

Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork

School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology
Queen's University Belfast



Data Structure Report: No. 036

Excavations at Kilroot, Co. Antrim AE/03/72

On behalf of



Data Structure Report: Kilroot, County Antrim 2003-04

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(with contributions by Naomi Carver and John Ó Néill)

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1 Summary

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Kilroot House is an impressive three storey ruin, known erroneously as the Bishop's House or Palace, it probably dates to the eighteenth century and was apparently occupied until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Kilroot House, and the remains of the bawn it was built within, are both located within an earlier ecclesiastical site at Kilroot, near Carrickfergus, County Antrim. In the area to the east of Kilroot House, and confined within the northeastern corner of the bawn, is a small graveyard whose use has continued until relatively recent times. Although no longer visible today, the ruins of the site's medieval church were recorded during the nineteenth century within the small, modern graveyard. Kilroot House, the modern graveyard and part of the surrounding bawn were scheduled in November 2000.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 The southern retaining wall of the modern graveyard collapsed in November 2002. Carrickfergus Borough Council intended to replace the collapsed wall and the Environment and Heritage Service undertook to carry out any necessary archaeological mitigation in advance of this building work. The results of test pitting undertaken in 2003 indicated the presence of inhumations provisionally dated to the medieval period. Consequently, it was considered necessary to archaeologically excavate, by hand, the foundation trench for the new wall to the surface of the natural weathered bedrock. The objective of the excavation was to preserve by record, the archaeological deposits which were to be destroyed by the replacement of the graveyard's southern retaining wall, and to interpret those deposits within their wider archaeological and historical context.

1.3 Survey of Kilroot House and bawn's environs

1.3.1 In order to provide a wider archaeological context in which to interpret the results of the excavation, a survey of the immediate environs of Kilroot House and bawn was undertaken. This survey combined pre-existing cartographic and representational evidence with a new topographical survey. Kilroot House, the bawn, the modern graveyard, medieval church, an outlying earthwork, an adjacent farm and several other features are described in detail. The survey enables the original form of the bawn to be reconstructed and throws doubt of the accepted identification of Kilroot House as an historically attested, early seventeenth century fortified house.

1.4 *Excavation*

1.4.1 The excavation trench was 29.3 metres long, 1.5 metres wide and located approximately 1.0 metre to the south of the line of the collapsed wall. At either end of the trench, short northwards extensions, 1.5 metres in width, were excavated so that the new wall could be butted against the southeastern corner of Kilroot House and the surviving, eastern stub of the collapsed southern wall.

1.4.2 Evidence for several phases of activity were recorded during the excavation. These included the remains of a modern chicken coop, which had been built against the southern wall of the graveyard, and a quasi-industrial use of Kilroot House in the nineteenth century. Three phases of an early modern garden, the latest of which dated to the early nineteenth century, were recorded. The southern wall of the graveyard predated the last two phases of the garden, however, no relationship could be established between it and the first phase of the garden. The date of the initial phase of the garden is uncertain, however, it is unlikely to predate Kilroot House which has a probable eighteenth century date of construction. The excavation demonstrated that Kilroot House was built, without foundations, directly upon a terrace made up of the truncated surface of the underlying mixed graveyard soil and weathered bedrock.

1.4.3 Several features apparently predated the construction of Kilroot House. These included a coffin burial, a levelling deposit that may be contemporary with the construction of the bawn, and a small number of truncated cut features. The principal archaeological horizon recorded during the excavation was, however, an inhumation cemetery consisting of 73 burials. The relatively high degree of superimposition of burial, made the recognition of individual grave cuts and fills problematic and so the mixed graveyard soil was largely excavated as a single unit. Provisional analysis of the skeletal remains suggests that of the 73 inhumations, 51 (70%) were of adults, 19 represented sub-adults (26%) and three were of infants or newborns (4%). Where identifiable, all of the skeletons were arranged in an extended supine position. The hunched posture of 23 of the skeletons suggests that they were probably interred in shrouds which were tightly gathered at the head. Most of the burials were orientated east-west with the head at the western end, however, two were aligned southeast-northwest with their heads alternately at the southeastern and northwestern ends of the grave, whilst two were aligned north-south with their heads at the northern end. The only evidence of unusual burial practice was the deposition of rounded 'chalk' nodules within grave fills, possibly to act as grave markers. Full discussion of the skeletal remains must wait osteological analysis of the assemblage, however, one provisional finding of interest is that the skull of one adult skeleton shows evidence of two trauma wounds apparently inflicted with heavy blades. Close dating of the inhumation cemetery is problematic, however, it is likely to be medieval in date.

1.4.4 Six negative features, cut into the natural weathered bedrock, pre-dated the cemetery phase of the site's sequence. Their date and significance is unknown.

1.5 *Discussion*

1.5.1 Consideration of the available historical sources relating to Kilroot provides a compliment to the archaeological context given to the excavations by the survey of the site's immediate environs and the study of the available cartographic and representational sources.

1.5.2 The early historical references to Kilroot suggest an early foundation for ecclesiastical activity at the site. Kilroot is in the Diocese of Connor, but was once a small See in its own right and although Kilroot would have been an episcopal seat, its bishop would probably have had to combine the duties of bishop and abbot. The date of the See of Kilroot's foundation and absorption into the Diocese of Connor is unknown, however, it had certainly ceased to exist by the twelfth century AD by which time the site would have become an ordinary parish church. The two Anglo-Norman grave slabs from Kilroot are probably of thirteenth century date and mark the burials of individuals of high status, which were presumably located within the church. The Ordnance Survey Memoirs record that large quantities of human bone and a number of graves had been dug up on the northern and northeastern sides of the modern graveyard. These were presumably burials associated with either the early medieval ecclesiastical foundation at Kilroot or the medieval parish church. It is within this historical context that the main sequence of burials excavated at Kilroot should be placed.

1.5.3 Although historical sources are rare for the Anglo-Norman period, it appears that Kilroot remained in the possession of the Bishop of Connor. Study of a sixteenth century map of Belfast Lough, attributed to Robert Lythe, suggests that, probably by the 1570s, the Manor at Kilroot had, at least temporarily, passed out of the hands of the Bishop's of Connor to persons unknown, and that a number of structures, in addition to the medieval parish church, had been built at the site. What these buildings were is difficult to evaluate, however, it is possible that the map illustrates a tower house attached to the remains of the church, associated with a number of other buildings and enclosed within a bawn. It is recorded that in 1578 John Dalway, who had come to Ulster as a cornet in Essex's army, married a granddaughter of Hugh O'Neill and obtained a grant, from Shane McBryan O'Neill, of the lands of Kilroot and the adjoining parish of Templecorran. Following the death of McBryan, and the subsequent forfeiting of his estates to the Crown, Dalway obtained a grant from James I of such lands as he held in right of O'Neill. The 1611 Report of the Plantation Commissioners suggests that by the early seventeenth century the site had passed back into the hands of the Bishop of Down and Connor as they record that Robert Humston, who was Bishop of Down and Connor between 1601 and 1606, built a house at Kilroot. A nineteenth century illustration of Kilroot by Andrew Nicholl, which

probably dates to either the second half of the 1820s or the 1830s, depicts a building which is arguably that built by Humston. It is probable that Humston was an active participant, as well as supporter, of the privately organised plantations of eastern Ulster undertaken at this time. It is within this context that the building of the Bishop's House and the earlier bawn should be evaluated.

- 1.5.4 Study of subsequent historical sources indicates that following the death of Humston the Bishop's House remained the property of the diocese of Down and Connor until the bishopric of Robert Echlin when the property passed into the hands of the Brice family. The Brice family held the lease on these lands until 1850 when Kilroot House and the surrounding lands were sold in the Encumbered Estates Courts to Richard Conway Dobbs of Castle Dobbs. The construction of Kilroot House and all three of the successive phases of the early modern garden, evidence for which was uncovered during the course of the excavations, would have taken place during the ownership of the site by the Brice family.

1.6 *Recommendations*

- 1.6.1 The results of the excavations at Kilroot justify full and detailed publication. The provisional analysis of the site detailed in this report suggests that its publication would make a significant contribution to our appreciation of the archaeological, and historical, sequence of medieval and post-medieval Ulster in general, and south Antrim in particular. It is proposed that osteoarchaeological analysis of the human skeletal remains recovered during the excavation will form a central component of both the post-excavation programme and the publication of the site. Study of the skeletal remains will provide insights into the demography, health and diet of the ancient population of Kilroot. In addition, the provisional analysis of the available cartographic, pictorial and historical sources, combined with a detailed survey of the site and its immediate environs, has led to a reinterpretation of both the site's sequence and the date and function of its extant remains. As well as informing the conservation and management strategies for the site, this reinterpretation deserves the wider dissemination that full publication will bring.
- 1.6.2 It is recommended that a comprehensive report on the survey and excavations at Kilroot is prepared for publication in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*. To facilitate the writing of this report a comprehensive programme of specialist study of both the human skeletal remains and the excavation's artefact assemblage is recommended. It is also proposed that a limited programme of radiocarbon dating is undertaken. The final report will incorporate an account of the excavations, a detailed discussion of the site and its historical context, a detailed summary of the osteoarchaeological analysis, as well as number of shorter specialist reports.

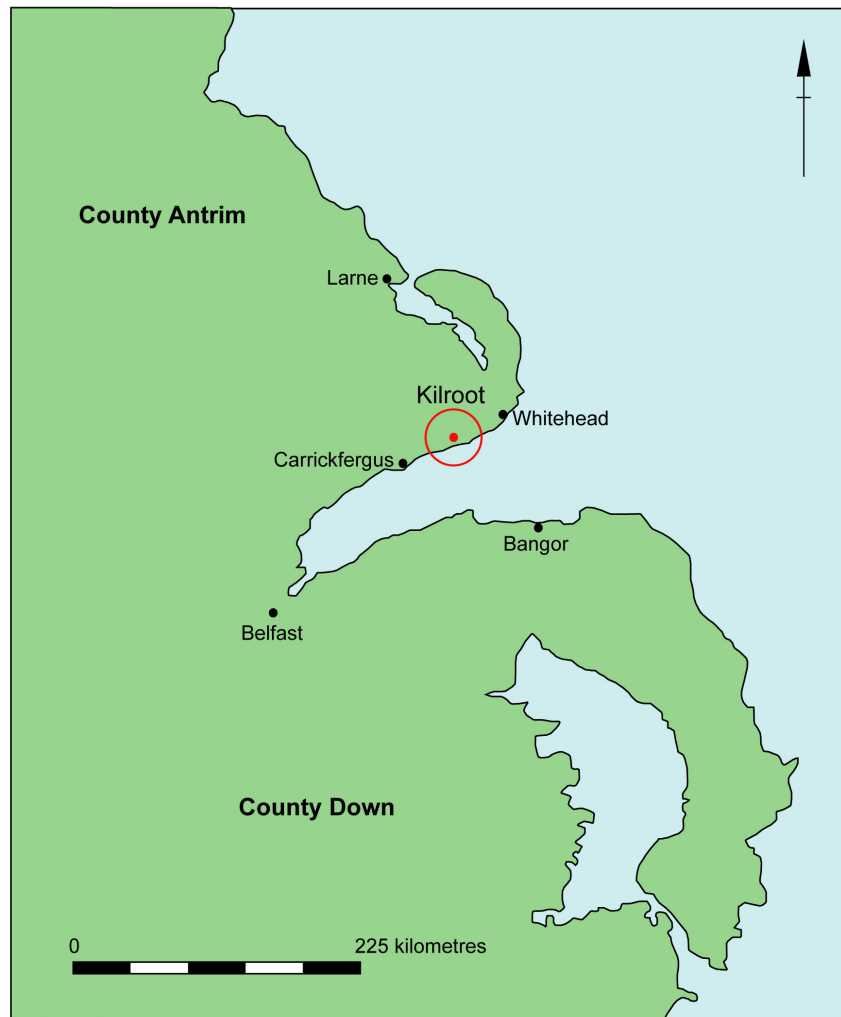


Figure One: Location Map

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the preliminary results of the excavation at Kilroot, Co. Antrim undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast (Licence No. AE/03/72). The excavation was conducted, under the direction of Philip Macdonald, in two episodes, from the 10th November 2003 to the 28th January 2004 and from the 5th April to the 8th April 2004, on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage who funded the investigations.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Kilroot House, and the remains of the bawn it was built within, at Kilroot, near Carrickfergus, County Antrim (SMR No. ANT 053:004) are both located within an earlier ecclesiastical site whose origins probably date to the Early Christian period (SMR No. ANT 053:003) (Grid Reference J44998951). The evidence for early ecclesiastical activity at the site includes a bullaun stone (apparently recovered in 1858 from the ruined southern wall of the medieval church and now removed to St. Colman's Church of Ireland, Larne Road, Carrickfergus and replaced by a cement replica cf. Hamlin 1976, 449, pl.18; Rankin 1982, 3, 11), a holy well (recorded as being 'an unlined spring [located] a few rods south of the old graveyard' cf. O'Lavery 1884, 82; Cordner 1940, 158-159) and two Anglo-Norman grave slabs (Bigger 1895-96; Cordner 1947). Early historical references, whilst late and artificial, suggest a possible late fifth or early sixth century foundation for the site (Kenney 1929, 314; Hamlin 1976, 448-449). Although no longer visible today, the ruins of the site's medieval church were recorded during the nineteenth century (cf. Reeves 1847, 246-247; O'Lavery 1884, 85; Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 56, 69) and marked on the 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" survey.

2.2.2 The site is dominated by the three storey ruin of Kilroot House, also known erroneously as the Bishop's House or Palace (*pace* Brett and O'Connell 1996, 19), which probably dates to the eighteenth century, although it is possible that the building's fabric may incorporate the remains of earlier structures. The house was probably built by the Brice family, who were owned the site for nearly two hundred years, and apparently remained roofed until the beginning of the nineteenth century (Rankin 1982, 3). Kilroot House was built within an earlier bawn. The only largely intact element of the bawn is its eastern wall, which terminates at either end in circular bastions. A brick built dovecote has been added to the northeastern bastion. A 'bawn flanker' of uncertain date extends in a northeasterly direction from the bawn's northeastern bastion before turning towards the southeast for a short length. It is probable that a number of buildings, no longer extant, were built within

the bawn. Evidence for at least one, hitherto unrecognised, probable seventeenth century structure is presented below (see Paragraph 5.2.12). The area enclosed by the bawn included part of the earlier ecclesiastical site's graveyard. In the area to the east of Kilroot House, and confined within the northeastern corner of the bawn, is a small graveyard whose use has continued until relatively recent times. The ruins of the medieval church recorded during the nineteenth century were located within this 'modern' graveyard, which contains gravestones dating to the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The ground surface within the modern graveyard is significantly higher than its surroundings, and its northern and southern boundaries are defined by substantial retaining walls. It was the collapse of the southern retaining wall in November 2002 that prompted the excavation described in this report.

2.2.3 Kilroot House, the modern graveyard and part of the surrounding bawn were scheduled in November 2000.

2.3 *Place-Name Evidence*

2.3.1 The name Kilroot, also variously known in antiquity as known as Cill-ruaidh, Kilore, Kilrau, Kil-raugh, Kilroigh, Kilroote, Kilrothe, Kilrout, Kilroyt and Kilruaigh, is usually interpreted as signifying 'the Red Church' (i.e. Rankin 1982, 2; Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 56), although Boyle and Fagan have suggested that the original parish name was Kille-rootha signifying 'the church on the tongue or tail of land' (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 68, 75). The site is located on the southwestern end of a slight topographical ridge which extends northeastwards towards Knocknagulliagh. If correctly interpreted, the origin of the 'Red Church' signifier is uncertain; nineteenth century accounts of the ruins of the medieval church suggest it was built from a grey sandstone. Mallock records a tradition that at the church a great massacre was perpetrated or a battle fought (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 56), however, no attested historical events are known which would corroborate the accuracy of this tradition.

2.4 *Geological and soil background*

2.4.1 The site is located towards the northeastern end of the area of red-brown and green mudstone and marl, which extends throughout the fairly level marl till plain on the northern edge of Belfast Lough from Belfast to Kilroot. This geological complex of mudstones and marls form the Mercia Mudstone Group, formerly known as the 'Keuper Marl', which were deposited in shallow hypersaline lagoons during the Triassic. Marine incursions resulted in the formation of localised salt beds within the Mercia Mudstone Group; these are particularly common in the area to the northeast of Carrickfergus that includes Kilroot (Wilson 1972, 45; Mitchell 2004, 136-138, 141, 143).

2.4.2 The soil at Kilroot is a so-called surface water gley with impeded drainage derived from parent material of marl till (Cruickshank 1997, 158-159, map 15). This soil type is widely found on the non-urbanised parts of the Trias Marl Till on the north side of Belfast Lough where its textures are on the clay loam to clay boundary and its pH covers a wide range up to 7.9 at depth (Cruickshank 1997, 54, colour pl. 5.27). Immediately to the east of the site is a small area of good quality brown earth which overlies a localised deposit of gravel (centred upon J453896). Such deposits of good quality soil are unusual on the marl till plain, although it is possible that comparable soils once existed in the urbanised areas around Whiteabbey, Carrickfergus and Eden (M.Pringle pers.comm.).

2.5 *Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives*

2.5.1 The southern retaining wall of the modern graveyard collapsed in November 2002. Carrickfergus Borough Council intended to replace the collapsed wall and the Environment and Heritage Service undertook to carry out any necessary archaeological mitigation in advance of this building work. Following test pitting undertaken by John Ó Néill (Licence No. AE/03/84; Ó Néill 2003; reproduced as Appendix Ten) it was considered necessary to archaeologically excavate, by hand, the foundation trench for the new wall to the surface of the natural weathered bedrock. The proposed trench was 29.3 metres long, 1.5 metres wide and located approximately 1.0 metre to the south of the line of the collapsed wall. At either end of the trench, short northwards extensions, 1.5 metres in width, were excavated so that the new wall could be butted against the southeastern corner of Kilroot House and the surviving, eastern stub of the collapsed southern wall.

2.5.2 The objective of the excavation was to preserve by record, the archaeological deposits which were to be destroyed by the replacement of the graveyard's southern retaining wall, and to interpret those deposits within their wider archaeological and historical context.

2.6 *Archiving*

2.6.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. All site records and finds are temporarily archived with the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast. Following their study, the human skeletal remains recovered during the course of the excavation will be reburied at the graveyard in Kilroot.

2.7 *Credits and Acknowledgements*

2.7.1 The excavations were directed by Philip Macdonald and supervised by Ruth Logue. The excavation team variously consisted of Nick Beer, Janet Bell, Naomi Carver, Eamonn

Donaghy, Clare McGranaghan, Ronan McHugh, Eiméar Nelis and Brian Sloan. Evan Hill, a work experience student, also participated in the excavation.

- 2.7.2 Assistance during the course of the excavation and the preparation of this report was kindly provided by: Bill Clements, John Davison (Queen's University Belfast), Colm Donnelly (Queen's University Belfast), Maybelline Gormley (Environment and Heritage Service), Sarah Gormley (Queen's University Belfast), Declan Hurl (Environment and Heritage Service), John MacIntyre (Carrickfergus Borough Council), Peter Moore (Queen's University Belfast), Eileen Murphy (Queen's University Belfast), Stanley O'Neill (Carrickfergus Borough Council), Maura Pringle (Queen's University Belfast) and Ian Stewart (Carrickfergus Borough Council). Preparation of this report was greatly aided by Janet Bell (Queen's University Belfast) who compiled the initial draft of the appendices, and Naomi Carver (Queen's University Belfast) who undertook the analysis of the direction in which the cemetery developed. The report's illustrations were prepared by Ruth Logue of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast. The author is particularly grateful to John Ó Néill (Queen's University Belfast) for his assistance in reconstructing the archaeological and historical sequences at Kilroot.
- 2.7.3 The author's especial gratitude is extended to the landowner's, Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Limited, for their kind permission to excavate at Kilroot.

3 Survey of Kilroot House and the bawn's environs

3.1 Introductory Remarks

3.1.1 A limited EDM survey was undertaken, using a TCR705 Leica Total Station, in order to tie in the location of the excavation trench with the immediate environs of Kilroot House and the bawn. The results of the survey are illustrated as a hachured plan (Figure Two). Various buildings and features recorded in the survey (labelled Nos.1-14 on Figure Two) are briefly described below.

3.2 Kilroot House (the so-called Bishop's House), bawn and other archaeologically significant features

No.1 Kilroot House (the so-called Bishop's House) [Plates One to Three]

3.2.1 Kilroot House, now known erroneously as the Bishop's House, is a partially overgrown, three storey, rubble-stone ruin (Plates One and Two). The name 'Bishop's House' is not of great antiquity. Whilst noting the tradition that the site was formerly that of the palace of the Bishop of Connor, nineteenth century accounts of the building refer to it as 'Kilroot House' (O'Lavery 1884, 85; Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 61). The earliest authority to identify the building as the Bishop's House was Lawlor (cf. Chart 1940, 51) and subsequently this title has been widely used (for example Rankin 1982, 3; Brett and O'Connell 1996, 19). The building was scheduled as the Bishop's House, along with part of the surrounding bawn, in November 2000. The identification of Kilroot House as the 'Bishop's House', and its conventional early seventeenth century date, are based on a flawed reading of the 1611 Report of the Plantation Commissioners. The Commissioners recorded that "*within two myle of the Towne [Carrickfergus] is a stone house buylte by Mr Homstone the late Bishop of Downe at a place by the Sea syde called Kilroote and a stone walle about it 10 foote high repaired by the nowe Bishop*" (Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) Ref.T/811/3). Previously it has been assumed that the building referred to in the Commissioners' Report was the surviving three storey ruin, and consequently, as Robert Humston was bishop of Down and Connor between 1601 and 1606, the building was identified as the 'Bishop's House' and its construction dated to the early seventeenth century (cf. Chart 1940, 51; Rutherford 1981, 47; Brett and O'Connell 1996, 19). Analysis of the available historical, cartographic and pictorial evidence suggests that this was not the case and that the house built by Humston was located in an adjacent part of the site and demolished some time after 1857 (see Paragraph 5.2.12).

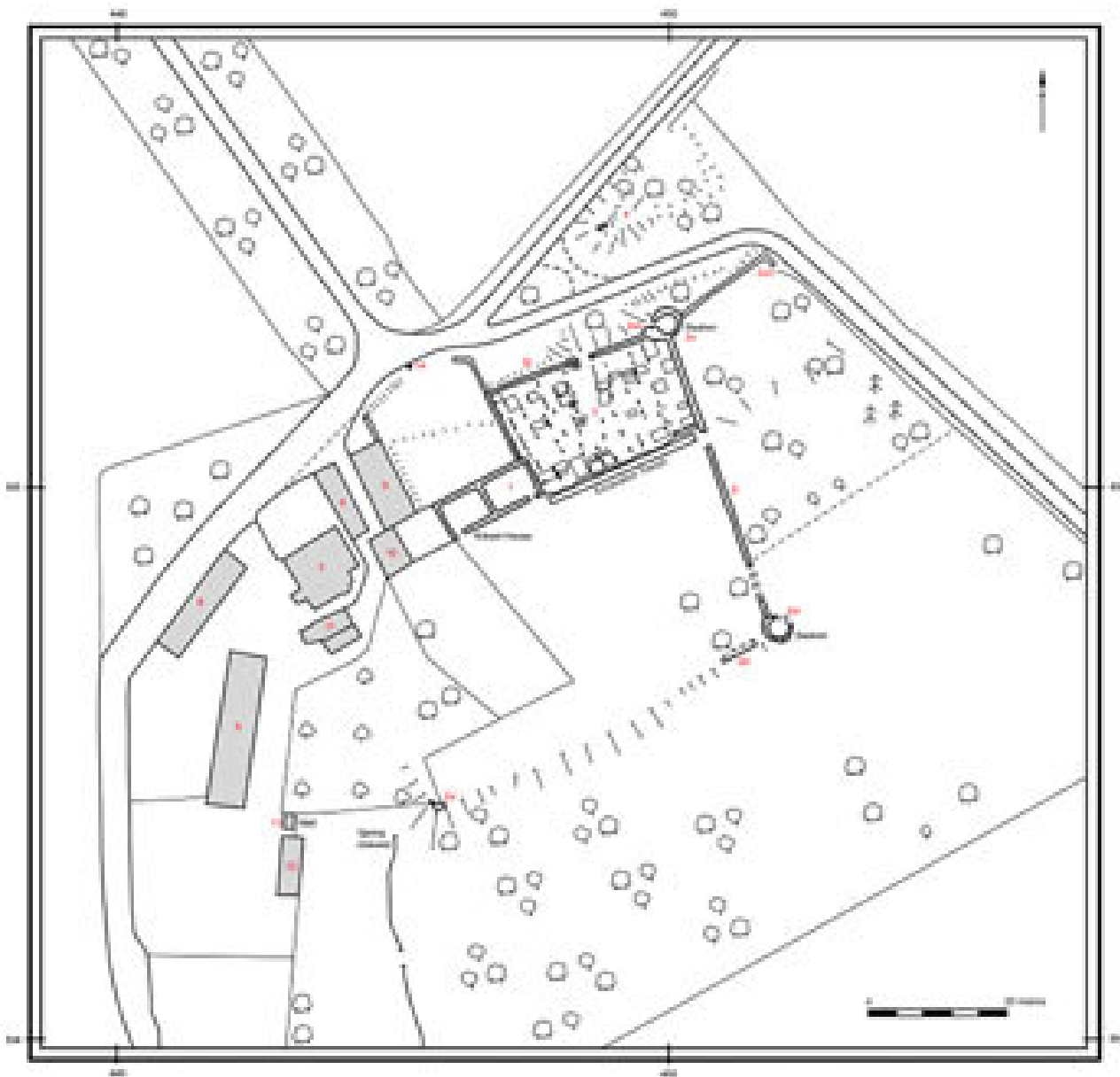


Figure Two: Survey of the immediate environs of Kilroot House and the bawn.

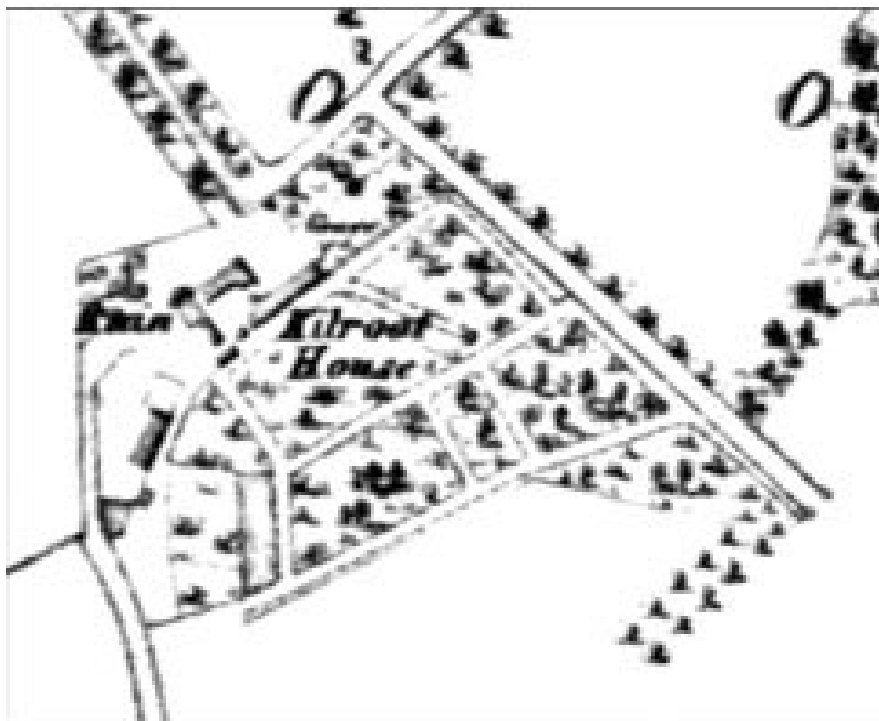


Figure Three: Kilroot House, bawn and environs (from 1834 Ordnance Survey 6" map).

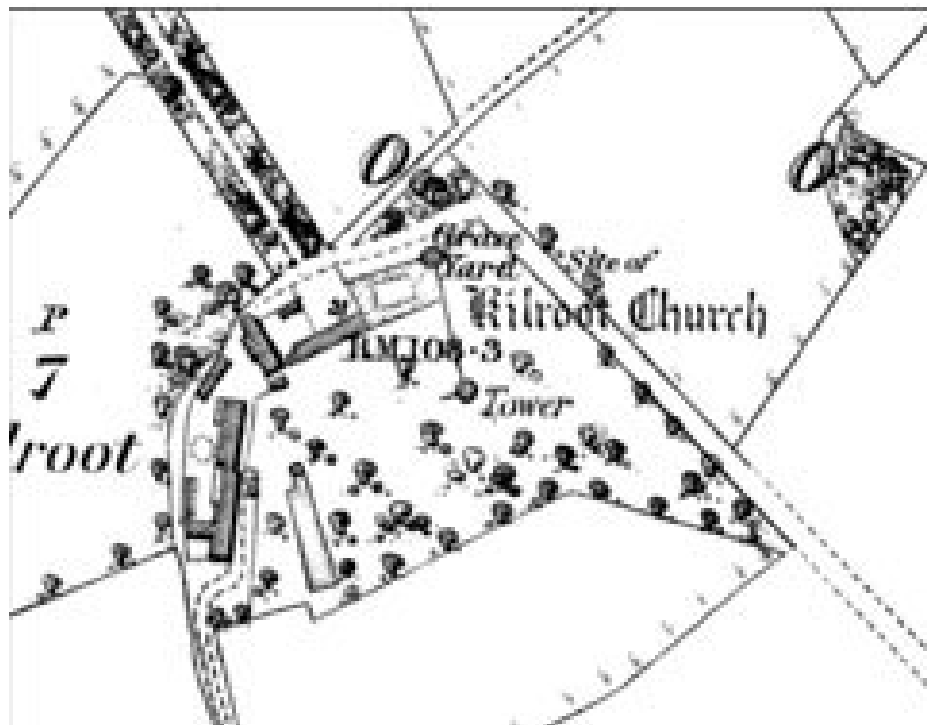


Figure Four: Kilroot House, bawn and environs (from 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" map).

3.2.2 Brett describes the surviving part of Kilroot House as a strange building, being like a thin and elongated tower-house that has been squeezed in a vice, and which is now almost impossible to interpret (Brett and O'Connell 1996, 19). Inspection of its fabric suggests that it has been greatly altered since its construction and it is not certain how accurately the current dimensions of the building (18.75 x 7.25 metres) reflect its original layout. The building's southern wall extends beyond its western gable, suggesting that at some point in its history, the building extended to the west of its current position. The first two editions of the Ordnance surveys 6" series (1834 and 1857 respectively; Figures Three and Four) illustrate the building as continuously extending westwards to incorporate an overgrown, enclosed yard and what is now an apparent farm outbuilding (No.10). It is possible that this outbuilding (No.10) was converted from the western part of Kilroot House (see Paragraph 3.3.7). Part of a now infilled window, defined by neatly dressed stones, survives on the north-facing side of Kilroot House (Plate Three), but no other potentially early architectural details can be identified. Although illustrated as being intact on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" survey (1834), it is described in the near contemporary Ordnance Survey Memoirs (1839) as being "*almost in ruins*" (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 69). Without citing her source, Rankin recorded that the house only remained roofed until the beginning of the nineteenth century (1982, 3). On architectural grounds it is difficult to date the building, but its large, round-headed openings with brick surrounds are not early features and a probable date around the eighteenth century is not an unreasonable proposition.

No.2 *The bawn* [Plates Four to Twelve]

3.2.3 The only largely intact element of the bawn is its eastern wall [No.2i], which terminates, at either end of its approximately 55.5 metre length, in circular bastions. The eastern wall is divided into two sections by a 2.55 metre wide breach, located immediately to the south of the line of the southern retaining wall of the modern graveyard (Plate Four). This breach is probably a deliberate feature associated with the final phase of the garden uncovered during the course of the excavation (see Paragraph 4.2.15). To the south of the breach, the bawn wall is made up of large irregular-shaped stones interspaced with smaller stones in a lime mortar (Plate Five). No levelling courses are present within this section of the bawn, which probably represents an original, and largely unaltered, length of the wall. To the north of the breach, the lower part of the bawn is comparable in character, but its upper courses, situated approximately 1.8 metres above the modern ground surface, form an apparently later, offset and less well built addition to the wall. It is possible that these superimposed additions to the height of the wall are contemporary with the construction of the modern graveyard's southern wall.

3.2.4 The northern retaining wall of the graveyard [No.2ii] joins the northeastern bastion at a near right angle to the eastern bawn wall, however, it has a different fabric to the eastern

bawn wall and, whilst it probably follows the line of the bawn, it is arguably later in date. There is a varying difference in height of approximately 1.5 to 2.0 metres between the ground surface inside the graveyard and the unenclosed area immediately to its north. It is not obvious that this height difference would have existed when the bawn was constructed and, therefore, it is probable that the wall has been rebuilt to retain an increase in the ground level within the modern graveyard. The northern wall is divided into two sections by the entrance to the graveyard. To the east, the wall consists of large, irregular-shaped stones and occasional fragments of brick within a lime mortar. To the west of the entrance the wall has a different character, containing as it does no brick fragments, but a number of levelling courses of slate and at least one off-set. It is notable that neither of the two sections of the north wall are similar in character to the bawn's eastern wall, which has been interpreted as largely original and unaltered (see Paragraph 3.2.3). Consequently, it is probable that both elements of the graveyard's northern retaining wall represent significantly altered, if not completely rebuilt, sections of the bawn's original northern wall.

- 3.2.5 A section of the bawn's southern wall survives immediately to the west of its southeastern bastion [2iii] (Plates Six and Seven). This seven metre length of wall is comparable in character to the bawn's eastern wall, being made up of large irregular-shaped stones, interspaced with smaller stones in a lime mortar matrix, with no levelling courses. It is probable that this length of wall represents the robbed remains of the bawn's original southern wall. The line of the bawn's western wall is suggested by a few traces of surviving masonry located in the enclosure's southwestern angle [2iv] (Plate Eight). Presumably, the southern and western elements of the bawn were robbed to provide material for the buildings of the adjacent farm (see Section 3.3).
- 3.2.5 The remains of two stone built, circular bastions, which form the northeastern [2v] and southeastern [2vi] angles of the bawn, remain extant. Although the upper surviving courses of the eastern bawn wall butt against the bastions, where visible, the lower courses of the wall are bonded as a single build with the bastions indicating that they are all elements of the same contemporary phase of construction. The northeastern bastion [2v] (Plates Nine and Ten) has an external diameter of approximately 5.50 metres and contains an entrance, external to the bawn, on its western side. A later dovecote, made up of bricks, slate and lime mortar, has been superimposed upon the northeastern bastion. The dovecote's date is uncertain, although Brett has speculated that it is probably early (Brett and O'Connell 1996, 19). The southeastern bastion [2vi] (Plates Seven and Eleven) (external diameter approximately 5.50 metres) is partially overgrown; it too contains an entrance, now blocked, on its southern side, external to the bawn. Rankin records that the foundations of another circular bastion are sited below the present road (1982, 3). Although she does not cite the authority upon which she bases this claim, she presumably means that section of road which runs between the southern end of Fort Road and the premises of the Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Limited. A ruin is marked in this

location on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" survey (Figure Three) and the remains of a circular bastion located in this position also feature in a nineteenth century illustration of the site by Andrew Nicholl (Hall and Hall 1843, 121; reproduced here as Figure Thirteen). A bastion in this location would have formed the northwestern angle of the bawn. A few surviving traces of heavily robbed masonry probably represent the southwestern angle of the bawn (Plate Eight). These surviving stones, arranged in a near right-angle, suggest that the bawn was not adorned with a circular bastion in its southwestern corner, but instead formed a simple corner.

- 3.2.7 On the evidence described above, it is possible to reconstruct the original form of the bawn by extending westwards the northern wall of the bawn/graveyard and projecting northwards the line of the bawn's western wall, as suggested by the surviving traces of masonry in the bawn's southwestern corner (Figure Five). The bawn thus reconstructed is trapezoidal in shape and would have enclosed an area of approximately 4700 square metres (1.16 acres). Topographically, the bawn would have occupied the southwestern end of a slight natural ridge extending to the northeast. Within the reconstructed bawn, the surviving portion of Kilroot House would have been positioned approximately halfway between the centre of the enclosure and the northern edge of the bawn.
- 3.2.8 Incorporated into the fabric of the northeastern circular bastion, and projecting out approximately northwards from the eastern end of the adjacent section of the graveyard's northern retaining wall, is a short stub of an apparently earlier wall [2vii] (Plates Nine and Twelve). This short section of stone built wall is faced on both sides and has a rubble core. Its date and function are uncertain. It is possible that the northern wall of the graveyard does not follow the original line of the bawn, as is assumed above (see Paragraph 3.2.3), and that this stub of wall represents a northern extension of the original bawn. However, given that the northwards line of this wall would have effectively blocked the entrance to the northeastern bastion, it is unlikely that they were contemporary elements of the bawn. It is more probable that the stub of walling represents the remains of an earlier masonry structure, which was demolished prior to the construction of the bawn, except for the surviving stub which was incorporated into the bawn's layout.
- 3.2.9 Butting up against the northeastern circular bastion, and extending northeastwards for a distance of approximately 19 metres, is a length of walling which has previously been described as a 'bawn flanker' [2viii]. This wall is built from irregular-shaped stones and occasional brick fragments, has several levelling courses of slate and has been repaired with a distinctive fabric type consisting of small dark stones in a lime mortar. At its northeastern end the wall turns at a right angle for a distance of 2.5 metres. The remains of a later lean-to structure, built into this angle of the wall using concrete, are still visible. The date and function of the so-called bawn flanker are uncertain, however, it

demonstrably butts up against the bastion and cannot be considered an original part of the bawn's design.

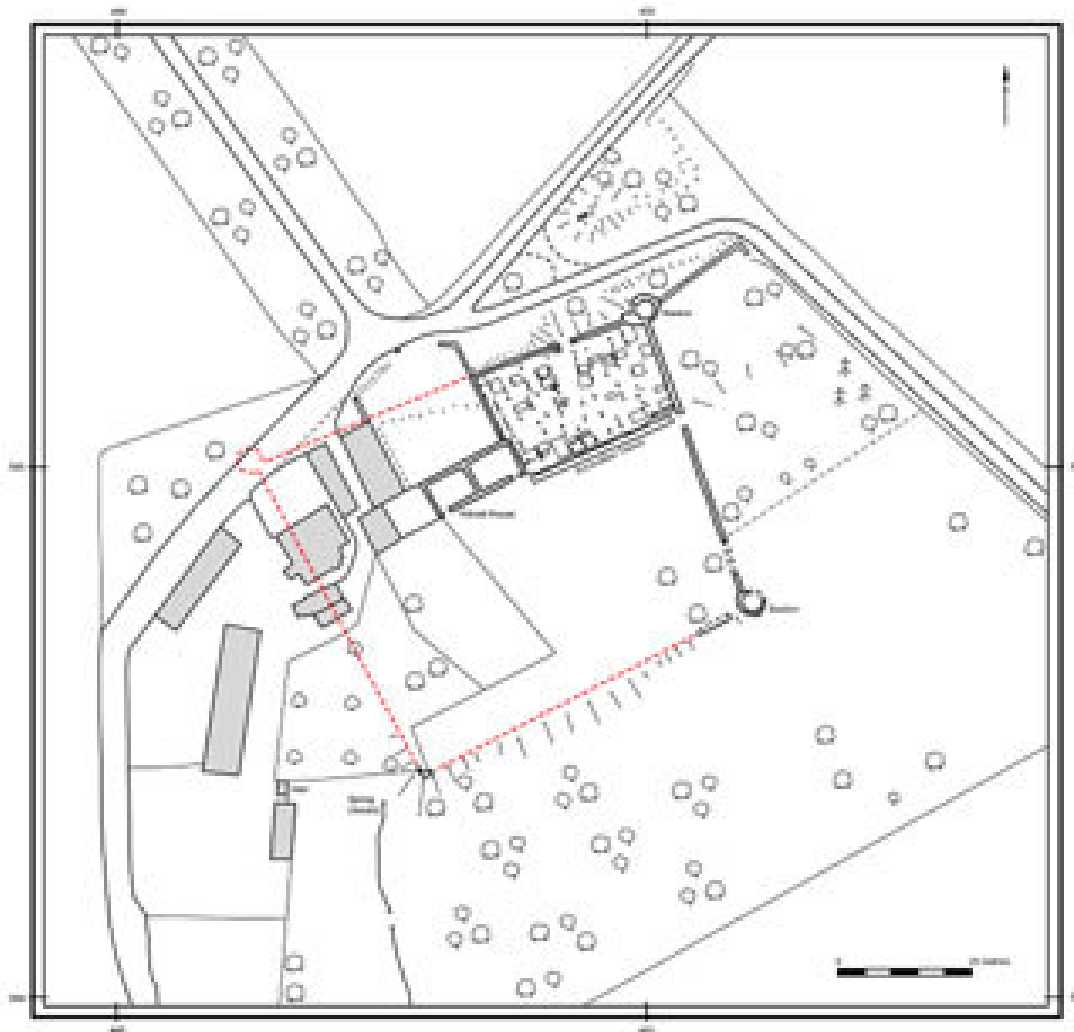


Figure Five: Reconstruction of the original form of the bawn.

No.3 *Modern graveyard and medieval church* [Plate Thirteen]

3.2.10 In the area to the east of Kilroot House, and confined within the northeastern corner of the bawn, is the graveyard. The western edge of this near rectangular graveyard is partly defined by the eastern gable wall of the surviving part of Kilroot House, whilst its eastern edge is defined by the bawn wall. The northern and southern edges of the graveyard are delimited by retaining walls of uncertain date, although the southern wall demonstrably post-dates Kilroot House as it was butted against the southeastern corner of the building (see Rankin 1982, 19), and it is argued above that the northern wall post-dates the original construction of the bawn (see Paragraph 3.2.4). Rutherford published a detailed plan of

the graveyard (1981, 46) which is incorporated into Figure Two. Although internally fairly level, the ground surface within the graveyard is significantly higher than the surrounding landscape. As noted above (see Paragraph 3.2.4), the ground surface within the graveyard is approximately 1.5 to 2.0 metres higher than the area immediately to its north, whilst the graveyard is approximately 1.3 metres higher than the ground immediately to its south where the excavation was conducted. It is possible that these variations in height reflect an episode of deliberate raising of the level of the graveyard in order to avoid disturbing earlier burials when digging graves. The construction of both the graveyard's southern and northern retaining walls would arguably be contemporary with such an episode. The graveyard has continued in use until relatively recently and contains gravestones dating to the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Although referred to within this report as the modern graveyard, in order to distinguish it from the earlier sequence of burials recorded during the excavations (see Paragraphs 4.2.3 to 4.2.9), the 1839 Ordnance Survey Memoirs record that the earliest legible stone in the graveyard actually bore the date 1709 (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 69). Given that the use of gravestones in Ireland only began to develop in the late 1600s (Tait 2004, 67), it is possible that use of the graveyard is significantly earlier than 1709 in date. Although it is possible that there was a hiatus in burial at the site following the construction of the bawn, it is probable that there was a more-or-less continuous tradition of burial at Kilroot, from at least the period of burial recorded during the excavations through to the present day. Additional features of note within the graveyard include a fine example of a brick and slate built alcove, set into the northern retaining wall immediately to the west of the entrance, in which the sexton would have stored his tools (Plate Thirteen), and the concrete replica of the bullaun stone (see Paragraph 2.2.1).

- 3.2.11 Although no longer extant, the ruins of the site's medieval church were recorded as being visible within the modern graveyard during the nineteenth century (cf. Reeves 1847, 246-247; O'Lavery 1884, 85; Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 56, 69) and were apparently marked on the 1857 edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" survey (Figure Four). Boyle, writing in 1839 for the Ordnance survey Memoirs, recorded that *"of the church, which stood east and west, nothing now remains but 2 small portions of the side walls, which are in such a mutilated state as to convey but little idea of the original style of the masonry. The building appears to have consisted of a nave and chancel from 90 to 100 feet in length and 30 feet wide. Attached to its northern side, and near its eastern end, was the wing or aisle, the foundations of which are with some difficulty to be traced but of the extent of which no idea can now be formed. The walls of the church are from 2 and a half to 3 and a half feet thick, built of small undressed whinstones, none of which are thorough or bond stones. Their hearting is formed of small stones thrown in loosely and firmly cemented by a very hard and close-grained grouting. A considerable quantity of cut sandstone and other dressed and ornamented stone has from time to time within memory been found among the ruins, and removed for modern buildings"* (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 69). The only

other notable nineteenth century description of the church was made by Reeves, who recorded that the church “*was about sixty-six feet long, and twenty-four wide. The S.E. and S.W. angles are all that remain standing; but from their thickness and texture the building may be concluded to have been erected at a remote date*” (1847, 246-247). O’Lavery’s later account of the church (1884, 85) is derived, almost verbatim, from Boyle’s description and does not warrant reproduction here. It is difficult to reconcile Boyle and Reeves’ estimates of the church’s dimensions with the size of the ruins represented on the 1857 edition of the Ordnance Survey 6” survey. Boyle estimated that the church was 90 to 100 feet [27.4 to 30.5 metres] by 30 feet [9.1 metres], whilst Reeves recorded that the church was 66 feet [20.1 metres] by 24 feet wide [7.3 metres] (1847, 246). The dimensions of the church represented on the 1857 edition of the Ordnance Survey 6” survey are approximately 14.1 metres by 9.7 metres. It is possible that Boyle’s dimensions are longer because when he was writing both the nave and the chancel were still visible, but by the time Reeves recorded the site one of these two elements, presumably the chancel, was no longer extant.

No.4 *Outlying earthwork and wall* [Plates Fourteen and Fifteen]

- 3.2.12 Approximately twenty metres to the north of the bawn’s northeastern bastion is a triangular-shaped earthwork whose edges are partly defined by the surrounding roads and lanes (Plate Fourteen). The form of the earthwork is undiagnostic. Its northeastern element is probably part of the southwestern boundary of the apparent wrack road which runs adjacent to the site in a southeastwards direction towards the coast. At its western end the earthwork rises to form an irregular, elongated mound (dimensions 18.5 x 12.0 metres), the top of which is approximately 2.5 metres higher than the surrounding ground level. Located within the mound’s western end are the remains of a robbed wall, which was aligned approximately east-west and made up of small to large undressed stone blocks in a matrix of lime mortar (Plate Fifteen). The current form of the mound, and in particular the rough terrace cut into its northern side, may be the result of the robbing of this wall. The date and function of the wall are uncertain; it is not marked on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey 6” survey (1834) and its appearance, comparable with both the eastern bawn wall and the short stub of wall preserved next to the northeastern bastion, suggests that it may have been part of a structure of some antiquity. It is tempting to speculate that it was structurally related to the short stub of wall preserved next to the northeastern bastion [No.2vii] (see Paragraph 3.2.8) and that both elements of walling formed part of a building, which pre-dated the bawn and was located to the north of the modern graveyard.

3.3 *Nineteenth century and later farm buildings*

3.3.1 To the west of Kilroot House are the remains of a farm, which dates back to at least the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The farm, which is owned by the Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Limited, is no longer occupied. The extant farm buildings and associated features (Nos.5-13) are described below. The only elements of the present day farm which appear on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map (1834) are an apparent outbuilding (No.10) and a two storey building of unknown purpose (No.11), although it is possible that the northern wall of one of the barns (No.5) incorporates elements of the northern wall of a building marked on the first edition survey and depicted in Nicholl's pre-1843 illustration of the site (Figures Three and Thirteen).

No.5. *Nineteenth or twentieth century barn* [Plate Sixteen]

3.3.2 Nineteenth or twentieth century, two storey barn. Its walls are covered in a relatively modern concrete render and it has a chimney at its southern end. Its western side has two doors and three windows on the ground floor, and one door and two windows on the first floor. Its northern side has a single door on the first floor. The eastern side of the building is obscured by vegetation, but contains no obvious features. Although not depicted on the 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" survey, the barn is illustrated on the 1933 edition. It is possible that the building's northern wall incorporates part of an earlier building, as depicted on both the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map and Nicholl's pre-1843 illustration of the site (Figures Three and Thirteen). The modern concrete render obscures the fabric of the northern wall making this possibility difficult to evaluate without access to the inside of the building.

No.6. *Twentieth century outbuilding*

3.3.3 Twentieth century, one storey outbuilding, which has an asbestos corrugated sheet roof and breezeblock walls that have been rendered in concrete. The outbuilding has five doors, or openings, on its eastern side. There are no features on its southern and northern sides, and although its western side is partly obscured by vegetation, it too apparently contains no features. Cartographic evidence suggests the outbuilding was built between 1945 and 1967.

No.7 *Late nineteenth or early twentieth century house*

3.3.4 Brick built, two storey house with a modern concrete render. Used until recently as an office by the Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Limited. Cartographic evidence suggests the house was built between 1857 and 1933.

No.8 *Nineteenth century outbuilding*

- 3.3.5 Nineteenth century, two storey outbuilding with one central chimney. The ground floor on its southeastern side is partly open to provide access for vehicles. The first floor appears to have been a hay loft. A modern concrete render obscures much of the original architectural detail. Cartographic evidence suggests the barn was built between 1834 and 1857.

No.9 *Mid-nineteenth century barn* [Plate Seventeen]

- 3.3.6 Nineteenth century, two storey barn which has been much modified. The northern gable bears the legend across two lines: JOHN BORTHWICK / 1848. The lower courses of the building are stone built, whilst the upper courses are of brick, suggesting that the structure may have been substantially rebuilt at some stage. The 1848 date can be confirmed to relate to the barn's original construction by a study of the available cartographic sources. The barn is not featured on Hugh Hanna's 1847 map, which was prepared for the Irish Encumbered Estates Rentals (PRONI Ref.D1201/51/4), however, it is represented on the Ordnance Survey second edition 6" map (1857). The Irish Encumbered Estates Rentals also indicate that John Borthwick secured a new lease agreement on the farm with the landowner Edward Bruce (formerly Brice) in 1848 (PRONI Ref.D1201/51/4). Undoubtedly, the barn was built following the successful securing of the lease. Originally, the barn was part of a larger, complex structure that extended for a distance of approximately 60 metres; the barn's current length is approximately 28.5 metres. Local tradition holds that the roof of Kilroot House was dismantled and used to build this barn (E.Adamson pers.comm.). The barn contains many rebuilt and blocked windows indicative of a complex architectural history, and study of its fabric suggests the extant structure may have been extended once towards the south. An inscribed concrete buttress indicates repairs and alterations to the building continued until at least the 1980s.

No.10 *Nineteenth century outbuilding* [Plate Eighteen]

- 3.3.7 A stone built single storey outbuilding with a single central, brick built chimney. As noted above, the first and second editions of the Ordnance Surveys 6" series (1834 and 1857) both indicate that Kilroot House (No.1) extended continuously into the space now occupied by this outbuilding. As the outbuilding is built on the same alignment as Kilroot House (No.1) it is possible that it was converted into its current form from the western part of Kilroot House (see Paragraph 3.2.2). Local tradition holds that this outbuilding was a cottage known to, if not occupied by, Jonathan Swift when he was at Kilroot (1695-1696) (E.Adamson pers.comm.). Swift was prebend at Kilroot between 1695 and 1696 (for a detailed account of Swift's time at Kilroot see Egerton and Bigger 1906, 48-57). Although the validity of the Swift connection is questionable, the tradition may reflect local knowledge that this outbuilding formed the oldest surviving part of the farm. It is possible

that it was the outbuilding's relative antiquity which led to the spurious connection with Jonathan Swift being ascribed to it.

No.11 *Nineteenth century, or earlier, building of unknown purpose*

- 3.3.8 A two storey building of unknown function. The building is depicted on both the first edition Ordnance Surveys 6" map (1834) and a nineteenth century illustration of the site by Andrew Nicholl (Figure Thirteen). Cartographic evidence suggests that the elaborate porch on the western end of the building is a later addition, built between 1857 and 1933. A modern concrete render obscures much of the original architectural detail and a now dilapidated lean-to structure has been added to the southern side of the building.

No.12 *Twentieth century range of outbuildings*

- 3.3.9 A partly demolished range of nineteenth or twentieth century one storey outbuildings. The buildings are stone built with significant number of brick repairs and alterations. The range originally extended further to the south. The structure currently has a twentieth century corrugated iron sheet roof. Cartographic evidence suggests the outbuildings were constructed between 1933 and 1945.

No.13 *Well*

- 3.3.10 Overgrown, stone and brick built surround for a well. Presumably the well taps the same source as the natural spring located approximately ten metres to the east.

3.4 *Other twentieth century features*

No.14 *War Department boundary stone* [Plate Nineteen]

- 3.4.1 Located at the end of Fort Road, immediately to the north of Kilroot House, is an inscribed stone. The stone is partly buried, but has an exposed height of 0.45 metres and is 0.30 x 0.30 metres in dimension. The top of the stone is chamfered and one of its upper corners is damaged. The front of the stone is inscribed in neatly cut Roman capitals across two lines: W↑D / No 2. The first line of the inscription is 70 millimetres high, whilst the second line of the inscription is 45 millimetres high. In addition to the inscription, a deep incised linear groove runs down one side of the stone.
- 3.4.2 The inscribed stone is a War Department boundary stone, which dates from the period of the construction of Kilroot Fort between 1904 and 1911 (W.H.Clements pers.comm.). The twentieth century fort at Kilroot, which was located to the south of Kilroot House and bawn, is discussed in detail by Clements (2003). The fort was decommissioned in 1957, and the site was sold to the Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Limited in the mid 1960s.

The site of the fort was subsequently built over (Clements 2003, 103). If the stone is in its original position, this would suggest that the farm (see Section 3.3) was part of the land owned by the War Department.

3.5 *Local changes evident from comparison of first and second edition maps*

3.5.1 Comparison of the first (1834) and second (1857) editions of the Ordnance survey 6" maps show two differences, which evidently reflect a change in the status of Kilroot House and its immediate environs. Firstly, the arrangement of lanes depicted on the first edition map, which branch off from the top of Fort Road and provide access to the farms and quarry to the northeast of Kilroot House, have been abandoned and partly brought into cultivation on the second edition map (Figure Six). This suggests that whilst in 1834 it was still possible to direct ordinary farm traffic away from using the full length of Fort Road, which formed a tree-lined avenue approaching Kilroot House, that by 1857 it was no longer considered necessary to provide an alternative route for such traffic. The second change is that the gardens immediately to the south of Kilroot House, which are illustrated on the first edition survey, are not depicted on the second edition map (Figure Seven). Reflecting this change is the observation that several of the elements of parkland around Kilroot House depicted on the first edition map, appear to have been lost by the time of the second edition (Figure Seven).

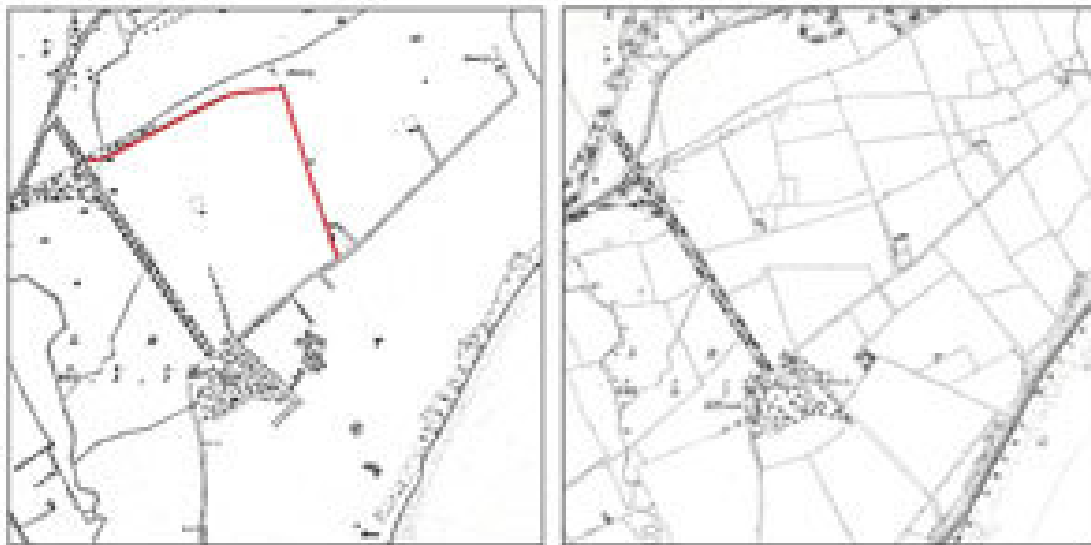


Figure Six: The 1834 Ordnance Survey 6" map (left) depicts a lane (highlighted in red) which provides access to the farms and quarry to the northeast of Kilroot House. The 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" map (right) illustrates how this lane has become abandoned.

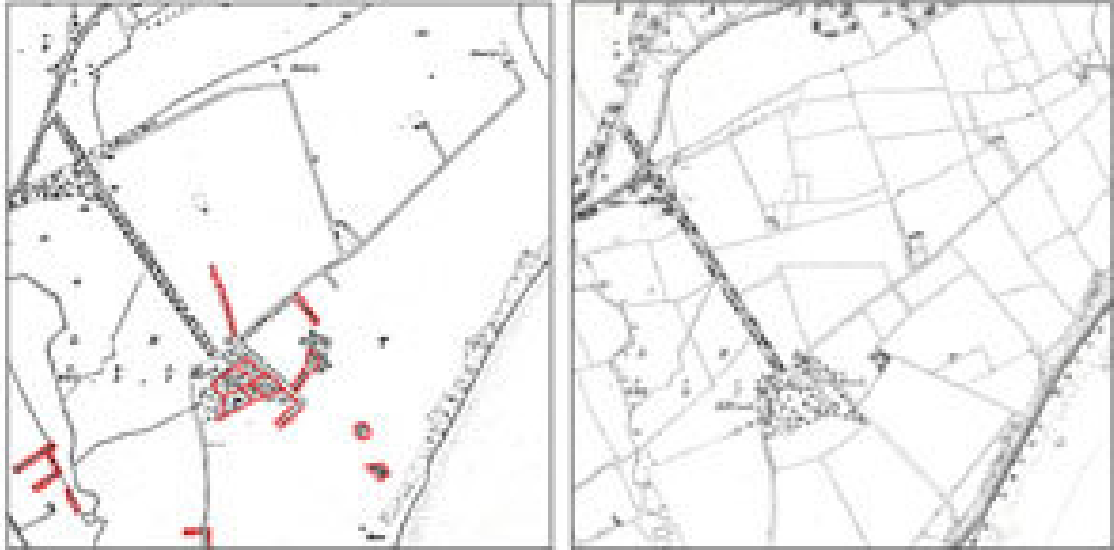


Figure Seven: Elements of the garden of Kilroot House and surrounding parkland (highlighted in red) are depicted on the 1834 Ordnance Survey 6" map (left). The 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" map (right) illustrates how these features have become lost.

4 Excavation

4.1 Methodology

- 4.1.1 The excavation trench was 29.3 metres long, 1.5 metres wide and located approximately 1.0 metre to the south of the collapsed retaining wall of the graveyard. It was excavated in four main cuttings, separated by 0.5 metre wide baulks, which ran from east to west at 0 – 6.0 metres, 6.5 – 14.0 metres, 14.5 – 22.0 metres and 22.5 – 28.8 metres. Following completion of the main cuttings both the baulks (located at 6.0 – 6.5 metres, 14.0 – 14.5 metres and 22.0 – 22.5 metres) and two extensions at either end of the trench (located at 0 – 1.5 metres and 27.8 – 29.3 metres) were excavated. Although, conventionally, distance along the trench should have been measured from west to east (so that distance increased from left to right in plan, with north being located at the top of a page), it was not possible to demarcate the trench in this manner. Arrangements between the Environment and Heritage Service and Carrickfergus Borough Council over how far west the trench was to extend were not finalised before the beginning of the excavation. Consequently, it was necessary to begin the excavation, and measurement of the length of the trench, at the eastern end of the trench.
- 4.1.2 In all areas the trench was stratigraphically excavated to the natural weathered bedrock surface (Context No.118). Test pitting had previously demonstrated that the stratigraphy at Kilroot was not complex (Ó Néill 2003; reproduced as Appendix Ten). Consequently, it was not considered appropriate to adopt the Single Context Planning method of site recording. Instead, the context record for the site was created using the standard context recording method. Individual features were planned (Scale 1:20) and photographed both prior to, and following, excavation. Overall plans (Scale 1:20) of the site were also prepared during the course of the excavation (for details of site photography see Appendix Three, and for field illustrations see Appendix Four). In addition to the photography and illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets augmented by a supervisor's diary. Separate registers of small finds (Appendix Five) and samples (Appendix Seven) were also maintained. Following completion of the site recording, the excavation trench was left open in advance of the construction of the new southern wall of the cemetery. A limited EDM survey was undertaken in order to tie in the location of the excavation trench with Kilroot House and the bawn's immediate environs (see Chapter Three).
- 4.1.3 Although the trench was closer to being aligned eastnortheast-westsouthwest, for convenience during the course of the excavation, and throughout this report, directions within the trench are described as if it was aligned east-west.

4.1.4 As soon as human skeletal remains were uncovered they were, in accordance with statutory obligations, reported to the police. As the police were promptly satisfied that the skeletal remains were substantially more than fifty years old, excavation was immediately resumed. Skeletal remains were excavated and recorded following the methods outlined by Buckley and Murphy (1999) and Roskams (2001, 199-208). A copy of the guidance notes detailing the methods employed during the excavation of skeletal remains at Kilroot is reproduced as Appendix Nine. These standards are consistent with those set out in the Environment and Heritage Service's *Excavation Standards Manual*. An osteoarchaeologist (Eileen Murphy) was consulted with both prior to and during the course of the excavations. Specific burial recording sheets for infant, sub-adult and adult skeletons were used to supplement the normal context record (cf. Roksandic 2003) and all burials were planned individually at a scale of 1:20. Given the potential public sensitivity to the excavation of human remains adjacent to a graveyard which has been used until relatively recent times, all recovered skeletal remains were treated with the utmost respect. The excavation team aimed to excavate, record and lift all skeletons in a single day. The superimposition of burials made the recognition of individual grave cuts and fills problematic and so the mixed graveyard soil was largely excavated as a single unit (Context Nos.122 and 133). During the course of the excavation, individual skeletons were awarded context numbers, although unassociated disarticulated bones were not. When elements of graves cut into the natural weathered bedrock (Context No.118) were recognised, these, and their fills, were also awarded context numbers.

4.1.5 It is intended that the Harris Matrices for the site (see Appendix Two) are referred to whilst reading the following account of the stratigraphic sequence of the excavation.

4.2 *Account of the excavations*

2002 / 2003

4.2.1 Prior to the excavation of the humic topsoil (Context Nos.106 and 108) a number of deposits and features dating to 2002 and 2003 were excavated. These included relict traces of the collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.101), the backfill from the three pre-excavation test pits (Context Nos.103, 135 and 157; see Ó Néill 2003, reproduced here as Appendix Ten) and part of the temporary road surface laid by the contractors during the clearance of the wall (Context Nos.104 and 105).

4.2.2 The rubble from the collapsed southern retaining wall of the graveyard (Context No.101) consisted of large sub-rounded stones (maximum diameter approximately 0.20 – 0.80 metres), as well as fragments of lime mortar, brick and slate. It extended over the northern edge of the trench from a point approximately 3.0 metres from the trench's eastern end to a point approximately 14.0 metres from the eastern end of the trench. The wall had

collapsed in November 2002 and the rubble, which had not been subsequently cleared by the contractors, was removed to provide a safe working environment for the excavation. The three pre-excavation test pits, which were excavated in August 2003, were located at distances of approximately 3.0 metres (Test Pit 3; Context No.103), 15.0 metres (Test Pit 1; Context No.135) and 27.0 metres (Test Pit 2; Context No.157) from the eastern end of the trench (see Ó Néill 2003, reproduced here as Appendix Ten). Test Pit 3 (Context No.103) was a rectangular trench (dimensions 1.95 x 0.90 metres, maximum depth 0.68 metres) with its longest axis aligned east-west; its backfill consisted of a loose, mixed deposit of dark brown silty loam (Context No.102). Test Pit 1 (Context No.135) was a rectangular trench (dimensions 1.35 x 0.65 metres, maximum depth 0.65 metres) with its longest axis aligned east-west; its backfill consisted of a loose, mixed deposit of dark brown silty loam (Context No.136). Test Pit 2 (Context No.157) was a rectangular trench (dimensions 1.85 x 0.80 metres, depth 0.62 metres) with its longest axis aligned east-west; again, its backfill consisted of a loose, mixed deposit of dark brown silty loam (Context No.156). Part of the temporary road surface, which was laid as a condition of the scheduled monument consent in October 2003 by the contractors who cleared the site, crossed the southern edge of the eastern end of the trench for a distance of 1.95 metres. The road surface consisted of a loose deposit of gravel (Context No.104), 0.26 metres deep, which was laid directly on to a permeable geotextile (Context No.105).

Modern

- 4.2.3 The rubble from the collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.101) and the temporary road surface overlaid, and the three pre-excavation test pits (Context Nos.103, 135 and 157) cut, the topsoil (Context Nos.106 and 108). The dark brown, loamy, humic topsoil (Context Nos.106 and 108) extended throughout the trench and had a maximum depth of 0.16 metres.
- 4.2.4 The most recent complex of features underlying the topsoil were the remains of a chicken coop that were exposed within the northern section of the trench (Plate Twenty). The chicken coop had been built as a lean-to structure against the southern retaining wall of the graveyard at a distance of approximately 6.5 metres from the eastern end of the trench. The remains of the chicken coop consisted of two post-holes (Context Nos.141 and 260) set either side of an area of paving (Context No.139). The eastern most post-hole (Context No.260) had near vertical sides and a rounded base. It was approximately 0.45 metres in diameter and 0.80 metres deep. The base of a rectangular-sectioned wooden post (Context No.227) and a greyish brown silty clay loam (Context No.259) were its only fills. The second post-hole (Context No.141) was set 1.10 metres to the west of the first post-hole. It had near vertical sides, a flat base and was filled by the preserved stump of a rectangular-sectioned wooden post (Context Nos.140 and 144) and a greyish brown silty clay loam (Context No.258). Although decayed, both timber posts appeared to be reused

railway sleepers (maximum surviving width 0.24 metres, exposed thickness of 0.09 metres). They presumably formed two of the uprights of the lean-to structure. Set between the two post-holes was the remains of a floor (Context No.139) made up from the broken fragments of four quarry tiles (dimensions 0.30 x 0.30 metres, thickness 0.04 metres) sat on a 0.04 metre thick bed of concrete mortar. The structure was identified as a chicken coop of recent date by a volunteer who maintained the graveyard and remembered when it was still standing (J.Ó Néill pers.comm.). The quarry tile floor (Context No.139) and the two post-holes (Context Nos.141 and 260) respectively overlaid and cut through the deposit of humic silty clay loam (Context No.113) which represents a levelling deposit dated to the second phase of the garden (see Paragraph 4.2.13).

Nineteenth century quasi-industrial use of Kilroot House and the western end of the graveyard's southern retaining wall

- 4.2.5 A small number of features and deposits (Context Nos.115, 162, 299 and 300) are provisionally associated with a nineteenth century apparently quasi-industrial use of Kilroot House. The majority of these features and deposits (Context Nos.162, 299 and 300) were located at the western end of the trench immediately adjacent to Kilroot House, however, one (Context No.115) was located approximately 9.5 metres from the eastern end of the trench. This context (Context No.115) was a small, irregular-shaped deposit (dimensions 1.11 x 0.87 metres, depth 0.04 metres) of clinker and slag set in a gravel-rich sandy clay loam. Given the character of the deposit's inclusions, it is reasonable to suggest that it represents residue from a quasi-industrial use of the site. Stratigraphically, this deposit overlay the levelling deposit (Context No.113), which defines the second phase of the garden, and presumably post-dates the final phase of the garden as well because it is unlikely that industrial residue was dumped on the garden whilst it was still being maintained.
- 4.2.6 At the western end of the trench, the topsoil (Context Nos.106 and 108) overlay an extensive, but thin (maximum depth 0.03 metres), clinker-rich lens of sandy clay loam (Context No.162), which probably represents rake-out from a relatively late, industrial phase of activity in Kilroot House, presumably after it was no longer used as a domestic residence. The deposit extended from a point 19.6 metres from the trench's eastern end to beyond the western edge of excavation. Although not stratigraphically related to the sequence of deposits associated with the garden (see Paragraphs 4.2.9 to 4.2.15), it is reasonable to suggest that Kilroot House would not have been used for industrial purposes while it was occupied and the gardens maintained. Consequently, it is unlikely that the deposit pre-dates the final phase of the garden, which was apparently maintained until at least the early nineteenth century (see Paragraph 4.2.15). The recovery of several sherds of black ware (Small Find Nos.1131-1133 and 1136-1140) from the clinker-rich lens is not inconsistent with this suggested date.

- 4.2.7 The clinker-rich lens (Context No.162) butted against the surviving lower course of the southern retaining graveyard wall (Context No.286) and overlay the mortar-flecked, sandy clay loam fill with brick fragment inclusions (Context No.299) of a shallow feature (Context No.300) at the western end of the trench. The feature (Context No.300), which stratigraphically cut through a heavily robbed, apparently clay-bonded stone wall (Context No.288), was physically set against the southern wall of Kilroot House (Context No.297). It was only recognised, following excavation, in the east-facing section of the western end of the trench. Consequently, the feature's full dimensions are unknown, however, it extended southwards 0.20 metres from the southern wall of Kilroot House and had a maximum depth of 0.20 metres. It was possibly associated with the robbing of the wall (Context No.288) through which it was cut. All that survived of this wall (Context No.288) was five large sub-rectangular stones from its lowest course, two of which formed an east-facing edge that continued the line of the eastern gable wall of Kilroot House, in a southwards direction, for at least 0.8 metres. The robbed out wall may have been part of the footings for a lean-to structure built against the southeastern entrance to Kilroot House.
- 4.2.8 Only part of the lower course of the southern retaining graveyard wall survived at the western end of the trench (Context No.286). This course, which was the only one to extend below the modern ground surface, consisted of two large stones conjoined by a lime mortar that contained several fragments of brick. It butted up against the corner of Kilroot House and extended eastwards for a distance of 0.9 metres. Only one of the stones was dressed, this was a large rectangular granite block which had formed the wall's corner stone. Both the surviving lower course of the collapsed southern graveyard wall (Context No.286), and the heavily robbed, apparently clay-bonded stone wall (Context No.288), were built into a buried silty loam soil horizon (Context No.163), although no foundation cuts for either of these features were observed. This buried topsoil (Context No.163), which had a maximum depth of 0.16 metres, butted up against the southeastern wall of Kilroot House (Context No.297) and physically overlaid the truncated surface (Context No.298) of the underlying mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133) and natural weathered bedrock (Context No.118). A small fineware sherd (Small Find No.1175) recovered from the buried soil (Context No.163) has been provisionally identified as eighteenth or nineteenth century in date (S.Gormely pers.comm.). If correct, this date suggests a *terminus post quem* for both the possible lean-to structure represented by the robbed, apparently clay-bonded stone wall (Context No.288; see Paragraph 4.2.7), and the construction of the southern wall of the graveyard. It is unknown whether the western section of the graveyard's southern wall (Context No.286) was rebuilt or original. If it was original, and the entire wall was a single build, then the *terminus post quem* can be extended to the surviving stub of the eastern end of the southern wall (Context No.289). This is significant because the eastern section of wall (Context No.289) stratigraphically pre-dated the second and third phases of the early modern garden (see Paragraph 4.2.13).

The early modern garden

- 4.2.9 In addition to the remains of the modern chicken coop (Context Nos.139, 140, 141, 144, 227, 258, 259 and 260) and the nineteenth century industrial deposits and features (Context Nos.115, 162, 299 and 300), underlying the topsoil (Context Nos.106 and 108) was a stratified sequence of deposits which represent at least three phases of an early modern garden.
- 4.2.10 The earliest phase of the garden was represented by a series of five truncated, roughly hourglass-shaped negative features (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) cut into the underlying graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133) (Plate Twenty-one). Although individually the features' longest axes were aligned north-south, collectively they formed an east-west row, which was aligned along the line of both Kilroot House and the collapsed graveyard wall and located between 9.6 metres and 13.5 metres from the eastern end of the excavation trench. The features were roughly evenly spaced, the distances between them varying between 0.8 metres and 1.0 metres. Most of the features extended beyond both the northern and southern edges of the trench, however, it was apparent from their shape that they did not extend a significant distance beyond the edges of excavation. The easternmost feature (Context No.131) extended beyond the northern and southern edges of the trench, had a maximum width of 0.65 metres and a maximum depth of 0.10 metres. It was filled with a greyish brown sandy loam (Context No.132). The feature immediately to the west (Context No.129) extended northwards, from beyond the southern edge of the trench, for a distance of 1.26 metres, had a maximum width of 0.70 metres and a maximum depth of 0.14 metres. Its hourglass shape was the least well defined of all of the features and it was filled with a greyish brown sandy loam (Context No.130). The central feature (Context No.127) extended beyond the northern and southern edges of the trench, had a maximum width of 0.50 metres and a maximum depth of 0.26 metres. It was filled with a deposit of greyish brown sandy loam (Context No.128). The feature (Context No.125) immediately to the west of the central feature (Context No.127) also extended beyond the southern and northern edges of the trench, had a maximum width of 0.45 metres and a maximum depth of 0.24 metres. It too was filled with a deposit of greyish brown sandy loam (Context No.126). The western most feature (Context No.123) extended beyond the southern and northern edges of the trench, had a maximum width of 0.50 metres and a maximum depth of 0.14 metres. Again, it too was filled with a deposit of greyish brown sandy loam (Context No.124).
- 4.2.11 The earliest phase of garden features are provisionally interpreted as planting holes for small trees or ornamental bushes, which were moved once either closer to, or away from, the southern wall of the graveyard, hence their distinctive hourglass shape. Given that they were located on the same alignment as the later path (see Paragraph 4.2.14) it is

possible that the plants defined one edge of an earlier path. The edges between the two cuts for each plant were not recognised during the course of excavation (and context numbers were not awarded retrospectively). Consequently, it was not stratigraphically demonstrated whether the plants were moved closer to, or away from, the wall. However, given that the northern kerb of the subsequent path physically overlay the southern element of the hourglass-shaped features, it is plausible that the trees were moved northwards in order to accommodate the first phase of the kerb-lined garden path. No stratigraphic relationship existed between the earliest phase of garden features (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) and the southern retaining wall of the graveyard, and it is not certain whether the wall predated the planting. A single sherd of brown glazed pottery (Small Find No.1235) was recovered from the fill (Context No.124) of one of the planting holes (Context No.123), however, provisional analysis suggests that it is not closely datable (S. Gormley pers.comm.). It is not unreasonable to assume, however, that with the planting holes (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) being aligned on the longitudinal axis of Kilroot House, that they are unlikely to predate the building which has a probable eighteenth century date of construction (see Paragraph 3.2.2).

- 4.2.12 In addition to the hourglass-shaped features (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131), one other cut feature (Context No.152) was also sealed by the levelling deposit which defines the second phase of the garden (Context No.113; see Paragraph 4.2.13) and cut into the underlying graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133). This truncated feature was located between 19.6 and 21.6 metres from the eastern end of the excavation, it was aligned approximately northwest–southeast and extended from the northern edge of excavation for a distance of 1.1 metres. The feature had a shallow edge on its northeastern side, a steeper slope on its southwestern side and a roughly flat base (maximum depth 0.14 metres). It was filled by a charcoal-flecked dark brown silty loam (Context No.153). The purpose of the feature is uncertain, and it cannot be confidently related to the earliest phase of the garden.
- 4.2.13 Overlying the earliest phase of the garden, and butting against the surviving stub of the collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.289), was a levelling deposit (Context Nos.113) which stratigraphically defined the beginning of the second phase of the garden. The deposit consisted of a humic, dark brown, silty clay loam which included a number of small to large sub-rounded to sub-angular stone inclusions. It extended from a point approximately 24.5 metres from the eastern end of the excavation trench and increased in thickness (to a maximum depth of 0.25 metres) towards the eastern end of the trench where it continued beyond the edge of excavation. The deposit's humic character suggests that it was either derived from an organic-rich soil, presumably excavated from elsewhere, or that it had formed a garden bed that had been repeatedly enriched by organic material or manure. That this deposit was deepest at its eastern end suggests that, just like the earlier levelling deposit (Context No.114; see Paragraph 4.2.21), it was

deposited with the intention of levelling the natural slope of the area enclosed by the bawn to the south and east of Kilroot House. A large assemblage of pottery recovered from the levelling deposit (Context No.113) included several sherds of black ware (Small Find Nos.1143-1145, 1230, 1232-1233, 1299-1300, 1303 and 1310), which probably have an eighteenth or nineteenth century date (S. Gormley pers.comm.).

4.2.14 The principal feature of the second phase garden was a gravel path, whose foundation trench (Context No.112) was cut through the humic silty clay loam levelling deposit (Context No.113). The gravel path was orientated approximately east-west, on the same alignment as the collapsed wall. Only the northern edge of the path was exposed in the southern part of the excavation trench. Where the path extended over the levelling deposits (Context Nos.113 and 114) in the eastern part of the trench it was built on a foundation of large rounded to sub-angular stones and boulders (Context No.111), overlain by a deposit of coarse gravel and angular stones (Context No.110), that had been laid in a deep cut (Context No.112). The foundation cut (Context No.112) extended from a point located 0.85 metres from the trench's eastern end, where the cut apparently curved towards the south before running into the southern edge of excavation, to a point 25.5 metres from the eastern end of the trench where the feature ran into the southern edge of the excavation. At its western end the foundation trench was shallow (depth 0.05 metres) but it increased in depth progressively towards the feature's eastern end where it had a maximum depth of 0.77 metres. The foundation deposits did not extend throughout the foundation trench; the deposit of large stones and boulders (Context No.111) extended to a point 16.15 metres from the eastern end of the trench, whilst the deposit of coarse gravel and stones (Context No.110) extended to a point 15.10 metres from the eastern end of the trench. Beyond this point the foundation cut for the path was shallow and filled with the relatively fine gravel (Context No.109) which made up the path's surface. Presumably, the massive foundations were necessary because the path was laid soon after the deposition of the levelling deposits (Context Nos.113 and 114), which were still relatively unconsolidated. The scale of the foundations suggests that the path may have been designed as a driveway for horses and carriages. The exposed, northern edge of the path was lined with a kerb made up of a single course of small to medium sized sub-rounded stones (Context No.107) and its surface was covered in relatively fine gravel (Context No.109) (depth 0.03-0.05 metres) (Plate Twenty-two). Elements of the southern stone kerb of the path were recognised adjacent to the excavation trench indicating that the path was 2.45 metres wide. The upper surface of the gravel (Context No.109) had been truncated. Consequently, it was not possible to identify whether the path had been built with a camber.

4.2.15 That the foundation cut (Context No.112) curved towards the south, 0.85 metres from the eastern end of the trench, suggests that originally the path also turned through a right angle which respected the junction of the collapsed southern wall with the north-south

aligned eastern bawn wall. The gap between the path's kerb and the two walls was approximately 1.75 metres; this area would presumably have formed a garden bed, variously made up of the levelling deposits (Context Nos.113) at the eastern end of the trench, and the mixed graveyard soil (ContextNos.122 and 133) at the western end of the trench. There is evidence to suggest that this path arrangement was subsequently altered in a third and final phase of the garden's development. At some point, an approximately 2.55 metre wide breach was made through the bawn wall and the path was extended along its east-west axis through this gap. The secondary character of this alteration was demonstrated by the observation that the path's foundation cut (Context No.112) and fills (Context Nos.110 and 111) did not extended through the gap, as well as the marked change in the character of the path's kerb (Context No.107) and gravel surface (Context No.109) at the eastern end of the trench. Beyond the maximum eastwards extent of the foundation cut (Context No.112) the stone kerb (Context No.107) was made up of a double row of smaller sub-angular stones rather than a single row of larger sub-rounded stones, whilst the gravel surface (Context No.109) was less well defined, contained larger rounded stones and had the appearance of an area of rough cobbling (Plate Twenty-two). The layout of this third phase of the garden is represented on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" Map (1834; Figures Three and Four) suggesting that its layout remained visible until at least the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The black ware recovered from the levelling deposit (Context No.113; see Paragraph 4.2.13), and potentially the fineware sherd recovered from the buried soil horizon at the western end of the trench (Context No.163; see Paragraph 4.2.8), suggest an eighteenth or early nineteenth century *terminus post quem* for the second and third phases of the garden.

The eastern end of the graveyard's southern retaining wall

- 4.2.16 The eastern end of the graveyard's southern retaining wall remained standing to a height of approximately 3.5 metres, despite the near total collapse of the rest of the wall. The survival of this section of the wall is possibly related to its upper part having been rebuilt, at least once, to accommodate a series of late nineteenth century, wall mounted memorial stones on its northern side. A section of the surviving length of wall (Context No.289) was exposed during the excavation of the 0 – 1.5 metre extension to the trench. Only a single, irregular course of stone lay below the modern ground surface (maximum depth 0.2 metres). This course had been repointed with a concrete mortar; it is not certain whether it was originally bonded with clay or a lime mortar. Subsequent disturbance, probably manuring and digging over of the garden, prevented the recognition of a foundation cut for the wall, however, localised traces of a greyish silty clay loam deposit adjacent to the base of the wall, which contained stones with lime mortar adhering to them (Context No.290), probably represented the disturbed fill of a foundation cut through an underlying levelling deposit (Context No.114). This probable foundation fill (Context No.290) extended southwards, away from the line of the wall, for a distance of approximately 0.1 metres and

was approximately 0.2 metres deep. No context number was awarded for the inferred foundation cut as its edges could not be meaningfully delineated.

- 4.2.17 There were some differences in the character of the western (Context No.286; see Paragraph 4.2.8) and eastern (Context No.289; see Paragraph 4.2.16) exposures of the southern retaining graveyard wall. The eastern exposure had been repointed with a concrete mortar, whilst the western exposure was bonded with a lime mortar with brick inclusions. It is probable that at least the eastern, if not both, applications of mortar represent repairs to an existing structure, rather than the character of the original wall. Evidence for a possible foundation was observed at the eastern end of the wall (i.e. Context No.290; see Paragraph 4.2.16), whilst no such evidence was identified at the western end of the wall. It is uncertain whether the apparent absence of a foundation at the western end of the trench is real or not. The small width of the extension in which the western part of the wall was exposed would have hampered observation of an ephemeral feature. However, it is probable that the foundation was only needed at the eastern end of the trench, where the wall was built over a levelling deposit (Context No.114) which may not have been as compacted as the underlying mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133) and natural weathered bedrock (Context No.118) that the wall was built on at the western end of the trench. The base of the wall at its eastern end (Context No.289) was at 31.91 metres OD, whilst at its western end (Context No.286) it was at 32.08 metres OD. That the wall was built to such a constant depth suggests that, despite any subsequent repairs and alterations, the two exposed elements are contemporary and that the *terminus post quem* provided by the small fineware sherd (Small Find No.1175) recovered from an earlier buried soil horizon (Context No.163) at the western end of the trench (see Paragraph 4.2.8) can be applied to the wall at the eastern end of the trench and, by extension, to the second and third phases of the garden.

The construction of Kilroot House

- 4.2.18 Butted by the buried silty loam soil horizon (Context No.163; see Paragraph 4.2.8), part of the southeastern corner of Kilroot House (Context No.297) was exposed, for a distance of 0.5 metres, in the western end of the excavation trench. Excavation demonstrated that only a single course, consisting of large rectangular-shaped stones bonded in lime mortar, extended below the modern ground surface for a depth of 0.5 metres. The lowest course of Kilroot House was neither stepped or built within a foundation cut. Instead it had been constructed directly on to the truncated surface (Context No.298) of the underlying mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133) and natural weathered bedrock (Context No.118). This horizontal truncation (Context No.298) was only recognised at a late stage in the course of the excavation. Consequently, the eastward extent of the levelling is uncertain, although it probably extended several metres to the east as no marked edge in

the surface of the underlying mixed graveyard soil (Context No.122 and 133) was observed.

Pre-garden and post-cemetery features and deposits at the eastern end of the trench

- 4.2.19 A number of features and deposits, which presumably predate the earliest phase of the garden and were stratigraphically demonstrated to postdate the main cemetery phase, were excavated at the eastern end of the trench. These include a probable coffin burial (Context No.287), a levelling deposit (Context No.114), two truncated northwest-southeast aligned cut features (Context Nos.119 and 184) and a localised deposit of uncertain significance (Context No.121).
- 4.2.20 Immediately underlying the southern graveyard wall (Context No.289) and its possible associated foundation (Context No.290) in the eastern extension of the trench (0 – 1.5 metres) was a single inhumation (Context No.287). The inhumation was only partially exposed, but was demonstrably orientated east-west (with the head to the west) and arranged in an extended supine position. It was probably part of a coffin burial; although no wood survived, a line of seven regularly spaced iron nails (Small Find Nos.1326-1330, 1337-1338) was recovered adjacent to the exposed, southern side of the skeleton. The burial's grave cut was not recognised, probably because it had been disturbed by the insertion of the graveyard's southern wall (Context No.289). The date of the burial is uncertain. It demonstrably predates the construction of the southern wall of the graveyard and presumably pre-dates the earliest phase of the garden. The burial was inserted into the localised levelling deposit (Context No.114) and was therefore demonstrably later in date than the main cemetery phase (see Paragraphs 4.2.23 to 4.2.29). No evidence for the use of coffins was associated with any of the burials recovered from the main cemetery, and this apparent difference in burial rite suggests that a significant hiatus may separate the two episodes of burial.
- 4.2.21 The coffin burial (Context No.287) was set within a localised levelling deposit of dark brown silty clay loam (Context No.114). The levelling deposit (Context No.114) extended from a point approximately 8.4 metres from the eastern end of the excavation trench and increased in thickness (to a maximum depth of 0.45 metres) towards the eastern end of the trench where it continued beyond the edge of excavation. Its date is uncertain. Although it could have been deposited in order to provide a level surface on which to build the southern retaining wall of the graveyard, that the coffin burial (Context No.287) had been inserted into the deposit prior to the construction of the wall suggests that this was not the case. It is more likely that the deposit was intended to at least partly level the internal ground surface during the construction of the bawn. A large number of sherds were recovered from the levelling deposit (Small Find Nos.1060-1064, 1100-1101, 1104-1105, 1107, 1112, 1115-1116, 1143-1145, 1173, 1230, 1232-1233, 1268, 1297, 1299-1301,

1303, 1310-1311, 1314-1317 and 1323). Where identifiable, all of these sherds were medieval types with a broad date range from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries AD (S.Gormley pers.comm.). This *terminus post quem* is not inconsistent with the suggestion that the levelling deposit (Context No.114) dates to the construction of the bawn.

- 4.2.22 Underlying the localised levelling deposit (Context No.114) was the truncated base of a cut feature (Context No.119) located between 4.1 and 5.0 metres from the trench's eastern end. The feature had a shallow rounded base, a maximum surviving width of approximately 0.55 metres and was 0.11 metres deep. It was aligned northwest–southeast and ran across the entire width of the trench. It was filled with a dark brown silty loam with gravel inclusions (Context No.117) and cut through an irregular-shaped and thin deposit of compact dark brown clay loam (Context No.121). This deposit (dimensions 2.0 x 0.9 metres (longest axis east-west), depth 0.02 metres) was situated between 1.6 and 3.6 metres from the eastern end of the trench. Its edges did not extend as far as either the northern or southern edges of excavation. The thin deposit of clay loam (Context No.121) sealed a second, truncated cut feature, which also ran across the entire width of the trench on a northwest–southeast alignment (Context No.184). This second feature (Context No.184) had a maximum width of approximately 1.35 metres and was 0.40 metres deep. It had steeply angled sides and a roughly flat base (width 0.6 metres). The feature had two fills; the upper fill (Context No.116) was a light brown sandy clay loam with gravel inclusions (maximum depth 0.28 metres), whilst the lower fill (Context No.147) was a dark brown silty clay loam with stone and gravel inclusions (maximum depth 0.48 metres). A sherd of green glazed pottery (Small Find No.1148), broadly dated from the twelfth to the fifteenth century (S.Gormley pers.comm.), was recovered from the primary fill (Context No.147) of the second feature (Context No.184). The purpose of the two cut features (Context Nos.119 and 184) is uncertain. Stratigraphically, the second feature (Context No.184) was cut into the mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133).

Inhumation Cemetery

- 4.2.23 Underlying the various deposits and features associated with the garden and Kilroot House was an inhumation cemetery (Figure Eight). A total of 73 inhumations, were excavated (Table One). As noted above (see Paragraph 4.1.4), the superimposition of burials made the recognition of individual grave cuts and fills problematic and so the mixed graveyard soil was largely excavated as a single unit (Context Nos.122 and 133). The conditions placed on the Scheduled Monument Consent, and the narrowness of the excavation trench (width 1.5 metres), also meant that a significant number of the burials were only partially exposed and, therefore, only partially excavated. The burials extended throughout the length of the trench and it is reasonable to assume that the cemetery extended beyond all of the edges of excavation. The distribution of burials throughout the trench was relatively even (Figure Nine), although, the density of burials decreased slightly towards the western

Figure Eight: Plan of inhumation cemetery

end of the trench. This decrease was possibly caused by the truncation of cemetery deposits during the construction of Kilroot House (Context No.298; see Paragraph 4.2.18). The absence of burials in the area between approximately 4.0 and 6.0 metres from the eastern end of the trench was probably a result of later truncation by the northwest-southeast aligned cut features (Context Nos.119 and 184; see Paragraph 4.2.22). No complete grave cuts were identified during the course of the excavation, however, elements of 32 separate negative features (i.e. Context Nos.120, 143, 158, 160, 166, 168, 182, 189, 194, 198, 208, 211, 220, 225, 230-231, 237, 242, 247, 249, 256, 261-262, 265, 269, 275, 281, 291, 293, 302, 305 and 309) were identified as grave cuts and attributed to individual burials with varying degrees of confidence. In general, the grave cuts were narrow, had steep sides, rounded or tapered ends and roughly flat bases. The distance between the edge of the grave and the sides of the skeletons ranged between 0.02 metres (Context Nos.210 and 211) and 0.08 metres (Context Nos.217 and 262). The ends of the grave cuts occasionally extended no further than the head or feet of the skeleton (for example Context Nos.217 and 262; Context Nos.224 and 225), although in some cases the distance increased to 0.14 metres (for example Context Nos.248 and 249). The burials were located approximately five to six metres to the south of the medieval church, as marked on the 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" survey (see Paragraph 2.2.1 and Figure Four). The limits of the cemetery, and any associated walls or boundaries, were not recognised during the course of the excavation. It is reasonable to assume, however, that the burials were all located within some form of enclosure, although no obvious evidence for such a feature survives within the site's environs.

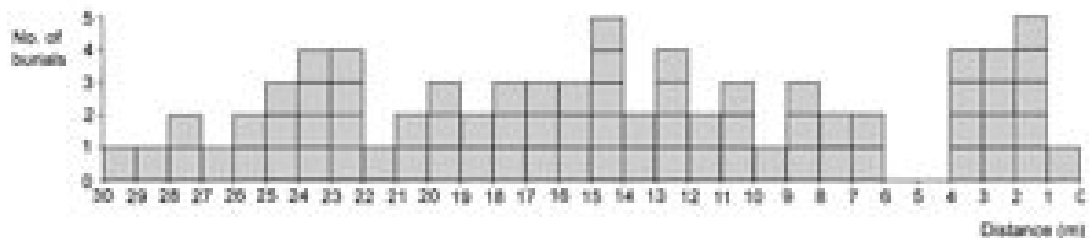


Figure Nine: Graph showing the density of burials throughout the excavation trench.

4.2.24 Provisional analysis of the skeletal remains suggests that of the 73 inhumations, 51 (70%) were of adults, 19 represented sub-adults (26%) and three were of infants or newborns (4%) (Table One). Following Roksandic (2003), the sub-adult category refers to any individual ranging in age from one year to the closure of the spheno-occipital synchondrosis, which Scheur and Black put at approximately 15 years (2000, 59, 469, table 51). The chronological age boundary between sub-adult and adult is not strict and both groups can comprise individuals between 15–18 years of age, depending on the status of epiphyses closure. There was no obvious spatial patterning to the burial of these

three age groups. Where identifiable, all of the skeletons were arranged in an extended supine position. The hunched posture of 23 of the skeletons suggests that they were probably interred in shrouds which were tightly gathered at the head. In marked contrast to the stratigraphically later inhumation (Context No.287; see Paragraph 4.2.21), no evidence, such as linear arrangements of iron nails, for the use of coffins in the main cemetery was observed. Although some medieval coffins may have been manufactured without the aid of nails (cf. Stroud and Kemp 1993, 153), thereby undermining the reliance on the absence of nails to indicate the non-use of coffins, the dimensions of the surviving elements of the grave cuts (see Paragraph 4.2.23) suggests that, in general, the graves at Kilroot were not large enough to have accommodated coffins. No evidence for any other specific form of burial rite was observed. The majority of the skeletons were laid out with their hands resting in the pelvic region, but a number were laid out with their arms at the side and a few unusual variants were also found. Where identifiable, 31 skeletons (77.5%) had both hands positioned over the pelvis (Context Nos.134, 138, 150, 151, 161, 167, 170, 176, 179, 180, 188, 195, 199, 201, 204, 206, 229, 232, 234, 235, 246, 248, 255, 264, 266, 270, 271, 276, 278, 280 and 301), five (12.5%) had their hands positioned by their sides (Context Nos.148, 159, 202/267, 216 and 217), two (5%) had one hand over the pelvis and the other by their side (Context Nos.137 and 279), one burial (2.5%) apparently had one hand lying below the pelvis and the other on the pelvis (Context No.146), whilst another (2.5%) had one hand lying on the pelvis and the other arm folded back on itself at the elbow, so that its hand was lying by the shoulder (Context No.210). Most of the burials were orientated east-west with the head at the western end, however, two were aligned southeast-northwest with their heads alternately at the southeastern (Context No.142) and northwestern (Context No. 215) ends of the grave, whilst two were aligned north-south with their heads at the northern end (Context Nos.190 and 224). The significance of these unusual alignments is uncertain. The southeast-northwest aligned burials (Context Nos.142 and 215) may be the result of carelessly dug graves that were intended to be orientated east-west; while the example buried with its head to the southeast (Context No.142) may simply have been carelessly buried the wrong way round cf. Dawes and Magilton 1980, 13; Daniell 1997, 149. The two north-south aligned burials are less easy to dismiss as examples of carelessly executed conventional burial practice, although their significance is uncertain. Daniell cites the cemetery of St Margaret in Combusto in Norwich, which documentary evidence suggests was used for the burial of criminals who had been hanged (Daniell 1997, 149). Although excavation demonstrated that the majority of medieval burials at Combusto were normal east-west aligned inhumations, at least ten burials aligned variously north-south or south-north were also recorded. These have been interpreted as the remains of executed criminals (Ayers, 1990, 58). The occasional north-south aligned burial also occurs within conventional east-west aligned Christian cemeteries which do not have associations with the burial of executed criminals; for example, the early medieval cemetery at Solar, Co. Antrim (Hurl 2002, 56, fig.12).

4.2.25 The superimposition of burials meant that a number of stratigraphic relationships could be established between individual burials (see Appendix Eight). Analysis of these relationships suggests that the earliest burials were located between 12.0 and 15.0 metres from the eastern end of the trench (Figure Ten) and that the cemetery developed both eastwards and westwards from this central area. Interestingly, this was the part of the excavation trench that was nearest to the position of the medieval church, as marked on the 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" survey. Only seven of the superimposed sets of burials produced results concerning whether the cemetery developed from the north to the south, or the south to the north. In the case of these relationships, the majority indicated development from the north to the south (Figure Eleven). Again, this is consistent with the medieval church having formed a focus for burial and the cemetery developing outwards from the church. No evidence to suggest that this pattern of development was carefully planned, such as an orderly arrangement of burials, was observed. However, given the narrow width of the trench such evidence would have been difficult to identify and the possibility of some level of planning cannot be dismissed.

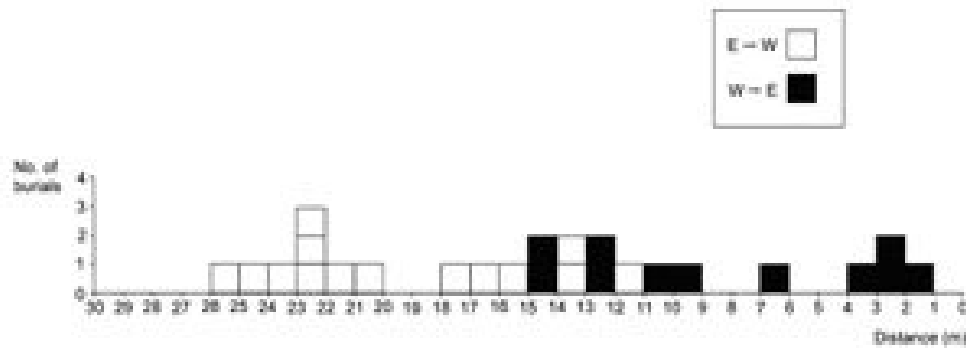


Figure Ten: Graph showing the location within the excavation trench of superimposed burials indicating cemetery development from east to west and west to east.

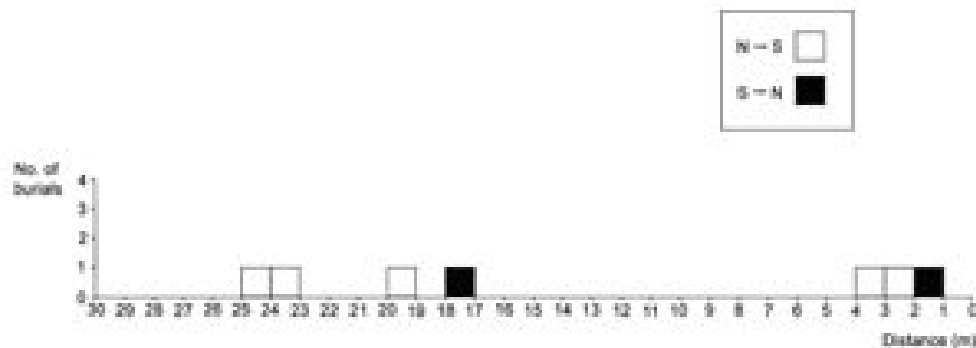


Figure Eleven: Graph showing the location within the excavation trench of superimposed burials indicating cemetery development from north to south and south to north.

Context No.	Distance from east end of trench	Adult	Sub-adult	Infant	Other	Alignment	Burial Type
134	2.2m	X				E-W	shroud burial
137	3.0m	X				E-W	shroud burial
138	3.0m		X			E-W	shroud burial
142	2.9m		X			SE-NW	?
146	1.6m	X				E-W	shroud burial?
148	1.6m		X			E-W	shroud burial?
150	2.2m	X				E-W	shroud burial
151	2.4m		X			E-W	?
154	14.4m	X				?	?
155	6.8m	X				E-W	?
159	7.0m		X			E-W	shroud burial
161	18.4m			X		E-W	?
164	3.0m	X				E-W	?
167	9.2m	X				E-W	shroud burial
170	17.4m		X			E-W	shroud burial
171	1.2m				X	N/A	N/A
174	1.6m	X				E-W	?
175	1.4m	X				E-W	?
176	20.6m	X				E-W	shroud burial?
179	7.9	X				E-W	?
180	10.0m		X			E-W	?
187	3.5m	X				E-W	?
188	23.4m		X			E-W	?
190	15.8m	X				N-S	?
195	19.0m	X				E-W	?
196	19.0m	X				E-W	?
197	18.8m				X	N/A	N/A
199	12.0m	X				E-W	shroud burial?
200	23.8m			X		E-W	?
201	8.4m	X				E-W	shroud burial?
202/267	23.0m	X				E-W	shroud burial
204	17.6m		X			E-W	
206	27.2m	X				E-W	?
210	21.0m	X				E-W	?
213	22.0m		X			E-W	?
215	20.6mm	X				SE-NW	?
216	17.5m	X				E-W	?
217	23.4m	X				E-W	?
223	24.8m				X	N/A	N/A
224	10.4m	X				N-S	shroud burial
228	8.8m	X				E-W	?
229	8.2m		X			E-W	?
232	24.8m	X				E-W	?
234	25.8m	X				E-W	?
235	16.0m	X				E-W	shroud burial?
236	16.8m	X				E-W	?
Context No.	Distance from	Adult	Sub-adult	Infant	Other	Alignment	Burial Type

	east end of trench						
238	6.5m		X			E-W	?
239	27.2m	X				?	?
240	24.8m	X				E-W	?
241	24.4m	X				E-W	?
243	10.6m		X			E-W	?
244	11.2m	X				E-W	?
245	12.2m				X	N/A	N/A
246	12.2m		X			E-W	shroud burial?
248	15.8m	X				E-W	?
251	19.2m	X				E-W	?
252	18.2m	X				E-W	?
253	11.6m		X			E-W	shroud burial
255	26.5m	X				E-W	?
257	16.8m			X		E-W	?
264	13.2m	X				E-W	shroud burial?
266	25.0m	X				E-W	?
268	22.2m	X				E-W	?
270	14.0m		X			E-W	?
271	13.4m		X			E-W	shroud burial
272	22.0m	X				E-W	?
273	22.2m	X				E-W	?
276	14.9m	X				E-W	shroud burial
278	12.8m		X			E-W	shroud burial?
279	14.0m	X				E-W	?
280	14.2m	X				E-W	shroud burial?
283	15.4m	X				E-W	?
284	13.8m				X	N/A	N/A
285	12.6m	X				E-W	N/A
296	29.1m	X				E-W	?
301	1.3m	X				E-W	shroud burial?
307	28.2m	X				E-W	?
308	0.1m		X			E-W	?

Table One: Provisional analysis of the burials of the main cemetery phase at Kilroot (excluding the later inhumation Context No.287).

4.2.26 The superimposition of burials meant that few of the skeletons were complete and many were only represented by a relatively small number of bones. Presumably, the frequency of inter-cut graves reflected both a problem with overcrowding and a general absence in the use of long-term grave-markers. If the superimposition was a product of overcrowding then the excavations revealed no evidence to solve the problem by levelling or raising the area with material brought in from elsewhere. No evidence for the use of long-term grave-markers, such as inscribed stones or settings for wooden posts, was recognised during the excavation, however, given the disturbed conditions and the uniformity of the deposits on the site, the latter would have been difficult to identify. The two Anglo-Norman grave slabs

(Bigger 1895-96; Corder 1947; see Paragraph 2.2.1) presumably marked the position of high status burials located within the medieval church and would not have been part of the normative medieval burial rite at Kilroot. It is possible that the deposition of rounded 'chalk' nodules (Context Nos.149, 169, 170 and 204) in the fills of four graves was an attempt to mark the location of burials (see Paragraph 4.2.27). A large amount of disarticulated bone was recovered from both the mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133) and the fills of individual grave cuts (Context Nos.223, 245 and 284) reflecting an apparent disregard for maintaining the integrity of earlier burials. The exceptions to this general pattern were two separate clusters of long bones (Context Nos.171 and 197), which having been disturbed during the cutting of graves through earlier burials, were carefully curated and then neatly redeposited within the grave fill overlying the new interment (Plate Twenty-three). Although, following Stroud and Kemp (1993, 159) these clusters of disarticulated bone could be accurately termed charnel deposits, no formal charnel pits were recorded.

4.2.27 The only evidence of unusual burial practice was the deposition of rounded 'chalk' nodules (maximum dimensions 0.04–0.10 metres) within grave fills. Two small spreads of white 'chalk' nodules (Context Nos.149 and 169) were recorded overlying the mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133), whilst the grave fills of two apparently sub-adult skeletons (Context Nos.170 and 204) also contained a large number of white 'chalk' nodules (Table Two) (see also Plate Twenty-four). Of the four recorded examples of grave fills containing 'chalk' nodules, three are centred in the area between 17.0 and 18.0 metres from the eastern end of the trench (i.e. Context Nos.149, 170 and 204) and all four are located to the west of the area between 12.0 and 15.0 metres from the trench's eastern end, from which the cemetery developed outwards (see Paragraph 4.2.25). If adjacent burials within the cemetery are likely to have been of broadly similar date, then this pattern suggests that the practice of depositing chalk 'nodules' in grave fills at Kilroot was possibly short-lived. The reason for the deposition of 'chalk' nodules within grave fills is uncertain. They may have been deposited in order to mark the position of the burials and prevent their disturbance during the digging of later graves (J.Ó Néill pers.comm.), although it has been speculated that white pebbles may also have been laid on the surface of graves as offerings (Cormack 1995, 35). The marking of graves with white stones, and the possibly related practice of including white stones within grave fills, has been observed at several early medieval sites (Daniell cites several British examples cf. 1997, 165). A number of the graves at the cemetery at Dunmisk Fort, Co. Tyrone were covered with a layer of white pebbles (Ivens 1989, 26, 59; Edwards 1990, 130) and concentrations of chalk nodules were recorded overlying several graves adjacent to the early church site at Solar, Co. Antrim (Hurl 2002, 56). Although the author is unaware of any medieval examples of marking graves with white stones, Browne's account of an apparently comparable practice in nineteenth century Ballycroy, Co. Mayo (cited by Evans 1957, 293) suggests that the practice may have had a long vogue.

Context No.	Distance from east end of trench	Comments
149	17.3m	Probably associated with East-West aligned adult skeleton (Context No.216)
169	25.0m	East-west aligned spread, probably associated with burial to the south of trench
170	17.4m	East-West aligned sub-adult skeleton
204	17.6m	East-West aligned sub-adult skeleton

Table Two: Examples of grave fills consisting of rounded 'chalk' nodules in the main cemetery phase at Kilroot.

- 4.2.28 Full discussion of the skeletal remains must wait osteological analysis of the assemblage, however, it is appropriate to note one provisional finding of interest. The skull of one adult skeleton (Context No.199) shows evidence of two trauma wounds, one of which had healed, apparently inflicted with heavy blades (E.Murphy pers.comm.; see Plates Twenty-five and Twenty-six).
- 4.2.29 Close dating of the main inhumation cemetery is problematic, however, it is likely to be medieval in date. That the mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133) was truncated during the construction of Kilroot House (Context No.298) indicates that the inhumation cemetery predates the building's probable eighteenth century date of construction (see Paragraph 3.2.2). The medieval pottery recovered from the levelling deposit (Context No.114) and the primary fill (Context No.147) of a feature (Context No.184), which predated the mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133), suggests a medieval, or possibly earlier, date for the main cemetery (see Paragraphs 4.2.21 and 4.2.22). The use of shroud burial, and the apparent absence of coffin burial, as a funerary rite is consistent with a medieval date cf. Fry 1999, 124-129. The only grave good recovered during the excavations was a short, headless copper alloy pin (Small Find No.1385) which was identified within a sample (Sample No.151) taken from the pelvic region of an adult inhumation (Context No.301). The hunched posture of the skeleton suggests that it was a shroud burial. Consequently, it is possible that the pin (Small Find No.1385) is a small shroud pin. Although previously considered to have been a Tudor introduction, the use of shroud pins probably dates from the late medieval period (Dawes and Magilton 1980, 14). The location of the burial in question (Context No.301), at the eastern end of the trench, is suggestive of a date relatively late in the section of the cemetery investigated during the excavation (see Paragraph 4.2.25). Although no other grave goods were recovered from any of the burials, the small assemblage of, presumably residual, pottery sherds recovered from the cemetery phase deposits is consistent with a broad medieval date consisting, as it does, of a number of Souterrain ware, Everted Rim ware and later medieval glazed jug sherds (Small Find Nos.1082, 1121, 1135, 1147, 1150, 1161, 1189-1190, 1200-1201, 1339, 1341-1342 and 1346) (M.Gardiner and T.McNeill pers.comm.).

Pre-Cemetery Phase

- 4.2.30 Six negative features (Context Nos.172, 185, 186, 191, 218/250 and 303), cut into the natural weathered bedrock (Context No.118), pre-dated the cemetery phase of the site's sequence. These features were concentrated towards the eastern end of the excavation trench. Two of the features (Context Nos.191 and 303) extended beyond the eastern edge of excavation. The first of these (Context No.191) was an irregular-shaped pit (maximum diameter 0.75 metres; depth 0.36 metres) with steeply sloping edges and a rounded base. It was filled with a compacted brown silty loam (Context No.192). Located within the 0-1.5 metre extension, the second of the easternmost features had been partly truncated by a grave cut (Context No.302). The original shape of the feature was uncertain; only its steep, southern, curvilinear edge was exposed, for a distance of 1.5 metres across the extension. The feature (Context No.303) was filled with a dark brown sandy loam (Context No.304; depth 0.23 metres) and extended southwards 0.35 metres from the northern edge of the extension. The next feature (Context No.172) was an irregular-shaped pit (maximum diameter 0.9 metres, depth 0.2 metres) with steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. It was partially exposed against the southern edge of excavation and located between 0.35 metres and 0.80 metres from the eastern end of the trench. The feature's fill was excavated as part of the mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133). The next feature to the west (Context No.186) was a rectangular-shaped cutting located between 3.9 metres and 4.2 metres from the eastern end of the trench. This feature had steep edges and was aligned approximately on the cardinal points (dimensions 0.30 x 0.30 metres, depth 0.20 metres). Immediately adjacent was another feature (Context No.185). This irregular-shaped pit (maximum diameter 0.80 metres; depth 0.28 metres) had steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It was partly exposed against the southern edge of excavation and located between approximately 4.2 metres and 4.9 metres from the eastern end of the trench. It was filled with a brown sandy loam (Context No.193). The westernmost feature (Context No.218/250) was situated between approximately 17.9 and 19.7 metres from the eastern end of the trench. It was heavily truncated (surviving depth 0.06 metres) and, consequently, its fill was excavated as part of the mixed graveyard soil (Context Nos.122 and 133). The feature was partially exposed along the northern edge of the trench. The feature extended approximately 1.80 metres east-west and 0.20 metres southwards from the northern edge of excavation. Given its linear shape, it is possible that this feature (Context No.218/250) was part of a grave cut for a burial which lay beyond the northern edge of excavation.
- 4.2.31 The date and function of the six pre-cemetery phase features (Context Nos.172, 185, 186, 191, 218/250 and 303) is uncertain. There is no evidence to suggest that they were necessarily contemporary. Although no artefactual material was recovered from the fills (Context Nos.192, 193 and 304) associated with these features, it is not unreasonable to speculate that some, if not all, of the features date to the prehistoric phase of activity at the

site, which is represented by the assemblage of redeposited worked flints recovered from the overlying, medieval and later contexts (see Appendix Five).

5 Discussion: Towards an historical context for the archaeological sequence at Kilroot

5.1 Introductory Remarks

5.1.1 The following discussion represents a provisional attempt to place the results of both the survey of the site's immediate environs (see Chapter Three) and the excavation (see Chapter Four) within a historical context.

5.2 Towards an historical context

5.2.1 Kilroot is in the Diocese of Connor, but was once a small See in its own right. Little is known of this early period in Kilroot's ecclesiastical history, O'Lavery has speculated that although it would have been an episcopal seat, its bishop would have had to combine the duties of bishop and abbot (1895, 211). The date of the See of Kilroot's foundation and absorption into the Diocese of Connor is unknown, however, it had certainly ceased to exist by the twelfth century AD. Egerton and Bigger record that, concerning Kilroot, there was a compact between the Bishop of Connor and the Abbot of Kells as they were both successors of St MacNissi, the supposed mid fifth century Bishop of Connor. The abbot claimed the right to appoint the Vicar, whilst the Bishop claimed the income from the lands of Kilroot Manor (Egerton and Bigger 1906, 35-36). If O'Lavery is correct, then it is possible that this compact had its origins in the dual status and responsibilities of the Bishop of Kilroot and was formalised on the absorption of the see into the Bishopric of Connor.

5.2.2 The bullaun stone from Kilroot is a small example, which has an unusual profile, with steep upper sides that taper sharply towards the slightly pointed base (Hamlin 1976, 294). A number of purposes have been attributed to these stones and it is probable that no single explanation will explain all of the monuments identified as bullauns. Hamlin has, however, convincingly argued that in most cases their depressions were originally probably used as mortars (Hamlin 1976, 295-302), and that it was only subsequently that fantastic associations, powers and stories were attributed to them. As a monument type, bullauns are not closely except by context and association; their attribution to the early medieval period and ecclesiastical sites remains a plausible suggestion, rather than a proven fact (Hamlin 1976, 305-306). That the example from Kilroot was apparently recovered from the ruined southern wall of the medieval parish church (Rankin 1982, 11) is suggestive of an early date, but the Kilroot bullaun does not provide material corroboration of the early historical references which suggest a possible late fifth or early sixth century foundation for the site (Kenney 1929, 314; Hamlin 1976, 448-449).

- 5.2.3 Historical references to the period before the Anglo-Norman colonisation of south Antrim are rare, however, Kilroot is mentioned in a twelfth century reference to a cattle raid in the Annals of the Four Masters:

A great predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar MacLochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh, in Ulidia; and they carried off countless cattlespoils.

(after O'Donovan 1856, 1015)

- 5.2.4 The two Anglo-Norman grave slabs (Bigger 1895-96; Cordner 1947) from Kilroot are examples of a type whose distribution in south Antrim and northeastern Down are a material reflection of the northern part of the Anglo-Norman Earldom of Ulster (McNeill 1980, 43-45, fig.12; Mallory and McNeill 1991, 268, fig.7.18). Most of the Anglo-Norman grave slabs from Co. Down and Co. Antrim are probably of thirteenth century date (McNeill 1980, 43) and mark the burials of individuals of high status, which at Kilroot were presumably located within the church. The Ordnance Survey Memoirs record that large quantities of human bone and a number of graves had been dug up on the northern and northeastern sides of the modern graveyard (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 69, 75). These were presumably burials associated with either the early medieval ecclesiastical foundation at Kilroot or the medieval parish church. It is presumably within this historical context that the main sequence of burials excavated at Kilroot should be placed.
- 5.2.5 Although historical sources are rare for the Anglo-Norman period, it appears that Kilroot remained in the possession of the Bishop of Connor. In 1257, William of Port Royal, who was then Bishop of Connor, got into trouble and his property was confiscated, however, afterwards he had restored to him his lands of the Manor of Kylroth (cf. Egerton and Bigger 1906, 35).
- 5.2.6 During the phase of Gaelic resurgence in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries south Antrim came under the sway of the Clandeboye O'Neills and was known as Lower Clandeboye. The Norman outpost of Carrickfergus was captured in 1384 and only remained in English control through an annual payment of tribute for protection to the Irish chiefs (Robinson 1984, 45). The Clandeboye O'Neills would have controlled the whole area of south Antrim except for the Anglo-Irish colony of Carrickfergus and its immediate hinterland (Robinson 1986, 2). It is uncertain whether Kilroot would have fallen within the immediate hinterland of Carrickfergus. The precise boundaries of the 'bailiwick', 'liberty' or 'county' of Carrickfergus are unknown until they were described in the town's charters of 1601 and 1609. At this point, in the early seventeenth century, the eastern limit of the county of Carrickfergus extended as far as the Copeland (Robinson 1986, 3, fig.2), which is about 1.2 kilometres to the west of Kilroot.

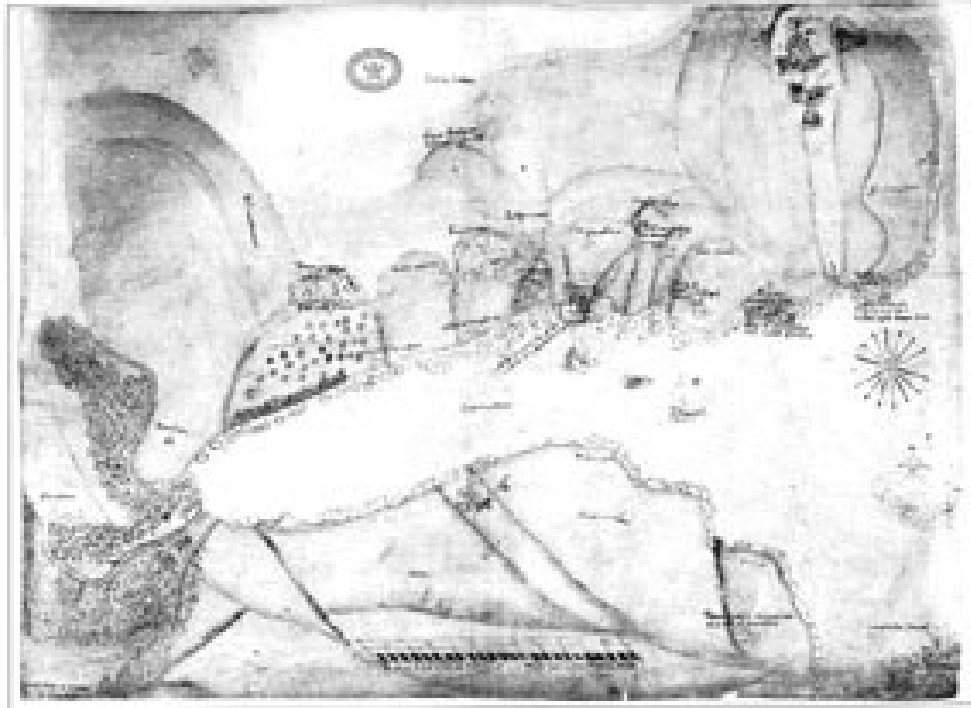


Figure Twelve: Sixteenth century map of Belfast Lough attributed to Robert Lythe and dated to c.1570 (Public Record Office Ref.MPF/1/77).

5.2.7 During the sixteenth century the new Tudor regime began to replace Old English authority in east Ulster. Following the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, monastic lands would have been granted to royal followers, however, it is not known what the precise status of Kilroot was during this period. Kilroot is featured on a sixteenth century map of Belfast Lough (Public Record Office Ref.MPF/1/77; reproduced here as Figure Twelve), which is attributed by Dunlop to Robert Lythe and dated to c.1570 (Dunlop 1905, 327, no.89). The Public Record Office's notes on the map concur with Dunlop's attribution, suggesting that it was drawn by Robert Lythe and annotated by Sir William Cecil, although the copy held by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland is dated in their records to c.1590 (PRONI Ref.T/1493/41). For Kilroot the map bears the annotation in three lines: Kel[]ut / was a bifhopps / place. Three separate symbols illustrate Kilroot on the map. The first represents a building with a tower attached to it, the second apparently shows a complex of buildings, and the third possibly represents a bawn. The map's annotation indicates that, probably by the 1570s, the Manor at Kilroot had, at least temporarily, passed out of the hands of the Bishop's of Connor to persons unknown, and that a number of structures, in addition to the medieval parish church, had been built at the site. What these buildings were is difficult to evaluate, however, it is possible that the map illustrates a tower house attached to the remains of the church, associated with a number of other buildings and enclosed within a bawn. The date of the bawn at Kilroot is uncertain. The Plantation Commissioners' Report of 1611 describes the site as having "a stone walle

about it 10 foote high repaired by the nowe Bishop" (PRONI Ref.T/811/3). That the bawn wall was repaired around 1610 suggests that it was originally built a not inconsiderable period before this date, however, a precise historical context for this episode of construction is not obvious.

- 5.2.8 During the 1550s and 1560s the Tudor authorities concerns over the settled highland Scots chiefs led to at least two proposals for plantations along the Antrim coast and in the area around Carrickfergus, however, an unwillingness to commit resources meant that these plans were never executed (Robinson 1984, 46-48). Elizabeth did, however, support the Earl of Essex, Walter Devereux's scheme. In 1573, Essex was granted the Lower Clondeboye, except for the area immediately around Carrickfergus, for himself and his followers, with the intention that the remainder of the county would be settled by other colonists. The venture failed; only the coastal strip of south Antrim was colonised and even within this area many of the colonists preferred the relative security of the town and county of Carrickfergus. On the surrender of Lower Clondeboye, and in consideration of the capital he had lost in the venture, Essex was granted the peninsula of Island Magee (Robinson 1984, 50-51).
- 5.2.9 Boyle records that in 1578 John Dalway, who had come to Ulster as a cornet in Essex's army, married a granddaughter of Hugh O'Neill who was related through her mother to Shane McBryan O'Neill of the Lower Clondeboye. Dalway obtained a grant, from Shane McBryan O'Neill, of the lands of Kilroot and the adjoining parish of Templecorran. Following the death of McBryan, and the subsequent forfeiting of his estates to the Crown, Dalway obtained a grant from James I of such lands as he held in right of O'Neill (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 61, 72). Boyle does not cite the historical source upon which he recorded that John Dalway had come to possess Kilroot, however, by the early seventeenth century the site had passed back into the hands of the Bishop of Down and Connor. The 1611 Report of the Plantation Commissioners recorded that *"within two myle of the Towne [Carrickfergus] is a stone house buylte by Mr Homstone the late Bishop of Downe at a place by the Sea syde called Kilroote and a stone walle about it 10 foote high repaired by the nowe Bishop"* (PRONI Ref.T/811/3). Robert Humston (d.1606) was successfully nominated to the bishopric of Down and Connor in July 1601, although he was not consecrated until April of the following year. He held the post until his death, in late 1606, at Kilroot. These biographical details suggest that Humston had built, or at least refurbished, a house at Kilroot between mid 1601 and late 1606.
- 5.2.10 Little is known of the early life and career of Humston (the following biographical details are largely derived from Evans 2004). The author of *'A sermon preached at Reyfham in the Countie of Norfolk the 22 September 1588'*, he is said to have graduated from Oxford. His early career was spent in Norfolk, but by 1597 he was rector of Barrow in Cheshire. It is likely that his Calvinist leanings prompted his departure for Ireland soon after this date. In

a list of preachers in the army of Ireland compiled in December 1599, Humston is described as *'newly come over, and leith at Dublin'* (Atkinson 1899, 360, no.126). Mountjoy's letter of support for his nomination to the bishopric of Down and Connor (see below) indicates that in 1601 he was preacher to the garrison of Carrickfergus. Humston's career in Ulster coincides with the period during which much of the territory of south Antrim passed from the Earl of Essex and his followers to Sir Arthur Chichester (Robinson 1984, 54). Chichester, who took charge of the military garrison at Carrickfergus in 1599, would have known Humston, and a letter of recommendation by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy for Humston's nomination to the Bishopric of Down and Connor suggests that, at the least, the men were close associates.

The Lord Deputy Mountjoy to Sir Robert Cecil. Recommending the bearer, Mr. Humpston, preacher to the garrison of Carrickfergus, for the Bishopric of Down and Connor. Sir Arthur Chichester has earnestly moved on behalf of Humpston. "The zeal he hath of establishing religion in the minds and understanding of those blind and ignorant people, with his desire to settle himself in those parts for the good of them, hath caused him at this time to undertake the obtaining of the foresaid Bishopric. And his learning, honesty, and course of life, by the report of Sir Arthur, whom I credit, hath prevailed so far with me as to write these my letters in commendation of his good deservings."
Dublin 1601, April 30. Signed. p.1.

(after Atkinson 1905, 300, no.26).

- 5.2.11 In addition to letters of support from Mountjoy and Chichester, Humston's nomination was also supported by the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Chester. The lack of extant papers makes assessing Humston's episcopate difficult. His career in Ireland is connected with both the subjugation of Ulster during the Nine Years War and the associated attempts to establish the reformed Church of Ireland in the region. The extent to which Humston was involved with the contemporary, privately organised plantations of eastern Ulster is difficult to assess. He was granted pardons towards the end of his life countering accusations that he alienated church lands at fraudulently low prices, and his motivation to do this may have been the desperate need to generate quickly diocesan incomes after the violence and disruption of the previous years. However, Chichester's description of *'his desire to settle himself in those parts for the good of them, hath caused him at this time to undertake the obtaining of the foresaid Bishopric'* (see Paragraph 5.2.10) suggests that he may have been an active participant, as well as supporter, of the private enterprises undertaken at this time. It is within this context that the building of the Bishop's House and bawn should be evaluated.

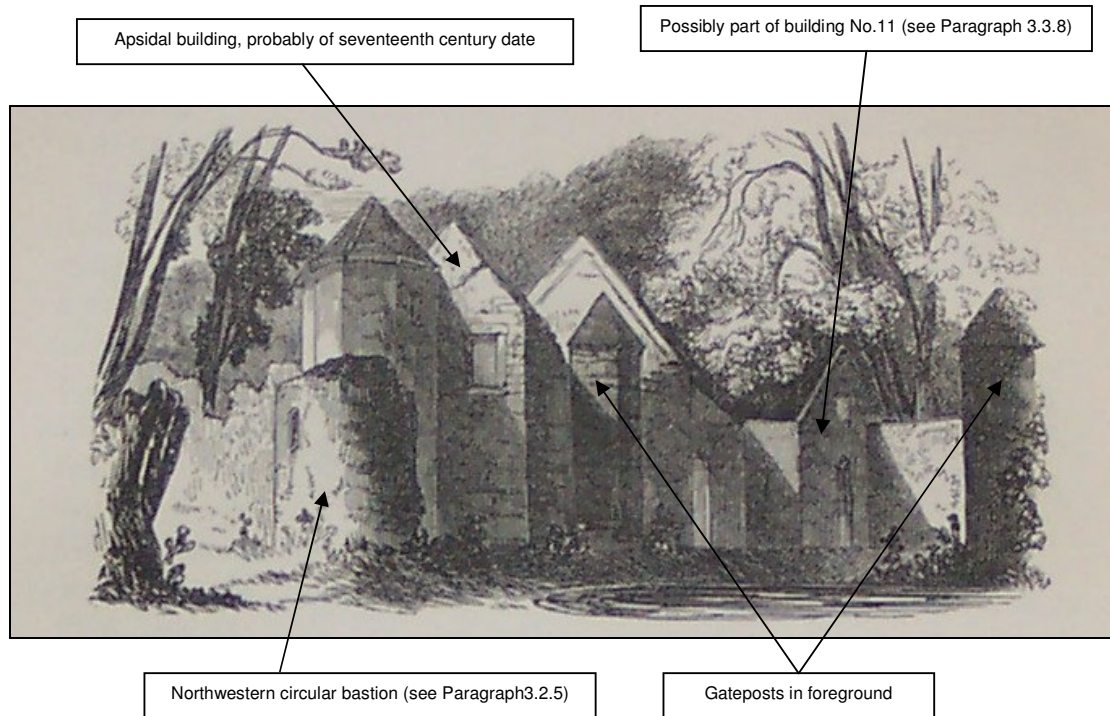


Figure Thirteen: Reproduction of an illustration of Kilroot by Andrew Nicholl (1804-1886) engraved by Landells. The illustration is undated but presumably dates to either the second half of the 1820s or the 1830s. It depicts (from left to right) the northwestern circular bastion, an apsidal building of probable seventeenth century date, and two gateposts (*after* Hall and Hall 1843, 121).

5.2.12 It has been previously assumed that the building the Plantation Commissioners recorded that Humston had built at Kilroot was the extant three storey ruin of Kilroot House (see Paragraphs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2). As has already been suggested, on architectural grounds this building is probably eighteenth century in date and is unlikely to be associated with Humston. A nineteenth century illustration of Kilroot by Andrew Nicholl (1804-1886), which was reproduced in 1843 and presumably dates to either the second half of the 1820s or the 1830s, depicts a building which is arguably that built by Humston (Figure Thirteen). This building with an apse built on to its northern side is depicted on both the 1834 and 1857 Ordnance Survey 6" maps (Figures Three and Four), but was demolished prior to the completion of the 1933 revision of the 6" survey. It is paralleled by the White House, a building of probable seventeenth century date from Whitehouse, Co. Antrim (SMR No. ANT 057:008), which contained an apsidal projection containing a staircase to the upper floors (C.Donnelly pers.comm.; see also Brett and O'Connell 1996, 18).

5.2.13 The period during which the Bishop's House was built coincides with the second half of the Nine Years War (1594-1603). After Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone went into open rebellion in early 1594 the area around Kilroot would have become a target for cattle raids. The

establishment of a fortified house within the bawn at Kilroot would have been perceived as an essential strategic development in the English state's attempts to subjugate Ulster. The sources cited below suggest that, in the years immediately prior to Humpston's building of a fortified house at Kilroot, the prospect of an alliance through marriage between Gaelic and settled highland Scots chiefs in Antrim was considered a possibility. That at least two cattle raids were undertaken by these chiefs in and around the immediate environs of Kilroot emphasised the real need for building a fortified position in Kilroot.

Charles Eggerton to Shane McBrian has taken 300 cows from the inhabitants of Kilroute and the neck of the Island Maghee, wich be the nearest inhabitants to this town. He seeketh to match with Angus McConnell's daughter, his wife being lately deceased. The Mayor of Knockfergus to be written to with sharp words for the speedy repairing of the walls.
Knockfergus 1596, April 3.

(after Hamilton 1890, 506-507, no.9).

Copy of a letter from Captains Charles Eggerton, Edward North, Charles Mansell, and Nicholas Merriman to [? The Lord Justice Sir Thomas Norreys]. Sir James McSorley has of late made three preys near Carrickfergus, two from the Island Magee, and one from Kilrout
Knockfergus 1597, November 6.

(after Atkinson 1893, 445, no.64).

- 5.2.14 Following the death of Humston the Bishop's House remained the property of the diocese of Down and Connor until the bishopric of Robert Echlin when the property passed into the hands of the Brice family. Richard Dobbs, writing in 1683, recorded that *"To the east of Carrickfergus about a mile stands Killroote, now the mansion howse of the Lord Buishop of Downe & Connor, not farre from the sea, though noe Buishop has liued there s[in]ce Bu]jishop Ecklyn whoe was (as I take it) aboute the latter end of King James ... "* (PRONI Ref.D/162/6). Robert Echlin (1576–1635) was appointed to the bishopric of Down and Connor in March 1613. The second son of Henry Echlin, Laird of Pittadro in Fife, he had gained an MA from St Andrews in 1596 and was inducted into the presbytery of Dunfermline in the Second Congregation of Inverkeithing, Fife in 1601. During the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the Church of Ireland experienced difficulties recruiting clergy in Ireland and was often forced to 'import' Protestant clergy from England and Scotland. Echlin had close connections with the Scottish nonconformist ministers of the north of Ireland, several of whom he received and acknowledged, including Edward Brice who settled in Co. Antrim about the time of Echlin's arrival (for further biographical details concerning Echlin cf. Hamilton and Perceval-Maxwell 2004). Brice (1568/9-1636) was a Protestant minister thought to be from Airth, Stirlingshire. Little is known of his background and early life. He graduated from the University of Edinburgh in August 1593, was inaugurated to the parish of Bothkenner, Stirlingshire in late 1595, translated to the living of Drymen, near Glasgow in May 1602 and admitted to the presbytery of Dumbarton in September of the same year. He objected to the appointment of Archbishop

Spottiswood as permanent moderator, a move which would have created an episcopate within the Presbyterian structure, at the synod of Glasgow in 1607. This incident may have led to his subsequent persecution on religious grounds by Spottiswood, although it is more likely that personal tensions between the two men led to Spottiswood deposing Brice of his living and the presbytery of Glasgow for alleged adultery in December 1623 (Gillespie 2004, 545). Brice was probably already in Ireland by this date. According to the tradition recorded on his memorial plaque on the chancel wall of the old parish church at Ballycarry, probably erected in or soon after 1687, he was admitted to the living of Templecorran (or Broadisland) by Echlin in 1613 (cf. Rutherford 1981, vii, 109-110). The living at Templecorran had been united with the vicarage at Kilroot and the rectory of Ballynure by charter of James I in 1609 to form the prebend of Kilroot (Lewis 1847, 167; Reeves 1847, 262-263). Echlin certainly conferred on him the prebend of Kilroot in 1619 (Hamilton and Perceval-Maxwell 2004, 644) and in the returns of the royal visitation of 1622 Brice is recorded as serving the cures of Templecorran, Kilroot and Ballycarry. Gillespie has speculated that these appointments may have been the result of the intervention of the local landlord, William Edmondston, who probably came from the same part of Stirlingshire as Brice and who had acquired property and settled in the area during 1609 (Hill 1869, 56-56, fn.39; Gillespie 2004, 546).

5.2.15 It was not unusual for presbyterians of Scottish origin to hold Church of Ireland livings before the 1630s. A pragmatic, or perhaps sympathetic, attitude by Bishops such as Echlin, combined with broad similarities in theological outlook and a shortage of ministers in Ulster, made such an accommodation possible. Although tradition identifies Edward Brice as the first presbyterian minister in Ulster (Rutherford 1981, vii), he did not belong to the radical wing of presbyterianism which emerged in Ulster during the 1620s under the leadership of Robert Blair. At the least however, Brice did have presbyterian sympathies. In 1629 he was assisted at Templecorran by an English presbyterian preacher, Henry Calvert, who was maintained as Brice's assistant by Lady Edmondston of Dunreath, the wife of the local landlord, and he refused to subscribe to the 39 English Articles agreed by the convocation in 1634, which significantly tightened the theological and doctrinal basis of the Church of Ireland and affectively excluded Scottish Presbyterians and their ministers from the hierarchical structure of the Church. Brice died at Ballycarry during 1636 by which point ownership of Kilroot had passed to the Brice family.

5.2.16 How Edward Brice obtained possession of the manor and lands of the Bishopric of Down and Connor has accurately been described by Egerton and Bigger as 'a puzzling question that we cannot answer' (1906, 46), however, the Brice family held the lease on these lands until 1850. The building of the extant three storey ruin of Kilroot House (see Paragraphs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2), the raising of the modern graveyard and the construction of its retaining northern and southern walls (see Paragraphs 3.2.10), the addition of a dovecote to the northeastern bastion (see Paragraphs 3.2.5) and at least the second and third of the three

phases of the garden (see Paragraphs 4.2.9 to 4.2.15) presumably all date to this period of the Brice family's ownership of Kilroot.

- 5.2.17 In 1850 Kilroot House and the surrounding lands were sold in the Encumbered Estates Courts as the property of Edward Bruce of Belfast (Brice having changed the family name to Bruce). The land was sold to Richard Conway Dobbs of Castle Dobbs (PRONI ref. MIC/80/2; see also Egerton and Bigger 1906, 46; Rankin 1982, 11). The Encumbered Estates Acts allowed the sale of Irish estates which had been mortgaged and whose owners, because of the Great Famine, were unable to meet their obligations. The fortunes of the Brice family and the status of Kilroot House must have been on the wane prior to the mid nineteenth century as Kilroot House is not listed amongst the Gentleman's Seats described in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs prepared in 1839 (cf. Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 59, 79), although the Brice family maintained some interests in the area including a corn mill on the Copeland (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 60). Rankin records that Kilroot House only remained roofed until the beginning of the nineteenth century (Rankin 1982, 3) and Boyle, writing in 1839, indicates that Kilroot House was no longer inhabited, and was in fact almost in ruins (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 61, 69). At that time Edward Bruce was resident at Scout Bush near Carrickfergus (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 73).
- 5.2.18 The sequence of deposits which are interpreted as rake-out associated with an apparent quasi-industrial use of Kilroot House are provisionally dated to the nineteenth century (see Paragraphs 4.2.5 and 4.2.6). It is reasonable to suggest that they post-date the domestic occupation of the building. In the absence of any record preserved in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs (Day, McWilliams and Dobson 1994, 56-81) suggesting that Kilroot House was converted for use as a formal vernacular workshop, it is probable that this evidence represents use of the building by the tenant of the adjacent farm for small-scale smithing activity.

6. Recommendations for further work

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The results of the excavations at Kilroot justify full and detailed publication. The provisional analysis of the site detailed in this report suggests that its publication would make a significant contribution to our appreciation of the archaeological, and historical, sequence of medieval and post-medieval Ulster in general, and south Antrim in particular. It is proposed that osteoarchaeological analysis of the human skeletal remains recovered during the excavation will form a central component of both the post-excavation programme and the publication of the site. Study of the skeletal remains will provide insights into the demography, health and diet of the ancient population of Kilroot. In addition, the provisional analysis of the available cartographic, pictorial and historical sources, combined with a detailed survey of the site and its immediate environs, has led to a reinterpretation of both the site's sequence and the date and function of its extant remains. As well as informing the conservation and management strategies for the site, this reinterpretation deserves the wider dissemination that full publication will bring.

6.1.2 Three sets of recommendations for further work necessary to complete the Kilroot project are made. Firstly, it is suggested that a series specialist reports are prepared for publication (Section 6.2). Secondly, it is proposed that a limited programme of radiocarbon dating of the human bone recovered during the excavations should be undertaken (Section 6.3). Thirdly, it is recommended that a comprehensive report on the excavations is prepared for publication in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (Section 6.4).

6.2 Preparation of specialist reports [to be completed by January 2006]

6.2.1 It is recommended that a full osteoarchaeological analysis of the **human skeletal remains** recovered during the excavation should be undertaken by Eileen Murphy, Queens University Belfast. A full report on the osteoarchaeological analysis of the skeletal remains of the 74 inhumations recovered during the excavations will probably be too long for publication in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*. Consequently, it is recommended that only a detailed summary of the osteoarchaeological study of the skeletal remains is published with the excavation report. It is proposed that a full report on the osteoarchaeological analysis is published separately, in a volume dedicated to a comparative study of a number of the assemblages of skeletal remains from Northern Ireland which have been excavated and studied in recent years.

6.2.2 It is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the **pottery** should be prepared for publication by Cormac McSparran, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast. The assemblage consists of 138 sherds.

- 6.2.3 The assemblage of **metalwork** includes eight non-ferrous artefacts and 42 pieces of ironwork. It is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the metalwork should be prepared for publication by Philip Macdonald, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast.
- 6.2.4 It will be necessary to undertake **X-radiography** of the metalwork assemblage prior to preparing a formal catalogue and report on the metalwork. It is recommended that this work is undertaken by Philip Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services, Cardiff University. It is recommended that an initial set of digital images are prepared for appraisal. Following evaluation a small number of detailed conventional X-ray plates will probably be required.
- 6.2.5 The **worked flint** assemblage is the only material signature of the character of prehistoric activity at Kilroot. Consequently, it is recommended that a formal catalogue and short report on the worked flint should be prepared for publication by Eiméar Nelis, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast.
- 6.2.6 It is recommended that a formal catalogue and short note on the **clay pipe** fragments recovered during the course of the excavation should be prepared for publication by Colm Donnelly, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University of Belfast. It is estimated that this work will require less than a single day.
- 6.2.7 It is recommended that an evaluative report on the potential for analytical study of the **slag** is prepared by Tim Young, Geoarch Consultancy. The evaluative report will form the basis for a future decision on whether funding should be made available for specialist analysis of the slag. Tim Young has experience of preparing reports on slag from a large number of sites, including Irish medieval sites.

6.3 Programme of radiocarbon dating of material *[to be completed by January 2006]*

- 6.3.1 In order to resolve the outstanding problems concerning the dating of the inhumation burials recovered during the course of the excavation, a limited programme of AMS radiocarbon dating of human bone is proposed (Table Three). The proposed samples have primarily been selected with a view to assessing the accuracy of the apparent pattern of cemetery development (see Paragraph 4.2.25 and Appendix Eight). Additional aims of the proposed programme include, the provision of dates for examples of unusual forms of burial practice such as north-south alignment (see Paragraph 4.2.24) and the inclusion of white stones in the grave fill (see Paragraph 4.2.27). The AMS radiocarbon dating method is recommended because the amount of bone from some of the burials is limited and the method is relatively rapid.

Context No.	Material	Purpose
287	Human bone	Date stratigraphically late, probable coffin burial.
204	Human bone	Date relatively early burial within the main cemetery sequence. Burial also associated with white stone grave fill.
246	Human bone	Date apparently early burial within the main cemetery sequence.
255	Human bone	Date apparently late burial within the western part of the main cemetery sequence.
138	Human bone	Date apparently late burial within the eastern part of the main cemetery sequence.
190	Human bone	Date north-south aligned burial.

Table Three: Material suggested for AMS radiocarbon dating.

6.4 Preparation of a comprehensive report for publication [to be completed by April 2006]

6.4.1 It is recommended that following completion of both the specialist reports (Section 6.2) and the programme of radiocarbon dating (Section 6.3) that a comprehensive report on the survey and excavations at Kilroot is prepared for publication in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*. The final report will be authored by Philip Macdonald and will incorporate an account of the excavations, a detailed discussion of the site and its historical context, a detailed summary of the osteoarchaeological analysis, as well as number of shorter specialist reports.

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Appendix One: Context List

Context No.	Description
101	Rubble of 'collapsed' graveyard wall
102	Test Pit 3 backfill (fill of 103)
103	Test Pit 3 cut
104	Gravel road surface
105	Geosynthetic fabric underlay
106	Topsoil (same as 108)
107	Stone edging
108	Topsoil (same as 106)
109	Gravel deposit (path surface)
110	Gravel and stone deposit (fill of 112)
111	Large stone deposit (fill of 112)
112	Cut feature (foundation cut for path)
113	Humic silty clay loam
114	Silty clay loam (localised levelling deposit)
115	Slag/clinker-rich silty clay loam (localised levelling deposit)
116	Silty clay loam (fill of 184)
117	Gravel-rich silty clay loam (fill of 119)
118	Natural (chemically weathered bedrock)
119	Cut feature
120	Cut feature (grave cut)
121	Clay loam (localised deposit)
122	Sandy clay loam (mixed graveyard soil) (same as 133)
123	Cut feature (planting hole for tree)
124	Sandy loam (fill of 123)
125	Cut feature (planting hole for tree)
126	Sandy loam (fill of 125)
127	Cut feature (planting hole for tree)
128	Sandy loam (fill of 127)
129	Cut feature (planting hole for tree)
130	Sandy loam (fill of 129)
131	Cut feature (planting hole for tree)
132	Sandy loam (fill of 131)
133	Sandy clay loam (mixed graveyard soil) (same as 122)
134	Adult skeleton
135	Test Pit 1 cut
136	Test Pit 1 backfill (fill of 135)
137	Adult skeleton

Context No. **Description**

138	Sub-adult skeleton (fill of 143)
139	Floor of paving slabs
140	Wooden post (same as 144) (fill of 141)
141	Cut feature (post hole)
142	Sub-adult skeleton
143	Cut feature (grave cut)
144	Wooden post (same as 140) (fill of 141)
145	N/A
146	Adult skeleton
147	Silty clay loam (fill of 184)
148	Sub-adult skeleton
149	Localised spread of 'chalk' nodules
150	Adult skeleton (fill of 194 ?)
151	Sub-adult skeleton
152	Cut feature
153	Silty loam (fill of 152)
154	Adult skeleton
155	Adult skeleton (fill of 158)
156	Test Pit 2 back fill (fill of 157)
157	Test Pit 2 cut
158	Cut feature (grave cut)
159	Sub-adult skeleton (fill of 160)
160	Cut feature (grave cut)
161	Infant skeleton
162	Clinker-rich silty loam
163	Humic silty clay loam (buried topsoil)
164	Adult skeleton (fill of 120)
165	Disarticulated cranium (fill of 166 ?)
166	Cut feature ? (grave cut ?)
167	Adult skeleton (fill of 168)
168	Cut feature (grave cut)
169	Localised spread of 'chalk' nodules
170	Sub-adult skeleton
171	Carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone
172	Cut feature
173	Sandy clay loam
174	Adult skeleton
175	Adult skeleton
176	Adult skeleton
Context No.	Description
177	Disarticulated adult cranium

178	Spread of disarticulated human bone (same as 183 ?)
179	Adult skeleton
180	Sub-adult skeleton (fill of 182 ?)
181	Disarticulated sub-adult cranium
182	Cut feature ? (Grave cut ?)
183	Spread of disarticulated human bone (same as 178 ?)
184	Cut feature
185	Cut feature
186	Cut feature
187	Adult skeleton
188	Sub-adult skeleton (fill of 189)
189	Cut feature (grave cut)
190	Adult skeleton
191	Cut feature
192	Sandy clay loam (fill of 191)
193	Sandy clay loam (fill of 185)
194	Cut feature ? (grave cut ?)
195	Adult skeleton (fill of 198)
196	Adult skeleton
197	Carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone
198	Cut feature (grave cut)
199	Adult skeleton
200	Infant skeleton
201	Adult skeleton
202	Adult skeleton (same as 267)
203	Chalk nodule fill (fill of 230)
204	Sub-adult skeleton (fill of 230)
205	N/A
206	Adult skeleton (fill of 208)
207	Sandy clay loam (fill of 208)
208	Cut feature (grave cut)
209	Sandy clay loam (fill of 211)
210	Adult skeleton (fill of 211)
211	Cut feature (grave cut)
212	N/A
213	Sub-adult skeleton
214	N/A
215	Adult skeleton
Context No.	Description
216	Adult skeleton (fill of 220)
217	Adult skeleton (fill of 262)

218	Cut feature (same as 250)
219	N/A
220	Cut feature (grave cut)
221	Disarticulated skull (fill of 208)
222	Disarticulated skull (fill of 208)
223	Carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone (fill of 242)
224	Adult skeleton (fill of 225)
225	Cut feature (grave cut)
226	Sandy clay loam (fill of 225)
227	Wooden post (fill of 260)
228	Adult skeleton
229	Sub-adult skeleton
230	Cut feature (grave cut)
231	Cut feature (grave cut)
232	Adult skeleton (fill of 242)
233	Disarticulated bone (fill of 231)
234	Adult skeleton (fill of 231)
235	Adult skeleton (fill of 269)
236	Adult skeleton
237	Cut feature (grave cut)
238	Sub-adult skeleton (fill of 237)
239	Adult skeleton
240	Adult skeleton
241	Adult skeleton
242	Cut feature (grave cut)
243	Sub-adult skeleton
244	Adult skeleton
245	Redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone
246	Sub-adult skeleton
247	Cut feature (grave cut)
248	Adult skeleton (fill of 249)
249	Cut feature (grave cut)
250	Cut feature (same as 218)
251	Adult skeleton
252	Adult skeleton
253	Sub-adult skeleton
254	Sandy clay loam (fill of 256)
Context No.	Description
255	Adult skeleton (fill of 256)
256	Cut feature (grave cut)
257	Infant skeleton (fill of 261)

258	Silty clay loam (fill of 141)
259	Silty clay loam (fill of 260)
260	Cut feature (post hole)
261	Cut feature (grave cut)
262	Cut feature (grave cut)
263	Sandy clay loam (fill of 262)
264	Adult skeleton (fill of 281)
265	Cut feature (grave cut)
266	Adult skeleton
267	Adult skeleton (same as 202)
268	Adult skeleton
269	Cut feature (grave cut)
270	Sub-adult skeleton
271	Sub-adult skeleton
272	Adult skeleton
273	Adult skeleton
274	Sandy clay loam (fill of 265 ?)
275	Cut feature (grave cut ?)
276	Adult skeleton
277	Spread of disarticulated human bone
278	Sub-adult skeleton
279	Adult skeleton
280	Adult skeleton
281	Cut feature (grave cut)
282	Sandy clay loam (fill associated with 280)
283	Adult skeleton
284	Redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone
285	Adult skeleton
286	Surviving stub of 'collapsed' graveyard wall
287	Adult skeleton
288	Base of 'robbed out' wall
289	Surviving stub of 'collapsed' graveyard wall
290	Mortar-rich silty clay loam (fill of N/A)
291	Cut feature (grave cut ?)
292	Silty clay loam (fill of 291)
293	Cut feature (grave cut)
Context No.	Description
294	Silty clay loam (fill of 293)
295	N/A
296	Adult skeleton (fill of 293)
297	Southern wall of the Bishop's House

298	Discontinuity / truncation cut
299	Rubble-rich sandy clay loam (fill of 300)
300	Cut feature
301	Adult skeleton (fill of 302)
302	Cut feature (grave cut)
303	Cut feature
304	Sandy clay loam (fill of 303)
305	Cut feature (grave cut)
306	Sandy clay loam (fill of 305)
307	Adult skeleton (fill of 305)
308	Sub-adult skeleton (fill of 309)
309	Cut feature (grave cut)

Appendix Three: Photographic Record

Film One: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

11th November 2003

- 1 Pre-excavation shot of site (looking east)
- 2 Pre-excavation shot of site (looking east)
- 3 Pre-excavation shot of site (looking west)
- 4 Pre-excavation shot of site (looking west)
- 5 Collapsed wall at east end of trench (looking north)

12th November 2003

- 6 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Gravestone [1]
- 7 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Gravestone [1]
- 8 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Gravestone [1] detail
- 9 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Gravestone [1] detail
- 10 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Iron railing [2]
- 11 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Iron railing [2] detail
- 12 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Gravestone [3]
- 13 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Gravestone [3]
- 14 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Gravestone [4]
- 15 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Gravestone [4]
- 16 Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) (looking east)
- 17 Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) (looking east)
- 18 Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) and relationship with the gap in the bawn wall (looking east)
- 19 Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) and relationship with the gap in the bawn wall (looking east)
- 20 Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) (looking west)
- 21 Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) (looking west)

17th November 2003

- 22 Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing foundation cut for garden path (Context No.112) and humic silty clay loam (Context No.113) (looking east)
- 23 Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing foundation cut for garden path (Context No.112) and humic silty clay loam (Context No.113) (looking west)

19th November 2003

- 24 Trench 6.5-14m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) and clinker-rich silty clay loam (Context No.115) (looking east)
- 25 Trench 6.5-14m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) and clinker-rich silty clay loam (Context No.115) (looking west)

20th November 2003

- 26 Trench 6.5-14m showing foundation cut for garden path (Context No.112), after excavation of gravel and stone fills (Context Nos.110 and 111) (looking east)
- 27 Trench 0-6m showing exposed craniums (looking east)
- 28 Trench 0-6m showing exposed craniums (looking north)

21st November 2003

- 29 Trench 0-6m showing possible grave cut and exposed craniums (looking west)
- 30 Trench 0-6m showing possible grave cut and exposed craniums (looking west)

24th November 2003

- 31 Trench 0-6m showing mixed graveyard soil (Context No.122) and grave cut (Context No.120) (looking west)
- 32 Trench 0-6m showing mixed graveyard soil (Context No.122) (looking west)
- 33 Trench 0-6m showing mixed graveyard soil (Context No.122) (looking west)
- 34 Trench 0-6m showing detail of exposed bones within mixed graveyard soil (Context No.122) (looking west)
- 35 Trench 0-6m showing detail of exposed bones within mixed graveyard soil (Context No.122) (looking west)
- 36 Trench 6.5-14m after excavation of humic silty clay loam (Context No.113), showing cut features (planting holes) (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) (looking east)
- 37 Trench 0-6m showing detail of adult skeleton (Context No.137) during excavation (looking west)

Film Two: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

25th November 2003

- 1 N/A
- 2 N/A
- 3 Detail of eastern stretch of bawn wall
- 4 Excavation in progress (looking west)
- 5 Trench 0-6m showing detail of adult skeleton (Context No.137) during excavation (looking west)
- 6 Trench 0-6m showing detail of adult skeleton (Context No.137) during excavation (looking west)
- 7 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.137) during excavation (looking west)
- 8 Trench 14.5-22m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) and gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109) (looking east)
- 9 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeletons (Context No.137 and Context No.134) during excavation (looking west)
- 10 Trench 0-6m showing detail of adult skeleton (Context No.134) during excavation (looking west)
- 11 Trench 0-6m showing detail of adult skeleton (Context No.137) during excavation (looking west)

27th November 2003

- 12 Trench 6.4-14m showing floor of paving slabs (Context No.139) from modern chicken coop prior to excavation (looking north)
- 13 Trench 6.4-14m showing floor of paving slabs (Context No.139) from modern chicken coop prior to excavation (looking north)
- 14 Trench 6.4-14m showing wooden post (Context No.140) from modern chicken coop prior to excavation (looking north)
- 15 Trench 6.4-14m showing wooden post (Context No.140) from modern chicken coop prior to excavation (looking north)
- 16 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.138) (looking west)
- 17 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.138) (looking west)
- 18 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.138) (looking southwest)
- 19 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.142) (looking west)
- 20 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.142) (looking west)
- 21 Trench 0-6m showing detail of skull and upper body of sub-adult skeleton (Context No.142) (looking southwest)

1st December 2003

- 22 Trench 6.5-14m showing cut features (planting holes) (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) following their excavation (looking east)
- 23 Trench 6.5-14m showing cut features (planting holes) (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) following their excavation (looking east)
- 24 Trench 6.5-14m showing cut features (planting holes) (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) following their excavation (looking west)
- 25 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.134) (looking north)
- 26 Trench 0-6m showing detail of skull of adult skeleton (Context No.134) (looking west)
- 27 Trench 0-6m showing detail of skull of adult skeleton (Context No.134) (looking west)
- 28 Trench 0-6m showing detail of upper body of adult skeleton (Context No.134) (looking west)
- 29 Trench 0-6m showing detail of hands of adult skeleton (Context No.134) (looking west)
- 30 Trench 0-6m showing detail of hands, pelvis and femur of adult skeleton (Context No.134) (looking north)
- 31 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeletons (Context No.134 and Context No.146) (looking north)
- 32 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.146) (looking north)
- 33 Trench 0-6m showing detail of right arm and pelvis of adult skeleton (Context No.146) (looking north)
- 34 Trench 0-6m showing detail of legs and feet of adult skeleton (Context No.146) (looking north)
- 35 Trench 0-6m showing detail of feet of adult skeleton (Context No.146) (looking north)

2nd December 2003

- 36 Trench 0-6m showing detail of pelvis and hand of adult skeleton (Context No.146) (looking west)
- 37 Trench 0-6m showing detail of pelvis and hand of adult skeleton (Context No.146) (looking west)

Film Three: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

2nd December 2003

- 1 Trench 14.5-22m showing localised spread of 'chalk' nodules (Context No.149) (looking west)

3rd December 2003

- 2 Trench 14.5-22m showing localised spread of 'chalk' nodules (Context No.149) (looking west)

5th December, 2003

- 3 Trench 14.5-22m showing cut feature (Context No.152) prior to excavation (looking west)
4 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.148) (looking west)
5 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.148) (looking west)
6 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.148) (looking west)
7 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.155) (looking north)
8 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.155) (looking north)
9 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.155) (looking north)
10 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.155) (looking north)
11 Trench 6.5-14m showing detail of skull of adult skeleton (Context No.155) (looking north)

8th December 2003

- 12 Southern edge of garden path kerbing exposed, adjacent to Trench 6.5-14m (looking east)
13 Southern edge of garden path kerbing exposed, adjacent to Trench 6.5-14m (looking east)
14 Excavation in progress
15 Excavation in progress
16 Excavation in progress
17 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.159) (looking west)
18 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.159) (looking west)
19 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.159) (looking west)
20 Trench 14.5-22m showing infant skeleton (Context No.161) (looking west)
21 Trench 14.5-22m showing infant skeleton (Context No.161) (looking west)
22 Trench 14.5-22m showing infant skeleton (Context No.161) (looking west)

9th December 2003

- 23 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing clinker-rich silty loam (Context No.162) (looking west)
24 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing clinker-rich silty loam (Context No.162) (looking west)
25 Trench 0-6m showing possible cut feature (grave cut ?) (Context No.166) following excavation (looking north)
26 Trench 0-6m showing possible cut feature (grave cut ?) (Context No.166) following excavation (looking north)
27 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.137) (looking west)
28 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.137) (looking west)

- 29 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.137) (looking west)
- 30 Trench 0-6m showing detail of feet adult skeleton (Context No.137) (looking west)
- 31 Trench 0-6m showing detail of right hand of adult skeleton (Context No.137) (looking west)

10th December 2003

- 32 Trench 0-6m showing disarticulated cranium (Context No.165) (looking east)
- 33 Trench 0-6m showing disarticulated cranium (Context No.165) (looking east)
- 34 Trench 0-6m showing disarticulated cranium (Context No.165) (looking east)
- 35 Trench 14.5-22m showing localised spread of 'chalk' nodules (Context No.149) during excavation (looking east)
- 36 Trench 14.5-22m showing localised spread of 'chalk' nodules (Context No.149) during excavation (looking north)
- 37 Surveying in progress

Film Four: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

10th December 2003

- 1 Trench 22.5-28.8m following excavation of topsoil (looking west)
- 2 Trench 22.5-28.8m following excavation of topsoil (looking west)
- 3 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.167) (looking west)
- 4 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.167) (looking west)
- 5 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.167) (looking west)
- 6 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.167) (looking west)
- 7 Trench 6.5-14m showing detail of skull and upper body of adult skeleton (Context No.167) (looking west)
- 8 Trench 6.5-14m showing detail of skull and upper body of adult skeleton (Context No.167) (looking west)
- 9 Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.170) before full exposure, with chalk nodules (looking west)
- 10 Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.170) before full exposure, with chalk nodules (looking west)
- 11 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.151) (looking north)
- 12 Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.151) (looking north)

11th November 2003

- 13 Trench 0-6m showing carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated bone (Context No.171) (looking south)
- 14 Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.170) (looking west)

- 15 Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.170) (looking west)
- 16 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.150) (looking north)
- 17 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.150) (looking north)
- 18 Trench 0-6m showing detail of skull and upper body of adult skeleton (Context No.150)Detail of jaw of skeleton 150 (looking north)
- 19 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.175) (looking south)
- 20 Trench 0-6m showing detail of feet of adult skeleton (Context No.175) (looking south)

15th November 2003

- 21 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.150) (looking north)
- 22 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.174) (looking south)
- 23 Trench 0-6m showing relationship between adult skeletons (Context No.174 and Context No.175) (looking south)
- 24 Trench 0-6m showing relationship between adult skeletons (Context No.174 and Context No.175) (looking south)
- 25 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.164) (looking east)
- 26 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.164) in grave cut (Context No.120) (looking east)
- 27 Trench 0-6m showing silty clay loam fill (Context No.147) of cut feature (Context No.184) 6 (looking north)
- 28 Trench 6.5-14m showing grave cut (Context No.168) following excavation of adult skeleton (Context No.167) (looking west)
- 29 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.176) and disarticulated cranium (Context No.177) (looking west)
- 30 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.176) and disarticulated cranium (Context No.177) (looking west)

16th December 2003

- 31 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.176) following excavation of disarticulated cranium (Context No.177) (looking west)
- 32 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.176) following excavation of disarticulated cranium (Context No.177) (looking west)
- 33 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.180) (looking northwest)
- 34 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.180) (looking northwest)

17th December 2003

- 35 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.150) (looking south)
- 36 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.150) (looking south)
- 37 Excavation in progress

Film Five: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

17th December 2003

- 1 Trench 0-6m following excavation of cut features (Context Nos.184 and 185) (looking north)
- 2 Trench 0-6m following excavation of cut features (Context Nos.184 and 185) (looking northwest)
- 3 Trench 0-6m following excavation of cut features (Context Nos.184 and 185) (looking northwest)
- 4 Trench 0-6m following excavation of cut features (Context Nos.184 and 185) (looking east)
- 5 Trench 0-6m following excavation of cut features (Context Nos.184 and 185) (looking west)
- 6 Trench 0-6m following excavation of cut features (Context Nos.184 and 185) (looking west)
- 7 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.187) (looking south)
- 8 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.187) (looking south)
- 9 Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.187) (looking south)
- 10 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.179) (looking west)
- 11 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.179) (looking west)
- 12 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.179) (looking west)
- 13 Trench 6.5-14m showing detail of feet of adult skeleton (Context No.179) (looking northwest)
- 14 Trench 6.5-14m showing detail of hands of adult skeleton (Context No.179) (looking west)
- 15 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.188) (looking west)
- 16 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.188) (looking west)
- 17 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.188) (looking west)
- 18 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.190) (looking north)
- 19 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.190) (looking north)

18th December 2003

- 20 Trench 0-6m cut feature (Context No.191) following excavation (looking northwest)
- 21 Trench 0-6m cut feature (Context No.191) following excavation and showing exposed cranium in section (looking northwest)
- 22 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeletons (Context No.195 and Context No.196) (looking west)
- 23 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeletons (Context No.195 and Context No.196) (looking west)
- 24 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeletons (Context No.195 and Context No.196) (looking north)

- 25 Trench 14.5-22m showing part of grave cut (Context No.198), carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone and the feet of adult skeleton (Context No.195) (looking north)
- 26 Trench 14.5-22m showing part of grave cut (Context No.198), carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone and the feet of adult skeleton (Context No.195) (looking north)
- 27 Trench 14.5-22m showing part of grave cut (Context No.198), carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone and the feet of adult skeleton (Context No.195) (looking north)
- 28 Excavation of adult skeleton (Context No.199) in progress
- 29 Excavation of adult skeleton (Context No.199) in progress
- 30 Trench 6.5-14m showing partially excavated adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking north)
- 31 Trench 6.5-14m showing partially excavated adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking north)
- 32 Trench 6.5-14m showing partially excavated adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking north)
- 33 Trench 6.5-14m showing trauma wound in cranium of partially excavated adult skeleton (Context No.199) (vertical shot)
- 34 Trench 6.5-14m showing trauma wound in cranium of partially excavated adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking east)
- 35 Trench 0-6m following completion of excavation (looking east)
- 36 Trench 0-6m following completion of excavation (looking east)
- 37 Trench 0-6m following completion of excavation (looking east)

Film Six: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

18th December 2003

- 1 Trench 0-6m following completion of excavation (looking west)
- 2 Trench 0-6m following completion of excavation (looking west)
- 3 Trench 0-6m following excavation of cut feature (Context No.185) looking south
- 4 Trench 0-6m following excavation of cut feature (Context No.185) looking south

5th January 2004

- 5 Remains of demolished building to south of Bishop's Palace (looking east)
- 6 Remains of demolished building to south of Bishop's Palace (looking southwest)
- 7 Detail of remains of demolished building to south of Bishop's Palace (looking east)
- 8 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing infant skeleton (Context No.200) (looking west)
- 9 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing infant skeleton (Context No.200) (looking west)

10 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing infant skeleton (Context No.200) (looking west)

6th January 2004

11 Wind blown tent following storm

12 Wind blown tent following storm

13 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking west)

14 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking west)

15 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking west)

16 Trench 6.5-14m showing feet and lower legs of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking north)

17 Trench 6.5-14m showing feet and lower legs of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking north)

18 Trench 6.5-14m showing pelvis and lower spine of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking north)

19 Trench 6.5-14m showing pelvis and lower spine of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking north)

20 Trench 6.5-14m showing pelvis and lower spine of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking north)

21 Trench 6.5-14m showing spine and sternum of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking west)

22 Trench 6.5-14m showing skull and upper body of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking west)

23 Trench 6.5-14m showing skull and upper body of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking west)

24 Trench 6.5-14m showing trauma wound in cranium of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking east)

25 Trench 6.5-14m showing trauma wound in cranium of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (looking east)

26 Trench 6.5-14m showing skull of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (vertical view)

27 Trench 6.5-14m showing skull of adult skeleton (Context No.199) (vertical view)

28 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.201) (looking east)

29 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.201) (looking east)

30 Trench 22.5-28.8 showing adult skeleton (Context No.202) (looking west)

31 Trench 22.5-28.8 showing adult skeleton (Context No.202) (looking west)

32 Trench 22.5-28.8 showing adult skeleton (Context No.202) (looking west)

33 Trench 14.5-22m showing 'chalk' nodule fill (Context No.203) and partially exposed sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204) (looking west)

34 Trench 14.5-22m showing 'chalk' nodule fill (Context No.203) and partially exposed sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204) (looking west)

- 35 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing sandy clay loam fill (Context No.207) of grave cut (Context No.208) prior to excavation (looking west)
- 36 Excavation in progress/work experience student Evan Hill
- 37 Excavation in progress/work experience student Evan Hill

Film Seven: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

7th January 2004

- 1 Trench 14.5-22m showing grave cut (Context No.211), adult skeleton (Context No.210) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.213) (looking west)
- 2 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.215) (looking west)
- 3 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.215) (looking west)

9th January 2004

- 4 N/A
- 5 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.206) and disarticulated craniums (Context No.221 and Context No.222) (looking west)
- 6 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.206) and disarticulated craniums (Context No.221 and Context No.222) (looking west)
- 7 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.206) and disarticulated craniums (Context No.221 and Context No.222) (looking west)
- 8 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.224) (looking north)
- 9 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.224) (looking north)
- 10 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.224) (looking north)
- 11 Baulk 6-6.5m showing stone kerb (Context No.107), gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109), humic silty clay loam (Context No.113) floor of paving slabs (Context No.139) and wooden post (Context No.227) (looking north)
- 12 Baulk 6-6.5m showing stone kerb (Context No.107), gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109), humic silty clay loam (Context No.113) floor of paving slabs (Context No.139) and wooden post (Context No.227) (looking north)
- 13 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.228) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.229) (looking west)
- 14 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.228) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.229) (looking west)
- 15 Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204) and adult skeleton (Context No.216) (looking west)
- 16 Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204) and adult skeleton (Context No.216) (looking west)
- 17 Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204) and adult skeleton (Context No.216) (looking west)

12th January 2004

- 18 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone (Context No.223) and adult skeleton (Context No.232) (looking west)
- 19 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone (Context No.223) and adult skeleton (Context No.232) (looking west)
- 20 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone (Context No.223) and adult skeleton (Context No.232) (looking west) (blackboard mis-labelled)
- 21 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone (Context No.223) and adult skeleton (Context No.232) (looking west) (blackboard mis-labelled)

13th January 2004

- 22 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.216) following excavation of sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204) (looking west)
- 23 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.216) following excavation of sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204) (looking west)
- 24 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.234), grave cut (Context No.231) and disarticulated bone (Context No.233) (looking north) (blackboard mis-labelled)
- 25 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.234), grave cut (Context No.231) and disarticulated bone (Context No.233) (looking north)
- 26 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.234), grave cut (Context No.231) and disarticulated bone (Context No.233) (looking north)
- 27 Bulk 6-6.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.155) and grave cut (Context No.158) (looking northwest)
- 28 Bulk 6-6.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.155) and grave cut (Context No.158) (looking northwest)
- 29 Trench 14.5-22m and Bulk 22-22.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.213) in trench 14.5-22m (looking west)
- 30 Trench 14.5-22m and Bulk 22-22.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.213) in trench 14.5-22m (looking west)
- 31 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.236) (looking west)
- 32 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.236) (looking west)

14th January 2004

- 33 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Iron railing [5]
- 34 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Fragmented stone slab [6]

- 35 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Fragmented stone slab [7]
- 36 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: Fragmented stone slab [8]
- 37 Excavation in progress (looking west)

Film 8: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

14th January 2004

- 1 Baulk 6-6.5m showing femurs and pelvis of sub-adult skeleton (Context No.159) (looking southwest)
- 2 Baulk 6-6.5m showing femurs and pelvis of sub-adult skeleton (Context No.159) (looking southwest)
- 3 Baulk 6-6.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.238) and grave cut (Context No.237) (looking south)
- 4 Baulk 6-6.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.238) and grave cut (Context No.237) (looking south)
- 5 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: rectangular slab [9]
- 6 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: inscribed slab [10]
- 7 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: kerbstone/plinth [11]
- 8 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: cornerstone/plinth [12]
- 9 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: kerbstone [13]
- 10 Survey of disturbed graveyard furniture: kerbstone [13]
- 11 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.239) (looking west)
- 12 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.239) (looking southwest)

15th January 2004

- 13 Trench 6.4-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (ContextNo.243) and adult skeleton (Context No.244) (looking west)
- 14 Trench 6.4-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (ContextNo.243) and adult skeleton (Context No.244) (looking west)
- 15 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeletons (Context Nos.217, 232, 240 and 241) (looking west)
- 16 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeletons (Context Nos.217, 232, 240 and 241) (looking west)
- 17 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.240) (looking west)
- 18 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.240) (looking west)
- 19 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.248) (looking west)
- 20 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.248) (looking west)
- 21 Trench 14.5-22m showing detail of knees of adult skeleton (Context No.248) (looking north)

- 22 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeletons (Context No.251 and Context No.252) (looking south)
- 23 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.252) (looking south)
- 24 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.251) (looking south)
- 25 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.210) (looking west)
- 26 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.210) (looking north)
- 27 Trench 14.5-22m showing detail of arm of adult skeleton (Context No.210) (looking west)

16th January 2004

- 28 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.253) (looking west)
- 29 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.253) (looking west)
- 30 Trench 6.5-14m showing redeposited collection of disarticulated bone (Context No.245) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.246) (looking west)
- 31 Trench 6.5-14m showing redeposited collection of disarticulated bone (Context No.245) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.246) (looking north)
- 32 Trench 6.5-14m showing redeposited collection of disarticulated bone (Context No.245) and upper part of sub-adult skeleton (Context No.246) (looking north)
- 33 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.255) (looking north)
- 34 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.255) (looking north)
- 35 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.255) (looking west)
- 36 Excavation in progress
- 37 Surviving eastern stub of collapsed wall (Context No.289) and third garden phase breach in bawn wall (looking northeast)

Film 9: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

19th January 2004

- 1 Baulk 6-6.5m and Trench 6.6-14m showing floor of paving slabs (Context No.139), wooden posts (Context Nos.140/144 and 227), silty clay loam fills (Context Nos.258 and 259) and post holes (Context Nos.141 and 260) from modern chicken coop following excavation (looking north)
- 2 Baulk 6-6.5m and Trench 6.6-14m showing floor of paving slabs (Context No.139), wooden posts (Context Nos.140/144 and 227), silty clay loam fills (Context Nos.258 and 259) and post holes (Context Nos.141 and 260) from modern chicken coop following excavation (looking north)
- 3 Baulk 22-22.5 and Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.217) (looking west)
- 4 Baulk 22-22.5 and Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.217) (looking west)

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- 5 Baulk 14-14.5m showing stone kerb (Context No.107), gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109) and humic silty clay loam (Context No.113) (looking north)

20th January 2004

- 6 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.235) (looking south)
7 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.235) (looking south)
8 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.266) (looking west)
9 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.266) (looking west)
10 Baulk 22-22.5m and Trench 22.5-28.8m showing legs of adult skeleton (Context No.267) and grave cut (Context No.265) (looking north)
11 Baulk 22-22.5m and Trench 22.5-28.8m showing legs of adult skeleton (Context No.267) and grave cut (Context No.265) (looking north)
12 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.241) (looking west)
13 Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.241) (looking west)

21st January 2004

- 14 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.271) (looking west)
15 Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.271) (looking west)
16 Baulk 14-14.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.270) (looking west)
17 Baulk 14-14.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.270) (looking west)
18 Trench 14.5-22m and Baulk 22-22.5m showing adult skeletons (Context No.272 and Context No.273) and grave cut (Context No.265) (looking west)
19 Trench 14.5-22m and Baulk 22-22.5m showing adult skeletons (Context No.272 and Context No.273) and grave cut (Context No.265) (looking west)
20 Baulk 14-14.5m and Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.276) and spread of disarticulated human bone (Context No.277) (looking west)
21 Baulk 14-14.5m and Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.276) and spread of disarticulated human bone (Context No.277) (looking west)

22nd January 2004

- 22 Photographic survey of site environs A: 19th or 20th century barn [1]
23 Photographic survey of site environs A: 19th or 20th century house [3]
24 Photographic survey of site environs A: 19th or 20th century barn [4]
25 Photographic survey of site environs A: possibly 19th century house [5]
26 Photographic survey of site environs A: possibly 19th century house [5]
27 Photographic survey of site environs A: 20th century outbuilding [2]
28 Photographic survey of site environs A: possibly 19th century cottage [6]
29 Photographic survey of site environs A: 19th century barn [7]

- 30 Photographic survey of site environs A: 19th century barn [7]
- 31 Photographic survey of site environs A: well [9]
- 32 Photographic survey of site environs A: 19th or 20th century outbuilding [8]
- 33 Spring to the south of Bishops House
- 34 Photographic survey of site environs A: War Department inscribed stone (no chalk) [10]
- 35 Photographic survey of site environs A: War Department inscribed stone (with chalk) [10]
- 36 Photographic survey of site environs A: War Department inscribed stone (with chalk) showing its position relative to the northern side of Bishops House [10]
- 37 Photographic survey of site environs A: War Department inscribed stone (with chalk), with scale [10]

Film 10: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

23^d January 2004

- 1 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.264) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.278) (looking west)
- 2 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.264) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.278) (looking west)
- 3 Baulk 14-14.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.280) (looking south)
- 4 Baulk 14-14.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.280) (looking south)
- 5 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.283) (looking south)
- 6 Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.283) (looking south)
- 7 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.285) (looking south)
- 8 Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.285) (looking south)

26th January 2004

- 9 Trench 6.5-14m and Baulk 14-14.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.279) (looking north)
- 10 Trench 6.5-14m and Baulk 14-14.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.279) (looking west)
- 11 Trench 6.5-14m and Baulk 14-14.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.279) (looking west)
- 12 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion [A] (looking west)
- 13 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion, door from inside [A] (looking southwest)
- 14 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion, door from inside [A] (looking southwest)
- 15 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion [A] (looking west)

- 16 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion, shot of join with eastern bawn wall [A] (looking west)
- 17 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion, shot of join with easter bawn wall [A] (looking west)
- 18 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion [A] (looking northwest)
- 19 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion [A] (looking northwest)
- 20 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion [A] (looking northeast)
- 21 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion [A] (looking northeast)
- 22 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion showing blocked exterior door [A] (looking northeast)
- 23 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion showing blocked exterior door [A] (looking northeast)
- 24 Photographic survey of site environs B: Southern bawn [G] (looking north)
- 25 Photographic survey of site environs B: Southern bawn [G] (looking north)
- 26 Photographic survey of site environs B: Southwestern corner of bawn (?) [B] (looking north)
- 27 Photographic survey of site environs B: Southwestern corner of bawn (?) [B] (looking north)
- 28 Photographic survey of site environs B: Southwestern corner of bawn (?) [B] (looking east)
- 29 Photographic survey of site environs B: Junction of collapsed cemetery wall [H] and eastern bawn (looking northeast)
- 30 Photographic survey of site environs B: Junction of collapsed cemetery wall [H] and eastern bawn (looking northeast)
- 31 Photographic survey of site environs B: Surviving eastern length of collapsed cemetery wall [H] (looking north)
- 32 Photographic survey of site environs B: Surviving eastern length of collapsed cemetery wall [H] (looking north)
- 33 Photographic survey of site environs B: Eastern corner of Bishop's House showing different weathering where the now collapsed cemetery wall butted against it (looking northwest)
- 34 Photographic survey of site environs B: Eastern corner of Bishop's House showing different weathering where the now collapsed cemetery wall butted against it (looking northwest)
- 35 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion [C] (looking northwest)
- 36 Photographic survey of site environs B: Corner bastion [C] (looking northwest)
- 37 Photographic survey of site environs B: Junction of so-called bawn flanker [J] and corner bastion [C] (looking north)

Film 11: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

26th January 2004

- 1 Photographic survey of site environs B: Return of so-called bawn flanker [D] (looking west)

- 2 Photographic survey of site environs B: Return of so-called bawn flanker [D] (looking west)
- 3 Photographic survey of site environs B: Circular bastion [C] (looking southeast)
- 4 Photographic survey of site environs B: Circular bastion [C] (looking southeast)
- 5 Photographic survey of site environs B: Surviving stub of earlier wall [E] (looking southeast)
- 6 Photographic survey of site environs B: Surviving stub of earlier wall [E] (looking southeast)
- 7 Photographic survey of site environs B: Dovecote element of circular bastion [C] (looking northeast)
- 8 Photographic survey of site environs B: Dovecote element of circular bastion [C] (looking northeast)
- 9 Photographic survey of site environs B: Surviving stub of earlier wall [E] and back of circular bastion [C] (looking northeast)
- 10 Photographic survey of site environs B: Recess for grave diggers tools [K] (looking northeast)
- 11 Photographic survey of site environs B: Surviving stub of earlier wall [E] and back of circular bastion [C](looking northeast)
- 12 Photographic survey of site environs B: Bishops House, original window (?) (looking south)
- 13 Photographic survey of site environs B: Bishops House (looking southeast)
- 14 Photographic survey of site environs B: Bishops House (looking southeast)
- 15 Photographic survey of site environs B: Outlying stub of wall [F] (looking southeast)
- 16 Photographic survey of site environs B: Outlying stub of wall [F] (looking southeast)
- 17 Photographic survey of site environs B: Earthen mound [M] (looking northeast)
- 18 Photographic survey of site environs B: Earthen mound [M] (looking northeast)
- 19 Photographic survey of site environs B: Earthen mound [M] (looking northeast)

Film 12: Fujifilm Fujichrome Sensia 400 colour slides

5th April 2004

- 1 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing surviving stub of collapsed graveyard wall adjacent to Bishop's House (Context No.286) (looking north)
- 2 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing surviving stub of collapsed graveyard wall adjacent to Bishop's House (Context No.286) (looking north)
- 3 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing base of robbed out wall adjacent to Bishop's House (Context No.288) (looking north)
- 4 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing base of robbed out wall adjacent to Bishop's House (Context No.288) (looking north)
- 5 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing base of robbed out wall adjacent to Bishop's House (Context No.288) (looking east)
- 6 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing base of robbed out wall adjacent to Bishop's House (Context No.288) (looking north)

- 7 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing base of robbed out wall adjacent to Bishop's House (Context No.288) (looking east)

6th April 2004

- 8 Extension 0-1.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.287) (looking west)
9 Extension 0-1.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.287) (looking west)
10 Extension 0-1.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.287) (looking north)
11 Extension 0-1.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.301) (looking west)
12 Extension 0-1.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.301) (looking west)
13 Extension 0-1.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.301) (looking north)
14 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing adult skeleton (Context No.296) (looking west)
15 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing adult skeleton (Context No.296) (looking north)

7th April 2004

- 16 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing adult skeleton (Context No.307) (looking north)
17 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing adult skeleton (Context No.307) (looking north)
18 Extension 0-1.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.308) (looking north)
19 Extension 0-1.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.308), cut feature (Context No.191) and grave cut (Context No.302) (looking north)
20 Extension 0-1.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.308), cut features (Context No.191 and Context No.303) and grave cut (Context No.302) (looking west)

8th April 2004

- 21 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing southern wall of Bishop's House (Context No.297) following excavation (looking north)
22 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing southern wall of Bishop's House (Context No.297) following excavation (looking north)
23 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing southern wall of Bishop's House (Context No.297) following excavation (looking north)
24 Extension 27.8-29.3m showing southern wall of Bishop's House (Context No.297) following excavation (looking north)
25 Extension 0-1.5m showing surviving eastern stub of collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.289) following excavation (looking north)
26 Extension 0-1.5m showing surviving eastern stub of collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.289) following excavation (looking north)
27 Photographic survey of walls: mortar matrix 1
28 Photographic survey of walls: mortar matrix 2
29 Photographic survey of walls: mortar matrix 2

- 30 Photographic survey of walls: mortar matrix 1
- 31 Photographic survey of walls: mortar matrix 3
- 32 Photographic survey of walls: mortar matrix 3
- 33 Photographic survey of site environs B: Detail of join between circular bastion [C] and bawn wall (looking north)
- 34 Photographic survey of site environs B: Detail of join between circular bastion [C] and bawn wall (looking north)
- 35 Photographic survey of walls: fabric type 6
- 36 Photographic survey of walls: fabric type 6

Appendix Four: Field Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m, following the excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109), stone kerb (Context No.107) and Test Pit 3 (Context No.103)
2	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing foundation cut for garden path (Context No.112)
3	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m, after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109), stone kerb (Context No.107), humic silty clay loam (Context No.113) and localised levelling deposit of clinker-rich silty clay loam (Context No.115)
4	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m, after excavation of localised levelling deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.114), showing silty clay loam fill (Context No.116) and gravel-rich silty clay loam fill (Context No.117)
5	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing humic silty clay loam (Context No.113) and foundation cut for garden path (Context No.112)
6	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m, after excavation of localised levelling deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.114), showing silty clay loam (Context No.116), gravel-rich silty clay loam (Context No.117), localised deposit of clay loam (Context No.121) and cut feature (Context No.119)
7	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing silty clay loam localised levelling deposit (Context No.114), foundation cut for garden path (Context No.112) and cut features (planting holes) (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) prior to excavation
8	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m, after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109), stone kerb (Context No.107) and Test Pit 1 (Context No.135)
9	1:10	Section	Trench 6.5-14m north-facing section of cut feature (planting hole) (Context No.131)
10	1:20	Section	Trench 6.5-14m north-facing section of cut feature (planting hole) (Context No.129)
11	1:20	Section	Trench 6.5-14m north-facing section of cut feature (planting hole) (Context No.127)
12	1:20	Section	Trench 6.5-14m north-facing section of cut feature (planting hole) (Context No.125)
13	1:20	Section	Trench 6.5-14m north-facing section of cut feature (planting hole) (Context No.123)

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
14	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing foundation cut for garden path (Context No.112)
15	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeletons (Context Nos.138 and 142) and grave cuts (Context Nos.120 and 143)
16	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing cut features (planting holes) (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131) following excavation
17	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing adult skeletons (Context Nos.134 and 146), sub-adult skeleton (Context No.148) and grave cut (Context No.168)
18	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing silty loam fill (Context No.153), cut feature (Context No.152) and mixed graveyard soil (Context No.133)
19	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m (overlay of Drawing No.18) cut feature (Context No.152) following excavation
20	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.148)
21	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.155) and grave cut (Context No.158)
22	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.159) and grave cut (Context No.160)
23	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing infant skeleton (Context No.161)
24	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing adult skeletons (Context No.137, 150, and 164), sub-adult skeleton (Context No.151) grave cut (Context No.120) in
25	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing localised spread of 'chalk' nodules (Context No.149)
26	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing disarticulated cranium (Context No.165) and cut feature (Context No.166)
27	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing stone kerb (Context No.107), Test Pit 2 (Context No.157) and clinker-rich silty loam (Context No.162)
28	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.167) and grave cut (Context No.168)
29	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.150) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.151)
30	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing adult skeleton (Context No.150), carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone (Context No.171) and cut feature (Context No.172)
31	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.170)

Drawing No. Scale Type Description

32	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing partially excavated adult skeleton (Context No.164), grave cut (Context No.120), partially excavated silty clay loam fill (Context No.147) and cut feature (Context No.186)
33	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m (overlay of Drawing No.30) showing adult skeletons (Context Nos.150, 174 and 175)
34	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.176) and disarticulated cranium (Context No.177)
35	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.180)
36	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m (overlay of Drawing No.33), following excavation of adult skeletons (Context Nos.174 and 175), showing adult skeleton (Context No.150), grave cut (Context No.120) and sandy clay loam (Context No.173)
37	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.188) and grave cut (Context No.189)
38	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m showing cut features (Context Nos.184, 185 and 186), grave cut (Context No.120) and adult skeleton (Context No.187)
39	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.179)
40	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.190)
41	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m (overlay of Drawing No.17) showing adult skeleton (Context No.134)
42	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeletons (Context Nos.195 and 196), carefully redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone (Context No.197) and grave cut (Context No.198)
43	1:20	Plan	Trench 0-6m, following completion of excavation, showing cut features (Context Nos.172, 184, 185, 186, 191 and 194) and grave cut (Context No.120)
44	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing infant skeleton (Context No.200)
45	1:10	Section	Trench 0-6m south-facing section showing topsoil (Context No.106), humic silty clay loam (Context No.113), localised levelling deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.114), gravel-rich silty clay loam fill (Context No.117) of cut feature (Context No.119), silty clay loam fills (Context Nos.116 and 147) of cut feature (Context No.184), mixed graveyard soil (Context No.122), sandy clay loam fill (Context No.192) of cut feature (Context No.191) and natural (Context No.118)
46	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m adult skeleton (Context No.201)
47	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.202)
48	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.199)
Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
49	1:10	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.199)

50	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.215) and grave cut (Context No.211)
51	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing disarticulated skulls (Context Nos.221 and 222), adult skeleton (Context No.206), sandy clay loam fill (Context No.207) and grave cut (Context No.208)
52	1:20	Plan	Baulk 6-6.5m following excavation of topsoil (Context No.106) showing gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109), stone kerb (Context No.107), humic silty clay loam (Context No.113), floor of paving slabs (Context No.139) and wooden post (Context No.227)
53	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.224) and grave cut (Context No.225)
54	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.228) and sub-adult skeleton (Context No.229)
55	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204), adult skeleton (Context No.216) and grave cuts (Context Nos.220 and 230)
56	1:20	Plan	Baulk 22-22.5m, following excavation of clinker-rich silty loam (Context No.162), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) and humic silty clay loam (Context No.163)
57	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m, following excavation of sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204), showing adult skeleton (Context No.216)
58	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeletons (Context No.234), disarticulated human bone (Context No.233) and grave cut (Context No.231)
59	1:20	Plan	Baulk 6-6.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.155) and grave cut (Context No.158)
60	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m and Baulk 22-22.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.213)
61	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.236)
62	1:20	Plan	Baulk 6-6.5m showing sub-adult skeletons (Context Nos.159 and 238) and grave cut (Context No.237)
63	1:10	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.239)
64	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.243) and adult skeleton (Context No.244)
65	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.248) and grave cut (Context No.249)
Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
66	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m adult skeletons (Context Nos.251 and 252) and cut feature (Context No.250)

67	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeletons (Context Nos.217, 232, 240 and 241) and grave-cut (Context No.242)
68	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing sandy clay loam fill (Context No.209), adult skeleton (Context No.210) and grave cut (Context No.211)
69	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.253)
70	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing redeposited collection of disarticulated human bone (Context No.245), sub-adult skeleton (Context No.246) and grave cut (Context No.247)
71	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing sandy clay loam (Context No.254), adult skeleton (Context No.255) and grave cut (Context No.256)
72	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing infant skeleton (Context No.257) and grave cut (Context No.249)
73	1:20	Plan	Baulk 22-22.5m and Trench 22.5-28.8m (overlay of Drawing No.67) showing sandy clay loam fill (Context No.263), adult skeleton (Context No.217) and grave cut (Context No.262)
74	1:20	Plan	Baulk 14-14.5m showing gravel surface of garden path (Context No.109), stone kerb (Context No.107) and humic silty clay loam (Context No.113)
75	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.235) and grave cut (Context No.269)
76	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.266)
77	1:20	Plan	Baulk 22-22.5m and Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.267) and grave cut (Context No.265)
78	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.271)
79	1:20	Plan	Baulk 14-14.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.270) and possible grave cut (Context No.275)
80	1:20	Plan	Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeleton (Context No.241)
81	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m, Baulk 22-22.5m and Trench 22.5-28.8m showing adult skeletons (Context Nos.268, 272 and 273) and grave cuts (Context No.211 and 265)
82	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing spread of disarticulated human bone (Context No.277) and adult skeleton (Context No.276)
83	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m showing adult skeleton (Context No.264), sub-adult skeleton (Context No.278) and grave cut (Context No.281)
84	1:20	Plan	Baulk 14-14.5 showing adult skeleton (Context No.280)
85	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.283)
86	1:20	Plan	Trench 14.5-22m showing adult skeleton (Context No.285)
Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
87	1:20	Plan	Trench 6.5-14m and Baulk 14-14.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.279)
88a-e	1:20	Section	Overall trench south-facing section showing topsoil (Context

			No.106), clinker-rich silty loam (Context No.162), humic silty clay loam (Context No.163), humic silty clay loam (Context No.113), localised levelling deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.114), floor of paving slabs (Context No.139), silty clay loam fill (Context No.258), wooden post (Context No.140/144), post hole (Context No.141) silty clay loam fill (Context No.259), wooden post (Context No.227), post hole (Context No.260) and mixed graveyard soil (Context No.122/133)
89a-b	1:20	Plan	Overall trench plan, following completion of excavation, showing grave cuts (Context Nos.189, 198, 208, 211, 231, 262 and 265) and cut feature (Context Nos.250)
90	1:20	Plan	Extension 0-1.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.287), surviving stub of collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.289) and localised levelling deposit of silty clay loam (Context No.114)
91	1:20	Plan	Extension 27.8-29.3m showing base of robbed out wall (Context No.288), surviving stub of collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.286), southern wall of Bishop's House (Context No.297) and mixed graveyard soil (Context No.133)
92	1:20	Plan	Extension 27.8-29.3m following excavation of base of robbed out wall (Context No.288) showing surviving stub of collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.286), silty clay loam fills (Context Nos.292 and 294) and mixed graveyard soil (Context No.133)
93	1:20	Plan	Extension 0-1.5m showing adult skeleton (Context No.301) and grave cut (Context No.302)
94	1:20	Plan	Extension 27.8-29.3m showing adult skeleton (Context No.296), grave cut (Context No.293), cut feature (Context No.291) and surviving stub of collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.286)
95	1:20	Plan	Extension 27.8-29.3m showing adult skeleton (Context No.307), grave cuts (Context Nos.293 and 305), cut feature (Context No.291) and surviving stub of collapsed graveyard wall (Context No.286)
96	1:20	Plan	Extension 0-1.5m showing sub-adult skeleton (Context No.308), grave cut (Context No.302) and cut features (Context Nos.191 and 303)
Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
97	1:10	Section	Extension 27.8-29.3m east facing section showing topsoil (Context No.106), clinker-rich silty loam (Context No.162), humic silty clay loam (Context No.163), rubble-rich sandy clay loam fill (Context No.299) of cut feature (Context No.300), base of robbed

out wall (Context No.288), mixed graveyard soil (Context No.133), silty clay loam fill (Context No.292) of cut feature (Context No.291), silty clay loam fill (Context No.294) of grave cut (Context No.293) and Sandy clay loam fill (Context No.306) of grave cut (Context No.305)

98 1:500 Plan Survey of site environs

Appendix Five: Small Finds List

Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1001	Flint	102	-	-	-
1002	Shotgun cartridge	106	-	-	-
1003	Glass	106	-	-	-
1004	N/A	-	-	-	-
1005	Delft tile ?	106	-	-	-
1006	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1007	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1008	Plastic grave accessory	106	-	-	-
1009	Plastic grave accessory	106	-	-	-
1010	Plastic grave accessory	106	-	-	-
1011	Pot sherd	102	-	-	-
1012	Plastic grave accessory	102	-	-	-
1013	Plastic grave accessory	102	-	-	-
1014	Glass	106	-	-	-
1015	Glass	106	-	-	-
1016	Clay pipe bowl	Unstratified	-	-	-
1017	Pot sherd	108	-	-	-
1018	Pot sherd	108	-	-	-
1019	Glass	108	-	-	-
1020	Clay pipe stem	108	-	-	-
1021	Glass	108	-	-	-
1022	Glass	Unstratified	-	-	-
1023	Pot sherd	109	-	-	-
1024	Flint	108	-	-	-
1025	Iron nail	108	-	-	-
1026	Flint	113	509.68	1504.62	31.68
1027	N/A	-	-	-	-
1028	N/A	-	-	-	-
1029	N/A	-	-	-	-
1030	N/A	-	-	-	-
1031	N/A	-	-	-	-
1032	N/A	-	-	-	-
1033	N/A	-	-	-	-
1034	N/A	-	-	-	-
1035	N/A	-	-	-	-
1036	N/A	-	-	-	-
1037	Iron nail	113	-	-	-
1038	Glass	113	-	-	-

Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1039	Glass	113	-	-	-
1040	Iron nail	113	506.10	1503.40	31.60
1041	Iron nail	106	-	-	-
1042	Modern tin sign	106	-	-	-
1043	Pot sherd	114	506.35	1503.88	31.53
1044	Pot sherd	114	507.74	1504.50	31.60
1045	Pot sherd	114	506.65	1503.87	31.50
1046	Iron nail	114	507.23	1503.50	31.41
1047	Pot sherd	114	510.57	1504.62	31.56
1048	Pot sherd	114	510.88	1504.40	31.54
1049	Iron nail	114	510.88	1504.10	31.50
1050	Flint	114	511.11	1505.50	31.60
1051	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1052	Iron nail	106	-	-	-
1053	Pot sherd	114	510.65	1504.75	31.42
1054	Pot sherd	114	-	-	-
1055	Iron nail ?	115	502.03	1502.42	31.86
1056	Flint	117	507.30	1504.49	31.35
1057	N/A	-	-	-	-
1058	N/A	-	-	-	-
1059*	Iron nail ?	Unstratified	-	-	-
1060	Pot sherd	113	500.01	1501.42	31.75
1061	Pot sherd	113	499.98	1501.73	31.77
1062	Pot sherd	113	498.50	1501.35	31.72
1063	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1064	Pot sherd	113	501.56	1502.18	31.70
1065	Glass	113	-	-	-
1066	Copper alloy pin ?	113	503.33	1503.00	31.70
1067	Pot sherd	114	499.59	1501.06	31.64
1068	Pot sherd	114	504.42	1502.88	31.62
1069	Pot sherd	114	499.94	1501.15	31.63
1070	Pot sherd	Unstratified	-	-	-
1071	Pot sherd	122	08.52	1503.87	31.39
1072*	Iron ring ?	106	-	-	-
1073	Glass	109	494.36	1499.39	31.92
1074	Flint	109	492.75	1498.94	31.91
1075	Iron nail	126	499.57	1501.98	31.49
1076	Glass	109	490.86	1498.46	31.85
1077	Pot sherd	109	494.89	1499.74	31.82
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height

1078	Iron tang ?	109	-	-	-
1079	Tile	109	497.42	1500.56	31.81
1080	Glass	136	496.51	1501.11	31.84
1081	Pot sherd	114	504.09	1503.18	31.56
1082	Pot sherd	122	509.83	1504.91	31.34
1083	Pot sherd	114	502.95	1502.16	31.46
1084	Iron knife ?	114	502.49	1502.78	31.51
1085	Pot sherd	114	502.80	1502.29	31.48
1086	Pot sherd	114	503.55	1502.58	31.45
1087	Pot sherd	114	503.69	1502.61	31.44
1088	Glass	106	496.33	1500.42	31.84
1089	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1090	Glass	106	-	-	-
1091	Flint	114	499.18	1501.63	31.63
1092	Flint	114	500.86	1501.54	31.63
1093	Glass	114	-	-	-
1094	Iron coffin handle	113	-	-	-
1095	Glass	113	-	-	-
1096	Glass	113	-	-	-
1097	Iron pin ?	113	496.99	1500.34	31.71
1098	Flint	133	496.00	1500.60	31.67
1099	Iron nail	133	504.41	1502.95	-
1100	Pot sherd	113	496.70	1500.64	-
1101	Pot sherd	113	495.92	1500.63	-
1102	Flint	113	495.34	1500.43	-
1103	Flint	113	495.52	1500.76	-
1104	Pot sherd	113	494.10	1499.65	-
1105	Pot sherd	113	493.96	1499.72	-
1106	Glass	113	493.90	1499.72	-
1107	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1108	Flint	113	493.44	1500.18	-
1109	Flint	113	496.69	1500.79	-
1110	Flint	113	493.05	1500.53	31.92
1111	Flint	113	-	-	-
1112	Pot sherd (two sherds)	113	494.25	1499.87	31.66
1113	Flint	113	493.13	1500.01	31.72
1114	Iron nail	113	499.23	1502.79	31.16
1115	Pot sherd	113	491.69	1499.19	31.77
1116	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1117	Pot sherd	Unstratified	-	-	-

1118	Glass	113	491.07	1499.64	31.81
1119	Iron nail	113	-	-	-
1120	Flint	113	490.59	1498.27	31.84
1121	Pot sherd	133	502.75	1502.35	31.33
1122	Flint	133	502.64	1502.01	31.38
1123	Flint	153	491.63	1499.43	31.72
1124	Iron nail	106	484.94	1496.83	31.90
1125	Brick fragment	106	-	-	-
1126	Glass	106	-	-	-
1127	Glass	106	-	-	-
1128	N/A	-	-	-	-
1129	Glass	106	-	-	-
1130	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1131	Pot sherd	162	488.94	1498.29	31.89
1132	Pot sherd	162	488.05	1498.01	31.91
1133	Pot sherd	162	487.59	1497.92	31.91
1134	Brick fragment	162	-	-	-
1135	Pot sherd	133	495.69	1500.30	31.42
1136	Pot sherd	162	487.40	1498.01	31.94
1137	Pot sherd	162	487.47	1498.12	31.92
1138	Pot sherd	162	487.40	1497.86	31.91
1139	Pot sherd	162	487.17	1497.49	31.89
1140	Pot sherd	162	484.00	1497.07	31.84
1141	Flint	133	-	-	-
1142	Glass	169	488.34	1497.63	31.81
1143	Pot sherd	113	488.16	1498.53	31.90
1144	Pot sherd	113	489.04	1498.30	31.83
1145	Pot sherd	113	489.03	1499.19	31.93
1146	Copper alloy fitting	113	586.50	1497.57	31.71
1147	Pot sherd	133	491.21	1499.49	31.42
1148	Pot sherd	147	-	-	-
1149	Slag	133	496.43	1501.00	31.47
1150	Pot sherd	133	486.36	1497.62	31.53
1151	Flint	133	496.67	1501.19	31.45
1152	Iron fitting	133	496.76	1500.96	31.44
1153	Flint	133	502.03	1501.70	31.24
1154	Flint	133	502.88	1501.91	31.20
1155	N/A	-	-	-	-
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1156	Flint	133	499.29	1501.47	31.33
1157	Iron nail	199	500.25	1501.74	31.22

1158	Iron nail	204	493.82	1499.90	31.23
1159	Iron nail ?	216	494.01	1499.46	31.25
1160	Slate	Unstratified	-	-	-
1161	Pot sherd	133	494.39	1499.64	31.23
1162	Flint	133	494.60	1500.04	31.17
1163	Slag	162	-	-	-
1164	Slag	162	-	-	-
1165	Slag	162	-	-	-
1166	Slag	162	-	-	-
1167	Slag	162	-	-	-
1168	Slag	162	-	-	-
1169	Slag	162	-	-	-
1170	Slag	162	-	-	-
1171	Slag	162	-	-	-
1172	Slag	162	-	-	-
1173	Pot sherd	113/114	-	-	-
1174	Iron nail ?	163	490.06	1498.57	32.02
1175	Pot sherd	163	490.19	1499.02	31.87
1176	Glass	163	-	-	-
1177	Glass	163	-	-	-
1178	Glass	163	-	-	-
1179	Flint	114	-	-	-
1180	Flint	114	-	-	-
1181	Flint	114	-	-	-
1182	Flint	114	-	-	-
1183*	Flint	133	505.82	1503.09	31.21
1184	Flint	133	-	-	-
1185	Flint	133	-	-	-
1186	Flint	133	-	-	-
1187	Flint	133	-	-	-
1188	Flint	133	-	-	-
1189	Pot sherd	133	489.88	1499.03	31.68
1190	Pot sherd	133	490.28	1498.22	31.66
1191	Flint	133	496.91	1500.93	31.30
1192	Pot sherd	114	497.70	1500.90	31.65
1193	Iron bar fragment ?	114	497.90	1501.11	31.67
1194	Pot sherd	114	497.85	1500.59	31.59
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1195	Pot sherd	114	497.60	1500.60	31.56
1196	Pot sherd	114	498.07	1500.57	31.49
1197	Iron bar fragment ?	133	498.73	1501.66	31.22

1198	Flint	133	497.68	1501.03	31.23
1199	Iron fitting	133	498.15	1500.74	31.31
1200	Pot sherd	282	497.86	1500.61	31.14
1201	Pot sherd	282	497.97	1500.72	31.08
1202	Iron nail ?	279	497.29	1500.15	31.03
1203	Flint	278	498.54	1501.02	31.15
1204	Pot sherd	278	498.84	1500.85	31.12
1205	Grave stone fragment	284	498.13	1500.89	31.00
1206	Pot sherd	284	498.15	1500.91	30.98
1207	Iron nail	133	499.09	1501.62	30.97
1208	Slag	122	-	-	-
1209	Slate	114	-	-	-
1210	Slate	126	-	-	-
1211	Slate	114	-	-	-
1212	Flint	209	-	-	-
1213	Flint	148	-	-	-
1214	Flint	122	-	-	-
1215	Flint	106	-	-	-
1216	Flint	122	-	-	-
1217	Flint	133	-	-	-
1218	Flint	122	-	-	-
1219	Glass	106	-	-	-
1220	Glass	106	-	-	-
1221	Glass	106	-	-	-
1222	Glass	106	-	-	-
1223	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1224	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1225	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1226	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1227	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1228	Pot sherd (two sherds)	106	-	-	-
1229	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1230	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1231	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1232	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1233	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1234	Ceramic	106	-	-	-
1235	Pot sherd	124	-	-	-
1236	Slate	133	-	-	-
1237	Flint	122	-	-	-

1238	Flint	111	-	-	-
1239	Plastic grave ornament	101	-	-	-
1240	Grave ornament	101	-	-	-
1241	Plastic grave accessory	101	-	-	-
1242	Slate	101	-	-	-
1243	Flint	133	-	-	-
1244	Flint	133	-	-	-
1245	Flint	133	-	-	-
1246	Flint	133	-	-	-
1247	Flint	133	-	-	-
1248	Flint	133	-	-	-
1249	Flint	133	-	-	-
1250	Slate	114	-	-	-
1251	Slate	114	-	-	-
1252	Slag	126	-	-	-
1253	Slate	113	-	-	-
1254	Slate	154	-	-	-
1255	Flint	274	-	-	-
1256	Flint	274	-	-	-
1257	Slate	114	-	-	-
1258	Slate	114	-	-	-
1259	Flint	106	-	-	-
1260	Flint	133	-	-	-
1261	Flint	133	-	-	-
1262	Flint	133	-	-	-
1263	Flint	113	-	-	-
1264	Pot sherd	102	-	-	-
1265	Iron nail	Unstratified	-	-	-
1266	White metal ring	106	-	-	-
1267	Iron fitting	106	-	-	-
1268	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1269	Flint	113	-	-	-
1270	Slag	115	-	-	-
1271	Slag	122	-	-	-
1272	Tile	106	-	-	-
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1273	Tile	106	-	-	-
1274	Plastic grave accessory	115	-	-	-
1275	Plastic grave accessory	106	-	-	-
1276	Glass	106	-	-	-
1277	N/A	-	-	-	-

1278	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1279	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1280	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1281	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1282	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1283	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1284	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1285	Pot sherd	133 ?	-	-	-
1286	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1287	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1288	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1289	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1290	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1291	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1292	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1293	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1294	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1295	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1296	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1297	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1298	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1299	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1300	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1301	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1302	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1303	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1304	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1305	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1306	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1307	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1308	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1309	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1310	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
1311	Pot sherd	113	-	-	-
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1312	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1313	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1314	Pot sherd (Test Pit 3)	113	-	-	-
1315	Pot sherd (Test Pit 3)	113	-	-	-
1316	Pot sherd (Test Pit 3)	113	-	-	-
1317	Pot sherd (Test Pit 3)	113	-	-	-

1318	Plastic grave accessory	102	-	-	-
1319	Plastic grave accessory	106	-	-	-
1320	Slag	113	-	-	-
1321	Slag	162	-	-	-
1322	Brick fragment	109	-	-	-
1323*	Pot sherd	113	510.54	1506.36	31.81
1324	Flint	113	510.85	1505.91	31.81
1325	Flint	113	510.31	1505.90	31.69
1326	Iron nail	114/287	510.25	1506.18	31.60
1327	Iron nail	114/287	510.09	1506.10	31.58
1328	Iron nail	114/287	509.91	1506.11	31.62
1329	Iron nail	114/287	509.78	1506.07	31.60
1330	Iron nail	114/287	510.37	1506.13	31.58
1331*	Glass	163	482.97	1498.05	31.84
1332*	Pot sherd	163	483.84	1497.95	31.80
1333	Iron nail	114/287	509.71	1506.08	31.57
1334*	Pot sherd	163	483.65	1497.67	31.77
1335	Flint	122/133	483.65	1496.42	31.79
1336	Iron nail	114	506.69	1506.16	31.58
1337	Iron nail	114/287	510.12	1506.26	31.53
1338	Iron nail	114/287	509.50	1506.04	31.58
1339	Pot sherd	122/133	509.88	1505.77	31.45
1340	Iron nail	122/133	510.26	1506.15	31.29
1341	Pot sherd	122/133	510.23	1505.96	31.25
1342	Pot sherd	122/133	-	-	-
1343	Granite grave surround	111	510.10	1504.20	31.18
1344	Flint	306	-	-	-
1345	Flint	306	-	-	-
1346	Pot sherd	122/133	510.90	1505.98	31.23
1347	Flint	304	509.79	1506.20	31.93
1348*	Glass	122/133	-	-	-
1349*	Perforated slate	114	-	-	-
1350*	Glass	113	-	-	-
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1351*	Pot sherd	163	-	-	-
1352*	Pot sherd	163	-	-	-
1353*	Pot sherd	163	-	-	-
1354*	Glass	106	-	-	-
1355*	Pot sherd	106	-	-	-
1356*	Tile	106	-	-	-
1357	Iron fragment	113	-	-	-

1358	Copper alloy sheet	113	-	-	-
1359	Flint	Unstratified	-	-	-
1360*	Flint	163	-	-	-
1361	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1362	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1363	Flint	114	-	-	-
1364	Flint	114	-	-	-
1365	Flint	113	-	-	-
1366	Flint	113	-	-	-
1367	Flint	113	-	-	-
1368	Flint	113	-	-	-
1369	Flint	113	-	-	-
1370	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1371	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1372	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1373	Flint	306	-	-	-
1374	Flint	306	-	-	-
1375*	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1376	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1377	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1378	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1379	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1380	Flint	122/133	-	-	-
1381	Slate	113	-	-	-
1382	Slate	111	-	-	-
1383	Iron nail	199	-	-	-
1384	Copper alloy fragment	138	-	-	-
1385	Copper alloy pin ?	301	-	-	-
1386	Flint	248	-	-	-
1387	Slag	287	-	-	-
1388	Slag	226	-	-	-
1389	Slag	267	-	-	-
Small Find No.	Description	Context No.	Easting	Northing	Height
1390	Slag	199	-	-	-
1391	Slag	270	-	-	-
1392	Slag	271	-	-	-
1393	Slag	200	-	-	-
1394	Slag	150	-	-	-
1395	Slag	196	-	-	-
1396	Slag	199	-	-	-
1397	Slag	240	-	-	-

1398	Slag	248	-	-	-
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[* = small find lost]

Appendix Six: Record of Bulk Finds

Context No.	Flint	Shell	Slate	Chalk
102				
106				
108				
109				
110				
111				
113				
114				
115				
116				
117				
121				
122				
124				
126				
128				
130				
133				
134				
136				
147				
148				
153				
154				
163				
173				
176				
253				
274				
279				

	Flint	Shell	Slate	Chalk
No. of Bags	48	24	3	1
Weight (grams)	9208	667	1142	69

Appendix Seven: Samples List

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Volume (est. l)	No. of bags	Purpose	Retained ?
1	109	Garden path material	3.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
2	115	Lens of gravel with slag inclusions	3.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
3	122	Possible quicklime	0.25	1	Identification purposes	Yes
4	138	Soil around left foot	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
5	139	Paving slab	N/A	1	To identify date and type	Yes
6	142	Hair fibre from skeleton	N/A	1	Identify fibre	Yes
7	142	Soil from pelvic area	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
8	142	Soil from around skeleton	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
9	138	Soil from around skeleton	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
10	138	Soil from around left foot	?	1	Recovery of small bones	No
11	138	Soil from around right foot	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
12	138	Soil from pelvic area	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
13	146	Soil from around right foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
14	146	Soil from around left foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
15	146	Soil from around feet	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
16	146	Soil from leg area	2.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
17	146	Soil from pelvic area	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
18	146	Soil from burial area	2.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Volume (est. l)	No. of bags	Purpose	Retained ?
19	134	Soil from leg area	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
20	134	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
21	134	Soil from around cranium	2.0	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
22	134	Soil from burial area	3.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
23	149	Sample of chalk nodules	N/A	1	Identification purposes	Yes
24	148	Soil from burial area	3.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
25	148	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
26	148	Soil from around feet	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
27	155	Soil from pelvic area	2.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
28	148	Soil from around right hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
29	148	Soil from around legs	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
30	148	Soil from around cranium	0.5	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
31	155	Soil from upper vertebrae	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
32	159	Soil from burial area	2.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
33	162	Gravel layer in topsoil	2.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
34	137	Soil from burial area	1.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
35	137	Soil from around cranium	1.0	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
36	137	Soil from pelvic area	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
Sample	Context	Type	Volume	No. of	Purpose	Retained

No.	No.		(est. l)	bags		?
37	137	Soil from around right hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
38	137	Soil from around feet	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
39	167	Soil from pelvic area	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
40	151	Soil from around legs	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
41	170	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
42	170	Soil from around feet	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
43	170	Soil from around hands	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
44	164	Soil from around cranium	2.5	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
45	175	Soil from around feet	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
46	180	Soil from burial area	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
47	150	Soil from burial area	2.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
48	150	Soil from around cranium	0.5	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
49	150	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	7	Recovery of small bones	Yes
50	188	Soil from pelvic area	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
51	188	Soil from around right hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
52	188	Soil from around left hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
53	188	Soil from around left foot	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
54	188	Soil from around right foot	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
55	179	Soil from pelvic area	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
Sample	Context	Type	Volume	No. of	Purpose	Retained

No.	No.		(est. l)	bags		?
56	196	Soil from around left foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
57	196	Soil from pelvis area	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
58	196	Soil from around left hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
59	197	Soil from underneath skeleton	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
60	195	Soil from around left foot	0.75	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
61	195	Soil from around right foot	0.75	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
62	199	Soil from around pelvis and left hand	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
63	199	Soil from around right hand	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
64	195	Soil from around right hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
65	195	Soil from around left hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
66	200	Soil from around skeleton	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
67	203	Chalk over burial	2.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
68	201	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
69	199	Soil from around feet	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
70	226	Soil from grave fill	1.5	1	Identification purposes	Yes
71	204	Soil from around right hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
72	204	Soil from around left hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
73	204	Soil from around left foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
74	204	Soil from around right foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Volume (est. l)	No. of bags	Purpose	Retained ?

75	204	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
76	216	Soil from around left hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
77	216	Soil from around right hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
78	216	Soil from around left foot	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
79	216	Soil from around right foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
80	155	Soil from around legs and feet	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
81	236	Soil from around left foot	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
82	213	Soil from around left foot	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
83	213	Soil from around right foot	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
84	213	Soil from pelvic area	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
85	159	Soil from around lower body	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
86	238	Soil from burial area	1.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes
87	248	Soil from around left hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
88	248	Soil from around right hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
89	248	Soil from around right foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
90	248	Soil from around left foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
91	248	Soil from pelvic area	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
92	252	Soil from pelvic area	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
93	210	Soil from around feet	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Volume (est. l)	No. of bags	Purpose	Retained ?

94	257	Soil from around cranium	0.5	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
95	246	Soil from around feet	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
96	246	Soil from around pelvis/hand area	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
97	235	Soil from burial area	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
98	235	Soil from around cranium	0.5	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
99	235	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
100	267	Soil from around feet	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
101	267	Soil from around left hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
102	271	Soil from around cranium	0.5	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
103	271	Soil from pelvic area	0.75	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
104	270	Soil from around hands	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
105	270	Soil from around feet	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
106	270	Soil from pelvic area	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
107	276	Soil from pelvic area	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
108	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
109	280	Soil from around left hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
110	280	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
111	264	Soil from around cranium	0.5	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes
Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Volume (est. l)	No. of bags	Purpose	Retained ?
112	264	Soil from pelvic area	0.5	1	Recovery of	Yes

						small bones	
113	264	Soil from around hands	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
114	278	Soil from general area	1.0	1	Identification purposes	Yes	
115	278	Soil from around right foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
116	285	General sample	0.5	1	Identification purposes	Yes	
117	279	Soil from feet area	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
118	279	Soil from around hands	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
119	122/123	Soil from around skull	1.0	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes	
120	176	Soil from around right foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
121	176	Soil from around left hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
122	176	Soil from around right hand	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
123	176	Soil from around left foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
124	232	Soil from around feet	0.75	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
125	232	Soil from around left hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
126	270	Soil from around cranium	0.5	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes	
127	217	Soil from around right foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
128	217	Soil from around right hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
129	217	Soil from around left hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
130	217	Soil from around left foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Volume (est. l)	No. of bags	Purpose	Retained ?	
131	217	Soil from pelvic area	1.0	1	Recovery of	Yes	

						small bones	
132	234	Soil from around right foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
133	234	Soil from around left foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
134	234	Soil from pelvic area	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
135	238	Soil from around cranium	1.0	1	Recovery of bone fragments	Yes	
136	240	Soil from around left foot	1.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
137	255	Soil from pelvic area	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
138	255	Soil from around feet	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
139	266	Soil from around left foot	0.5	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
140	266	Soil from around left hand	0.25	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
141	266	Soil from pelvic area	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
142	202	Soil from around right hand	1.0	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
143	117	Charcoal	N/A	1	Identification purposes	Yes	
144	113	Charcoal	N/A	1	Identification purposes	Yes	
145	162	Charcoal	N/A	1	Identification purposes	Yes	
146	122	Charcoal	N/A	1	Identification purposes	Yes	
147	114	Charcoal	N/A	1	Identification purposes	Yes	
148	122/133	Sieved finds from cranium	N/A	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	
Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Volume (est. l)	No. of bags	Purpose	Retained ?	
149	287	Soil from pelvic area	?	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes	

					and metalwork	
150	287	Soil from around feet	?	1	Recovery of small bones and metalwork	Yes
151	301	Soil from pelvic region	?	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
152	296	Soil from around lower legs and left foot	?	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes
153	304	Charcoal	?	1	Identification purposes	Yes
154	304	Charcoal	?	1	Identification purposes	Yes
155	304	Charcoal	?	1	Identification purposes	Yes
156	307	Soil around skeleton	?	1	Recovery of small bones	Yes

Appendix Eight: Analysis of cemetery expansion (prepared by Naomi Carver)

The direction in which the cemetery developed was analysed by studying the superimposition of burials. The results of the analysis are tabulated below. The nomenclature used in the table to describe the relationship between superimposed burials and the direction in which the cemetery expanded is pictorially represented below. Where the direction of superimposition is uncertain that uncertainty is signified with a question mark. The results of the analysis are plotted on two graphs (Figures Ten and Eleven), which are reproduced in the account of the excavation of the cemetery (see Section 4.2.23 – 4.2.29).

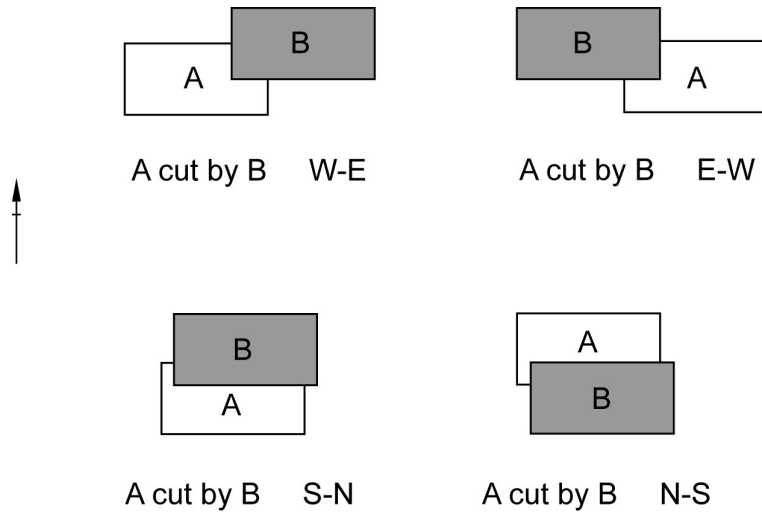
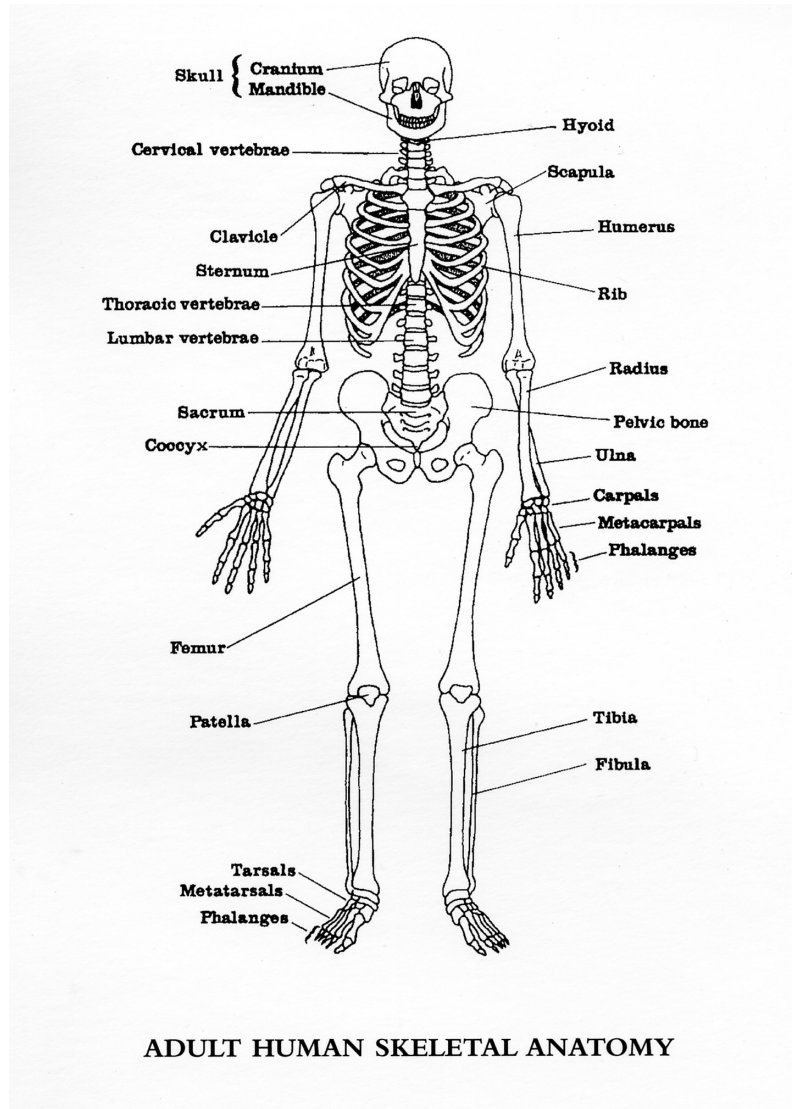


Figure: Pictorial representation of the nomenclature used in the table to describe the relationship between superimposed burials and the direction in which the cemetery expanded.

Distance from eastern end of Trench	Stratigraphic relationship between burials	Direction of Expansion	Comments
1.6m	175 cut by 150	E→W?/N→S?	Almost direct superimposition
1.6m	148 cut by 146	S→N	
1.8m	134 cut by 148	W→E	
2.4m	150 cut by 151	W→E	
2.4m	137 cut by 150	W→E/ N→S?	
2.8m	142 cut by 138	N→S	
3.2m	137 cut by 134	W→E	
3.8m	164 cut by 137	N→S	Almost direct superimposition
6.0m	238 cut by 159	W→E	
9.0m	201 cut by 167	E→W?	
9.2m	167 cut by 179	W→E	
10.8m	244 cut by 243	W→E	
Distance	Stratigraphic	Direction of	Comments

from eastern end of Trench	relationship between burials	Expansion	
11.6m	244 cut by 246	E→W	
12.1m	285 cut by 278	E→W?	Basepoints inaccurate
12.1m	285 cut by 264	W→E	
12.6m	264 cut by 246	W→E	
13.4m	278 cut by 279	E→W	
13.8m	264 cut by 279	E→W (N→S?)	
14.5m	276 cut by 270	W→E	
14.6m	279 cut by 280	N→S?	
14.6m	283 cut by 280	W→E	
15.6m	283 cut by 235	E→W	
16.8m	236 cut by 204	E→W	
17.2m	235 cut by 216	E→W	
17.6m	216 cut by 204	S→N	
19.6m	196 cut by 195	N→S	Almost direct superimposition
20.0m	196 cut by 176	E→W (S→N)	
21.8m	210 cut by 213	E→W	
22.0m	272 cut by 202/267	E→W	
22.2m	273 cut by 202/267	E→W	
22.4m	268 cut by 202/267	E→W	
23.4m	217 cut by 188	N→S	
23.8m	217 cut by 241	E→W	
24.4m	241 cut by 232	N→S	
24.8m	232 cut by 240	Uncertain	Almost direct superimposition
25.0m	240 cut by 234	E→W	

Appendix Nine: Reproduction of the guidance notes detailing the methods employed during the excavation of skeletal remains (prepared by Philip Macdonald)



General Comments

The graveyard at Kilroot is located in the grounds of the seventeenth century Bishop's House, which in turn, is located within an earlier ecclesiastical site whose origins probably date to the Early Christian period. The house's courtyard included part of the earlier ecclesiastical site's graveyard and after occupation of the house was abandoned in c.1700 use of the site reverted back to a graveyard. The graveyard has continued in use until relatively recently and contains gravestones dating to the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Following the collapse of the southern retaining wall of the graveyard in November 2002, Carrickfergus Borough Council undertook to build a new retaining wall immediately adjacent to the line of the old wall. As the foundations of the new wall will pass through Early Christian or medieval cemetery deposits it is the subject of an archaeological excavation.

Consequently, the excavation of human remains will take place immediately adjacent to a graveyard which still forms an active focus for commemoration and mourning. Although excavated human remains should always be treated with the utmost dignity and respect by archaeologists, at Kilroot there is a particular need to be sensitive to the potential impact of the excavations to the local community. The delay in rebuilding the graveyard wall has become a political issue which has been picked up by the local media in Carrickfergus. Consequently, the excavation may be the subject of considerable hostile scrutiny. Consequently, staff employed on the excavation should conduct themselves in an appropriate manner at all times. General members of the public visiting the site should, as a rule, not be invited to view the burials closely although it may not be practical to prevent them seeing exposed skeletal remains from a distance. Although staff should explain to the general public the results of the excavation and the methods being employed, requests to view the excavations more closely should be politely declined. Requests from the media to either film or photograph the burials should also be politely declined.

Stratigraphy

Recording stratigraphic relationships within a burial is usually straightforward. The earliest context will be the grave cut, followed by any bedding material, then the coffin if there is one, the body, any material packed around it and finishing with the grave fills. Stratigraphically, there is no real distinction between the coffin and the skeleton although they are awarded different Context Nos. for the purposes of recording.

Excavation

Ideally, grave fills should be excavated from outside the grave to avoid unnecessary damage to the skeleton and any grave goods. Standing within a grave cut may cause compressional damage to the underlying skeleton and collapse any voids which may be present in coffin burials.

The skeleton must be left in situ until all of the bones are exposed. Following cleaning of the exposed skeleton the burial should be photographed and recorded prior to lifting.

The area of the thorax and abdomen, especially the pelvis, should be excavated with particular care. Delicate foetal bones may be present in the pelvic region. The remains of calcified tissue are also occasionally found in the area of the thorax.

Stray bones should not be removed until it is clear that the burial is not multiple.

Once exposed skeletons should be carefully cleaned starting at the skull and working to the feet. In addition to using a trowel, good results can be achieved using soft brushes, spoons, 'plasterer's leaves', and dental tools or an 'engineer's scribe'. The cleaning of small bones, such as hands, feet and ribs, can cause disturbance and it is often best to excavate only the minimum amount of soil necessary to show their position. Photography should take place as soon as possible following the cleaning of the skeleton.

Ideally, skeletons should be excavated, recorded and lifted in a single day. No exposed human bones should be left in situ over night. If this is unavoidable the bones should be carefully covered with either plastic sheeting or loose spoil.

Photography

Careful sponging of the largest bones and light spraying of smaller bones with water may enhance photography of skeletal remains. However, bones should not be repeatedly wetted and dried during the course of an excavation.

At least two vertical colour slide photographs are to be taken of every skeleton. As well as a scale, a blackboard detailing the Context No of the skeleton and the direction of North should also be included in every photograph. Detailed photographs should be taken of any unusual features, such as if a foetus is present.

Use of standard Context Recording Sheet for the purposes of recording a skeleton

In addition to completing the usual fields, make sure that the following eleven questions are answered on the reverse of the Context Recording Sheet:

(1) Head at [] end of grave

Attitude of:

(2) Body (e.g. prone/front down; supine/front up; crouched)

(3) Head (e.g. which way it faces)

(4) Right arm, location of right hand (e.g. straight or flexed; at the side, over the chest or on the pelvis; the position of the hand)

(5) Left arm, location of left hand (e.g. straight or flexed; at the side, over the chest or on the pelvis; the position of the hand)

(6) Right leg (e.g. straight or bent; crossed left over right or right over left)

(7) Left leg (e.g. straight or bent; crossed left over right or right over left)

(8) Feet (e.g. the position of the feet)

(9) Extent of in situ bone degeneration (NB. any unusual features which might disintegrate on lifting should be described)

(10) State of bone after lifting (i.e. note any accidental or unavoidable damage to the skeleton which occurs during lifting)

(11) Other comments (e.g. the degree of any truncation or disturbance whether ancient or caused by the edge of the excavation; note any obvious pathologies, unusual features or evidence of burial practice; state of articulation etc.)

(12) Grave type (i.e. single or multiple grave; plain hole in the ground (simple), lined with slabs, mortar or tile floor, stone cist; wooden, stone or lead coffin, etc.)

Coffins should be awarded their own Context No. and recorded separately.

It is important to estimate during site recording whether the position of the skeleton as recorded is a function of how the burial was originally arranged or the result of post-depositional processes. Such interpretive comments should be kept separate from the basic record of the skeleton's disposition outlined above.

Then select the appropriate neonatal, sub-adult or adult Skeleton Diagram Sheet and label it with the Site Code and Context No. Colour in the skeleton diagram as a record of what bones are present – this is best done as the skeleton is being lifted. When the colour chart for a particular skeleton is completed any absences of bones should be commented on upon the reverse of the sheet (e.g. were bones lost through careless excavation, post-depositional activity in antiquity such as the cutting of a later grave, adverse soil conditions, etc.). Use the front of the sheet to mark any truncation or disturbance, whether ancient or caused by the edge of the excavation. Staple the Skeleton Diagram Sheet to the Context Recording Sheet.

Plans

Plan all burials at a scale of 1:10. Make sure that levels are recorded on the highest and lowest points of the skeleton and on the two ends (usually the highest point of the skull and feet). If the burial is unusually distorted or laid out then take levels on other points. Clearly mark on the plan any truncation or disturbance, whether ancient or caused by the edge of the excavation. The plan must show the orientation of the skeleton, its position within the grave cut and any coffin and also its relationship with other elements of the grave such as deposits of 'chalk', grave goods or clothing. Any plan should also be tied into the Site Grid.

Lifting

Skeletons should be lifted in a single operation. Partially excavated bones must not be prised from the ground.

The parts of the skeleton should be bagged separately according to the following system detailed below. Each bag should be labelled with the Site Code and Context No. and the skeleton parts contained in the bag.

- Cranium
- Mandible and loose teeth
- Scapulae and sternum
- Left thorax (ribs, clavicle)
- Right thorax (ribs, clavicle)
- Left arm (humerus, ulna, radius)
- Right arm (humerus, ulna, radius)
- Left wrist and hands (carpals, metacarpals, phalanges)
- Right wrist and hands (carpals, metacarpals, phalanges)
- Vertebrae
- Pelvic bones (innominates and sacrum)
- Left leg (femur, tibia, fibula)
- Right leg (femur, tibia, fibula)
- Left ankle and foot (tarsals, metatarsals, phalanges)
- Right ankle and foot (tarsals, metatarsals, phalanges)

Ideally, the parts of the skeleton should be removed from the ground in the following order: left arm, left hand, right arm, right hand, left leg, left foot, right leg, right foot, cranium and mandible, and finally the torso.

Particular care should be taken when bagging up the hands and the feet of a skeleton since these bones are often the least well represented. Soil from the areas surrounding the hands and feet of a skeleton should be sampled for wet sieving in order to recover the small bones of the limb extremities. Details of the samples taken should be recorded in the Samples Register and any sample numbers recorded on the Context Recording Sheet.

A soil sample should be taken from the area of the pelvic canal, directly over the sacrum. Details of the samples taken should be recorded in the Samples Register and any sample numbers recorded on the Context Recording Sheet.

Skulls should never be lifted by the eye orbits since the bones in this area are particularly delicate. Skulls should be supported by both hands.

If a skeleton is in a poor state of preservation each bone should be bagged separately.

Particular care is needed during the lifting of superimposed and disturbed burials to ensure that complete skeletons are kept together.

In the case of the skeleton of a neonate each bone should be bagged separately, with the exception of the vertebrae which can be bagged together.

Great care should be taken when lifting juvenile and neonate skeletons as they are extremely fragile. When lifting juveniles and infant skeletons it should be remembered that the epiphyses – the ends of juvenile bones – will not have fused with the bone shafts. Particular care should be taken to recover them. An infant's epiphyses resemble small pebbles.

When excavating infant skeletons the soil immediately surrounding the skeleton should be sampled to ensure complete recovery. Details of the samples taken should be recorded in the Samples Register and any sample numbers recorded on the Context Recording Sheet.

Air should be trapped in with the bones when bagging in order to prevent crushing during transportation away from the site.

Record on the Context Record Sheet the number of bags used in the lifting of the skeleton. All of the bags containing the bones of a single individual should be placed in a single box. All lifted skeletal remains will be transported back to Queen's University Belfast at the end of every working day.

Disarticulated skeletal remains should be recorded, collected and bagged by context number.

Further Reading

Buckley, L. and Murphy, E. 1999. *The treatment of human remains: technical paper for archaeologists*, Irish Association of Professional Archaeologists, Dublin.

Roskams, S. 2001. *Excavation*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Appendix Ten: Progress report on pre-excitation test pitting (Licence No. AE/03/84)
(prepared by John Ó Néill)

Progress Report: Bishops Palace, Kilroot, County Antrim.

Grid Reference: J44998951.

SMR Numbers: ANT 053:003 and ANT 053:004.

Licence Number: AE/03/84.

The following is an account of the works at Kilroot to date (8th August). The monitoring and testing was carried out under licence number AE/03/84. This site is at Irish grid reference J44998951 and is recorded in the SMR as ANT 053:003 and ANT 053:004.

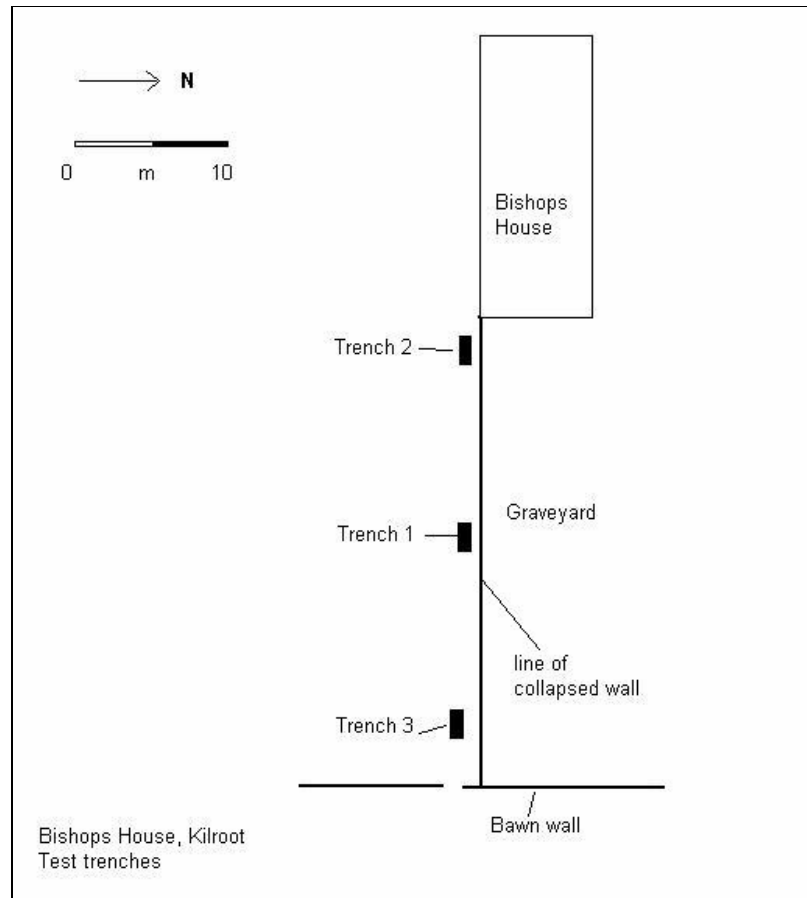


Figure 1. Location of main features and test trenches.

The lifting of the collapsed wall commenced on the 4th August. The wall material was removed on the 4th and 5th of August. Two headstones (Bryson and Davey) were

recovered during monitoring, along with several fragments of grave surrounds, railings and concrete flagstones. Some human bone was recovered from the wall fill but it could not be determined whether this material had become part of the fabric of the wall or had come from material that slumped onto the wall following the original collapse.

The grave furniture recovered during the monitoring was moved to pallets alongside the access road.

On the 6th and 7th August three test pits were excavated (labeled Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trench 3). The test pits all measured 2 metres (east-west) by 1 metre (north-south). The purpose of the test pits was to determine whether archaeological materials were present.

Trench 1.

Trench 1 was located at the former mid-point of the wall. The surface deposit (C101) was a dark-brown silty loam which contained large stones and crushed mortar. This was present to a depth of 0.20 m where a mid-brown sandy clay was encountered. This deposit, recorded as C102, also contained stones up to 200 mm in length, bone and flint. Some human bone was recovered, both in horizontal and vertical positions, suggesting that C102 is a deposited fill. This deposit was excavated to a depth of 0.50 m below present ground level where a number of stones were present, particularly in the western half of the trench.

Excavation continued for the eastern half of the trench only to provisionally determine the depth of C102. At 0.80 m below the present ground surface a number of bones were uncovered within C102, including what appeared to be an articulated femur and hand bones, suggesting that a roughly east-west orientated, extended inhumation is present. A number of bones overlying the femur and hand bones did not appear to derive from the same burial and may represent a second burial within the same grave or the remains of a second burial disturbed by the first. There was indication of date from the small portion of the burial(s) identified in the trench, since the location of the grave cut was not determined.

At this point excavation in the trench ceased. The remains were covered in plastic and loose soil and the trench backfilled.



Figure 2. Trench 1, burial in C102.

Trench 2.

Trench 2 was located at 1 m east of the corner of the Bishops House. The surface deposit (C201) was a dark-brown silty loam which contained rubble and crushed mortar. This was present to a depth of 0.20 m where a mid-brown sandy clay (C202) was encountered, which was similar in composition to C102. This deposit (C202) was present for a depth of 0.26 m, or 0.46 m below present ground level. At this depth a compact brown-orange clay was encountered and recorded as C204. This deposit was left *in situ* and unexcavated. In the south-eastern corner of the trench a deposit of dark-brown silty clay (C203) was identified as the back-fill of a cut (C205) and excavated. Less than 0.10 m below the upper surface of C203 (i.e. at a depth of 0.56 m below present ground level) a human skull was exposed.

There was no clear indication of date from the portion of the burial identified in the trench. Animal bone and struck and retouched flint were also retrieved from C202 during excavation.



Figure 3. Trench 2, burial in C203.

Trench 3.

Trench 3 was located at 3 m west of the bawn wall. The surface deposit (C301) was a dark-brown silty loam and was present to a depth of 0.20 m. The removal of C301 exposed part of stone setting (C302) resting on a mid-brown sandy clay (C303).

The stone setting (C302) was present along the southern end of the trench, and was only present for some 0.20 m into the trench. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1833) shows a path at this location, apparently aligned on the breach in the bawn wall and the corner of the Bishops House. There was no clear indication of date for this path and it is not certain if the breach in the bawn wall is original.

The mid brown sandy clay (C303) was similar in composition to C102 and C202. As the stone setting (C302) was retain *in situ*, only the north-eastern portion of C303 was excavated. At a depth of 0.35 a compact mid brown clay was encountered with an uneven base that sloped down towards the east. Finds from this deposit included a sherd of green-glazed pottery with an orange-red fabric, an everted-rim ware rim sherd and a sherd of souterrain ware. Some animal bone and struck and retouched flint were also retrieved from this context.

Conclusions.

The monitoring and testing at Kilroot have produced evidence of burials, medieval pottery and some prehistoric lithics. The location of the burials is within the footprint of the proposed retaining wall for the graveyard.

Recommendations.

As Trenches 1, 2 and 3 produced archaeological materials, the 30 m long strip that will be disturbed for the wall construction will need to be excavated manually. Given the presence of burials it is likely that the 'worst case scenario' applies (as outlined by Philip Macdonald on page 8 of the Costed Programme of Works submitted to Environment and Heritage Service).

There are two aspects of this project which may require further consultation with Environment and Heritage Service staff: the treatment of human remains, and; the safety issues arising from the proximity of the modern graveyard.

There are various guidelines for the treatment of human remains (as the IAPA guidelines and Appendix 2 of the EHS excavation standards manual). Where excavation is to be undertaken is generally considered as preferable to retrieve all rather than part of an individual burial. Due to the nature of the Scheduled Monument Consent there would need to be specific agreements in place prior to excavation to prevent any digression from the Scheduled Monument Consent.

The safety issues arising from the location of the new wall relate to its proximity to the modern graveyard, previously retained by the now collapsed wall. The ground surface in the graveyard is some 1.50 m above the present ground level in the field to the south. Some wooden shuttering has been put in place to prevent further collapse. For safety reasons it may be necessary to excavate a wider trench, since a 1 m trench would contravene safety regulations.

It would seem appropriate if a site visit by EHS and CAF staff could be organized so that some of the above issues can be considered, prior to any excavation strategy being agreed.

John Ó Néill
8th August 2003



Plate One: The south-facing side of Kilroot House.



Plate Two: The north-facing side of Kilroot House.



Plate Three: Part of a now infilled window, defined by neatly dressed stones, which survives on the north-facing side of Kilroot House.



Plate Four: Breach through the eastern bawn wall (looking west towards Kilroot House).



Plate Five: External section of the eastern bawn wall.



Plate Six: Surviving section of the southern bawn wall.



Plate Seven: surviving section of the southern bawn wall and southeastern bastion (looking northeast).



Plate Eight: Remains of southwestern corner of bawn (looking north).



Plate Ten: Northeastern bastion (looking south). Note the remains of the later brick built dovocote and the pre-existing length of walling immediately to the west of the bastion.



Plate Eleven: Details of the later brick built dovocote in the northeastern bastion (looking northeast).



Plate Eleven: Southeastern bastion (looking northwest).



Plate Twelve: Short stub of an apparently earlier wall incorporated into the fabric of the northeastern circular bastion (looking southeast).



Plate Thirteen: Brick and slate built alcove, set into the graveyard's northern retaining wall, in which the sexton would have stored his tools (looking northeast).



Plate Fourteen: Outlying triangular-shaped earthwork to the north of modern graveyard (looking northeast).



Plate Fifteen: Surviving length of wall within outlying triangular-shaped earthwork to the north of modern graveyard (looking southeast).



Plate Sixteen: Nineteenth or twentieth century, two storey barn (looking southeast).



Plate Seventeen: Mid-nineteenth century barn (looking southwest). Note the northern gable bears the legend: JOHN BORTHWICK / 1848.



Plate Eighteen: Stone built single storey outbuilding with a single central, brick built chimney (looking northeast). As the outbuilding is built on the same alignment as Kilroot House it is possible that it was converted into its current form from the western part of Kilroot House.

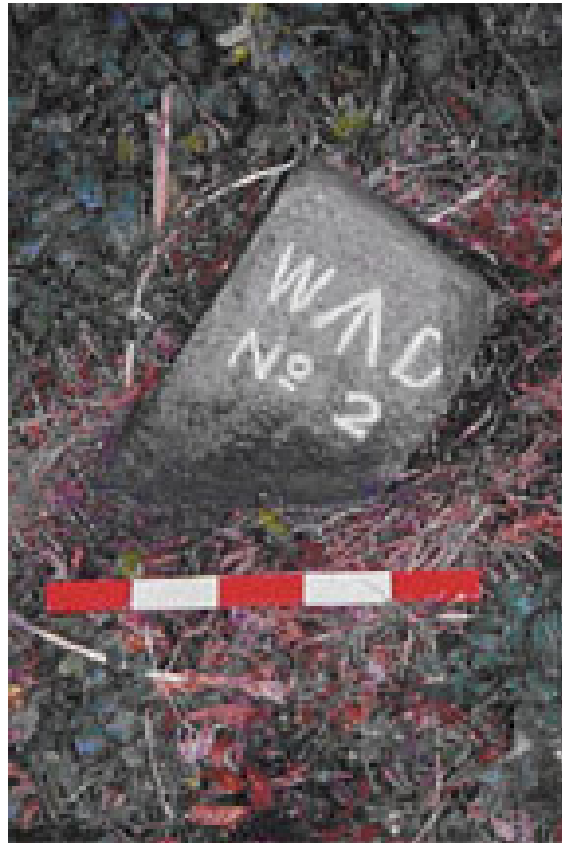


Plate Nineteen: War Department boundary stone [No.14]. The inscription has been temporarily emphasised with chalk. (photographic scale 0.5 metres in length).



Plate Twenty: Modern Chicken Coop consisting of two post-holes (Context Nos.141 and 260) set either side of an area of paving (Context No.139). (Looking north).



Plate Twenty-one: Trench 6.5-14m showing the cut features (Context Nos.123, 125, 127, 129 and 131), which define the earliest phase of the early modern garden, following their excavation (looking west).



Plate Twenty-two: Trench 0-6m after excavation of topsoil (Context No.106), showing stone kerb (Context No.107) of second and third phases of the early modern garden (looking west). Note that the character of the stone kerb changes at the eastern (i.e. near) end of the trench, from a single larger sub-rounded stones to a double row of smaller sub-angular stones. This difference marks the extension of the path which defines the third phase of the garden.



Plate Twenty-three: Carefully redeposited cluster of long bones (Context No.197) overlying a skeleton (Context No.195). The redeposited bones were presumably disturbed in cutting the grave (Context No.198) for the skeleton (Context No.195).

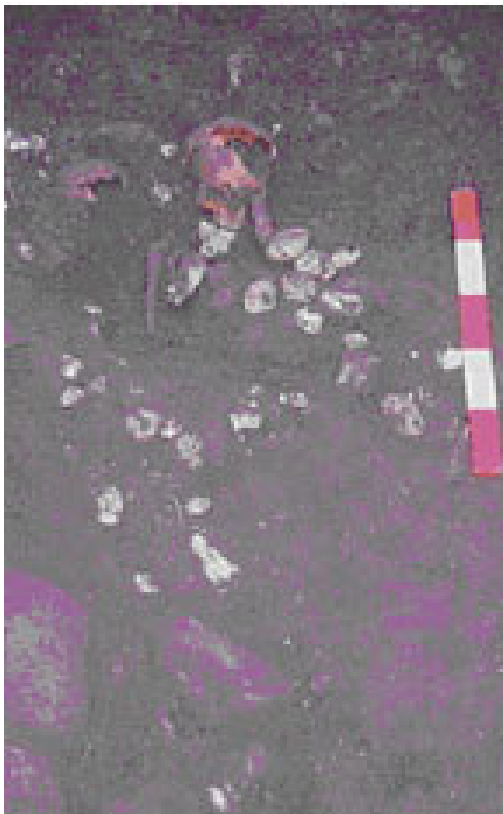


Plate Twenty-four: 'chalk' nodule fill (Context No.203) and partially exposed sub-adult skeleton (Context No.204) (looking west).



Plate Twenty-five: Skeleton (Context No.199) showing trauma wounds



Plate Twenty-six: Skeleton (Context No.199)