

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



**Data Structure Report: No. 019.**

**Excavations at Raholp, Co. Down**  
AE/03/112



**Data Structure Report: Raholp, County Down**

Ruth Logue

**CAF DSR 019**

**SMR No: DOW 031:003**

**Grid Reference: J 5406 4788**

**Excavation Licence No: AE/03/112**

## **1 SUMMARY**

### *1.1 Background*

The following report details the results of an excavation carried out adjacent to St Tassach's Church at Raholp, County Down. The work was undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast (Licence No AE/03/112). The excavation was carried out on behalf of the Water Service, Department of Regional Development, who funded the work, and took place between 14 and 16 October 2003.

The church is traditionally associated with St Tassach, who is said to have given the last rites to St Patrick. Part of the structure of St Tassach's Church is thought to be of Anglo-Norman date, which groups it with other early church buildings in County Down. The small church stands on a rectangular platform built on natural rock and revetted at the east. It is a gabled, rectangular structure with rubble walls, originally bounded in yellow clay and set on a foundation plinth. It has a west door, with later doors present in the north and south walls.

The church is in the care of the Department of the Environment and a portion of land around is scheduled for protection under the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (NI) Order 1995. Conservation work was carried out on the church in 1915 by FJ Bigger, and in 1989 Ken Neill of the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, DOE (NI) undertook an excavation within the building.

### *1.2 Excavation*

During pipe trench excavation for the laying of water pipes two possible archaeological features were identified by the contractor. This led to a programme of archaeological recording and monitoring. The objectives were to record the surviving archaeological remains, and to monitor any further works undertaken by the Water Service during the excavation of their pipe trench.

Two trenches were left open by the Water Service to facilitate the recording of the possible features. Trench 1 contained the remains of a dry-stone walled structure in its south-east facing section; this was initially thought to be part of a souterrain. Trench 2, 23 m to the south-west of Trench 1, contained a feature in its south-east facing section which was initially thought to be a ditch.

### *1.3 Discussion*

Upon archaeological investigation the initial interpretation of the features was revised, and it can now be suggested that they represent the possible remains of a corn-drying kiln and a pit

respectively. Nothing of archaeological significance was found during the monitoring of the excavation of the pipe trench.

#### *1.4 Recommendations*

No further post-excavation work is required. A summary account of the excavation will be submitted for publication in *Excavations 2003*, and it is intended that a short article will be presented for publication in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.



Figure One: Location map

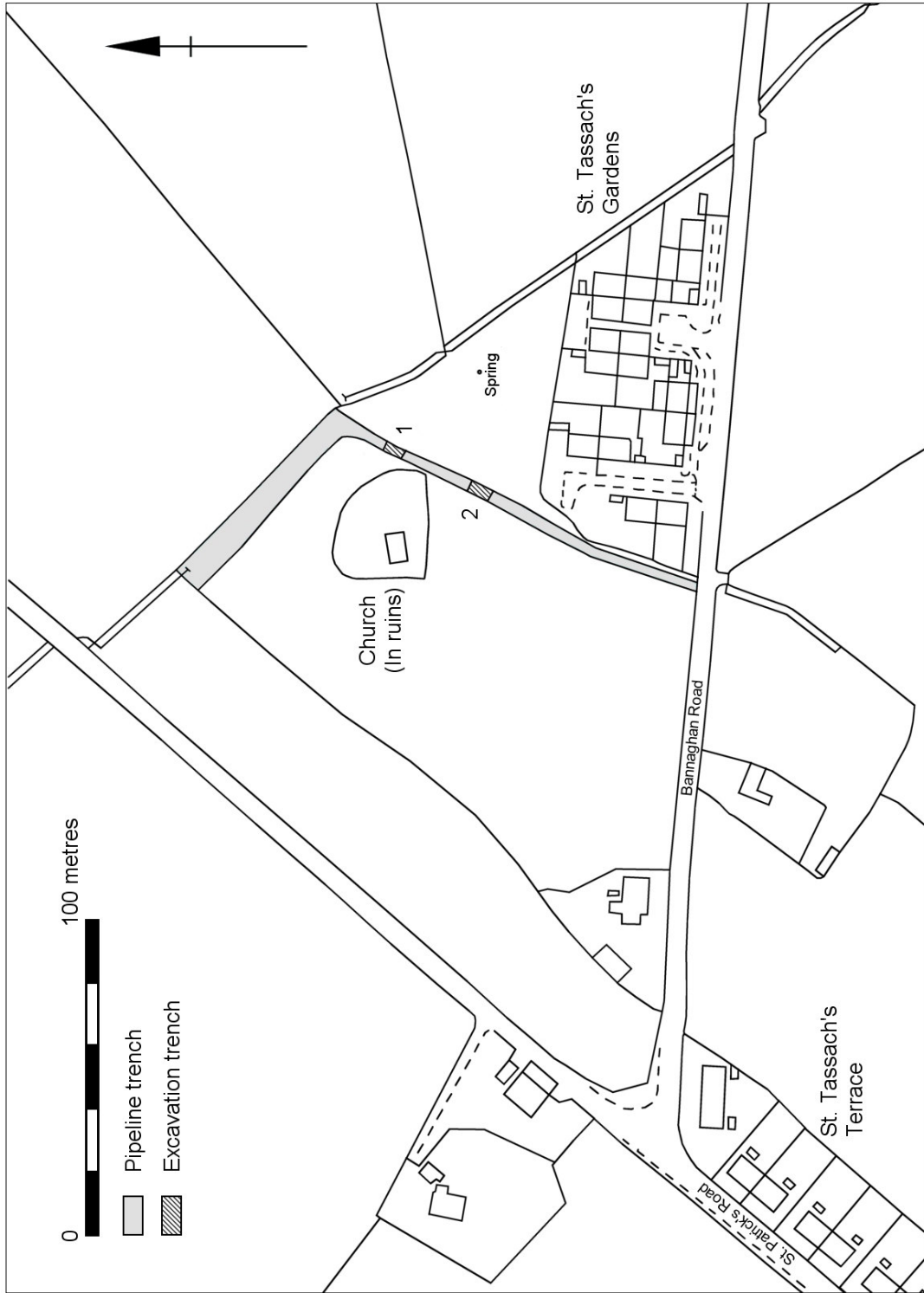


Figure Two: Map showing the location of the pipe trench and the excavation trenches

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 General

#### 2.1.1

The following report details the results of the excavation undertaken at Raholp, Co Down, (Licence Number: AE/03/112) by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast during the period from 14 to 16 October 2003. This programme of work was carried out on behalf of the Water Service, Department of Regional Development, who funded the investigation.

### 2.2 Background

#### 2.2.1 Location

The site is located adjacent to St Tassach's (alternatively spelt Tassagh) Church, also known as 'Raholp Old Church', at Raholp village, in the parish of Ballyculter, County Down. The church lies on a rectangular platform built on natural rock and revetted at the east approximately 6 km north-east of Downpatrick, close to the southern shore of Strangford Lough. The name Raholp derives from the Irish "Rath Cholpa" which means "fort of the steer or heifer". There are two conjoined raths in the townland and another a short distance to the north-east. The grid reference for the site is J 5406 4788 and the Sites and Monuments Record is DOW 031:003.

#### 2.2.2 Archaeological background

In 1847 the Rev W Reeves noted that in the Second and Seventh Lives of St Patrick..."St Tassach, who administered the communion to St Patrick in his last illness, is also styled a bishop, and his church is said to have been *Rath-colpa*, which is now called Raholp...The name of the latter is thus commemorated in the Martyrology of Aengus, at the 14<sup>th</sup> of April:-

"The royal bishop Tassach  
Gave, when he came,  
The body of Christ, the King truly powerful  
As communion, to Patrick".

Upon which an interlinear gloss observes:-

"ie at Rathcolp in Lecale of Ulidia: ie an artificer and bishop to Patrick was Tassach, and this is the festival of his death." Reeves further noted that no further notice is taken of the church in the early records, and that there did not appear to have been any succession of bishops associated with the site (Reeves, 1847, 142).

The church was restored by Bigger in 1915, while a holy well that lies around 91 m to the south-east of the church was also restored at this time. Bigger had, for a number of years, noted the

way the church was falling into ruin, blaming its decline mostly on overgrowth. He stabilised the walls, straightened and strengthened the doors, and replaced the fallen masonry. This work was supervised by John Garty, who had done similar work at Inch Abbey. Bigger stated that “no masonry was added, no feature altered or removed...”, although when he later mentioned the restoration of the well he noted that a “simple Irish cross now surmounts it, and another was raised on the east wall of the church...”. These crosses had been given to Bigger by a local antiquarian. The Board of Works would not pay for the work on the church to be carried out, so Bigger payed for it himself (Bigger, 1916, 129-130).

Of the church Bigger states “its construction and features are most unusual for Ulster. No mortar was used in the masonry, but there was clay, nor were the stones of large size, for the simple reason that the local stone is not of such a nature, being a shaley rock that breaks into narrow slabs” (*ibid*, 123). He believed that St Tassach was buried in the church: – “the altar...was built over the head portion of what I believe to be the stone-lined grave of Saint Tassach.” (*ibid*, 124). He further emphasised that he did not disturb or interfere with the grave in any way, but actually strengthened the altar so that the grave would be further protected.

“There are no recent burials inside or outside the church. Some evidence of ancient burial was observed outside to the south and east, but this was more noticeable inside. A small well cut slab of Scrabo sandstone of the twelfth century pattern was found loose amongst the fallen masonry...It is interesting, as it proves an unbroken sequence in the sacred use of the place from the sixth century until the twelfth” (*ibid*, 128). A large iron key had also been found, and Bigger argued that this suggested use of the site had perhaps continued through to the Plantation period.

Little subsequent restoration or consolidation work was carried out on the church following Bigger’s efforts in 1915. The church was studied by Ann Hamlin (1976, 677-681), but it was not until 1989 that any intrusive study was carried out. In that year Ken Neill, of the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch, DOE (NI), undertook an excavation inside the church. The excavation was carried out in conjunction with the clearance of debris from the building’s interior, and a survey of upstanding masonry undertaken.

Two trenches, each 3 x 1 m, were opened against the south wall, their aim being to investigate the cause of localized wall instability, the extent of original stonework and the degree of disturbance by burials. Neill found that the interior had been used extensively for burial, with one cist pre-dating the building. No evidence for either an earlier church or for a foundation trench for the present church were found. The investigation also found that localized subsidence and instability at the south-east of the building had resulted from foundation spread and collapse. It



was surmised that the instability may have been added to by grave digging against the foundation, and by Bigger's rebuilding of all but the lowest courses on top of an inadequate foundation (Neill, 1989).

### *2.3 Reasons for Excavation*

#### 2.3.1 Research Objectives

In late September 2003 a portion of a dry-stone walled structure and a ditch-like feature were exposed during pipe trench-digging by the Water Service close to St Tassach's Church. The church is a State Care Monument, while the area surrounding the site is scheduled. As such, it was evident that a programme of archaeological mitigation was urgently required to enable the Water Service to complete their pipe-laying exercise for a new housing development nearby. The possible archaeological features were identified by the workmen carrying out the pipe-laying. They contacted the Water Service, who in turn contacted the inspectors at EHS: Built Heritage.

An initial inspection by Ken Neill identified the dry-stone walled structure as the remains of a possible souterrain, while on 7 October 2003 Dr Colm Donnelly and Ms Ruth Logue (Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork), and Mr Declan Hurl (Inspector, EHS: Built Heritage), undertook a site visit, attended by Mr Ken Broome (Water Service). This also initially identified the features as possibly (1) a souterrain chamber and (2) a ditch possibly encircling the church site. These identifications, however, were made solely on the basis of what could be observed in the south-east facing sections of the pipe trenches. The north-west facing sections were obscured by spoil and it was not possible to elucidate the extent (if any) of these features at that point.

It was agreed that these two south-east facing sections should be recorded, the opposing sections cleaned to see if they contained any features, and the remainder of the pipe trench excavation monitored by an archaeologist.

#### 2.3.2

A research design and method statement was prepared by Ms Ruth Logue with an application for a license to excavate for archaeological purposes and submitted to EHS: Built Heritage on 9 October 2003. The principal objectives of the excavation were (1) to record the surviving archaeological remains and (2) to monitor any further works undertaken by the Water Service during the excavation of their pipe trench.

## *2.4 Archiving*

### 2.4.1

A copy of this report will be deposited with EHS: Built Heritage. All site records and finds will be initially archived within the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

## *2.5 Credits and Acknowledgements*

### 2.5.1

The excavation at Raholp was directed by Ms Ruth Logue, assisted by Mr Keith Adams and Ms Janet Bell (Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork).

### 2.5.2

Mr Keith Adams prepared the maps for this report, while the illustrations were prepared by Ms Bronagh Murray (Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork).

### 2.5.3

Thanks are also due to the Water Service contractors (Murrays), the landowner, Mr Declan Hurl (EHS: Built Heritage), Mr Ken Broome (Water Service), Dr Chris Lynn (EHS: Built Heritage), Dr Colm Donnelly (Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork), Mr John O'Neill (Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork) and Dr Eileen Murphy (QUB).

### **3 EXCAVATION**

#### *3.1 Methodology*

At the site visit on 7 October it was agreed that two staff members of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork would record the features identified in the pipe trench to date, while the continued excavation of the pipe trench would be monitored by a third member of staff. Work commenced on Tuesday 14 October 2003, and continued until 16 October 2003.

The first objective of the investigation was to record the two possible archaeological remains identified in the pipe trench. The sections of the two trenches were to be cleaned and the features photographed and drawn. No additional excavation of either feature was required.

The pipe trench was some 2-3 m wide and ran for a length of approximately 120 m from the north-east to the south-west on the south-east side of the church. The areas between the two trenches (see Figure Two) had been backfilled since they contained nothing of archaeological significance. The pipe trench excavation had previously been executed by the machine driver to a required depth of 2 to 2.5 m (after pipe laying the trench was backfilled to a depth of 1.6 m). This resulted in the identification of the two features in the south-east facing sections, all else having been obliterated.

The second objective of the investigation was to monitor all further work by the Water Service during the laying of the remaining sections of the pipe, the excavation of the trench for which was to continue in a south-westerly direction for 60 m until it reached the Bannaghan Road, where the new housing development is located.

The track for the pipe trench had already had its topsoil removed by mechanical excavator. The surface of the track, however, had become weathered and details of possible archaeological features had been obscured by tread dirt from the excavator. As such, the surface was cleaned to identify if any potential archaeological features could be revealed, thereby enabling them to be planned and excavated by the archaeologist monitoring the work.

#### *3.2 Account of the Excavation*

##### *3.2.1 Trench 1*

Trench 1, with the possible souterrain chamber in section, lay just 4 m from the fence enclosing the church (see Figure Two). The length of pipe trench left exposed by the contractors was 6.30 m long at the south-east facing section and 4.50 m long at the north-west facing section. Its width was 2.80 m, and its maximum depth 1.60 m.

Five layers were present in Trench 1 (see Figure Three). The topsoil layer, (100), was present across the whole trench and was 0.19-0.32 m deep. The south-east facing section contained the dry-stone walled feature (101) which would have had a cut for its construction (106). The cut could no longer be clearly identified. What survived of the structure is probably less than half of what was present before destruction by mechanical digger. The dry-stone walled structure, (101), survived as a roughly coursed chamber, about 9 courses and 1 m in height. It was mostly made up of thin rectangular flat stones, with smaller stones packed in between. The stones curve back from the section face and then back to the section to form an arc, with the wall tapering inwards towards its top. The feature was 0.96 m wide internally at its base at the section face, decreasing to 0.65 m wide at a height of 0.90 m. There was no fill present in the chamber. One piece of bone (Find Number 1) – a cattle scapula - was found sitting at the base, but this could have been intrusive. The structure (101) cut natural deposits 102, 103, 104 and 105.

Deposit 102 was a natural stony layer just below topsoil (100), and was up to 0.80 m thick. It was similar to 202 in Trench 2, and it lay above 103 and was cut by 101. 103 was a natural clay subsoil which extended the entire length of the trench and was the same as 205 in Trench 2. It lay below 101, 102 and 105. 104 was a natural layer, approximately 0.80 m deep. This layer continued for the extent that the trench was opened (ie in a south-westerly direction), between topsoil (100) and subsoil (103). 104 lay below 100, above 105, and was cut by the dry-stone walled feature (101). 105 was a natural layer and was similar to 207 in Trench 2. It lay below 104, above 103, and was cut by 101.

### 3.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (see Figure Four) lay some 23 m to the south-west of Trench 1 (see Figure Two). The trench left exposed by the contractor was 7 m in length, 2.15 m wide and had a maximum depth of 1.40 m. The south-east facing section contained the ditch-like feature (201). The topsoil deposit (200) was present across the whole trench, to a depth of between 0.17-0.27 m and lay above 202 (the top fill of cut 201).

Below topsoil was the possible ditch-like feature, cut into natural deposits, and recorded as 201. This cut measured 3.80 m in length and 0.70 m in depth. Four fills were present within 201. The basal fill (207) had a maximum depth of 0.28 m, and it was similar to 105. 208, which overlay 207, had the same texture and consistency as 206, but was slightly lighter in colour. 208 had a maximum depth of 0.45 m. Overlying 207 was 206, it had the same texture and consistency as 208, but was slightly darker in colour. Its maximum thickness was 0.50 m. The top fill (202) had a depth of 0.50 m, lay below topsoil and continued beyond the limits of the cut. The top fill (202) overlay 203, 206, 207 and 208 and was similar to the natural stony layer (102) in Trench 1.

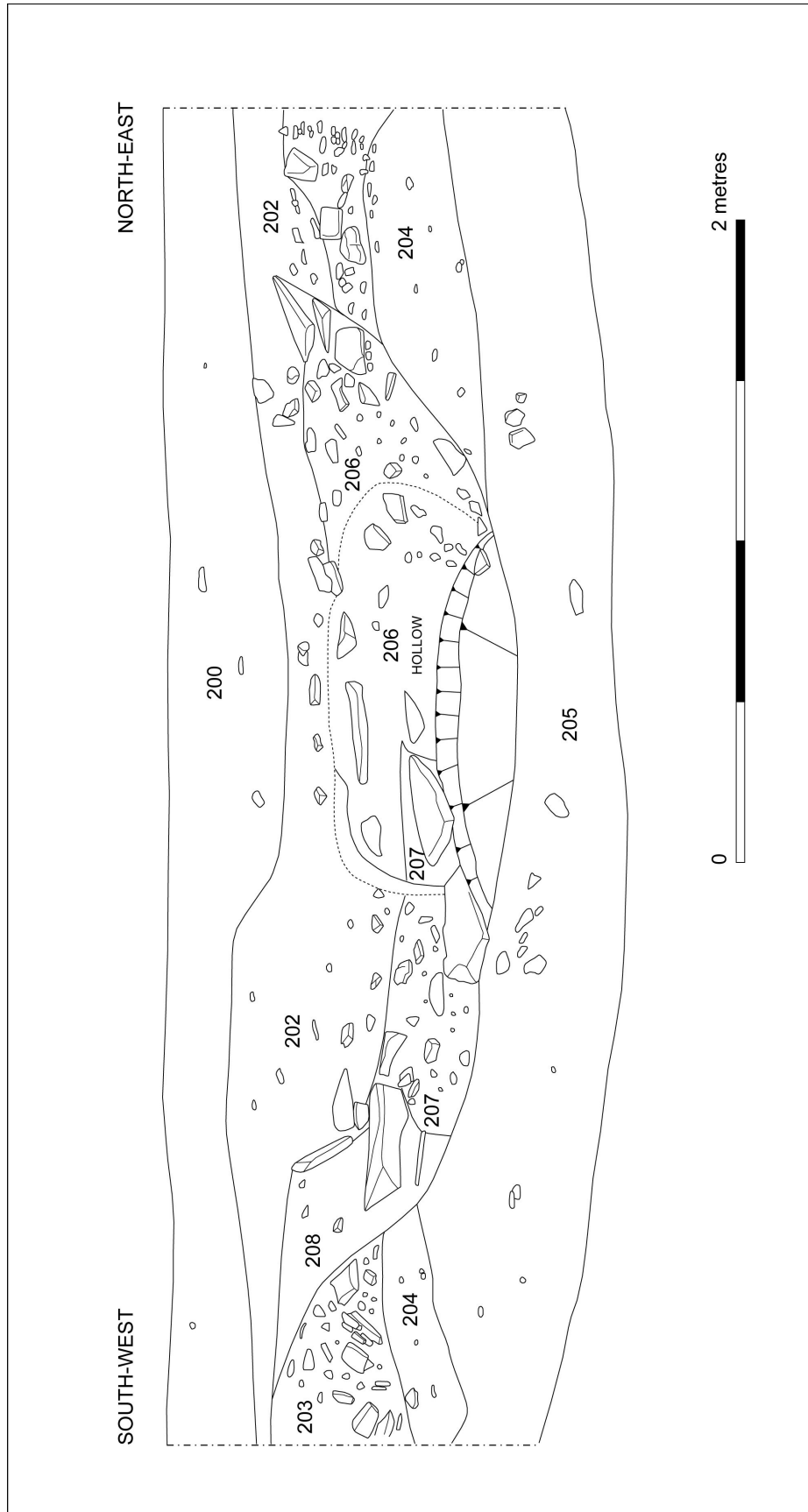
There was a void at the base of cut 201, 1.30 m long and 0.60 m high (at section face), and a maximum of 0.52 m wide (ie from the section face to the back of the void).

Trench 2 also had three other natural layers - 203, 204 and 205 - all of which were cut by 201. 205 was the natural clay subsoil, and was the same as 103 in Trench 1. Overlaying 205 was 204, up to 0.30 m deep; and overlaying 204 was 203. 203 had a maximum depth of 0.43 m and lay under 202.

### 3.2.3 Monitoring Exercise

For health and safety reasons the pipe trench was dug a few metres at a time, the pipes laid, and the trench backfilled to ground level. In Trenches 1 and 2 the pipes were laid and the trenches backfilled to a sufficient height to allow the archaeologists access (ie Trench 1 was backfilled to leave a depth of 1.60 m and Trench 2 backfilled to leave a depth of 1.40 m).

The pipe trench excavation was monitored from 10 m south-west of the end of Trench 2 to the edge of Bannaghan Road, a distance of nearly 60 m. Nothing of archaeological significance was found during this monitoring, although one piece of Medieval pottery was found in the topsoil during this process (Find Number 2).



## 4 CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1

On the initial and subsequent site inspections of the dry-stone feature located in the south-east facing section of Trench 1, it was thought that this structure might possibly be part of a chamber of a souterrain, while it was thought that the feature in Trench 2 could be a ditch that may have enclosed the church site. Subsequent recording work suggests, however, that this interpretation requires revision.

### 4.2 Trench 1

The dry-stone walled feature (101) in the south-east facing section of Trench 1 resembled the remains of a chamber within a souterrain. The fact that souterrains are built below ground, that the vast majority in Ireland are dry-stone built, and also that many of them are associated with early ecclesiastical sites all added to the suggestion that the feature was indeed part of a souterrain.

The section face opposite the feature (ie: the north-west facing section) had been obscured by large amounts of spoil during site visits. On the first day of archaeological investigations at the site this section was therefore cleaned, with all spoil removed from the interior of the trench by a mechanical excavator. This exercise revealed that there was no trace of any corresponding feature in the north-west facing section. If the feature had been a chamber forming part of a souterrain, then it would have been expected that other elements of its structure (eg part of the passage) might have been observed in this section. Only if the passage had exactly followed the route of the pipe trench (and the excavation of the trench had removed all other elements of the souterrain) could the case be made that this was a chamber in an artificial cave. Since the contractors did not report any substantial dry-stone construction along the length of the trench, the interpretation of the structure needs to be re-evaluated.

An alternative explanation for the feature, therefore, needs to be explored, and it can be suggested that the dry-stone walled feature may have formed the kiln-pot or bowl of a corn-drying kiln.

Clinton's comments on the similarity of kilns to souterrains should be mentioned at this point: "Corn-drying kilns are very similar in ground-plan and overall design to the simple 'passage leading to small beehive chamber' type of souterrain" (Clinton, 2001, 12). Clinton also stated that if a number of reported souterrains were re-examined they might well be found to be corn-drying kilns. In the introduction to *Excavations 2001* Bennett has stated: "Corn-drying kilns are

another monument type being recognised with more frequency” during archaeological investigations throughout Ireland (Bennett, 2003).

“A damp harvest made the kiln an essential piece of equipment to dry and even ripen the grain before threshing and to harden it prior to milling. Corn-drying kilns were also used in the processing of malted barley to make beer. Several likely examples have been excavated, suggesting a variety of different types...The legal texts indicate that poorer farmers shared corn-drying kilns, barns and mills while their more prosperous counterparts owned them outright. The equipment of the kiln is listed as a broom, a hide and a flail, which suggest that threshing and possibly winnowing were carried out in the immediate vicinity” (Edwards, 1990, 62-63).

#### *4.3 Trench 2*

The south-east facing section was cleaned, as was the opposing north-west facing section. In the south-east facing section the feature was shown to have gently sloping sides down to a wide flattish base. Significantly, the feature was not found present in the north-west facing section. The contractor also informed us that he thought that the feature had ended a short distance from this section face.

This feature is therefore not a ditch, and seems more likely to be a pit. The base of the void present within the feature slopes upwards as it goes back, which also supports this theory. The date and function of the pit, however, remain elusive. There were no finds from or associated with this feature.

#### *4.4 Discussion*

There are references in the early literary evidence to the presence of kilns within monastic environments. An incident from a 15<sup>th</sup> century life of St Finian of Clonard relates how there was a raid carried out on Finian’s church. A lad from the raiding party went into the furnace of the kiln which was near the church. This was made known to the saint and he went to the kiln with shaving equipment and tonsured the raider, who was later to succeed Finian at Clonard (Stokes, 1890, line 2629).

Many of the recorded corn-drying kilns have no associated finds, thus making dating difficult, especially given that this is a monument class that continues in use from the Medieval period to the 19<sup>th</sup> century (O’Carroll, 2002, 159-160).

Gailey summarised the usual characteristics of the 19<sup>th</sup> century corn-drying kiln: “The kiln consists of a bowl up to 6 ft [1.83 m] deep, 6 ft in diameter at the top, and tapering to as little as 3 ft [0.91



m] in diameter at the bottom. Leading into the bottom of the bowl is a flue, often stone-lined, usually straight, and slightly wider at its outer end, where the fire was lit, than at its junction with the bowl. The average cross-section of the flue is 15 in [0.38 m] square, and its length varies between 6 and 12 [3.66 m] ft" (Gailey, 1970, 66-67).

The possible corn-drying kiln in Trench 1 (101) was 1 m high with a maximum width of .95 m internally at its base. This seems small in comparison to other examples that have been investigated, though some recorded cases have dimensions which are similar; for example the kilns at Oranmore, Site 17, Co Galway had bowls averaging 0.8-1.1 m across internally and were a maximum of 1.2 m deep (Morahan, 2000, 108). The kiln at Fawnaboy, Co Donegal had a bowl-top that was roughly oval, c 1.7 m x 2 m (5.5 ft x 6.5 ft), which is a greater width than that of the structure at Raholp, but its depth was about 0.76 m (2.5 ft), which is less than at Raholp (Gailey, 1970, 56).

The sides of the structure at Raholp were tapered slightly inwards at the top; this is rare as most of the recorded kilns have straight sides or sides that outwardly batter. Ballygill Middle, Rathlin, Co Antrim, had a bowl nearly 2 m high, the sides tapering slightly outwards, and measuring 1.25 m at the base and 1.6 m at the top (Gailey, 1970, 54). Kilns are also known with slightly concave sides, for example at Harristown Little, Co Wexford (Tierney, 2002, 355-356).

At Derryconnor, Co Donegal, the bowl was circular at its top, and the walls tapered inwards to a roughly oval bottom. The top average diameter was c 1.7 m (5.5 ft), and its depth was c 1.07m (3.5 ft). As such it was wider than the Raholp structure, but similar in height. Gailey says of this kiln "A small pit dug in the bottom of the bowl revealed that the surface of the till constituting the drumlin was overlain with burnt clay, then burnt shell and lime, and this in turn with about 4 inches [approximately 0.10 m] of stone. This sequence is consistent with the re-use of the kiln in later times for lime-burning, and it was noticeable that there had been some burning of the stone lining of the bowl, but not of the lining of the flue" (Gailey, 1970, 56). There is no evidence of burning in the Raholp structure and no evidence of its reuse for lime burning.

An explanation for lack of soot or fire scorching in the chamber of the Raholp structure is presented by Gailey in his discussion of the work by Knox on the small corn kilns in the Ballyhaunis area in south-east Mayo at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Knox had noted that: "A little door was in the sloping beehive roof of the kiln on the inner side over the 'poorheen'" [ie flue]. It should be noted that the chamber at Raholp also has slightly inwardly sloping walls. He also stated: "Very little smoke is created in these kilns. The hot gases which pass through the corn produce a culinary effect and improve its flavour." (Gailey, 1970, 57). Of the kiln at Emlagh

townland, near Cahirsiveen, County Kerry, it is also stated that “there was no evidence of considerable heat on the surface of the stones...” (O Riordain and Foy, 1941, 98-99). “The only kilns examined in the field that displayed signs of extreme heat having been applied to their stone linings were those that had been pressed into secondary use for burning lime.” (Gailey, 1970, 66-67). This would also seem to be the case at Raholp.

Gailey (1970, pg 66-67) also noted that “there is some evidence that the flue was placed at the south or south-east side of the bowl.” It can be suggested that the flue for the possible kiln at Raholp was also positioned to the south or south-east of the semi-destroyed kiln bowl but that it was removed by the mechanical excavator when the pipe trench was being opened. The footprint of the pipe trench at this point was 2.80 m wide. As such, it can be suggested that there would be sufficient space within this area to have housed the bowl and the kiln’s flue.

## **5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

No further work is required. A summary account of the excavation will be submitted for publication in *Excavations 2003*, and it is intended that a short article will be presented for publication in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.

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**APPENDIX ONE: CONTEXT LIST**

*Trench 1*

100

Topsoil: light grey-brown loose silty loam. Contained small stones, up to 0.10 m long, and roots.

101

Dry-stone walled feature: possible drying chamber of a kiln.

102

Layer: light brown, compact, silty clay loam. Contained stone, up to 0.25 m long, and stone fragments. The stone content was high, around 50%.

103

Layer: light brownish-orange, quite compact, sandy clay.

104

Layer: very light brown-grey, compact, silty loam. Infrequent stones, up to 0.15 m long, and light charcoal flecking.

105

Layer: mid grey-brown, friable, clayey loam. Contains stones up to 0.25 m long, and had very light charcoal flecking.

106

Cut: cut for construction of 101, not visible in section.

*Trench 2*

200

Topsoil: light grey-brown, loose, silty loam. Contained small stones, up to 0.90 m long, and roots.

201

Cut: pit feature.

202

Fill/layer: light grey-brown, slightly compact, silty loam. This layer was very similar to 200, it had the same soil, the difference being that 202 had a higher stone content which made it more compact.

203

Layer: light brown, loose, sandy loam. Natural stony layer, c 80 – 90 % stone content, with stone up to 0.16 m long. Also a lot of stone flakes/fragments mixed through the soil.

204

Layer: pale to mid orange, very compact, silty clay. Natural layer, contained stone fragments.

205

Layer: light brownish-orange, quite compact, sandy clay.

206

Fill: mid grey, quite compact but friable, silty loam. Had a stone content of around 50%, with stones up to 0.43 m long and stone fragments.

207

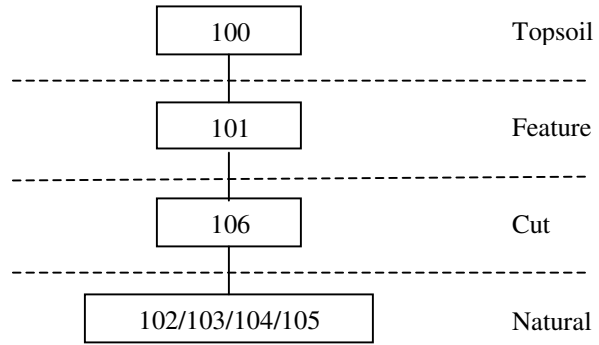
Fill: mid grey-brown, friable, clayey loam. Very light charcoal flecking.

208

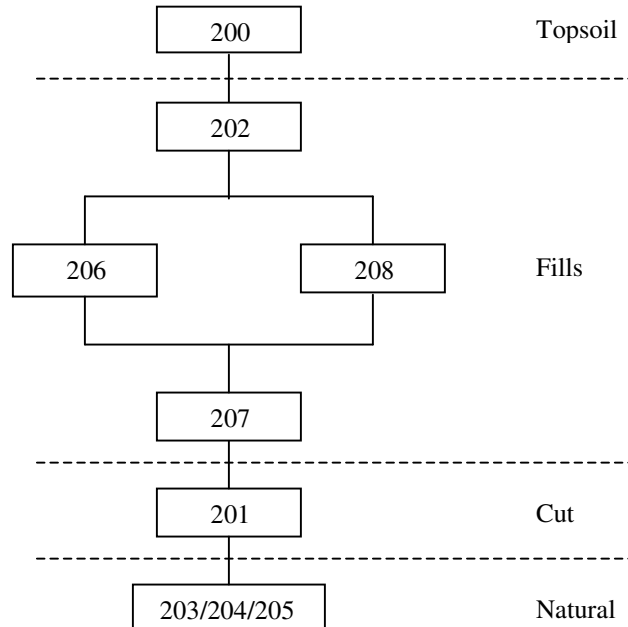
Fill: light grey, quite compact but friable, silty loam. Contained stones up to 0.41 m long and stone fragments.

**APPENDIX TWO: MATRIX DIAGRAMS**

Trench 1



Trench 2



**APPENDIX THREE: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER**

Colour Film

- 1 Church, looking north
- 2 Trench 2, feature in south-east facing section
- 3 Overview of Trench 1, with spoil in trench, looking west
- 4 Trench 2, feature in south-east facing section
- 5 Trench 2, close up of void in south-east facing section
- 6 Trench 1, south-east facing section
- 7 Trench 1, base of 101
- 8 Trench 1, dry-stone walled feature (101), southeast facing
- 9 Trench 1, south-east facing section
- 10 Trench 1, feature in relation to church, looking west
- 11 Trench 1, base of 101
- 12 Trench 1, dry-stone walled feature (101)
- 13 Trench 1, dry-stone walled feature (101), without scale
- 14 Church, looking north
- 15 Church and Water Service pipe-trench, looking north-west
- 16 Church and Water Service pipe-trench with trenches visible, looking west
- 17 Trench 2 and church, looking north-west
- 18 Trench 2, north-west facing section
- 19 Trench 1, north-west facing section
- 20 Trench 1, dry-stone walled feature (101), close-up
- 21 Trench 1, dry-stone walled feature (101), close-up
- 22 Trench 1, dry-stone walled feature (101), close-up
- 23 Remains of well, looking north
- 24 Church, looking south
- 25 Church, looking east



**APPENDIX FOUR: FIELD DRAWING REGISTER**

Drawing Number	Date	Scale	Subject
1	15/10/2003	1:10 cm	Trench 1, south-east facing section, showing Contexts 100 - 105
2	14/10/2003	1:10 cm	Trench 2, south-east facing section, showing Contexts 200 - 208

***APPENDIX FIVE: FINDS REGISTER***

Find Number 1: Piece of bone from floor of 101

Identified by Dr Eileen Murphy, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology,  
Queen's University Belfast, as a piece of cattle scapula.

Find Number 2: Sherd of pottery, found in topsoil during monitoring

Identified by Mr John O'Neill, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, as being  
of Medieval date.



Plate 1: Trench 2 and church, looking north-west



Plate 2: Trench 2, feature in south-east facing section





Plate 3: Trench 1, south-east facing section



Plate 4: Trench 1, dry-stone walled feature (101)





Plate 5: Trench 1, base of 101



Plate 6: Church and Water Service pipe trench with trenches visible, looking west



Plate 7: Trench 1, feature in relation to church, looking west