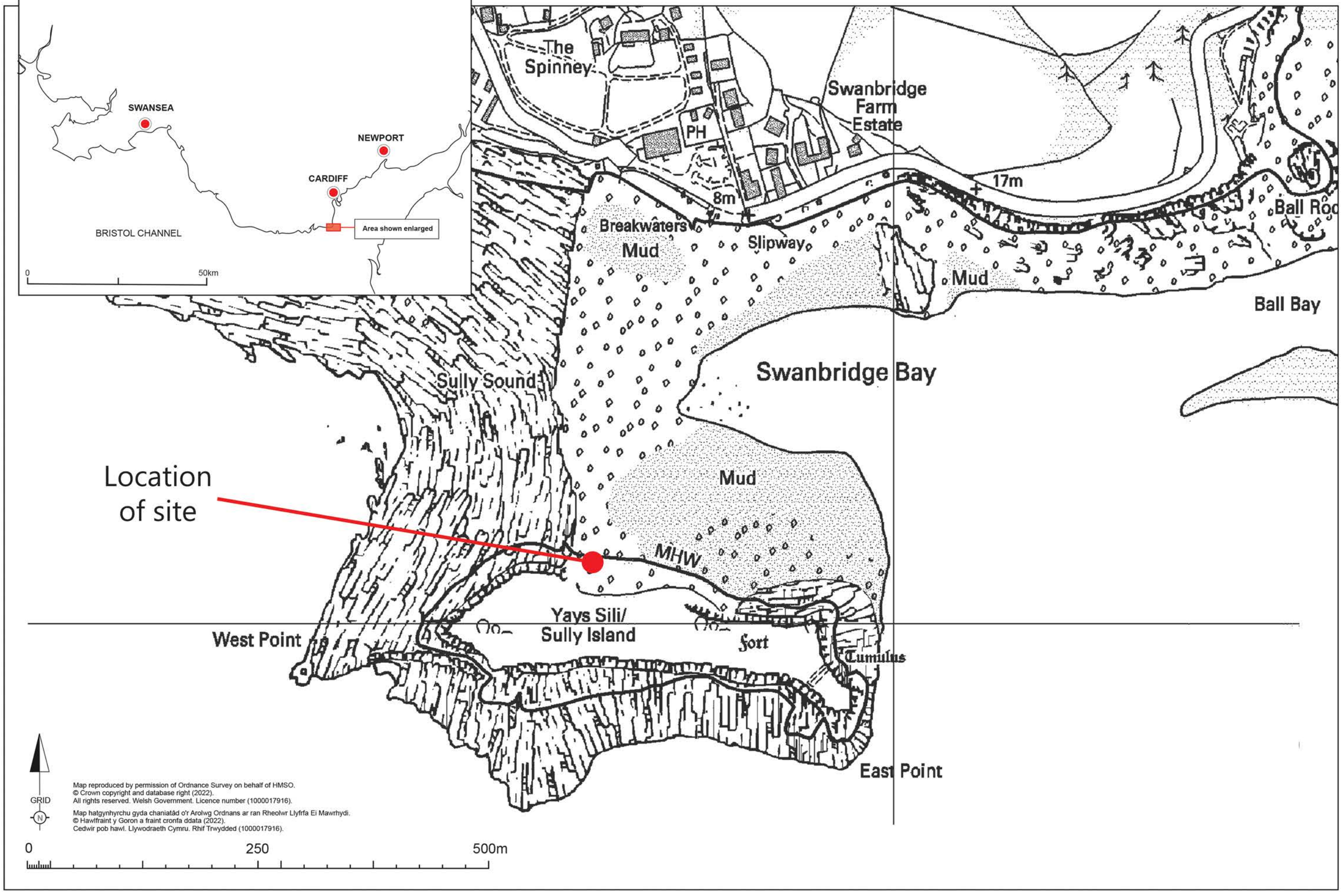


Figure 1. Site location

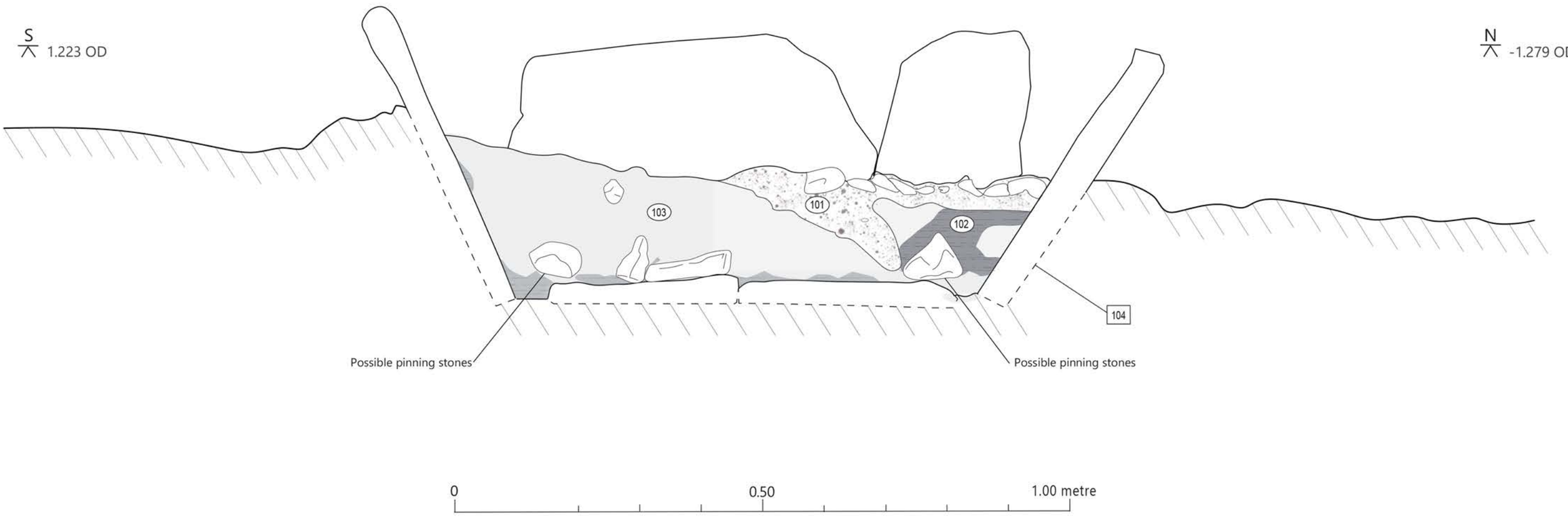
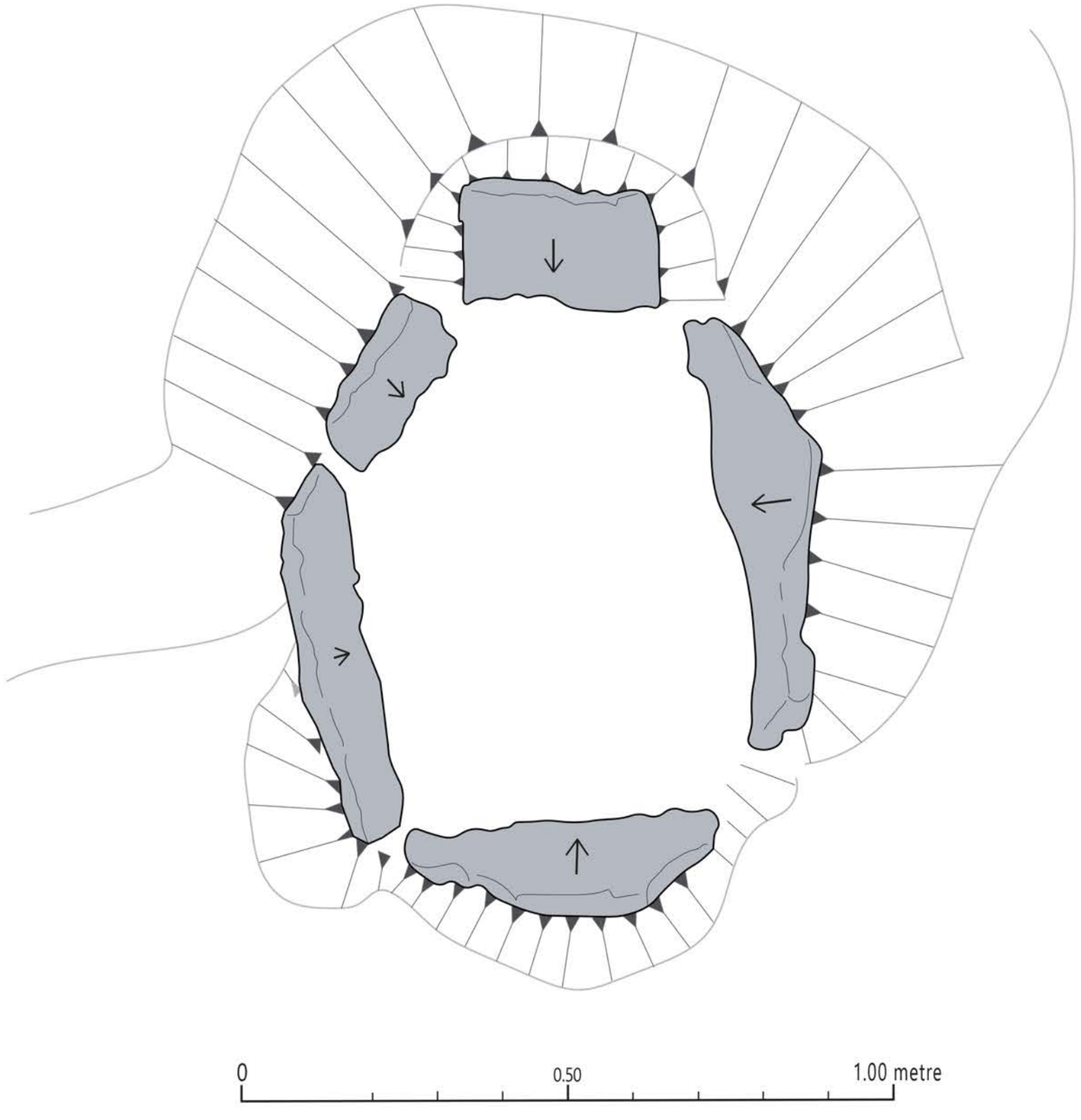
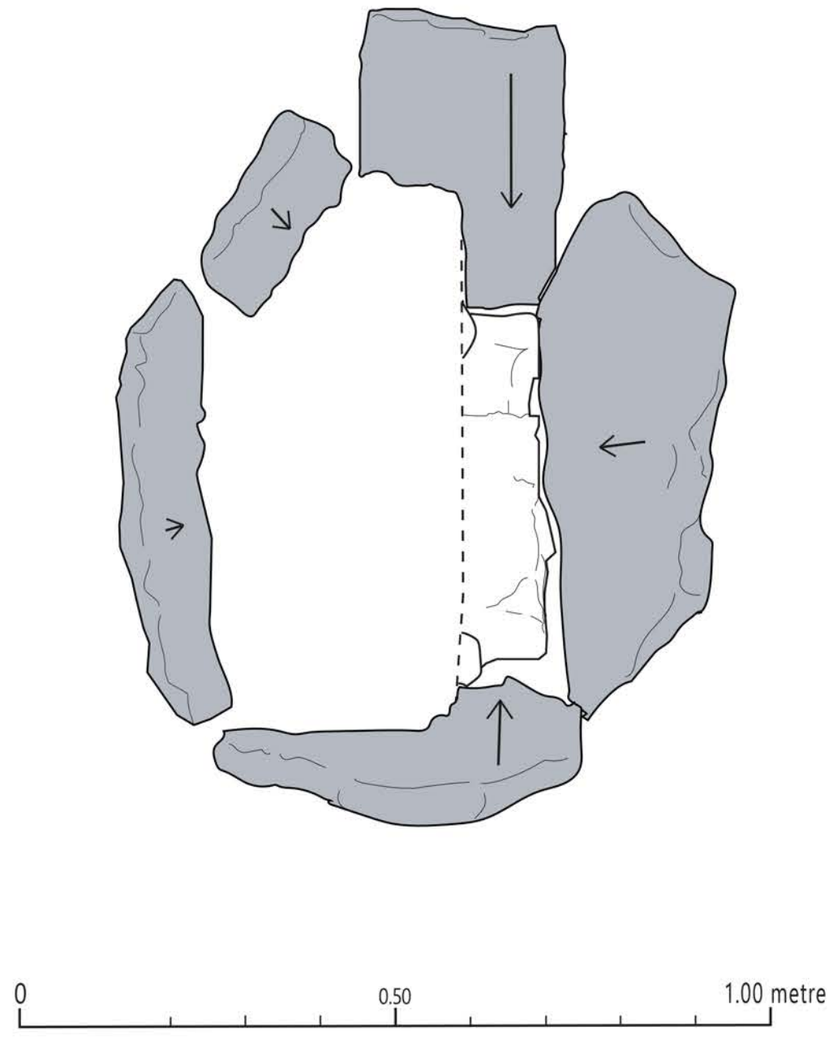


Figure 2.North/south profile of the stone structure with exposed east facing section

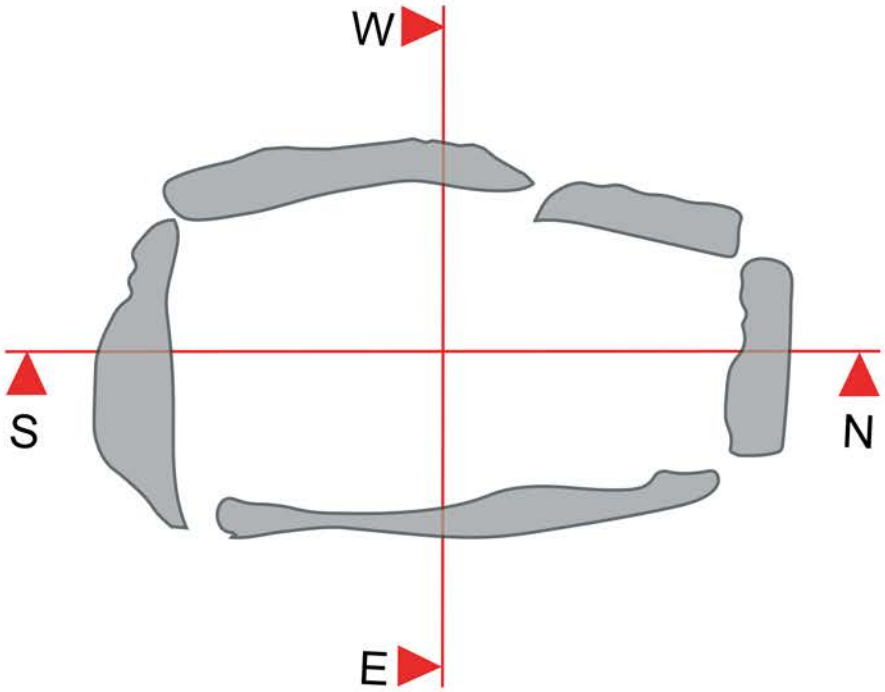


Structure plan pre-excavation



Structure plan post-excavation

Figure 3. Plan of the stone structure



Cist orientation

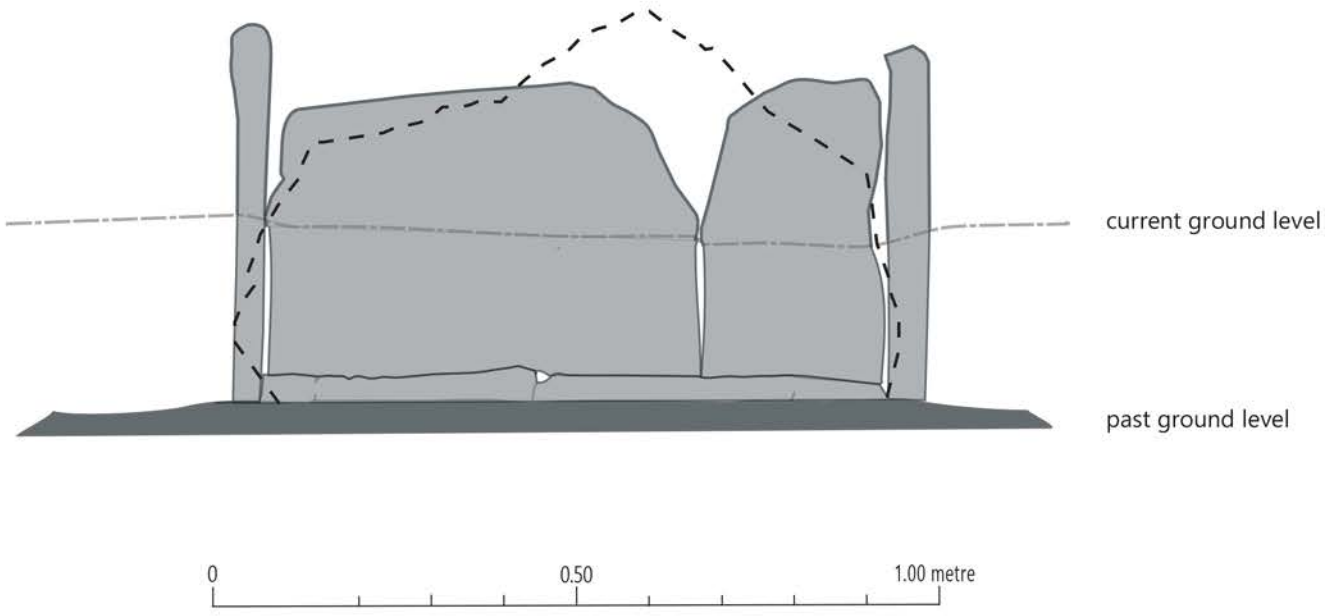


Figure 4. Probable elevation and plan of the original structure

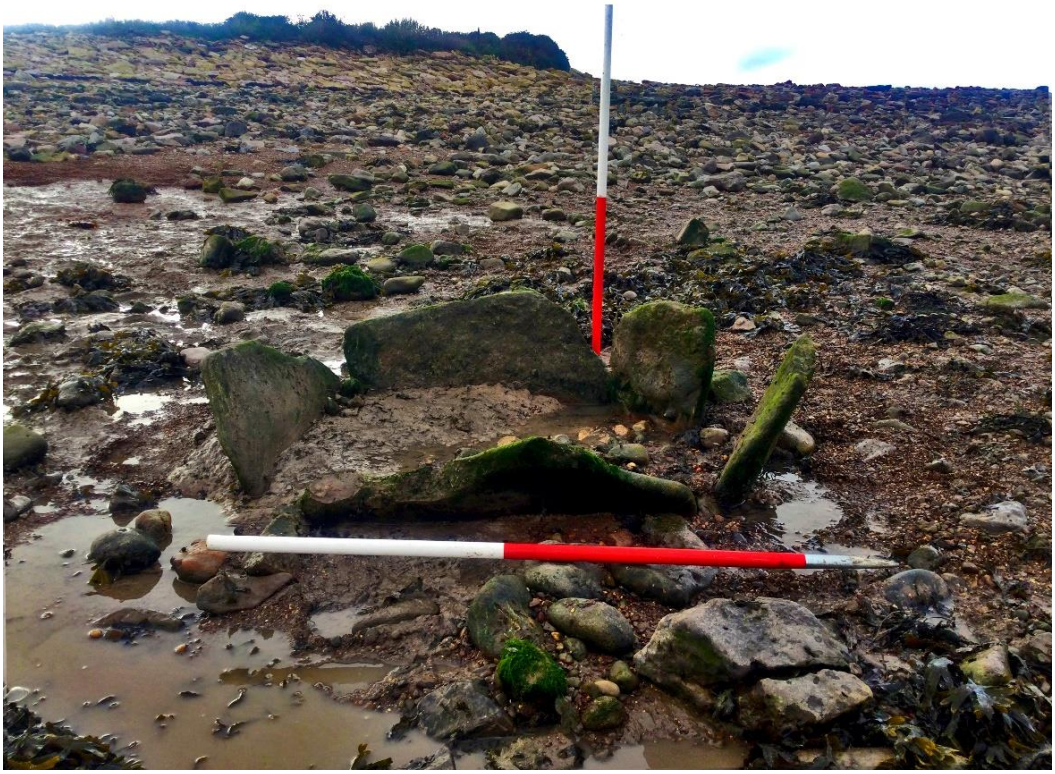


Figure 5. View to the west of the cleaned stone structure

Scale in this and subsequent images: 1m, with 0.5m divisions.

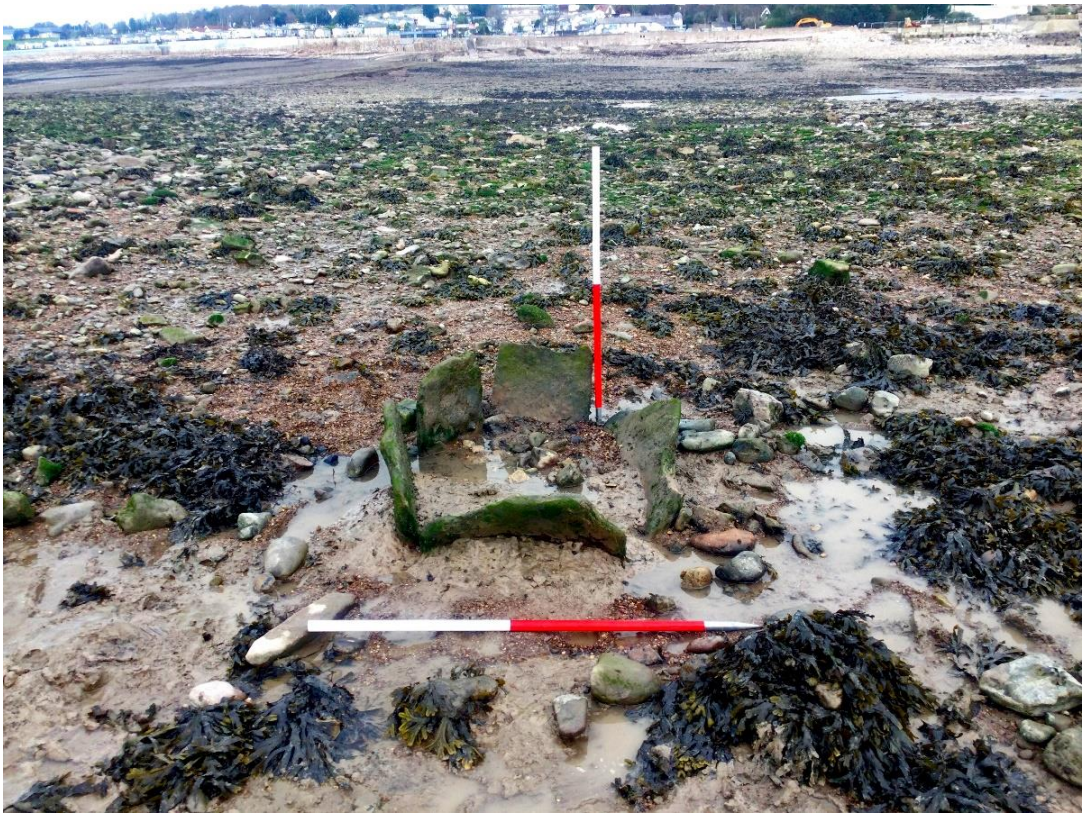


Figure 6. View to the north



Figure 7. View to the south



Figure 8. Excavation of the interior of the structure

Note the current tilt of the orthastats.



Figure 9. Stone-lined base of the structure

View to the south.



Figure 10. Detail of the southern upright

Image shows the clay setting around the stones.



Figure 11. GGAT archaeologist carrying out the EDM survey



Figure 12. View to the west, across Swanbridge Bay and out towards the Bristol Channel



Figure 13. View from each of the cardinal points: North-sighted directly between the causeway and Swanbridge Bay.



Figure 14. View from each of the cardinal points: East-looking out along the long axis of the island and Swanbridge Bay.



Figure 15. View from each of the cardinal points: South-Looking up the shingle slope to the island



Figure 16. View from each of the cardinal points: West-Out along West Point and Sully Sound



Figure 17. 360° viewscape around the location of the stone feature

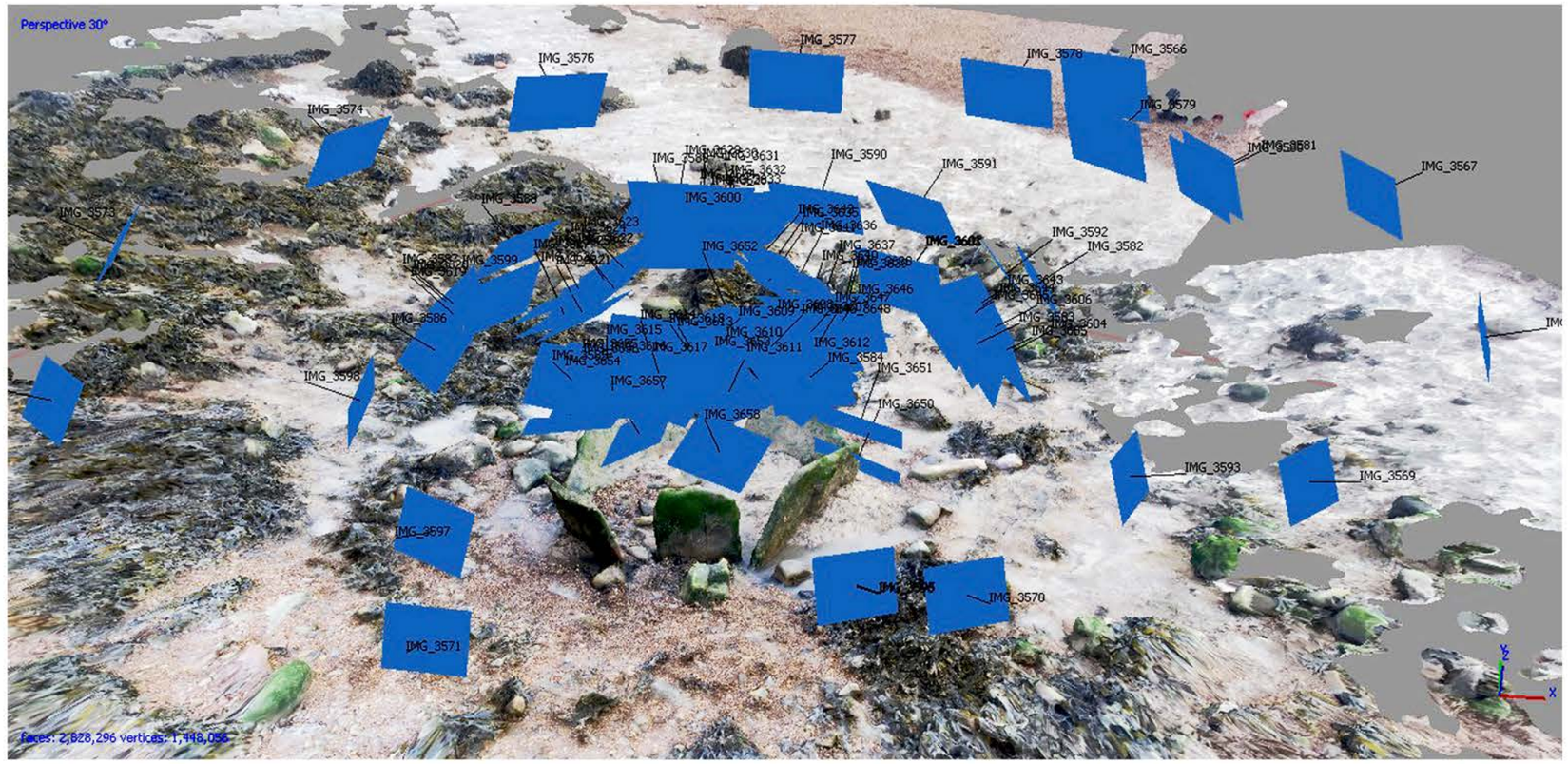
Appendix 1. Inventory of Contexts

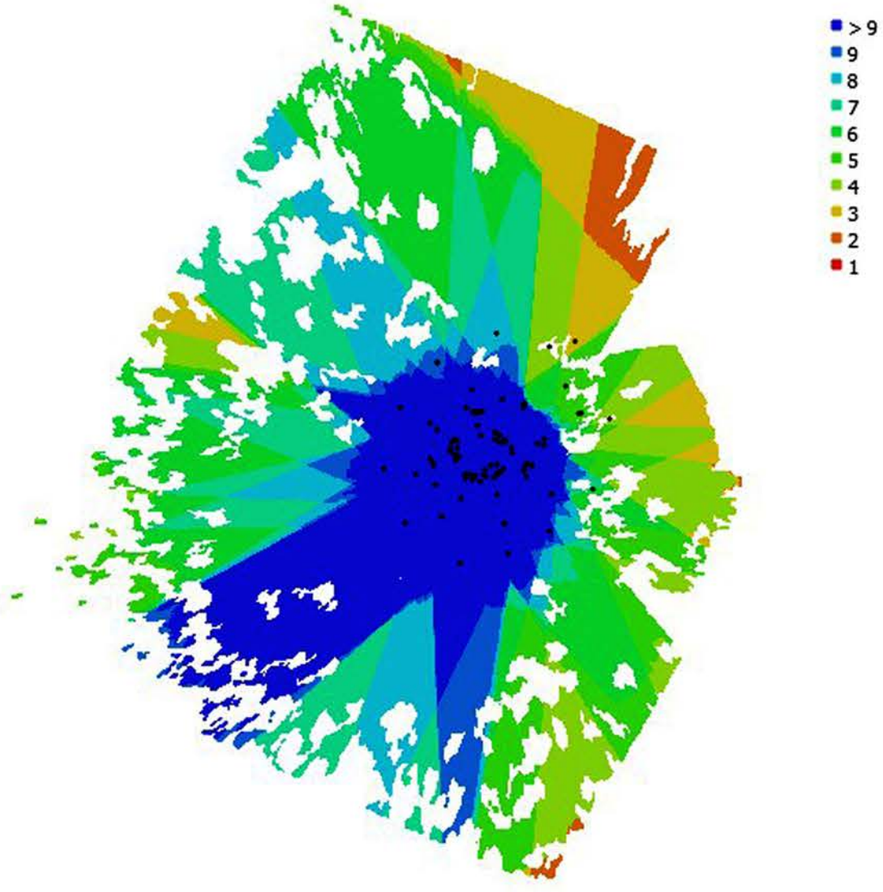
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m) below ground level	Period
101	D	Orange/yellow sandy gravel matrix with frequent rounded pebbles and seaweed.	0 - 0.9m	Modern
102	D	Dark grey/black gravelly clay containing frequent rounded gravels and pebbles.	0.9 – 0.16m	Unknown
103	D	Light grey/pink alluvial clay, grading to a dark grey/blue colour. Well-rounded and worn cobbles, focused at the northern and southern ends, at the intersection between the deposit and 104.	0.16 -0.26m	Unknown
104	S	Five leaning orthostatic slabs, arranged in a roughly rectilinear shape	0.38 - 0.63m	Unknown

Appendix 2. 3D Model

In the cultural heritage field, 3D models represent an interesting tool for documentation and interactive visualisation. These techniques are needed as our heritage suffer from on-going attrition, such as climate changes and human negligence. Nowadays 3D data is a critical component to permanently record sites so that, in digital form at least, they might be viewed by all and passed down to future generations.

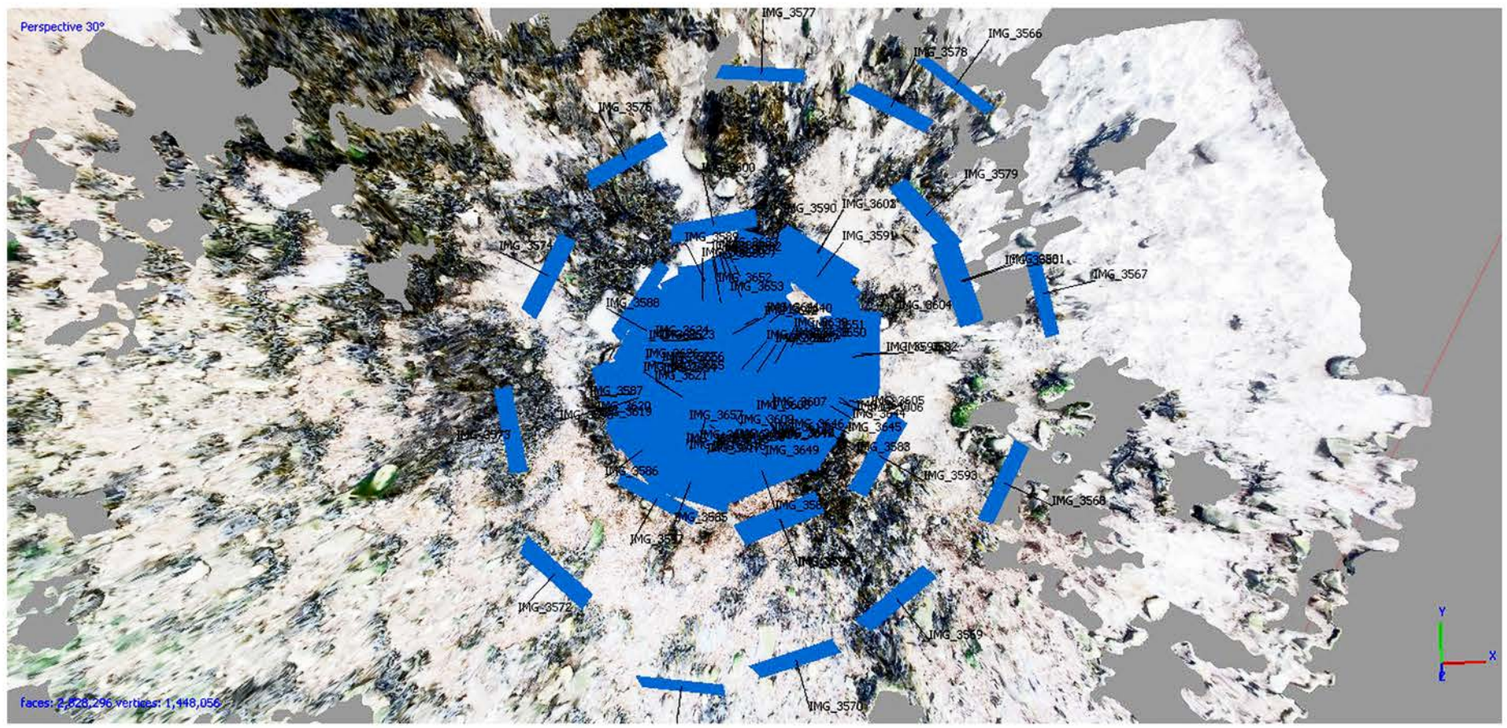
145 images were taken of the structure prior to, and after excavation in order to create two models that can be interrogated. These models can be viewed at:
https://sketchfab.com/ggat/models





Below: False cover graphic showing the density of photographic coverage around the structure

Above and below: Images showing the automated recovery of cameras poses with used tie and control points.



Appendix 3. Sully Island HER Search

PRN	*Site Name*	*Description*	*Period*	*Type*	*Condition*	*Status Ref*	*NGR*
00582s	Danish fort; Sully Island	An Iron Age promontory fort situated at the east end of Sully Island, comprising of a succession of ramparts rising to c45m OD. There has been much erosion, particularly on the south side, and the north half is thickly overgrown. The present area of the main enclosure is c0.4ha, but it may originally have been twice as much. The fort has been further damaged by the Army removing unexploded bombs on the island. Included within the Scheduled area at the east end of the island are the remains of a mound, possibly a Bronze Age barrow or a beacon platform (PRN 583s). E of the island is defended by a succession of ramparts at 45m OD. Erosion on the S, but present area is 0.4ha, but may have been twice as much. The outermost rampart on the W now appears as a scarp 1.5m high with an external ditch, running N-S across island, about 45m wide here. The cliff forms the N boundary of the enclosure ends just outside this defence. Fifteen metres further E is a second bank, about 2.5m high externally and nearly 1m high internally. It was accompanied by a ditch, now completely silted up but visible in the cliff face as 3.5m wide and nearly 1m deep, with rubble against its inner scarp from a fallen revetment; the overall width of this defence seems to have been about 7.5 or 9m. The promontory continues at about the same width for another 80m, and then contracts suddenly to about 25m. This narrower projection is protected by a third rampart, a stony scarp 2m high with a slight ditch in front; there is a gap 3m wide, perhaps an entrance, between its N end and the cliff edge. The promontory continues for another 25m, narrowing slightly	Iron Age	Hillfort	Damaged	GM035	ST16856699

PRN	*Site Name*	*Description*	*Period*	*Type*	*Condition*	*Status Ref*	*NGR*
		and with a south-easterly inclination. At its end is a low mound, perhaps a barrow, about 4.5m in diameter, 1m high, showing signs of disturbance. (Wiggins and Evans 2005)					
00583s	Sully Round Barrow	A small earthen cairn located on the highest and most E point of Sully Island. The mound is turf covered with some exposed rocks. The mound has an irregularly defined perimeter with the E edge being eroded away by the cliff. The N&E edges are quite steep, rising to the mound's levelled top. To the N edge is a small depression that appears to have been excavated into the mound, while the S edge is almost totally eroded away by the cliff. Dimensions: diameter 10m N-S x 12m E-W; height 1m (1976/?) At the east end of Sully Island, at 15m above OD. A mound perhaps a barrow though possibly a beacon platform, 4.6m in diameter and 0.9m high, disturbed at the centre and north-east side. It stands within a promontory fort [RCHM Glamorgan Vol. 1 part 2, site 704 (PRN 582s)]. (1962) At ST 16946692, on the highest point of the island, is a mound of turf-covered stone, 9.0m in diameter and 0.4m high. It has the appearance of a bowl barrow and has been surveyed at 1/2500. Crawford's suggestion of it being a castle mound has evidently arisen from mis-identifying the barrow and the eastern bank and ditch of the promontory fort (Glam 51 NW1) as one feature. (1982) The round cairn/barrow noted by Quinnell, (1962), is being eroded away on the south side but is generally as described by him. Published survey (1:2500) correct. No trace of the mound described by the RCAHW (1976/?) is now to be seen. GGAT 72 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project 2003	Bronze Age	Round barrow	Damaged	GM035	ST16936692

PRN	*Site Name*	*Description*	*Period*	*Type*	*Condition*	*Status Ref*	*NGR*
00908s	Swanbridge Bay boat	Post medieval boat found along with shards of gravel tempered ware, reported orally by Gareth Dowdell in 1980.	Post-Medieval	Boat;Craft	Near destroyed		ST167671
01695s	Swanbridge Port	Edward Lhwyd notes in his Parochialia that there 'is a very good harbour for trade especially from Swansbury (modern Swansbridge) to Uphill Bristol and elsewhere, with cattle, sheep and hogs. A low and Plain shoare'. Thorne adds that the low and plain shore describes the shore between Sully Island and Bendrick Rock (Thorne 1981).	Unknown	Port	Not known		ST16856730
02031s	SULLY ISLAND FINDSPOT	Coin of M Aemilius Scaurus P Plautius Hyspsaeus. Find spot marked on map in FI file suggests it was found within, or immediately outside, the area of the fort. Same as 02724s	Roman	Coin	Not known		ST16846695
02201s	SULLY ISLAND	Documentary evidence of Post medieval port in NE of island. A promontory fort, possible BA burial mound and a small quantity of Roman coin and pottery also found on island.	Unknown	Settlement	Not known		ST167670
02715s	Natural Feature	Buried soil; natural (Wardle 1989).	Not Applicable	Natural feature	Not known		ST166670
02716s	Undated Pit	Pit; undated (P Wardle field notes).	Unknown	Pit	Not known		ST165670
02723s	SULLY ISLAND FINDSPOT	Finds of medieval and Post medieval (PRN 3613s) pottery (now in NMW).	Medieval	Sherd	Moved		ST165670
02724s	ROMAN COIN FINDSPOT	Finds; Roman coins (NMW) Same as 02031s.	Roman	Coin hoard	Not known		ST167669
03613s	SULLY ISLAND	Finds of medieval (PRN 2723s) and Post medieval pottery (now in NMW).	Post-Medieval	Sherd	Moved		ST165670



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