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Data Structure Report: No. 044 (Part 1)
Excavations at St Patrick's Church, Armoy, County Antrim
AE/04/155 & AE/05/50

on behalf of

ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE SERVICE

Data Structure Report

St Patrick's Church, Armoy, County Antrim

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2004 Excavations (License No: AE/04/155)

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2007

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The archaeological investigations at St Patrick's Church, Armoy, Co. Antrim (Irish Grid Reference D 0778 3325), focused on a small field or paddock, immediately to the north of the 19th century church and round tower (SMR: ANT 013:010; Plate 1 – cover; Fig. 1.1). The field measures 30 to 45m (north-south) by 50 to 65m (east-west), and lies just 50m to the north and west of the Wellwater river at an altitude of >30m OD. The field carries a low gradient, rising gently towards the north, with the area for excavation measuring c25m x 35m at the widest points. The field had

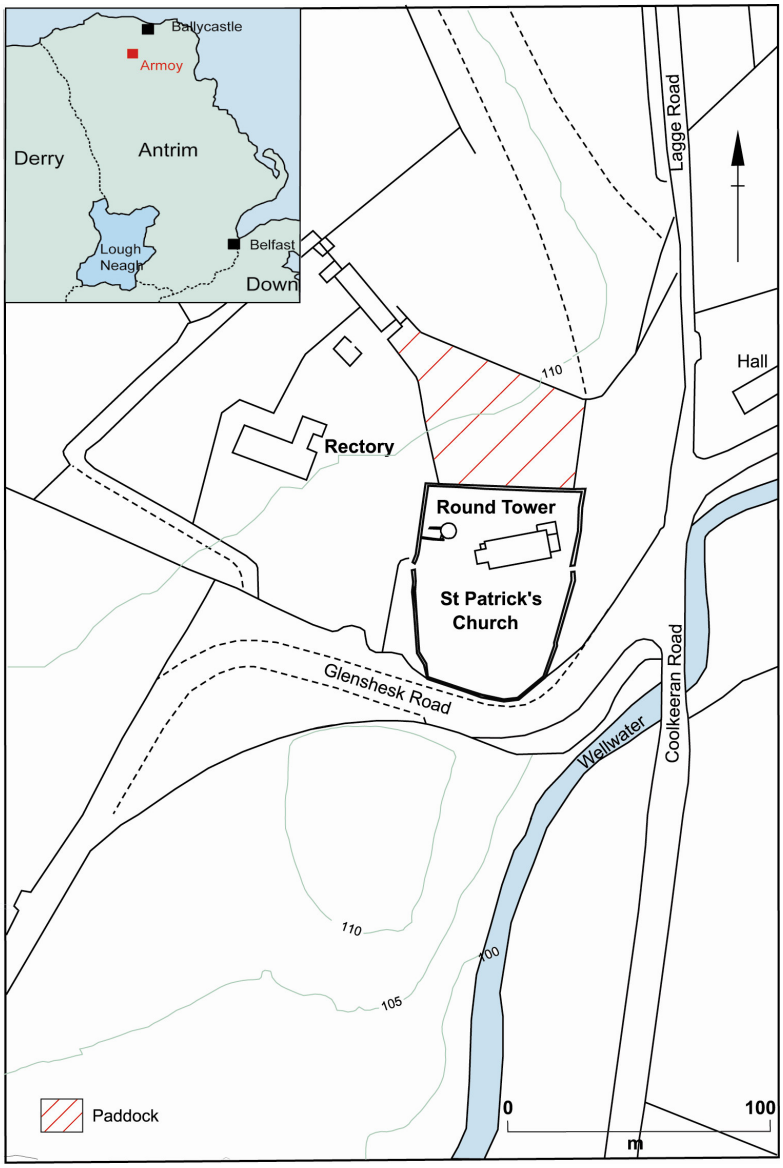

Fig.1.1: Location of Armoy, near Ballycastle, Co. Antrim and St Patrick's Church.

formerly been used as the rectory vegetable garden, but in recent years was under pasture (equine grazing), and retained a scatter of felled tree stumps and root systems.

1.1.2 The area under investigation lies to the north of the modern church and graveyard which was built in 1820. The site is thought to be that of the 5th century ecclesiastical centre at *Airthir Maige*, the foundation of which is recounted in the 9th century text, *Tripartite Life of Patrick* (Reeves 1847, 243). The establishment appears to have seen continuous occupation and use as a church site since then, with the 19th century church building replacing an earlier Medieval church, to the northwest of which lies the remains of a late 11th to early 12th century round tower.

1.1.3 The site had been the subject of previous archaeological excavations, beginning with antiquarian investigations in the interior of the round tower in 1843 (Getty 1856, 173-7), which uncovered human remains, fragments of a capstone, antler pins and horn artefacts, as well as a whetstone and rope. Two separate excavations were undertaken during the 1990s: the first of these was a small-scale rescue excavation to the southwest of the 19th century churchyard, undertaken during a programme of roadworks to the Glenshesk Road in 1991, which uncovered the remains of a souterrain and part of a large ditch (Williams 1991, 1); in 1997 excavations were conducted in the interior of the 19th century church, in anticipation of remedial works to the building (Hurl 1998, 49-50), and yielded 56 burials, including the remains of a leprosy sufferer (Murphy and Manchester 1998, 12-4).

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 The paddock to the north of the church in question was investigated in advance of the construction of a graveyard extension for St Patrick's church. During the planning application process, archaeological assessment and testing was undertaken by Mr Andrew Gault, on behalf of EHS: Built Heritage; this testing programme involved the mechanical excavation of four east-west trenches spanning the full extent of the area, measuring approximately 1.5m (north-south) by 40m (east-west), placed at north-south intervals of approximately 3m. These trenches revealed abundant evidence for numerous features, including structural remains and putative Post-Medieval burials, and associated artefacts.

1.2.2 The programme of archaeological testing in the paddock was undertaken in close proximity to the north of the 19th century churchyard and round tower, which are under State Care (ANT 013:010) and therefore within an area likely to yield important evidence for the Early Medieval monastic foundation and Medieval church. Indeed,

the results of the 1991 and 1997 excavations had clearly shown the survival of Early and Late Medieval structural and burial remains and occupation debris within, and around, the 19th century church and churchyard. Consequently, it was recommended that archaeological excavations be undertaken in advance of development. As a result, two seasons of excavation were undertaken: the first season was conducted in October and November 2004, under the directorship of Dr John Ó Neill; the second season ran from April to September 2005, under the directorship of Dr Eiméar Nelis. The results of both excavations have been integrated and described within this report.

1.3 Excavation

Excavation areas

1.3.1 The area under investigation was sub-divided into the following areas (Fig 1.2): the *Southwest area*, which was the focus of the 2004 excavation; the *Northwest area*, which lay immediately to the north of the Southwest area and was excavated at the beginning of the 2005 season. Subsequently, the eastern area of the site was investigated: this was sub-divided into Grids, which were as follows (from northwest, in clockwise rotation): *Grids A, B, D and C*. The sub-division of the paddock into separate areas was a logistical tool deployed during excavation to ease the investigation of such a large and complex area of archaeological remains.

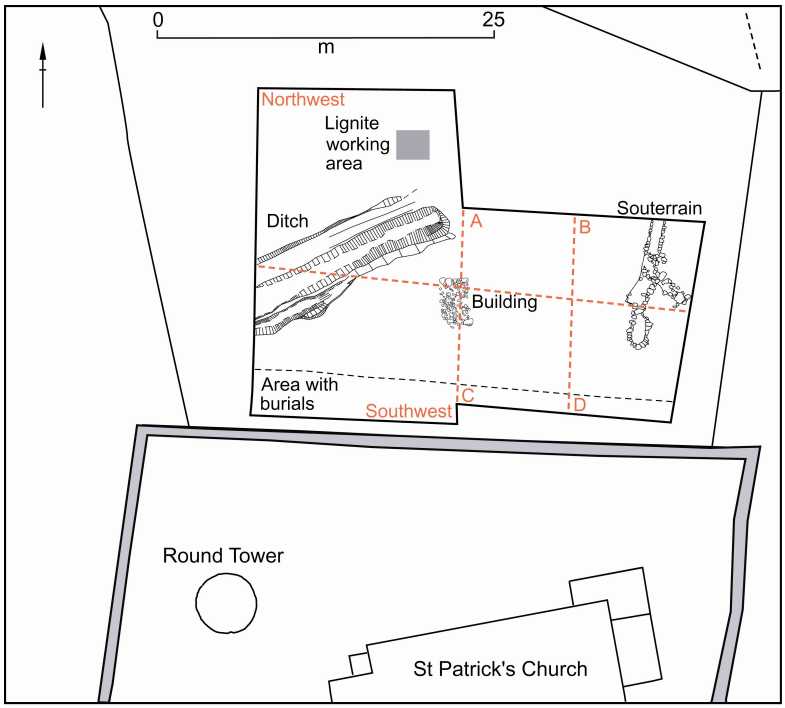

Fig.1.2: Location of excavation area to the north of St Patrick's Church, Armoy, Co. Antrim showing the grid sub-divisions employed during the excavation and the principle features uncovered.

Phases of activity

1.3.2 In total, twelve phases of activity are proposed. The earliest phase of activity at the site (Phase 1) relates to a limited number of truncated spreads and cut features which directly overlay, or cut into, subsoil. Phase 2 activity mainly relates to the excavation of a substantial enclosing ditch as well as associated gullies and pits; the upcast soil from the excavation of the ditch was spread to the north and south of the ditch, and in some cases sealed Phase 1 deposits and features, but there was no evidence of an associated bank. Phase 3 involves the initial silting up of the ditch, as well as features which overlie the upcast of the ditch; this phase also includes a complex series of drainage gullies, which appear to have fed into the main ditch. Phase 4 relates to a period of ditch maintenance, where the ditch was re-cut and seems to have been extended some distance along its current alignment towards the northeast.

1.3.3 Few artefacts were recovered from Phases 1 to 4 at Armoy, and the related occupation activity seems to have occurred during a period which was aceramic. In the archaeological record in Ireland, pottery is rarely found after the end of the Late Bronze Age period, until the Early Medieval period when occasional evidence for imported pottery can be found. In the northeast of the island, pottery is more commonly found by the 8th century, when locally produced cooking ware (or Souterrain Ware) begins to occur in sometimes prolific quantities. At Armoy, therefore, Phases 1 to 4 may relate to the early centuries of the Early Medieval period (5th to early 8th centuries), before the development of Souterrain Ware. Despite the dearth of artefactual remains relating to this period, a wealth of organic remains were retrieved from the Phase 3 primary silt-up of the enclosing ditch, and also from the fill of the Phase 4 recut and extension of the ditch, and it is hoped that a close dating of the construction and use of this feature during these phases can be established through a programme of radiocarbon dating.

1.3.4 Following these early phases, a substantial layer of what seems to have been topsoil was deposited (Phase 5: C201), and this effectively sealed all Phase 1 to 4 activity. The processes which formed this deposit are not yet clear, but the land seems to have seen limited occupation activity during the time that it accrued, and may have been given over to agriculture or horticulture; it is hoped that soil micro-morphological analysis may help to shed some light on this issue. Phase 6 relates to a busy and intensive phase of activity following the deposition of the Phase 5 layer and includes scattered structural remains, the partially surviving remains of gullies, wall footings, cobbled and metalled surfaces, and evidence for numerous episodes of small-scale industrial activity (e.g. informal fire settings and furnaces and a lignite working area).

1.3.5 Following this period, Phase 7 is marked by the excavation and construction of a souterrain at the eastern edge of the site. The upcast (C144) from this was extremely stony and was spread westward where it seems to have functioned as a metalled yard area, sealing underlying Phase 6 activity. Phase 8 refers to the use of the souterrain, as well as a nearby hearth which was well-constructed of schist slabs. Approximately 8m to the west of the hearth, across an area which had been subject to intensive truncation and disturbance, an area of metalling, cobbling and schist paving was found. It is possible that these surviving features may be the remains of a single structure, possibly connected with the use of the souterrain. Phase 8 also sees the development of a possible topsoil layer (C355), and some further occupation activity.

1.3.6 The Phase 7 construction of the souterrain and deposition of the resulting upcast created a stratigraphical hiatus, allowing for differentiation between Phases 6, 7 and 8. The Phase 6, 7 and 8 deposits, in particular, yielded a wealth of artefactual material, consisting of an abundance of Souterrain Ware, as well as metal-working debris and lignite-bracelet production debris. Souterrain Ware was also recovered from the Phase 5 deposit (C201) along with a perforated, decorated stone, and a decorated bronze fragmentary book clasp. The artefacts found in Phases 5 to 8 therefore suggest a broad date range from the 8th to 11th century, and it is hoped that the prolific remains of burnt material, recovered from numerous fire-settings relating to Phase 6 and the Phase 8 hearth, will provide a radiocarbon dating sequence to refine this chronology.

1.3.7 Following Phase 8, activity across the site was more limited and localised. Phase 9, therefore, relates to a number of occupation episodes which post-date Phase 8 and pre-date Phase 10, but are spatially distinct. As a consequence, Phase 9 has been sub-divided into Phases 9a, 9b and 9c. Phase 9a relates to construction activity, and has been further subdivided into two separate phases: Phase 9ai involves the partial construction of an apparently unfinished building (C111) consisting of a corner of a mortared wall, and possibly associated with an abandoned foundation cut, as well as wall-robbing or building demolition; Phase 9aii relates to the second phase of use of the unfinished building resulting in the construction of a mortared stone rectangular foundation or plinth, possibly a *leacht*. The dating of Phase 9a is not yet clear, and it is hoped that soil sample processing will yield material suitable for radiocarbon dating; it is also unclear if a significant period of time separated the construction of the Phase 9ai foundation, and the subsequent re-use of this feature as a basis for the Phase 9aii rectangular structure. As the rectangular structure post-dates Phase 8 activity, it can be suggested that Phase 9a relates to a post-11th century period of activity.

1.3.8 A small number of pits post-dating Phase 8 features, and located 2 to 3m to the west of the rectangular structure, were stratigraphically contemporary (as well as possibly chronologically contemporary) with the rectangular structure and so belong to Phase 9a. These pits yielded sherds of Medieval Glazed Ware, dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, and therefore it is possible that it is during this period that the Phase 9ai or 9aii construction phases of the rectangular structure were undertaken.

1.3.9 Phase 9b focuses on activity within the souterrain, which involved the partial collapse of the structure as it fell into disuse (Phase 9bi), before it was re-used and re-modelled as a substantial and extensively-used furnace (Phase 9bii). From the Phase 9bii furnace deposits, sherds of Everted Rim Ware were recovered, as well as a large quantity of charcoal. While the Everted Rim Ware suggests a late 12th to 13th century date for the advent of this activity, it is hoped that a further refinement in the dating of this can be achieved through the radiocarbon dating of the charcoal remains.

1.3.10 Also post-dating Phase 8 activity was Phase 9c, which relates to partially surviving occupation activity in the northwest area of the excavation, comprising of the remains of wall footings, paving and cobbling. The dating for this occupation activity is currently unclear, and it is hoped that the processing of the recovered soils will yield material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

1.3.11 Phase 10 relates to a series of burials found along the southern perimeter of the excavated area, to the north of the 19th churchyard wall. These burials were poorly preserved and were often only recognisable as the powdered traces of skeletal remains, the grave-cuts of which commonly truncated the underlying Early Medieval archaeological deposits. It is possible that some of these burials were within the church boundary during the Medieval period (although evidence for such a boundary was not found during excavation), but it is also probable that some are Early Modern burials, relating to the interment of individuals outside the 19th century church boundary and its consecrated ground. It is hoped that a programme of radiocarbon dating might help to elucidate the date and historical context of these burials; in doing so, it is hoped that further comment might then be made on the extent of the Medieval and Post-Medieval graveyard in relation to the current church boundary.

1.3.12 Following Phase 10, some limited evidence was found for the use of the paddock as a garden during the Early Modern period (Phase 11). This included the deposition of a humic-rich garden soil across much of the area, with the partial remains of paths and paving being excavated, particularly along the perimeter of the paddock. Phase 12 refers to Modern features, including some pits and postholes.

1.4 Discussion

1.4.1 The excavations at Armoy offered a rare opportunity to investigate a substantial area in close proximity to an Early Medieval church centre, reputedly established during the infancy of Christianity in Ireland, and thought to have continued as a small monastic centre and later as a Medieval parish church. The excavations have provided evidence from an area within the initial church boundary, and a wealth of information which helps to chart the development of the site during the Early Medieval, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Detailed post-excavation analysis of the material culture remains has yet to be undertaken, but it would appear that the bulk of the activity dates to the Early Medieval period (i.e. Phases 1 to 8), with Souterrain Ware being recovered from Phase 5 onward: this includes rich evidence relating to the creation and maintenance of a site boundary (Phases 2 to 4), as well as evidence for land drainage facilities and possible agricultural or horticultural activity (Phases 2 to 5). The archaeological remains also included evidence for varied occupation activity, which appears to include small-scale industrial activity (e.g. metal and lignite working), as well as the partial remains of structures (Phases 6 to 8), the purpose of which remains unclear; the construction and use of a souterrain (Phases 7 to 8). While the dating of the Phase 9a-c features may be varied, it is thought that these relate to Medieval activity, with Everted Rim Ware and Glazed Ware being recovered from Phase 9a and 9b contexts. While some of the Phase 10 burials may be Medieval in date, it is thought that at least some of the burials are of Early Modern date. Similarly, the Phase 11 garden archaeological remains relate to the use of the paddock as the rectory garden in recent centuries, and Phase 12 refers to Modern activity.

1.5 Recommendations for further work

1.5.1 A programme of post-excavation analysis has been proposed. This includes a detailed analysis of the diverse range of artefacts and organic remains recovered during excavation, and are outlined in detail in Chapter 6 of the current document.

1.5.2 It is recommended that a thorough analysis of the material culture assemblage is undertaken in order to aid the understanding of social, behavioural and functional processes at the site, and to assist in elucidating the chronological phases of activity. This includes a wealth of slag and metalwork, abundant pottery remains, ground and chipped stone, and lignite bracelet working debitage. In addition, a perforated and decorated stone disc will require specific study.

1.5.3 A diverse range of environmental sampling techniques were deployed during the excavation. These included the standard recovery of 5kg samples (where available) from all soil contexts, and the total recovery of less copious deposits; furthermore, there was a specific emphasis on the recovery of waterlogged environmental remains, including the total recovery of organic-rich deposits from the base of the ditch. In addition, *in situ* sampling of individual deposits from the ditch was undertaken using the Kubiena box-sampling method (Kubiena 1970), in order to investigate soil micro-morphological processes. Column-sampling of the entire ditch fill at 10mm intervals was also undertaken, and it is hoped that analysis of these samples may shed some light on the immediate environment during the use and silting up of the ditch. In addition, a wealth of organic remains suitable for AMS dating were recovered from contexts representing most phases of activity; it is hoped that, upon completion of soil sample processing, a suite of AMS dates may be commissioned, in order to refine the chronological sequence of the various phases of activity.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the results of the archaeological excavation at Armoy, carried out under the separate directorships of Dr John Ó Neill and Dr Eiméar Nelis between October to November 2004 and April to September 2005 respectively. The results are described according to the twelve phases of activity which were identified.

2.2 Background

Location

2.2.1 The site is located on a commanding promontory with a steep scarp defining its eastern side, where it allows impressive views over the Wellwater river valley and surrounding landscape towards the east and south, with the river located some 50m from the site (Fig 1.1). The site is situated at an altitude of approximately 30m OD, with higher land to the north, and lies on the Lower Basalt formation of Co. Antrim, with drift geology comprising glacial sands and gravels. The area of investigation was located within a small field or paddock, bounded to the south by the 19th century church wall enclosing St Patrick's church; to the east there is a steep scarp, and to the west there is the modern rectory and its landscaped gardens. The northern area is demarcated by fields. The paddock is rhomboid in shape, measuring between 50 to 65m (east-west) by 30 to 45m (north-south). Within the paddock, excavation concentrated in the southern area, which measured 35.3m east west by 24.9m north south at its widest points.

Historical and archaeological context

2.2.2 The foundation of an ecclesiastical centre at this location is believed to date to the beginning of the Early Medieval period, and the site is thought to be that of the 5th century Patrician church foundation at *Airthir Maige*, the establishment of which is described in the 9th century text, *The Tripartite Life of Patrick* (Reeves 1847, 243; Stokes 1887, 446; Hughes 1972, 220).

2.2.3 During the Early Medieval period, Armoy was located in the kingdom of the Ulaid, within the territory of the Dál Riata. The kingdom of the Ulaid corresponds to the counties of Antrim, Down and part of Louth (Byrne 1973, 106), with the Irish Dál Riata occupying a small territory along the north Antrim coast (Bannerman 1974, 2). Southward, the Dál nAraide occupied east and southeast Antrim, the Dál Fiatach

were based in east Down, with the Uí Echach Cobo in west Down and the Conailli Muirtheimne in north Louth.

2.2.4 *The Tripartite Life* records that Armoy was founded as an important centre within Dál Riata (O'Laverty 1887, 444). It is reported that a Dál Riata prince, named either Rori or Darius (ibid, 445), while passing by a hill near Armoy heard the cries of an infant who lay entombed in a mound with his dead mother. The prince rescued and adopted the infant, baptising him and naming him Olcan (meaning 'wretched little creature'). As an adult, Olcan was a pupil of Patrick and was ordained at Dunseverick. While travelling through the area with Olcan, Patrick reputedly blessed the Dál Riatan prince Fergus Mór mac Eirc, helping to secure his inheritance. Fergus then bequeathed the town of Armoy and surrounding land to Olcan in thanks to Patrick, and Olcan was installed as bishop. The foundation at Armoy, then, is deeply rooted in the politics and history of the Dál Riatai.

2.2.5 The Dál Riatai originated in the area of north Antrim in the early centuries AD, during which time the historical documentation suggests that there was a movement of people between this area and Argyll in southwest Scotland. Archaeological evidence attests to contact between northeast Ireland and southwest Scotland since the Neolithic period, when Antrim flint and Arran pitchstone were traded or exchanged between the areas (Simpson and Meighan 1999, 26-30; Saville 1999, 83-123). Such contacts may well have continued, but it is not until the early historic period that the tradition of a shared kingship is proposed. Bede, writing in AD 731, places the origins of the Dál Riatai in the 3rd century, stating that 'Britain received a third nation, that of the Scots, who migrated from Ireland under their chieftain Reuda and by a combination of force and treaty, obtained from the Picts the settlements that they still hold. From the name of this chieftain, they are still known as Dalreudians' (Sherley-Price 1986, 39). However, Bede places these events some ten generations earlier than the traditional account (in the *Annals of Tigernach*, written in the early 10th century) which states that around AD 500 Fergus Mór mac Eirc and his kin led an expansion of the kingdom into Argyll, where he based his rule over the Scottish and Irish Dál Riata. The extent of the population movement which might accompany such an elite migration is unclear, and has been the subject of debate. Campbell has argued that no population migration occurred at this time (Campbell 2001, 285-92), and points to a lack of corroborative archaeological evidence in Scotland to justify such a migration. However, our knowledge of 6th century settlement morphology in Ireland is limited to the extent that we cannot reasonably anticipate how this may appear in a Scottish context, and most historians accept that a population movement did occur to some extent (see Lane and Campbell 2000, 33).

2.2.6 Although the dynastic rule of the Dál Riata was based in Argyll during the early 6th century, within a few generations the Irish Dál Riatai may have again looked within Ireland for their kingship, while paying tribute to the Scottish Dál Riatai; the latter continued until the Battle of Mag Roth in AD 637, after which the Scottish and Irish Dál Riatai continued with separate kingships in each jurisdiction.

2.2.7 The documentary sources recount frequent rivalries between and within kinships in Dál Riata, and they were frequently subject to stronger forces in Ulaid (in particular, the Dál Fiatach and the Dál nAraide) and to the Uí Néills (Bannerman 1974, 2). By the 6th century, Columba had founded the monastery at Iona, within Dál Riata. Columba was a nobleman of the Uí Néill family, and a critical political player at the time: it was peaceful relations between the Uí Néill and Dál Riata which allowed for the successful establishment of Iona, and Columba featured strongly in this partnership. Indeed, Columba may have ordained Áedán mac Gabhráin of the Dál Riata, whilst at the same time warning him of the importance of maintaining good relations with the Uí Néill (Herbert 1996, 43). Columba was also a critical figure in the Convention of Druim Cett in AD 575, when it is recorded that the Kings of Ireland were assembled (apparently under the High-King Áed mac Ainmuirech of the Uí Néills), during which it was decided that the Irish Dál Riata should be subject to the High-King. The imperative behind the Convention is unclear, but it has been suggested that was at least partly aimed at encouraging the Uí Néill and the Dál Riata to unite against the Dal Fiatach (Byrne 1973, 110-1). The Dál Fiatach were also in conflict with Dál nAraide, and this continued into the 7th century (ibid, 111), while Dál Riatan relations with the latter at this time may have continued to be peaceful (Bannerman 1974, 3).

2.2.8 It was at the battle of Mag Roth in AD 637 that the hitherto peaceful relations between the Dál Riatai and the Uí Néill broke down, when Congal Cláen, king of Dál nAraide, convinced Áedán's grandson, Domnall Brecc, to lead the Dál Riata in opposition against the Uí Néill (Bannerman 1974, 5-7). Little detail is known of the subsequent history of the Dál Riata (Lane and Campbell 2000, 34), but the defeat greatly weakened both Dál Riata and Dál nAraide, and helped to further raise the Uí Néill to dominance in the north of Ireland (Byrne 1973, 114). In the 9th century, the Scottish Dál Riata, under Cináed mac Ailpín, had united with the Picts with the establishment of a combined kingdom which became Scotland (Foster 1997, 38).

2.2.9 The reputed establishment of Armoy by Patrick places the site at the inception of the Christian Church in Ireland, perhaps within a few generations of the arrival of Patrick's predecessor, Palladius, in the early 5th century. Hughes has suggested that the 5th to early 6th century Church in Ireland existed as a private institution, quite apart from the

pagan community within which it was set, and was in its infancy in terms of adopting the monastic traits of asceticism or celibacy, or the strength and organisation of continental monasticism which would follow in the subsequent years (Hughes 2005, 308-10). From this early phase, the Church also sees the development of diocesan organisation, with each bishop governing his own *paruchia*, and by the early 6th century, the monastic movement and ascetic tradition began to strengthen. While the island-wide organisation of the Church may have become more clearly defined in the years which followed, its early development was therefore diverse and piecemeal, with the co-development of bishoprics and monasticism from the outset (Ó Corráin 1981, 327-41). At the earliest stage, the work of Palladius and others focused in the southern half of the island, and Patrick's apparent focus in northeast Ireland seems to have pioneered a simple but active missionary Church in relative isolation, which mainly undertook preaching, baptism, confirmation and ordination (Hughes 2005, 306-10). While substantial diversity existed within the array of foundations at this time, sites such as Armoy, placed in prominent, accessible positions, were aimed at securing a foothold and strengthening the position of the Church within the local area and kingship.

2.2.10 By the late 6th century, Christianity seems to have been strong in Dál Riata, and Columba's foundation of Iona in AD 563 became a major monastic centre; despite its island location, it was in fact prominent and highly accessible within the Dál Riata territory, at a time when sea-routes through the kingdom were of vital importance to the ruling elite. By the 7th century, monastic centres had become well established in Ireland, and had begun to operate beyond the immediate sphere of Church business, engaging with the secular community and laws (Hughes 2005, 315-6). By the 8th century, some of the larger monastic foundations, such as Iona, Armagh, Durrow, Clonmacnoise and Glendalough, had become established as important centres of learning, wealth, trade and settlement; they had also become proto-urban centres of population (Herbert 1996, 66-7). By this time too, the increased political strength of these monasteries placed them at the centre of conflict and local power struggles. The Church consolidated its strength during the 9th century, and during the 10th century, it seems that the larger centres became increasingly dominant, with decreasing information being recorded for the smaller monasteries (ibid, 648).

2.2.11 It was during the 9th century that the *Tripartite Life* was written (Hughes 1972, 220; Hughes 2005, 654). In addition to recounting the foundation of Armoy, this text also outlines its apparent demise. It relates how, sometime after its foundation, Patrick and Olcan quarrelled because the latter had received the Dál Riata prince Saran (whom Patrick had excommunicated) into his communion. The text states that Patrick punished Olcan and Armoy heavily by effectively cursing the establishment,

prophesying that Olcan's 'cloister would not be high on earth', and that the Church would be three times destroyed and polluted with blood as punishment for his offence (O'Laverty 1887, 445-8; Reeves 1847, 244-245). The *Tripartite Life* records how these raids were inflicted by Scanlan (a Dál Riata prince in the early 7th century), by Cucuaran (a Dál Riata King, slain in 706), and by Laechdich (a Dál Riata prince, slain in 822) (O'Laverty 1887, 448; Reeves 1847, 245). In his prophesy, Patrick warned Olcan that the land would then come into the hands of MacNisses of Connor (a pupil of Olcan, educated in Gaul) and Senan of Inish Altic (not clearly identified, but thought by O'Laverty to be a bishop in Connor: O'Laverty 1887, 448); that is, the church would be subsumed by the see of Connor. By the time that *The Tripartite Life* was written, it may therefore be the case that Patrick's 'prediction' had come to fruition in real terms. In a text which was aimed at the aggressive promotion of Patrick's pre-eminence, the apparently modest survival of the foundation at Armoy during the 6th to 8th centuries (which may have been seen as something of a surprise or disappointment) was used as an example of the continuation of Patrick's power after his death, and as a warning to those who may disrespect him. While the foundation at Armoy may not have failed entirely, it does not seem to have become a wealthy and powerful monastic centre. Indeed, little further mention is made of Armoy in the documentary sources; Olcan remains the only known bishop, and it is suggested that the church was indeed absorbed into the see of Connor at an early stage (O'Laverty 1887, 447).

2.2.12 Little detail is known of the direct impact which the unstable political environment of Dál Riata had on the foundation at Armoy, but such instability may have contributed to its apparent inability to flourish in the early centuries of its foundation. The three 7th/8th century raids suffered at Armoy appear to be secular raids, related to local political unrest within Dál Riata and such attacks were a common occurrence in Ireland at this time (as at Kilmore in AD 757, and at Durrow in AD 776: Hughes 2005, 636). Despite the frequency of such raiding, however, it has been argued that these attacks tended to have specific motivation, and were generally short-lived and limited in extent; essentially, they were incomparable with the severity of the later economically-motivated Viking raids, which could devastate the wealth and population of a monastic centre (ibid, 636). In suffering pre-Viking raids, then, Armoy may have been subject to short-term losses and despite its accessibility and prominent geographical position, we have no contemporary documentary evidence that Armoy suffered Viking attack.

2.2.13 The foundation at Armoy, therefore, did not become a centre of power and wealth comparable to that at Iona, which became a much more prominent monastery within Dál Riata than Armoy. Iona may appear to have an isolated location, in contrast with

the apparent accessibility of Armoy, but its island position at the heart of a seafaring kingdom placed it in a dominant location within the Dál Riatan kingdom, between the Irish and Scottish territories. Not only was Iona accessible, but it is clear from Adomnán's *Life of St Columba* that it frequently welcomed visitors from across Ireland, Scotland and Britain. This text offers an interesting insight into monastic life (at Iona and elsewhere) in the early centuries of Christianity in Ireland, and sheds some light on the activities which may have taken place within the smaller foundation at Armoy. Within the monastic enclosure might be found working or sleeping huts (VC I 29, III 12), guest accommodation (VC II 39), as well as communal buildings, such as a refectory and a kitchen; such buildings were commonly constructed of timber (VC II 45) and wattling (VC II 3). Designated areas may have been given over to specific activities, with greater sanctity given to areas for prayer and burial, as well as designated areas for writing, accommodation, craft working or gardening (VC I 18, II 29; Sharpe 1995). Furthermore, concentric boundaries or alternative spatial divisions could help to separate conceptual and functional areas: the inner sanctum of the foundation holding the main church and burial area, perhaps a further boundary defining the monastery in general, and yet another boundary defining the farm area (as at Iona: McDonald 2001). Numerous churches could be found within a single monastic enclosure, as at Glendalough, Ardfert, and Clonmacnoise, for example (Hughes and Hamlin 1977, 68). Other structures include *leachta*, which were small, rectangular stone platforms. *Leachta* are quite poorly understood, but they are associated with Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites, such as at Illaunloughan, Co. Kerry (White Marshall and Walsh 2005, 47) and High Island, Co. Galway (White Marshall and Rourke 2000, 41) and may have functioned as shrines or outdoor altars.

2.2.14 In addition to the successful foundation at Iona, other later foundations in the area may have surpassed that at Armoy. Patrick's 'prophesy' for the relative failure of the foundation at Armoy warned that the land would come into the hands of the McNisses of Connor. It has been suggested that McNisses was particularly associated with the Kells Abbey within the see of Connor (in AD 827: Reeves 1847, 95-97), and therefore this allusion in *The Tripartite Life* might not only imply that Armoy had been subsumed into the see of Connor by the late 9th century, but also that it had already been overshadowed by the foundation of the Kells Abbey earlier in the same century.

2.2.15 At this time, political boundaries were changing in other areas in the north of the island, which would impact upon the Ulaid and ultimately upon the Dál Riata kingdom. By the late 8th century the Uí Tuirtre (of the Airgialla), located in Co. Tyrone, had come under increasing pressure from the Cenél nEógain of the northern Uí Néill. The Uí Tuirtre were then pressurised east of the Lower Bann into west Antrim, the territory of the Eilne (of the Dál nAraide). By the 10th century, the Uí Tuirtre had consolidated

their control of this land, and their client kingdom, the Fir Li, had also been moved east of the Bann (Byrne 1987, 125-6).

2.2.16 Between the 10th and 12th centuries, a few of the kingships gained in strength and emerged as the dominant powers to the detriment of those which they defeated, and consequently this period witnessed more powerful conflicts between fewer more dominant groups: the emerging strength of Brian Bóruma and the Dál Cais in (and beyond) Munster challenged the High-kingship of the Uí Néill during the early 11th century. The result was that Ireland continued without a High-King for much of this and the ensuing period, with none of the provincial kingships being able to assert overall authority (Duffy 1997, 35-6).

2.2.17 The early 12th century also saw pressure on the Ulaid from stronger kingships to the west and south: Muirchertach Ua Briain controlled Munster and Leinster and tried to subjugate the northern Uí Néill (ruled by Domnall mac Lochlainn). The Ulaid joined forces with Ua Briain, attempting to force the Uí Néill into submission, but they were heavily defeated by Mac Lochlainn's forces in AD 1113, who then partitioned the kingdom and annexed much of it. This approach marked a significant change away from controlling kingships and their people to controlling their land, and mimicked a trend begun by Ua Briain (Duffy 1997, 47-8).

2.2.18 From the 10th century onwards, the Irish Church had become increasingly secular and political, and continued to grow in independence and power until the great reformation in the early 12th century, following the European example of the previous century which had witnessed the establishment of strong papal leadership and monastic reform (Duffy 1997, 48). At this time, the introduction of Diocesan boundaries echoed the territories of the kingships, and saw the boundary of Connor defined according to the traditional lands of Dál Riata and Dál nAraide (Byrne 1987, 126). The Church in the north of Ireland played an important role in the reformation, with Malachy (as bishop of Down and Connor, and chosen successor to Cellach as archbishop of Armagh in AD 1129) establishing bishoprics and implementing major monastic reform (Mallory and McNeill 1991, 244-5). The increased wealth and secularity of the dominant monastic centres saw powerful alliances with the dominant political groups across the island. In Ulaid, the victorious Dál Fiatach emerged as the stronger force, enforcing the strength of Downpatrick, and possibly Nendrum (ibid, 242). Such political developments may not have impacted on the more minor sites, but the introduction of the parish system will have had a direct bearing on their function, and saw many smaller foundations being reduced to parish churches (Hughes and Hamlin 1977, 102-4). It is possible that Armoy may have been such a church centre, and from this point forward may have begun to function as a parish

church, apparently continuing a quiet existence, with a lack of reference in the historical documentation. However, it is to the period of the 12th century reformation that the round tower at Armoy may belong, indicating that the church had sufficient resources and wealth at this time to both bring about and fund its construction.

2.2.19 Within Ulaid, internal political boundaries had been changing for quite some time: the Uí Tuirtre, who had continued to increase in strength since the 10th century, became increasingly powerful during the 11th and 12th centuries, emerging as the dominant force in Antrim and possibly subjugating the Dál nAraide (McNeill 1980, 5) as well as Dál Riata (Byrne 1973, 126-7). By the late 12th century, major political change had been implemented in the area: in AD 1177, John de Courcy, an Anglo-Norman, had established a power centre for himself within the kingdom of the Ulaid which subsequently led to the establishment of the Earldom of Ulster in what became Antrim and Down and within which Armoy was located. When de Courcy faced the Ulaid in the same year, he faced the strength of the Uí Tuirtre and Uí Echach Cobo, and a weakened Dál nAraide and Dál Fiatach. In the same year that de Courcy arrived, the Annals of Ulster report that Armoy was burned during conflict between Cumnuige O'Floinn and John de Courcy (Hennessy and MacCarthy 1886, 189); this reference also makes clear that, by this stage, Armoy was within the territory of the Fir Li and the Uí Tuirtre. In the early days of the Anglo-Norman incursions, an alliance of the Ulaid and Cenél nEógain had effectively resisted de Courcy, but this alliance collapsed in AD 1181 and in the following year the Cenél nEógain raided in Dál Riata, where they suffered Anglo-Norman defeat (McNeill 1980, 6). In the same year, AD 1182, de Courcy's position was established in five bailiwicks, concentrated in south Antrim and east Down: Antrim, Carrickfergus, Ards, Blathewic and Lecale (ibid, 12).

2.2.20 With the change in the political climate during the late 12th century, reformation of the Church continued. At many of the existing monasteries, particularly the larger, stronger establishments, these changes resulted in major architectural developments, and involved the construction of formalised buildings, often intricate in plan, and this was particularly the case in those areas which fell under Anglo-Norman control. De Courcy was an influential and generous benefactor at this time, establishing Cistercian foundations at Inch Abbey and Grey Abbey, and bestowing grants of land to the Bishopric of Down in the Dál Fiatach territory of Downpatrick and Lecale (McNeill 1980, 13).

2.2.21 By AD 1204, de Courcy had been challenged and defeated by Hugh de Lacy II, who became Earl of Ulster, backed by King John (Duffy 1997, 114). He was in turn expelled in AD 1210 and the King took back the Earldom; in AD 1211-1212, grants of land in Ireland were made to Alan, Thomas and Duncan de Galloway. The area

including Dál Riata, Rathlin, Twescard and Larne was the largest of these, and was granted speculatively to Alan de Galloway for a fee of 140 knights and in gratitude for his support for the AD 1212 treaty between England and Scotland, as well as his help in breaking an alliance between the Uí Néill (of Cenél nEógain) and the macDomnaill in north and west Scotland (Oram 2000, 116). Within a few years, the fee for the same land was valued at just 10 knights, suggesting that the fee now needed to be greatly reduced in order to encourage Alan to take it up. At the same time, the reduced fee may also have been an attempt to retain Alan's loyalty in King John's conflict with his barons (Oram 2000, 121). The de Galloways adopted a shifting political position during this conflict between King John and his barons in the lead up to the Magna Carta, and in the end opposed the King during the civil war of AD 1216-1218, siding instead with Alexander II of Scotland. Upon John's death, they attempted to pay homage to his child Henry III in return for a confirmation of the grant of lands in Ireland. However, they were frustrated by the Regent for Henry, William Marshal, whose sympathies lay with Hugh de Lacy; once Marshal died in AD 1219, their grants were eventually recognised and they then paid homage to the King.

2.2.22 During this time, the Uí Néill had regained their strength, and in AD 1223 de Lacy (in alliance with Áed Méith ua Néill) revolted in an attempt to regain the Earlship, resulting in considerable destruction across the Earldom (Duffy 1997, 116). However, the revolt was defeated by the Justiciar William Marshal (the younger) who then negotiated a peace with de Lacy; subsequently, the latter broke the terms of the peace and seized the Earldom in AD 1227, but no action was taken against him (Oram 2000, 123). Eventually, therefore, the alliance of de Lacy and the Uí Néill was successful, and de Lacy ruled until his death in AD 1242 (Duffy 1997, 116). De Galloway and de Lacy seem to have reconciled their claims to the land with relative ease, suggesting that the land under real control by the de Galloways at this time may have been quite limited (McNeill 1980, 21-3).

2.2.23 It is during de Lacy's Earlship that the main Anglo-Norman settlement in the area of north Antrim occurred. Upon his death in AD 1243, his lands were escheated to the Crown, and by the 1260's a large part of north Antrim, now known as the Twescard County, was stable and profitable. During this time, the Annals of Ulster rarely mention Armoy, stating in 1247 that a raid resulted in the death of Eachmarcach Ua Cathain (Hennessy and MacCarthy 1886). In AD 1264 the Earldom was given to Walter de Burgh, and with his death in AD 1271, a dispute arose over the rights to the land, which Henry de Mandeville had claimed and had refused to surrender to the King's seneschal nominee William FitzWarin. The ensuing dispute involved both Irish and Anglo-Normans and resulted in de Mandeville's murder, with the O'Floinns of Uí Tuirtre initially opposing the de Mandevilles and then later joining them. The matter

was not resolved until the minority of Richard de Burgh (Walter's heir) had ended in AD 1280 (McNeill 1980, 29-31). The land of Uí Tuirtre (by now mid-Antrim) lay beyond Twescard County (north Antrim) and the control of the Earldom (McNeill 1980, 102). The de Burghs had supported the lineage of Aedhe Buidhe O'Neill in the divisive battles for the kingship of Cenél nEógain since the mid 13th century, and this continued until the early 14th century.

2.2.24 By the 14th century, the Earldom of Ulster had become increasingly politically unstable which, combined with social instability in England, led to the decline of the English control of the region, and led to the regained strength of the Irish lordships (Duffy 1997, 149-51). While the Bruce invasion of AD 1315 impacted heavily on the area, it may have recovered quite quickly and Twescard was under the control of Robert Savage from at least AD 1327 (McNeill 1980, 121). In the years which followed, however, the Anglo-Norman families of the Earldom, such as the Savages and the Byssets, saw changes in their position through aggrandisement by both Irish Lords and settled gallowglas families, leading to the decline of the Earldom by the mid 14th century. By the late 14th century, the former lands of the Uí Tuirtre were in the hands of the Clann Aedhe Buidhe (Clandeboy O'Neills) and Marjory Bysset, Heiress of the Glenns, had married John macDomnaill of the Isles, a gallowglas leader of the Uí Néills (McNeill 1980, 119) who subsequently offered support to Richard II in his campaigns to re-establish government in Ireland.

2.2.25 Around the same time, the McQuillans, who had been gallowglas captains of the Bonnacht of Ulster during the early 14th century, were establishing their territory in the 'Route'. Initially, their land lay in Dufferin, west of Strangford (McNeill 1980, 120), and Twescard itself seems to have been largely unaffected. By the mid 15th century, Twescard began to attract the attention of the McQuillans who become engaged in conflict with the O'Cathains (McNeill 1980, 120-2) and by AD 1472 the territory known as the 'Route' included north Antrim. The detail of the expansion of the McQuillans in Twescard is unclear: the Savages may have relinquished some lands to them, and certainly they seem to have pressurized the O'Cathains northward (McNeill 1980, 121).

2.2.26 The preceding centuries of political instability continued into the 16th century, culminating in the Nine Years war (AD 1594-1603) between the Irish Lordships and the English monarchy. By this time, the macDomnaills of Antrim controlled the Glens, with strong support in the southwest of Scotland. The war ended with the surrender of the Irish Lords in 1603, but the macDomnaills played the courtier's card and their leader, Randal, prospered under his friend, James I of England and Scotland (Mallory and McNeill 1991, 300).

2.2.27 The extent to which these centuries of change would impact upon the parish church at Armoy is unclear, and (as it had done for the preceding centuries) the church seems to have continued quietly in use during this period. By the early 17th century, however, the fabric of the Medieval church at Armoy seems to have deteriorated significantly: in 1622, the church was unrepaired, by 1657 it was ruinous and in 1679 *ruinosa* (Roulston 2003, 84). Further confirmation of its ruinous condition is given by John Winder in 1693-4, but some years later, in 1727, the church seems to have been in use, and the inhabitants of the Grange of Drumtullagh petitioned the bishop of Down and Connor, requesting permission to have seats in Armoy church and burial rights in the churchyard (ibid).

2.2.28 By the early 19th century, the planned construction of a rectory (now replaced by a modern bungalow) threatened the survival of the round tower, but it was saved by the resistance of the parishioners (Day et al 1994, 6). The building of the present church was begun in 1820, with substantial extensions toward the east undertaken in 1869, and occasional changes since then. The 19th century church was said to be partially situated on the foundations of the Medieval church, the latter being either 12ft (Day et al 1994, 6) or 23ft (Reeves 1847, 80; O'Laverty 1887, 449) longer than the 1820 church at the east end. Originally, the 1820 church itself measured approximately 15.5m in length, and was extended eastward to its current form in 1869; the 15.5m length of the 1820 church was thought to be visible as a marginally protruding plinth along the southern wall of the 19th century church.

2.3 Archaeological Remains

2.3.1 In 1997 archaeological excavations were conducted in anticipation of remedial works in the interior and exterior of St Patrick's Church. These were undertaken under the direction of Mr Declan Hurl, EHS: Built Heritage (Licence No: AE/97/05). The excavations uncovered 56 burials within the church, believed to date to the later Medieval period and included the remains of a leprosy sufferer (Hurl 1998, 49-50; Murphy and Manchester 1998, 12-4).

2.3.2 During the course of the 1997 excavation, the director also identified the possible foundations of the Medieval church within the supposedly 1820-built architectural plinth, protruding along the southern wall of the modern church. Within this feature, he identified the foundations of the Medieval church as the more robustly constructed eastern 8.3m of this plinth (Hurl 1998, 49-50). The excavator suggested that Reeves has misinterpreted the suggestion that the Medieval church was 23ft longer towards the east (Reeves 1847, 80) but rather that the Medieval church was located 23ft to the east of the 1820-built church. Furthermore, he argues that the solidly constructed

8.3m of the plinth tallies with the stated width of the Medieval church (said to be the same as the 1820 church, at 27ft: Reeves 1847, 80). Consequently, he suggests that the solid 8.3m section of the plinth represents the remains of the southern wall of the Medieval church, which would have been a transverse structure, aligned north-south (Hurl 1998, 49-50).

2.3.3 Within the grounds of the 19th century church and graveyard, the only visible archaeological evidence of the long history of the church is found in the remains of the round tower (SMR ANT 013:010). It is located 8.5m to the northwest of the church, surviving to a height of approximately 11m, and with a circumference of approximately 14.25m and a diameter of approximately 4.5m (Hamlin 1976, 419). The lower masonry consists of well-fitted narrow schist dressed slabs, with upper stonework consisting of increasingly unevenly sized polygonal stones. The door is located to the southwest, approximately 1.5m above current ground level; it measures 1.75m in height, with a width of 0.5m at the sill, narrowing to just 0.42m at the head (ibid). It has been argued that its architectural features, that is, the round-headed door, architrave and chisel-dressed masonry, may suggest a relatively late date within the sequence of round towers in Ireland, and an early to mid 12th century date has been postulated (ibid, 162).

2.3.4 The round tower narrowly survived destruction in 1805, when plans to demolish the monument and re-use the stone for the construction of the 'Glebe house' were opposed by the parishioners (Day et al 1994, 6). In 1843, Edmund Getty undertook brief, if intensive, excavations at the round tower, removing up to 11ft of deposits from within the structure (Getty 1856, 173-7). Within these deposits he found loose masonry, some of which derived from the capstones, as well as animal bone, antler pins and horn, a whetstone and rope. He also found disturbed human remains which included a skull. In the same decade as the excavations at the Armoy round tower, excavations were also undertaken at numerous other round towers across the country (eg Drumbo, Roscrea and Kildare: see O'Keeffe 2004, 36). These excavations also yielded human remains in similar contexts, and at the time it was postulated that the burials were associated with the function of the towers, which may have been sepulchral monuments (see O'Keeffe 2004, 36). The skull found at Armoy was analysed by Grattan a few years after its discovery and, on the basis that the skull and the cervical vertebrae had been disarticulated from the rest of the body, the remains were interpreted as a severed head which had been buried as such (ibid; Grattan 1858, 233-4). However, it is probable that the burials found at round towers in fact predate these monuments, the construction of which caused their disturbance (O'Keeffe 2004, 36). At Armoy, it is therefore probable that the skull and vertebrae

were all that remained of a burial truncated by the construction of the round tower rather than a severed head (Hamlin 1976, 421).

2.3.5 In 1991, in the area to the immediate south of the church and graveyard, re-alignment works to the Glenshesk Road uncovered the remains of a ditch and souterrain (SMR: ANT 013:089). These were subject to a small investigation undertaken by Dr Brian Williams and Mr Cormac McSparron (Williams 1991). The ditch segment which was uncovered measured approximately 3m in width, and with a depth of 1.5m, with a northwest-southeast alignment.

2.3.6 The souterrain had been partially destroyed prior to recording, but what remained comprised a main chamber, aligned eastsoutheast-westnorthwest, which was traced for approximately 6.5m; from this led a side chamber, aligned northnortheast-southsouthwest, which measured approximately 5.3m (Williams 1991, 1). It had been excavated into subsoil, and was built using basalt boulders and with the exception of a single lintel at the entrance leading to a creep from the side chamber no traces of the roof survived. Excavation within the souterrain yielded Souterrain Ware and the remains of a furnace bottom, with much of the silting apparently occurring during the Post-Medieval period. A charcoal sample from the floor deposit returned a date of 1372 +/- 55 BP (UB-3484: 632-675 cal AD: 1 sigma; 590-766 cal AD 2 sigma), suggesting a date in the mid $7^{th}/8^{th}$ centuries. It is possible that the charcoal sample was subject to the 'old wood effect'; if this were the case, a maximum time-lag of approximately two centuries would be imposed (Warner 1990, 165), perhaps suggesting a $9^{th/}10^{th}$ century date for the initial use of the structure. It is notable that human remains were found in the side chamber in association with Souterrain Ware. The remains appear to be that of a female, aged approximately 16 years (Wilkinson 1991). The remains themselves have not been dated, but the excavators noted the apparent informality of the burial which, coupled with the lack of associated burials in the immediate area, may suggest that the graveyard did not extend into this area; rather, the remains may be contemporary with the initial use of the souterrain, or relate to its subsequent re-use at a later time. No other human remains were found during this phase of works

2.3.7 Numerous archaeological monuments are located within a 2km radius of Armoy, and those which may relate to Early Medieval to Post-Medieval activity are illustrated in Figure 2.1. To these remains may be added the north-south road which runs to the east of the church at Armoy. This has been identified as part of the *Slighe Miodluachra*, the major northern routeway, possibly emanating from Tara and originating during the Iron Age (Lawlor 1938, 3-6). The foundation of the church along

a major routeway allowed easy access, and would have established it as a prominent and visible church site within the surrounding landscape.

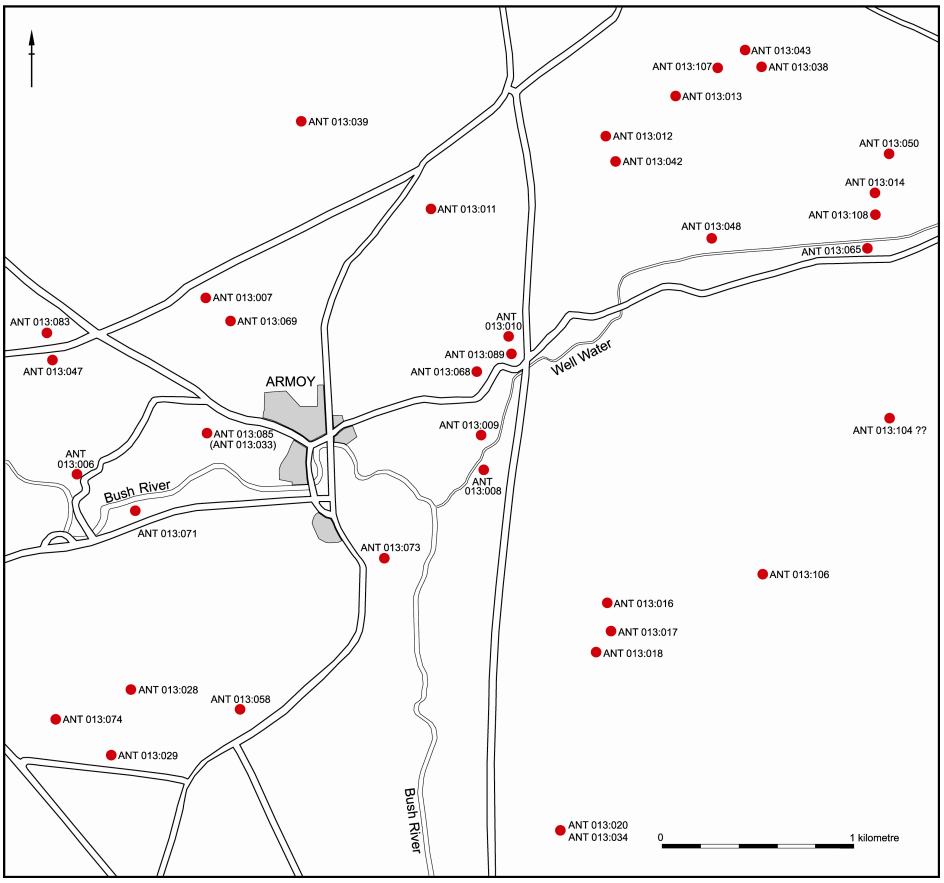

Fig. 2.1: Location of SMR sites which may relate to Early Medieval to Post-Medieval activity close to St Patrick's Church (ANT 013:010).

2.3.8 A number of sites in the area have archaeological remains relating to the Early Medieval church. These include carved crosses (eg ANT 013:014), and may also include a number of graveyards, some of which are associated with enclosures (eg ANT 013:106; ANT 013:012) or other archaeological remains, such as a souterrains (ANT 013:020). Wells are commonly found (ANT 013:011) and traditions of holy wells are known (ANT 013:008). Other Early Medieval remains include the remains of a possible rath and souterrain (ANT 013:006). Upstanding settlement remains have also survived (ANT 013:013) and may relate to Post-Medieval/Early Modern settlement activity. Many potential archaeological sites in the surrounding area survive only as cropmarks, visible through aerial photography. These include numerous enclosures (eg ANT 013:017; ANT 013:038; ANT 013:039; ANT 013:042; ANT 013:043), as well as the visible remains of agricultural field systems (ANT 013:048). In some cases, sites which are now only visible as cropmarks were visible on the ground during the mid-19th century Ordnance Survey (eg ANT 013:009).

2.4 Reason for Excavation and Research Objectives

2.4.1 The 2004 – 2005 archaeological investigations at Armoy came about as a result of the Church of Ireland's need to expand St Patrick's graveyard into part of the rectory garden. This expansion specifically impacted upon a small paddock used in recent times for grazing and which lay just to the north of the 19th century church and graveyard. During the planning application process, archaeological assessment and testing was undertaken by Mr Andrew Gault, on behalf of EHS: Built Heritage. This testing programme involved the mechanical excavation of four east-west aligned trenches spanning the southern extent of the paddock, measuring approximately 1.5m (north-south) by 40m (east-west) at north-south intervals of approximately 3m. These trenches revealed abundant evidence for numerous phases of archaeological activity, including structural remains, putative Post-Medieval burials, and associated artefacts.

2.4.2 Given the intent to construct a graveyard within the area in question, *in situ* preservation of the archaeological remains was not tenable, and therefore it was recommended that full archaeological excavation of the area be undertaken. This mitigation was conducted during two seasons of excavation by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF): the first season (hereafter referred to as AR04) was conducted in October and November 2004, under the directorship of Dr John Ó Neill; the second season (hereafter referred to as AR05) ran from April to September 2005, under the directorship of Dr Eiméar Nelis. AR04 excavations focused on the partial excavation of a southwest section of the paddock, with the AR05 season completing excavations in this area, and additionally moving into the northwest, southeast and (to a lesser extent) the northeast area of the paddock.

2.5 Surveys

2.5.1 During the course of the AR04 and AR05 seasons, a 3D topographical survey of the paddock area and the 19th century church boundary was undertaken. This was aimed at looking at the immediate environs of the site, while focusing on the area relevant to the archaeological mitigation. In addition, a *Cyrax* 3D Imaging Survey of the souterrain discovered during 2005 was kindly undertaken by Mr James Patience and Mr David Wilkinson (EHS); the authors are grateful for permission to reproduce a number of the resulting images in this report (see Appendix 7).

2.5.2 While the construction of the modern rectory, to the west of the Church, will have undoubtedly impacted heavily upon archaeological survival in this area, it is highly probable that further archaeological remains may survive beyond the area

investigated in 2004-2005, particularly in the field to the south of the church and Glenshesk Road, close to where the souterrain and ditch remains were found in 1991 (SMR: ANT 013:089). This area is currently under grazing, and surface features showed little evidence for ground disturbance in recent centuries suggesting good potential for the survival of archaeological remains. Mindful of the potential for related archaeological evidence in this area, which may help to clarify remains found during the 2004-2005 excavations, it was decided to undertake a detailed survey of the southern field. In the first instance, a topographical survey was undertaken by Mr Ronan McHugh (CAF), and a geophysical survey of the same area was then implemented by Dr Steven Trick (CAF). The result of these surveys are outlined in Chapter 4.

2.6 Archiving

2.6.1 A copy of this report has been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service DOE NI. Site records, samples and finds are currently held by CAF, at Queen's University Belfast.

2.7 Credits and Acknowledgements

2.7.1 The authors are extremely grateful for the support of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage (EHS), who provided funding for the project. In particular, gratitude is due to Dr Chris Lynn, Dr Brian Williams, Mr Declan Hurl, Mr John O'Keefe, and Mr Andrew Gault. Thanks are due to the Rev Frances Bach, Rector of St Patrick's Church, Armoy, Co. Antrim, for her unyielding support and forbearance throughout the excavations; similarly thanks are also due to the parishioners of St Patrick's Church, Armoy, and the local community as a whole, for their support, patience and interest. The authors are also grateful to QUB School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology staff and students: Dr Gill Plunkett, Mr John Davison, Dr Mark Gardiner, Dr Tom McNeill, Dr Eileen Murphy, Mr Barrie Hartwell, Mr David Brown and Dr Phil Barratt. Thanks are also due to Mr Cormac Bourke (Ulster Museum) and Mr Tom McErlean and Ms Rosemary McConkey (UUC).

2.7.2 The first season of excavations (AR04), during October and November 2004, was directed by Dr John Ó Neill, and crewed by the following members of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF): Mr Cormac McSparron, Ms Naomi Carver, Mr Brian Sloan, Mr Nick Beer, Mr Ronan McHugh, Mr Keith Adams, and Mr Peter Moore. The second season of excavation (AR05) was directed by Dr Eiméar Nelis; assistant director was Mr Cormac McSparron, and supervisors were Mr Brian Sloan and Ms Clare McGranaghan. Excavators included: Mr Nick Beer, Ms Naomi Carver, Ms Ruth

Logue, Mr Ronan McHugh, Mr Ken Pullin, Mr Eamon Donaghy, Mr Cormac Duffy, Mr Paul Fennell, Mr Colin Gibson, Ms Alison Kyle, Ms Christina Lacy, Ms Carol Lyons, Ms Lauren Mansell, Mr Andy McWilliams, Dr Harry Welsh, Ms Janice Heward, Ms Roisín Lindsay, Ms Fionnuala King, Mr Shane McGivern, Mr Aaron Stevenson and Ms Emma Smyth.

2.7.3 The topographical survey was undertaken by Mr Ronan McHugh, with the assistance of Ms Sarah Gormley, and the geophysical survey was undertaken by Dr Stephen Trick, with the assistance of Mr Brian Sloan and Dr Eiméar Nelis. The *Cyrax* 3D Imaging Survey of the 2005 souterrain was undertaken by Mr James Patience (EHS) and Mr David Wilkinson (EHS), with field assistance provided by Mr Ollie Lavery (QUB) and Dr Eiméar Nelis.

3 EXCAVATION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The 2004 excavations at Armoy (AR04) concentrated in the southwest of the excavation area and revealed the survival of substantial and complex archaeological remains which were partially excavated during that season. The excavation was extended in the second season in 2005 to include the area to the north and east. As a result a large area (35.3m east west by 24.9m north south, at widest points) was fully excavated by completion of the project (Fig. 3.1).

Fig. 3.1: The extent of the excavation trench (delineated by dashed line), to the north of St Patrick's Church, Armoy.

3.1.2 During both seasons, all topsoil deposits were removed by mechanical excavators using a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation was monitored by an archaeologist at all times. All further excavation works were conducted manually using the standard methodology outlined in the EHS Excavation Standards Manual. The site archive is provided in Appendices 1-6. The list of contexts is given in Appendix 1, the harris matrices in Appendix 2 and the field drawings register is given in Appendix 3. The

small finds, photographic and soil sample registers are presented in Appendices 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

3.1.3 The complex archaeological remains uncovered during both seasons of excavation at Armoy have been grouped into a total of twelve phases as suggested by stratigraphic sequencing. The sequence begins with those features which predate the substantial ditch feature (C103). These Phase 1 remains are represented by a series of gullies, pits, postholes and stakeholes which were cut into the subsoil. The features were heavily truncated and any inference of function is difficult. The construction of the ditch followed these ephemeral Phase 1 remains and represents Phase 2 activity at Armoy. Phases 3 and 4 are represented by activities associated with the maintenance of the ditch. In Phase 3 a series of gullies were constructed, feeding into the ditch, while during Phase 4 the ditch was recut and extended. During these four Phases (1-4) a number of scattered and truncated remains were also located in the excavation area, including gullies, pits, postholes and stakeholes. Phases 1-4 were aceramic and as such are likely to date to the earlier part of the Early Medieval period, around the 5th – 8th centuries.

3.1.4 All of the Phase 1-4 features were subsequently sealed by the deposition, or build up, of a substantial layer of soil (C201) which represents Phase 5. Phase 6 marks the beginning of a period of substantial activity in the excavated area which is represented by the remains of gullies, wall footings, cobbled and metalled surfaces, as well as small scale industrial activity such as lignite working. Phase 7 sees the construction of a souterrain at the eastern end of the excavated area. The deposition of the resulting upcast material westwards across much of the excavated area sealed the preceding Phase 5 deposit and Phase 6 occupation activity. Following the deposition of the upcast material from the souterrain, a second active period of occupation is apparent, representing Phase 8. Phase 8 saw the construction of a number of gullies and formal hearths as well as a concentrated area of metalling and paving which may represent the remains of a structure. Souterrain Ware was recovered from Phases 5-8 providing a date to between the 8th and 11th centuries for the period which saw the most intensive occupation and activity within the excavated area.

3.1.5 Following Phase 8, the activity in the excavated area appears to be less intensive and more localised. Phase 9 represents a small number of episodes of activity which post date Phase 8 but which may not be contemporary with each other. This includes the construction of a rectangular mortared structure, possibly a *leacht*, and the remodelling of the central area of the souterrain into a large furnace. The recovery of Medieval glazed pottery associated with the Phase 9 features would suggest a date

of between the 11th and 14th centuries for these features. Phase 10 relates to the burials uncovered immediately to the north of the present church boundary wall. The Phase 9 and 10 remains predate Phases 11 and 12 which relate to modern activity including the use of the area as a garden in the Early Modern period (Phase 11).

3.1.6 A detailed account of the 2004-2005 excavations at Armoy is described stratigraphically by Phase in Sections 3.2-3.8 and this account is followed by a summary of the excavated remains in Section 3.9. Plans showing the features belonging to each Phase accompany the descriptions. Features which are not included on the plans are denoted with an asterix in the text.

3.2 PHASES 1-4

Features that are stratigraphically earlier than the Phase 5 horizon (C201)

3.2.1 Introduction

3.2.1.1 The earliest activity uncovered during the excavation relates to a number of gullies, pits, postholes and stakeholes, which were cut into the natural subsoil (C100) and also to the large enclosing ditch located in the northwest of the site. Four distinct phases of activity are represented by these features which were found to be stratigraphically earlier than the Phase 5 horizon (C201).

3.2.1.2 The series of gullies, pits, postholes and stakeholes, were cut into the natural subsoil and represent Phase 1. Once these features filled up, or went out of use, they were cut by the construction of the ditch, C103, in Phase 2. Subsequently, during Phase 3, the ditch feature (C103) began to silt up, coinciding with the construction of a complex series of drainage gullies upslope, which fed into the ditch. A fourth phase (Phase 4) was also evident, represented by a major re-cut and extension of the ditch.

3.2.1.3 Features which clearly belonged to one of these four phases are detailed below under the relevant section (Phase 1: paragraph 3.2.2; Phase 2: paragraph 3.2.3; Phase 3: paragraph 3.2.4; Phase 4: paragraph 3.2.5). There are also a number of features which could not be assigned to a discreet phase but which were certainly pre-Phase 5 (paragraph 3.2.6) and also some remains which were uncovered which could only be assigned to a phase of activity post-Phase 2 and pre-Phase 5 (paragraph 3.2.7).

3.2.2 PHASE 1: Gullies, pits, postholes and stakeholes, predating ditch C103. Figure 3.2

3.2.2.1 The first phase of activity relates to a number of spreads and cuts which were found directly overlying the subsoil (C100), and were generally heavily truncated. It is not clear how the gullies, pits, postholes and stakeholes relating to Phase 1 activity functioned: distinct structures were not discernable and, while an inference of function is essentially impossible, it is likely that they are the remains of ephemeral, lightweight structural elements and associated features, perhaps pointing to lightweight buildings, or even agricultural or horticultural activities. With regard to the stakeholes and postholes, no particular distribution pattern, which might lead to the features being convincingly interpreted as structures or fencing, could be discerned. No artefacts were recovered, and therefore the dating of this phase is currently unclear.

3.2.2.2 In the north and northwest of the excavated area a number of these features and spreads were encountered above the natural subsoil (C100): C431 was a shallow

Fig. 3.2 - Features which represent phase 1, phases 2 (the ditch cut), 3 (primary ditch fills and gullies) and 4 (ditch recut and primary fill). The plan shows the main ditch (C103) with its scarped walkway to the north, and parrallel gulley to the south. The possible termination of the Phase 2 ditch cut is represented by the dashed red line and the section points for Figure 3.3 are marked A and B.

truncated gully, measuring 2.4m (length) by 1.1m (breadth) by 0.2m (depth), and filled by a loose brown sandy loam (C432). C388* was a charcoal-flecked mid brown silty loam spread, and C389* was a mottled dark brown, stony loam spread. C141 was a rectilinear pit lying to the south of C431, which measured 1.85m (north-south length) by 0.9m (east-west breadth) by 0.65m (depth), and filled by a dark brown sandy clay (C142).

3.2.2.3 In the south of the excavation area a number of shallow truncated linear gullies were excavated which also appear to have been cut at this level, and were found to contain similar dark grey/brown silty clay fills: C616 was orientated east-west, and measured 1.78m (length) by 0.36-0.41m (breadth) by 0.08m (depth), and was filled by C617. Just a metre to the west of C616 was C618, a north-south aligned irregular gully, measuring 3.84m (length) by 0.22-0.64m (breadth) by 0.07m (depth), and filled by C619, a dark grey silty clay; at its northern end it was truncated by the sewage pipe trench (C118), but seems to have extended a small distance to the north of the sewage pipe (where it was defined as C661, filled by C662). A number of gullies were also located in this area to the north of the sewage pipe: C774 measured 1.4m (length) by 0.9m (breadth) by 0.4m (depth) and was filled by C775, a mid-brown silty clay; C776 measured 1.6m (length) by 0.3m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), and was also filled by a mid brown silty clay (C777).

3.2.2.4 A stakehole C783 lay to the east of C776 and measured 0.05m (diameter) by 0.06m (depth), and was filled by C784, a mid-brown silty clay. A further number of truncated stakeholes seemed to relate to this phase, and were similarly filled by a mid-brown clay: C781 was another possible truncated stakehole, measuring just 0.04m (diameter) by 0.03m (depth), and was filled by C782; C785 measured 0.08m (diameter) by 0.05m (depth), and was filled by C786; C793 measured just 0.04m (diameter) by 0.03m (depth), and was filled by C794; C813* measured 0.05m (diameter) by 0.15m (depth), and was filled by C814; C815* measured 0.05m (diameter) by 0.03m (depth), and was filled by C816; C733 lay to the north and had a diameter of 0.06m, and a depth of 0.15m, and was filled by C734.

3.2.2.5 North of C733, was the remains of a possible truncated gully (C768), measuring 2.1m (length) by 0.1m (breadth) by 0.09m (depth), and filled by C769, a mid-grey silty loam. This was cut by a stakehole (C770), filled by a brown sandy loam (C771).

3.2.2.6 A number of postholes were also cut from this level: C626 was a steep-sided posthole measuring 0.28-0.31m (diameter) by 0.06m (depth) and was filled by a brown silty loam (C627); C779 was a small posthole, measuring 0.11m (diameter) by 0.16m (depth), and filled by C780.

3.2.2.7 A number of other features also seemed to have been cut at this level, and may have been truncated by later activity: C660 was a shallow, concave pit which was truncated by the sewage trench (C118), and was therefore only partially excavated: it was filled by a dark brown silty clay (C658). C620 was a shallow pit, which also seemed to have been cut at this level; this feature ran into the baulk at the southern limit of the excavation area, and was therefore only partially excavated. Its excavated length measured 1.4m (N-S diameter) by 0.11m (depth), and was filled by a mid-brown silty loam (C621); C622 appeared to be a circular pit, but its excavation was blocked by its location beneath the sewage trench (C118); it was filled by a dark brown silty loam (C623). C820 was a shallow cut, filled primarily by a grey clay (C821), and secondarily by a light brown clay (C822).

3.2.2.8 A number of features at the very northwestern edge of the site (where deposits were particularly shallow) overlay or cut into subsoil (C100), and lay directly beneath C314/C318 (Phase 9c). It is not clear, therefore, if they relate to the earliest phase of activity at the site (Phase 1), or other subsequent phases which precede the deposition of C314/C318 (ie Phases 2 to 8). These include: C180*, a dark brown silty clay spread; C424, a shallow truncated pit, measuring 0.8m (length) by 0.35m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), and filled by C416, a dark brown silty clay. C439 was a shallow truncated gully which may relate to this phase of activity, measuring 4.63m (length) by 1.82m (breadth) by 0.4m (depth), and was filled by a dark brown silty clay (C385).

3.2.2.9 At the southeastern edge of the excavated area much of the archaeological stratigraphy had been extensively truncated by later activity. A number of informal hearths were found directly overlying subsoil (C100) and beneath the Post-Medieval garden activity (Phase 11). However, as a consequence of the truncation in this area, it is not clear if these features relate to Phase 1 activity or if they relate to another period of activity between Phases 1 to 10. C442 was an irregularly shaped hearth measuring 0.98m (length) by 0.57m (breadth), and with a depth of 0.15m. It contained a number of stones within a red-brown charcoal rich loam (C243), with the uppermost layer of the hearth represented by a black stony charcoal (C446). C438 was another hearth cut, and with a stone lining (C444); C444 contained a charcoal rich (C449), which underlay C445, a mottled brown charcoal flecked deposit. In this area, a pink-brown clay spread was also found (C453*). To the south was found the possible remains of a disturbed stone setting (C244).

3.2.3 PHASE 2: Ditch cut C103 and upcast C384. Figure 3.2.

3.2.3.1 The second phase of activity within the excavated area at Armoy was represented by a substantial, gently curving ditch (C103) (Plates 2-3), which had a westsouthwest-eastnortheast alignment. It appears that the initial construction of the ditch (103) post-dated the Phase 1 features and spreads: not only had these features silted-up by the time of the creation of the ditch, but the fills of the Phase 1 features, and the surrounding area in general, were capped by the resulting upcast of the ditch construction (C384). It appears, therefore, that at least some time had passed between the limited activity which produced the creation/deposition of the Phase 1 features, and the opening of the ditch.

Plate 2: View of the excavated ditch (C103: Phases 2 to 4) (viewed from the east), enclosing the area to its south (left of image): showing scarped walkway to the north of the main ditch (right of ditch in image), and gully running parallel to the ditch, to its south (left of ditch in image).

Plate 3: View of the excavated ditch (C103: Phases 2 to 4) (viewed from the west), showing scarped walkway to the north of the main ditch, and parallel gully running to south.

3.2.3.2 On completion of the excavations in 2005, the excavated portion of the ditch measured some 14m in length (westsouthwest-eastnortheast), with a width of 2.0-2.5m, and a depth of 1.0-1.5m. The ditch terminated some 15m to the west of a steep natural scarp which appears to have naturally defined the eastern extent of the site. The ditch, then, appears to be an enclosing, boundary feature; its slight curvature suggests that it was enclosing an area to its south, potentially in the immediate vicinity of the 19th century church, with the space between its eastern termination and the eastern scarp perhaps facilitating access to the enclosed area. The ditch may well have continued a considerable distance beyond the excavation area in an anti-clockwise direction, perhaps arcing around to meet the eastern scarp again at some point further south, possibly forming a D shaped enclosure. During these early phases, the enclosing ditch was certainly the dominant feature within this particular area of the site, and continued to be so for some time as it, yielded evidence for multiple phases of activity. This comprised the silting-up and re-cutting of the ditch, and the later construction of wall footings and stone settings for various uses.

3.2.3.3 The initial ditch cut (C103) was a shallow U-shaped feature, which was accompanied by a broad step (apparently a scarped walkway: c 1.5m in width) running along its length to the north, and a small shallow U-shaped gully along part of the ditch's length to the south (c 7m in excavated length; c 1.0m in width; c 0.5m in depth). This gully

was contemporary with the initial excavation of the ditch, but extended for only the western 7m length of the ditch. The purpose of this feature is not clear: while it may have been suitable (and perhaps originally intended) as a slot-trench for a palisade, there is no evidence to suggest that it was used as such; indeed, it is filled by the same material which filled the main ditch and no evidence for post/stakeholes or a palisade packing were found within it.

3.2.3.4 Beyond the terminus of this gully, the ditch continued eastward for a further c 7m. In addition to these elements, hints of a traced outline to the ditch (which was no more than a thin delineation, perhaps to define the ditch before full excavation) was discernable in parts along the south of the ditch, and this seems to continue further to the east, beyond the terminal, and into the unexcavated area towards the steep eastern scarp.

3.2.3.5 Various complex phases of activity were identified within the confines of the ditch, and the excavation of some of these later phases clearly show that a major re-cut of the ditch was undertaken some time after it had begun to silt up (Phase 4) (Fig 3.3). While this re-cut is discussed in detail below, its relevance to Phase 2 activity is that it fundamentally changed the footprint of the ditch, particularly at its eastern edge, where the V-shaped re-cut (Phase 4) was cut directly into subsoil, and not into the accruing silt deposits within the earlier ditch cut, C103 (Phase 2-3). It is probable therefore that the V-shaped re-cut (C632) represents a later extension of the original length of the ditch, furthering it some 7m to the east, and it may be that the eastern extent of the parallel gully represents the terminus of the original ditch cut, which was subsequently obliterated by the later re-cutting (marked on Fig. 3.2).

3.2.3.6 As a consequence of the construction of the ditch c103, the upcast from the ditch C384, an orange/brown silty clay, was distributed as an extensive spread of variable depth (Depth <0.05-0.2m and subject to truncation). It seems to have been distributed evenly, and there was no evidence for the creation of a bank on either side of the ditch (C103).

3.2.4 PHASE 3: Primary fills of ditch C103 and features which cut upcast C384. Figures 3.2 and 3.3.

3.2.4.1 Following the excavation of the enclosing ditch (C103), a number of large and interlinked gullies were cut upslope and to the north of this feature; these were laid out in a herring-bone type pattern, and appeared to function as a series of drainage gullies, feeding into the main ditch (Fig 3.2). At the same time the ditch (C103) began to silt up (Fig 3.3).

3.2.4.2 A series of substantial features were found which directly cut or overlay the upcast of the ditch (C384), and therefore post-date the initial excavation of the ditch (C103). These features include a number of interlinked gullies, forming a complex web of drainage features to the north of the ditch (C103) which eventually fed into it: C325 was a deep gully or ditch, which ran southwest-northeast at the northern edge of excavation. Its most northerly point was just at the northern limit of excavation, and at that point it turned, almost at a right angle and ran in a southeasterly direction for a further 1m. Southeast of this bend in the gully, C325 split and forked into two parallel gullies, C390 and C407, both of which were aligned approximately northwest-southeast. C390 lay to the south of C407 and was the broader of the two. C407 also branched, again at a right angle, in a northeasterly direction. Both C390 and C407 continued south-easterly for c 6m, where they were crossed, at a right angle, by a gully (C447). C447 was a narrow northeast-southwest aligned gully which terminated at the main ditch (C103) at its southwesterly end (Fig 3.2).

3.2.4.3 The gully C325 measured 1.75m (breadth) by 0.5m (depth), and was filled by C320 (=C330) a mid brown silty loam; C390 measured almost 8m (Length) by 0.7-1.1m (breadth) by 0.75m (depth), and was primarily filled by C391, a dark brown gritty clay. C391 was also the primary fill of C447, which measured over 5m (length) by 0.7-0.9m (breadth) by 0.4-0.7m (depth). The secondary fills of C390 and C447 were C386 and C448 respectively, both of which were mid brown charcoal-flecked, sandy clay deposits. The gully C407 was primarily filled by C428, a black organic deposit, and then by C377, again a brown, charcoal-flecked sandy clay.

3.2.4.4 Two narrow, shallow gullies extended from C325 and also appear to relate to this phase of activity: C401 and C405. C401 was an arcing gully, running from C325 to C390, but it is not clear that it was necessarily associated with drainage; it was filled by C402, a dark brown gravel-rich deposit; C405 was filled by a similar deposit (C406); these gullies may be the remains of horticultural features contemporary with the drainage gully C325.

3.2.4.5 During this phase of activity, a series of shallow soil deposits accrued within bottom of the ditch (C103) and the time-span for this deposition is not known. The primary fill of the ditch was a black, humic, organic layer (C181=C192=C174=C764) which was found at the base of the main U-shaped cut of the ditch (C103) and with a depth of 0.05-0.1m. This organic deposit merged into the overlying C634 (=C212=C630), a grey/brown silty clay layer which was the primary fill for much of the original ditch cut (C103; Fig. 3.3). The primary organic deposit (C181), therefore, seems to represent the preserved organic element of the initial silting build-up (C634=C630). At this point, the excavation of a small isolated pit or posthole (C827) through C634 resulted in the

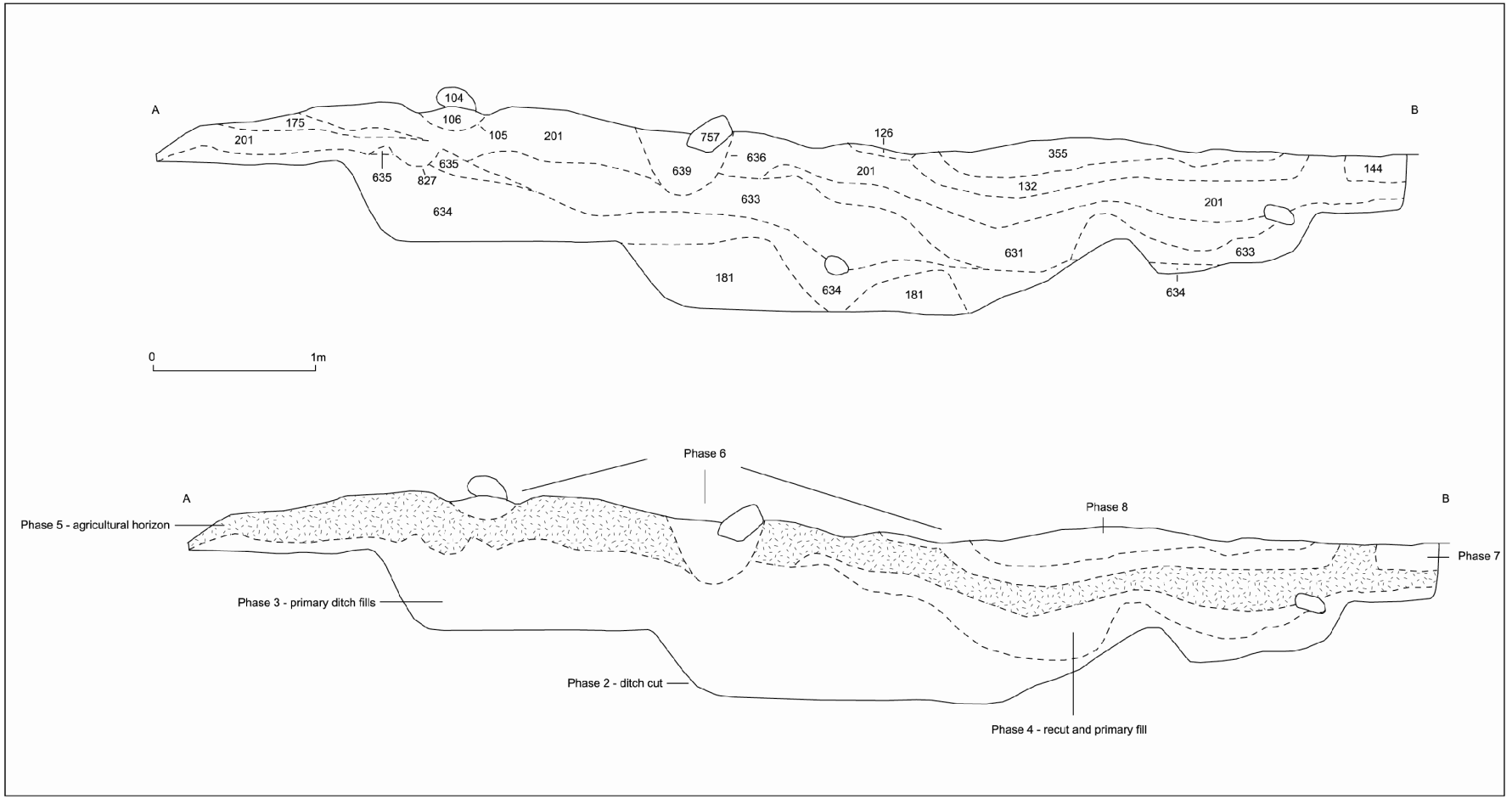

Fig. 3.3: Section of the ditch (C103) showing fills and also schematic representation of Phases 2 to 8. Section points A and B are shown on the ditch plan (see Fig. 3.2).

upcast of a small amount of re-deposited material (C635).

3.2.4.6 After this, a light brown/orange sandy clay constituted a shallow fill of the ditch (C633=C193). Into C633 was cut a pit (C194) and a post-hole (C214). C194 was a circular pit with a U-shaped profile, measuring 0.4-0.5m (diameter) by 0.45m (depth), and was filled by dark brown silty clay (C195). The post-hole C214 may have been related to C194, and measured 0.17m (diameter) by 0.2m (depth), with a similarly dark brown silty clay fill (C215).

3.2.5 PHASE 4: Ditch C103 recut C632. Figures 3.2 and 3.3.

3.2.5.1 Following the initial silting-up of the ditch (Phase 3), a substantial re-cut of the ditch was undertaken (C632), which involved removing most of the accrued deposits within the ditch; this re-cut also appears to have extended the length of the ditch considerably.

3.2.5.2 The ditch (C103), which had been gradually silting up, underwent a substantial phase of re-cutting (C632). The initial ditch cut (C103: Phase 2) had been a shallow U-shaped feature, which was accompanied by a broad step (apparently a scarped walkway: c 1.5m in width) running along its length to the north, and a small shallow U-shaped gully along part of the ditch's length to the south (c 1.0m in width; c 0.5m in depth). This gully was certainly contemporary with the initial excavation of the ditch, but extended for only the western 7m length of the ditch; beyond the terminus of this gully, the ditch continued eastward for a further 7m.

3.2.5.3 The ditch recut C632, was an approximately V-shaped profile in places it was slightly narrower, and had a steeper profile and a narrower ditch bottom than the original cut (C103). It appears that the excavation of C632 not only involved the re-cutting of the extant ditch (C103), but extended it considerably towards the east. In the western end of the excavated ditch section, C632 cut through earlier ditch fills. C632 was slightly narrower and shallower than the original ditch cut (C103) at this end but moving eastwards C632 was more deeply cut into the subsoil as no primary fills of the original ditch were found. C632 therefore either (a) obliterated the original ditch cut and fills during this process, or (b) represented an extension of the ditch in this area to its new terminal some 7m eastward. Since the slightly narrower nature of the re-cut allowed for the partial survival of Phase 2-3 features in the western 7m of the ditch, one might expect similar traces to survive for the entire length of the original ditch. In the absence of such evidence, it is probable that the eastern extent of the ditch represents a significant extension of this feature during Phase 4. Silting and infilling of the ditch recut also occurred during Phase 4 as represented by a mixed deposit of

mid grey-brown, stony, silty clay, containing flecks of bone and charcoal (C631=C191).

3.2.5.4 Possibly contemporary with the recut of the ditch (C632) were a number of truncated gullies leading into the ditch. These included a linear gully (C762), which measured 1.5m (length) by 0.2-0.5m (breadth) by 0.05-0.1m (depth). It was filled by C763, a dark brown charcoal-flecked clay. C760 represented the truncated remains of a smaller gully, measuring 0.65m (length) by 0.3m (breadth) by 0.15m (depth), and filled by C761, a dark brown charcoal-flecked clay.

3.2.6 PRE-PHASE 5: Features which predate the accretion of horizon C201. Figure 3.2.

3.2.6.1 There were a number of features uncovered during the course of the excavations which could not be assigned to one of the discreet Phases 1 to 4, outlined above, but which certainly predated the Phase 5 horizon C201. The remains uncovered which fall into this category are detailed below.

3.2.6.2 The earliest of these features were cut into, or overlay, subsoil (C100). These included a number of pits and gullies in the south west of the excavation area. One of these was a large, deep sub-rectangular pit (C269), measuring 1.6m (length), by 1.2m (breadth) by 0.5m (depth), and was filled by a mid grey/brown silty clay (C270). To the west of this was a shallow rectilinear depression (C238) with no associated fill, measuring 1.4m (length) by 0.4m (breadth) by c 0.3m (depth). C238 may have extended further, and was cut by C239. A spread of burnt clay C759, extending for 1m (length) by 0.25-0.5m (breadth) by 0.05m (depth). Also in this area was C721 was a sub-circular pit, measuring 0.9m (diameter) by 0.1m (depth), and filled by a mid brown silty loam (C723); in turn this was cut by C722, a small pit measuring 0.4m (length) by 0.15m (breadth) by 0.18m (depth), which was filled by C724, a dark brown clay loam. This was subsequently cut by the stakehole C743 (diameter 0.07m; depth 0.09m), and was filled by C744. Also cut into C100 was a posthole (C725) measuring 0.25m (diameter) by 0.2m (depth 0.2m), and filled by a mid brown charcoal-flecked silty loam (C726); beside this was a pit (C731) measuring 0.22m (diameter) by 0.29m (depth), filled by a dark brown silty loam (C732).

3.2.6.3 Features C743, C731 and C725 were cut by C239 and C288: C239 was a large linear gully, filled by a light grey/brown silty clay (C240); C288 (=C624) was a curvilinear gully, measuring 1.78m (length), and varying in width from 0.20-0.59m, with a depth of 0.12-0.2m; it was filled by a similarly dark grey/brown silty clay. At its narrowest point, it seems that C288 was widened, resulting in a the shallow gully (C702) which

ran parallel for part of its length. C702 measured 3m (length) by 0.35m (breadth) by 0.15-0.25m (depth) and was filled by C703, a dark grey/brown silty clay, similar to C289.

3.2.7 POST-PHASE 2 AND PRE-PHASE 5: Features which post-date the construction of the ditch and pre-date the accretion of horizon C201. Figure 3.2.

3.2.7.1 A number of features and spreads were found overlying the upcast of the ditch (C384: Phase 2), and beneath C201 (Phase 5), it was not possible to assign the features to either Phase 3 or Phase 4 with any certainty. This was particularly the case in the eastern area of the excavation, where the remains mainly comprised truncated gullies and burnt deposits.

3.2.7.2 In the eastern part of the excavated area one feature was cut into C384, the upcast of the ditch. This feature, the truncated remains of a gully (C263), was orientated east-west, and filled by a charcoal-flecked brown silty loam (C264). Overlying C384 at the south of the excavated area, was C485 (=C572), a dark red-brown charcoal flecked loamy spread. Cut into this spread (C485) were a series of three concentric arcing gullies: C465, C580 and C581. C465 was the outermost of these, and was filled by a dark red-brown clay (C467), which lay beneath a mottled orange/brown clay (C468); overlying C468 was a possible stone arc (C466). Also filling part of C465 was C507, a mid-brown silty loam. Just to the southwest of the stone arc (C466) were the scattered remains of what may have been another stone setting (C487).

3.2.7.3 On the inner edge of C465 was the concentric gully C580*, and to the inside of C580 was the innermost of the three concentric gullies, C581; C583 was a linear gully which extended away from the arcing gully group radially. The gully C465 was then cut by the stakeholes C574 and C575, and the gully C580 was cut by the stakeholes C576 and C577. With the exception of C465 (which contained its own deposit of soil and stones), the other associated features (ie the remaining arcing gullies and stakeholes) contained the same fill: this was C523, a yellow-brown mottled clay. It is probable therefore that the gullies C580, C581 and C583 were backfilled simultaneously, and once the stakes were removed from the stakeholes (ie C574, C575, C576, C577), they were also filled with C523. A linear gully (C573: see below) extended south-easterly from this group, and seems to have been related; this feature extended for 4.55m, with a breadth of 0.5m and a depth of 0.22m, and was filled by a red-brown clay (C564). These features were heavily truncated by later activity, and their function was unclear; while no associated occupation deposits survived, it is possible that these features represent the remains of a lightweight structure, perhaps with associated drainage gullies.

3.2.7.4 A series of burnt deposits were also found: a dark brown charcoal-flecked clay (C597) lay beneath an orange-black charcoal rich clay (C598). Deposits overlying C598 included a black charcoal spread (C605). A series of small gullies (C587, C589) were found cut into C598; these were probably related to the gully group mentioned above (ie C465, C581, C583 and C573), but were almost fully obliterated by Phase 8 activity (ie the gully C494). C587 was filled by C588, and C589 was filled by C590; both fills were mid-brown charcoal-flecked clays. Also overlying C598, were a series of burnt deposits: the first of these, C594, was a mottled yellow-brown clay layer, which in turn lay beneath C593, a dark orange burnt clay. After the deposition of C593 were a number of stakeholes (C592, C599, C600, C601, C602, C603) which were filled by C591 (a charcoal-rich spread), the deposit which covered C593; it is probable, therefore, that the stakes were removed while C591 was in place, or was accruing, and it therefore backfilled the cavities.

3.2.7.5 Overlying C384 (the upcast of the original ditch C103) at the southeast of the excavated area were a number of cut features and spreads, many of which were truncated. These included a number of gullies that were filled by material which was indistinguishable from Phase 5 deposit C201: C473 was a gully measuring 2.83m (length) by 0.47m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), and C613* was a small gully, measuring 1.48m (length) by 0.42m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth); C608 measured 1.12m (length) by 0.34-0.39m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth). C457 was another truncated gully, filled by C458, a brown silty loam. C609 was a shallow curving gully, orientated northwest-southeast, which measured 1.37m (length) by 0.32m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), and was cut by the gully C573. C573 extended for 4.55m, with a breadth of 0.5m and a depth of 0.22m, and was filled by a red-brown clay (C564).

3.2.7.6 C543 was a large gully, orientated northwest-southeast, and measured over 6.3m (length) by 0.7m (breadth) by 0.1-0.3m (depth). It was filled primarily by C604, a grey-brown clay lens which occurred in a localised area of the gully; the dominant fill of C543 was C545, a mid-brown loam, and above this lay C544, a brown charcoal-flecked loam, which was similar to (and perhaps the equivalent of) C201.

3.3 PHASE 5 AND 6

Phase 5 horizon (c201) and Phase 6 features which cut c201

3.3.1 Introduction

3.3.1.1 Following the Phase 4 activity which saw the re-cutting of the ditch (C632), the accumulation of the ditch fill (C631) and the excavation of numerous gullies, an expansive deposit (C201) built up over the entire excavation area (Phase 5). Given its ubiquitous presence across the entire area of excavation, this deposit became a vital point of reference, since it effectively seals all earlier activity within the excavated area, and provides the basis for the subsequent phases of activity. Following the accretion of C201 (Phase 5) and prior to the deposition of C144, the upcast from the construction of the souterrain in Phase 7, activity in the excavated area is represented by postholes, stakeholes, pits, fire-settings, furnaces, wall footings and stone alignments. These were cut all into, or overlie, the C201 horizon and represent Phase 6. The large quantity of upcast material (C144; Phase 7), consisting of an orange stony deposit, from the construction of the souterrain, was distributed across most of the excavated area, and sealed the features which formed part of Phase 6.

3.3.2 PHASE 5: Accretion of context 201. Figure 3.4.

3.3.2.1 During Phase 5 at Armoy, a layer built up over the entire site which consisted of a mid-dark brown, charcoal-flecked, silty loam, ranging in depth from 0.05m-0.55m (C201). Its depth was greatest in the southern half of the excavation, particularly in the area of the ditch, and dissipated upslope towards the north and northwest, where it seems to have thinned out. Towards the east of the site, its dissipation appears to be related to the truncation of the archaeological remains in this area, rather than reflecting the original distribution of the deposit. The origin of C201 is unclear: it may represent a topsoil horizon, resulting from a phase of relative inactivity in this area of the ecclesiastical centre, which saw the gradual accretion of a layer of relative 'abandonment', or it may have been a soil which was brought in to level the site.

3.3.3 PHASE 6: Features which cut or directly overlie C201. Figure 3.5.

3.3.3.1 Following the deposition of C201, numerous cut features and spreads were found across the excavated area. These include a multitude of stakeholes and postholes (particularly in the central and southwest of the excavation area) and the remains of numerous small fire settings and furnaces (particularly in the dip of the ditch and immediate area) none of these formed clearly recognisable structures. Following the silting-up of the re-cut ditch during Phase 4, the accumulation of the Phase 5 deposit C201, to a large extent levelled the dipping profile of the ditch. During Phase 6 the shallow dip in the ditch profile seems to have been used as shelter for small fire settings, and other structural elements were found cut into, or overlying, the fill of

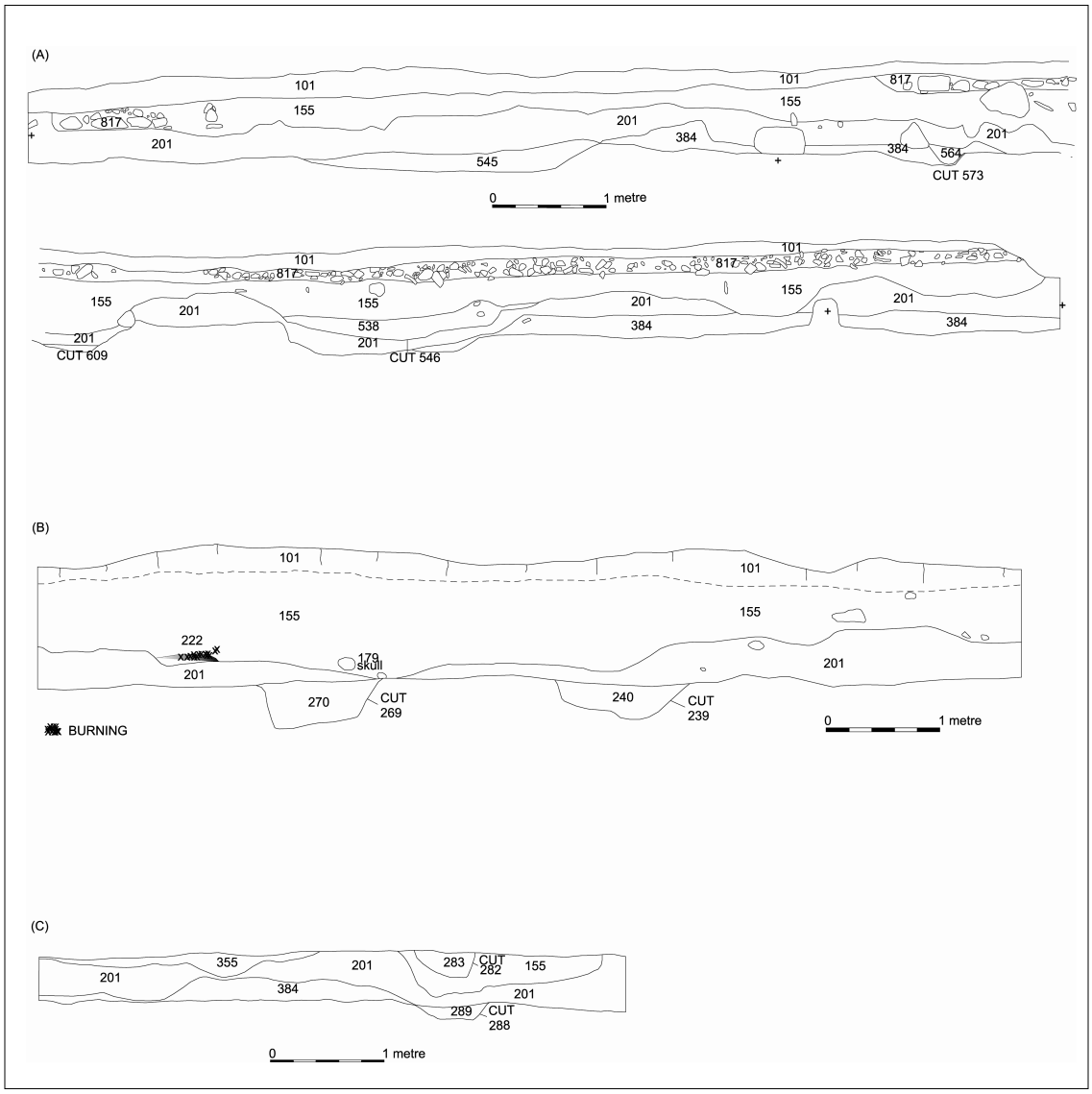

Fig. 3.4: Section drawings showing (A) grids C-D southern baulk: north facing section; (B) Southwest grid southern baulk: north facing section; (C) between Southwest grid and grid C: west facing section. Section includes C201 which represents Phase 5 of activity. For location of grids see figure 1.2.

Fig. 3.5: Plan showing the excavated features which represent Phase 6 of activity at Armoy.

the ditch. In addition to these remnants of structural elements (such as wall footings and short alignments), there is some evidence that at least part of its outline may have continued in existence, with a light stone alignment (C104) tracing part of its length.

3.3.3.2 In the area to the south of the ditch, a number of stakeholes, postholes and pits post-dated the deposition of C201. Although these features were stratigraphically linked to a single phase, their distribution constituted a disparate scatter and they did not form a discernable plan or layout. The poor survival of features has undoubtedly been exacerbated by the heavy truncation of archaeological remains in this part of the site in particular by later burial activity (Phase 10), which may have obliterated evidence for associated occupation debris. While the phasing of the postholes and pits were clear, the phasing of the stakeholes was more problematic: these diminutive features contained single fills of dark brown charcoal-flecked silty loam, which was indistinguishable from C201; as a consequence, they were not visible until C201 had been removed. It would seem, therefore, that the stakeholes may be contemporary with the activity immediately post-dating the deposition of C201: that is, while the stakes may have been have placed during the phase in which C201 accrued, they were removed while C201 was in place, with the result that C201 then backfilled the stakehole cavities. This is the case for the following stakeholes: C696, (diameter 0.09m; depth 0.12m) was filled by C697; C698 (diameter 0.08m; depth 0.06m) was filled by C699; C700* (diameter 0.09m; depth 0.09m) was filled by C701; C704 (diameter 0.05m; depth 0.21m) was filled by C705; C712 (diameter 0.14m; depth 0.12m) was filled by C713; C714* (diameter 0.09m; depth 0.06m) was filled by C715; C729 (diameter 0.08m; depth 0.08m) was filled by C730; C787* (diameter 0.08m; depth 0.07m) was filled by C788; C789* (diameter 0.07m; depth 0.08m) was filled by C790.

3.3.3.3 A small number of truncated features containing similar dark brown charcoal-flecked silty fills were also found at this level: C706 (diameter 0.11m; depth 0.08m) was a possible posthole, and was filled by C707; C716* (diameter 0.15m; depth 0.05m) was an irregular cut, filled by C717; C727 (diameter 0.14m; depth 0.04m) was a shallow cut, filled by C728.

3.3.3.4 A number of stakeholes and postholes containing single fills, similar to C201, were recovered to the north east of those described above, they had however, survived in greater numbers in this area and seem to have suffered less extensive truncation. A number of these were small postholes: C749 measured 0.2m (diameter) by >0.06m (depth), and was filled by C750; C811* was a possible example, measuring 0.15m (diameter) by >0.1m (depth) and filled by C812; C803* was another posthole,

measuring 0.1m (diameter) by >0.05m (depth); C799* measured 0.15m (diameter) by >0.07m (depth) and was filled by C800; C739 measured 0.15m (diameter) by >0.14m (depth), and was filled by C740; C677 measured 0.12m (diameter) by >0.08m (depth), and was filled by C678; C675 measured 0.1m (diameter) by >0.14m (depth) and was filled by C676; C665 measured 0.1m (diameter) by >0.4m (depth) and was filled by C666; the posthole C683 measured 0.11m (diameter) by >0.19m (depth) and was filled by C684.

3.3.3.5 Numerous stakeholes were also found in this immediate area, with the majority being concentrated along a broad southwest-northeast distribution, spanning an area of approximately 8m (southwest-northeast) by 2m (southeast-northwest): C797 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.04m (depth) and was filled by C798; C795* measured 0.04m (diameter) by >0.05m (depth) and filled by C796; C755 measured 0.08m (diameter) by >0.11m (depth), and was filled by C756; C753 was oval in section, measuring 0.07m at its widest point, by >0.08m (depth), and was filled by C754; C751 measured 0.07m (diameter) by >0.09m (depth), and was filled by C752; C747 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.05m (depth), and was filled by C748; C745 was also oval in section, and measured 0.05m at its widest point, by >0.08m (depth), and was filled by C746; C741 measured 0.06m (diameter) by >0.11m (depth), and was filled by C742; C737 measured 0.04m (diameter) by >0.05m (depth), and was filled by C738; C735 measured 0.04m (diameter) by >0.09m (depth) and was filled by C736; C693 measured 0.08m (diameter) by >0.06m (depth) and was filled by C694; C691 measured 0.07m (diameter) by >0.07m (depth) and was filled by C692; C689 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.08m (depth) and was filled by C690; C687 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.09m (depth) and was filled by C688; C685 measured 0.06m (diameter) by >0.07m (depth) and was filled by C686; C679 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.14m (depth), and was filled by C680; C673 measured 0.07m (diameter) by >0.14m (depth) and was filled by C674; C671 measured 0.06m (diameter) by 0.1m (depth) and was filled by C672; C669 measured 0.06m (diameter) by >0.07m (depth) and was filled by C670; C667 measured 0.08m (diameter) by >0.04m (depth) and was filled by C668; C664 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.08m (depth) and was filled by C663; C681 measured 0.04m (diameter) by >0.02m (depth), and was filled by C682. While the majority of stakeholes were circular in section, and seem to have been driven in vertically, C805* was roughly triangular, and was driven at approximately 60° to the ground surface; it measured approximately 0.05m (length/breadth) by 0.18m (depth) was filled by C806.

3.3.3.6 To the southwest of these features were found two further stakeholes: C809 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.1m (depth) and was filled by C810; C801

measured c0.05m (diameter) by >0.06m (depth), and was filled by C802.

3.3.3.7 A further 4m to the south east of these features, occasional clusters of stakeholes were found: C640, C642 and C644 were found within 0.1-0.15m of each other, and may represent the placement and replacement of a single stake: C640 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.08m (depth) and was filled by C641; C642 measured 0.04m (diameter) by >0.04m (depth) and was filled by C643; C644 measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.09m (depth) and was filled by C645. Just 0.3m from these was found C646, which measured 0.05m (diameter) by >0.11m (depth) and was filled by C647. Just over 1m to the southwest, a small number of stakeholes were clustered together (C648, C650, C652 and C654). C648 measured 0.05m (diameter) by 0.09m (depth) and was filled by C649; C650 measured 0.08m (diameter) by >0.11m (depth) and was filled by C651; C652 measured 0.06m (diameter) by 0.12m (depth) and was filled by C653; C654 measured 0.07-0.09m (diameter) by >0.09m (depth), and was filled by C655.

3.3.3.8 These (broadly) contemporary stakeholes and postholes were distributed in approximate southwest-northeast scatter, but no recognisable structural remains relating perhaps to lightweight structural elements such as fencing, were discernable. It may be postulated that an approximate northwest-southeast alignment of features may be seen in C693, C751, and C691. However, it is also plausible that a sub-circular arrangement may be viewed in C693, C683, and C753, with a similar concentric arrangement echoing this alignment to the southwest (ie C679, C681 and C677); similarly, the stakeholes and postholes C735, C741, C746, C677 and C739 may also have formed an arc of stakes and posts. With scant occupation remains which could be associated with these features, the function of these putative structures remains unclear; it is probable that they occur as a result of placements and replacements of lightweight fencing or wattling, or are perhaps related to horticultural activity, providing supports for plants, for example.

3.3.3.9 Along the southern excavation limit, traces of a number of burnt deposits were found, which had been largely destroyed by later burials (Phase 10): C209 was a dark red/brown charcoal-rich silty clay, measuring 0.6m (length) by 0.20m (breadth) by 0.03m (depth); immediately to the east of this was a red/black mottled, charcoal-rich silty clay (C210), measuring 0.2m (diameter) by <0.05m (depth). Similar to C209 and C210, and located nearby, was a pink/orange charcoal-rich silty clay (C211), measuring 0.2m (diameter) by 0.03m (depth). Immediately to the north of C209, was a red/black mottled charcoal-rich burnt clay (C213) measuring 0.02m (diameter) by 0.02m (depth). Another burnt deposit (C222*), consisting of pink/orange charcoal-rich silty clay, measured 0.3m (diameter) by 0.01-0.06m (depth). C791* was a charcoal-

rich black sandy loam, which appears to have derived from a fire setting; C792* was a mid brown/grey burnt clay spread which could be traced for 0.3m (diameter).

3.3.3.10 Overlying C201, in the north west of the area under excavation were a number of patches of stone alignments: these include C436, an arc shaped stone setting, and a number of partially surviving linear arrangements of stones (C205, C170). In addition to C205 and C170, other alignments with associated cuts were found: C757 was contained within the cut (C638*), with an associated fill (C639); C104 was the denuded remains of an alignment which followed the line of the ditch (C103); it was contained with the cut C105, which also contained the fill (C106). It is possible that the aforementioned alignments (ie C205, C170 and C436) were also contained within cuts and fills, which in these cases were not discernable.

3.3.3.11 Over C201, a further series of stone features and spreads were laid down, particularly along the line of the ditch: these include two linear stone settings (C765 and C766) which were parallel with each other; nearby, and possibly associated with C765 and C766, was a burnt spread (C778). Above C201 was also a mottled orange/brown deposit (C361), which lay beneath a mottled orange/brown silty loam which was charcoal-rich (C426).

3.3.3.12 C105 had also cut through a number of burnt deposits: one of these was a thin charcoal-rich layer containing burnt bone (C109). In addition, a number of related deposits cut by C105 may represent the remains of a furnace: a dark brown charcoal-rich deposit (C107) overlay an orange/charcoal-rich burnt clay with a stone setting (C124), as well as a mottled orange/black burnt clay (C125). Also underlying C107 was a black charcoal, stony deposit (C132); just to the west of this was C133, another burnt deposit which spread for 2.4m (length) by 1.55m (breadth) by 0.12m (depth), and emanated from C126, a possible fire setting, comprised of a charcoal deposit containing stones, and rich with slag. A number of other burnt deposits were also found overlying C201, including an orange/black burnt clay (C175), and a number of black charcoal-rich spreads (C459 and C596); in addition, a small hearth consisted of the remains of a shallow cut (C398), measuring 0.34-0.5m (diameter) by 0.02m (depth), and contained a dark brown silty sand (C399), from which emanated a spread of charcoal-rich silty sand (C397).

3.3.3.13 Further to the north, a series of features were thought to be contemporary with the aforementioned features overlying C201. These included a dark brown charcoal-flecked loam (C380), rich with lignite bracelet fragments and debitage, and nearby was a similar deposit containing a dense concentration of Souterrain Ware (C364). Above C380 was C372, a dark brown silty loam which was extremely densely

packed with lignite bracelet fragments and associated debitage (Plate 4). Overlying C372, a series of burnt spreads were discerned: C373 was a black charcoal deposit, extending for some 0.6-1.0m (diameter) by <0.1m (depth), and nearby a similar deposit (C374) extended for 0.3-0.7m (diameter) by <0.1m (depth); to the north-east of these, a black charcoal-rich sandy loam was found (C375), extending for c 0.45-0.6m (diameter) by <0.1m (depth).

Plate 4: Examples of lignite debitage, found in the northwest area in occupation spreads C372 and C380.

3.3.3.14 Just to the south of these features, a mottled orange/brown sandy silt spread (C363) was found above C201. This lay between cuts C349 and C354, which contained possible wall footings, constructed of differing materials: C349 was a linear cut for an east-west aligned stone wall (C351) comprised of large rounded stones, backfilled with a mid grey/brown sandy silt (C350); C349 also contained a fill of a yellow/orange stony sand (C393: essentially redeposited natural) which was used as packing material to support the stone footing (C351). C354 was another linear cut, aligned northeast-southwest, filled by a stone footing (C353) comprised of medium angular stone rubble, and backfilled by C352, a mid grey/brown sandy silt. The stone footings C351 and C353 defined the limits of C363 to the southwest and northeast respectively, and these features appear to be contemporary. Together with the deposits C373, C372, C374 and C375, these denuded features may represent the heavily truncated, partially surviving remains of a small industrial and occupation area, perhaps contained within a single structure.

3.3.3.15 At the south of the excavation area a number of gullies and burnt spreads were

overlying, or cut into, C201: C561 was a linear gully, measuring 1.2m (length) by 0.36m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), filled by a dark brown silty loam (C562); C533 was the remains of a linear gully, measuring 1.0m (length) by 0.16m (breadth) by 0.03m (depth), and filled by a dark brown sandy loam (C534); C531 was another linear gully, measuring 2.0m (length) by 0.7m (breadth) by 0.08m (depth), and filled by an orange/brown silty loam (C532). The curving gully C656 measured 1.59m (length) by 0.15m (breadth) by >0.1m (depth), and was filled by C659, a dark brown charcoal-flecked silty loam.

3.3.3.16 Also overlying C201 was C546, a truncated hearth-cut measuring 1.2-1.6m (diameter) by 0.18m (depth), and filled by a charcoal-rich, scorched clay and furnace-bottom (C538). A small number of orange/black charcoal-rich burnt patches were also found at this level (C260*, C259*).

3.3.3.17 At the extreme southeast of the excavated area, overlying C201, a number of dark grey/orange charcoal-rich spreads were found scattered across the area (C310, C312*, C450*, C275*). A number of partially surviving wall footings and structural remains were also found in this area, which were heavily truncated by later burials (Phase 10). C313 was a linear cut, containing an orange/brown sandy loam (C249) and the remains of a northwest-southeast stone wall (C247) which, comprised of large rounded boulders. Some 3m to the west of C247, was C246, the remains of a northeast-southwest alignment of stones; no associated cut or fill was discernable. Both of these wall footings (C247 and C246), may have extended beyond the southernmost limit of excavation: although C246 and C247 lay a short distance apart, they may have formed a right-angle, while C246 included a component of rubble, both alignments were comprised of similarly large, rounded boulders. It is therefore possible that they represent the truncated remains of a single building. To the south of C246 and C247 are the denuded remains of an east-west stone alignment, comprised of small sub-angular stones (C302).

3.3.3.18 Also in this area, and putatively 'within' the confines of the possible structure indicated by C246 and C247, was a cut, C307, was associated with burnt deposits. C307 was an oval-shaped cut, measuring 0.7m (length) by 0.45m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), and primarily filled by a black charcoal-rich deposit (C285); above this primary fill lay a ring of burnt orange sandy clay (C284). This feature may represent the remains of a fire setting or informal hearth. Overlying these features (ie C246, C247 and C307) was a spread of dark brown charcoal-flecked sandy clay (C249=C515).

3.3.3.19 Immediately to the east of C247 were the partial remains of a small rectangular stone setting (C304). This feature comprised of stone slabs (0.2-0.3m in length), forming three sides of a rectangle, measuring c 0.9m (northwest-southeast) by c 0.4m (southwest-northeast), with its long axis having a similar alignment to C247. While this feature may be the remains of a hearth, it was heavily truncated by later burials, and no associated burning was found within it. To the east of C304, and curving in an easterly direction, was a discontinuous cut (C476) which extended for approximately 4m (length) by 0.3m (breadth) by 0.2-0.4m (depth), and was filled by a dark brown silty clay (C477) and occasional, large angular stones (C478).

3.3.3.20 To the east of these features and also overlying C201, the truncated and disturbed remains of a small number of features were found. These included a spread of orange/brown sandy loam (C563). Above C563 was a burnt deposit of dark brown silty clay (C611), which extended for 0.8-1.0m, and a small stone setting (C614), comprised of medium sized (0.2-0.3m) stones. Above these, and extending beyond them to the far south east of the excavation, lay C508, a mid brown layer of sandy loam. Circular cut (C636) was also filled directly by C508. C508 was, in turn, cut by the hearth C505, which measured 0.7m (north-south length) by 0.5m (east-west breadth) by 0.18m (depth); C505 was filled by C498, a burnt deposit of black sandy loam.

3.3.3.21 Immediately to the north of these features, and also to the north of C246, C247, C304 and C478, heavy truncation occurred, at the very least as a result of Phase 11 garden activity, and few archaeological remains have survived; it is probable that further structural remains associated with these deposits (in particular, associated with C246, C313, C304 and C476) may have existed in this area, but have since been destroyed.

3.4 PHASE 7 AND 8

Phase 7 construction of souterrain (C229) and deposition of upcast (C144/218) and Phase 8, use of souterrain and features which cut the upcast material.

3.4.1 Introduction

3.4.1.1 The cutting of the postholes, pits and stakeholes in Phase 6, into the Phase 5 horizon (C201), was followed by the construction of a souterrain during Phase 7. The souterrain (C229) with an approximate north-south alignment was excavated in the eastern extreme of the site (Plates 5-6; Fig 3.6), at the point of the steep eastern scarp which formed a natural boundary in this area. As a result of its excavation into subsoil (C100), a large quantity of upcast (C144), consisting of an orange stony deposit, was distributed across most of the excavated area, and sealed the hearths, spreads, pits, postholes and stakeholes cut into and overlying into C201 (Phase 6). Overlying C144 and following the construction of the souterrain (Phase 7) were numerous features and spreads, which form Phase 8 at Armoy. One of these, an extensive deposit of orange/brown sandy loam (C355) with a variable depth of 0.05-0.3m was encountered across most of the excavated area. C355 was particularly concentrated in the vicinity of the Phase 2 ditch (C103), probably as a result of soil slip (Fig. 3.3) but gradually dissipated and eventually terminated towards the northern and western limits of the excavated area. From Phase 7 onward, and throughout the course of Phase 8, the enclosing ditch had become less relevant, and while it seems that its (by now gentle) dipping profile continues to a lesser extent to encourage the placement of small fire settings within it, it no longer functions as a ditch; nor does it appear to act as a boundary marker at this time.

3.4.2 PHASE 7: Construction of souterrain (cut C229) and deposition of upcast material C144 and C218. Figures 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.

3.4.2.1 Following the deposition of C201 (Phase 5) and subsequent occupation activity (Phase 6), a souterrain was excavated and constructed at the eastern end of the excavation area, just 3 - 4m from the natural scarp which bounds the site at its eastern edge (Fig. 3.6). The souterrain was only partially exposed by archaeological excavation, and the section uncovered was orientated roughly north-south, for a length of over 10.2m. The width of the souterrain varied from 0.7m to 2.0m, and its depth ranged from 0.4m (at the north) to 1.5m (at the south).

3.4.2.2 The part of the souterrain which was uncovered during archaeological excavation comprised the southern section and its full extent to the north and east is not known, as these termini lay beyond the area of investigation (Plate 5; Fig. 3.7). It is probable

that the entrance to the souterrain lay to the north as the northern extent of the main passage appears to have been a particularly narrow and shallow, with comparatively limited excavation into bedrock, and it is possible that this constituted a ramped entrance. Part of the way along the north-south passage (c3m from the northern limit of excavation), the passageway forks with a branch leading of the main passage towards the south-east (C343) in the direction of the steep eastern scarp. This was only partially exposed during excavation, and whilst it is possible that this south-east passage may have led to further chambers, it may have served as an external exit, or 'escape passage'; such an escape passage may have opened some distance downslope of the eastern scarp, thereby allowing for a concealed exit from the site.

Plate 5: View of souterrain during excavation (viewed from the north), showing: (A) north-south passage; (B) southeast passage or escape route; (C) southwest chamber; (D) hidden southern chamber.

Plate 6: View of souterrain during excavation (viewed from the northwest), showing southwest chamber in the foreground, and entrance with capstone to hidden southern chamber passage. The west wall of the southwest chamber was later removed during Phase 9b to construct a furnace.

Fig. 3.6 - Plan showing features representing phase 7 (souterrain construction) and phase 8 (occupation remains including use of souterrain and metalling and schist paving and hearth).

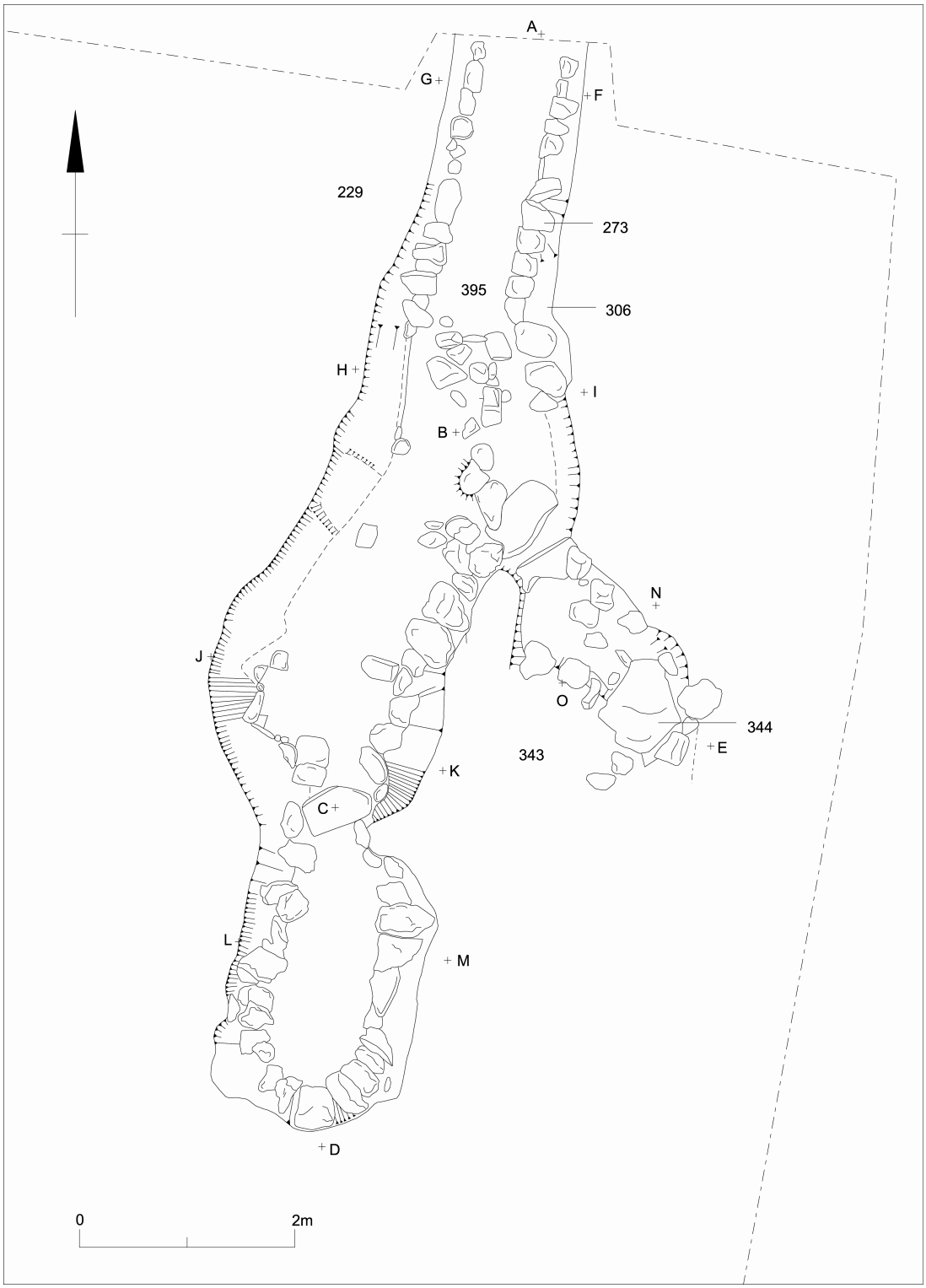

Fig. 3.7: Plan of the souterrain (C229). The section points for Figure 3.8 are marked as points A to O.

3.4.2.3 South of the junction where the main north-south passage forks, with a minor passage leading off to the south east, the main north-south passage continues in a

south-westerly direction for 4m, and then bellows slightly to form a terminal chamber. However, it seems that this supposed terminus may have been intentionally constructed as a dummy, as in the southeastern point of this southwesterly 'chamber', there is access through a low, narrow gap, beneath a surviving schist lintel (Plate 6) to what seems to have been a hidden chamber. This hidden chamber extends in a southerly direction for a further 2m, and is the true southern extent of this part of the structure. At the time of archaeological excavation, the entrance to the southern chamber was visible, due in part to subsequent remodelling of this area of the structure (Phase 9bi-ii), and also due to the partial collapse of the souterrain in this area. However, it is possible that some effort had been made to block access and visibility to this southern chamber, at least with a wicker gate, if not with stone boulders at the time of construction and use (see C409 below: Phase 8).

3.4.2.4 Subsequent to its use and abandonment, the later re-use of the north-south passage area of the souterrain (Phase 9bi-ii) and later substantial truncation across the area of the souterrain (possibly during Phase 11) has resulted in the loss of the upper layers of walling and the roofing of the north-south passage, the southwesterly chamber, and the hidden southern chamber. Consequently, it is not known how this section of the souterrain would have been roofed and concealed during its use. A single lintel remained at the point where the north-south creep met the southern chamber, and all of the lintels on the south-east passage remained *in situ*. It may be that the remainder of the structure was similarly roofed.

3.4.2.5 From the surviving walling and roofing, some comment can be made on the construction of the structure. Once the souterrain was excavated, a combination of medium to large water-rolled and angular basalt stones (approx 0.2-0.4m) were used for dry-stone walling (C273) in the north-south creep; similar materials were found in wall footings and structural remains across the site, but the regularity of size within the souterrain construction was not always reflected elsewhere, and so it appears that in this case materials were chosen more selectively. The walling in the north-south creep was gently corbelled, narrowing in width towards the upper rsurviving layer (Fig. 3.8). In the hidden southern chamber, similar stones were used with a similar construction, but because of the greater depth within this chamber, corbelling was more emphatic and the walls were more bowed here than elsewhere in the structure. The better preservation of the corbelling in this chamber may simply be an accident of survival. The walls of the south-east passage were constructed of more angular, flat stones, which were not water-rolled. These were laid, without corbelling, and the passage was roofed with large schist slab lintels (C344); a similar schist slab was used for the single remaining lintel marking the entrance to the hidden southern chamber. Whilst recognising the difference in building materials and construction

method of this passage, there was no clear stratigraphic evidence to suggest multiple phases of construction of the structure.

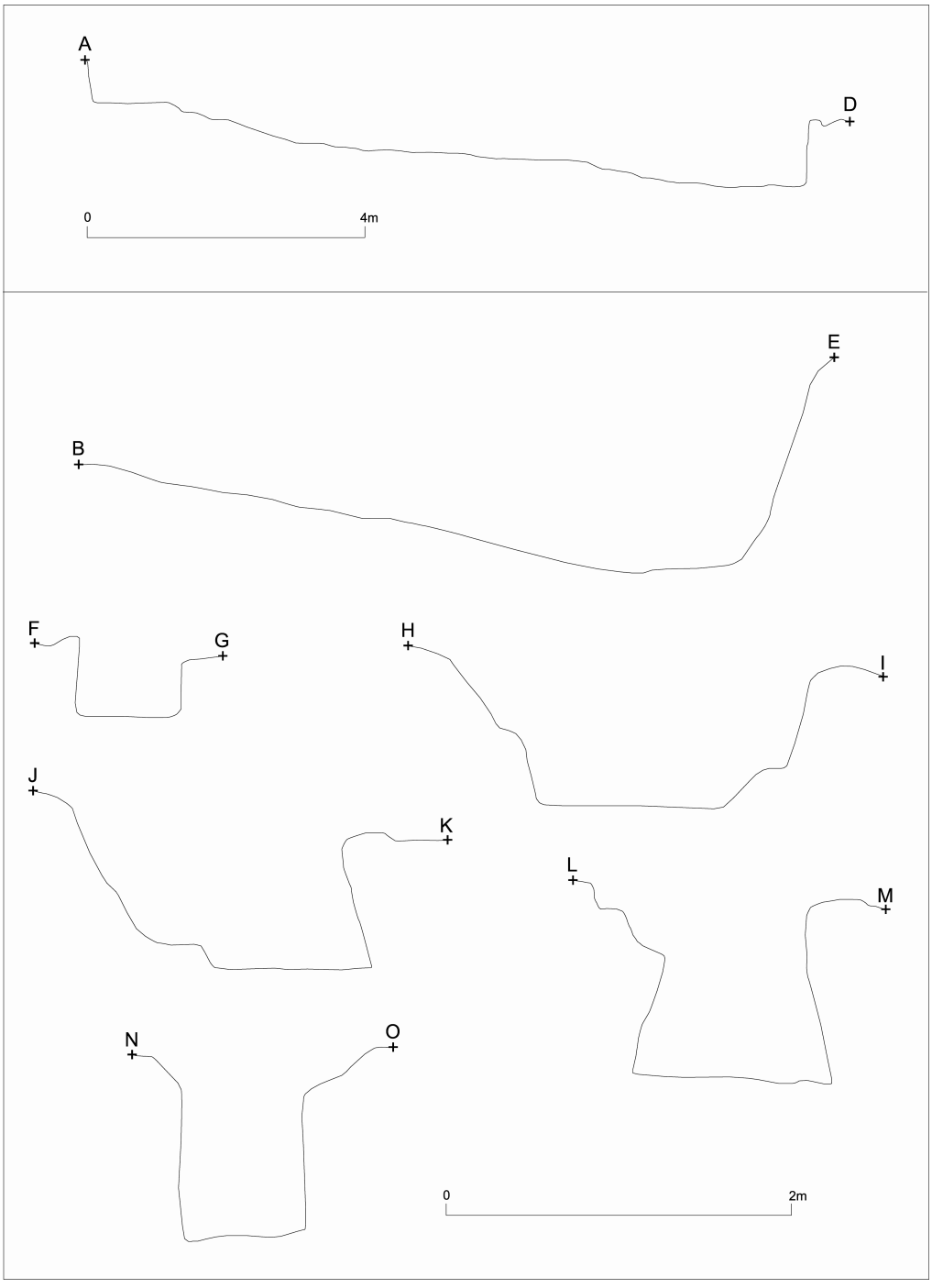

Fig. 3.8: Sections of souterrain (C229) showing surviving structural profiles. Section points A to O are shown on the souterrain plan (see figure 3.7).

3.4.2.6 Once the dry stone walling was in place, the cavity between the walling and the foundation cut was backfilled with a mid orange/brown stony, sandy loam (C306),

which appears to be a combined deposit of the souterrain upcast (C144) and the Phase 5 deposit (C201).

3.4.2.7 Since the souterrain was subsequently substantially modified (particularly in the southwest chamber), and most of the area was subject to heavy truncation, it is not known how the souterrain would have been roofed and concealed during its time of use; only the southeast passage remained intact and retained its lintels. By Phase 9bi-ii, the roof of the remainder of the souterrain had either collapsed or been removed.The entire structure was in recent times covered by Post-Medieval garden soil and associated features (Phase 11 activity). The survival of the southeast chamber may in part be due to its closer proximity to the steep eastern scarp, where it may have been less susceptible to later occupation or garden activity (and therefore destruction).

3.4.2.8 As a consequence of the construction of the souterrain during Phase 7 a re-deposited, extremely stony, glacial soil (C144), was upcast from the souterrain cut (C229). This souterrain upcast would have effectively served as a metalled surface, and the area may have then functioned as a yard. While the upcast (C144) was spread out across most of the excavated area, its greatest density was in the central and eastern area of the site, where it ranged in depth from 0.3-0.5m and consisted of orange/yellow sandy silt, largely comprised of sub-angular stone inclusions measuring 0.03-0.2m in maximum dimensions. To the eastern extent of the site, it was substantially truncated by later activity. Towards the far western extent of the excavation, C144 decreased in depth to c 0.05-0.15m, and in places it appeared inconsistently in patches and spreads. During this Phase, the enclosing ditch (C103), which had been a focal feature of the establishment during Phases 2 to 4, had become less relevant. By Phase 7, it would have been only discernable a subtle mark in the landscape, and it was no longer in use as a ditch or boundary marker.

3.4.2.9 To the south of the excavation area, overlying C144, were the truncated remains of a wall footing: this comprised a shallow linear cut (C530), filled by a dark silty loam (C529) and a denuded stone alignment, which may be the remains of a wall (C528).

3.4.3 PHASE 8: Use of souterrain and features which were immediately overlying or were cut into the material upcast from the souterrain cut (C144/218), including extensive deposit C355. Figure 3.6

3.4.3.1 Phase 8 at Armoy is represented by numerous features and spreads which were found overlying the upcast of the souterrain (C144) and occurred following the construction of the souterrain (Phase 7). An extensive deposit of orange/brown sandy

loam (C355) was uncovered in this phase and was spread across most of the excavated area with a variable depth of 0.05-0.3m. While the processes which led to the deposition of C355 are as yet unclear, it appears to be a mixed deposit, comprised of an accrued soil and the underlying C144. Such a mixed deposit may be the result of soil disturbance, which has resulted in C144 being rotivated with the overlying material. This may have been caused by occupation activity associated with C355, possibly in addition to horticultural or agricultural activity at this time. The act of rotivating this overlying material with the underlying C144 would therefore have caused the truncation of some of the original depth of C144, and in turn contributed to the greater depth of the mixed deposit C355; consequently, C355 varies in depth across the site, and where it is at its deepest, the underlying C144 tends to be at its shallowest. This is particularly the case in the area of the ditch where C355 had its greatest depth of between 0.2-0.3m. At the very eastern edge of the excavated area, C355 (and indeed part of C144) may have been truncated and, in places, fully obliterated by later activity (namely, activity resulting in the formation of C200: see Phase 11).

3.4.3.2 Numerous features overlay C355. A number of these may have been informal hearths, which were later truncated by burial activity (Phase 10). These included the remains of a fire setting, comprising a stone setting (C176), and associated with a burnt spread (C177), which overlay a burnt clay deposit (C178). Also underlying C176 was C185, a red burnt clay deposit which contained burnt bone, and was cut by both C196 and C197, the latter being filled by a pink/grey burnt clay containing burnt bone (C188). Over the shallow cut C197, and also filling the steep sided cut C196, measuring c 0.2m (diameter) by 0.1m (depth), was C184, a brown charcoal-flecked, stony loam.

3.4.3.3 Overlying C355, in the area of the ditch (which now existed merely as a gentle dip in the topography), was a sub-circular stone fire setting (C595); it measured 0.4-0.5m (diameter) by 0.1-0.2m (depth), and was filled by a stone setting (C579=C610) around which was a charcoal-rich deposit (C582). To the east of this another fire setting consisted of a cut (C454) measuring 0.6m (diameter) by 0.25m (depth), and filled by a black/grey/orange ash/charcoal deposit (C452).

3.4.3.4 To the south of these two fire settings a number of gullies and pits were uncovered cut into C355: C114 was a shallow gully, orientated northeast-southwest, and measuring c 1.5m (length) by 0.9-1.05m (breadth) by 0.2m (depth); this was filled by C115, a dark red/brown silty loam. Almost parallel to C114, but with a slight curve, was a shallow gully (C129), with a similarly dark red/brown silty loam fill (C130). Just to east of this, the gully C567 had a northwest-southeast alignment, and was filled by

a brown silty loam (C568).To the south west of these gullies the shallow gully C166 was cut; this was filled by a dark brown, charcoal flecked silty loam (C167). C166 was then cut by C123, a shallow gully measuring c 4.6m (length) by 0.8m (breadth) by 0.4m (depth), which was filled by a dark brown silty loam with charcoal flecks (C122). C134 was a small gully, filled by C135; a curvilinear pit (C719) measured 0.9m (length) by 0.2m (breadth) by 0.3m (depth) and was filled by C720, a dark grey clay.

3.4.3.5 Another gully (C404) lay beyond the extent of C355 to the north west edge of the excavated area, but was thought to be contemporary with the gullies which cut C355. C404 seems to have been truncated, with a surviving depth of 0.2m, and extended for some 2.5m in length. It was filled by a burnt orange/charcoal-rich clay (C412) and a grey/black stony silt (C413). Above C412 and C413 lay C396, a dark brown charcoal-rich deposit containing burnt bone.

3.4.3.6 A concentrated area of cut features and deposits were uncovered in the southern central area under investigation. They were subsequently heavily damaged by Phase 9 activity but may include the denuded and scattered remains of walls, although no clear structures were discernable. The cut C527 contained the possible remains of a wall footing (C526) and a grey/brown silty loam (C525); The cut C295 contained a brown silty loam (C294) and possibly the remains of a stone wall (C293). Cutting into, or overlying, C295 were a complex series of disturbed features: C295 was cut by the gully C291, which was filled by a dark brown stony silt (C292). Above this lay the partial remains of occupation activity: this included a dark brown charcoal-flecked spread (C203=C257), and a small area of yellow/brown stony silt (C512); over these lay a scatter of small-medium stones (C258) (Dimensions: 0.1m). These were overlain by an orange/brown silty loam spread (C286) and a small group of stones (C513); in turn, these lay beneath a burnt charcoal-rich loam (C202). This complex and concentrated series of deposits was not easily understood, but it is possible that they represent the dumped or scattered remains of a small furnace or fire-setting.

3.4.3.7 Also cut into C355 were two large, extensive, parallel gullies, with a northwest-southeast alignment: C493 was the more easterly of the two, and had a length of over 6m, with a breadth of 0.6m and a depth of c 0.15-0.25m; at its southern end, C493 veered in a southerly direction for approximately 2m. C494 had a similar length to C493, but was slightly narrower (0.4m), and with a similar depth (0.2-0.25m). Both gullies were filled primarily by a compact, mottled brown clay deposit (C521=C524). C493 and C494 were then filled by a dark mottled brown charcoal-flecked loam (C502 and C501(=C486) respectively); overlying C502 was C256, the remains of a stone setting; near to C256, lay a small patch of metalled surface (C483).

3.4.3.8 At the north of the excavated area, a complex series of paving and cobbling remains lay above C355: C430 was an area of north-south aligned, denuded walling; to the east of C430 lay an arc of walling, orientated approximately southwest-northeast (C434=C254), over which had built up an orange sandy deposit (C429). Also overlying C355 was a hearth deposit, comprised of a red/black charcoal-rich clay (C440). North of this area, a patch of metalling (C250) was bordered by an area of paving (C251); beneath C251 was C437, which comprised a stony brown loam, and may have been a preparatory layer for C251. To the north-west of this area was a further area of paving (C253), comprised of flat schist slabs. Above these features was a mottled orange/brown sandy loam (C362). C362 in turn lay beneath a metalling deposit (C252), beside which were small stone settings (C379 and C435). Overlying these stone features was C221, a dark brown humic deposit. Also overlying C362 was a mottled orange/brown charcoal-rich deposit (C433). An orange/brown sandy clay (C387) overlay C362 and some of the metalling and paving remains (ie C250, C251, C253, C254), as did a dark brown charcoal-rich spread (C359). It is possible that these remains indicate the location of a building, but no building outline could be traced, and it is unclear if they relate to external paving or internal flooring. This was further complicated because these deposits were adjacent to a large tree root cavity (which lay immediately to the east of these features), within which no archaeological remains retained their integrity. These structural remains are stratigraphically contemporary with a well-constructed hearth (C223) which was found c 8m to the east of these deposits, beyond the area of tree root disturbance. It is possible that the remains are related to the same structural complex as the hearth, and that they are also related to the use of the souterrain. Above these deposits lay remains of Phase 9c activity (see below).

3.4.3.9 The central area of the hearth (C223) comprised of four large flat schist slabs (C443), forming an almost perfect square feature measuring c 0.8m (east-west length) by c 0.7m (north-south breadth). The slabs themselves measured c 0.7-0.8m in length and c 0.1-0.15m in thickness, and were set on their edge, forming a kerbed square; those on the eastern and southern sides of the feature had suffered multiple heat-fractures as a result of burning, but remained *in situ*. It is notable that these stones were similar to the schist slabs used for the souterrain lintels, and also the Phase 8 paving (C253). Apart from these features (ie the paving (C253), the hearth (C223) and the souterrain lintels), schist was otherwise not found across the remainder of the site, during any other phase. Within the stone-lined hearth were multiple thin layers of burnt deposits (Plate 7): C491 was a dark brown charcoal-rich silty layer; C490 was a mid-brown charcoal flecked loam. Above this lay C489, a red/brown burnt clay deposit, and C481, an orange burnt clay deposit; overlying this was C480, a mid-brown clay loam, which in turn lay beneath a black stony charcoal

deposit C479 (=C474), and overlying this was a fine burnt black deposit (C497), and a burnt orange clay (C450), above which was a burnt black/orange sandy clay (C451).

Plate 7: View of fills of the hearth (C223) (viewed from the southeast).

3.4.3.10 Some partially surviving occupation debris were found in the vicinity of the hearth. However, the extensive truncation of the eastern area of the site principally by Phase 11 garden activity had impacted substantially upon the survival of deposits surrounding the stone hearth feature, with the result that it lay in relative isolation. The hearth also lay at the northernmost limit of the excavated area, and therefore the area immediately to its north was not investigated. Associated features might survive in this area, although overlying garden deposits become increasingly shallow to the north of the hearth, with the potential for even more intensive truncation.

3.4.3.11 The partial remains of deposits to the immediate south, west and east of the hearth included traces of a further burnt deposit (C461), which was a mixed deposit of what may have been hearth rakings and which lay within the partial remains of a putative sub-circular kerb setting (C462), which may have formed a concentric hearth boundary approximately 0.6m from the central square hearth. This putative kerbing was also constructed of schist slabs and also set on their edges, but these were much smaller (c 0.4m in length by 0.15m in thickness). The survival of the central hearth feature amid such extensive surrounding damage is fortuitous, and is

probably due to the strength of construction of the feature, which seems to have protected it from Phase 11 horticultural disturbance.

3.4.3.12 The remains of the hearth (C223) stand apart from the other Phase 8 fire settings found at Armoy, not only in terms of formality, but in terms of scale and complexity of remains: the feature bears witness to multiple burning events, with the ashes having been raked out from the central feature on occasion and with the *in situ* layers representing the final phase of use. It is unfortunate that the surrounding archaeological remains have not survived as it is plausible that the hearth was set within a substantial building (which may have been contemporary with the use of the souterrain) although perhaps further remains survive in the unexcavated area to the north. This suggestion of the former existence of a structure in this area may be strengthened by the putative association of the hearth with the area of paving (C253) to its west. These features may point to the remains of a substantial building, perhaps extending for c 10m (east-west). While the suggestion is essentially conjectural, in the context of an Early Medieval monastic site, such a large building may hint at a communal function, such as dormitory accommodation or a kitchen. Given the proximity of such a building to the souterrain, which offers a means of escape from the site, it is reasonable to suggest that such a building may have offered both accommodation and, when required, refuge.

3.4.3.13 A number of other features were overlying the souterrain upcast (C144=C218=C226) to the north west of the souterrain. These include what seemed to be simply a number of small, informal stone scatters, comprised of medium sized (0.2-3m) angular stones (C441=C225, C224), and a small number of shallow dark brown, charcoal-flecked silty loam spreads (C230, C231, C232, C235, C236).

3.4.3.14 Within the souterrain, following the initial construction phase (Phase 7), a series of occupation deposits were laid down, most of which were burnt: C392 was a burnt, charcoal-rich spread (diameter 0.4m; depth 0.5m), located along the base of the west wall of the souterrain; C381 was a dark brown charcoal-rich deposit running from the southern chamber to the entrance of the south-east passage (length: 2.1m; breadth: <0.8m; depth: <0.2m); in the south-east passage, a thin layer of charcoal was found (C411), and above this lay a light brown charcoal-flecked sandy loam (C410). In addition to these burnt deposits, a small patch of grey/brown stony silty loam was found (C409).

3.4.3.15 Above these deposits, lay an extensive deposit of dark brown, stony silt (C395),

which was an occupation deposit found throughout the souterrain, in the north-south passage, the southern chamber, and the southeast passage. Following the build-up of C395, at the entrance to the southern chamber, was found the crumbled remains of charred wicker (C408); it seems that a fire-setting had caused the *in situ* burning of what appears to have been a small wicker panel, which may have served to close the entranceway into the hidden southern chamber. The wicker panel may have been partially wedged between the dry stone walling of the western wall of the souterrain, at the point of the entrance to the southern chamber.

3.4.3.16 These deposits account for the activity within the souterrain which appears to relate to its initial phase of use; subsequently, the various elements of the souterrain (ie the north-south passage, the southern chamber and the south-east passage) experience very different treatment, which includes gradual collapse in the hidden southern chamber (Phase 9bi), the remodelling of part of the north-south passage (Phase 9bii), and the intact survival of the south-east passage.

3.5 PHASE 9

Phase 9 collapse of souterrain and construction of plinth C111 and build up of contexts 423 and 318/314.

3.5.1 Introduction

3.5.1.1 The deposits that directly overlay Phase 8 features, and predate the burial activity (Phase 10) and the Post-Medieval activity of Phase 11 have been assigned to Phase 9. In many cases however, there are no physical or stratigraphic links between the features in Phase 9 and they are, for the most part, spatially discrete. The contemporaneity of all features assigned to Phase 9 is not certain and for this reason features assigned to this Phase are sub-divided spatially and are described below as, Phase 9a, Phase 9b and Phase 9c (Fig. 3.9).

3.5.2 PHASE 9A: Construction of plinth C111. Figure 3.9.

3.5.2.1 This phase has been further subdivided into Phases 9ai and Phase 9aii. Phase 9ai relates to a number of substantial wall robbing trenches and a series of pits, as well as a rectangular structure, represented by the construction of a corner of an unfinished mortared building in its first phase (Phase 9ai). In its second phase (Phase 9aii), this corner is re-used within the construction of a solid, mortared foundation of a rectangular structure.

3.5.2.2 Overlying Phase 8 features and underlying C200 (Phase 11) was a rectangular stone-built feature, which survived as a rectangular foundation or plinth, but had a multi-phase construction history.

3.5.2.3 The earliest element of this feature was the foundation cut (C471=C112). This was a shallow rectangular cut, which measured c 2.6m (north-south length) by c 2.0m (east-west breadth), by c 0.1-0.3m (depth). The primary phase of building involved the construction of a structural wall return which was L-shaped (ie the corner of a building): the east-west length of wall measured c1.7m in length, while its returning north-south wall measured c2.4m in length. The terminals of both walls were squared off, although as there were no further quoin-stones apparently these walls did not return to form a complete rectangular structure (Plate 8). The width of the wall was quite consistent, but the east-west wall was slightly wider (c 0.3m) than the north-south wall (c 0.25m). The construction consisted of a combination of small to large stones of varying morphology (C276), which ranged in dimensions from c0.1-0.4m, and lime mortar (C277). The more substantial stones tended to be placed along the outer face of the wall, particularly at the corner, and to a lesser extent along the inner face of the wall, with the remaining smaller stones/rubble being mainly placed between the outer and inner faces (ie as a rubble core: C615), but also along the

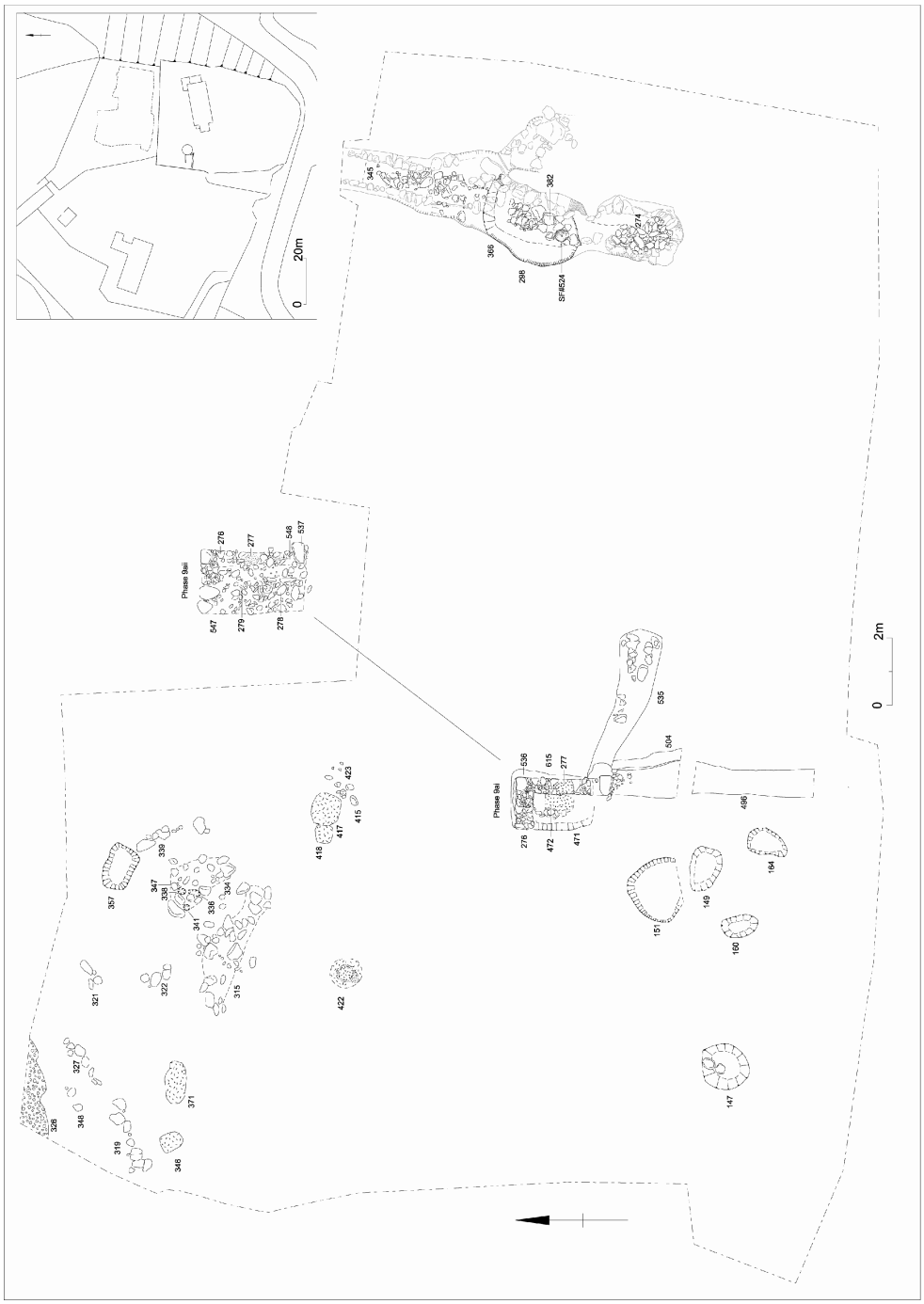

Fig. 3.9 - Plan showing features representing Phase 9, including two phases of construction of a rectangular structure and remodelling of the souterrain.

inner face. In alignment with the north-south wall, and just 0.6m to the west of its inner face, was an informal north-south alignment of stones, and a spread of mortar (C472). It is not clear what this represents. Once the walls were in place, a mid-brown sandy loam backfilled the foundation cut along the outer face of the walls to the north and east sides (C536=C113).

Plate 8: First phase of construction of the rectangular structure (C276, C277) during Phase 9ai (viewed from the south).

3.5.2.4 Although the construction is substantial, the existing walls are diminutive in length, although it seems they have survived to the full extent of the original construction. There is no evidence to suggest that the walls ever extended any further, or that the L-shaped feature was ever completed as a structure. The feature, therefore, does not seem to be the surviving corner of a robbed building, but rather appears to be the remains of an unfinished building, of which only a corner was built.

3.5.2.5 Despite the fact that the building seemed to be unfinished, there are nearby features which hint at further unfulfilled building plans, some of which were quite substantial, and these are stratigraphically contemporary with the first phase of construction of the rectangular feature (Phase 9ai). C496 was a north-south foundation cut, which had the same alignment as C471 but began to the south of this feature and extended for over 7m, continuing beyond the southern extent of excavations. The cut had a width of 0.8-1.2m, and a depth of 0.3-0.5m. If the cut (C496) was to be interpreted as a

robbing trench which removed the southern element of the completed wall C276/C277, then one might expect to find evidence for (a) a cut through C276/C277 at its southern point, and/or (b) some constituent debris of C276/C277 (such as mortar flecks) within the backfill of the cut. However, this is not the case: in fact, C496 appears to have been infilled very shortly after excavation, as its fill (C495) consists of a mottled orange/dark brown charcoal-flecked silty loam which constitutes a mix of the fills into which it was cut (ie C355 and C201). It may be, therefore, that plans to extend or complete the L-shaped corner feature were abandoned, once the foundations had been excavated, and that these foundations were then promptly backfilled.

3.5.2.6 An extensive east-west cut (C535) originating to the south of the north-south wall of the rectangular structure appeared to be contemporary with C471 and C496, but may have functioned quite differently. C535 was quite irregular in form, measuring between 0.6-1.3m in width, and c 0.5m in depth and extending for some 6.5m. It was primarily filled by C637, and had secondary fills of a mottled black/orange sandy clay, with occasional flecks of mortar (C522); above this lay large angular stones (C542=C612: Dimensions:0.3-0.8m), which were particularly numerous towards the eastern terminal of the cut. Above C542 lay a mid-grey sandy clay (C586). Given the complexity of the fills within C535, with the recovery of large stones and mortar, it is possible that this feature represents the remains of a robbed-out wall; therefore, while C496 and C471 are foundation cuts, it would seem that C535 was a robbing trench.

3.5.2.7 The rectangular stone-built feature saw a second phase of construction (Phase 9aii; Plate 9). This saw a small extension to the length of the north-south and east-west walls (<1.0m and 0.6m in length respectively), and the construction of a less formal, rubble-built, solid rectangular mortared foundation or plinth, fundamentally based on the alignment of the Phase 9ai L-shaped feature.

3.5.2.8 Just to the south of the north-south wall (C276/C277), and partially cutting the unused north-south foundation cut (C496), a small secondary foundation cut was excavated (C547) in advance of the second phase of construction. This was a sub-square cut, which measured just c 0.8m (north-south length) by 1.2m (east-west width) by 0.1-0.2m (depth), and served to facilitate the short extension to the Phase 9ai north-south wall (C276/C277). C496 seems to have been the only foundation cut for the second phase of construction at this feature, and was then filled by an informal

construction of rubble, with no inner or outer face but with one possible quoinstone delimiting the southeast corner (C537), and light brown sandy mortar (C548). Beyond the cut C547, the L-shaped feature was then extended westward and northward, using the construction of rubble (C278) and mortar (C279), to form a solid rectangular foundation, measuring 2.4m (east-west width) by 3.2m (north-south length) by 0.5m (depth). This feature has been interpreted as a *leacht*. *Leachta* are features which may have functioned as outdoor shrines or altars and which are found in association with monastic enclosures.

Plate 9: View of the rectangular structure in its second phase (Phase 9aii) (viewed from the southeast).

3.5.2.9 Above the rectangular foundation, lay a spread (C280) which was similar to the later garden soil (C200: see *Phase 11*), but contained flecks of mortar and brick, and may be the remains of a demolition or clearance layer. It is not clear what length of time intervened between the second phase construction of the rectangular feature (Phase 9aii) and the clearance layer (C280: Phase 11).

3.5.2.10 A small gully (C504) to the southeast of the rectangular foundation (C278/C279) was truncated by Phase 11 garden activity, and may relate to this phase; it was filled by a dark brown charcoal-flecked silty deposit (C503).

3.5.2.11 Post-dating Phase 8 activity, and near to the rectangular structure, were a number of pits, which cut Phase 8 gullies. It is not clear if these features are contemporary with either the first phase of construction of the unfinished building (ie Phase 9ai),

or indeed with the second phase of construction involving the re-use of the Phase 9ai foundation as a basis for the Phase 9a ii rectangular plinth.

3.5.2.12 The gullies C114, C129 and C123 (Phase 8) were cut by a number of features, which may have functioned primarily as refuse pits: C147 was a substantial pit, measuring 1.3-1.4m (diameter) with a depth of 0.45m; it was primarily filled by a dark brown silty loam (C146: depth: 0.3m), and subsequently by an orange/brown clay loam (C143). C149 was an oval shaped pit, measuring 1.1m (length) by 0.95m (breadth) by 0.25m (depth), and was filled by a dark brown silty loam (C148), and yielded Medieval glazed pottery. Another large feature to the south and west of the rectangular structure may also relate to this phase of activity: C151 was a large steep sided sub-circular pit, which may have served as a large refuse pit or sump; it had a diameter of approximately 2.1m, with a depth of 1.3m, and was filled by C152, a mottled orange/brown silty clay, containing animal bone and glazed medieval pottery. C160 was an oval shaped pit, measuring c 0.9m (length) by 0.6m (breadth) by 0.18m (depth), and was filled by a dark brown silty loam (C161).

3.5.3 PHASE 9B: Collapse of souterrain and construction of furnace within the souterrain. Figure 3.9.

3.5.3.1 Phase 9b activity relates to the period following the construction (Phase 7) and occupation (Phase 8) of the souterrain, and has been subdivided into Phase 9bi and Phase 9bii: Phase 9bi refers to gradual collapse in the southern chamber, and Phase 9bii relates the remodelling of the central area of the souterrain into a large furnace.

3.5.3.2 Following the construction and use of the souterrain, evidence for collapse was found in the northern area of the north-south passage, and within the hidden southern chamber. While it is difficult to ascertain the timescale of this collapse, and to determine whether or not the collapse in these two areas were contemporaneous, it seems that the collapse pre-dated the subsequent remodelling of the central area of the souterrain (ie Phase 9bii), since collapse material (C305: ie a combined deposit of dislodged building stones (C273) and packing material (C306) was not found to post-date the remodelling; in fact, it seems that some collapse material (Phase 9bi) was removed in order to allow for the remodelling of this area of the souterrain (Phase 9bii).

3.5.3.3 In the southern chamber, and the northern part of the north-south passage, the collapse may have occurred following a period of abandonment, which saw the silting up of the souterrain: C305 was a dark brown stony silt deposit which largely

filled the southern chamber; in the northern area of the north-south passage, a similar build-up of material was found (C345).

3.5.3.4 Above these deposits were remains of structural collapse which was comprised of a mix of dislodged structural stones (C273) and packing material (C306); this mixed collapse material filled the souterrain to the level of the subsoil surface (ie to the level of post-abandonment truncation: *Phase 11*): C394 was a specific area of collapse of the east wall at the northern end of the north-south passage, with C274 constituting the remainder of structural collapse in the north-south passage; the southern passage was also filled with collapsed structural material (C368=C241=C356=C342).

3.5.3.5 In the central area of the souterrain, near to the junction of the north-south passage and approximately 1m to the north of the entrance to the hidden southern chamber, substantial re-modification of the souterrain structure was undertaken follow a period of abandonment and the collapse which occurred during Phase 9bi. This involved the clearance and deconstruction of elements of the souterrain structure, and the construction of a large furnace, using recycled souterrain building materials.

3.5.3.6 While the construction of the furnace largely involved the removal of material and reorganisation of space within the souterrain, it began with a discontinuous re-cut (C366). This was sub-circular in form (2m north-south; 1.5-2m east-west), and not only impacted upon earlier deposits within the souterrain, but also cut marginally beyond the existing western extent of the souterrain in this area (0.1m), impacting to a limited extent upon the natural subsoil (C100) and creating an arc along the original linear footprint of the souterrain in this area. To the north and south of the furnace cut (C366), overlying the souterrain abandonment and collapse layers (Phase 9bi), patches of orange gravel/sand were found (C369); these were patches of redeposited natural, occurring as a result of the furnace-cut into the natural subsoil at this time.

3.5.3.7 While the cut C366 had marginally expanded the width of the souterrain cut on its western side, it also facilitated the dismantling of the western wall of the north-south passage (ie C273) in this area of the souterrain. These dismantled stones were then re-used to build the structure for the furnace, which consisted of a sub-circular dry-stone setting, some two to three courses in height (C382), and measuring 4m (north-south) by 2.1m (east-west). Within the furnace structure (C382) lay a deep deposit of burnt soils (C298), apparently resulting from multiple events of burning. This deposit largely comprised of a dark grey charcoal-rich silty loam, and contained Medieval glazed pottery and Everted rim ware, as well as slag. Within this deposit, distinctive lenses of burning were discernable: these included C271, a mottled orange/dark grey

charcoal deposit and C303, a red/brown burnt clay; in addition, C300 was a red/pink burnt clay, and a mid-brown charcoal rich clay was also found (C301).

3.5.3.8 These upper deposits of the furnace lay directly the beneath Phase 11 garden activity.

3.5.4 PHASE 9C: Build up of C423 and C314/318 and associated features. Figure 3.9.

3.5.4.1 Phase 9c refers to partial remains of occupation activity, located in the northwest area of the excavation. These deposits consist of an accretion of soil (C314/C318), above which were the remains of stone settings and alignments, and pits and postholes.

3.5.4.2 In the northwest of the excavation area, stratigraphically above C355 and subsequent features (Phase 8), was C314/C318, a light orange/brown silt which extended across much of the north-west area, to a depth of 0.05m. Above C314/C318, and underlying the Phase 11 garden soil (C200), were a number of features which represent structural remains, which may be related to garden architecture. These include two possibly related clusters of stones (C321 and C322), as well as the remains of a number of features orientated in a northwest-southeast alignment. These include the denuded remains of paving, represented by slab stones (C315) and another possible alignment (C334) of large linear boulders which was related to a number of possible truncated postholes (C336, C338 and C341), filled by dark brown silty loams (C335, C337, and C340 respectively). Adjacent to these was a small dark brown silty charcoal-flecked lens (C347). Two parallel alignments of stones (C339 and C334) were also recorded in this area. Part of C339 was cut by a sub-rectangular pit (C357), measuring c 1.2m (length) by 0.9m (breadth) and filled by a dark brown gritty loam (C331).

3.5.4.3 Two possible stone arcs were found to the east of the pit (C357) forming a northeast-southwest alignment C319: measuring 2.5m (length) by c 0.6m (breadth); C327: measuring 2m (length) by 0.5m (breadth). These may represent the remains of separate wall footings or may be the discontinuous remains of a single alignment. North of these a small area of cobbling was revealed (C326) which comprised of angular stones measuring 0.15m. These stones were set into C358, a dark brown sandy loam. C326 and C358 filled the linear cut C360. In between C358/C326 and C319/C327, was a roughly linear alignment of large stones (C348). South of C319 a small circular cut (C346) measuring 0.5-0.6m (diameter) by 0.3m (depth) was filled by a dark brown charcoal-flecked silt (C328). Another cut (C371) measuring 0.3m (diameter) by 0.06m (depth), was filled by a dark charcoal-rich sandy loam (C329).

3.5.4.4 Also in this area, directly overlying features which post-dated C355 (ie Phase 8), was a mottled orange/brown sandy loam (C423) which is similar to, and may be contemporary with, C314/C318. A number of small gullies may relate to this phase, as they were directly filled by C423: C825* measured 1.3m (length) by 0.5m (breadth) by 0.4m (depth), and C826 measured 1.3m (length) by 0.4m (breadth) by 0.4m (depth).

3.5.4.5 Overlying C423 were a number of features which may be contemporary with the stone features and spreads overlying C314/C318. These included a burnt deposit (C417) which comprised of a black silty loam, spreading some 0.35-0.5m (diameter) by 0.04m (depth) and which overlay its associated stone fire-setting (C415). C417 also overlay another charcoal-rich deposit (C418) comprising a dark brown sandy loam, spreading 0.3-0.4m (diameter), with a depth of 0.05m.

3.5.4.6 Also overlying C423 was a hearth (C422) which comprised of multiple deposits (C421, C425, C420, C419). The primary fills were C421, a yellow stony/sandy loam (0.3m diameter; 0.1m depth) and C425, a mid brown sandy loam (0.3-4m diameter; 0.06m depth). Above these lay a black sandy loam with burnt bone (C420), extending some 0.4m (diameter) by 0.08m (depth) and above which was a baked red silty clay (C419), with a spread of 0.3-0.4m (diameter) by 0.1m (depth). These deposits filled a shallow cut for the hearth (C422), with a diameter of 0.6-0.8m, and a depth of 0.12m. These features underlay a dense deposit of garden soil (C200: Phase 11).

3.6 PHASE 10

Phase 10 Burials to the north of the present church boundary wall

3.6.1 Introduction

3.6.1.1 A number of human burials were uncovered during the excavation at Armoy, all of which lay within 1 to 2m to the north of the 19th century church wall (Fig. 3.10). For the most part, these remains were very poorly preserved (Plate 10), often surviving only as the powdered remains of partial skeletons, and they lay within a homogenous dark brown humic graveyard soil (C155).

3.6.1.2 Whilst specialist analysis of the human remains has not yet been undertaken, it would appear that some of the burials may derive from the practice of *cillín* burial during the Early Modern period (that is, the burial of the unbaptised and others beyond the confines of the consecrated graveyard). However, it may also be that some of the stratigraphically earlier burials relate to Medieval burial within the graveyard, and may hint at a minor contraction of the extent of the graveyard, perhaps contemporary with the rebuilding of the church and wall in the early 19th century.

Plate 10: Evidence of poorly preserved burials, showing C560 (cranium and mandible).

3.6.1.3 Beyond the relative stratigraphy of the burials, in most cases, the chronological context of the burials in relation to other archaeological remains of Armoy is unclear. Despite this, it is evident that the earliest of the burials at least post-date the earliest phases of activity found (ie Phases 1 to 5) since they invariably cut through the Phase 5 deposit C201. In most cases it could also be clearly established that they also post-

dated subsequent phases of activity (ie Phases 6 to 8). Since the burials could not be stratigraphically linked with Phase 9 activity elsewhere on the site (the majority of which occurred some distance to the north and west of the burial areas), it is not entirely clear that they post-date any or all of these phases.

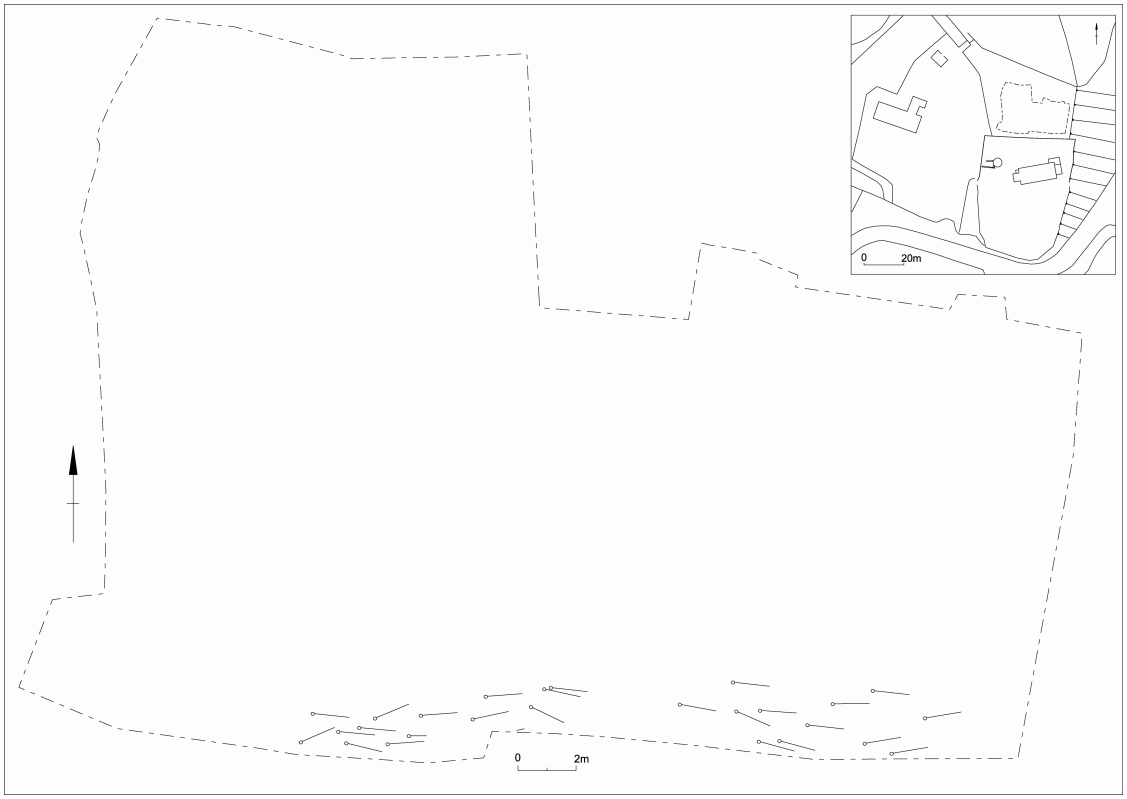

Fig. 3.10: Distribution of burials uncovered during the excavation, representing Phase 10 activity.

3.6.2 PHASE 10: Burials. Figure 3.10.

3.6.2.1 Beneath the topsoil layer (C101) and running along the 19th century graveyard wall, lay a thick deposit of graveyard soil (C155), which was a dark, brown silty clay measuring up to 0.9m in depth (see Fig. 3.4). C155 overlay a number of burials in this area, which had truncated Phase 8 deposits (eg C176). C207 was a grave cut orientated west-east, measuring 1.4m (length) by 0.4m (breadth), and with a depth of 0.17m; it contained poorly preserved skeletal remains (C220), and was filled by C208 (=C155). C216 was a steep sided, flat based, grave cut, truncated at its western end, with surviving dimensions of 0.4m (length) by 0.3m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth); it contained C217, the partial remains of the lower limbs of a probable adult; the cause of truncation of C216 and C217 was unclear. C265 was a linear cut, part of which was beyond the limit of excavation; the excavated portion measured 0.5m (length) by 0.2m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), and contained C266, heavily degraded bone. C267 was another shallow, truncated grave cut, measuring 0.3m (length) by 0.2m (breadth)

by 0.1m (depth), again containing poorly preserved bone (C268). C153 was also a grave cut orientated east-west, measuring 1.4m (length) by 0.7m (breadth) by 0.1-0.2m (depth), and contained the fragmentary remains of, possibly, a sub-adult (C154). C153 cut through an earlier burial (C156), which may also be the remains of a sub-adult; C156 lay within a grave cut (C157) which measured c 1.1m (length) by 0.4m (breadth) by 0.1-0.25m (depth). C158 was a possible truncated grave cut which measured c 0.6m (length) by 0.3m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), and contained partial human remains (C179). C158/C179 was truncated by a later child burial (C168) for which no cut could be identified; the burial C168 may have been orientated north-south; another grave cut (C282) contained the remains of a child (C283), and also the partial remains of perhaps another skeleton (C824). Also underlying C155, but with no visible grave cut, was C169, which may also represent the skeletal remains of a child.

3.6.2.2 A heavily degraded skeleton (C565; Plate 11), possibly of a sub-adult, was excavated filling an east-west aligned grave cut (C551), which measured 1.6m (length) by 0.5m (breadth) by 0.3m (depth) and was covered by a dark brown silty loam (C552). A truncated linear feature (C555), measuring 1.0m (length) by c 0.2m (breadth) by 0.1m (depth), was possibly a grave cut, and was filled by a brown, silty loam (C556); similarly, C557 was a linear cut, measuring 1.8m (length) by 0.6m (breadth) by 0.06m (depth), and was filled by a dark brown silty clay (C558), and may be the truncated remains of a grave cut. C559 was a linear cut, within which was found the degraded remains of a skull (C584) and, some distance away, the remains of teeth (C585); C559 measured 1.1m (length) by 0.3m (breadth) by 0.06m (depth), and was filled by a dark brown silty clay (C560) (Plate 10). C553 was the truncated remains of a possible grave cut, orientated east-west. C553 measured 1.1m (length) by 0.16m (breadth) by c0.03m (depth), and was filled by a dark brown sandy loam (C554). The partial remains of a skull (C469) were also found in this area, and the possible remains of a grave-cut (C482), unassociated with any remains, were traced.

3.6.2.3 To the east of the excavation area, a number of poorly preserved remains of burials with associated graveyard soil (C155) were found, which truncated much of the Phase 6 activity in the area. Partial and often poorly preserved human remains were uncovered without associated grave cuts: these include the partial remains of a possible juvenile skull (C308), the partial remains of a long bone (C570), the remains of a sub-adult skull (C470) and the remains of a possible infant (C309). C460 was the degraded remains of a sub-adult/adult burial, surviving as partial skull remains, with the partial remains of the femur and tibia; no associated grave cut was discernable.

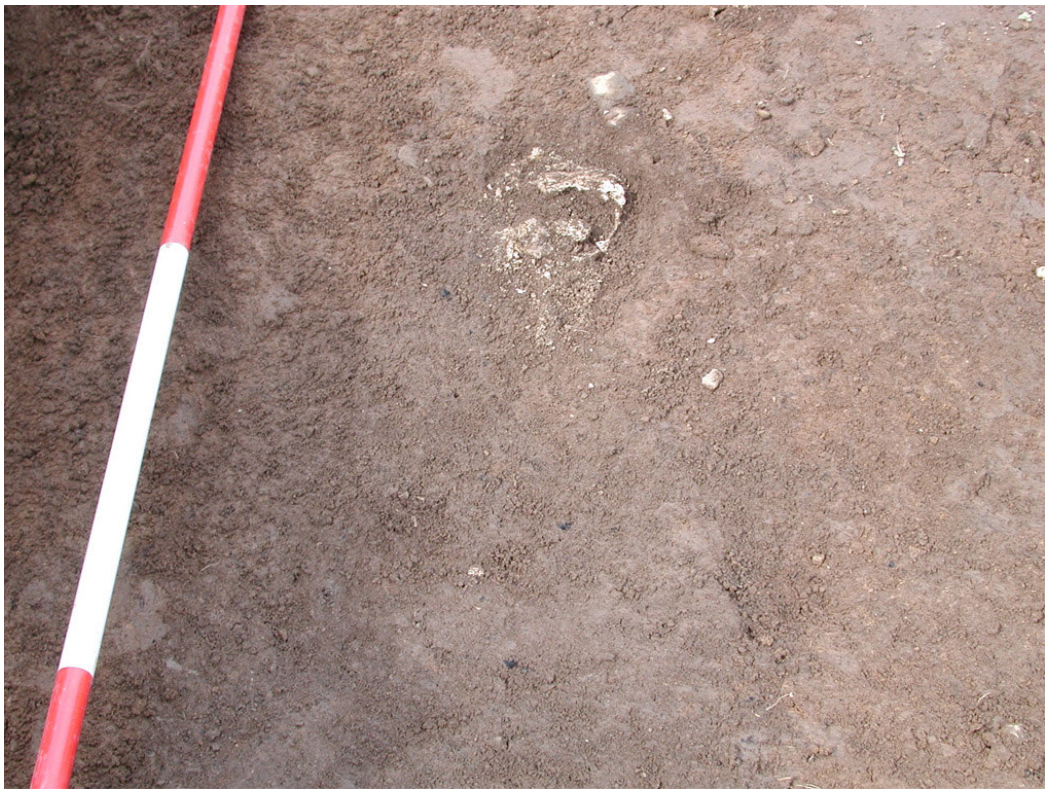

Plate 11: Upper half of heavily degraded skeleton (C565) and grave cut (C551), viewed from the east.

3.6.2.4 On occasion, the possible remains of grave cuts were discernable, but no associated human remains were found: C510 was one such feature, measuring 1.3m (east-west length) by 0.4m (width) by <0.3m (depth), and contained a dark brown sandy silt (C509); C511 represented the heavily truncated traces of a grave cut, measuring c0.6m (east-west length) by 0.3m (width) by c0.05m (depth), and was filled by a mottled orange/brown silty loam (C500); C514 was also the truncated remains of a grave cut, which contained a fragmentary brooch/pin (SF812), but no discernable human remains.

3.6.2.5 In some cases, the truncated remains of east-west aligned grave cuts containing partial human remains were found: the grave cut C488 could be traced, and contained and the partial remains of a human skull (C475). These burials impacted upon, and obscured the relationships between earlier gully features (ie C465, C580, C581 etc: see Phase 4). The truncated grave cut (C519) measured 1.6m (east-west length) by 0.3m (width) by 0.1m (depth), and contained the remains of a sub-adult (C518). The grave cut C549 measured 1.75m (east-west length) by 0.6m (width) by 0.2m (depth), and also contained the possible remains of a sub-adult (C550). Within C155, and overlying C549 and C519, a shallow burnt spread was found: this was a dark brown charcoal-rich loam (C515), containing patches of burnt red clay (C516),

and may be a disturbed feature, redeposited during the process of grave digging. The grave cut C506 partially cut C510 (a possible grave cut), and contained the partial remains of a skeleton (C520), and a mottled orange/brown silty loam (C499). The grave cut C539 measured 1.3m (east-west length) by 0.3m (width) by 0.15m (depth), and contained one of the better preserved skeletons found in the area (C541), as well as a dark brown gritty loam (C540). C539 and its fills were then cut by a small grave cut (C571), which measured 0.7m (east-west length) by 0.25m (width) by 0.13m (depth); C571 contained the remains of a possible neo-natal skeleton (C569).

3.7 PHASE 11
Garden soil C200 and Post-Medieval garden features

3.7.1 Introduction

3.7.1.1 Across much of the excavated area, particularly in the south and east of the plot, a dark brown, humic soil underlay the turf and topsoil layer (C200). This was similar to the topsoil layer and was interpreted as a Post-Medieval garden soil, presumably relating to the use of the area as a rectory garden during the relatively recent past. C200 yielded Post-Medieval pottery and glass, as well as recent finds of glass and plastic. This deposit was at its most prolific in the southwest and eastern areas of excavation where its depth ranged from 0.1-0.3m, and dissipated to a shallow spread towards the north of the excavated areas, where in some places it could not be distinguished from the topsoil (C101).

3.7.2 PHASE 11: Garden soil and Post-Medieval garden features.

3.7.2.1 At the north east of the excavation area the garden soil (C200) and the partial remains of paths and other garden activity relating to Phase 11 were found. These were directly overlying the souterrain collapse (Phase 9bi) and furnace activity (Phase 9bii). These deposits included patches of redeposited material (C272=C299, C262) found overlying the upper deposits of the Phase 9b activity; it seems that these may be the result of garden activity, with patches of redeposited natural subsoil (C272) and redeposited souterrain packing (C262) being scooped up and dumped during garden activity in this area.

3.7.2.2 Overlying these deposits were the remains of a garden path and a cobbled surface: C317 (=C323) was a dark grey sandy gravel deposit, into which was laid an east-west aligned cobbled path (C297) (Plate 12); this feature extended eastward beyond the limit of excavation, but the excavated portion of this path (C297) measured approximately 1.4m (east-west) by 0.4m (north-south) and comprised of angular and sub-angular stones, slate and brick. At its western edge, the cobbled path (C297) overlay the natural subsoil (C100) and terminated just to the east of the souterrain. At this point, and to the north of C297, a strip of the natural subsoil (C100) measuring 0.8m east-west by 1.2m north-south seems to have been left exposed and used in conjunction with the constructed east-west path (C297). Overlying the cobbled surface (C317), a further patch of redeposited natural (C324) was found, and overlying the path (C297), a thin spread of red/brown silty loam was found (C316).

3.7.2.3 To the south, west and north-east of the path (C297), the garden soil (C200) was found overlying the upper souterrain and furnace layers (ie Phase 9bi and 9bii), and

Plate 12: View of Phase 11 garden remains overlying the backfilled north-south passage of souterrain (viewed from the east).

beyond the cut of the souterrain to the west, C200 overlay the natural subsoil (C100).

3.7.2.4 At the south of the excavation area a dark brown deposit (C280) overlay the remains of the rectangular structure; C280 was similar to the Phase 11 garden soil (C200), but contained flecks of mortar, stone and brick, and may be the remains of a demolition or clearance layer. While a component of brick was contained with C280, none was found within the constituent materials of the various phases of the underlying structure (see Phase 9a), and it may be, therefore, that the foundation had supported another building containing brick during the course of its complex periods of use; this final phase of activity, hinted at by the components within C280, may have been upstanding during the use of the area as a garden, and therefore contemporary with C200. The clearance layer (C280) not only overlay the rectangular foundation, but spilled beyond it to overlay a series of linear spreads of dark brown charcoal-flecked silty loam, which may be remains of truncated furrows or gullies (C116, C117).

3.7.2.5 At the south east of the excavation area the partial remains of a heavily cobbled path (C817) ran parallel and just to the north of the 19th century church wall. The horizontal extent of this feature is not known, since it had been heavily truncated and therefore largely removed by the time of excavation, but it appears to have been related to the

use of the area as a garden. With the exception of C200, no other garden activity relating to Phase 11 was found in this area.

3.8 PHASE 12
Modern features and topsoil

3.8.1 Introduction

3.8.1.1 Across the excavated area, the turf and topsoil layer (C101) had been removed by machine, using a toothless bucket, and subject to archaeological monitoring. This topsoil deposit was a dark brown organic-rich loam, which ranged in depth from c 0.1-0.3m, increasing in depth from the north to the south of the excavated area. It contained a range of finds spanning prehistoric, Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, including pottery, flint, bone, metalwork and glass as well as recent finds of plastics and other materials. Across the excavated area, a small number of modern features and deposits were found within the topsoil layer.

3.8.2 PHASE 12: Modern features and topsoil.

3.8.2.1 A number of modern features overlay or cut through C200, and lay directly beneath the turf layer (C101). The most dominant of these was the sewage pipe, the cut of which (C118) ran east-west across the entire area of excavation, and impacted heavily upon the archaeological remains. The pipe trench was a narrow, neat and linear machined strip which measured c 0.4-0.6m in breadth, and c 1m in depth; it was filled by C119, which comprised of redeposited topsoil and archaeological deposits, and was not excavated.

3.8.2.2 A number of modern pits and spreads were also found: C198 was a modern pit, measuring 0.6m (length) by 0.3m (breadth) by 0.5m (depth), and was filled by C199, a dark brown, friable silty clay, essentially comprised of redeposited topsoil. Similarly, C182 constituted a redeposited topsoil layer, and C189 was a modern charcoal-rich layer of redeposited topsoil.

3.8.2.3 In advance of the excavation, a number of trees were felled in the paddock area, resulting in rotted root disturbance (C186), and this impacted to a limited extent upon features in the south west of the excavated area.

3.8.2.4 At the north west of the excavation area, a small number of modern garden features were found overlying the garden soil (C200: Phase 11) and beneath the topsoil (C101). Those directly overlying, or cut into, C200 include a small pit (C333), measuring 0.6m (diameter) by 0.1. (depth), and was filled by a dark brown charcoal-flecked silty loam (C332), similar to topsoil. A modern goat burial was also uncovered (C376) also uncovered were the remains of a rabbit burrow (C414). A recent machine-cut pit was identified (C455), and this was filled by redeposited topsoil (C456). C370 and C365 represented redeposited topsoil, resulting from the

excavation of the test-trenches, undertaken in advance of the 2004 and 2005 excavations.

3.8.2.5 A number of other deposits were found directly beneath the turf layer (C101), in areas where C200 was not distinguishable, and were thought to be of recent origin. These include a burnt spread (C206), as well as a large steep sided pit (C710), measuring 0.7m (diameter) by 0.55m (depth), primarily filled by a pink clay (C758), and then by a dark brown charcoal-flecked clay loam (C711); another large pit (C708), measuring 0.6-0.7m (diameter) by 0.4m (depth) was filled by a dark grey sandy loam (C709). An orange/brown silty clay was also removed (C204), which may have resulted from modern activity. C818 was a possible animal burrow, as was C807; both features were filled by redeposited topsoil (C819 and C808 respectively).

3.9 Summary

3.9.1 The 2004 (AR04) and 2005 (AR05) archaeological investigations at St Patrick's Church, Armoy, Co. Antrim, were undertaken in advance of the expansion of the modern graveyard. The area in question lay immediately to the north of the church in a small paddock, and within 15m of the round tower (ANT 013:010). The area of excavation was focused on the southern area of the paddock.

3.9.2 In total, twelve phases of activity are proposed. The earliest phase of activity at the site (Phase 1) relates to a limited number of truncated spreads and cut features. Phase 2 activity mainly relates to the excavation of a substantial enclosing ditch, which arcs in a southwest-northeasterly direction, terminating approximately 15m from the eastern scarp which forms the eastern limit of the site. A small number of gullies and pits also date to Phase 2. At the time of the original digging of the ditch, it seems that the upcast soil was spread to the north and south of the ditch, and there was no evidence of an associated bank. Subsequently, the ditch began to silt up, and a number of features overlying the ditch upcast are found to the south of this feature which have been assigned to Phase 3. This phase also includes the excavation of a complex series of drainage gullies, which appear to have fed into the main ditch. Phase 4 relates to a period of ditch maintenance, where the ditch was re-cut and seems to have been extended some distance along its current alignment towards the northeast. These early phases of activity (Phases 1 to 4) relate to features either preceding or post-dating the excavation of the ditch and the deposition of its early fills, the subtlety of which could not always be resolved beyond the immediate area of the ditch.

3.9.3 From these early phases at Armoy, artefactual remains were rarely recovered, and the related occupation activity seems to have occurred during a period which was aceramic. In the archaeological record in Ireland, pottery is rarely found after the end of the Late Bronze Age period, until the Early Medieval period when occasional evidence for imported pottery can be found. In the northeast of the island, pottery is more commonly found from the 8th century, when locally produced cooking ware (or Souterrain Ware) begins to occur in sometimes prolific quantities. At Armoy, therefore, Phases 1 to 4 may relate to the early centuries of the Early Medieval period (5th to early 8th centuries). Despite the dearth of artefactual remains relating to this period, a wealth of organic remains were retrieved from the Phase 3 primary silt-up of the enclosing ditch, and also from the fill of the Phase 4 recut and extension of the ditch, and it is hoped that a close dating of the construction and use of this feature during these phases can be established through a programme of radiocarbon dating.

3.9.4 Following these early phases, where activity was limited and quite scattered across the excavated area, a substantial layer of what seems to have been topsoil was deposited (Phase 5: C201), and this effectively sealed all Phase 1 to 4 activity. Within this deposit, material culture remains were more commonly found, particularly undecorated Souterrain Ware. The processes which formed this deposit are not yet clear, but the area seems to have seen limited occupation activity during the time that it accrued, and the land may have been given over to agriculture or horticulture. After its deposition, however, the site sees a busy and intensive period of activity (Phase 6), particularly in the western part of the excavation area. The archaeological remains from this phase include scattered occupation and structural remains (eg partially surviving remains of gullies, wall footings, cobbled and metalled surfaces), and evidence for numerous episodes of small-scale industrial activity (eg informal fire settings and furnaces and a lignite working area).

3.9.5 Following this period in Phase 7, a souterrain was excavated and constructed at the eastern edge of the site. Its construction resulted in a large quantity of upcast which was spread westward across much of the excavated area, and seems to have functioned as a metalled yard area in the site's central and eastern area. This sealed the underlying Phase 5 deposit and Phase 6 occupation remains. Following the deposition of the upcast, a series of occupation remains, including a well-constructed hearth and associated burnt deposits, and an area of metalling and paving, were found a short distance to the west of the souterrain. These features are assigned to Phase 8. The construction of the hearth (built with schist slabs, similar to those used as lintels in the souterrain) helped it to withstand the intensive truncation which its associated deposits seem to have suffered and it therefore survived in relative isolation. Approximately 8m to the west of the hearth, structural remains in the form of schist slab paving and metalling were found. Phase 8 occupation remains did not survive in the area between these two discrete groups of features, but it is plausible that they represent the remains of a single building. Furthermore, it is of interest that the use of schist as a building material is only found at Armoy during this phase, and in relation to these features (ie the hearth, the schist paving, and the lintels of the souterrain). The hearth and associated deposits may therefore be the surviving remains of a structure, to which the metalling and schist paving also belonged, and its use may have been associated with the use of the souterrain. Phase 8 also sees limited occupation activity in the southwest and southeast of the excavated area, and the development of a possible topsoil layer across most of the excavated area.

3.9.6 The Phase 7 construction of the souterrain and deposition of the resulting upcast created a stratigraphical hiatus, allowing for differentiation between Phases 6, 7 and 8, but it may be that these remains point to a sequence of continuous activity. The

Phase 6, 7 and 8 deposits, in particular, yielded a wealth of artefactual material, consisting of an abundance of Souterrain Ware, as well as metal-working debris and lignite-bracelet production debris. Souterrain Ware was also recovered from Phase 5 deposits which also yielded a perforated and decorated stone, and a decorated bronze fragmentary book clasp. The artefacts found in Phases 5 to 8 therefore suggest a broad date range from 8th to 11th century, and it is hoped that the prolific remains of burnt material recovered from numerous fire-settings relating to Phase 6, and the Phase 8 hearth, will provide a radiocarbon dating sequence to refine this dating range further.

3.9.7 Following Phase 8, it appears that occupation activity across the site was quite localised and less intensive that during Phases 6 to 8, with limited archaeological remains being found. Phase 9, therefore, relates to a small number of occupation episodes which post-date Phase 8, but which may not be contemporaneous with one another. As a consequence, Phase 9 has been sub-divided (see Table 3.1).

Phase 9a	Construction activity in central area of excavation
(i)	Construction of a corner of an unfinished building, consisting of a mortared stone wall, as well as associated unused foundation cuts and wall-robbing.
(ii)	Re-use of unfinished building in construction of foundations for rectangular mortared structure
Phase 9b	Activity within souterrain
(i)	Post-occupation abandonment and partial collapse of the souterrain
(ii)	Re-modelling of the central area of the souterrain into a large furnace
Phase 9c	Occupation activity, comprising wall footings, paving and cobbling.

Table 3.1: St Patrick's church, Armoy, Co Antrim: Outline of sub-divisions of Phase 9.

3.9.8 Phase 9a relates to construction activity in the central section of the excavated area, and has been further subdivided into two separate phases: Phase 9ai involves the partial construction of an apparently unfinished building, consisting of a corner of a mortared wall, associated with abandoned foundation cuts, as well as wall-robbing or building demolition; Phase 9aii relates to the second phase of use of the wall of the unfinished building, resulting in the construction of a mortared stone rectangular foundation or plinth. The dating of Phase 9a is not yet clear, and it is hoped that soil

sample processing will yield material suitable for radiocarbon dating. It is also unclear if a significant period of time separated the construction of the Phase 9ai foundation, and the subsequent re-use of this feature as a basis for the Phase 9aii rectangular structure. The rectangular structure post-dates Phase 8 activity, which appears to date to the 8th to 11th century. As such, it can be suggested that Phase 9a relates to a post-11th century period of activity.

3.9.9 A small number of pits post-dating Phase 8 features, and located 2-3m to the west of the rectangular structure, were stratigraphically contemporary (as well as possibly chronologically contemporary) with the rectangular structure. These pits yielded sherds of Medieval glazed ware, dating to the 13th to 14th centuries. It is therefore possible that it is during this period that the Phase 9ai or 9aii phases of the construction of the rectangular structure were undertaken.

3.9.10 During this Phase at the eastern edge of the site, the souterrain fell into disuse (Phase 9bi), before it was re-used and re-modelled as a substantial and extensively-used furnace (Phase 9bii). From the Phase 9bii furnace deposits, sherds of Everted Rim Ware were recovered, as well as a large quantity of charcoal. While the Everted Rim Ware suggests a late 12th to 13th century date for the advent of this activity, it is hoped that a further refinement in the dating of this can be achieved through the radiocarbon dating of the charcoal.

3.9.11 Also post-dating Phase 8 activity was Phase 9c, which relates to partially surviving occupation activity in the northwest area of the excavation, comprising the remains of wall footings, paving and cobbling. The dating for this occupation activity is currently unclear, and it is hoped that processing of the recovered soils will yield material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

3.9.12 Phase 10 relates to a series of burials found along the southern perimeter of the excavated area, to the north of the 19th churchyard wall. These burials were very poorly preserved, and were often only recognisable as the powdered traces of skeletal remains. The associated grave-cuts commonly truncated the underlying Early Medieval archaeological deposits. It is possible that some of these burials were within the church boundary during the Medieval period, but it is also probable that some are later burials, relating to the interment of individuals outside the 19th century church boundary and its consecrated ground. It is hoped that a programme of radiocarbon dating might help to elucidate the date and historical context of these burials; in doing so, it is hoped that further comment might then be made on the extent of the Medieval and Post-Medieval graveyard in relation to the current 19th century graveyard.

3.9.13 Following Phase 10, some limited evidence was found for the use of the paddock as a garden during the Early Modern period (Phase 11). This included the deposition of a humic-rich garden soil across much of the area, with the partial remains of paths and paving being excavated, particularly along the perimeter of the paddock. Phase 12 refers Modern features which included some pits and postholes.

4 GEOPHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

4.1 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY: RONAN MCHUGH

4.1.1 Introduction

4.1.1.1 Background

4.1.1.1.1 In October 2005, the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork undertook a combined earth resistance and topographical survey in the field opposite St Patrick's Church, Armoy, Co. Antrim, on the southern side of the modern Glenshesk Road (Fig. 4.1). A natural mound with traces of a perimeter bank is located in the field and construction work on the roadway in 1991 (which removed part of the mound) unearthed an Early Christian period souterrain containing human remains, and a section of a substantial ditch (ANT 013:089; Williams 1991).

4.1.1.1.2 Although the position of the souterrain cannot be precisely located today, it lay to the north of the large natural mound which is situated in this field. A number of possible man-made features have been identified on the mound (see SMR file ANT 013:089). The 2005 survey concentrated in this area and endeavoured to ascertain whether the features were anthropogenic or natural in origin, and whether there were any discernable archaeological remains, either on the summit or in the immediate periphery.

4.1.1.2 The site

4.1.1.2.1 The mound is situated in a field of varied topography, approximately 60 metres to the south-east of St Patrick's Church. At the time it was surveyed, the majority of the mound and the surrounding area was covered in short grass, although there was a thicket of scrub and gorse along the eastern side of the mound. Geologically, the site lies on the Lower Basalt Formation of Co. Antrim and the drift geology comprises glacial sand and gravels. The Glenshesk Road runs along the northern and western boundaries of the field. The 1991 roadworks had the effect of widening the existing roadway to the north of the field and, as part of this process, the northern edge of the mound appears to have been truncated; a sheer, featureless scarp defines the northern arc of the mound which is otherwise broadly oval in shape, with a maximum length of approximately 73 metres on the north to south axis. The maximum width across the base of the mound (east to west) is approximately 54 metres.

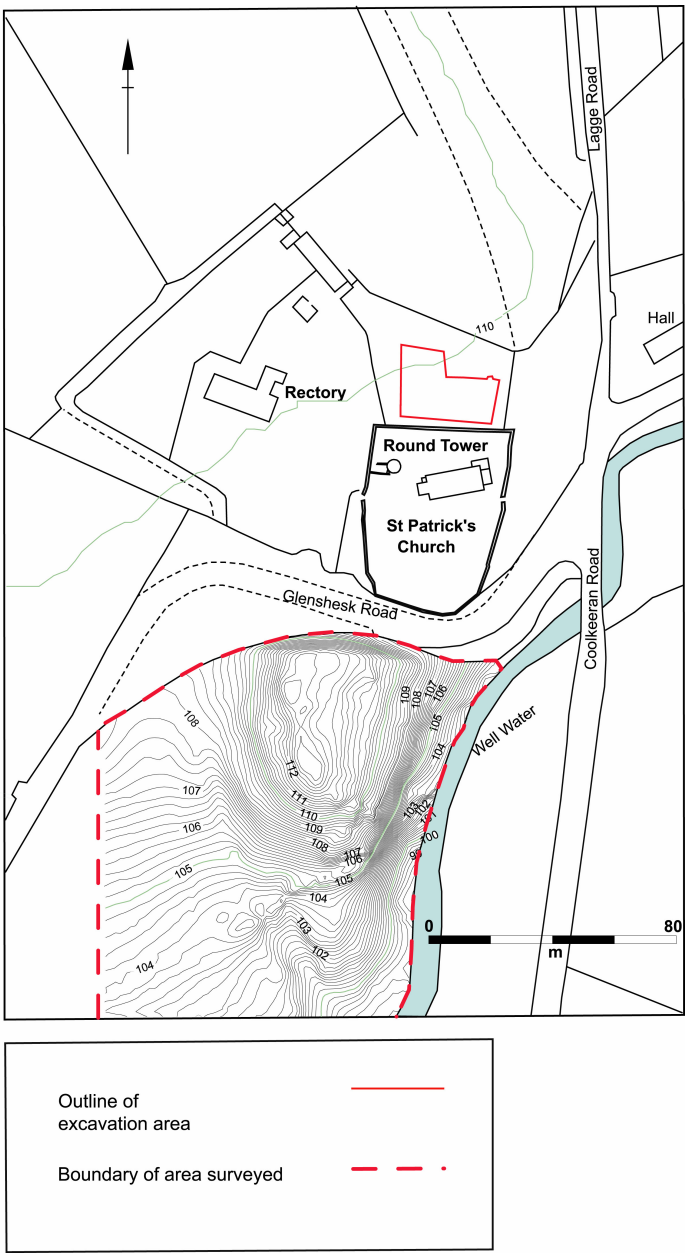

Fig. 4.1: Location of 2005 survey at Armoy.

4.1.1.2.2 The east edge of the mound slopes steeply down to a narrow floodplain along the banks of the River Wellwater. At the time of the survey, much of this incline was concealed beneath a cover of gorse and scrub. The floodplain broadens out below the south-eastern base of the mound and rises, gradually at first, but progressively more steeply, to a knoll at the southern foot of the mound. The topography on the eastern bank of the Wellwater is characterised by flat plains interspersed with rocky outcrops and mounds.

4.1.1.2.3 To the west of the mound, the field is relatively flat, and is considerably more elevated (up to 10 metres higher in places) than the estuarine landscape to the east. A linear ditch feature, delineated on the west side by a row of trees, can be discerned skirting the western base of the mound before continuing on downslope to the south. This was interpreted as the remnants of an old field boundary which is shown on the 1857 and 1934 versions on the Ordnance Survey maps.

4.2.2 Topographical Survey

4.2.2.1 Survey Methodology

4.2.2.1.1 The topographical survey was conducted using a TCR 705 Leica Total Station and the survey data was transferred and processed using Leica LISCAD 6.0 software. Additional processing of the data was undertaken using Surfer 8.0 software. The topographical survey concentrated principally on the mound but endeavoured to include some detail from the surrounding terrain. Features that were identified as being of possible archaeological significance were surveyed with higher resolution to assist with interpretation. The survey was tied into the Irish Grid by surveying the height of a nearby Ordnance Survey benchmark and reducing the levels accordingly. In addition, fixed points along the boundary of St. Patrick's Church and its surrounding wall were surveyed so that the survey of the mound could be accurately located on the Ordnance Survey maps.

4.2.2.2 Survey Results

4.2.2.2.1 The survey results are depicted in Figure 4.2, which incorporates a contour plan of the mound superimposed on a shaded relief plot, both created using surfer 8.0 software.

4.2.2.2.2 A number of features are evident. The summit of the mound today is wedge shaped, but the abruptness and severity of the slope to the north is strongly indicative of truncation of the mound in this area, almost certainly during the road development in 1991. The area of grass between the north base of the mound and the Glenshesk road has been artificially levelled and any trace of the souterrain or other related features in this area has undoubtedly been destroyed.

4.2.2.2.3 Some evidence of possible anthropogenic modification of the mound is visible on the western slope, particularly on the wedge-shaped plateau at the summit (Fig. 4.3). The prevailing slope of this plateau is a gradual west-to-east gradient. However, this is accentuated by a series of three low hillocks (Fig. 4.3, Features 1,

2 and 3) which follow the contour along the western edge of the mound's summit. The southernmost of these features (Fig. 4.3, Feature 1) is oblong in shape,

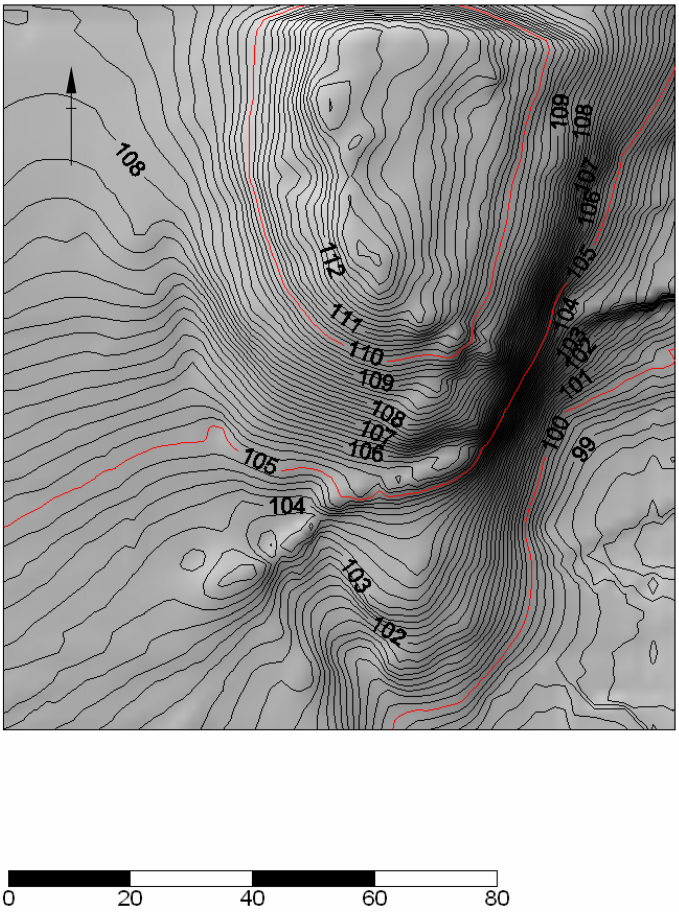

Fig. 4.2: Topographical survey of the mound at Armoy

measuring approximately 10m (northsouth) by 6m (eastwest). It has a maximum height of approximately 0.8m above the level of the plateau. Five metres directly to the north of this hillock is a smaller, crescent-shaped rise. This feature is approximately 4m in length and 1m in width. It is slightly lower than the adjacent mounds (Fig 4.3. Features 1 and 3), and is approximately 0.45m above the level of the plateau. The third hillock on the western edge of the plateau (Fig. 4.3, Feature 3) is approximately 18m in length (northeast to southwest) and 6m in width (eastwest), and stands 0.5m above the level of the plateau. The effect of these three features on the mound is to create a low ridge along the western edge of the plateau. There are two further, possibly anthropogenic, features arranged along the edge of the plateau. On the south-east edge of the plateau is a further rounded hillock, approximately 8m in diameter, which stands 0.6m above the plateau (Fig. 4.3, Feature 4). This feature has been eroded on its south face to reveal traces of a steep rocky ridge which was probably bedrock protrusion, although this could not

be verified because of the limited area that was exposed. On the north-east of the summit is a fifth hillock, which was accompanied by a shallow depression (collectively illustrated as Fig. 4.3, Feature 5). The hillock is sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of approximately 4m and height of 0.3m. The hollow is also sub-circular with a diameter of 0.5m, and is relatively shallow, with a maximum depth of 0.3m. Like the aforementioned mounds (Fig. 4.3, Features 1 – 4), this hillock appears to be situated on the edge of the level plateau on the summit of the mound.

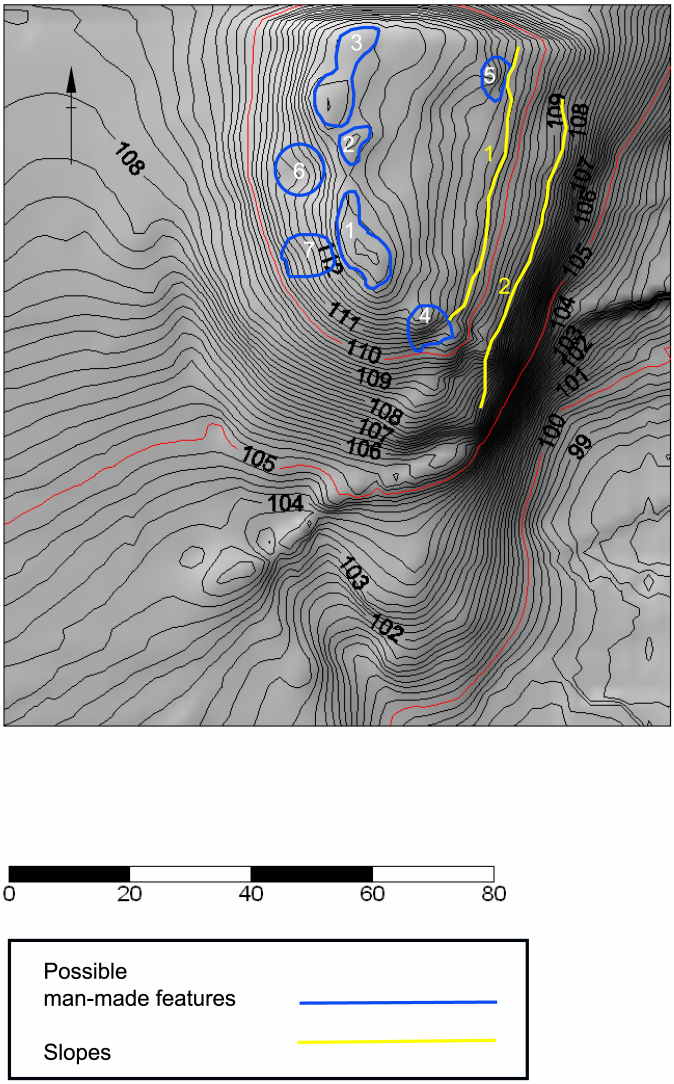

Fig 4.3: Features recorded on the summit of the mound and on the slopes.

4.2.2.2.4 There are also notable features on both the east and west slopes of the mound. On the west slope, immediately to the south-west of one of the low hillocks

mentioned above (Fig. 4.3, Feature 2) is a circular hollow (Fig. 4.3, Feature 6) with a diameter of approximately 8m and maximum depth of 1.2m. This depression has the effect of creating a protruding step on this slope, thereby reducing the severity of the overall gradient. The relatively regular shape of the hollow (Fig. 4.3, Feature 6) suggests it was probably man-made, although this was not possible to verify without more intrusive investigation. Approximately 10m south of this depression the survey shows that there was a shallower depression (Fig. 4.3, Feature 7) on the south-west facing slope of the mound. This feature was not obvious to the naked eye. This hollow (Fig. 4.3, Feature 7) is situated immediately below one of the low hillock features (Fig. 4.3, Feature 1) recorded on the western edge of the plateau.

4.2.2.2.5 The east-facing side of the mound is punctuated by two breaks of slope. The eastern edge of the gradually-sloping summit plateau is defined by a visible step (Fig. 4.4, Slope 1) which extends from the north-east corner of the mound and runs southwards, before gradually merging with the prevailing slope beneath the rocky hillock mentioned above (Fig. 4.3, Feature 4). A small number of stones are visible along the length of the step, although it was not clear whether these were natural bedrock protrusions or were anthropogenic features. Below this step, the gradient is noticeably steeper over a distance of approximately 8m, after which the slope plummets dramatically down to the banks of the River Wellwater. This slope (Fig. 4.3, Slope 2) becomes increasingly more severe as it progresses southwards until it is almost vertical at the south-eastern foot of the mound. This second, more severe slope (Fig. 4.3, Slope 2) is verifiably natural. Although it is heavily wooded in places, inspection of the slope showed large areas of exposed bedrock cliff face. It is suggested that any human impact on the mound is likely to have been confined to the area above this second slope.

4.2.2.2.6 The nature of the knoll at the southern foot of the mound was not conclusively resolved by the survey but some unusual topographic variation was observed (Fig. 4.4). The knoll is located approximately 10mfrom the southeastern foot of the mound, which terminates in two naturally formed steps. The knoll rises gradually from the base of the more southerly of these steps before flattening out to form a low rounded rise. The summit of the knoll is relatively flat until it is interrupted by two sub-circular protrusions set adjacent to each other on a north to south axis, to provide a distorted "figure of 8" plan (Fig. 4.4, Features 1 and 2). Again, it was not clear whether the knoll was, to any extent, the result of human modification of the landscape.

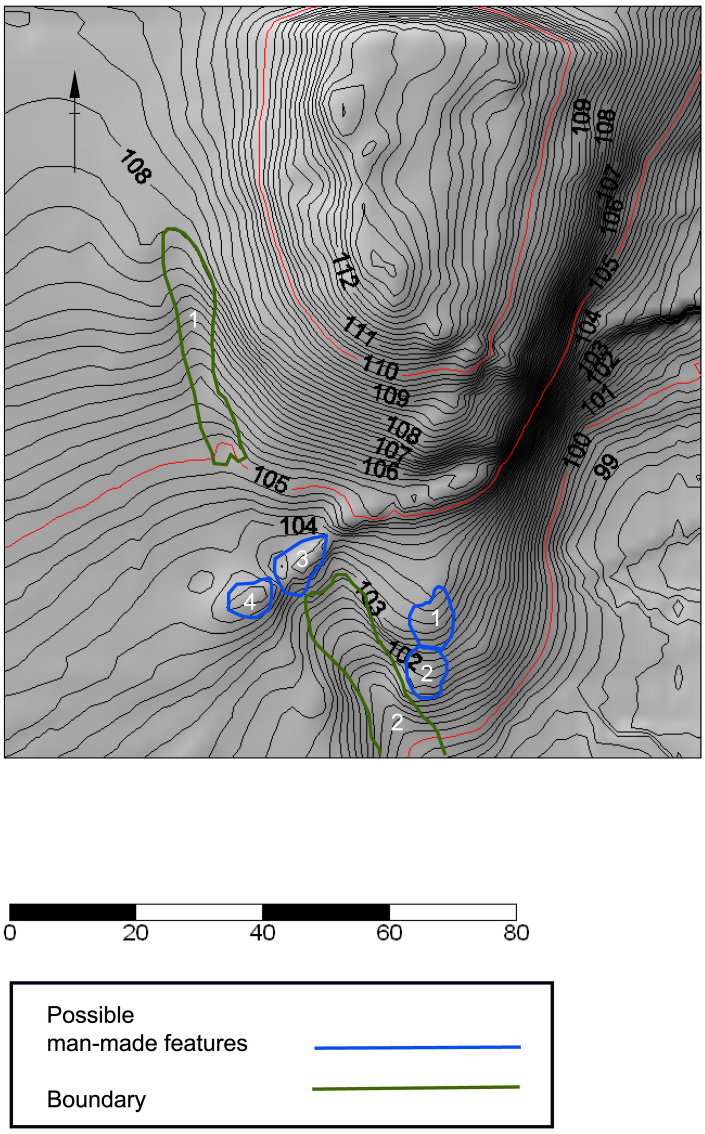

Fig 4.4: The knoll and field boundary.

4.2.2.2.7 The probable field boundary is defined by two visible sections of a linear ditch which run in a northnorthwest to southsoutheast direction. It is visible initially at the southwest of the mound's base (Fig. 4.4, Boundary 1). The ditch is relatively shallow at this point, achieving a maximum depth of 0.4m and width of 4m. This stretch of the ditch extends for approximately 36m (Fig. 4.4, Boundary 1), before it is interrupted by two amorphous mounds (Fig. 4.4, Features 3 and 4). The second visible stretch of the boundary (Fig. 4.4, Boundary 2) occurs immediately adjacent to the knoll, on its eastern side. This section of the ditch is both wider and deeper than the section to the north-west. It has a maximum width of 6m and depth of

0.9m. The western edge of this second visible section of the boundary is demarcated by a line of trees.

4.2.2.2.8 It is almost certain that the two stretches of field boundary comprise the remnants of a single feature. Clearly, if this is the case, the two amorphous mounds (Fig. 4.4, Features 3 and 4) which interrupt the line of the ditch, post-date the field boundary.

4.2.3 Discussion

4.2.3.1 The topographical survey has highlighted a number of features in the field to the south of St Patrick's Church which might be relict of human activity in this area. The five earthen hillocks on the top of the mound (Fig. 4.3., Features 1 – 5) are arranged around the perimeter of the summit and might be the remnants of a wall or enclosure surrounding the summit, which has elsewhere collapsed or been completely removed. The relatively flat plateau on the mounds summit is also clearly defined along its eastern side by a low shelf or step. Inspection of the edge of this feature revealed that it was formed of rock, but, because of the covering of grass, it was not possible to determine whether this was a result of anthropogenic modification of the mound.

4.2.3.2 The definitive interpretation of any of the features on the mound as structural remnants, however, is problematic. Three of the aforementioned hillocks (Fig. 4.3, Features 1, 2 and 5) occurred immediately adjacent to hollowed-out depressions in the mounds surface, and might simply be a by-product of quarrying activity rather than part of a deliberately placed structure. No definitively man-made stone features were observed on the mound's surface. Where rock was visible on the mounds surface, interpretation was either inconclusive, as with the southernmost hillock on the summit (Fig. 4.3, Feature 4), or it was demonstrably bedrock as in the case of the rocky incline down to the Wellwater (Fig. 4.4, Slope 2).

4.2.3.3 The most obviously artificial features occur to the west of the mound, but are likely to be of relatively recent date. The removed field-boundary is the most obvious man-made alteration of the landscape surrounding the mound and the two amorphous tumuli (Fig. 4.4, Features 3 and 4) which interrupt this feature were of a later date than the boundary although, again, their actual interpretation is unclear. Similarly, while the presence of two conjoined mounds on the knoll to the south of the mound was recorded during the topographical survey (Fig. 4.4, Features 1 and 2), no interpretation of their function was possible.

4.2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY: STEVEN TRICK

4.2.1 General considerations

4.2.1.1 At the time of survey the mound was covered in short grass and provided good conditions for geophysical survey. The farmer stated that it is good quality agricultural land that had not been ploughed within living memory. An Early Christian souterrain was discovered approximately 10 years earlier during construction of the Glenshesk Road passing between the mound and the church (McSparron pers. comm.). The northern side of the mound features a steep, flat scarp where it meets the roadside, indicating that road works had quarried some of the mound material away.

4.2.1.2 Earth resistance techniques were used in preference to magnetometry due to the igneous nature of the solid geology which interferes with the magnetic equipment.

4.2.2 Methodology

4.2.2.1 The survey grids were set-out using a total station, with the aim of incorporating the flat area immediately to the west of the mound, and also the slopes and surface of the mound (Fig. 4.5). The position of the grid corners were also surveyed as part of the ongoing topographic survey of the locality, in order that they could be placed on the OS base maps.

4.2.2.2 The earth resistance equipment consisted of a Geoscan Research RM15 Earth Resistance Meter in a twin-probe configuration. The grids were surveyed in a zig-zag pattern, with a sample interval of 0.5m and a traverse interval of 1m. The data were downloaded and processed using Geoscan Research Geoplot 3.0s program. The data were clipped to -1.5 and +2 standard deviations either side of the mean to provide more contrast in the plot. The data were also interpolated once in the direction of traverse to provide a smoother display (Fig. 4.6). Figure 4.7 shows the plot overlaid on the OS base map.

4.2.3 Results

4.2.3.1 The resistance plot shown in Figure 4.6 has a particularly 'cloudy' appearance, indicating that local soil and geological conditions have exerted a strong influence on the survey. In places on the summit of the mound, outcrops of bedrock are visible on the surface, and around these areas the highest resistance values were recorded. In other areas where high resistance values were encountered, it is suggested that here the bedrock lies close to the surface. The fact that the limits of the mound are not

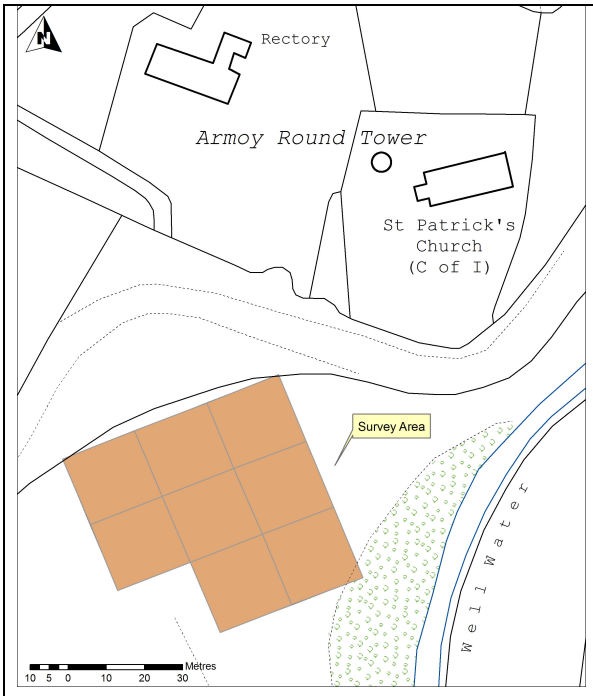

Fig 4.5. Survey Area.

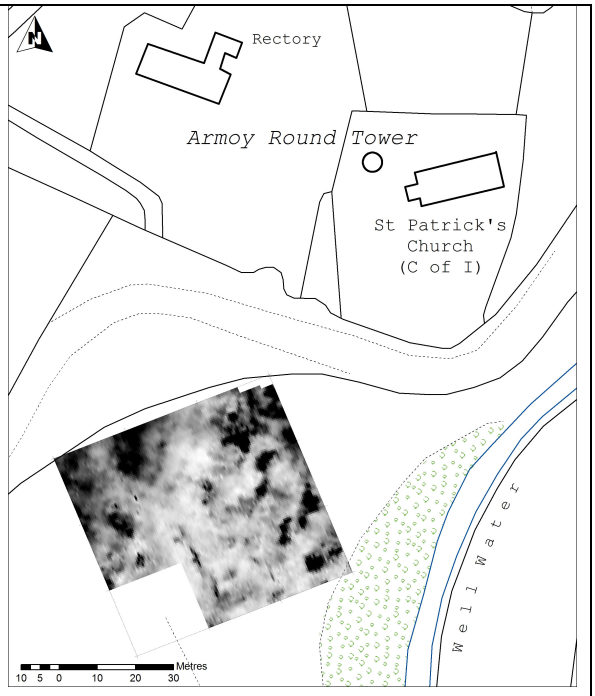

Figure 4.7. Resistance plot overlaid on OS map (greyscale = -1.5 to +2 standard deviations)

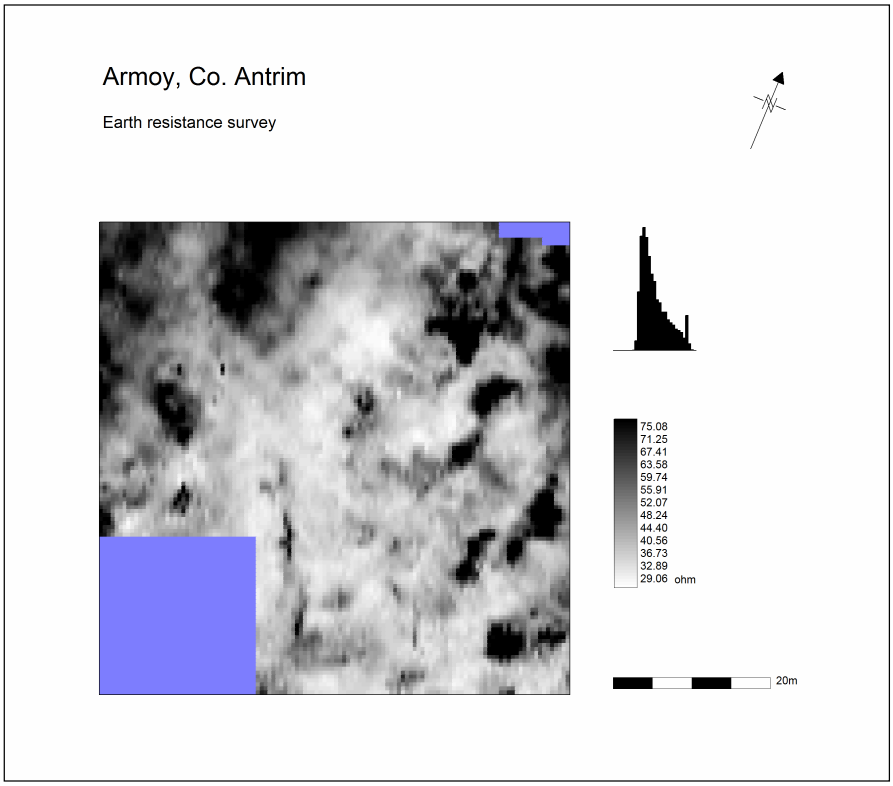

Fig. 4.6: Plot of earth resistance data.

readily discernible in the plot suggest that it is natural in origin, and not built from material brought in from elsewhere.

4.2.3.2 Only two anomalies are suggested as possibly being of archaeological potential. Figure 4.8 shows a graphical representation of the anomalies discussed below.

4.2.3.3 During the survey, a linear hollow was noted skirting around the western edge of the mound, becoming more pronounced as it continued southwards (Fig. 4.4). Interestingly this topographic feature did not show up in the geophysical results.

4.2.3.4 Visible in the plot of earth resistance data is a faint lattice pattern (Anomaly 1), comprising low resistance linear anomalies criss-crossing in NE/SW and NW/SE directions, roughly 5m apart. These anomalies may be the result of agricultural practices, perhaps the result of deep ploughing. However, the fact that they do not respect current field boundaries, and also that they run up the slope of the mound may suggest they are the result of natural processes. Many of the geological faults in this part of Co. Antrim run in a NE/SW direction. It is therefore suggested that Anomaly 1 represents natural jointing in the bedrock that has become infilled with low-resistance material.

4.2.3.5 Anomaly 2 is a high-resistance linear anomaly 0.5-1.0m in diameter, in an L-shape. The form of the anomaly and the resistance values exhibited suggest it could be the stone footing of a former field boundary, or perhaps the foundations of a structure. Anomaly 3 is another high-resistance anomaly of similar width, suggesting it may be related to Anomaly 2, perhaps the eastern wall of a structure. If this latter interpretation is correct then it is a very large building at c15m across. Both of these anomalies were recorded on the western slopes of the mound. The fact that there was no terracing or house platform visible in this position suggests that the anomalies are either of antiquity and have become buried by collapse from the mound, or, that they are the result of a natural, geological formation.

4.3 CONCLUSIONS OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

4.3.1 The combined topographic and geophysical survey of the mound south of St Patrick's Church sought to determine whether this prominent landscape feature was a focus for human activity in the past.

4.3.2 The topographic survey highlighted the flat nature of the summit, making it practicable for human use, and also identified some evidence that the summit of the mound might have been enclosed by an earthen bank, which would have been circular or oval in plan had it continued around the perimeter of the mound before its truncation in 1991. The plateaus on the western side of the mound may represent terracing of the slope for dwellings or other buildings or activities. To the south of the mound there are some notable landscape features: a former field boundary (Fig. 4.4) was confidently identified, accompanied by a series of knolls which are open to interpretation (Fig. 4.4).

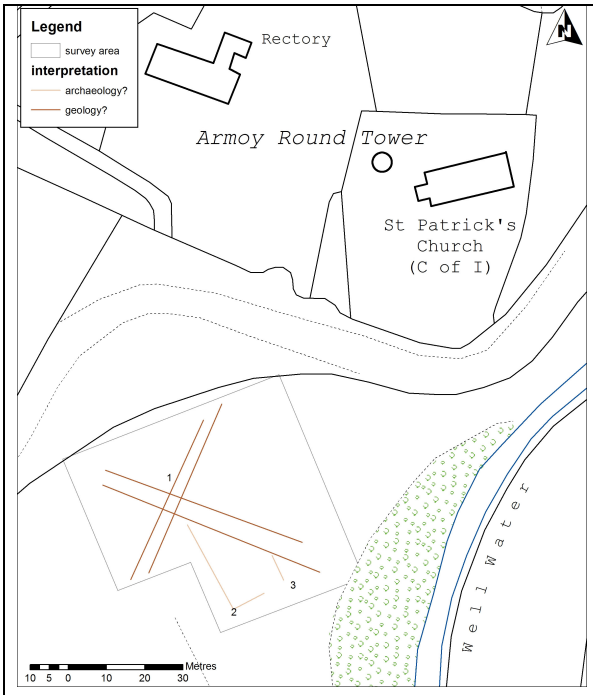

Figure 4.8: Graphical summary of anomalies discussed in the text.

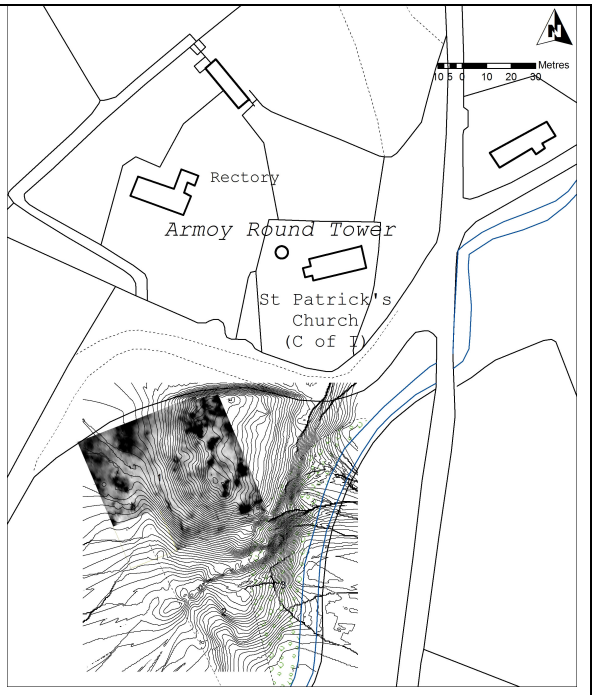

Figure 4.9: Contour map overlaid on geophysical survey

4.3.3 The geophysical survey found limited evidence for human activity on and around the mound. The continuous geological response across the plot suggests that the mound

is natural in origin, and that any human activity on the site was ephemeral in nature. The most interesting anomaly, Anomaly 2/3 (Fig. 4.8) exhibits a geometric morphology, possibly the footing of a building that formerly stood on the slopes of the mound.

4.3.4 Topographic and geophysical techniques provide complimentary information of surface and subsurface features which can assist in the interpretation of anomalies encountered. Figure 4.9 shows the contour mapping derived from the topographic survey overlaid on the geophysical survey.

4.3.5 The postulated walling around the western and southern edges of the summit highlighted by the topographic survey generally corresponds with high resistance anomalies in the geophysical plot. These anomalies are irregular in shape. On the southern edge of the summit, outcrops of bedrock were seen to exhibit similar high resistance anomalies on the geophysical plot. These observations would suggest that the postulated walling is caused by natural phenomena. The hollows and platforms on the western slopes below these knolls were not accompanied by any notable geophysical anomalies. This does not necessarily invalidate their interpretation as terraces or quarry sites.

4.3.6 The geophysical survey provided some evidence for a structure on the slopes of the mound (Fig. 4.8, Anomaly 2/3). Analysis of the topographic survey at this point shows that this anomaly occurs on a steep unbroken slope on the southwest side of the mound, without any sign of terracing. This interpretation thus remains tentative, and it may be that natural phenomena have given rise to this anomaly.

4.3.7 The topographic and geophysical survey has provided a better understanding of this prominent landscape feature. The overall picture from the survey is a mound which has some suggestive topographic features, but that these are more likely to be natural rather than anthropogenic in origin. Perhaps the most interesting area is that to the south of the mound where there is a former field boundary associated with a number of discrete knolls. This area was not covered by the geophysical survey, and this represents a potential area for future research, where a geophysical survey may further elucidate on the enigmatic topographic features so far identified.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological remains and associated material culture assemblage found during the 2004 and 2005 excavations at St Patrick's Church, Armoy, Co. Antrim, suggests that the site occupation spanned the Early Medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods with at least twelve distinct phases of activity. The archaeological remains from all Phases were heavily truncated, with the result that much of the occupation activity has largely failed to reveal identifiable structures. Exceptions to this include a substantial enclosing ditch (Phase 2), the truncated but nonetheless well-preserved remains of a souterrain (Phase 7), a stone-lined hearth (Phase 8) and an unfinished stone building, which was later modified and which survived as a rectangular foundation or plinth, possibly a *leacht* (Phase 9).

5.1.2 The partial remains of structures were also suggested by a number of areas of heavily truncated stakeholes, postholes and gullies relating to Phases 1 to 4. These may represent the remains of structures (some of which may have been ephemeral) and associated drainage gullies. During Phase 6 possible stone wall footings, remains of fire-settings and associated occupation deposits, including lignite bracelet production debris were uncovered overlying the infilled ditch. During Phase 8, a series of structural elements comprising the remains of a well-constructed hearth and an area of paving and metalling were recorded. It is possible that these are the remains of a single, quite substantial building. This building (or buildings) was stratigraphically contemporary with (and therefore may be associated with) the first phase of use of the souterrain.

5.2 Phases 1 to 4: late 5th to early 8th centuries AD

5.2.1 The earliest phases excavated at Armoy yielded few artefactual remains suggesting that the Phase 1 to 4 features date to the aceramic Early Medieval period in the late 5th to early 8th centuries AD and relate to the foundation of the Patrician church on the site. These remains include limited and truncated evidence for occupation during the earliest phase, from which no clear structure was discernable (Phase 1). Following this, in the stratigraphic sequence, a substantial ditch was excavated (Phase 2) from which the upcast appears to have been distributed upslope (outside) and downslope (inside) of the enclosed area. The ditch appears to represent part of an enclosing boundary, or *vallum*, which may have served to define the limits of the church site during its early period. It seems that the initial ditch length within the excavated area was just 7m, terminating some 15m west of the steep eastern scarp which forms the

eastern boundary of the site. At this stage, the ditch was U-shaped in profile, measuring 2 to 2.5m in width, and 1 to 1.5m in depth; it was accompanied by a parallel U-shaped gully to its south (1.0m in width, and 0.5m in depth), and by a scarped walkway (1.5m in width) to its north. During Phase 3, the ditch began to silt up and at the same time a complex web of smaller ditches was excavated on the slope to its northern exterior side. These fed into the main ditch, and would have undoubtedly facilitated and encouraged its silting process. Once the ditch was substantially in-filled, it was re-cut during Phase 4, and at the same time was extended in length some 7m towards the east, thereby terminating some 8m west of the eastern scarp. The secondary re-cutting of the ditch produced a V-shaped profile. The re-cut ditch again was allowed to refill, but while the initial silting up appears to have contained largely sterile fills, the constituent fill in the later Phase contained a greater component of occupation detritus, including animal bone and charcoal flecks. This suggests at a greater degree of occupation activity in the vicinity of the ditch at this time.

5.2.2 The church foundation at Armoy is reputed to be a Patrician establishment, therefore placing its origins during the infancy of Christianity in Ireland, sometime in the late 5th century. The name of Armoy translates as 'Eastern Plain', apparently referring to the Wellwater river valley within which it lies. The use of topographical elements in their names is a common feature of early church foundations, for example, Movilla, Co. Down: *Magh Bile* meaning the plain of the sacred tree (Edwards 1996, 105). The foundation was established at a prominent location, on a commanding promontory with a steep scarp defining the site along its eastern side, where it overlooked the Wellwater river valley to the east and south. The Wellwater river is a small tributary of the navigable Bush river, and a ford is situated at the point where they meet, approximately 1km southwest of the site. Such prominent positions were common at larger establishments, as at Armagh, Downpatrick and Cashel (Edwards 1996, 105), and there is little doubt that the foundation at Armoy was intended to be visible and accessible. Furthermore, the foundation at Armoy is situated where the Wellwater meets the *Slighe Miodluachra*, the major northern routeway, possibly emanating from Tara and which may ultimately have led to Dunseverick (Lawlor 1938, 3). Such positioning with access to both land and water routes is commonly found at monastic sites: Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly, for example, can be approached from the River Shannon and along the *Slighe Mhór*, and at Killaloe, Co. Clare, the *Slighe Dhála* meets the River Shannon (ibid, 105); The vicinity of Lough Derg and the Shannon sees the junction of major land and river routes, and there are a scatter of important monasteries, such as Lorrha and Terryglass in Co. Tipperary and Seirkieran and Birr in Co. Offaly (Hughes and Hamlin 1977, 25).

5.2.3 Today, the modern church building, constructed in 1820 and extended some years later, lies a short distance of some 15m to the south of the excavated area. It is said to have been constructed on part of the foundations of the Medieval church (Day et al 1994, 6), which in turn may have been built upon the site of the Early Medieval church. Continuity in the siting of churches is further suggested by the location of the 19th century church in relation to the round tower. Round towers tended to be sited northwest of the church which they accompanied (O'Keeffe 2004), and at Armoy, the round tower lies to the northwest of the 19th century church. It would seem, then, that the location of the church buildings at Armoy has not significantly changed since the Early Medieval period. It is unlikely, however, that evidence for the earliest church buildings survive, since the area surrounding the 19th century church, and extending some 2 to 3m into the 2004 and 2005 excavation area, has been heavily disturbed and truncated by intensive burial activity. Antiquarian excavations in the interior of the round tower showed that burials were conducted there prior to the construction of the tower (ie before the late 11th to early 12th century). The probable lack of surviving early church remains was also suggested by the 1997 excavations in the interior of the church. These excavations also uncovered evidence for intensive burial practice, but no *in situ* evidence for the Medieval church building and no evidence of earlier structures (Hurl 1998). It would seem, therefore, that within the area of the existing graveyard, and possibly slightly beyond the 19th century church wall to its north at least, lies a long history of intensive burial. Consequently, where burial has post-dated Early Medieval archaeological remains, such evidence appears to have been heavily truncated or entirely removed.

5.2.4 The limited extent of surviving remains uncovered in the 2004-2005 seasons relating to the first phase of activity at Armoy, before the creation of the enclosing ditch, offers little insight into the nature of occupation within the religious foundation at this time. The Phase 1-4 remains constitute truncated post- and stakeholes, occasional gullies, and pits, none of which produced artefactual remains. Features which predated the construction of the ditch could be distinguished because they underlay the extensive spread of upcast produced when the ditch was dug-out. It is probable that the Phase 1 to 4 post- and stakeholes relate to lightweight structures or structural elements, but it was not possible to discern the footprint of any buildings. It may be that some of these represent traces of light fencing, while others may be the heavily truncated remains of buildings. While it is not possible to infer a function for these remains, they seem to suggest limited occupation activity and the construction of lightweight, possibly temporary, structures.

5.2.5 Subsequently, it seems that the character of the area changed quite dramatically with the excavation of a large, arcing ditch during Phase 2, This ditch had an

approximately southwest-northeasterly alignment and served as an enclosing boundary feature in Phases 2 to 4. The creation of a scarped walkway tracing the line of the ditch on its northern, exterior side points to a considerable degree of landscaping at the time of the digging of the ditch. This walkway served to create a level ground surface by removing some of the gradient and shows some concern in augmenting the landscape in order to prepare and plan for the establishment of the religious foundation. The purpose of the parallel gully to the south of the ditch is unclear: it may have been intended as a slot trench for a palisade, but there was no archaeological evidence to suggest that it was used as such. It silted up with similar material to that which formed the primary fill of the contemporary ditch.

5.2.6 Enclosing boundary features, such as that excavated at Armoy, are a common element of Early Medieval church sites. Enclosures not only served to define the legal boundary of the foundation, but also enclosed the sanctity of the Church, and separated it from the outside, secular world (Edwards 1996). The forms that these boundaries take can be variable, very probably depending on the availability of particular materials and labour. In the southwest of Ireland, for example, where stone was more commonly found, enclosures could be built of stone walling rather than involving the excavation of ditches, as at High Island, Co. Kerry (White Marshall and Rourke 2000, 48). At Armoy, it was shown that the ecclesiastical boundary may have been augmented, spanning at least two phases of activity. The re-cut of the ditch occurred largely within the footprint of the previous ditch, at least within the excavated area. At Iona, where the site was also largely defined by excavated ditches, the boundary ditch was constructed and augmented at various stages during the history of the foundation, and the extent of the enclosure may have varied during the course of its history (McCormick 1997, 51). At Armoy, no evidence of an associated bank was found during either phase of ditch cutting, and this was also the case at Iona. It has been suggested by McCormick that Early Medieval Irish monastery boundaries typically consisted of ditches, rather than banks and ditches (McCormick 1997, 51). Excavation at other sites, however, has uncovered evidence for the construction of banks. For example, work on Cathedral Hill in Armagh found evidence for an earthen bank outside the ditch (Gaskell Brown and Harper 1984, 112), while at Kilpatrick, Co. Westmeath, the remains of a bank were uncovered on the inner side of the ditch (Swan 1973, 26).

5.2.7 At Armoy it seems that at least some limited occupation occurred at the site prior to the construction of the ditch. If a boundary existed during this initial phase of occupation, its location remains unknown. If it existed it may have been obliterated by the Phase 2 ditch. That the outline of the Phase 2 ditch may have been marked out prior to its excavation is suggested by the partial survival of a shallow-dug line, on the

interior of the ditch, which is traceable along its alignment for 2 to 3m to the northeast of its Phase 4 terminal. A delay in constructing a substantial boundary may not have been unusual, and perhaps some time may have passed before the occupants were willing or able to commit the resources to such a project. At Iona, the vallum does not seems to have been constructed until the foundation was well established, and in fact, the church founders appear to have made use of part of an earlier pre-Christian rectilinear bank, which has been dated to the first two centuries AD, when constructing their boundary (McCormick 1997, 49), suggesting that in this case the existence of a boundary may have mattered more than its precise location or form. It is interesting to note that once the ditches had been excavated at both Armoy and Iona they were allowed to silt up and refill almost completely. The complex web of drainage gullies constructed during Phase 3 at Armoy would certainly have contributed to the silting up process. At Iona, geophysical survey highlighted a complex arrangement of interlinked ditches which were not dissimilar to the Phase 3 drainage features found at Armoy (McCormick 1997, 46 and fig 1).

5.2.8 During Phase 2 the ditch terminated some 15m to the west of the steep eastern scarp, which formed the eastern boundary of the site. The Phase 4 re-cutting of the ditch extended its length by some 7m, leaving a gap of approximately 8m between the later terminal and the eastern limit of the site. Much of this 8m gap was not excavated, although within the area that was investigated no evidence was found for a further segment of ditch. If the apparent gap is real then a substantial gap in the boundary existed between the northeastern limit of the ditch and the eastern scarp, measuring approximately 15m during Phase 2 and contracting to just 8m during Phase 4.

5.2.9 The function which this gap may have served is unclear, although it may have served as an entrance or causeway allowing access to the site. However, while only a small area of this gap was excavated, no archaeological features were found which might suggest the use of structures such as gates or ancillary fencing to accompany such an entrance. It is arguable, of course, that the Phase 4 extension would have removed such evidence at the Phase 2 terminal, but no such evidence was found in the immediate area of the Phase 4 terminal either. It remains possible, however, that archaeological evidence pointing to a function for the 8m gap may survive *in situ*, beyond the limit of the 2004-2005 excavation. The gap may also point to a lack of concern for security, perhaps indicating that the enclosing ditch served to simply define rather than defend the area which it enclosed in which case it may not have been considered necessary to continue the ditch to the point of the eastern boundary. Little evidence for the form of entrances to ecclesiastical sites has been uncovered during excavation elsewhere and indeed, beyond the gateway structure at

Glendalough, Co. Wicklow and the fact that entrances were often marked with a cross, almost nothing else is known (Edwards 1996, 112).

5.2.10 The excavated section of the ditch indicates that, in this area of the church site at least, the Phase 4 re-cut faithfully traced the line of the Phase 2 ditch; its only deviation was to extend the ditch towards the northeast, and to recreate it with a steeper profile. With such a small section of the enclosing ditch being found, it is unclear how the complete boundary would have looked. The completed archaeological excavation of this portion of the ditch showed that it quickly filled with, and retained, water; but while the Phase 2 ditch was an essentially gentle and accessible feature, it is undoubtedly the case that access to and from the Phase 4 extension was difficult and potentially hazardous. Whether the excavators had intended it to be the case or not, the Phase 4 boundary presented a greater physical division, and limited access to the enclosed area more acutely than the Phase 2 feature. It is tempting to infer a functional distinction between the two phases of the ditch, changing perhaps from a simple boundary marker to a more definitive physical boundary. The latter may have been enforced by contracting the northeast gap at this time.

5.2.11 It is perhaps notable that, at the time of the excavation of the re-cut, not only was the profile of the initial Phase 2 cut no longer visible, but the ditch had effectively refilled in its entirety during Phase 3, and by the time of its Phase 4 re-cut the ditch would have been visible as little more than a dipping profile in the landscape. Therefore the re-cutting and extension of the ditch during Phase 4 may suggest an attempt to redefine the church boundary. Whether this occurred as a defensive measure or reasons of symbolism or purely as simple site maintenance is not clear, but the extension of the ditch might suggest an attempt to restrict access to some degree. Whatever the motivation for the re-cut, it is clear that there was not a programme of ongoing ditch cleaning and maintenance. After the Phase 4 recut, the ditch was allowed to fill again, as it had during Phase 3. It may seem surprising that the re-cut ditch was allowed to silt up, given the efforts required to construct it, but such a lack of maintenance may have been a common feature at early foundations, as at Iona (McCormick 1997, 51). In some cases, this may have been indicative that the boundary was no longer in use: at Armagh, following the backfilling of the ditch with the outer bank-material, parts of the ditch were filled with metal-working refuse (Gaskell Brown and Harper 1984, 159).

5.2.12 Beyond the area of excavation, the extent of the Phase 2 to 4 boundary ditch is not known. Its arc suggests that it enclosed an area to its south and east, but, the remaining trajectory of this feature (and the size of the area which it contained)

remains unknown. Much of the ground beyond a few metres to the west of the excavated area has undergone intensive landscaping and modern building and as a result the survival of substantial portions of the ditch in this area is unlikely. To the south of the church, in the area of the modern road, a 3m portion of a ditch was found during roadworks in 1991. This section of the ditch was not excavated, but it had a similar width (at 2.5 to 3m) to the ditch section excavated in 2005 (at 2 to 2.5m) and it may be part of the same boundary feature. Beyond this point, however, the trajectory of the remainder of the ditch remains unknown. It is tempting, however, to suggest that the initial boundary feature may have been D-shaped, with an arcing ditch extending from the northeast of the site, curving westward and southward (ie 2004-2005 section), and returning towards the southeast (ie 1991 section), with the natural scarp of the eastern side of the promontory providing the eastern boundary of the site (Fig. 5.2).

5.2.13 At some early monastic foundations, such as at Nendrum, Armagh, and Clonmacnoise, more than one boundary ditch was found. In such cases, the land was organised according to concentric boundaries, increasing in sanctity as one moved through each enclosure towards the heart of the foundation, where the church (or main church) would have been situated. Adomnán suggests that such an arrangement was in place at Iona, with an outer boundary defining the farm area, the middle containing the monastery, and the inner holding the church and burial area (see McDonald 2001). At Nendrum, the diameter of the inner, middle and outer enclosure measured approximately 76m, 122m and 183m respectively (Edwards 1996, 107). At Armagh, the innermost ditch enclosed an

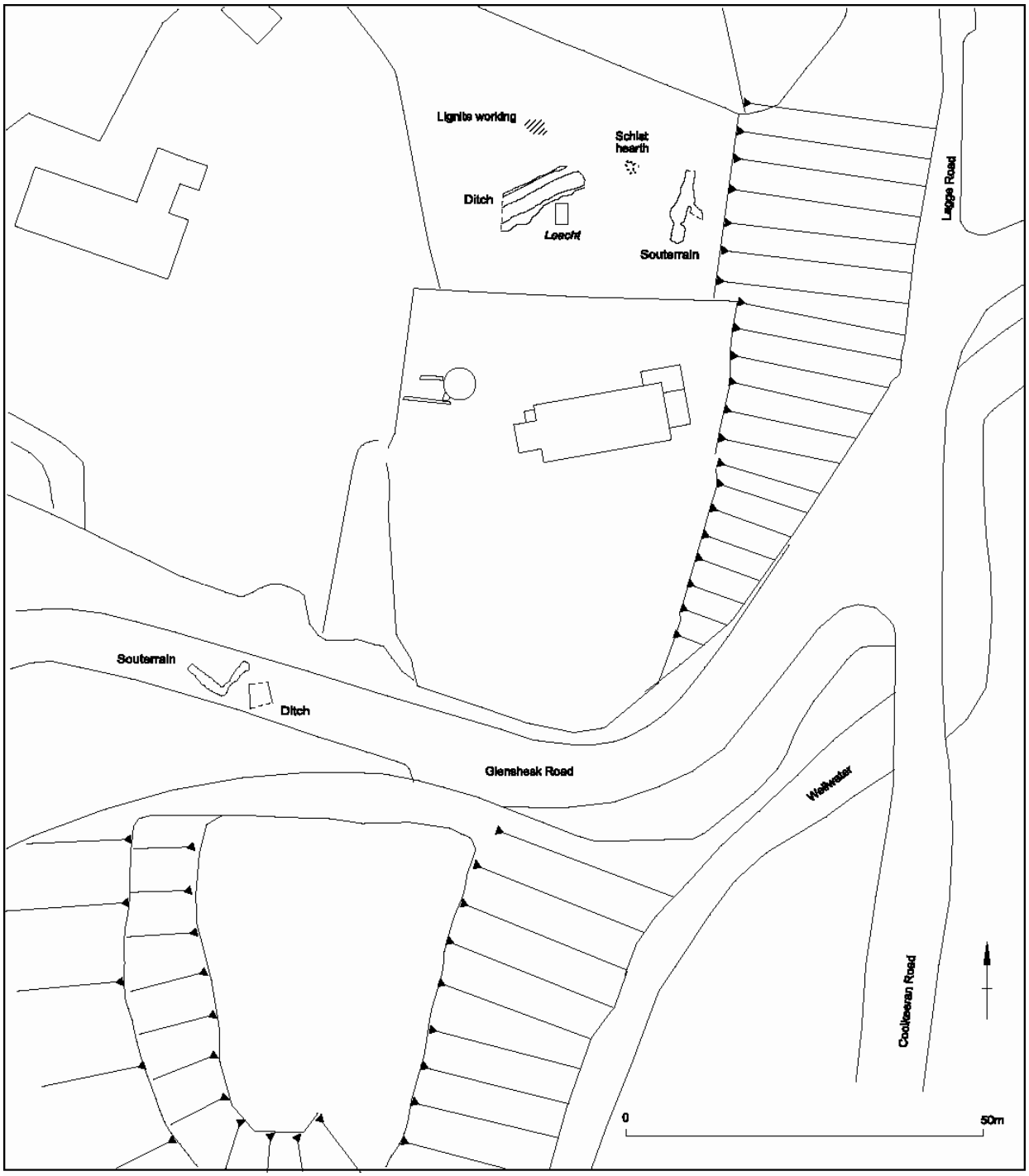

Fig. 5.2: Location of main features uncovered during excavations in 1991 and 2004/2005.

area of around 50m whilst the inner enclosure has an estimated diameter of 200m and the outer ditch may have measured between 360-480m in diameter (ibid, 110; Gaskell Brown and Harper 1984, 112). Recent excavations at Clonfad, Co. Westmeath suggested that the outer ditch enclosed an area estimated at 200-220m in diameter with an inner ditch of around 100-110m in diameter. The innermost enclosure bounding the church and graveyard measured 47-50m in diameter (Stevens 2006, 9). At Armoy, the extent of the boundary ditch beyond the excavation area can only be speculated upon, however, it may have measured around 50m-60m by c80m (Fig. 5.2). There is no evidence to suggest that additional concentric boundaries were constructed, and indeed if they were, which of these the excavated portion of ditch might represent. If it is taken to be the innermost boundary of a more extensive enclosure then it is comparable with sites such as Nendrum. If the excavated ditch at Armoy represents the outermost or only enclosure then the remains represent a foundation of a much smaller scale.

5.2.14 In addition to concentric boundary divisions, the church land could also be sub-divided by non-concentric, internal partitions, as at Inchcleraun, Co. Longford, Kiltiernan, Co. Galway and Moyne, Co. Mayo (Hughes and Hamlin 1977, 56), and these would have served a similar function, defining the different functional areas of the establishment. At Armoy, no clear evidence was found within the excavated area for further substantial boundary features, which might distinguish functional areas, during the use of the boundary ditch.

5.3 Phases 5 & 6: c 8th century AD

5.3.1 Following these early phases, where activity was limited with the excavated area, a substantial soil deposit was spread across the site (Phase 5), sealing all previous occupation activity. It is tempting to see the accretion of this deposit as an indicator of limited occupation activity in this area of the site, developing at a time (around the 8th century) when the boundary ditch appears to go out of use for the last time. Perhaps the focus of the church moved to another part of the site, or the church itself experienced a period of relative in-activity. With the demise of the early church boundary at this time, it is not clear if the church lands contracted or expanded, but the excavation area does not again witness a definite boundary marker. From this point forward, therefore, it is unclear if the occupation activity does so within the confines of a boundary. From Phase 6 onwards (ie around the 8th century), scattered remains are found to the exterior and interior of the area of the infilled ditch, with much of this activity occurring in or overlying its backfill. As such, the bulk of the occupation remains at Armoy, which post-date this period (ie 8th century onward), occur at a time when the early boundary ditch had become irrelevant.

5.3.2 It is during this time (Phases 5 and 6) that the Annals record a number of raids at Armoy (in the 7th and 8th centuries), at the hands of the Dál Riata, and the foundation appears to suffer as a consequence of an unstable political environment. By the 9th century, *The Tripartite Life* suggests that this political instability has contributed to the 'failure' of the foundation at Armoy to flourish. The excavated evidence would suggest, however, that during Phase 6 the establishment was prospering, since a prolific material culture assemblage was found, including large quantities of Souterrain Ware, as well as metal-working remains, including slag and furnace bottoms. A fragment of a bell clapper, and a fragmentary, decorated bronze book clasp were also found. In addition, a unique bifacially decorated, polished and perforated stone was found (Plate 13). Comparative artefacts are rare but examples of bifacially decorated stones have been recovered from ecclesiastical sites in northeast Scotland (Foster 1997, Fig 67; Cormac Bourke pers comm). It has been suggested that such artefacts are portable representations of large-scale carved slabs and crosses. The Armoy piece depicts a human figure on one face, perhaps of an angel, with the other face carrying a floral or tree motif. The artefact may be a pendant and perhaps a personal object belonging to one of the church members.

5.3.3 The intensive occupation activity which appears to begin during Phase 6 also includes a scatter of partially surviving, ephemeral structural remains. These included the remains of gullies and possible wall footings and patches of cobbled and metalled surfaces. In addition, this period sees numerous small fire settings, most commonly located within the dipping profile of the ditch.

5.3.4 While further analysis of the remains of the fire settings is required, it would seem that many were associated with industrial activity as remains of metal-working debris were found within the settings. The fire settings took various forms and were found to comprise burnt spreads of clay and charcoal (eg. C792, 209 and 210) and also associated with small settings of stones (eg. C765, 766, 778) or a shallow scoop in the soil (eg. C398). Excavation showed that once the fire had been extinguished, there seems to have been no attempt to tidy the area or cover the debris, and the charred material in many cases seems to have spread across the surrounding area. The excavation of these fire settings affords an opportunity to implement a programme of radiocarbon dating, which it is hoped will define the dating of Phase 6. Fire settings, often associated with metal-working, are a common feature of Early Medieval sites, both in a secular and religious environment. Indeed recent excavations at Clonfad, Co. Westmeath recovered around 2 tonnes of metalworking waste providing evidence for iron-smithing, handbell-brazing and fine bronze-working activity within the ecclesiastical enclosure (Stevens 2006, 10). At Armagh too,

metalworking waste, crucibles and clay moulds were recovered (Gaskell Brown and Harper 1984, 117). Considerable evidence of industrial activity was also recovered during the excavation at Movilla Abbey, Co. Down, with iron slag recovered in large quantities from Early Christian deposits as well as the recovery of scrap copper alloy and crucibles (Ivens 1984, 72).

Plate 13: Perforated decorated stone disc, found near the ditch in C201: showing figure of possible saint or religious figure (left) and possible floral or tree motif on the reverse (right).

5.3.5 The Phase 6 fire settings were often found close to ephemeral structural remains, which consisted of patches of metalling and cobbling, as well as traces of gullies and occasional wall footings. Distinct structures, however, were not discernable. The wall footings were often ephemeral, and consisted of rough alignments of stones. For the most part, associated stakeholes or postholes were not discernable, and floor deposits and occupation deposits have not survived. In two areas, however, discrete occupation activity areas were discernable: these included the partially surviving structural remains to the north of the excavated area that were, associated with lignite working debitage. The remains may point to a craft-working area during this phase, but it was not clear if the debitage represented an *in situ* working area, or the dumped deposits of debris. No distinct structures were discernable. Lignite working debitage has been recovered from other Early Medieval ecclesiastical sites such as Armagh and Clonmacnoise (Gaskell Brown and Harper 1984, 136; Laing 2006, 215).

5.3.6 At the southeast of the excavated area, the remains of a structure was found (Phase 6: C247), that had been heavily truncated by later burial in the area (Phase 10). The structural remains comprised two wall alignments, possibly of a rectangular structure, within which were the possible remains of a hearth, as well as a small rectangular setting of stones (putatively located to the 'outside' of the structure) the function of which is unclear. Beyond these concentrations of partial structural remains, numerous ephemeral stakeholes, small postholes and occasional gullies, were found. While these appear to be the remains of lightweight structural elements or fencing, no definitive structures were discernable. However, they were not associated with the remains of wall footings, and it may be that they represent the placement and replacement of lightweight fencing, perhaps associated with small-scale farming or gardening activities. More substantial but not dissimilar structural remains have been found at Iona, and have been interpreted as the remains of a fenced enclosure (McCormick 1997, 53).

5.3.7 The function of these structural remains at Armoy remain unclear, with only the collection of the lignite-bracelet debitage arguably indicating a craft-working area. None of the structures at Armoy were clearly recognizable as private accommodation: none of the buildings could be clearly identified as cells, such as those on Skellig Michael, Co. Kerry, and Inishmurray, Co. Sligo, for example (Hughes and Hamlin 1977, 74). While the distinct remains of communal buildings such as dormitories or refectories, for example, were not found, it is possible that elements of the Phase 8 structural remains may point to the survival of part of a substantial building (discussed further below).

5.4 Phases 7 & 8: c 9th-12th centuries AD

5.4.1 Phase 7 and 8 activity was distinguished by the excavation and construction of a souterrain at the eastern edge of the site (Phase 7). The large quantity of upcast resulting from this excavation consisted of an extremely stony, sandy deposit. Their no doubt served as an efficient metalled surface and was spread westward and levelled out, thereby sealing the Phase 6 features. It was mainly concentrated in the eastern half of the site, but may have originally extended across much of the excavated area towards the western limit of excavation, where it appears to have been truncated by Phase 8 occupation activity. The construction of the souterrain would suggest that Phase 7 began sometime in the 9th or 10th centuries, it is not clear, however, whether Phases 7 and 8 span a brief or protracted period of occupation, and it is hoped that further analysis of the material culture assemblage, and radiocarbon dating, will help to define the dating of this activity.

5.4.2 In the context of Early Medieval ecclesiastical remains, the souterrain at Armoy is not unusual. Its location close to the eastern scarp, in the direction of which a possible escape route was aimed, offers little doubt that the structure was intended to be used for refuge and escape. Furthermore, the presence of a burnt wicker door or gateway during its initial period of occupation suggests that conflagration occurred within the structure, and it is tempting to interpret such evidence as indicating an act of violence relating to the use of the souterrain for refuge. A second souterrain was previously recorded close to the church (ANT 013:089), and also seems to have been related to the Early Medieval church at Armoy. This was uncovered during roadworks immediately to the south of the existing church in 1991. It had been partially destroyed prior to recording, but the surviving remains consisted of a main chamber, aligned eastsoutheast-westnorthwest, which was traced for approximately 6.5m. A side chamber off the main passage, aligned northnortheast-southsouthwest, which measured approximately 5.3m. The 1991 souterrain appears to have been of similar construction to that found during 2005 excavations. The passage had been excavated into subsoil, and the stone walls were built using basalt boulders. Similarly, its roof was largely missing, except for a single lintel at the entrance to a creep leading from the side chamber. Souterrain ware and the remains of a furnace bottom were found within the souterrain, with much of the silting apparently occurring during the Post-Medieval period. A charcoal sample from the floor deposit returned a date of 1372 +/- 55 BP (UB-3484: 632-675 cal AD: 1 sigma; 590-766 cal AD 2 sigma), suggesting a date in the mid $7^{th}/8^{th}$ centuries. It is possible that the charcoal sample was subject to the 'old wood effect'; if this were the case, a time-lag of approximately two centuries would be imposed, perhaps suggesting 9^{th} - 10^{th} century date for the structure (Warner 1990, 165).

5.4.3 It is notable that human remains were found in the side chamber, in association with Souterrain Ware (Williams 1991). No other human remains were found during the roadworks in the area, suggesting that this part of the church site was not generally used for burial, and was therefore presumably not within the confines of the Medieval burial area. The remains from the souterrain appear to be that of a female, aged approximately 16 years (Wilkinson 1991 unpub). The skeletal remains have not been dated, but the excavators noted the apparent informality of the burial; coupled with the lack of associated burials in the immediate area, this may suggest that the remains are related to either the use of the souterrain (again possibly pointing to the use of the souterrain for refuge); it is also possible, however, that the remains relates to the later use of the souterrain for *cillín* burial.

5.4.4 Souterrains are of course a common feature of Early Medieval sites with an estimated minimum of 3000-3500 known in total (Clinton 2001, 33). They have been recorded in

association with a number of site types including open settlement, ecclesiastical sites, and enclosed sites such as raths and cashels. Where they have been found in association with houses, they are more often associated with rectangular as apposed to circular structures (ibid., 53; Lynn 1994, 92). The transition from circular to rectangular houses in the north east of Ireland is thought to have occurred in the 9th century (Lynn 1994, 93). A dendrochronological date from a timber-built souterrain at Coolcran, Co. Fermanagh, dated that structure to 822 ± 9 AD (Williams 1985, 75) and recent excavations at the nearby settlement site at Drumadoon, Co. Antrim produced a similar date for the construction of the souterrain, again in the 9th/10th century (1152 +/- 30 BP: UB-6416: 780-970 cal AD: 1 sigma; C. McSparron pers comm). It is hoped that a series of radiocarbon dates from the souterrain excavated at Armoy will provide a date for the Phase 7 construction of this feature.

5.4.5 For the most part, the partial survival of ephemeral structural remains, found during Phase 6, continues during Phase 8. Again, these mainly consist of occasional spreads and gullies, as well as possible wall footings, and areas of metalling and cobbling. Similar to Phase 6 activity, the structural remains relating to Phase 8 activity were not easily recognisable as buildings. In one area, however, the presence of a building was suggested by a surviving area of paving and metalled surface, but the possible footprint of an associated building was not discernable. These remains lay some 10m to the west of the Phase 8 hearth and souterrain, and while it is perhaps fanciful to suggest that they relate to the same building, in the context of a monastic centre, it cannot be entirely ruled out. The intervening area, between the hearth and the paved area, had been heavily truncated and included an area heavily disturbed by a large tree root, and so it was not possible to conclude on their putative association. A possible connection between the disparate elements may be suggested, however, by the unique use of schist slabs in the construction of the souterrain, the hearth and the paving. Schist slabs were used as the lintels in the souterrain, in the construction of the stone-lined hearth and for the paving further to the west. Apart from these instances, schist slabs were not otherwise found at Armoy, and were not used during any of the other phases of occupation activity at the site.

5.4.6 While these features may represent the remains of a single large building, its hypothetical function remains unknown. At a foundation such as Armoy, it is of course plausible that buildings served more than one purpose. But if these remains point to a single building, it is reasonable to suggest that the hearth may have belonged to a building which offered accommodation, perhaps on a communal scale. In such circumstances, the souterrain may have been accessible from the main building, offering a point of refuge or escape, as at Craig Hill, Co. Antrim and Ballywee, Co. Antrim, for example, where the souterrains were found to be accessible from house

structures (Waterman 1956, 87; Clinton 2001, 54). The entrance to the souterrain remains unexcavated, however, and it is possible that further elements of the heavily truncated, putative structure, have also survived. It is hoped that analysis of the charred samples recovered from the contents of the hearth will not only help to date the feature, but may shed light on the function of the hearth itself.

5.4.7 Similarly, the remaining structural elements at Armoy are of unknown function: such a lack of clarity is perhaps unsurprising in the context of the Early Medieval church foundation in Ireland, where the planning and distribution of buildings ancillary to the main church tended to be irregular and individualistic (Hughes and Hamlin 1977, 73). Recognition of the extent and function of structural remains will also necessarily depend on the extent of survival, and in this Armoy has suffered: at church sites, such as Skellig Michael, Inishmurray, and High Island, for example, the isolation of the establishments, coupled with the ready availability of stone for construction, have played their part in encouraging the survival of the Early Medieval remains. At Armoy, however, the method of building construction suggests the minimal use of stone, perhaps for the foundations only, and the use of ephemeral superstructures; these remains have been further damaged by intensive truncation across the site.

5.4.8 It is toward the end of this period (ie. Phase 8: 9th to 11th centuries) or shortly afterward, that the round tower at Armoy was constructed. It is not clear which, if any, of the archaeological remains uncovered during the excavation are contemporary with the construction of the tower. It is probable that interlinking stratigraphy has been obliterated by the use of the intervening area as a graveyard and it is not until the phases of activity identified during excavation have been more precisely dated that the round tower can be synchronised into one of the Phases identified and described here.

5.4.9 The tower is located 8.5m to the northwest of the modern church, surviving to a height of approximately 11m, and with a circumference of approximately 14.25m. The lower masonry consists of well fitted narrow schist dressed slabs, with upper stonework including less evenly sized polygonal stones. The door is located to the southwest, approximately 1.5m above current ground level. The doorway measures 1.75m in height, with a width of 0.5m at the sill, narrowing to just 0.42m at the head (Hamlin 1976, 419).

5.4.10 Several of the tower's architectural features, such as the round headed door, architrave and rebated ashlar jambs as well as the use of chisel dressing, suggest that the tower is late in the Irish sequence, perhaps in the early to mid 12th Century (Hamlin 1976, 162). O'Keeffe, however, suggests this time as the latest period for its construction, placing it between AD 1050-1130 (O'Keeffe 2004, 68). Despite the early

foundation of the church at Armoy, it is intriguing that its round tower may have been constructed towards the end of the chronological distribution of round towers in Ireland, particularly at a time when the church at Armoy may have been continuing quietly as a minor centre. It has been noted that there is a tendency by the annalists to record the construction of the northern round towers (O'Keeffe 2004, 45), there is no annalistic reference to the Armoy tower. Given the suggested mid-late construction of the round tower at Armoy, potentially against the backdrop of 12th century Church reformation, sits oddly when viewed within the context of what was arguably a modest church centre. O'Keeffe argues that, early in their history, round towers acquired (or perhaps always had) a symbolic significance. By the mid-13th century, for example, it has been suggested that the last of the round towers may have been constructed as a symbol of Irish identity, in the face of burgeoning Anglo-Norman control (ibid, 39). There also seems to be a tendency for Patrician foundations to construct round towers, suggesting that they were regarded particularly highly in these centres. At Armoy, then, the construction of the round tower may have been an attempt to emphasise the Patrician foundation of the establishment, at a time when its status may have been diminishing and perhaps threatened by the changes of the 12th century reforms.

5.5 Phase 9: c13th onwards

5.5.1 Within a few generations of the construction of the round tower, a large furnace was constructed within the souterrain, which involved remodelling the souterrain at its widest point, and reusing its walling materials (Phase 9b). A wealth of metal-working debris was recovered, as well as copious quantities of burning. This phase of activity also produced Everted Rim Ware, and may therefore date the furnace to the period following the construction of the round tower. At this time, there appears to be limited activity at Armoy, at least within the excavated area, and no clearly associated occupation activity was found.

5.5.2 While activity within the excavated area may have become more localised, the survival of the remains suggests that more substantial building work was being undertaken. This includes, in particular, the intriguing partial construction of an apparently unfinished building, which may be associated with abandoned foundation cuts, and wall-robbing (or building demolition) (Phase 9ai). The built element of the wall consists of a small corner area, substantially built with inner and outer wall faces, and filled with a rubble core. It appears that the abandoned foundation cut would have served to extend the north-south section of the wall a considerable distance towards the south, resulting in a substantial building, had it been completed. This period of building works is found in apparent isolation, in terms of contemporary

activity, and its alignment does not relate to the putative foundation remains of the Medieval church, thought to be visible as a protrusion from the southern wall of the modern church. To date, no dating evidence has been found for this phase of activity, and it is hoped that post-excavation sample processing will provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

5.5.3 Subsequently, the completed section of wall was assimilated into a later rectangular foundation or plinth (Phase 9aii). This feature also remains undated, and it is constructed using a loose rubble and mortar mix, unlike the stronger construction methods used during the first phase. While the dating of this second phase of construction is unclear, it is possible that the feature is a *leacht* (eg High Island: White Marshall and Rourke 2000, 41, fig 27), an outdoor altar or shrine. The *leachta* are clearly associated with monastic enclosures, where they can be found in one or more numbers both within and outside the enclosure. They may have served a variety of functions, including being used as plinths for standing crosses and reliquaries, or as prayer stations during devotions. They are more commonly found in the west of Ireland, as at Inismurray (eg Clocha Breca: Edwards 1996, fig 55; Heraughty 1982), High Island (White Marshall and Rourke 2000, 41) and Illaunloughan (White Marshall and Walsh 2005, 47). However, their apparent concentration in the west of Ireland may be an accident of survival, and it is possible that they were more widely found across the island, with possible remains being found at Clonmacnoise and Glendalough (ibid, 47). While *leachta* are known to relate to the Early Medieval period, their excavation tends to yield limited dating evidence, and recent excavations have shown their construction as early as the 8th century (White Marshall and Walsh 2005, 52). They do, however, seem to have been constructed, used and re-used over an extensive period of time, and the few occasions where they have been excavated commonly point to a multi-phase construction history, as at Inishmurray (White Marshall and Walsh 2005, 50), or at Illaunloughan, where the *leacht* was integrated into the later construction of the Period 2 oratory (ibid, 52). At Armoy, it is possible that the rectangular structure underwent further phases of use after its second phase of construction (Phase 9aii); the remains of possible re-use are hinted at by a shallow clearance deposit which overlay its second phase, but contained elements of building materials not evident in its Phase 2 construction (such as occasional fragment of bricks). It is therefore possible that this structure, in its second or putatively third phase of construction, related to a later period of activity, but re-used an earlier foundation.

5.6 Phase 10: Early Medieval period - 19th century

5.6.1 Phase 10 relates to a series of burials found along the southern perimeter of the excavated area, to the north of the existing 19th Church wall. These burials were very poorly preserved, and were often barely recognisable as powdered traces of skeletal remains, the cuts of which often heavily truncated Early Medieval remains. The condition of the remains meant that it was therefore difficult to distinguish earlier and later burials, and the dating of the remains is consequently unclear. It is possible that some of these date to burial within the church boundary during the Medieval period although no archaeological evidence for such a boundary was found. The apparent disturbance of burials by the construction of the round tower, and possibly by the construction of both the Medieval and 19th century church, suggests that the area had been used for burial from the later Early Medieval period (at least) onward. The concentration of burials close to the existing 19th century church boundary, and the limited extent of the burials to no further than 2 to 3m within the excavated area, suggests that the current boundary of the graveyard is similar to that of the Medieval graveyard. Excavation indicated that the *cillín* burials at Armoy largely relate to the interment of infants, which could be seen to postdate many of the remaining burials, and it is probable that some or all of these were buried 'outside' of the graveyard, after the 19th century wall was built. While the condition of the human remains is poor, it is hoped that further analysis and dating will help to clarify the nature of burial in this area.

5.7 Phase 11 - 12: Post-Medieval - Modern

5.7.1 By the Post-Medieval period, some limited evidence was found for the use of the paddock as a garden. This included the deposition of a humic-rich garden soil across much of the area, and the partial remains of paths and paving, particularly along the perimeter of the paddock. The 1st edition OS maps show that by the 19th century, the area in question was being used as a landscaped garden, but in subsequent revisions, it would appear that the area was used merely as a paddock, as it has since continued.

5.8 Conclusion

5.8.1 The excavations at Armoy offered a rare opportunity to investigate a substantial area in close proximity to an Early Medieval church centre, reputedly established during the infancy of Christianity in Ireland, which was thought to continue as a small monastic centre and later as a Medieval parish church. The excavations have provided evidence of an area within the initial church boundary, and a wealth of

information which helps to chart the development of the site during the Early Medieval, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Detailed post-excavation analysis of the material culture remains has yet to be undertaken, but it would appear that the bulk of the activity dates to the Early Medieval period (ie Phases 1 to 8), with Souterrain Ware being recovered from Phase 5 onward.The exacavated features include rich evidence relating to the creation and maintenance of a site boundary (Phases 2 to 4), as well as land drainage and possible agricultural/horticultural activity (Phases 2 to 5 in particular). Phases 6 to 8 in particular see varied occupation activity, with the partial ephemeral remains of various structures; identifiable activities include metal-working and evidence for lignite bracelet production, and there was also evidence for accommodation and refuge, with the construction and use of a souterrain and possibly an associated building (Phases 7 to 8). While the dating of the Phase 9a-c activity may be varied, it is thought that these are Medieval in date, with Everted rim ware being found in the furnace constructed within the souterrain, and Medieval glazed ware being recovered from a small number of pits. An abortive building programme hints at the planning of a substantial structure, but is currently undated. In its later phase, part of this structure is integrated into a further building foundation, which may have served a religious function and was perhaps the remains of a *leacht* or altar. While some of the burials may be Medieval in date, their distribution suggests that the modern graveyard boundary may be similarly located to the boundary of the Medieval graveyard. It is also thought that at least some of the burials relate to Post-Medieval or modern *cillín* burial. Similarly, the Phase 11 garden archaeological remains may relate to Post-Medieval/Modern periods, and by the early 19th century OS maps, the excavated area has been given over to the rectory garden. The excavations produced a wealth of material cultural and environmental remains, for which a thorough post-excavation programme of analysis has been proposed (see below). Upon completion of this analysis, it is hoped that further clarity can be brought to the study of the archaeological remains found at Armoy during the 2004 and 2005 excavations.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Numerous recommendations for further work have been highlighted, and are outlined below; this information is presented in detail in the Costed Assessment.

6.1.2 In order to bring the results of the Armoy excavation to completion, and to achieve full publication, it is recommended that a programme of post-excavation analysis of the artefactual and organic remains recovered during excavations should be undertaken. The material cultural assemblages include a wealth of pottery, metal and associated metal-working debris, and lignite bracelet production debitage (Plate 4); in addition to these, a small quantity of glass artefacts and mortar remains were recovered, as well as an assemblage of ground and chipped stone. The artefactual assemblage also included a unique perforated bifacially decorated stone disc (Plate 13), depicting the figure of a saint or religious figure on one face, and a tree or floral motif on the opposite face. The organic and environmental remains include charred wicker, a coprolite, insect remains, organic plant residue (including the possible remains of fruit: Plate 14) and macro-fossils, as well as organic and bulk soil samples. Recommendations for the analysis of these materials are given below and, in addition, a comprehensive radiocarbon dating programme is proposed.

Plate 14: Example of organic plant remains (possible fruit) from the primary fill of the ditch (C181: Phase 3).

6.2 Radiocarbon dating programme

6.2.1 It is recommended that 15 samples are submitted for radiocarbon dating. The aim of this extensive programme of dating is to establish a chronological framework for the twelve phases of activity identified during excavations. In order to establish such a framework, it is envisaged that, upon completion of the bulk soil sample processing, it will be possible to source single entity samples from the following contexts (Table 1), spanning Phases 1 to 10.

Phase	Context No	Description	Purpose
1*	To be selected	Fill of gully/pit	To date Phase 1 feature
3	C181	Organic remains/primary fill of ditch	To date Phase 3 post-construction of ditch
4	C631	Fill of re-cut of ditch	To date Phase 4 post-recut of ditch
5	C201	Possible horticultural horizon	To date Phase 5 deposit
6*	To be selected	Fire setting/metal-working furnace	To date Phase 6 feature
6*	To be selected	Fire setting/metal-working furnace	To date Phase 6 feature
8	C223	Fill of formal hearth	To date Phase 8 feature
8	C408	Burnt wicker in souterrain	To date Phase 8 use of souterrain
9a i*	C536	Building foundation: construction deposit	To date Phase 9a i building phase
9a ii*	C278/C279	Rectangular plinth: construction deposit	To date Phase 9a ii building phase
9b ii	C298	Charcoal-rich fill of furnace in souterrain	To date Phase 9b ii use of furnace in souterrain
9c*	To be selected	Denuded structural remains	To date Phase 9c feature
10*	To be selected	Human remains	To date Phase 10 burial area
10*	To be selected	Human remains	To date Phase 10 burial area
10*	To be selected	Human remains	To date Phase 10 burial area

Table 6.1: St Patrick's Church, Armoy, Co. Antrim: Proposed samples for single entity (AMS) dating programme (* Denotes phases for which it is hoped that suitable sample material will be identified upon completion of bulk soil sample processing).

6.2.2 Given the dearth of artefactual remains from the early phases of activity at Armoy (ie Phases 1-4), it has not yet been possible to elaborate upon the dating or timespan of these periods of activity. Radiocarbon dating will be particularly important in clarifying the context of these important phases, which see the beginnings of occupation and boundary definition in the area, with the excavation and maintenance of the ditch. The subsequent accretion of C201 (Phase 5) is followed by an intensive period of use of this area of the establishment (Phases 6-8), and it is proposed that radiocarbon dating of these phases will outline the longevity of this period of heightened activity within the area. Subsequently, localised areas of activity were found across the area of excavation, which may or may not have been contemporary with each other (ie Phases 9a, 9b and 9c). In particular, the remains of a rectangular structure with a complex construction history were found, the dating of which is unclear (Phase 9a),

and an area of structural and occupation remains were found in the northwest area (Phase 9c). In addition to shedding light on the sequence of these phases, it is also hoped that radiocarbon dating will identify the period during which the souterrain was re-modelled and re-used (Phase 9b). Finally, along the southern edge of the site, in the vicinity of the existing 19th century graveyard wall, numerous human remains were found (Phase 10). While some of these appear to relate to *cillín* burial, it is possible that a number date to the use of the graveyard during the Medieval period. Consequently, it is recommended that three samples of human bone are selected for radiocarbon dating; it is proposed that these samples are selected subsequent to the completion of the specialist report, and in consultation with the specialist Dr Eileen Murphy.

6.3 Processing of organic and bulk soil samples

6.3.1 A wealth of bulk soil samples were recovered during excavation from deposits considered to be of potential importance in terms of environmental, artefactual or organic content. These included samples of organic fills from within the ditch, as well as occupation deposits and deposits rich in burning. In addition, numerous samples were taken during the excavation of the burials, due to the poor preservation of the human remains. It is recommended that a specific programme of soil processing is undertaken, which will involve the preparation of organic remains for macro-fossil analysis, phosphate analysis of deposits from within the ditch, and the flotation of specific deposits in advance of the radiocarbon dating programme, as well as the flotation of additional deposits for the recovery of artefactual/environmental remains.

6.4 Soil micro-morphological analysis

6.4.1 With a view to undertaking micro-morphological analysis of a selection of important and extensive deposits within the stratigraphic sequencing at Armoy, a number of box-samples were taken using the Kubiena method (Kubiena 1970). It is recommended that four samples are submitted for analysis: these include the primary fill of the ditch (C181: Phase 3), the fill of the re-cut of the ditch (C631: Phase 4), the extensive sealing deposit which post-dates Phases 1-4 (C201: Phase 5), and an extensive occupation deposit which follows the construction of the souterrain (C355: Phase 8). It is hoped that micro-morphological analysis of the structure of these soils will clarify the processes by which these soils were formed, and will assist in our understanding of the development of the site.

6.5 Coprolite analysis

6.5.1 A single coprolite sample was recovered during excavation. It is recommended that a two-phase approach to the analysis of this sample is undertaken: in the first instance, it is recommended that the sample is initially examined to determine whether it is derived from a human or animal source, and subsequent analysis should highlight the presence of intestinal parasites, and pollen/macro-fossil content, in order to investigate diet.

6.6 Palynological analysis

6.6.1 With a view to the analysis of the pollen record the ditch, a programme of column-sampling (at 10mm intervals) was undertaken. It is hoped that a palynological study of these deposits will elaborate upon the environmental context of Armoy throughout the development of the site. In addition to environmental sampling, the remains of a coprolite were also recovered (see section 6.5.1). Once the initial analysis of the coprolite has been undertaken, it is recommended that it is studied for pollen/macro-fossil content, in order to investigate diet. It is therefore suggested that a palynological study of both the column-samples and the coprolite are undertaken.

6.7 Organic plant residue and macrofossil analysis

6.7.1 Excavations at Armoy yielded a wealth of well preserved organic remains from within the ditch, as well as from numerous burnt deposits across the excavated area. In particular, it is anticipated that samples from the primary fill of the ditch (C181: Phase 3) will yield prolific quantities of preserved organic plant residue and macro-fossils; indeed, preliminary analysis of this deposit has yielded the well-preserved remains of seeds, twigs, thorns and possibly fruit (Plate 14). Furthermore, it may be that such remains are also recoverable from the fill of the re-cut of the ditch (C631: Phase 4). It is also recommended that a sample from the Phase 5 sealing deposit (C201) is submitted for analysis. In addition, it is hoped that charred macro-fossil remains may be recovered from some other deposits, such as the stone-lined hearth (C223: Phase 8).

6.7.2 Consequently, it is recommended that 5 samples are submitted for organic plant residue and macrofossil analysis. The samples proposed are two samples from the organic fills of the ditch (C181, C631), and two from the hearth (2 samples: C223 related deposits) and one from the Phase 5 deposit (C201).

6.8 Insect remains analysis

6.8.1 From the organic primary ditch fills, and subsequent silting-up deposits. It is hoped that evidence will be recovered for insect remains, which will in turn inform our understanding of the function and condition of the ditch throughout the various phases of activity during which it was in use. It is therefore recommended that 5 samples are submitted for insect analysis, from the following deposits: C181 and C630 (Phase 3), C631 (Phase 4), C201 (Phase 5) and C355 (Phase 8).

6.9 Wood species identification

6.9.1 During the course of excavation, charred remains of wicker were recovered from the occupation phase of the souterrain (C408: Phase 8). In addition to this material, it is hoped that the processing of samples from the primary fill of the ditch (C181: Phase 3) may yield identifiable wood remains, both worked and unworked, some of which may be suitable for dendro-chronological analysis. It is therefore recommended that this material is submitted for wood species identification and wood working analysis.

6.10 Dendro-chronological dating

6.10.1 Pending the identification of suitable samples, it is hoped that three dendro-chronological dates may be obtained from Armoy.

6.11 Human remains analysis

6.11.1 In total, the remains of at least 27 individuals were recovered during excavations at Armoy. As a combined result of acidic soil conditions and truncation, the survival of these remains was unfortunately poor, and therefore a comprehensive soil sampling strategy of the vicinity of the individual remains was employed during excavation. Consequently, it is recommended that these soils should be processed by staff of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, in advance of specialist analysis of the human remains.

6.12 Animal bone analysis

6.12.1 In total, an assemblage of 1125 fragmentary animal bones were recovered during excavation, and it is anticipated that an additional quantity will be recovered from the processing of soils from within the ditch (in particular, C631: Phase 4). It is recommended that a full analysis of this assemblage is undertaken.

6.13 Bird and Fish remains

6.13.1 In addition to the animal bone remains, it is possible that sample processing of soils from, particularly from within the ditch, may yield evidence for the remains of birds and fish; as with the animal bone analysis, the study of such remains may help to inform our understanding of social behaviour and diet during the course of occupation at the site.

6.14 Metal and metal-related artefacts

6.14.1 The assemblage of metalwork comprises 103 artefacts; the majority of which are made of iron, but also includes several copper alloy and white metal objects. In advance of the preparation of a formal catalogue and report, it will be necessary to undertake X-radiography of the metalwork assemblage.

6.14.2 Upon completion of the X-radiography, it is recommended that a formal catalogue and report on the metalwork should be prepared for publication. It is further recommended that an evaluative report on the potential for analytical study of the slag is prepared; such a report will form the basis for a future decision on whether funding should be made available for specialist analysis of the slag.

6.15 Ceramic assemblage

6.15.1 Approximately 2700 sherds of pottery were recovered during the course of the excavation at Armoy. The majority of the assemblage comprises undecorated Souterrain Ware, with the remainder being mainly constituted of Everted Rim ware and Medieval glazed wares. It is recommended that a typological analysis of this assemblage is undertaken, with a view to clarifying the chronological framework of the various periods of activity identified during excavation.

6.16 Organic residue and lipid analysis

6.16.1 Once the pottery analysis has been completed, it is recommended that a programme of macro-residue and lipid analysis is undertaken. It is hoped that such analysis will help to ascertain the function of vessels, particularly within the Souterrain Ware assemblage, and help to elaborate upon the range of activities taking place at Armoy. It is hoped that macro-residue analysis may distinguish between floral, faunal or perhaps non-organic adhesions, which may point to domestic or perhaps industrial uses, and that lipid analysis may elaborate upon the presence of adipose or dairy fats.

6.17 Lignite artefact analysis

6.17.1 Approximately 1300 pieces of worked lignite, representing debitage resulting from the final stages of bracelet production, were recovered from a localised area of industrial activity at Armoy. This assemblage comprised working debris, as well as failed and discarded specimens (Plate 4). Whilst finished lignite bracelets are quite frequently found in Early Medieval contexts, assemblages relating to their production processes are rarely recovered. It is therefore important to our understanding of the production methods of these artefacts that this assemblage is fully studied.

6.18 Worked/ground stone and petrological analysis

6.18.1 The ground stone assemblage from the excavation at Armoy comprised approximately 60 artefacts. A diverse range of artefact types were found, including a unique perforated and decorated stone disc (Plate 13), possible whetstones, axe fragments, a bracelet fragment, hammerstones and quernstones.

6.18.2 Preliminary examination of the perforated, decorated stone disc has suggested that the incised figure of an angel or religious figure, and can be linked stylistically to 9th-10th century artistry (Cormac Bourke pers comm). It is recommended that full analysis of this piece is undertaken. It is recommended that the remainder of the assemblage is also subject to functional and petrological analysis.

6.19 Chipped stone assemblage

6.19.1 Approximately 800 worked pieces of flint and quartz were found at Armoy, ranging from primary technology debitage to finished tools. Given the distribution of this assemblage, it is felt that it largely represents residually deposited material, originally deriving from prehistoric deposits (apparently beyond the limit of excavation), with secondary deposition in Early Medieval/Medieval contexts. It is recommended that analysis of this assemblage is undertaken with a view to gauging the typological profile of the assemblage, and highlight the integrity or residuality of the artefacts in relation to their contexts of deposition.

6.20 Mortar analysis

6.20.1 A total of 19 samples of building mortar were recovered from a number of the structural remains excavated at Armoy. The majority of these samples relate to the construction of the multi-phase rectangular structure (Phase 9ai and 9aii) and associated features. In the first instance, it is envisaged that a factual analysis would

be undertaken in order to determine their composition and following this, comparisons may be made between samples, allowing for observations on manufacture and construction techniques. Of the samples recovered from the 2004/2005 excavations, it is recommended that five are selected for analysis. In addition, it is suggested that a further two samples are selected from the remains recovered during the 1997 excavations, in order that material from distinct areas within the site may be studied.

6.21 Enamel and Glass

6.21.1 A small number of pre-modern glass artefacts were recovered during excavation, as well as a possible fragment of enamel. It is recommended that these artefacts are examined and studied in full.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Season of Excavation	Context Number	Area	Context Type	Description
AR04	100	SW	Natural	Natural subsoil
AR04	101	SW	Layer	Cultivated soil
AR04	102	SW	Fill	Combined fill of ditch C103: Phases 2-4
AR04	103	SW	Cut	Ditch cut in NW/SW area
AR04	104	SW	Stone setting	Wall within cut C105
AR04	105	SW	Cut	Cut for C104
AR04	106	SW	Fill	Soil fill of C105
AR04	107	SW	Spread	Charcoal-rich deposit within C101
AR04	108	SW	Spread	Charcoal-rich deposit, possible furnace, within C102
AR04	109	SW	Spread	Burnt area
AR04	110	SW	Spread	Charcoal-rich deposit within C101
AR04	111	SW	Stone setting	General No for stone plinth
AR04	112	SW	Cut	Cut for C111
AR04	113	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C112
AR04	114	SW	Cut	Gully-cut filled by C115, cut into C355
AR04	115	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C114
AR04	116	SW	Depression	Furrow deposit
AR04	117	SW	Depression	Furrow deposit
AR04	118	SW	Cut	Cut for modern pipe trench, filled by C119
AR04	119	SW	Fill	Fill of C118
AR04	120	SW	Cut	Furrow deposit filled by C121
AR04	121	SW	Fill	Fill of C120
AR04	122	SW	Fill	Fill of gully C123
AR04	123	SW	Cut	Gully-cut
AR04	124	SW	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR04	125	SW	Spread	Burnt area
AR04	126	SW	Spread	Furnace deposit
AR04	127	SW	Fill	Fill of gully C128
AR04	128	SW	Cut	Gully-cut
AR04	129	SW	Fill	Fill of C130
AR04	130	SW	Cut	Gully-cut
AR04	131	SW	Layer	Metalled surface to the east of C111
AR04	132	SW	Spread	Charcoal-rich deposit
AR04	133	SW	Spread	Hearth deposit within C103
AR04	134	SW	Cut	Small gully-cut
AR04	135	SW	Fill	Fill of C134
AR04	136	SW	Spread	Hearth deposit
AR04	137	SW	Cut	Gully-cut
AR04	138	SW	Fill	Charcoal fill of C137
AR04	139	SW	Cut	Gully-cut
AR04	140	SW	Fill	Fill of C139
AR04	141	SW	Cut	Rectilinear cut filled by C142
AR04	142	SW	Fill	Fill of C141
AR04	143	SW	Fill	Circular deposit within C147
AR04	144	SW	Layer	Ditch upcast
AR04	145	SW	Spread	Soil inside bank
AR04	146	SW	Fill	Lower fill of C147

AR04	147	SW	Cut	Sub-circular pit filled by C143 and C146
AR04	148	SW	Fill	Fill of pit C149
AR04	149	SW	Cut	Pit cut
AR04	150	SW	Cut	Pit cut
AR04	151	SW	Cut	Pit cut filled by C152
AR04	152	SW	Fill	Fill of C151
AR04	153	SW	Cut	Grave-cut with associated skeleton C154
AR04	154	SW	Skeleton	Skeleton within grave-cut C153
AR04	155	SW	Layer	General graveyard soil to the south of bank
AR04	156	SW	Skeleton	Skeleton associated with C156, cuts through grave-cut C153
AR04	157	SW	Cut	Grave-cut associated with C156
AR04	158	SW	Cut	Possible grave-cut associated with skeleton C179
AR04	159	SW	Cut	Slot
AR04	160	SW	Cut	Pit cut filled by C161
AR04	161	SW	Fill	Fill of C160
AR04	162	SW	Spread	Burnt area
AR04	163	SW	Spread	Burnt area
AR04	164	SW	Cut	Pit cut filled by C165
AR04	165	SW	Fill	Fill of C164
AR04	166	SW	Cut	Slot trench in SW area
AR04	167	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C166
AR04	168	SW	Skeleton	Skeleton, probably associated with C158
AR04	169	SW	Burial	Fragmentary remains of a burial
AR04	170	SW	Stone setting	Wall (in ditch C103)
AR04	171	SW	Cut	Grave-cut with associated skeleton C172
AR04	172	SW	Skeleton	Skeleton associated with C171
AR04	173	SW	Stone setting	Stone wall/kerb
AR04	174	SW	Fill	Lower fill of ditch cut C103
AR04	175	SW	Spread	Area of burning within northern end of ditch
AR04	176	SW	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR04	177	SW	Deposit	Charcoal-rich loam associated with C176
AR04	178	SW	Deposit	Burnt clay beneath C176 and C177
AR04	179	SW	Burial	Burial associated with C158
AR05	180	SW	Lens	Lens of soil lying on natural to the north of ditch C103
AR05	181	SW	Layer	Humic deposit at the base of ditch cut C103
AR05	182	SW	Trample	Redeposited spread on western/north-western side of ditch C103
AR05	183	SW	Fill	Charcoal flecked gritty clay below C182 and within C103
AR05	184	SW	Fill	Loose brown fill of cut C196, associated with C176
AR05	185	SW	Spread	Red compact burnt clay
AR05	186	SW	Lens	Lens, probably created by root disturbance
AR05	187	SW	Fill	Dark brown clay loam fill of C103, same as C201 (Phase 5)
AR05	188	SW	Fill	Peachy compact burnt clay, fill of C197
AR05	189	SW	Spread	Burnt clay
AR05	190	SW	Lens	Lens of dark organic loam within C183
AR05	191	SW	Layer	Charcoal-rich layer below C187, same as C631
AR05	192	SW	Layer	Charcoal-rich lens within C187, possibly same as C181
AR05	193	SW	Layer	Reddish-brown silty clay below C187, possibly same as C633
AR05	194	SW	Cut	Pit cut filled by C195
AR05	195	SW	Fill	Fill of pit C194

AR05	196	SW	Cut	Cut filled by C184
AR05	197	SW	Cut	Cut filled by C188
AR05	198	SW	Cut	Cut of pit/post-hole filled by C199
AR05	199	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C198
AR05	200	NW, SW, SE	Layer	Garden soil- dark brown humic soil with charcoal flecks
AR05	201	NW, SW, SE	Layer	Mid-brown soil- agricultural horizon
AR05	202	SE Grid C	Spread	Burnt deposit beneath C200
AR05	203	SE Grid C	Layer	Dark occupation horizon
AR05	204	SW	Spread	Trample
AR05	205	SW	Stone setting	Stone alignment in ditch C103
AR05	206	SW	Spread	Charcoal spread in ditch C103
AR05	207	SW	Cut	Possible gully/grave-cut filled by C208
AR05	208	SW	Fill	Fill of C207
AR05	209	SW	Spread	Possible hearth to east of grave-cut C158
AR05	210	SW	Spread	Possible hearth to east of C209
AR05	211	SW	Spread	Possible hearth to east of grave-cut C157
AR05	212	SW	Layer	Humic deposit at base of ditch- same as C634
AR05	213	SW	Lens	Localised burnt area to north of C209
AR05	214	SW	Cut	Posthole cut within ditch C103, filled by C215
AR05	215	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C214
AR05	216	SW	Cut	Grave-cut containing skeleton C217
AR05	217	SW	Skeleton	Skeleton associated with cut C216
AR05	218	SW	Spread	Stoney spread upcast of souterrain excavation
AR05	219	SW	Layer	Brown silty-clay, same as C201
AR05	220	SW	Skeleton	Skeletal remains associated with cut C207
AR05	221	SE Grid A	Layer	Soil immediately overlying metalling in Grid A
AR05	222	SW	Spread	Possible hearth within graveyard deposit C155
AR05	223	NE Grid B	Cut	Hearth lined by C443
AR05	224	NE Grid B	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	225	NE Grid B	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	226	NE Grid B	Layer	Metalling
AR05	227	NE Grid B	Natural	Natural subsoil = 100
AR05	228	NE Grid B	Layer	Stones; probably same as C218
AR05	229	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Cut	Cut of souterrain as a whole
AR05	230	NE Grid B	Spread	Burnt deposit
AR05	231	NE Grid B	Spread	Burnt deposit
AR05	232	NE Grid B	Spread	Burnt deposit
AR05	233	NE Grid B	Natural	Natural subsoil = 100
AR05	234	SW	Stone setting	Non-context: concentration of stoney matrix of C144
AR05	235	NE Grid B	Spread	Dark spread
AR05	236	NE Grid B	Layer	Dark layer
AR05	237	NE Grid B	Cut	Cut
AR05	238	SW	Cut	Cut filled by C201
AR05	239	SW	Cut	Cut aligned N/NW-S/SE, tapers at southern end, filled by C240
AR05	240	SW	Fill	Loose brown fill of cut C239
AR05	241	NE Grid B	Stone lining	Stones of souterrain collapse, within cut C229
AR05	242	SE Grid D	Layer	Natural at south end of cut C229
AR05	243	SE Grid D	Fill	Burnt fill of cut C442- possible furnace
AR05	244	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	245	SE Grid D	Cut	Hollow in C311

AR05	246	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Stone alignment running north-east from south baulk
AR05	247	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Stone alignment running north-west from south baulk
AR05	248	SE Grid D	Spread	Semi-circular spread of stoney soil; against west baulk in Grid D
AR05	249	SE Grid D	Layer	Irregular burnt patch bounded by stone settings C246 and C247
AR05	250	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	251	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Stone setting- to north of C250
AR05	252	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Gravel 'metalling'
AR05	253	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Setting of large flat stones
AR05	254	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	255	SE Grid A	Layer	Orange horizon
AR05	256	SE Grid C	Stone setting	Double row stone setting, aligned NE/SE
AR05	257	SE Grid C	Layer	Dark horizon
AR05	258	SE Grid C	Stone scatter	Stone scatter within C203
AR05	259	SE Grid C	Spread	Oval cinder deposit
AR05	260	SE Grid C	Spread	Patch of charcoal loam
AR05	261	SE Grid C/D	Deposit	Charcoal flecked orange clay-loam = 201
AR05	262	NE Grid B	Fill	Dark red/brown soil, redeposited during gardening
AR05	263	NE Grid B	Cut	Gully cut, filled by C264
AR05	264	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of gully C263
AR05	265	SW	Cut	Possible grave-cut filled by C266
AR05	266	SW	Fill	Fill of possible grave-cut C265
AR05	267	SW	Cut	Possible grave-cut containing skeleton C268
AR05	268	SW	Skeleton	Skeleton associated with cut C267
AR05	269	SW	Cut	Possible pit cut filled by C270
AR05	270	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C269
AR05	271	NE Grid B and SEGrid D	Layer	Dark grey/orange cindery upper fill within the souterrain
AR05	272	NE Grid B	Lens	Spread of redeposited orange/red material in upper fill of souterrain C229
AR05	273	NE Grid B and SEGrid D	Stone setting	Structural stones filling souterrain cut C229, same as C241
AR05	274	NE Grid B and SEGrid D	Fill	Loose rubble infill in souterrain C229
AR05	275	NE Grid B	Layer	Orange-brown patch close to C247 in Grid D
AR05	276	SE Grid C	Stone setting	Stones on south of 'plinth' C111
AR05	277	SE Grid C	Mortar	White/buff mortar within C276
AR05	278	SE Grid D	Spread	Looser stones to north of 'plinth' C111
AR05	279	SE Grid C	Spread	Orange/brown mortar within C278
AR05	280	SE Grid C	Layer	Upper soil covering C111
AR05	281	SE Grid C	Stone setting	Small 'wall' south-west of 'plinth' C111
AR05	282	SW	Cut	Grave-cut containing C283
AR05	283	SW	Skeleton	Skeleton associated with grave-cut C282
AR05	284	SW	Spread	Orange sandy deposit
AR05	285	SW	Layer	Dark black/charcoal deposit
AR05	286	SE Grid C	Spread	Orange/brown loam in Grid C
AR05	287	SE Grid C	Spread	Stones
AR05	288	SW	Cut	Cut in burial area filled by C289, continued in Grid C as cut C624
AR05	289	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C288
AR05	290	SE Grid C	Fill	Mottled orange/brown fill
AR05	291	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut filled by C292

AR05	292	SE Grid C	Fill	Brown loam fill of cut C291
AR05	293	SE Grid C	Stone setting	Stones within C294
AR05	294	SE Grid C	Fill	Friable brown loam, fill of C295
AR05	295	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut containing C293
AR05	296	SE Grid D	Layer	Orange-brown layer
AR05	297	NE Grid B	Layer	Path/stone feature associated with souterrain
AR05	298	NE Grid B	Fill	Dark layer in the middle of the souterrain
AR05	299	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Fill	Gravelly layer in the middle of the souterrain
AR05	300	NE Grid B	Lens	Lens of concentrated burning containing charcoal and clay
AR05	301	NE Grid B	Layer	Mid-brown layer west of souterrain
AR05	302	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Informal alignment of stones east-west
AR05	303	SE Grid D	Lens	Metal slag in the middle of the souterrain
AR05	304	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Rectangular kerb arrangement, heavily truncated
AR05	305	SE Grid D	Fill	Collapsed souterrain packing
AR05	306	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Fill	Souterrain packing
AR05	307	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Cut	Cut containing C285/284
AR05	308	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Skeleton in C155
AR05	309	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Skeleton in C155
AR05	310	SE Grid D	Spread	Charcoal deposit
AR05	311	SE Grid D	Layer	Brown mottled layer = 201
AR05	312	SE Grid D	Spread	Small charcoal spread
AR05	313	SE Grid D	Cut	Possible foundation cut containing C247 and C296
AR05	314	NW	Spread	Soft mid-brown loam with charcoal flecks around stones C315
AR05	315	NW	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	316	NE Grid B	Lens	Red-brown lens
AR05	317	NE Grid B	Layer	Dark brown soil associated with cobbled path C297 (same as C323)
AR05	318	NW	Layer	Orangey-brown gravelly deposit
AR05	319	NW	Stone setting	Stone arc setting
AR05	320	NW	Layer	Deep garden soil
AR05	321	NW	Stone setting	Stone setting aligned N-S
AR05	322	NW	Stone setting	Stone setting aligned N-S
AR05	323	NE Grid B	Layer	Same as C317- garden soil under cobbling C297
AR05	324	NE Grid B	Spread	Patch of yellow upcast overlying C317
AR05	325	NW	Cut	Cut filled by C320
AR05	326	NW	Cobbles	Possible cobbling in C320
AR05	327	NW	Stone setting	Arc-shaped stone setting north-east of C319
AR05	328	NW	Fill	Charcoal spread, fill of C346
AR05	329	NW	Fill	Thin charcoal lens, fill of C371
AR05	330	NW	Spread	Brown stoney linear deposit aligned E-W
AR05	331	NW	Fill	Dark brown sub-rectangular deposit
AR05	332	NW	Fill	Dark brown fill of C333
AR05	333	NW	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut filled by C332
AR05	334	NW	Stone setting	Stone setting aligned NW-SE
AR05	335	NW	Fill	Fill of C336- square stone socket
AR05	336	NW	Cut	Cut filled by C335
AR05	337	NW	Fill	Fill of C338
AR05	338	NW	Cut	Possible post-hole cut/stone socket filled by C337

AR05	339	NW	Stone setting	Stone setting aligned NW-SE
AR05	340	NW	Fill	Fill of C341
AR05	341	NW	Cut	Possible post-hole cut filled by C340
AR05	342	NE Grid B	Fill	Packing/levelling above souterrain
AR05	343	NE Grid B	Cut	Cut of offshoot of souterrain, same as C229
AR05	344	NE Grid B	Stone setting	Lintels of SE souterrain offshoot
AR05	345	NE Grid B	Fill	Loose dark brown stoney infill in souterrain
AR05	346	NW	Cut	Cut filled by C328
AR05	347	NW	Lens	Circular grey-brown lens
AR05	348	NW	Stone setting	Small linear arrangement of stones, parallel with C319/327
AR05	349	NW	Cut	Wall-cut aligned NW/SE, filled by C350
AR05	350	NW	Fill	Fill of cut C349
AR05	351	NW	Stone setting	Stone wall within cut C349
AR05	352	NW	Layer	Mid-dark brown/grey fill overlying wall C353
AR05	353	NW	Stone setting	Stone setting aligned NE/SW
AR05	354	NW	Cut	Cut filled by C353/352
AR05	355	SE Grid A	Layer	Brown/orange deposit across most of excavated area
AR05	356	SE Grid D	Fill	Collapsed stones in south passage of souterrain
AR05	357	NW	Cut	Cut filled by C331
AR05	358	NW	Spread	Dark brown soil around cobbles C326
AR05	359	NW	Spread	Fill of possible hearth
AR05	360	NW	Cut	Cut for cobbles C326 and fill C358
AR05	361	NW	Layer	Mottled orange-brown loam
AR05	362	NW	Layer	Dark brown sandy loam
AR05	363	NW	Layer	Mottled orange sandy-clay
AR05	364	NW	Deposit	Deposit at corner of test-trench
AR05	365	NW	Fill	Fill of test-trench
AR05	366	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Cut	Cut for furnace in souterrain
AR05	367	n/a	n/a	Number not used
AR05	368	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Fill	Loose soil and stone fill at southern end of souterrain
AR05	369	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Fill	Souterrain fill towards southern end
AR05	370	NW	Layer	Spread of 'industrial deposit'
AR05	371	NW	Cut	Cut filled by C329
AR05	372	NW	Layer	Lignite rich mottled layer
AR05	373	NW	Spread	Charcoal deposit, same as C374
AR05	374	NW	Spread	Dark burnt area, same as C373
AR05	375	NW	Spread	Dark burnt area
AR05	376	NW	Spread	Dark burnt area
AR05	377	NW	Fill	Fill of gully C407
AR05	378	SE Grid A	Layer	Mid-brown layer, possible agricultural deposit
AR05	379	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Collapsed stones within soil C362
AR05	380	NW	Layer	Dark brown layer (lignite horizon)
AR05	381	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Fill	Dark brown clay with charcoal inclusions towards south end of north passage in souterrain
AR05	382	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Stones	Large stones set near furnace base in souterrain
AR05	383	NW	Natural	Natural subsoil = 100
AR05	384	NW	Layer	Upcast from excavation of C103; became early soil

				layer
AR05	385	NW	Fill	Dark brown loam fill of ditch cut C439
AR05	386	NW	Fill	Dark brown loamy upper fill of cut C390
AR05	387	NW	Layer	Orange-brown mottled loam
AR05	388	NW	Layer	Compact medium brown layer
AR05	389	NW	Fill	Mottled dark brown loam
AR05	390	NW	Cut	Cut filled by C386
AR05	391	NW	Fill	Primary fill of C390
AR05	392	NE Grid B	Fill	Dark brown stoney fill in west of souterrain
AR05	393	NW	Fill	Fill of cut C349
AR05	394	NE Grid B	Stones	Displaced stones within souterrain
AR05	395	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Fill	Dark brown stoney fill within souterrain
AR05	396	NW	Fill	Dark brown with charcoal inclusions, fill of cut C404
AR05	397	NW	Spread	Overspill of hearth material C399
AR05	398	NW	Cut	Cut of hearth, filled by C399
AR05	399	NW	Fill	Fill of hearth cut C398
AR05	400	n/a	n/a	Number not used
AR05	401	NW	Cut	Arc-shaped gully, cut through C384
AR05	402	NW	Fill	Fill of cut C401
AR05	403	n/a	n/a	Number not used
AR05	404	NW	Cut	Cut around furnace/burial C412, C413
AR05	405	NW	Cut	Gully cut filled by C406
AR05	406	NW	Fill	Fill of cut C405
AR05	407	NW	Cut	Gully cut aligned NW/SE, filled by C428
AR05	408	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Spread	Deposit of charred twigs- possible wicker door within souterrain
AR05	409	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Layer	Very loose grey/brown material with stone inclusions, in souterrain
AR05	410	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Layer	Mid/light brown sandy loam with charcoal inclusions, in souterrain
AR05	411	NE Grid B and SE Grid D	Layer	Thin layer of charcoal in souterrain
AR05	412	NW	Layer	Orange clay furnace material with charcoal inclusions within cut C404
AR05	413	NW	Layer	Thin localised layer of ash/burnt stone, within cut C404
AR05	414	NW	Layer	Loose humic deposit
AR05	415	NW	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	416	NW	Fill	Mid-dark brown fill of pit cut C424
AR05	417	NW	Spread	Possible hearth
AR05	418	NW	Spread	Burnt deposit below C417
AR05	419	NW	Fill	Red baked clay- fill of hearth C422
AR05	420	NW	Fill	Charcoal fill of hearth cut C422
AR05	421	NW	Fill	Yellow silt, fill of hearth cut C422
AR05	422	NW	Cut	Hearth cut related to fills C420, C421, and C425
AR05	423	NW	Layer	Mottled orange-brown silty loam
AR05	424	NW	Cut	Pit cut, filled by C416
AR05	425	NW	Fill	Brown fill of hearth cut C422
AR05	426	NW	Spread	Possible hearth underlying C251 and C423
AR05	427	n/a	n/a	Number not used
AR05	428	NW	Fill	Organic deposit filling C407
AR05	429	SE Grid A	Layer	Orange sandy layer

AR05	430	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	431	NW	Cut	Cut of possible pit, filled by C432
AR05	432	NW	Fill	Fill of cut C431
AR05	433	SE Grid A	Spread	Charcoal spread
AR05	434	SE Grid A	Layer	Stones alignment running E/W
AR05	435	SE Grid A	Stone footing	Stone footing within C362
AR05	436	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Arc-shaped stone setting
AR05	437	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Stone setting/tumble
AR05	438	SE Grid D	Fill	Hearth cut associated with fills C445, C449, and stone lining C444
AR05	439	NW	Cut	Cut filled by C385
AR05	440	SE Grid A	Layer	Compact red-black clay- small hearth
AR05	441	NE Grid B	Stone setting	Stones near baulk
AR05	442	SE Grid D	Cut	Cut of possible hearth filled by C243
AR05	443	NE Grid B	Stone lining	Stone lining of C223 furnace
AR05	444	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Stones lining hearth C438
AR05	445	SE Grid D	Fill	Upper fill of hearth C438
AR05	446	SE Grid D	Fill	Dark black lens in cut C442- possible hearth
AR05	447	NW	Cut	Cut of ditch/gully, filled by C391 and C448
AR05	448	NW	Fill	Fill of cut C447
AR05	449	SE Grid D	Spread	Base of hearth C438
AR05	450	SE Grid D	Spread	Orange burnt clay
AR05	451	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443
AR05	452	SE Grid A	Fill	Hearth/furnace fill of cut C454
AR05	453	SE Grid D	Layer	Pinkish clay directly above natural
AR05	454	SE Grid A	Cut	Hearth cut, filled by C452
AR05	455	NW	Cut	Cut for pit/slot, filled by C456
AR05	456	NW	Fill	Fill of C455
AR05	457	SE Grid D	Cut	Gully cut filled by C458
AR05	458	SE Grid D	Fill	Fill of gully cut C457
AR05	459	NW	Spread	Charcoal spread in ditch
AR05	460	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Sub-adult/adult skeleton aligned E-W
AR05	461	NE Grid B	Spread	Mixed burnt deposit associated with hearth C443
AR05	462	NE Grid B	Stone kerbing	Part of possible kerbing; outer oval setting of hearth C443
AR05	463	n/a	n/a	Number not used
AR05	464	SE Grid A	Spread	Possible hearth
AR05	465	SE Grid D	Cut	The most easterly gully-cut of a triple gully feature
AR05	466	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Stone feature overlying C467
AR05	467	SE Grid D	Spread	Dark brown soil around and under stones C466
AR05	468	SE Grid D	Layer	Mottled orange soil around stone feature C466
AR05	469	SE Grid C	Skeleton	Skull within C155
AR05	470	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Sub-adult skull
AR05	471	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut filled by C276
AR05	472	SE Grid C	Spread	Mortar spread west of C276
AR05	473	SE Grid D	Cut	Gully cut
AR05	474	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443
AR05	475	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Skeleton (skull) in grave-cut C488
AR05	476	SE Grid D	Cut	Cut filled by C477 and C478
AR05	477	SE Grid D	Fill	Fill of cut C476
AR05	478	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Stones within C477
AR05	479	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443
AR05	480	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443

AR05	481	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443
AR05	482	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible grave-cut
AR05	483	SE Grid C	Spread	Metalling adjacent to stone setting C256
AR05	484	SE Grid C	Layer	Redeposited natural- souterrain upcast?
AR05	485	SE Grid D	Layer	Reddy brown clay, similar to natural
AR05	486	SE Grid D	Layer	Dark brown layer, fill of gully cut C493 same as C501
AR05	487	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	488	SE Grid D	Cut	Grave-cut associated with skeleton C475, aligned E-W
AR05	489	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443
AR05	490	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443
AR05	491	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443
AR05	492	SE Grid C	Spread	Metalling, part of C218
AR05	493	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut filled by C501
AR05	494	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut filled by C502
AR05	495	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of 'robber trench' C496
AR05	496	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut of 'robber trench' filled by C495
AR05	497	NE Grid B	Fill	Fill of hearth C443
AR05	498	SE Grid D	Fill	Fill of hearth cut C505
AR05	499	SE Grid D	Fill	Dark brown fill of grave-cut C506
AR05	500	SE Grid D	Fill	Dark brown fill of cut C511
AR05	501	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C493
AR05	502	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C494
AR05	503	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of C504- black linear feature
AR05	504	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut filled by C503
AR05	505	SE Grid D	Cut	Hearth cut filled by C498
AR05	506	SE Grid D	Cut	Grave-cut filled by C499 and skeleton C520
AR05	507	SE Grid D	Spread	Mid-brown loam surrounding stone feature C466
AR05	508	SE Grid D	Layer	Compact mid brown/pink levelling/ occupation layer
AR05	509	SE Grid D	Fill	Dark brown stoney fill of gully cut C510
AR05	510	SE Grid D	Cut	Gully cut filled by C509 , cut by C506
AR05	511	SE Grid D	Cut	Cut filled by C500
AR05	512	SE Grid C	Layer	Yellow deposit
AR05	513	SE Grid C	Stones	Stones within C203
AR05	514	SE Grid D	Cut	Grave-cut within C155
AR05	515	SE Grid D	Spread	Charcoal spread, underlying C155
AR05	516	SE Grid D	Lens	Red/peach burnt clay patches within C515
AR05	517	SE Grid C	Spread	Orange-black clay within C502
AR05	518	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Sub-adult skeleton in grave-cut C519
AR05	519	SE Grid D	Cut	Grave-cut associated with skeleton C518 aligned E-W
AR05	520	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Skeleton (skull) in grave-cut C506
AR05	521	SE Grid D	Fill	Compact layer within C493 and C494, possibly iron pan
AR05	522	SE Grid D	Fill	Mottled orange-black fill associated with C535 and C612
AR05	523	SE Grid D	Spread	Compact yellow-brown clay spread, over C485
AR05	524	SE Grid D	Spread	Mottled black clay, same as C521
AR05	525	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Wall footing within cut C527
AR05	526	SE Grid D	Fill	Grey soil around wall footing C525
AR05	527	SE Grid D	Cut	Foundation cut filled by C526 and C525
AR05	528	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Stone setting associated with C529 and C530
AR05	529	SE Grid D	Fill	Soil around stone setting C528, within cut C530
AR05	530	SE Grid D	Cut	Cut filled by C529 and C528

AR05	531	SE Grid D	Cut	Cut filled by C532
AR05	532	SE Grid D	Fill	Fill of cut C531
AR05	533	SE Grid D	Cut	Cut filled by C534
AR05	534	SE Grid D	Fill	Fill of cut C533
AR05	535	SE Grid D	Cut	Cut of 'robber trench' filled by C522, C637 and C612
AR05	536	SE Grid D	Fill	Fill of foundation cut C471
AR05	537	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Extension of wall C276
AR05	538	SE Grid D	Spread	Furnace bottom of hearth cut C546
AR05	539	SE Grid D	Cut	Grave-cut filled by C540
AR05	540	SE Grid D	Fill	Fill of grave-cut C539
AR05	541	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Sub-adult/adult skeleton within grave-cut C539
AR05	542	SE Grid C	Stone setting	Stone feature within cut C535
AR05	543	SE Grid D	Cut	Gully cut filled by C544 and C545
AR05	544	SE Grid D	Fill	Upper fill of gully cut C543
AR05	545	SE Grid D	Fill	Lower fill of gully cut C543
AR05	546	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut for a possible hearth filled by C538
AR05	547	SE Grid C	Cut	Foundation cut for wall C537
AR05	548	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of foundation cut C547
AR05	549	SE Grid D	Cut	Grave-cut associated with skeleton C550 aligned E-W
AR05	550	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Skeletal remains within grave-cut C549
AR05	551	SE Grid C	Cut	Grave-cut with associated skeleton C565 aligned E-W
AR05	552	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of grave-cut C551
AR05	553	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible grave filled by C554
AR05	554	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C553
AR05	555	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible grave-cut filled by C556 in section
AR05	556	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C555
AR05	557	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible grave-cut
AR05	558	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of possible grave-cut C557
AR05	559	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut of linear feature filled by C560, also containing C584 and C585
AR05	560	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of linear cut C559
AR05	561	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut of a linear feature filled by C562
AR05	562	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of linear cut C561
AR05	563	SE Grid D	Layer	Soil below C508, south of stone feature C478
AR05	564	SE Grid D	Fill	Reddy-brown clayey fill of C573
AR05	565	SE Grid C	Skeleton	Skeleton within cut C551
AR05	566	SE Grid D	Cut	Cut filled by C578
AR05	567	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut filled by C568
AR05	568	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of gully cut C567
AR05	569	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Neo-natal skeleton within grave-cut C571
AR05	570	SE Grid D	Skeleton	Leg bone within C563, no associated cut
AR05	571	SE Grid D	Cut	Grave-cut with associated skeleton C569
AR05	572	SE Grid D	Layer	Layer of iron pan
AR05	573	SE Grid D	Cut	Gully cut filled by C564
AR05	574	SE Grid D	Cut	Stake-hole cut at bottom of gully cut C465
AR05	575	SE Grid D	Cut	Stake-hole cut at bottom of gully cut C465
AR05	576	SE Grid D	Cut	Stake-hole cut at bottom of gully cut C580
AR05	577	SE Grid D	Cut	Stake-hole cut at bottom of gully cut C580
AR05	578	SE Grid D	Spread	Reddy-brown clayey spread, also fills C566
AR05	579	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Stone setting in upper fill of ditch
AR05	580	SE Grid D	Cut	Middle gully-cut of a triple gully feature
AR05	581	SE Grid D	Cut	The most westerly gully-cut of a triple gully feature

AR05	582	SE Grid A	Spread	Burnt spread related to hearth C595, overlying ditch
AR05	583	SE Grid D	Cut	Slight gully/depression
AR05	584	SE Grid C	Skeleton	Crushed skull in C559
AR05	585	SE Grid C	Skeleton	Teeth in C559, associated with skull C584
AR05	586	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill within 'robber trench' cut C535
AR05	587	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut filled by C588
AR05	588	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of gully cut C587
AR05	589	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut filled by C590
AR05	590	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of gully cut C589
AR05	591	SE Grid C	Spread	Charcoal spread associated with C593- possible hearth material
AR05	592	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut, filled by C591
AR05	593	SE Grid C	Spread	Orange clay- possible hearth material underlying C591, overlaying C594
AR05	594	SE Grid C	Layer	Mottled yellowy-brown clay layer, underlying C593; overlying C598
AR05	595	SE Grid A	Cut	Hearth filled by C582, cut into C355
AR05	596	SE Grid A	Spread	Hearth feature in upper ditch fill
AR05	597	SE Grid C	Spread	Burnt layer beneath C598
AR05	598	SE Grid C	Layer	Orange clay layer above C597
AR05	599	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut- cut into C594, filled by C591
AR05	600	SE Grid C	Cut	Oblate depression/stake-hole- cut into C594, filled by C591
AR05	601	SE Grid C	Cut	Oblate depression/stake-hole- cut into C594, filled by C591
AR05	602	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut- cut into C594, filled by C591
AR05	603	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut- cut into C594, filled by C591
AR05	604	SE Grid D	Fill	Grey/brown soil at end of cut C543
AR05	605	Grid C	Layer	Dark brown/mottled black loamy soil
AR05	606	n/a	n/a	Number not used
AR05	607	n/a	n/a	Number not used
AR05	608	SE Grid D	Cut	Heavily truncated gully cut
AR05	609	SE Grid D	Cut	Gully cut
AR05	610	SE Grid A	Stone setting	Stone setting
AR05	611	SE Grid D	Spread	Burnt soil horizon forming a rectangular spread
AR05	612	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of robber trench, cut C535
AR05	613	SE Grid D	Cut	Small gully cut aligned SW-NE
AR05	614	SE Grid D	Stone setting	Possible stone setting overlying C201
AR05	615	SE Grid C	Fill	Loamy 'rubble core' of wall C276
AR05	616	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut filled by C617
AR05	617	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of gully cut C616
AR05	618	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut aligned N-S
AR05	619	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of gully cut C618
AR05	620	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut of sub-circular pit
AR05	621	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C620
AR05	622	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut of small circular feature filled by C523
AR05	623	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C622
AR05	624	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut, a continuation of cut C288
AR05	625	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C624
AR05	626	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible post-hole cut
AR05	627	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of possible stake-hole C626
AR05	628	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut of an irregular linear feature
AR05	629	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C628
AR05	630	SE Grid A	Fill	Fill of ditch C103, immediately above C181
AR05	631	SE Grid A	Fill	Secondary ditch fill above C630

AR05	632	SE Grid A	Cut	Re-cut of ditch C103
AR05	633	SE Grid A	Fill	Orangey-brown fill of ditch C103
AR05	634	SE Grid A	Fill	Fill of ditch C103, above C181
AR05	635	SE Grid A	Fill	Redeposited natural subsoil
AR05	636	SE Grid D	Cut	Circular cut into natural, filled by C508
AR05	637	SE Grid C	Fill	Grey material- first fill of cut C535
AR05	638	SE Grid A	Cut	Cut filled by C639
AR05	639	SE Grid A	Fill	Fill of cut C638 in ditch C103
AR05	640	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	641	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C640
AR05	642	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	643	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C642
AR05	644	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	645	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C644
AR05	646	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	647	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C646
AR05	648	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	649	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C648
AR05	650	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	651	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C650
AR05	652	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	653	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C652
AR05	654	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	655	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C654
AR05	656	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut filled by C659
AR05	657	SE Grid C	Spread	Spread of burning lying directly on natural subsoil
AR05	658	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of gully cut C660
AR05	659	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of gully cut C656
AR05	660	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut of pit filled by C658
AR05	661	SE Grid C	Cut	Cut of pit filled by C662
AR05	662	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C661
AR05	663	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C664
AR05	664	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	665	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	666	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C665
AR05	667	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	668	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C667
AR05	669	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	670	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C669
AR05	671	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	672	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C671
AR05	673	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	674	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C673
AR05	675	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	676	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C675
AR05	677	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	678	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C677
AR05	679	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	680	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C679
AR05	681	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	682	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C681
AR05	683	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut

AR05	684	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C683
AR05	685	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	686	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C685
AR05	687	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	688	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C687
AR05	689	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	690	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C689
AR05	691	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	692	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C691
AR05	693	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	694	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C693
AR05	695	SW	Spread	Burnt layer within C144
AR05	696	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	697	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C696
AR05	698	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	699	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C698
AR05	700	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	701	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C700
AR05	702	SW	Cut	Gully cut
AR05	703	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C702
AR05	704	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	705	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C704
AR05	706	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	707	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C706
AR05	708	SE Grid A	Cut	Cut in Grid A/C section
AR05	709	SE Grid A	Fill	Grey sandy loam, fill of cut C708
AR05	710	SE Grid A	Cut	Cut in Grid A/C section
AR05	711	SE Grid A	Fill	Fill of cut C710
AR05	712	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	713	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C712
AR05	714	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	715	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C714
AR05	716	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	717	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C716
AR05	718	SE Grid A	Spread	Spread of compact stoney material, adjacent to ditch C103 = 144
AR05	719	SW	Cut	Cut of pit
AR05	720	SW	Fill	Fill of pit cut C719
AR05	721	SW	Cut	Cut of pit
AR05	722	SW	Cut	Cut of small pit which cuts into C721
AR05	723	SW	Fill	Fill of pit cut C721
AR05	724	SW	Fill	Fill of pit cut C722
AR05	725	SW	Cut	Cut of small pit which cuts into C239
AR05	726	SW	Fill	Fill of pit cut C725
AR05	727	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	728	SW	Fill	Fill of stake-hole cut C727
AR05	729	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	730	SW	Fill	Fill of stake-hole cut C729
AR05	731	SW	Cut	Small pit cut
AR05	732	SW	Fill	Fill of pit cut C731
AR05	733	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	734	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C733
AR05	735	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut

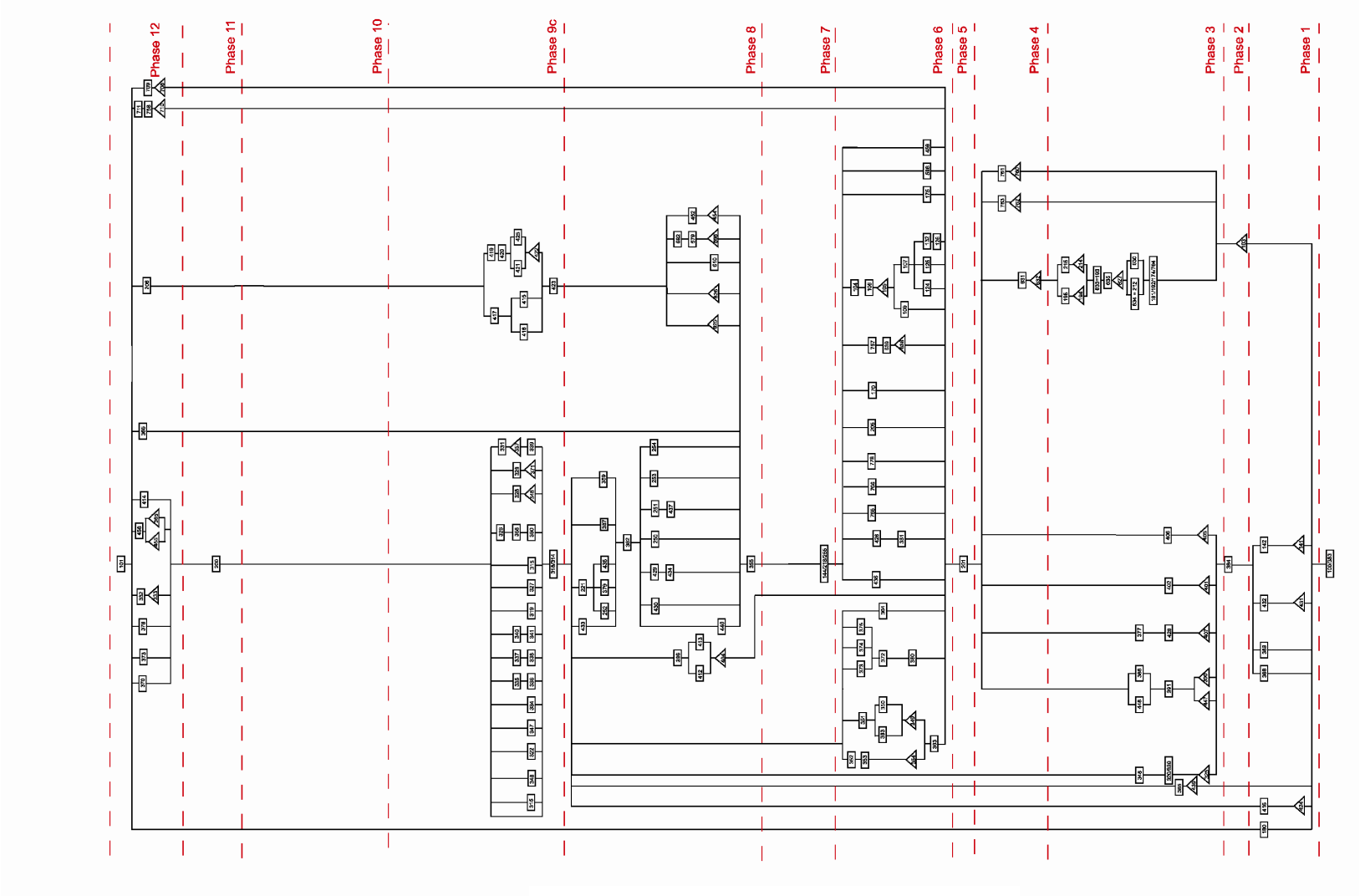
AR05	736	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C735
AR05	737	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	738	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C737
AR05	739	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	740	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C739
AR05	741	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	742	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C741
AR05	743	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	744	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C743
AR05	745	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	746	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C745
AR05	747	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	748	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C747
AR05	749	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	750	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C749
AR05	751	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	752	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C751
AR05	753	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	754	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C753
AR05	755	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	756	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C755
AR05	757	SW	Stone setting	Stone setting above C639
AR05	758	SE Grid A	Fill	Pink clay lining of pit C710, in Grid A baulk
AR05	759	SW	Spread	Burnt layer lying on natural subsoil
AR05	760	SW	Cut	Cut of small gully on edge of ditch C103
AR05	761	SW	Fill	Fill of gully cut C760
AR05	762	SW	Cut	Cut of gully on edge of ditch C103
AR05	763	SW	Fill	Fill of gully cut C762
AR05	764	SW	Lens	Blue/grey lens at base in ditch C103
AR05	765	SW	Stone setting	Stone setting within ditch C103
AR05	766	SW	Stone setting	Stone setting within ditch C103
AR05	767	SW	Cut	Excavation proved this not a feature
AR05	768	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible gully, cut by C493
AR05	769	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of C768
AR05	770	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible stake-hole cut
AR05	771	SE Grid C	Fill	Medium-brown loam fill of cut C770
AR05	772	SW	Fill	Excavation proved this not a feature
AR05	773	SW	Fill	Small deposit at end of gullies C760 and C762
AR05	774	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut
AR05	775	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C774
AR05	776	SE Grid C	Cut	Gully cut
AR05	777	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C776
AR05	778	SW	Spread	Burnt deposit above C631
AR05	779	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	780	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C779
AR05	781	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	782	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C781
AR05	783	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	784	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C783
AR05	785	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	786	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C785
AR05	787	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut filled by C788

AR05	788	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C787
AR05	789	SW	Cut	Stake-hole cut filled by C790
AR05	790	SW	Fill	Fill of cut C789
AR05	791	SW	Spread	Burnt spread observed in section
AR05	792	SW	Spread	Clayey loam deposit, observed in section
AR05	793	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	794	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C793
AR05	795	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	796	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C795
AR05	797	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	798	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C797
AR05	799	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	800	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C799
AR05	801	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	802	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C801
AR05	803	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	804	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C803
AR05	805	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	806	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C805
AR05	807	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible burrow
AR05	808	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of C807
AR05	809	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	810	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C809
AR05	811	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	812	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C811
AR05	813	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	814	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C813
AR05	815	SE Grid C	Cut	Stake-hole cut
AR05	816	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C815
AR05	817	SE Grid C/D	Stone setting	Stone layer running through north facing section in Grid D/C
AR05	818	SE Grid C	Cut	Possible burrow
AR05	819	SE Grid C	Fill	Fill of cut C818
AR05	820	SE Grid C	Cut	Pit cut
AR05	821	SE Grid C	Fill	Primary fill of cut C820
AR05	822	SE Grid C	Fill	Clay cap of cut C820
AR05	823	SE Grid A	Layer	Natural subsoil
AR05	824	SW	Skeleton	Skeleton in C282
AR05	825	SW	Cut	Cut beside ditch C103, visible in section
AR05	826	SW	Cut	Cut observed in section in SW area
AR05	827	NW	Cut	Small scoop along side of ditch

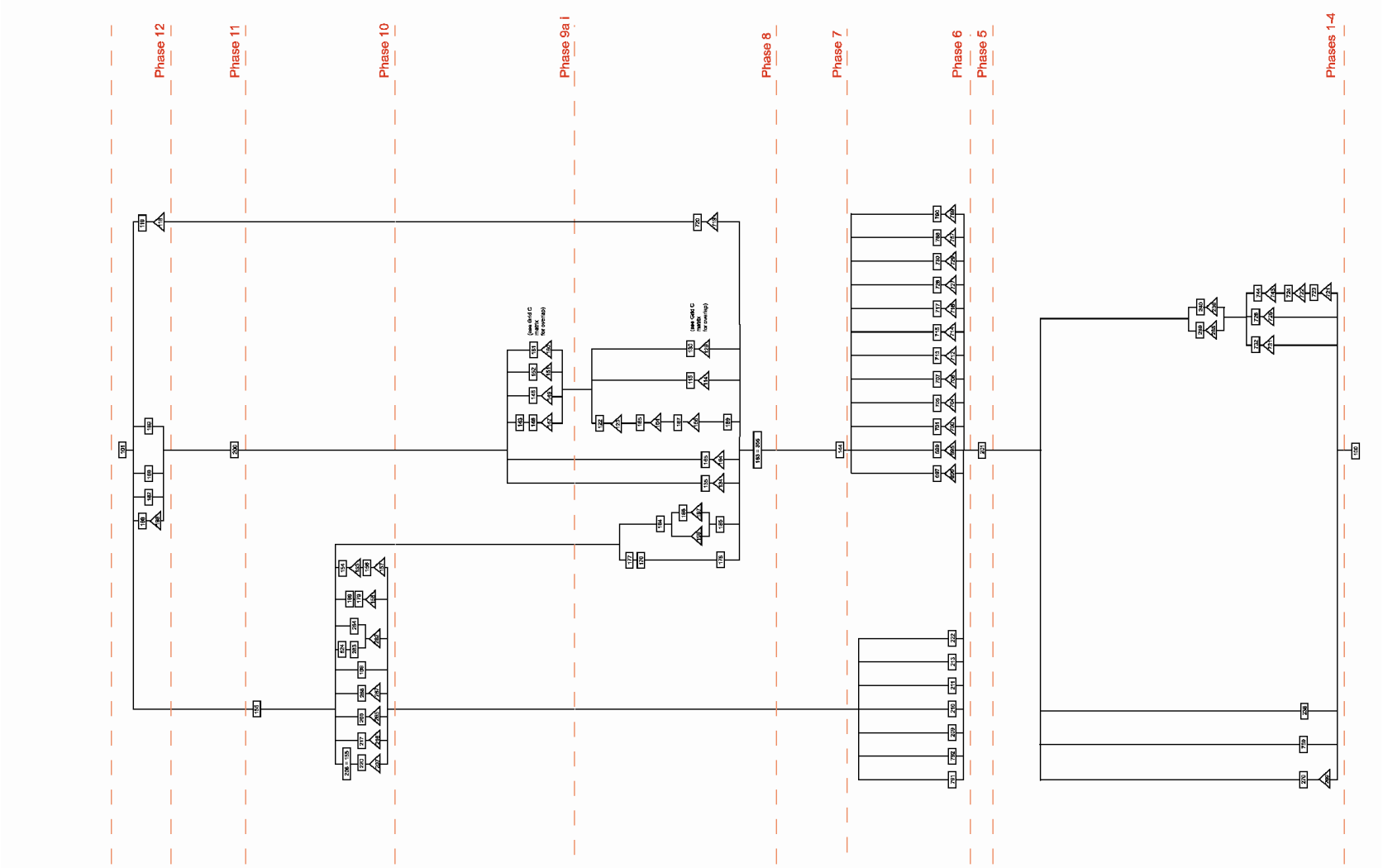
APPENDIX 2: HARRIS MATRICES

North West	South West	North East: Grid B	South East: Grid C (Part 1)	South East: Grid C (Part 2)	South East: Grid D
Page 150	Page 151	Page 152	Page 153	Page 154	Page 155

Harris Matrices Key



Northwest area



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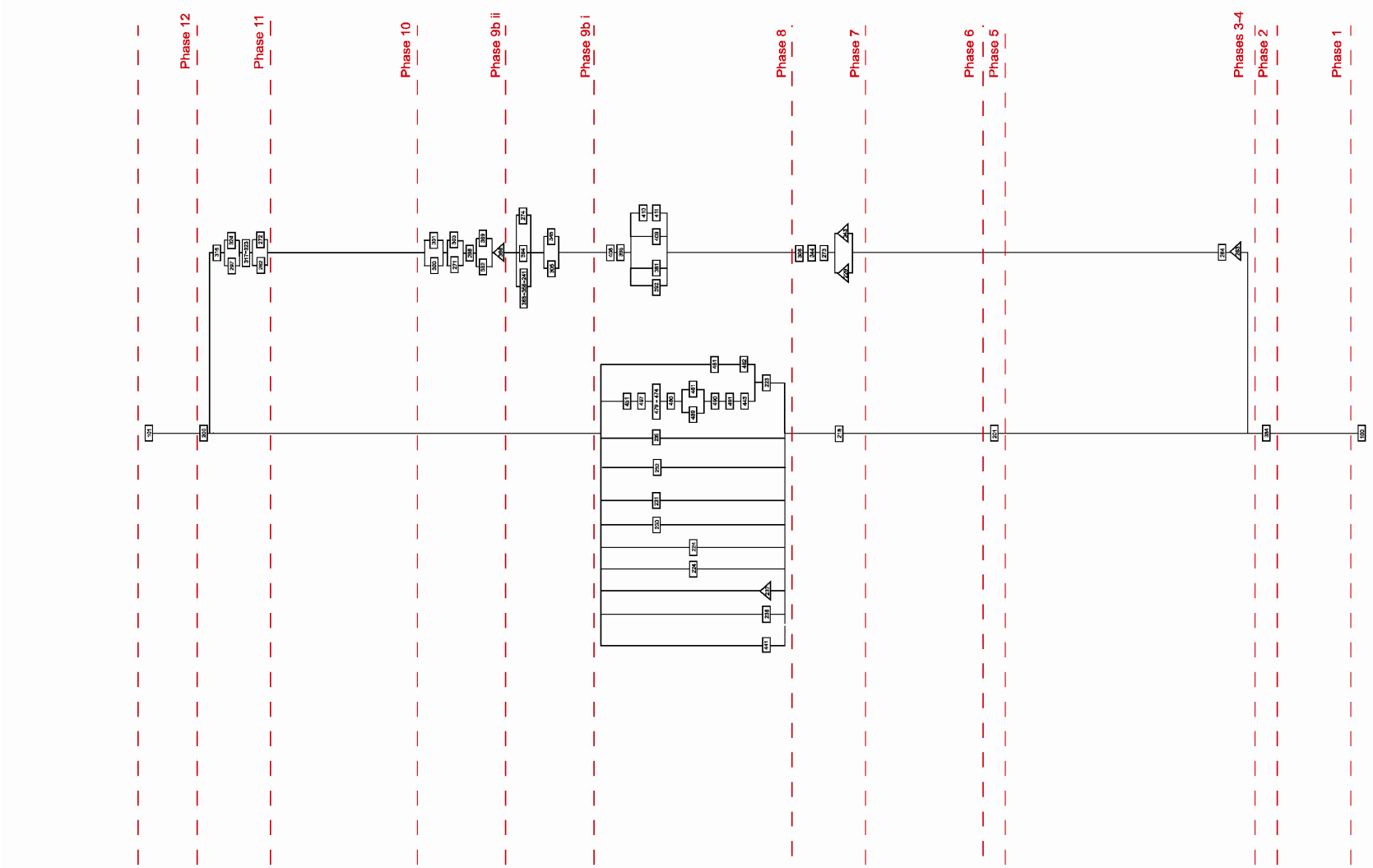
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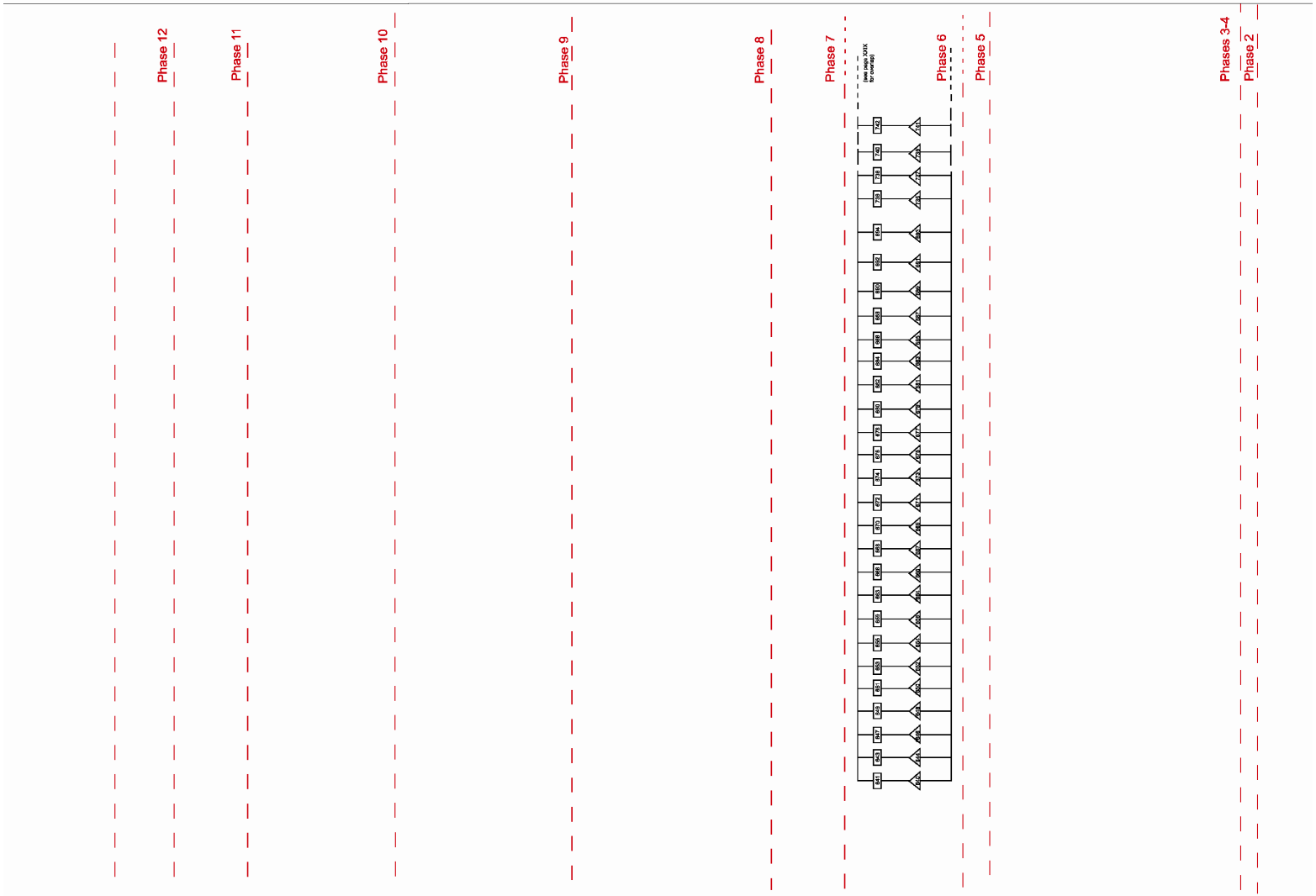
Phase 10
Phase 9b ii
Phase 9b i
Phase 8
Phase 7
Phase 6
Phase 5
Phases 3-4
Phase 2
Phase 1

Grid B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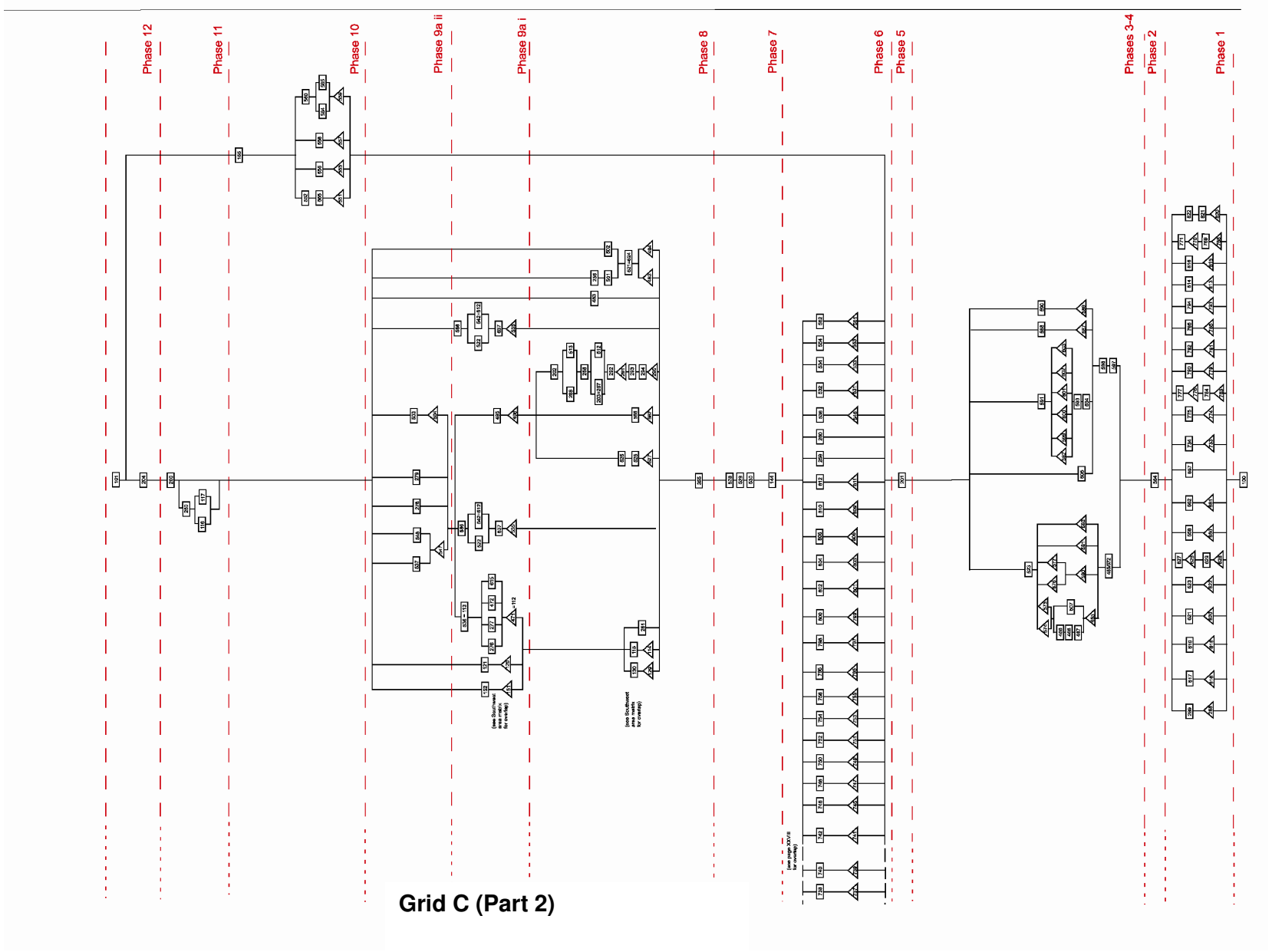
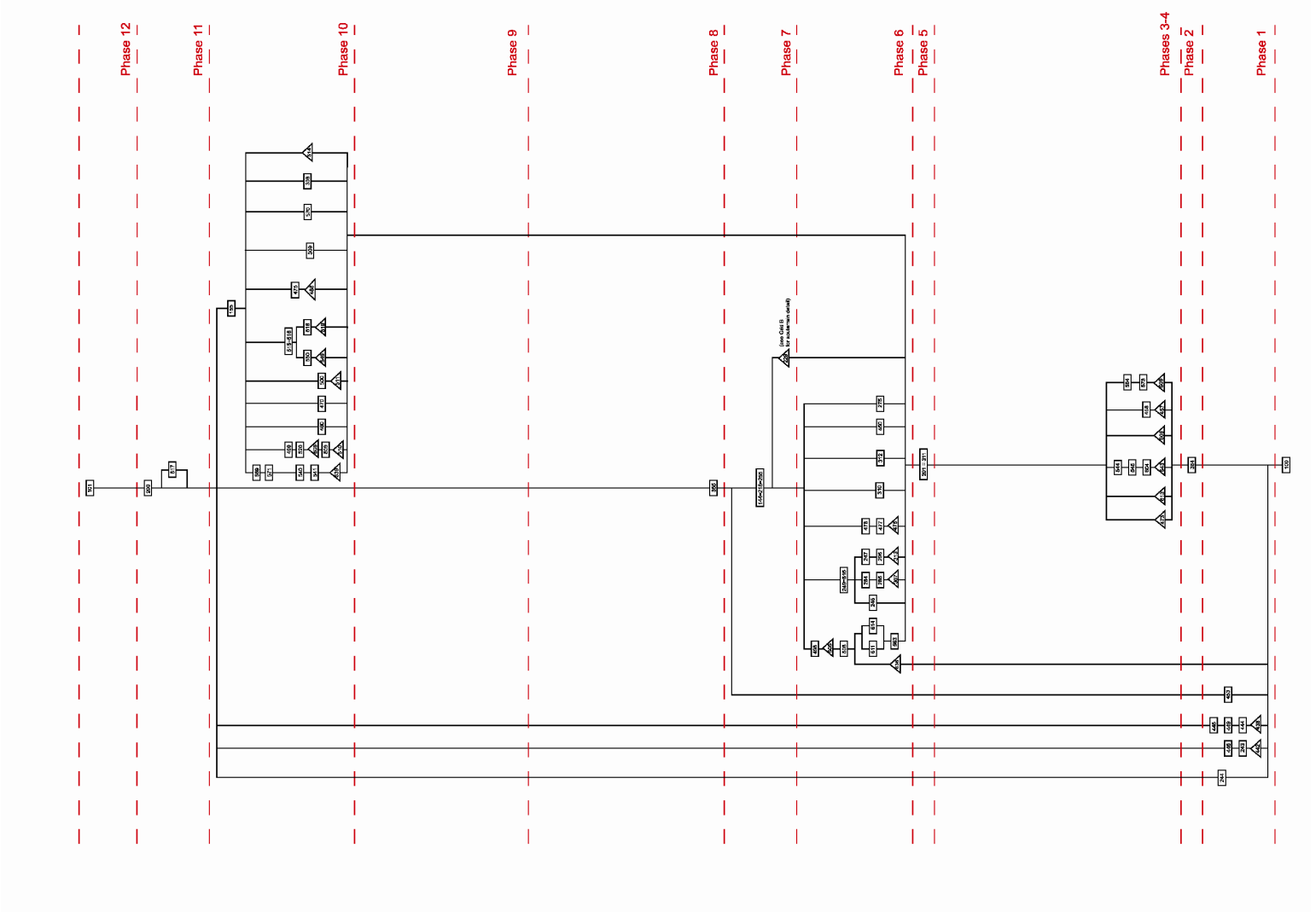
Phase 11
Phase 10
Phase 9
Phase 8
Phase 7
Phase 6
Phase 5
Phass 3-4
Phase 2

Grid C (Part 1)


Phase 12
Phase 11
Phase 10
Phase 9a ii
Phase 9a i
Phase 8
Phase 7
Phase 6
Phase 5
Phases 3-4
Phase 2
Phase 1

Grid C (Part 2)


Phase 12
Phase 11
Phase 10
Phase 9
Phase 8
Phase 7
Phase 6
Phase 5
Phases 3-4
Phase 2
Phase 1

Grid D

APPENDIX 3: FIELD DRAWING REGISTER

Season of Excavation	Drawing Number	Type	Description	Area	Scale
AR04	1	Plan	Initial plan of visible features, including C133, C136, C122, C127, C115, C129, C148	SW	1:20
AR04	2	n/a	Drawing number not used	SW	n/a
AR04	3	n/a	Drawing number not used	SW	n/a
AR04	4	Plan	Pre-excavation plan showing C124, wall C104, and C108	SW	1:20
AR04	5	Plan	Initial grid plan showing C120	SW	1:20
AR04	6	Plan	Burnt deposits in ditch C103	SW	1:20
AR04	7	Section	East facing section of C148	SW	1:10
AR04	8	Section	North facing section of ditch C103	SW	1:20
AR04	9	Profiles	Profiles of cuts C116, C160, C159, C114, C130, C123, C149	SW	1:10
AR04	10	Plan	Plan of skeleton C169	SW	1:10
AR04	11	Plan	Plan of cut C151	SW	1:20
AR04	12	Plan	Plan showing C103, C102, C141, C104	SW	1:20
AR04	13	Plan	Plan of skeleton C154 within grave cut C153	SW	1:10
AR04	14	Plan	Plan of the southern end of the site	SW	1:20
AR04	15	Plan	Plan of site pre-excavation	SW	1:20
AR04	16	Plan	Plan of skeleton C168	SW	1:10
AR04	17	Section	West facing section of C147	SW	1:10
AR04	18	Section	South facing section of C163	SW	1:10
AR04	19	Section	East facing section of C162	SW	1:10
AR04	20	Plan	Plan of cut C151 following excavation	SW	1:20
AR04	21	Section	North facing section of cut C151	SW	1:20
AR04	22	Plan	Plan of stones C170 exposed after removal of hearths C162 and C163, and partial removal of C102	SW	1:20
AR04	23	Plan	Plan of skeleton C156 and grave cut C157	SW	1:10
AR04	24	Plan	Plan showing C116, C117, C115, C111 (overlay of Drawing No:1)	SW	1:20
AR04	25	Plan	Plan of cuts C149 and C166	SW	1:20
AR04	26	Plan	Plan of burial C172 and grave cut C171, also showing C155	SW	1:10

AR04	27	Plan	Plan of burial C179 and associated grave cut C158, also showing cut C171	SW	1:20
AR04	28	Plan	Stone setting (context number not given)	SW	1:20
AR04	29	Plan	Pre-excavation plan	SW	1:20
AR04	30	Plan	Pre-excavation plan	SW	1:20
AR04	31	Plan	Plan showing C108	SW	1:20
AR04	32	Plan	Plan showing stone setting C124 and associated burnt area C125	SW	1:20
AR05	1	Plan	Pre-excavation of C176, C177, C184	SW	1:20
AR05	2	Plan	Post-excavation of C184- exposing C185 and C188	SW	1:20
AR05	3	Plan	Post-hole C194 in ditch C103	NW, SW	1:20
AR05	4	Profile	Post-hole C194 in ditch C103	NW, SW	1:20
AR05	5	Plan	Box-section beside southern baulk showing C184, C185, C188, C189	SW	1:20
AR05	6	Section	West facing section of box-section Alpha	SW	1:20
AR05	7	Plan	Burial area- C153, C157, C158, C171, C207, C208, C209, C210, C211	SW	1:20
AR05	8	Profile	West facing section through C209	SW	1:10
AR05	9	Plan	Plan of ditch C103 showing C181, C193, C205 (overlay of AR04 Drawing No:12)	NW, SW	1:20
AR05	10	Profile	Profile through C214	NW, SW	1:20
AR05	11	Plan	Plan of C214	NW, SW	1:20
AR05	12	Plan	Skeleton C217 and grave-cut C216	SW	1:10
AR05	13	Plan	Box section 'Beta'	SW	1:20
AR05	14	Plan	Grave-cut/gully C207	SW	1:10
AR05	15	Plan	Grid B pre-excavation	NE Grid B	1:20
AR05	16	Plan	C234 (Stones) and C144	SW	1:10
AR05	17	Section	South/south-east facing section showing cut C239 and fill C240	SW	1:10
AR05	18	Plan	Excavated test trench showing cut C238 and cut C239	SW	1:20
AR05	19	Section	West facing section of test trench	SW	1:10
AR05	20	Section	East facing section of test trench	SW	1:10
AR05	21	Section	North facing section of test trench	SW	1:10
AR05	22	Plan	Grid D pre-excavation	SE Grid D	1:20
AR05	23	Plan	Grid A pre-excavation	SE Grid A	1:20
AR05	24	Plan	Grid C pre-excavation	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	25	Plan	Plan of possible grave C265	SW	1:10

AR05	26	n/a	Drawing number not used	n/a	n/a
AR05	27	Section	South facing section showing C202 and C203	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	28	Plan	Grid C after removal of C202 and C203	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	29	Plan	Skeleton C283 in grave-cut C282	SW	1:10
AR05	30	Plan	Post-excavation plan of grave-cut C282 after removal of C283	SW	1:10
AR05	31	Section	Test trench after removal of C284 and C285	SW	1:10
AR05	32	Plan	Pre-excavation plan of C288 and C289	SW	1:20
AR05	33	Plan	Souterrain after removal of C262	SE	1:20
AR05	34	n/a	Drawing number not used	n/a	n/a
AR05	35	Plan	Path C297 and associated red spread	SE	1:20
AR05	36	Section	North-west facing section in SW area	SW	1:10
AR05	37	Section	South-east facing section in SW area	SW	1:10
AR05	38	Section	South-west facing section in SW area	SW	1:10
AR05	39	Section	North-east facing section in SW area	SW	1:10
AR05	40	Plan	NW area pre-excavation	NW	1:20
AR05	41	Section	South facing section over souterrain	SE	1:10
AR05	42	Section	NW area showing C328 and C346	NW	1:10
AR05	43	Plan	Souterrain showing C227, and C345	SE	1:20
AR05	44	Plan	NW area showing C346	NW	1:20
AR05	45	Section	NW area showing cut C357 and fill C331	NW	1:10
AR05	46	Plan	NW area showing cut C357 (overlay of Drawing No:40)	NW	1:20
AR05	47	Section	North facing section through souterrain	SE	1:10
AR05	48	Plan	Souterrain (overlay of Drawing No:43)	SE	1:20
AR05	49	Plan	NW area showing cut C360	NW	1:20
AR05	50	Plan	NW area showing Stone setting C354 and cut C353	NW	1:20
AR05	51	Plan	NW area showing cut C325 and fill C320	NW	1:20
AR05	52a	Plan	NW area showing C361 and C362 with associated masonry features	NW	1:20
AR05	52b	Plan	NW area showing C315, C318, C320, C325, C396	NW	1:20
AR05	53	Plan	Souterrain post-excavation of furnace, central baulk, and collapsed stone C356 in South Passage	SE	1:20
AR05	54	Plan	NW area showing cut C371 and fill C329	NW	1:20
AR05	55	Section	South-east facing section of NW area showing C371	NW	1:10

AR05	56	Section	West facing section showing C373	NW	1:10
AR05	57	Section	East facing section showing C374	NW	1:10
AR05	58	Plan	North passage of souterrain after removal of C345, showing C381 (overlay)	SE	1:20
AR05	59	Section	North-west facing section of cut C325	NW	1:10
AR05	60	Section	South facing section of souterrain showing C345 and C381	SE	1:10
AR05	61	Section	West facing section of test trench showing C318, C383, C384, C388, C389	NW	1:20
AR05	62	Plan	Souterrain after excavation of C345, showing C273, C344, C394, C395	SE	1:20
AR05	63	Plan	Plan of SW area	SW	1:20
AR05	64	Plan	Extent of C384 (overlay of Drawing No:52b)	NW	1:20
AR05	65	Section	East facing section of gully cuts C407 and C390	NW	1:10
AR05	66	Plan	Plan showing gully fills C377 and C385	NW	1:20
AR05	67	Section	Half-section of cut C416	NW	1:10
AR05	68	Section	Half-section of cut C422	NW	1:10
AR05	69	Plan	Stone settings C430, C434, C435, C436, C437	SE Grid A	1:20
AR05	70	Section	Section of cut C431 showing fill C432	NW	1:10
AR05	71	Section	North-west facing section of possible hearth cut C442	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	72	Section	North facing section of hearth C440	SE Grid A	1:10
AR05	73	Section	East facing section hearth C438	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	74	Plan	Post-excavation of possible hearth showing cut C442	SE Grid D	1:20
AR05	75	Section	West facing section of hearth C452	SE Grid A	1:10
AR05	76	Plan	Skeleton C308	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	77	Plan	Sub-adult skeleton C309	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	78	Plan	Sub-adult/adult skeleton C460	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	79	Plan	Plan of NW area and Grid A (overlay of Drawing No:66)	NW	1:20
AR05	80	Plan	Sub-adult skull C469	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	81	Profile	Profile of cut C447	NW	1:10
AR05	82	Profile	Profile of cut C439	NW	1:10
AR05	83	Profile	Profile of cut C390	NW	1:10
AR05	84	Profile	Profile of cut C325	NW	1:10
AR05	85	Profile	Profile of cut C407	NW	1:10
AR05	86	Profile	Profile of cuts C401 and C405	NW	1:10

AR05	87	Plan	Sub-adult skull C470	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	88	Section	South facing section in Grid C showing C278, C279, C355, C144	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	89	Section	West facing section in Grid C showing C276, C277. C280	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	90	Plan	Adult skull C475	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	91	Plan	Stones C276 (overlay of Drawing No:24)	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	92	Plan	Area plan of Grid D	SE Grid D	1:20
AR05	93	Section	Section of hearth C443 showing C479, C480, C481, C489, C497	NE Grid B	1:10
AR05	94	Profile	Profile of hearth C442	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	95	Plan	Grid C area (overlay of Drawing No:24)	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	96	Section	East-west section of hearth C498	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	97	Profile	North-south profile of hearth C498	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	98	Section	North-south section showing C499, cut C505, and C508	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	99	Section	South-west - north-east section extension	NE Grid B	1:10
AR05	100	Plan	Area plan of Grid D showing C403, C466, C485, C507, C523 (see also Drawing No:103)	SE Grid D	1:20
AR05	101	Section	North facing section of test trench south of C276	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	102	Section	North facing section of C525, C526, C527	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	103	Plan	Plan of Stone feature C466, gully cut C473 and associated features	SE Grid D	1:20
AR05	104	Plan	Grid C showing extent of C496 (overlay of Drawing No:95)	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	105	Section	South facing section in Grid A	SE Grid A	1:10
AR05	106	Plan	Grid C showing gullies C493 and C494 (overlay of Drawing No:24)	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	107	Plan	Plan showing cut C476, C478, and C227	SE Grid D	1:20
AR05	108	Plan	Area plan of Grid C, south of sewage pipe	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	109	Plan	Area plan of Grid C, south of sewage pipe	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	110	Plan	Sub-adult skeleton C518	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	111	Section	Half-section through C538 showing cut C546	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	112	Section	Half section through C560	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	113	Plan	Skeleton C550 and grave-cut C549	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	114	Section	East-west half section through C554	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	115	Profile	East-west profile of cut C547 of C537	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	116	Plan	C547 and C276 after removal of C537 (overlay of Drawing No:91)	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	117	Plan	Skeletons C569 and C541	SE Grid D	1:10

AR05	118	Plan	Possible human leg bone C570	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	119	Plan	Partially excavated Grid D, south of sewage pipe (overlay of Drawing No:103 and 107)	SE Grid D	1:20
AR05	120	Section	South facing half section of pit C547	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	121	Plan	Stone setting C579 (overlay of Drawing No:79)	SE Grid A	1:20
AR05	122	Section	C521, showing Stones	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	123	Plan	Skeleton C552 and cut C551	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	124	Plan	Human remains in C560	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	125	Section	South/south-east facing section of cut C573, showing fill C564	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	126	Section	South-east facing section of cut C543 showing fills C544 and C545 (east end)	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	127	Section	South-east facing section of cut C543 showing fills C544 and C545 (centre)	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	128	Section	South-east facing section of cut C543 showing fills C544 and C545	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	129	Section	Box section showing C201, C508, C563	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	130	Plan	Plan showing cuts C455, C390 and C447, also ditch C103, and Stone setting C610	SE Grid A	1:20
AR05	131	Plan	Plan of Grid D showing gully cut (overlay of Drawing No:119)	SE Grid D	1:20
AR05	132	Plan	Possible 'robber trench' C535 (overlay of Drawing No:106)	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	133	Section	East facing section of ditch C103	SE Grid A	1:10
AR05	134	n/a	Drawing number not used	n/a	n/a
AR05	135	Section	West facing section of ditch C103	NW, SW	1:20
AR05	136	Section	West facing box section showing C201, C508 and C563	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	137	Section	West facing section showing C508, C509, C510 and C611	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	138	Section	West facing section of ditch C103	SE Grid A	1:20
AR05	139	Section	East facing section of ditch C103	SE Grid A	1:20
AR05	140	Plan	Sub-soil features pre-excavation	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	141	Section	Foundation cut of wall C276 (extension of Drawing No:88)	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	142	Plan	Sub-soil features after removal of C201	SW	1:20
AR05	143	Plan	(see Drawing No:164)	SE Grid C	1:20
AR05	144	Section	South facing section through drip-gully C288	SW	1:10
AR05	145	Section	South facing section through drip-gully C288	SW	1:10
AR05	146	Section	South facing section through drip-gully C288	SW	1:10
AR05	147	Section	North facing section through drip-gully C288	SW	1:10
AR05	148	Section	South facing section of north baulk	SE Grid C	1:10

AR05	149	Section	South facing section of north baulk showing C218, C201, C384	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	150	Plan	Skeleton (skull) C520 in cut C506	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	151	Plan	Post-excavation plan of SW area (overlay of Drawing No:142)	SW	1:20
AR05	152	Plan	Plan of wall C104	SW	1:20
AR05	153	Plan	Stone setting C757 (overlay of Drawing No:152)	SW	1:20
AR05	154	Section	Cut C710 in baulk	SE Grid A-C	1:10
AR05	155	Plan	Ditch C103 and baulk	SW	1:20
AR05	156	Section	North facing section of baulk	SE Grid D	1:10
AR05	157	Plan	Gully cuts C760 and C762 will fills C761 and C763 (overlay of Drawing No:155)	SW	1:20
AR05	158	Section	East facing section of baulk	SE Grid C/D	1:10
AR05	159	Section	North-east facing section	SW	1:10
AR05	160	Section	West facing section of baulk between Grid C and SW area	SW	1:10
AR05	161	Section	East facing section of baulk between Grid C and SW area	SW	1:10
AR05	162	Section	Section of ditch baulk/extent of ditch excavation	SE Grid A-C	1:10
AR05	163	Section	Section of bowl shaped pit south of ditch C103	SE Grid C	1:10
AR05	164	Plan	Grid C following removal of C201(repeat of Drawing No:143)	SE Grid A-C	1:20
AR05	165	Plan	Post-excavation plan of ditch C103, SW area, NW area	SW	1:20
AR05	166	Profile	East facing profile of ditch cut C103	SW	1:10
AR05	167	Profile	East facing profile of ditch cut C103	SW	1:10
AR05	168	Profile	East facing profile of ditch cut C103	SW	1:10

APPENDIX 4: SMALL FINDS REGISTER

Season of Excavation	Small Find Number	Context Number	Area	Description of Object
AR04	1	C101	SW	Pot sherds x4
AR04	2a	C101	SW	Flint x17
AR04	2b	C101	SW	Quartz
AR04	2c	C101	SW	Bone
AR04	3	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	4	C101	SW	Worked Stone
AR04	5	C101	SW	Bone
AR04	6a	C115	SW	Bone
AR04	6b	C115	SW	Stone
AR04	6c	C115	SW	Pot Sherd x13
AR04	6d	C115	SW	Flint x5
AR04	6e	C115	SW	Flint x5
AR04	7	C101	SW	Burnt bone
AR04	8	C101	SW	Iron Nail
AR04	8a	C101	SW	Pot sherds x13
AR04	8b	C101	SW	Charcoal
AR04	8c (duplicated)	C101	SW	Burnt Bone
AR04	8c (duplicated)	C101	SW	Pot Sherds (x c91)
AR04	8d	C101	SW	Flint
AR04	9 (duplicated)	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	9 (duplicated)	C102	SW	Flint x3
AR04	9 (duplicated)	C102	SW	Pottery x3
AR04	10	C115	SW	Flint x2
AR04	11	C122	SW	Bone
AR04	12	C122	SW	Pot Sherds x12
AR04	13	C101	SW	Glass
AR04	14	C124	SW	Basal sherd
AR04	15	C101	SW	Pot sherd x12
AR04	15b	C101	SW	Slag
AR04	16	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	17	C102	SW	Dog skeleton
AR04	18 (duplicated)	C124	SW	Bone
AR04	18 (duplicated)	C124	SW	Metal
AR04	19	C101	SW	Slag x17
AR04	20a	C122	SW	Miscellaneous
AR04	20b	C101	SW	Slate
AR04	21	C101	SW	Iron objects x3
AR04	22a	C102	SW	Bone
AR04	22b	C102	SW	Pot Sherds x5
AR04	23a	C126	SW	Slag
AR04	23b	C126	SW	Pot Sherds x4
AR04	24a	C102	SW	Flint x13
AR04	24b	C102	SW	Bone
AR04	24c	C102	SW	Pot Sherd?
AR04	24d	C102	SW	Pottery x10
AR04	24e	C102	SW	Slag

AR04	25a	C101	SW	Flint x10
AR04	25b	C101	SW	Slag
AR04	25c	C101	SW	Pot Sherds x2
AR04	25d	C101	SW	Pot Sherds x13
AR04	26a	C101	SW	Flint
AR04	26b	C101	SW	Burnt Clay
AR04	26c	C101	SW	Glass
AR04	26d	C101	SW	Pot Sherds x2
AR04	26e	C101	SW	Pot Sherds x2
AR04	26f	C101	SW	Iron Object
AR04	27a	C122/C127	SW	Flint
AR04	27b	C122/C127	SW	Bone
AR04	27c	C122/C127	SW	Pot Sherds x9
AR04	27d	C122/C127	SW	Slag
AR04	28	C101	SW	Slag
AR04	29	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	30	C101	SW	Flint
AR04	31	C127	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	32	C101	SW	Slag
AR04	33	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	34	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	35	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	36	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	37	C101	SW	Slag
AR04	40	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	41	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	42	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	43	C102	SW	Flint
AR04	44	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	45	C101	SW	Flint
AR04	46	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	47	C101	SW	Sherd of 'Westerwald'
AR04	48	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	49	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	50	C132	SW	Metal
AR04	51	C132	SW	Slag
AR04	53	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	54	C133	SW	Slag/Crucible fragment
AR04	55	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	56	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	57	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	58	C102	SW	Red material- Burnt Clay
AR04	59	C102	SW	Small sherd of coarse pot
AR04	60	C133	SW	Small piece of struck flake
AR04	61	C133	SW	Slag x6
AR04	62	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	63	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x3
AR04	64	C101	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	65	C135	SW	Flint
AR04	66	C102	SW	Flint
AR04	67	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	68	C101	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	69	C102	SW	Small piece of struck flint
AR04	70	C102	SW	Small piece of struck flint

AR04	71	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	72	C101	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	73	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	74	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	75	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR04	76	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	77	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	78	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	79	C101	SW	Iron object- possible pin
AR04	80	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	81	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	82	C102	SW	Iron object- possible nail
AR04	84	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	85	C102	SW	Flint scraper- retouched
AR04	86	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	87	C101	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	88	C136	SW	Slag
AR04	89	C101	SW	Small rim sherd, slightly inverted
AR04	90	C136	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	91	C137/138	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	92	C102	SW	Metal Object
AR04	93	C138	SW	Slag
AR04	94	C138	SW	Coarse pot sherd- rim
AR04	95	C138	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	96	C138	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	97	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	98	C136	SW	Slag
AR04	99	C102	SW	Struck flint
AR04	100	C137/8	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	101	C138	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	102	C137/8	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	103	C137/8	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	104	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	105	C102	SW	Burnt Bone
AR04	106	C139/40	SW	Iron Pin?
AR04	107	C139/40	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	108	C139/40	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	109	C102	SW	Bone
AR04	109b	C102	SW	Slag x8
AR04	110	C139/40	SW	Pot Sherd x3
AR04	111	C102	SW	Possible hammerstone
AR04	112	unstratified	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	113	C154	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	114	C154	SW	Metal
AR04	115	C154	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	116	C154	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	117	C154	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	118	C154	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	119	C102	SW	Struck Flint x2
AR04	120	C154	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	121	C154	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	122	C102	SW	Organic Remains- Fruit
AR04	123	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	124	C101	SW	Coarse pot sherd

AR04	125	C101	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	126	C101	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	127	C107	SW	Basal sherd
AR04	128	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	129	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	130	C130	SW	Burnt Bone
AR04	131	C101	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	132	C101	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	133	C102	SW	Stone
AR04	134	C146	SW	Flint Scraper
AR04	135	C146	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	136	C148	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	137	C148	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	138	C148	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	139	C142	SW	Struck flint
AR04	140	C148	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	141	C142	SW	Struck flint
AR04	142	C146	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	143	C102	SW	Flint
AR04	144	C148	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	145	C102	SW	Grooved stone
AR04	146	C102	SW	Metal Pin
AR04	147	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	148	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	149	C102	SW	Struck flint
AR04	150	C142	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	151	C142	SW	Coarse pot sherd- basal piece
AR04	152	C102	SW	Fragment of struck quartz
AR04	153	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	154	C148/9	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	155	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	156	C148/9	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	157	C102	SW	Possible hammerstone
AR04	158	C148/9	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	159	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	160	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	161	C149	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	163	C102	SW	Metal Bell Clapper?
AR04	164	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd- with slightly flared rim
AR04	164b	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	165	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	166	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	167	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	169	C142	SW	Slag
AR04	170	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	171	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	172	C102	SW	Iron Nail
AR04	173	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	174	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	175	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	176	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	177	C102	SW	Flint Scraper
AR04	178	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	179	C102	SW	Pot Sherd

AR04	180	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	181	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	182	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	183	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	184	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	185	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	186	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	187	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	188	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	189	C102	SW	Lignite
AR04	190	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	191	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	192	C102	SW	Iron Nail
AR04	193	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	194	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	195	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	196	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	197	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	198	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	199	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	200	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	201	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	202	C102	SW	Lignite
AR04	203	C154	SW	Slag
AR04	204 (duplicated)	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	204 (duplicated)	C200	SW	Metal Object
AR04	205	C102	SW	Flint
AR04	206	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	207	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x4
AR04	209	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	210	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	211	C102	SW	Flint
AR04	212	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	213	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	214 (duplicated)	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	214 (duplicated)	C298	SW	Metal Object
AR04	215	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	216	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x4
AR04	217	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	218	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	219	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	220	C154	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	221	C102	SW	Possible hammerstone
AR04	222	C102	SW	Lignite
AR04	223	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	224	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	225	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	226	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	227	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	228	C102	SW	Fragment of struck flint
AR04	229	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	230	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd

AR04	231	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	232	C102	SW	Rim sherd of souterrain ware/everted rim ware
AR04	233	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	234	C155	SW	Slag
AR04	235	C155	SW	Coarse pot sherd- rim sherd
AR04	236	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	237	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	238	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	239	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	240	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	241	C155	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	242	C163	SW	Iron object
AR04	243	C163	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	244	C163	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	245	C155	SW	Coarse pot sherd- basal sherd
AR04	246	C146	SW	Iron rod
AR04	247	C146	SW	Struck flint x4
AR04	248	C146	SW	Coarse pot sherd x7
AR04	249	C155	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	250	C167	SW	Knife Blade?
AR04	251	C167	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	251b	C345	SW	Metal Object
AR04	252	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	253	unstratified	SW	Slag
AR04	254	C102	SW	Souterrain ware
AR04	255	C102	SW	Flint End Scraper
AR04	256	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	257	unstratified	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	258	C102	SW	Struck flint
AR04	259	C123	SW	Coarse pot sherd- rim sherd
AR04	260	unstratified	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	261	unstratified	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	262	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	263	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	264	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	265	C102	SW	Coarse pot sherd
AR04	266	C155	SW	Filnt
AR04	267	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	268	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	269	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	269 (duplicated)	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	273	C167	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	274	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	275	C169	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	276	C169	SW	Flint
AR04	277	C168	SW	Iron Nail
AR04	278	C169	SW	Slag x2
AR04	279	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	280	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	281	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	282	C102	SW	Slag
AR04	283	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	284	C102	SW	Pot Sherd

AR04	285	C155	SW	Iron Nail
AR04	286	C155	SW	Iron Nail
AR04	287	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	288	C102	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	289	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	290	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	291	C102	SW	Flint
AR04	292	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	293	C102	SW	Flint
AR04	294	C104	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	295	C104	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	296	C104	SW	Slag
AR04	297 (duplicated)	C104	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	297 (duplicated)	C102	SW	Pot Sherd x2
AR04	298	C155	SW	Pot Sherd
AR04	300	C155	SW	Iron
AR04	301	C172	SW	Iron x2
AR04	302	C172	SW	Slag
AR04	303	C159	SW	Flint
AR05	304	C144	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	305	C130	SW	Stone
AR05	306	C144	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	307	C144	SW	Flint
AR05	308	C144	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	309	C144	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	310	C144	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	311	C149	SW	Animal bone
AR05	312	C166	SW	Metal
AR05	313	C123	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	314	C144	SW	Charcoal
AR05	315	C144	SW	Flint
AR05	316	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	317	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	318	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	319	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	320	C102	SW	Slag
AR05	321	C102	SW	Flint
AR05	322	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	323	C170	SW	Flint
AR05	324	C170	SW	Flint
AR05	325	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	326	C183	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	327	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	328	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	329	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	330	C102	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	331	C144	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	332	C144	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	333	C144	SW	Quartz
AR05	334	C174	SW	Worked stone
AR05	335	C183	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	336	C144	SW	Flint
AR05	337	C183	SW	Pot sherd

AR05	338	C187	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	339	C183	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	340	C187	SW	Metal/nail
AR05	341	C183	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	342	C183	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	343	C101	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	344	C183	SW	Stone (possible sharpening tool)
AR05	345	C187	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	346	C101	SW	Bone
AR05	347	C184	SW	Slag- possible mould
AR05	348	C201	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	349	Unstratified	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	350 (duplicated)	Unstratified	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	350 (duplicated)	C345	NE Grid B	Slag x3
AR05	351	Unstratified	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	352	Unstratified	n/a	Nails x c20
AR05	353	Unstratified	n/a	Glass
AR05	354	Unstratified	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	355	Unstratified	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	356	C201		Metal
AR05	357	C203	SE Grid C	Metal strip
AR05	358	C203	SE Grid C	Metal strip
AR05	359	C203	SE Grid C	Slag
AR05	360	C203	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	361	C203	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	362	C203	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	363	C221	SE Grid A	Lignite
AR05	364	C221	SE Grid A	Pot Sherd
AR05	365	C221	SE Grid A	Pot Sherd
AR05	366	C221	SE Grid A	Pot Sherd
AR05	367	C221	SE Grid A	Pot Sherd
AR05	368	C221	SE Grid A	Pot Sherd
AR05	369	C221	SE Grid A	Pot Sherd
AR05	370	C221	SE Grid A	Pot Sherd x9
AR05	371	C270	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	372	Unstratified	n/a	Flint
AR05	373	C201		Worked stone
AR05	374	C229	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	375	C229	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	376	C229	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	377	C201		Flint x2
AR05	378	C201		Pot sherd
AR05	379	C201		Pot sherd
AR05	380	C201		Pot sherd
AR05	381	C221	SE Grid A	Stone axe fragment
AR05	382	C201		Pot sherd
AR05	383	C155	Burial Area	Pot sherd
AR05	384	C266	Burial Area	Glass bead fragment
AR05	385	C266	Burial Area	Lignite x4
AR05	386	C279	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	387	C281	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	388	C279	SE Grid C	Bone
AR05	389	C130	SW	Pot sherd

AR05	390	C290	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	391	C249	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	392	C290	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	393	C290	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	394	C249	SE Grid D	Pot sherd x2
AR05	395	Unstratified	n/a	
AR05	396	C111	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	397	C311	SE Grid D	Pot sherd (rim sherd)
AR05	398	C311	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	399	Unstratified	n/a	
AR05	400	Unstratified	n/a	
AR05	401	C203	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	402	C249	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	403	C249	SE Grid D	Flint
AR05	404	C249	SE Grid D	Pot sherd (rim sherd)
AR05	405	C296	SE Grid D	Pot sherd (basal sherd)
AR05	406	C292	SE Grid C	Base of a glass bottle
AR05	407	C303	SE Grid D	Bone
AR05	408	C271	SW	Possible glass slag
AR05	409	C271	SW	Possible glass slag
AR05	410	C271	SW	Possible glass slag
AR05	411	C271	SW	Possible glass slag
AR05	412	C271	SW	Bone
AR05	413	C271	SW	Bone
AR05	414	C271	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	415	C271	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	416	C301	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	417	C301	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	418	C271	SW	Bone
AR05	419	C271	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	420	C271	SW	Slag
AR05	421	C271	SW	Pot sherd x2
AR05	422	C271	SW	Pot sherd
AR05	423	C271	SW	Slag
AR05	424	C345	NE Grid B	Decorated rim sherd
AR05	425	C331	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	426	C331	NW	Slag
AR05	427	C331	NW	Iron nail
AR05	428	C331	NW	Slag
AR05	429	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	430	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	431	C352	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	432	C352	NW	Struck quartz
AR05	433	C320	NW	Fragment of stone bracelet
AR05	434	C326	NW	Animal bone fragments x3
AR05	435	C326	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	436	C326	NW	Green glass
AR05	437	C331	NW	Glazed tile fragment
AR05	438	C326	NW	Green glass fragment
AR05	439	Unstratified	n/a	Flint scraper
AR05	440	C355	SE Grid A	Slag
AR05	441	C355	SE Grid A	Pot sherd
AR05	442	C355	SE Grid A	Pot sherd x6
AR05	443	C355	SE Grid A	Slag x2

AR05	444	C355	SE Grid A	Struck flint
AR05	445	C252	SE Grid A	Pot sherd
AR05	446	C252	SE Grid A	Pot sherd
AR05	447	C358	SE Grid A	Glass
AR05	448	C358	SE Grid A	Struck flint
AR05	449	C358	SE Grid A	Pot sherd
AR05	450	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	451	C358	SE Grid A	Glass
AR05	452	C320	SE Grid A	Flint
AR05	453	C320	SE Grid A	Slag x3
AR05	454	C320	SE Grid A	Flint
AR05	455	C318	NW	Pitchstone
AR05	456	C315	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	457	C315	NW	Pot sherd x2
AR05	458	C333	NW	Bone, possibly modern
AR05	459	C251	SE Grid A	Pot sherd
AR05	460	C335/	NW	Iron slag
AR05	461	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	462	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	463	C298	NE Grid B	Rim sherd
AR05	464	C298	NE Grid B	Charcoal
AR05	465	C359	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	466	C361	NW	Bone
AR05	467	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	468	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	469	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	470	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	471	C362	NW	Rim sherd
AR05	472	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	473	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	474	C298	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	475	C320	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	476	C459	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	477	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	478	C362	NW	Impressed rim sherd
AR05	479	C363	NW	Slag
AR05	480	C362	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	481	C314	NW	Worked lignite- c85 cores, c16 bracelet fragments
AR05	482	C353	NW	Slag as part of a stone setting
AR05	483	C362	NW	Flint fragment
AR05	484	C364	NW	Concentration of pot sherds x c10
AR05	485	C298	NE Grid B	Metal, possible nail
AR05	486	C298	NE Grid B	Metal slag x2
AR05	487	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	488	C298	NE Grid B	Animal teeth
AR05	489	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	490	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	491	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	492	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	493	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	494	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	495	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	496	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	497	C298	NE Grid B	Metal slag x2

AR05	498	C350	NW	Flint
AR05	499	C350	NW	Half pot, in-situ
AR05	500	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	501	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	502	C298	NE Grid B	Animal bone (teeth)
AR05	503	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	504	C320	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	505	C320	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	506	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	507	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	508	C350	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	509	C350	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	510	C350	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	511	C350	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	512	C350	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	513	C350	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	514	C298	NE Grid B	Metal
AR05	515	C298	NE Grid B	Slag
AR05	516	C298	NE Grid B	Everted rim ware- decorated
AR05	517	C320	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	518	C298	NE Grid B	Decorated everted rim ware
AR05	519	C334	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	520	C334	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	521	C335	NW	Enamel
AR05	522	C322	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	523	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	524	C298	NE Grid B	Quernstone
AR05	525	C318	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	526	C318	NW	Flint
AR05	527	C318	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	528	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	529	C298	NE Grid B	Metal
AR05	530	C355	SE Grid A	Pot sherd
AR05	531	C355	SE Grid A	Pot sherd
AR05	532	C377	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	533	C250	SE Grid A	Possible slag
AR05	534	C377	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	535	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	536	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	537	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	538	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	539	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	540	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	541	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	542	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	543	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	544	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	545	C298	NE Grid B	Metal slag
AR05	546	C298	NE Grid B	Animal tooth
AR05	547	C298	NE Grid B	Slag
AR05	548	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	549	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	550	C345	NE Grid B	Metal slag x4
AR05	551	C345	NE Grid B	Decorated rim sherd

AR05	552	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	553	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	554	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	555	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd x2
AR05	556	C298	SE Grid D	Metal
AR05	557	C298	SE Grid D	Green glazed ware
AR05	557b	C298	SE Grid D	Metal Slag
AR05	558	C380	NW	Lignite fragments- c320 core, c24 bracelet fragments
AR05	559	C372	NW	Lignite fragments- c20 pieces
AR05	560	C372	NW	Pot sherds x c37
AR05	561	C345	NE Grid B	Metal slag
AR05	562	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	563	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	564	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	565	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	566	C372	NW	Slag
AR05	567	C372	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	568	C298	NE Grid B	Slate
AR05	569	C298	NE Grid B	Metal slag
AR05	570	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd x3
AR05	571	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	572	C361	NW	Bone
AR05	573	C314	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	574	C372	NW	Slag
AR05	575	C298	NE Grid B	Slag
AR05	576	C298	NE Grid B	Slag x2
AR05	577	C298	NE Grid B	Slagx2
AR05	578	C298	NE Grid B	Slag
AR05	579	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd x2
AR05	580	C361	NW	Lignite
AR05	581	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	582	C361	NW	Bone
AR05	583	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	584	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	585	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	586	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	587	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	588	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	589	C361	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	590	C361	NW	Charcoal
AR05	591	C298	NE Grid B	Metal slag x2
AR05	592	C298	NE Grid B	Metal slag x2
AR05	593	C298	NE Grid B	Metal slag
AR05	594	C298	NE Grid B	Metal slag
AR05	595	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	596	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	597	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	598	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	599	C298	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	600	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	601	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	602	Unstratified	n/a	Bone fragments
AR05	603	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	604	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd

AR05	605	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	606	Unstratified	n/a	Bone fragments
AR05	607	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	608	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	609	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	610	C361/362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	611	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	612	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	613	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	614	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	615	C362	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	616	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd x2
AR05	617	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	618	C345	NE Grid B	Metal slag
AR05	619	C361	NW	Rim sherd
AR05	620	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd x2
AR05	621	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	622	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	623	C345	NE Grid B	Slag
AR05	624	C381	NE Grid B	Decorated pot sherd (rim sherd)
AR05	624b	C381	NE Grid B	Pot Sherd
AR05	625	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	626	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	627	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	628	C361	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	629	Unstratified	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	630	Unstratified	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	631	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd x3
AR05	632	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	633	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	634	C381	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	635	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	636	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	637	C345	NE Grid B	Flint
AR05	638	C345	NE Grid B	Bone fragment
AR05	639	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	640	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	641	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	642	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	643	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	644	C345	NE Grid B	Lime/mortar
AR05	645	C314	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	646	C102		Burnt bone
AR05	647	C102		Pot sherd
AR05	648	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	649	C345	NE Grid B	Slag
AR05	650	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	651	C345	NE Grid B	Slag
AR05	652	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	653	C345	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	654	Unstratified trample above C144	n/a	Bone
AR05	655	Unstratified trample above C144	n/a	Flint
AR05	656	Unstratified trample above C144	n/a	Flint

AR05	657	Unstratified trample above C144	n/a	Flint
AR05	658	Unstratified trample above C144	n/a	Bone
AR05	659	Unstratified trample above C144	n/a	Bone
AR05	660	C345 (base of layer)	NE Grid B	Pot sherd x2
AR05	661	Unstratified	NW	Circular perforated and decorated stone
AR05	662	C387	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	663	C387	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	664	C387	NW	Pot sherd x3
AR05	665	C387	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	666	C387	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	667	C387	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	668	Unstratified	n/a	Pot sherd
AR05	669	C396	NW	Bone
AR05	670	C363	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	671	C363	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	672	C387	NW	Pot sherd x3
AR05	673	C395	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	674	C395	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	675	C395	NE Grid B	Pot sherd
AR05	676	C395	NE Grid B	Slag x3
AR05	677	C395	NE Grid B	Burnt bone
AR05	678	C381	NE Grid B	Large pot sherd x2
AR05	679	C318	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	680	C396	NW	Cut bone
AR05	681	C386	NW	Glass
AR05	682	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	683	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	684	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	685	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	686	C386	NW	Flint
AR05	687	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	688	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	689	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	690	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	691	C306/392	NE Grid B	Iron brooch/buckle
AR05	692	C386	NW	Pot Sherd
AR05	693	n/a	n/a	n/a
AR05	694	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	695	C363	NW	Possible polished stone axe
AR05	696	C385	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	697	C201		Polished flint
AR05	698	C414	NW	Fragment of ceramic tile
AR05	699	C414	NW	Plastic flower
AR05	700	C363	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	701	C363	NW	Knife
AR05	702	C363	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	703	C417	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	704	C417	NW	Flint
AR05	705	C396	NW	Bone- possible proximal femur
AR05	706	C396	NW	Bone
AR05	707	C396	NW	Bone
AR05	708	C396	NW	Bone

AR05	709	C396	NW	Charcoal
AR05	709b	unstratified	n/a	Bone
AR05	709c	unstratified	n/a	Flint Micro Debitage x c15
AR05	710	C396	NW	Bone
AR05	711	C396	NW	Bone
AR05	712	C396	NW	Bone
AR05	713	C396	NW	Animal tooth
AR05	714	C396	NW	Bone
AR05	715	C396	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	716	C396	NW	Bone
AR05	717	C399	NW	Rim sherd
AR05	718	C423	NW	Near complete pot x c21
AR05	719	C423	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	720	C423	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	721	C426	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	722	C386	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	723	C386	NW	Burnt bone
AR05	724	C386	NW	Wood
AR05	725	C363	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	726	C363	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	727	C377	NW	Pot sherd
AR05	728	C377	NW	Slag
AR05	729	C181	NW/SW	Possible metal
AR05	730	C181	NW/SW	Flint- possible borer
AR05	731	C181	NW/SW	Preserved fruit
AR05	732	C181	NW/SW	Preserved fruit
AR05	733	C181	NW/SW	Preserved fruit
AR05	734	C377	NW	Whetstone
AR05	735	C181	NW/SW	Metal fragment
AR05	736	C181	NW/SW	Seed shell
AR05	737	C181	NW/SW	Core fragment
AR05	738	C181	NW/SW	Animal tooth
AR05	739	C310	SE Grid D	Metal object- possible mould
AR05	740	C355	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	741	C465	SE Grid D	Bone
AR05	742	C355	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	743	C355	SE Grid C	Roof slate
AR05	744	C355	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	745	C355	SE Grid C	Animal tooth
AR05	746	C355	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	747	C355	SE Grid C	Lignite
AR05	748	C258	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	749	C258	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	750	C258	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	751	C258	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	752	C484	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	753	C467	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	754	C258	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	755	C258	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	756	Unstratified	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	756b	C258	SE Grid C	Pot Sherd
AR05	757	C155	SE Grid C	Human tooth
AR05	758	C476	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	759	Unstratified	SE Grid D	Flint- possible arrowhead

AR05	760	C461	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	761	C461	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	762	C467	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	763	C468	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	764	C467	SE Grid D	Rounded pebbles x3
AR05	765	C467	SE Grid D	Animal bone- toe bone
AR05	766	C467	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	767	C494	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	767b	unstratified	n/a	Pot Sherd
AR05	768	C468	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	769	C468	SE Grid D	Slag
AR05	770	C477	SE Grid D	Slag
AR05	771	C310	SE Grid D	Metal x3
AR05	772	C310	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	773	C310	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	774	C355	SE Grid D	Struck rock crystal
AR05	775	C494	SE Grid C	Iron nail
AR05	776	C499	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	777	C477	SE Grid D	Animal tooth
AR05	778	C477	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	779	C499	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	780	C514	SE Grid D	Lead alloy brooch
AR05	781	C501	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	782	C501	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	783	C501	SE Grid C	Flint
AR05	784	C502	SE Grid D	Possible glass bead
AR05	785	C477	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	786	Unstratified	SE Grid C	Possible polished stone axe
AR05	787	Unstratified	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	788	Unstratified	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	789	C155	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	790	C523	SE Grid D	Possible strike-a-light
AR05	791	C526	SE Grid D	Stone Object
AR05	792	C523	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	793	C521	SE Grid C	Corded ware pot sherd
AR05	794	C523	SE Grid D	Bone
AR05	795	C503	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	796	C201	SE Grid C	Coffin nail
AR05	796b	C201		Iron Nail
AR05	797	C277	SE Grid C	Mortared Bone (located with bone assemblage)
AR05	798	C523	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	799	C544	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	800	C545	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	801	C560	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	802	C560	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	803	C560	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	804	C564	SE Grid D	Metal object- possible mould
AR05	805	C508	SE Grid D	Large sherd of pot sherd
AR05	806	C544	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	807	C544	SE Grid D	Metal object- possible mould
AR05	808	C201	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	809	C201	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	810	Unstratified	SE Grid C	Flint arrowhead
AR05	811	C201	SE Grid D	Slag

AR05	812	C514	SE Grid D	Pewter brooch
AR05	813	C201	SE Grid D	Pot sherd
AR05	814	C545	SE Grid D	Pot sherd- basal sherd
AR05	815	C201	NW/SW	Animal tooth (at base of C201 at the lip of ditch C103)
AR05	816	C617	SE Grid C	Flint x2
AR05	817	C619	SE Grid C	Pot sherd
AR05	818	C201	SW	Bone fragments from baulk
AR05	819	C201	SW	Polished porcellanite
AR05	820	C201	SW	Worked flint
AR05	821	C715	SW	Flint flake inside stakehole
AR04	822	C152	SW	Burnt Bone
AR04	823	C142	SW	Burnt Bone
AR04	824	C101		Bone
AR04	825	C122/123	SW	Bone
AR04	826	C122/123	SW	Charcoal
AR04	827	C118	SW	Glass
AR04	828	unstratified	/	Stone
AR04	829	C152	SW	Quartz
AR04	830	C177	SW	Flint Arrowhead
AR04	831	C138	SW	Bronze/copper alloy
AR05	832	C355	SE Grid A	Whetstone
AR05	833	C203		Polished Stone Axe Fragment
AR05	834	C176	SW	Polished Stone Adze
AR05	835	unstratified	/	Stone x2
AR05	836	C201		Stone x2
AR05	837	C495	SE Grid C	Whetstone
AR05	838	C355	SE Grid A	Stone
AR05	839	C201		Stone
AR05	840	C635	SE Grid A	Stone
AR05	841	C201		Stone
AR05	842	unstratified	/	Stone x2
AR05	843	C386	NW	Stone
AR05	844	C201		Stone
AR05	845	C355	SE Grid A	Stone
AR05	846	C279	SE Grid C	Stone
AR05	847	unstratified	/	Stone
AR05	848	C247	SE Grid D	Stone
AR05	849	C384	NW	Stone x3
AR05	850	C362	NW	Stone x2
AR05	851	C297	NE Grid B	Slate
AR05	852	C200		Slate
AR05	853	C386	NW	Slate
AR05	854	C249	SE Grid D	Slate
AR05	855	C201		Pumice?
AR05	856	C233	NE	Flint Arrowhead
AR05	857	C218	NE	Flint Arrowhead
AR05	858	C200		2 small animal skeletons- c300 pieces
AR05	859	C342	NE Grid B	Lower Rotary Quern?
AR05	860	C342	NE Grid B	Possible Ground Stone
AR05	861	C331	NW	Wood and attached nails (located with metallic assemblage)
AR05	862	C200		Slate x2
AR05	863	C203	SE Grid C	Slate x3
AR04	864	unstratified	/	Bronze Book Clasp (x2 jewel boxes)

AR05	865	unstratified	/	Iron Nail
AR05	866	unstratified	/	Metal Object
AR05	867	C410		Metal Object x2
AR05	868	C200		Iron Nail
AR05	869	C200		Coin
AR05	870	C331	NW	Metal Object
AR05	871	C355	SE Grid A	Knife?
AR05	872	C538	SE Grid D	Knife?
AR05	873	C317	NE Grid B	Metal Object
AR05	874	C387	NW	Metal Object
AR05	875	C201		Iron Object
AR05	876	C376	NW	Wood
AR05	877	C508	SE Grid D	Enamel?
/	/	/	/	/
AR04	/	various	/	Pot Sherds (1x A4 sized bag x c174)
AR04	/	various	/	Bone (2x A4 sized bags- c290, c460 pieces)
AR04	/	unstratified	/	Clay pipe x2 pieces
AR04/5	/	various	/	Flint (4x A4 sized bags- c70; c80; c185; c210 pieces)
AR04/5	/	various	/	Slag (2 boxes- c254 pieces)
AR04/5	/	various	/	Lignite (1x A4 sized bag- c600 pieces)
AR04/5	/	C720	SW	Coprolite x1 piece
AR04/5	/	various	/	Plastic x5 pieces
AR04/5	/	various	/	Organic Material x19 samples
AR04/5	/	various	/	Metallic objects x18
AR04/5	/	various	/	Red Brick x10 pieces
AR05	/	C273	NE Grid B	Mortar
AR05	/	C387	NW	Possible Ground Stone
AR05	/	C342	NE Grid B	Possible Ground Stone
AR05	/	C353	NW	Possible Ground Stone
AR05	/	C408	NE Grid B	Wicker x6
AR05	/	various	/	Glass (1x A4 bag- c88 pieces)
AR05	/	various	/	Charcoal (1x A4 bag- x43 samples)
AR05	/	various	/	Pot Sherds (7x A4 bags x c1739)
AR05	/	various	/	Mortar (1x A4 bag- 17 samples)
AR05	/	various	/	Quartz (1x A4 bag- c100 pieces)
AR05	/	C176	SW	Quartz (x 4 pieces)
AR05	/	C176	SW	Stone (x 2 pieces)
AR05	/	C314	NW	Lignite (2 bags- x c110; c110 pieces)
AR05	/	C314	NW	Quartz (x 10 pieces)
AR05	/	C408	NE	Wood- Wicker (1x A4 sized bag)

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photograph Number	Area	Description	Direction Taken From	Date
1	SW	Lens C180 half-sectioned	N	n/a
2	SW	Lens C180 half-sectioned and surrounding ditch C103	N	n/a
3	SW	Deep pit C151, displaying south facing section	S	n/a
4	SW	Deep pit C151, displaying south facing section	S	n/a
5	SW	Deep pit C151, displaying south facing section	S	n/a
6	SW	Deep pit C151, displaying south facing section	S	n/a
7a	SE	Monitoring topsoil stripping	W	n/a
7b	SE	Monitoring topsoil stripping	W	n/a
8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	SW	C176 and cut C159	N	27/04/05
10	SW	C176 and detail of hearth	W	27/04/05
11	NW/SW	C194 posthole looking NW in ditch C103	SE	28/04/05
12	NW/SW	C194 posthole looking NW in ditch C103	SE	28/04/05
13	SW	C198	SE	29/04/05
14	SW	C198	SE	29/04/05
15	SW	Scapula C184	E	29/04/05
16	SW	Scapula C184	E	29/04/05
17	SW	Metal slag/mould C184, not in situ	Plan	29/04/05
18	SW	Metal slag/mould C184, not in situ	Plan	29/04/05
19	NW/SW	West section of ditch C103	E	29/04/05
20	NW/SW	West section of ditch C103	E	29/04/05
21	NW/SW	West section of ditch C103	E	29/04/05
22	SW	Burial area beside southern limit of excavation	W	03/05/05
23	SW	Burial area beside southern limit of excavation	S	03/05/05
24	SW	Burial area beside southern limit of excavation, eastern half	S	03/05/05
25	SW	Burial area beside southern limit of excavation, western half	E	03/05/05
26	SW	Post-excavation of C184, C185, C188, C189	W	03/05/05
27	SW	Post-excavation of C184, C185, C188, C189	W	03/05/05
28	SW	Close-up of cuts C196 and C197, and section of C184 and C185	W	03/05/05
29	NW/SW	Posthole C214	E	04/05/05
30	NW/SW	Posthole C214	E	04/05/05
31	NW/SW	Stone line C205 in ditch C103	SE	04/05/05
32	NW/SW	Stone line C205 in ditch C103	S	04/05/05
33	NW/SW	Detail of stones C205	N	04/05/05
34	NW/SW	Detail of stones C205	N	04/05/05
35	SW	Close-up of skeleton C217 and cut C216	W	04/05/05
36	SW	Possible gully/grave cut C207	E	11/05/05
37	NE Grid B	Test-trench section	NE	11/05/05
38	NE Grid B	Test-trench in Grid B	NE	11/05/05
39	NE Grid B	Test-trench in Grid B	NE	11/05/05
40	NE Grid B	Test-trench in Grid B	SW	11/05/05
41	NE Grid B	Test-trench in Grid B	SW	11/05/05
42	NE Grid B	Test-trench in Grid B	SE	11/05/05
43	NE Grid B	Possible ditch-cut in test-trench in Grid B	E	11/05/05
44	NE Grid B	Test-trench in Grid B	E	11/05/05
45	NE Grid B	Grid B following removal of C203	N	12/05/05
46	NE Grid B	Central area of Grid B	N	12/05/05

47	NE Grid B	Western end of Grid B	N	12/05/05
48	NE Grid B	Western end of Grid B	E	12/05/05
49	NE Grid B	Eastern end of Grid B	S	12/05/05
50	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the eastern end of Grid B	S	12/05/05
51	SW	Stones C234	N	12/05/05
52	SW	Stones C234	N	12/05/05
53	SW	Baulk through cut C239 showing fill C240	S/SE	17/05/05
54	SW	Baulk through cut C239 showing fill C240	S	17/05/05
55	SE Grid D	General image of the west end of Grid D	S	17/05/05
56	SE Grid D	General image of the centre of Grid D	S	17/05/05
57	SE Grid D	General image of the east end of Grid D	S	17/05/05
58	SE Grid D	General image of the south-east area of Grid D	SW	17/05/05
59	SE Grid D	General image of the south-east area of Grid D	SW	17/05/05
60	SE Grid D	General image of the southern half of Grid D	E	17/05/05
61	SE Grid D	General image of the northern half of Grid D	E	17/05/05
62	SE Grid D	General image of the northern half of Grid D	E	17/05/05
63	SE Grid D	General image of the northern half of Grid D	E	17/05/05
64	SW	Cut C238 and C239	N	17/05/05
65	SW	Cut C238 and C239	N	17/05/05
66	SW	Cut C239 (close-up)	N	17/05/05
67	SW	East facing section	E	18/05/05
68	SW	East facing section showing cut C159 and C239 with fill C240	E	18/05/05
69	SW	West facing section	W	18/05/05
70	SW	West facing section showing C176, C155, and cut C238	W	18/05/05
71	SW	North facing section showing C155, C144, and cut C239	N	18/05/05
72	SW	North facing section showing C155, C144, and cut C239	N	18/05/05
73	SE Grid A	Stone features in the west end of Grid A	S	18/05/05
74	SE Grid A	Stone features in the middle of Grid A	S	18/05/05
75	SE Grid A	Stone features in the east end of Grid A	N	18/05/05
76	SE Grid A	Close-up of the west end of Grid A	N	18/05/05
77	SE Grid A	Close-up of the west end of Grid A	NW	18/05/05
78	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain	E	Not stated
79	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain	N	Not stated
80	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain (detail)	E	Not stated
81	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain, south end	N	Not stated
82	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain, south end	N	Not stated
83	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain, south end	N	Not stated
84	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain (detail)	E	Not stated
85	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain (detail)	N	Not stated
86	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain (detail)	E	Not stated
87	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain	E	Not stated
88	NE Grid B	Possible souterrain	E	Not stated
89	SW	Possible grave cut C265	NE	23/05/05
90	SW	Possible grave cut C265 post-excavation	NE	23/05/05
91	SE Grid C	Grid C after the removal of some of C203, showing C202, C203, C258	S	24/05/05
92	SE Grid C	Grid C after the removal of some of C203, showing C202, C203, C258	S	24/05/05
93	SE Grid C	Grid C after the removal of some of C203, showing C202, C203, C258 (detail)	S	24/05/05
94	SE Grid C	Grid C after the removal of some of C203, showing C202, C203, C258 (detail)	S	24/05/05
95	SE Grid C	C202, C203 in section of initial test-trench	S	24/05/05
96	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
97	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

98	SE Grid C	Lower left corner of masonry setting C111	S	25/05/05
99	SE Grid C	Middle of C111	S	25/05/05
100	SE Grid C	Lower right corner of C111	S	25/05/05
101	SE Grid C	Detail of C111	S	25/05/05
102	SE Grid C	Detail of C111	S	25/05/05
103	SE Grid C	Detail of C111 lower left corner	SE	25/05/05
104	SE Grid C	Detail of C111 lower left corner	SE	25/05/05
105	SE Grid C	Detail of C111 lower right corner	NE	25/05/05
106	SE Grid C	Overall image of C111	S	25/05/05
107	SE Grid C	Overall image of C111	S	25/05/05
108	SE Grid D	C247 and C249 after removal of C201	N	26/05/05
109	SE Grid D	C247 and C249 after removal of C201	E	26/05/05
110	SE Grid D	C247 and C249 after removal of C201	S	26/05/05
111	SE Grid C	C203 in Grid C	S	30/05/05
112	SE Grid C	C203 in Grid C	S	30/05/05
113	SW	C282 and C283 pre-excavation	NW	30/05/05
114	SW	C282 and C283 pre-excavation	NE	30/05/05
115	SW	Burnt deposit	NE	30/05/05
116	SW	Burnt deposit	SW	30/05/05
117	SW	Test-trench in SW area following excavation of C282	NW	30/05/05
118	SE Grid C	C111 showing detail of C 276 and loose	W	31/05/05
119	SE Grid C	C111 showing detail of C 276 and loose	W	31/05/05
120	SE Grid C	C111 showing detail of C 276 and loose	E	31/05/05
121	SE Grid C	C111 showing detail of C 276 and loose	NW	31/05/05
122	SW	Cut C288 and fill C289	E	31/05/05
123	SW	Cut C288 and fill C289	NE	31/05/05
124	NE Grid B	Souterrain following removal of C262	NE	03/06/05
125	NE Grid B	Souterrain following removal of C262	NE	03/06/05
126	NE Grid B	Souterrain following removal of C262	NE	03/06/05
127	NE Grid B	Souterrain following removal of C262	S	03/06/05
128	NE Grid B	Souterrain following removal of C262	E	03/06/05
129	NE Grid B	Souterrain following removal of C262	E	03/06/05
130	NE Grid B	Centre of souterrain following removal of C262	E	03/06/05
131	NE Grid B	North-east of souterrain following removal of C262	E	03/06/05
132	NE Grid B	North-east of souterrain following removal of C262	E	03/06/05
133	NE Grid B	Possible path C167 beside souterrain	E	03/06/05
134	NE Grid B	Possible path C167 beside souterrain	SW	08/06/05
135	NE Grid B	Possible path C167 beside souterrain	SW	08/06/05
136	NE Grid B	Possible path C167 and red spread	S	08/06/05
137	NE Grid B	Souterrain	W	22/06/05
138a	NE Grid B	Souterrain	E	22/06/05
138b	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
139	NW	North-West extension prior to excavation	SW	27/06/05
140	NW	North-West extension prior to excavation	NE	27/06/05
141	NW	North-West extension prior to excavation	W	27/06/05
142	NW	North-West extension prior to excavation	E	27/06/05
143	NW	Charcoal spread C328	S	27/06/05
144	NW	C319 in NW area	S	27/06/05
145	NW	C319, detail of stone markings	S	27/06/05
146	NW	Cobbling C326	S	27/06/05
147	NW	Possible path C319, C327	SW	27/06/05
148	NW	Cut C325, and associated cobbling C326	SE	27/06/05
149	NW	Stoney linear deposit C330	E	27/06/05
150	NE Grid B	North end of souterrain	N	27/06/05

151	NE Grid B	North of souterrain following removal of C274 and during excavation of C345	N	27/06/05
152	SE Grid D	Lintel covering east passage of souterrain	E	27/06/05
153	SE Grid D	Lintel covering east passage of souterrain	E	27/06/05
154	NW	Cut C346, and fill C 328	E	28/06/05
155	NW	Cut C346, and fill C 328	W	28/06/05
156	NW	Cut C346, and fill C 328	W	28/06/05
157	NW	Possible cobbling C326	NE	29/06/05
158	NW	Possible cobbling C326	NW	29/06/05
159	NW	Possible cobbling C326	NE	29/06/05
160	NW	Possible cobbling C326	NW	29/06/05
161	NW	Cut C357, and fill C331	NW	29/06/05
162	NW	Cut C357, and fill C331	NE	30/06/05
163	NW	Cut C357, and fill C331	NW	30/06/05
164	NW	Cut C357, and fill C331	NW	30/06/05
165	NW	Cut C357 post excavation of C331	W	01/07/05
166	NW	Cut C357 post excavation of C331	N	01/07/05
167	NW	C319, detail of marked stone	NE	01/07/05
168	NW	C319, detail of marked stone	NE	01/07/05
169	NW	C360, cut for cobbling	NE	01/07/05
170	NW	C360, cut for cobbling	NW	01/07/05
171	NW	Detail of cobbles in north section	S	01/07/05
172	NW	C354 and C353 set into C314	S	04/07/05
173	NW	C354 and C353 set into C314	S	04/07/05
174	NW	C354 and C353 set into C314	E	04/07/05
175	NW	North facing section through souterrain (section drawing number 47)	N	04/07/05
176	NW	North facing section through souterrain (section drawing number 47)	N	04/07/05
177	NW	C253 following removal of C359	NE	Not stated
178	NW	Detailed image showing near complete pot, Small Find number 718	SE	Not stated
179	NW	Detailed image showing near complete pot, Small Find number 718	SE	Not stated
180	NW	Detailed image showing near complete pot, Small Find number 718	SW	Not stated
181	NW	Charcoal lens C347, and garden soil C320	SE	Not stated
182	NW	Charcoal lens C347, and garden soil C320	NW	Not stated
183	NW	Charcoal lens C329	SE	07/07/05
184	NW	Charcoal lens C329	SE	07/07/05
185	NE Grid B	Overall view of south passage of the souterrain and furnace	E	Not stated
186	NE Grid B	Overall view of south passage of the souterrain and furnace	E	Not stated
187	NE Grid B	Overall view of south passage of the souterrain and furnace	E	Not stated
188	NE Grid B	South passage of souterrain	E	Not stated
189	NE Grid B	South passage of souterrain	E	Not stated
190	NE Grid B	Northern end of souterrain	E	Not stated
191	NE Grid B	View of the whole souterrain	N	Not stated
192	NE Grid B	Northern end of souterrain	N	Not stated
193	NE Grid B	Detailed images of northern end of the souterrain	W	Not stated
194	NE Grid B	Detailed images of northern end of the souterrain	W	Not stated
195	NE Grid B	Detailed images of northern end of the souterrain	W	Not stated
196	NE Grid B	Detailed images of northern end of the souterrain	W	Not stated
197	NE Grid B	Detailed image of furnace area in souterrain	W	Not stated
198	NE Grid B	Furnace in souterrain and eastern passage	W	Not stated
199	NE Grid B	Furnace in souterrain and eastern passage	Plan	Not stated
200	NE Grid B	Central area of souterrain following excavation of C298	Plan	Not stated

201	NE Grid B	Central area of souterrain following excavation of C298	Plan	Not stated
202	NE Grid B	Central area of souterrain following excavation of C298	Plan	Not stated
203	NE Grid B	Central area of souterrain following excavation of C298	Plan	Not stated
204	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the centre of the souterrain, including rotary quern	Plan	Not stated
205	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the centre of the souterrain, including rotary quern	Plan	Not stated
206	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the centre of the souterrain, including rotary quern	Plan	Not stated
207	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the centre of the souterrain, including rotary quern	Plan	Not stated
208	NE Grid B	Detailed image of rotary quern	Plan	Not stated
209	NE Grid B	Collapse in the south passage of the souterrain	Plan	Not stated
210	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the south passage of the souterrain	Plan	Not stated
211	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the south passage of the souterrain	Plan	Not stated
212	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the south passage of the souterrain	Plan	Not stated
213	NE Grid B	Image of the complete souterrain	S	Not stated
214	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the south passage of the souterrain	E	Not stated
215	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the south passage of the souterrain	N	Not stated
216	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the southern edge of the furnace cut within the souterrain- showing the rotary quern	E	Not stated
217	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the southern edge of the furnace cut within the souterrain- showing the rotary quern	Plan	Not stated
218	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the southern edge of the furnace cut within the souterrain- showing the rotary quern	Plan	Not stated
219	NW	Possible industrial deposit C370, and stone setting C353	N	Not stated
220	NW	Possible industrial deposit C370, and stone setting C353	N	Not stated
221	NW	Possible industrial deposit C370, and stone setting C353	N	Not stated
222	NW	Possible industrial deposit C370, and stone setting C353	E	Not stated
223	NW	Stone setting C351	NW	Not stated
224	NW	Stone setting C351	NNE	Not stated
225	NW	Stone setting C315	W	Not stated
226	NW	Western end of the North-West area	W	Not stated
227	NW	General image of the North-West area	W	Not stated
228	NW	General image of the North-West area	W	Not stated
229	NW	General image of the North-West area	W	Not stated
230	NW	General image of the North-West area	W	Not stated
231	NW	General image of the North-West area	W	Not stated
232	NW	Cut C371 after being half-sectioned	SE	Not stated
233	NW	Cut C371 after being half-sectioned	SE	Not stated
234	NW	General image of the North-West area, showing C372 and overlying deposits C373, C374	E	Not stated
235	NW	General image of the North-West area, showing C372 and overlying deposits C373, C374	E	Not stated
236	NW	C374 and C375 in lignite deposit C372	N	Not stated
237	NW	C373 lying on lignite deposit C372	E	Not stated
238	NW	Box-section showing cut C325 and fill C320	S	Not stated
239	NW	Box-section showing cut C325 and fill C320, also C383	N	Not stated
240	NE Grid B	Lintel C344 covering south passage of souterrain	NW	21/07/05
241	NE Grid B	Collapsed structural stones in the southern souterrain passage	N	21/07/05
242	NE Grid B	Collapsed structural stones C394, and stoney fill C395 in the centre of the souterrain	W	21/07/05
243	NE Grid B	Collapsed structural stones C394, and stoney fill C395 in the centre of the souterrain, also showing the entrance to the eastern passage	W	21/07/05
244	NE Grid B	Collapsed structural stones C394, and stoney fill C395 in the centre of the souterrain looking down the northern passage	N	21/07/05
245	NE Grid B	Souterrain viewed from the northern end of the north passage	N	21/07/05

246	NE Grid B	Souterrain viewed from the northern end of the north passage	N	21/07/05
247	NW	Stone setting C315 and surrounding C396 within furnace cut C404	S	21/07/05
248	NW	Stone setting C315 and surrounding C396 within furnace cut C404	N	21/07/05
248a	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
248b	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
248c	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
248c	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
248d	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
248e	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
248f	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
248g	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
248h	n/a	Detail on decorated and perforated stone Small Find No: 661	n/a	21/07/05
249	NW	Hearth fill C399	N	22/07/05
250	NW	Hearth fill C399	N	22/07/05
251	NW	Hearth fill C399	N	22/07/05
252	NW	Gully cut C401	S	25/07/05
253	NW	Gully cut C401	S	25/07/05
254	NW	Gullies C401 and 405 running into C325	SSE	25/07/05
255	NW	Gullies C401 and 405 running into C325	SW	25/07/05
256	NW	Gully C401 running into C390	N	25/07/05
257	NW	Cut C404 following removal of C396 exposing furnace and burial	W	25/07/05
258	NW	In situ bone within cut C404 following removal of C396	S	25/07/05
259	NW	In situ bone within cut C404 following removal of C396, showing furnace material	S	25/07/05
260	NW	In situ bone within cut C404 following removal of C396, showing furnace material	S	25/07/05
261	NW	Stone setting C415	W	25/07/05
262	NW	Stone setting C415	S	25/07/05
263	NW	Stone settings C170/C251, and C104/415	SW	25/07/05
264	NW	Bone, Small Find number 705 within cut C404 following removal of C396	SE	26/07/05
265	NW	Bones, Small Finds numbers 708, 709, 710 within cut C404 following removal of C396	SE	26/07/05
266	NW	Bone, Small Find number 711 within cut C404 following removal of C396	S	26/07/05
267	NW	Bones, Small Find number 712 and 714, and tooth Small Find number 713 within cut C404 following removal of C396	S	26/07/05
268	NW	Bone, Small Find number 716, and burnt bone Small Find number 715 within cut C404 following removal of C396	W	26/07/05
269	NE Grid B	General image of souterrain following excavation	N	26/07/05
270	NE Grid B	General image of souterrain and Round Tower	NE	26/07/05
271	NE Grid B	View of the Northern and Eastern passages of souterrain	SE	26/07/05
272	NE Grid B	General image of souterrain	S	26/07/05
273	NE Grid B	View of Northern passage of souterrain	SW	26/07/05
274	NE Grid B	View of the Eastern passage- creep	NW	26/07/05
275	NE Grid B	View of the Southern passage and creep following excavation	N/NW	26/07/05
276	NE Grid B	Detailed image of the Southern passage and creep	N	26/07/05
277	NE Grid B	Detailed image of Northern passage of souterrain	S	26/07/05
278	NW	Hearth cut C422	S	26/07/05
279	NW	Hearth cut C422	E	26/07/05

280	NW	Hearth cut C422	N	26/07/05
281	NW	Hearth cut C422	S	26/07/05
282	NW	Stone alignments C415 (to the right hand side), and C251 (to the left hand side) running into stone alignments C170 (to the left hand side), and C104 (to the right hand side)	NE	27/07/05
283	NW	C251 and associated stone settings from elevated position	NE	27/07/05
284	NW	C251 and associated stone settings from elevated position	NE	27/07/05
285	NW	Stone alignment C415	NE	27/07/05
286	NW	Stone alignment C415	NE	27/07/05
287	NW	Overview of stone alignments C251 and C415	NE	27/07/05
288	SE Grid A	Section of Grid A showing C251, C355, C429, and C430	W	29/07/05
289	NW	Cut C325	SE	29/07/05
290	NW	General image of the NW area	NW	29/07/05
291	NW	Cut C325	SE	29/07/05
292	NW	General image of the NW area	N	29/07/05
293	NW/SW	West section of C103	E	01/08/05
294	NW/SW	West section of C103	E	01/08/05
295	NW/SW	West section of C103	E	01/08/05
296	SE Grid A	Stone settings C430 and C437	N	01/08/05
297	SE Grid A	Stone settings C430 and C437	N	01/08/05
298	SE Grid A	Stone settings C430 and C437	N	01/08/05
299	NW	Stone setting C348	E	01/08/05
300	SE Grid A	Hearth C440	S	01/08/05
301	NE Grid B	Stone setting C441		01/08/05
302	SE Grid D	Section of hearth C442 (Drawing Number 71)	W	01/08/05
303	SE Grid D	Section of hearth C442 (Drawing Number 71)	W	01/08/05
304	SE Grid D	Hearth showing C438, C444, C445	E	01/08/05
305			E	01/08/05
306	NW	Cut C431	NW	02/08/05
307	NW	Cut C432	SE	02/08/05
308	SE Grid D	Stone setting C244	W	02/08/05
309	NE Grid B	Hearth, showing C433, and C451	NW	02/08/05
310	NE Grid B	Hearth, showing C433, and C451	S	02/08/05
311	SE Grid D	Gully cut C457 and fill C458	E	02/08/05
312	SE Grid A	Hearth cut C454 and fill C452	W	02/08/05
313	SE Grid A	Hearth cut C454 and fill C452	W	02/08/05
314	SE Grid D	Skeleton C460	E	03/08/05
315	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull of skeleton C460	E	03/08/05
316	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull of skeleton C460	E	03/08/05
317	SE Grid D	Skeleton C460- skull and legs	S	03/08/05
318	SE Grid D	Skeleton C460- skull and legs	S	03/08/05
319	SE Grid D	Detailed image of legs/patella of skeleton C460	E	03/08/05
320	SE Grid D	Detailed image of legs/patella of skeleton C460	E	03/08/05
321	SE Grid D	Detailed image of femurs and part pelvis of skeleton C460	E	03/08/05
322	SE Grid D	Detailed image of left femur and part of pelvis of skeleton C460	E	03/08/05
323	SE Grid D	Partially excavated stone feature	SE	03/08/05
324	SE Grid D	Partially excavated stone feature	NE	03/08/05
325	SE Grid D	Detailed image of partially excavated stone feature	NE	03/08/05
326	SE Grid D	Detailed image of teeth of skeleton C308	E	03/08/05
327	SE Grid D	Detailed image of teeth of skeleton C308	E	03/08/05
328	SE Grid D	Skeleton C308	N	03/08/05
329	SE Grid D	Detailed image of teeth of skeleton C308	N	03/08/05

330	SE Grid D	Detailed image of mandible of sub-adult skeleton C309	SE	03/08/05
331	SE Grid D	Detailed image of mandible of sub-adult skeleton C309	SE	03/08/05
332	SE Grid D	Skeleton C309 following removal of loose teeth	E	03/08/05
333	SE Grid D	Skeleton C309 following removal of loose teeth	E	03/08/05
334	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull of skeleton C308	E	03/08/05
335	SE Grid D	Skeleton C308 following removal of teeth	E	04/08/05
336				04/08/05
337	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull of skeleton C309	E	04/08/05
338	SE Grid D	Detailed image of vertebrae and limbs of skeleton C309	E	04/08/05
339	SE Grid D	Detailed image of lower mandible teeth of skeleton C309 in situ	E	04/08/05
340	SE Grid C	Skull of skeleton C469	E	04/08/05
341	SE Grid C	Detailed image of mandible of skeleton C469	E	04/08/05
342	SE Grid C	Detailed image of skull of skeleton C469	N	04/08/05
343	SE Grid D	Skull of skeleton C470	E	04/08/05
344	SE Grid D	Skull of skeleton C470	E	04/08/05
345	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull of skeleton C470	E	04/08/05
346	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull of skeleton C460	E	04/08/05
347	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull of skeleton C460	E	04/08/05
348	SE Grid D	Stone setting C446 following removal of C355	W	04/08/05
349	SE Grid D	Stone setting C446 following removal of C355	NW	04/08/05
350	SE Grid D	Gully in Grid D	SE	04/08/05
351	SE Grid C	General image of Grid C during excavation of C276, 277, and 278 showing C114 and C130	S	04/08/05
352	SE Grid C	Stone spread C278 to north of C111	S	04/08/05
353	SE Grid C	Stone spread C278 to north of C111, also showing C276 and C277	W	04/08/05
354	SE Grid C	Stone spread C278 to north of C111, also showing C276 and C277	W	04/08/05
355	SE Grid C	Stone spread C278 to north of C111, also showing C276 and C277	N	04/08/05
356	SE Grid C	Stone spread C278 to north of C111, also showing C276, C276 and C279	N	04/08/05
357	SE Grid C	Stone spread C278 to north of C111, also showing C276 and C277	N	04/08/05
358	SE Grid D	Detailed image of mandible of skeleton C470	E	04/08/05
359	SE Grid D	Detailed image of mandible of skeleton C470	E	04/08/05
360	SE Grid C	Section of C276	W	04/08/05
361				Not stated
362				Not stated
363				Not stated
364	SE Grid C	Section of stone setting C276	S	04/08/05
365	SE Grid C	Section of stone setting C276	N	04/08/05
366	SE Grid C	Section of stone setting C276	W	04/08/05
367	SE Grid C	Section of stone setting C276	S	04/08/05
368	SE Grid D	Detailed image of adult skull of skeleton C475	W	05/08/05
369a	SE Grid D	Detailed image of adult skull of skeleton C475		Not stated
369b	SE Grid C	Possible grave cut C482		Not stated
370	SE Grid C	Possible grave cut C482	E	05/08/05
371	SE Grid D	Cut C476 filled by C477 and C478	E	05/08/05
372	SE Grid D	Detailed image of femur of skeleton C475	S	08/08/05
373	SE Grid D	Detailed image of lower leg of skeleton C475	S	08/08/05
374	NE Grid B	Hearth in Grid B	E	08/08/05
375	SE Grid D	Cut C476 and stones C478	E	09/08/05
376	SE Grid D	Cut C476 and stones C478	E	09/08/05
377	SE Grid D	Detail of western end of cut C476	E	09/08/05
378	SE Grid D	Detail of eastern end of cut C476	E	09/08/05
379	NE Grid B	Section of hearth C443	E	09/08/05

380	NE Grid B	Section of hearth C443	SE	09/08/05
381	SE Grid C	Plan of linear feature cut C504, fill C503 prior to excavation	E	09/08/05
382	SE Grid C	Plan of linear feature cut C504, fill C503 prior to excavation	W	09/08/05
383	SE Grid C	Section of linear feature cut C504, fill C503	N	09/08/05
384	SE Grid C	Plan of linear feature cut C504, fill C503 prior to excavation, also showing stone feature C276	W	09/08/05
385	SE Grid C	Section of linear feature cut C504, fill C503	N	09/08/05
386	SE Grid C	Plan of linear feature cut C504, fill C503 prior to excavation, also showing stone feature C276	W	09/08/05
387	SE Grid C	Section of linear feature cut C504, fill C503	S	09/08/05
388	SE Grid C	Detailed image of the northern end of C276, C471, C218 following removal of C355	N	11/08/05
389	SE Grid C	Detailed image of the southern end of C276, C471, C218 following removal of C355	S	11/08/05
390	SE Grid C	Burnt area C538	E	12/08/05
391	SE Grid D	Cut C476 and stones C478	NE	12/08/05
392	SE Grid D	Cut C476 and stones C478	SE	12/08/05
393	SE Grid D	Cut C476 and stones C478	SW	12/08/05
394	SE Grid C	Mortared bone Small Find No: 797 in wall extension C537	W	12/08/05
395	SE Grid C	Mortared bone Small Find No: 797 in wall extension C537	W	12/08/05
396	SE Grid C	Wall C276 and extension C537, also showing C218, C535, C536	S	12/08/05
397	SE Grid C	Wall C276 and extension C537, also showing C218, C535, C536	E	12/08/05
398	SE Grid C	Wall C276 and extension C537, also showing foundation cut C471, and C496, C130	W	12/08/05
399	SE Grid C	General image of gullies and grave cuts at the south end of Grid C	N	12/08/05
400	SE Grid D	Skeleton C518	E	12/08/05
401	SE Grid D	Skeleton C518	E	12/08/05
402	SE Grid D	Skeleton C518	E	12/08/05
403	SE Grid D	Skeleton C518	E	12/08/05
404	SE Grid C	C201 within burials	E	12/08/05
405	SE Grid C	Detailed image of features in C201	E	12/08/05
406	SE Grid C	Linear feature in Grid C	E	12/08/05
407	SE Grid D	Gully cut C543 and fills C544, C545 south of the sewage pipe in Grid D	SE	15/08/05
408	SE Grid D	Gully cut C543 and fills C544, C545 south of the sewage pipe in Grid D	SW	15/08/05
409	SE Grid D	Section showing C508, and stones C478 within cut C476 within a test trench	S	15/08/05
410	SE Grid D	Section showing C508, and stones C478 within cut C476 within a test trench	S	15/08/05
411	SE Grid C	Half-section showing cut C546 and fill C538	E	15/08/05
412	SE Grid D	Remains of skeleton C550 within cut C549	E	16/08/05
413	SE Grid D	Detailed image of possible skull C550	E	16/08/05
414	SE Grid D	Detailed image of possible leg c550	E	16/08/05
415	SE Grid C	Cut C546- possible hearth	N	16/08/05
416	SE Grid C	Foundation cut C547 for wall extension C537	W	16/08/05
417	SE Grid C	Foundation cut C547 for wall extension C537	W	16/08/05
418	SE Grid C	Foundation cut C547 for wall extension C537	N	16/08/05
419	SE Grid D	Skeleton C518 showing possible tibia and fibula	E	16/08/05
420	SE Grid C	Linear cut C553	W-E	16/08/05
421	SE Grid C	Possible grave cut C555	E-W	16/08/05
422	SE Grid C	Cut C531 and C522	W	17/08/05
423	SE Grid C	Detail of south-east corner of Grid C	W	17/08/05
424	SE Grid C	C522 and gully cut C493	S	17/08/05
425	SE Grid C	C522 and gully cut C493	S	17/08/05
426	SE Grid C	Detail of gully C493	S	17/08/05

427	SE Grid D	Skeletons C569 (child), and C541 (sub-adult) within cut C539	E	17/08/05
428	SE Grid D	Skeletons C569 (child), and C541 (sub-adult) within cut C539	W	17/08/05
429	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull C569, and leg C541	NW	17/08/05
430	SE Grid D	Detailed image of upper arm and skull C541	NE	17/08/05
431	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull C569	NE	17/08/05
432	SE Grid D	Possible human leg bone C570	N	18/08/05
433	SE Grid C	Skeleton C552 in grave cut C551	E	18/08/05
434	SE Grid C	Skeleton C552 in grave cut C551	SE	18/08/05
435	SE Grid C	Detailed image of upper half of skeleton C552 and grave cut C551	E	18/08/05
436	SE Grid C	Skull detail of skeleton C552 and grave cut C551	E	18/08/05
437	SE Grid D	Detailed image of stone feature C247, C508/201, C536	N	19/08/05
438	SE Grid D	General image of cuts C543 and C573	S	19/08/05
439	SE Grid D	Detailed image of cut C566	S	19/08/05
440	SE Grid D	General image of cuts C543 and C573	S	19/08/05
441	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull C541	E	19/08/05
442	SE Grid D	Detailed image of skull C541	W	19/08/05
443	SE Grid D	Detailed image of mandible and upper jaw C541	E	19/08/05
444	SE Grid D	Detailed image of lower leg bone C541	W	19/08/05
445	SE Grid D	Detailed image of lower leg bone C541	E	19/08/05
446	SE Grid D	General image of skeleton C541	E	19/08/05
447	SE Grid D	General image of skeleton C541	E	19/08/05
448	SE Grid D	Detailed image of cut C566	Plan	19/08/05
449	SE Grid D	Detailed image of cut C566	Plan	19/08/05
450	SE Grid C	General image of grave cut C551	SE	19/08/05
451	SE Grid C	General image of grave cut C551	SE	19/08/05
452	SE Grid C	Possible burnt hearth material C593, and associated charcoal spread C591	W	19/08/05
453	SE Grid C	Possible burnt hearth material C593, and associated charcoal spread C591	E	19/08/05
454	SE Grid C	Cut C535, C522, and C586 during excavation	E	22/08/05
456	SE Grid C	Detailed image of cut C535, C522, and C586 during excavation	E	22/08/05
457	SE Grid C	Cut C535, C522, and C586 during excavation	S	22/08/05
458	SE Grid C	Detailed image of cut C535, C522, and C586 during excavation	S	22/08/05
459	SE Grid C	Cut C535, C522, and C586 during excavation	W	22/08/05
460	SE Grid D	Gully cut C573, fill C564 (Drawing No:125)	SE	22/08/05
461	SE Grid D	Gully cut C573, fill C564 (Drawing No:125)	SE	22/08/05
462	SE Grid D	Detailed image of C201	Plan	22/08/05
463	SE Grid D	General image of Grid D	Plan	22/08/05
464	SE Grid D	Gully cut C543 (eastern end) showing C201, C545, C604 (Drawing No:126)	Plan	22/08/05
465	SE Grid D	Gully cut C543 and fill C201	W	22/08/05
466	SE Grid D	Gully cut C543 and fill C201	N	22/08/05
467	SE Grid D	Gully cut C543 and fill C201	SW	22/08/05
468	SE Grid D	Gully cut C543 and fills C201, and C545 (Drawing No:127)	SE	22/08/05
469	SE Grid D	Central baulk through cut C543, also showing fill C545 (Drawing No:128)	SE	22/08/05
470	SE Grid D	Central baulk through cut C543, also showing fill C545 (Drawing No:128)	E/NE	22/08/05
471	SE Grid D	Pewter Brooch Small Find No:812, in grave cut C514 (near Small Find No:780)	N	22/08/05
472	SE Grid C	Gully cut C535, C522, and C586	E	22/08/05
473	SE Grid C	Gully cut C535, C522, and C586	E	22/08/05
474	SE Grid C	Gully cut C535, C522, and C586	NW	22/08/05
475	SE Grid C	Eastern extent of gully cut C535, and C598 following removal of C594	N	22/08/05

476	SE Grid D	Burnt soil horizon C611	N	23/08/05
477	SE Grid D	Detailed image of burnt soil horizon C611	W	23/08/05
478	SE Grid D	Cut C543	N	23/08/05
479	SE Grid D	Cut C543	NW	23/08/05
480	SE Grid C	Wall C276 following upper stone level removal	S	23/08/05
481	SE Grid C	Wall C276 following upper stone level removal, showing mortar C277 and rubble core C615	W	23/08/05
482	SE Grid D	General image of possible stone setting C614	N	23/08/05
483	SE Grid D	General image of possible stone setting C614	N	23/08/05
484	SE Grid D	General image of possible stone setting C614	W	23/08/05
485	SE Grid D	General image of possible stone setting C614	N	23/08/05
486	SE Grid C	Linear cut C618	S	23/08/05
487	SE Grid C	Linear cut C618	E	23/08/05
488	SE Grid C	Linear cut C618	N	23/08/05
489	SE Grid C	Gully cut C624	N	23/08/05
490	SE Grid C	Linear cut C616, and cut of sub-circular feature C620	S	23/08/05
491	SE Grid D	C411 following removal of the western half of the context	E	24/08/05
492	SE Grid D	C411 following removal of the western half of the context	E	24/08/05
493	SE Grid C	Wall C276 following removal of middle layer of stones and core C615	S	24/08/05
494	SE Grid C	Wall C276 following removal of middle layer of stones and core C615, also showing foundation cut C471	W	24/08/05
495	SE Grid C	Foundation cut C471 following removal of wall C276 and fill C536	W	24/08/05
496	SE Grid C	Foundation cut C471 following removal of wall C276 and fill C536	W	24/08/05
497	SE Grid C	Detailed image of foundation cut C471 following removal of wall C276 and fill C536	N	24/08/05
498	SE Grid D	General image of section showing C508, C563 (Drawing No:136)	W	24/08/05
499	SE Grid D	General image of section showing cut C543, C508, C563 (Drawing No:136)	W	24/08/05
500	SE Grid D	Detailed image of cut C543 in section (Drawing No:129)	E	24/08/05
501	SE Grid D	Detailed image of cut C543 in section (Drawing No:129)	E	24/08/05
502	SE Grid D	General image of east facing section of box section in Grid D (Drawing No:129)	E	24/08/05
503	SE Grid C	General image of cut C535 following excavation	E	25/08/05
504	SE Grid C	General image of cut C535 following excavation	W	25/08/05
505	NW/SW	Middle section of ditch cut C103 (west-facing section)	W	26/08/05
506	NW/SW	Southern end of section of ditch cut C103	W	26/08/05
507	NW/SW	Northern end of section of ditch cut C103	W	26/08/05
508	SE Grid C	Burnt spread C657 lying on natural	NE	30/08/05
509	SE Grid C	South facing section showing C276, C741, C355, C144, C218, C201	S	31/08/05
510	SW	Features cut into subsoil	W	31/08/05
511	SW	Features cut into subsoil	S	31/08/05
512	SW	Features cut into subsoil	SE	31/08/05
513	SE Grid C	Features cut into subsoil	NE	02/09/05
514	SE Grid C	Features cut into subsoil	W	02/09/05
515	SW	Features cut into subsoil, following removal of C201	SW	02/09/05
516	SW	Features cut into subsoil, following removal of C201	NW	02/09/05
517	SW	Features cut into subsoil, following removal of C201	NW	02/09/05
518	SE Grid D	Skull C520	E	06/09/05
519	SE Grid D	Skull C520	W	06/09/05
520	SE Grid D	Skull C520- aerial view	N	06/09/05
521	NW/SW	East-facing section of ditch cut C103	W	07/09/05
522	NW/SW	Location of soil sample 200 in west-facing section of ditch cut C103	W	07/09/05
523	NW/SW	Location of soil sample 201 in west-facing section of	W	07/09/05

		ditch cut C103		
524	NW/SW	Location of soil sample 202 in west-facing section of ditch cut C103	W	07/09/05
525	NW/SW	Ditch C103	W	07/09/05
526	NW/SW	Western edge of ditch C103	E	07/09/05
527	NW/SW	Soil samples being taken from west-facing section of ditch C103	S	07/09/05
528	NW/SW	Location of soil sample 204 in west-facing section of ditch cut C103	W	07/09/05
529	NW/SW	Ditch cut C103	W	07/09/05
530	NW/SW	Ditch cut C103	W	07/09/05
531	NW/SW	Ditch cut C103	W	07/09/05
532	NW/SW	Ditch cut C103	W	07/09/05
533	NW/SW	Excavation crew in ditch C103	E	07/09/05
534	NW/SW	Excavation crew in ditch C103	E	07/09/05
535	NW/SW	Excavation crew in ditch C103	E	07/09/05
536	NW/SW	Location of soil sample 205 in west-facing section of ditch cut C103	W	08/09/05
537	SW	General image of SW area	N	08/09/05
538	SW	General image of SW area	N-W	08/09/05
539	SW	General image of SW area	SW	08/09/05
540	SW	Fill C639 and stone wall	W	08/09/05
541	SW	Fill C639 and stone wall	N	08/09/05
542	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
543	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
544	NW/SW	n/a	n/a	n/a
545	NE Grid B	Area of burning at the entrance to the south passage of the souterrain	E	12/09/05
546	NE Grid B	Area of burning at the entrance to the south passage of the souterrain	SE	12/09/05
547	NE Grid B	Area of burning at the entrance to the south passage of the souterrain	SE	12/09/05
548	NE Grid B	Area of burning at the entrance to the south passage of the souterrain	E	13/09/05
549	NW/SW	View of gullies C670, C762 running into ditch C103, also stone settings C765, C766 within ditch C103, and stake-hole C767	SE	13/09/05
550	n/a	Working shot	W	13/09/05
551	n/a	Working shot	W	13/09/05
552	SE Grid C	Gully cut C656 and fill C659	E	13/09/05
553	SE Grid C	Gully cut C768, C493	S	13/09/05
554	SE Grid C	Detailed image of cut C768 also showing stake-hole C776	N	13/09/05
555a	SE Grid C	General image of Grid C showing cuts C768, C493, C656	E	13/09/05
555b	NE Grid B	Spread of burnt material in southern passage of souterrain	E	14/09/05
556	NE Grid B	Detailed image of burnt twigs in souterrain	E	14/09/05
557	NE Grid B	Walling of souterrain following removal of burnt material- collapsed stone still in place	NE	14/09/05
558	NE Grid B	Walling of souterrain following removal of burnt material- stone removed, charcoal visible behind this	NE	14/09/05
559	NE Grid B	Detailed image of charcoal fragment (souterrain)	E	14/09/05
560	NW/SW	General image of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
561	NW/SW	General image showing depth of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
562	NW/SW	General image of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
563	NW/SW	General image of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
564	NW/SW	General image of ditch cut C103	NE	22/09/05
565	NW/SW	General image of ditch cut C103	NE	22/09/05
566	NW/SW	General image of ditch cut C103	NE	22/09/05
567	NW/SW	General image of ditch cut C103	E	22/09/05
568	NW/SW	General image of ditch cut C103	E	22/09/05

569	NW/SW	Detailed image of western edge of ditch cut C103	E	22/09/05
570	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	S	22/09/05
571	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	S	22/09/05
572	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	S	22/09/05
573	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	S	22/09/05
574	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	S	22/09/05
575	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	S	22/09/05
576	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	S	22/09/05
577	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	SW	22/09/05
578	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	S	22/09/05
579	NW/SW	Section of ditch cut C103	SW	22/09/05
580	NW/SW	Length of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
581	NW/SW	Length of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
582	NW/SW	Length of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
583	NW/SW	Length of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
584	NW/SW	Length of ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
585	NW/SW	East end of ditch cut C103	N	22/09/05
586	NW/SW	East end of ditch cut C103	N	22/09/05
587	NW/SW	Central part of ditch cut C103	N	22/09/05
588	NW/SW	Central part of ditch cut C103	N	22/09/05
589	NW/SW	West end of ditch cut C103	N	22/09/05
590	NW/SW	West end of ditch cut C103	N	22/09/05
591	NW/SW	West end of ditch cut C103	NE	22/09/05
592	NW/SW	West end of ditch cut C103	NE	22/09/05
593	NW/SW	West end of ditch cut C103	NE	22/09/05
594	NW/SW	'Walk-way' alongside ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
595	NW/SW	'Walk-way' alongside ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
596	NW/SW	'Walk-way' alongside ditch cut C103	W	22/09/05
597	NW/SW	Gulley within ditch C103	NE	22/09/05
598	NW/SW	Gulley within ditch C103	NE	22/09/05
599	NW/SW	Ridge and gulley within ditch C103	NE	22/09/05
600	NW/SW	Cut of ditch C103 running north-east	SW	22/09/05
601	n/a	n/a	n/a	22/09/05
602	SE Grid C	Post-holes cut into the subsoil in Grid C	N	22/09/05
603	SE Grid C	Post-holes cut into the subsoil in Grid C	N	22/09/05
604	SE Grid C	Baulk at the eastern end of Grid C	W	22/09/05
605	SE Grid C	Skeleton C824	E	23/09/05
606a	SE Grid C	Skeleton C824	E	23/09/05
606b	SE Grid A	West facing section in Grid A	W	23/09/05
607	SE Grid A	West facing section in Grid A	W	23/09/05
608	SE Grid A	West facing section in Grid A	W	23/09/05
609	SE Grid A	West facing section in Grid A	W	23/09/05
610	SE Grid A	West facing section in Grid A	W	23/09/05
611	SE Grid C/A	West facing section in Grid C/A	W	23/09/05
612	SE Grid C/A	West facing section in Grid C/A	W	23/09/05
613	SE Grid C/A	West facing section in Grid C/A	W	23/09/05
614	SE Grid C/A	West facing section in Grid C/A	W	23/09/05
615	SE Grid C/A	West facing section in Grid C/A	W	23/09/05
616	SE Grid C	West facing section in Grid C south of sewage-pipe	W	23/09/05
617	SE Grid C	West facing section in Grid C south of sewage-pipe	W	23/09/05
618	SE Grid C	West facing section in Grid C south of sewage-pipe	W	23/09/05
619	NE Grid B	South facing section in Grid B	S	23/09/05

620	NE Grid B	South facing section in Grid B	S	23/09/05
621	NE Grid B	South facing section in Grid B	S	23/09/05
622	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
623	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
624	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
625	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
626	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
627	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
628	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
629	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
630	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
631	SE Grid D	North facing section in Grid D	N	23/09/05
632	NW/SW	Ditch cut C103	E	23/09/05
633	SW	East facing section of SW area	E	23/09/05
634	SW	East facing section of SW area	E	23/09/05
635	SW	East facing section of SW area	E	23/09/05
636	SW	East facing section of SW area	E	23/09/05
637	SW	East facing section of ditch C103	E	23/09/05
638	SW	East facing section of ditch C103	E	23/09/05
639	SW	East facing section of ditch C103	E	23/09/05
640	SW	East facing section of ditch C103	E	23/09/05
641	SW	East facing section of ditch C103	E	23/09/05
642	SW	East facing section of ditch C103	E	23/09/05
643	SW	East facing section of ditch C103	E	23/09/05
644	SW	Skeleton C158 in north-east facing section	N	23/09/05
645	SW	Skeleton C158 in north-east facing section	N	23/09/05
646	n/a	Working shot	W	23/09/05
647	n/a	Working shot	W	23/09/05
648	SE Grid C	Linear gullies cuts C493, C494	E	09/08/05
749	SE Grid C	Linear gullies cuts C493, C494	E	09/08/05
650	SE Grid C	Linear gullies cuts C493, C494	SE	09/08/05
651	SE Grid C	Linear gullies cuts C493, C494	SE	09/08/05
652	SE Grid D	North facing section of hearth cut C505	N	09/08/05
653	SE Grid D	General image of east-facing section of cut C510	E	09/08/05
654	SE Grid D	Detailed image of cut C510	E	09/08/05
655	SE Grid D	Detailed image of cut C506	E	09/08/05
656	SE Grid D	Detailed image of cut C511	E	09/08/05
657	SE Grid D	Gully cut C473 following removal of fill C355	SE	09/08/05
658	SE Grid D	Features evident following removal of C467	E	09/08/05
659	SE Grid D	C485 following removal of C467	NE	09/08/05
660	SE Grid D	Cut C465 north of sewage-pipe	E	09/08/05
661	SE Grid D	Cut C465 north of sewage-pipe	E	09/08/05
662	SE Grid D	Cut C465 north of sewage-pipe	E	09/08/05
663	SE Grid D	Cut C465 south of sewage-pipe	E	09/08/05
664	SE Grid C	Detail of 'robber-trench' fill C495 and wall C276	W	09/08/05
665	SE Grid C	Detail of 'robber-trench' fill C495 and wall C276	W	09/08/05
666	SE Grid D	Charcoal spread C515, and burnt clay patches within this C516	E	10/08/05
667	SE Grid D	Charcoal spread C515, and burnt clay patches within this C516	N	10/08/05
668	SE Grid D	Detailed image of burnt clay C516	E	10/08/05
669	SE Grid C	Plan of Grid C, south of the sewage-pipe, showing C201	N	11/08/05
670	SE Grid C	Plan of Grid C, south of the sewage-pipe, showing C201	W	11/08/05
671	SE Grid C	Plan of Grid C, south of the sewage-pipe, showing C201	E	11/08/05

672	SE Grid C	Spread C526 around stones C525	S	11/08/05
673	SE Grid D	Cut C465 following removal of C523 revealing gullies and stake-holes	E	11/08/05
674	SE Grid D	Cut C465 following removal of C523 revealing gullies and stake-holes	N	11/08/05
675	SE Grid D	Cut C465 following removal of C523 revealing gullies and stake-holes	E	11/08/05
676	SE Grid C	Stone feature C276, foundation cut C471, and C218 following removal of C355	E	11/08/05
677	SE Grid C	Stone feature C276, foundation cut C471, and C218 following removal of C355	E	11/08/05
678	SE Grid D	General image of south-east corner of Grid D showing C563, C201, C384	N	18/08/05
679	SE Grid D	General image of south-east corner of Grid D showing C563, C201, C384	N	18/08/05
680	SE Grid D	General image of south-east corner of Grid D showing C563, C201, C384	E	18/08/05
681	SE Grid C	Human remains in C560	W	18/08/05
682	SE Grid C	Human remains in C560	N	18/08/05
683	SE Grid D	Skeleton C541	W	18/08/05
684	SE Grid D	Detail of skull C541	W	19/08/05
685	SE Grid C	Fill C586 of cut C535 (Drawing No:122)	E	19/08/05
686	SE Grid C	C586 (Drawing No:122)	E	19/08/05
687	SE Grid D	General image of C508, C563, and stone feature C247	N	19/08/05

APPENDIX 6: SOIL SAMPLE REGISTER

Season of Excavation	Sample Number	Context Number	Area	Number of Bags
AR05	1	C180	SW	1
AR05	2	C181	NW/SW	
AR05	3	C184	SW	2
AR05	4	C188	SW	2
AR05	5	C185	SW	2
AR05	6	C189	SW	1
AR05	7	C191	SW	1
AR05	8	C192	SW	
AR05	9	C195	SW	1
AR05	10	C176	SW	1
AR05	11	C199	SW	1
AR05	12	C184	SE Grid C	2
AR05	13	C184	SE Grid C	1
AR05	14	C185	SW	1
AR05	15	C206	NW/SW	
AR05	16	C212	NW/SW	1
AR05	17	C209	SW	1
AR05	18	C212	NW/SW	1
AR05	19	C210	SW	1
AR05	20	C213	SW	1
AR05	21	C215	NW/SW	
AR05	22	C181	NW/SW	3
AR05	23	C217	SW	1
AR05	24	C217	SW	1
AR05	25	C220/208	SW	1
AR05	26	C144	SW	2
AR05	27	C240	SW	2
AR05	28	C211	SW	1
AR05	29	C266	SW	1
AR05	30	C202	SE Grid C	3
AR05	31	C270	SW	2
AR05	32	C270	SW	1
AR05	33	C275	SE Grid D	1
AR05	34	C283	SW	1
AR05	35	C289	SW	2
AR05	36	C289	SW	1
AR05	37	C345	NE Grid B	1
AR05	38	C328	NW	1
AR05	39	C331	NW	1
AR05	40	C359	NW	
AR05	41	C298	NE Grid B	2
AR05	42	C298	NE Grid B	1
AR05	43	C364	NW	1
AR05	44	C350	NW	1
AR05	45	C298	SE Grid D	1
AR05	46	C329	NW	1
AR05	47	C370	NW	1
AR05	48	C374	NW	
AR05	49	C373	NW	
AR05	50	C345	NE Grid B	1

AR05	51	C298	SE Grid D	2
AR05	52	C376	NW	1
AR05	53	C386	NW	1
AR05	54	C392	NE Grid B	1
AR05	55	C393	NW	1
AR05	56	C380	NW	1
AR05	57	C372	NW	1
AR05	58	C363	NW	1
AR05	59	C397	NW	
AR05	60	C399	NW	
AR05	61	C387	NW	1
AR05	62	C395	SE Grid D	1
AR05	63	C402	NW	1
AR05	64	C395	SE Grid D/B	5
AR05	65	C395	SE Grid D	3
AR05	66	C395	SE Grid D/B	1
AR05	67	C403	NW	1
AR05	68	C391	NW	1
AR05	69	C396	NW	1
AR05	70	C406	NW	
AR05	71	C408	SE Grid D	3
AR05	72	C395	SE Grid D	1
AR05	73	C395	SE Grid D/B	1
AR05	74	C412	NW	1
AR05	75	C413	NW	1
AR05	76	C417	NW	1
AR05	77	C418	NW	1
AR05	78	C416	NW	1
AR05	79	C423	NW	1
AR05	80	C419	NW	1
AR05	81	C396	NW	1
AR05	82	C420	NW	1
AR05	83	C425	NW	1
AR05	84	C362	SE Grid A	
AR05	85	C402	NW	
AR05	86	C391	NW	
AR05	87	C377	NW	
AR05	88	C428	NW	
AR05	89	C320	NW	1
AR05	90	C181	NW/SW	
AR05	91	C385	NW	1
AR05	92	C355	SE Grid A	2
AR05	93	C432	NW	1
AR05	94	C433	NW	
AR05	95	C438	SE Grid D	1
AR05	96	C446	SE Grid D	1
AR05	97	C440	SE Grid A	
AR05	98	C243	SE Grid D	1
AR05	99	C227	NE Grid B	1
AR05	100	C310	SE Grid D	1
AR05	101	C448	NW	2
AR05	102	C450	SE Grid D	1
AR05	103	C391	NW	1
AR05	104	C451	NE Grid B	2

AR05	105	C452	NW	1
AR05	106	C456	NW	1
AR05	107	C459	NW	
AR05	108	C467	SE Grid D	
AR05	109	C279	SE Grid C	1
AR05	110	C470	SE Grid D	1
AR05	111	C460	SE Grid D	1
AR05	112	C460	SE Grid D	1
AR05	113	C479	NE Grid B	2
AR05	114	C480	NE Grid B	2
AR05	115	C481	NE Grid B	2
AR05	116	C490	NE Grid B	1
AR05	117	C482	SE Grid C	1
AR05	118	C467	SE Grid D	1
AR05	119	C502	SE Grid C	
AR05	120	C485	SE Grid D	1
AR05	121	C498	SE Grid D	1
AR05	122	C503	SE Grid C	1
AR05	123	C477	SE Grid D	2
AR05	124	C503	SE Grid C	1
AR05	125	C494	SE Grid C	1
AR05	126	C203	SE Grid C	2
AR05	127	C506	SE Grid D	1
AR05	128	C355	SE Grid D	1
AR05	129	C355	SE Grid C	2
AR05	130	Number not used	n/a	n/a
AR05	131	C517	SE Grid C	
AR05	132	C495	SE Grid C	
AR05	133	C571	SE Grid C	
AR05	134	C500	SE Grid D	1
AR05	135	C515	SE Grid D	1
AR05	136	C499	SE Grid D	1
AR05	137	C155	SE Grid D	1
AR05	138	C516	SE Grid D	2
AR05	139	C524	SE Grid C	1
AR05	140	C509	SE Grid D	1
AR05	141	C526	SE Grid C	1
AR05	142	C515	SE Grid D	1
AR05	143	C536	SE Grid C	2
AR05	144	C537	SE Grid C	1
AR05	145	C358	SE Grid C	1
AR05	146	C540	SE Grid D	2
AR05	147	C518	SE Grid D	1
AR05	148	C523	SE Grid D	1
AR05	149	C548	SE Grid C	1
AR05	150	C560	SE Grid C	1
AR05	151	C554	SE Grid C	1
AR05	152	C556	SE Grid C	2
AR05	153	C515	SE Grid D	1
AR05	154	C569	SE Grid D	1
AR05	155	C181	NW/SW	2
AR05	156	C508	SE Grid D	2
AR05	157	C560	SE Grid C	1
AR05	158	Number not used	n/a	n/a

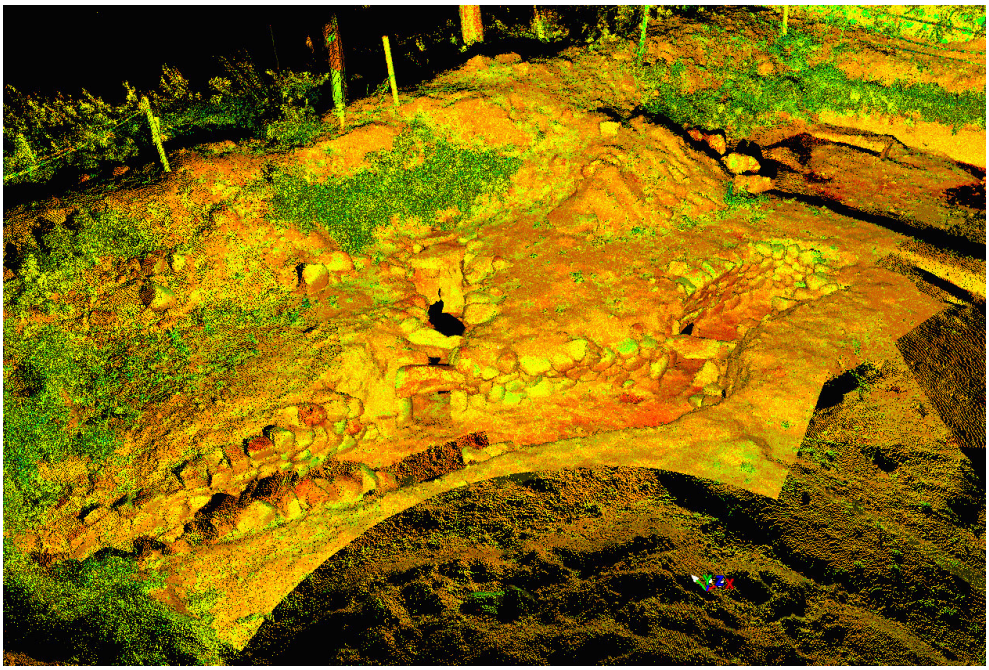
AR05	159	C472	SE Grid C	1
AR05	160	Burnt material within C544	SE Grid D	
AR05	161	C563	SE Grid D	1
AR05	162	C582	SE Grid A	1
AR05	163	C277	SE Grid C	1
AR05	164	C586	SE Grid D	1
AR05	165	C540	SE Grid D	2
AR05	166	C540	SE Grid D	1
AR05	167	C596	SE Grid A	1
AR05	168	C591	SE Grid C	1
AR05	169	C590	SE Grid C	1
AR05	170	C593	SE Grid C	1
AR05	171	C594	SE Grid C	1
AR05	172	C605	SE Grid C	1
AR05	173	C611	SE Grid D	1
AR05	174	C604	SE Grid D	1
AR05	175	C615	SE Grid C	1
AR05	176	C277	SE Grid C	1
AR05	177	Number not used	n/a	n/a
AR05	178	C657	SE Grid C	1
AR05	179	C658	SE Grid C	1
AR05	180	C695	SW	1
AR05	181	Number not used	n/a	n/a
AR05	182	Number not used	n/a	n/a
AR05	183	C697	SW	1
AR05	184	C699	SW	1
AR05	185	C288	SW	3
AR05	186	C703	SW	2
AR05	187	C701	SW	1
AR05	188	C705	SW	1
AR05	189	C707	SW	1
AR05	190	Number not used	n/a	n/a
AR05	191	C728	SW	1
AR05	192	C720	SW	2
AR05	193.1	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.2	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.3	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.4	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.5	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.6	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.7	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.8	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.9	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.10	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.11	C355	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.12	C355/132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.13	C355/132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.14	C132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.15	C132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.16	C132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.17	C132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.18	C132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.19	C132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.20	C132	NW/SW	1

AR05	193.21	C132	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.22	C132/201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.23	C132/201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.24	C132/201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.25	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.26	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.27	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.28	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.29	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.30	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.31	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.32	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.33	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.34	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.35	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.36	C201	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.37	C201/631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.38	C201/631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.39	C201/631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.40	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.41	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.42	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.43	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.44	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.45	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.46	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.47	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.48	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.49	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.50	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.51	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.52	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.53	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.54	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.55	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.56	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.57	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.58	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.59	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.60	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.61	C631	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.62	C631/633	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.63	C631/633	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.64	C633	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.65	C633	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.66	C633	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.67	C633	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.68	C633	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.69	C633/634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.70	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.71	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.72	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.73	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.74	C634	NW/SW	1

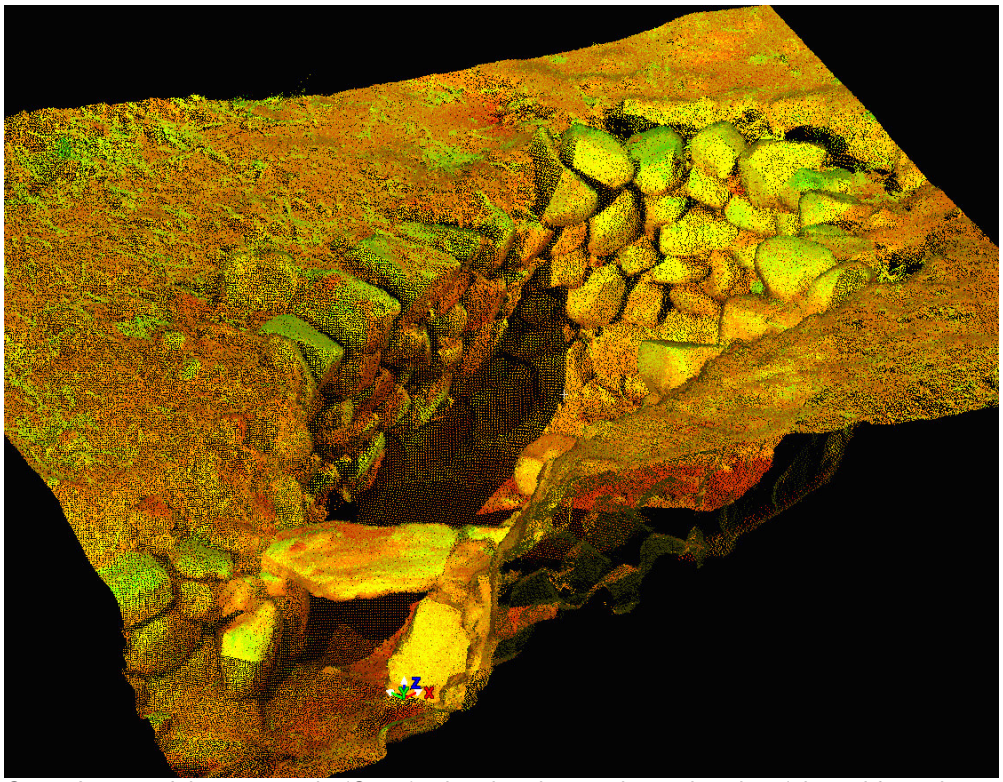
AR05	193.75	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.76	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.77	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.78	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.79	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.80	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.81	C634	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.82	C634/181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.83	C634/181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.84	C634/181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.85	C634/181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.86	C181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.87	C181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.88	C181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.89	C181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.90	C181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.91	C181	NW/SW	1
AR05	193.92	C181	NW/SW	1
AR05	194	C723	SW	1
AR05	195	C240	SW	1
AR05	196	C724	SW	1
AR05	197	C713	SW	1
AR05	198	C726	SW	1
AR05	199	C732	SW	1
AR05	200	C355	SE Grid A	1
AR05	201	C201	NW	1
AR05	202	C631	NW	1
AR05	203	C126	NW	2
AR05	204	C633	NW	1
AR05	205	C634	NW	1
AR05	206	C175	NW	1
AR05	207	C181	NW	1
AR05	208	C639	SE Grid A	1
AR05	209	C663	SE Grid C	1
AR05	210	C666	SE Grid C	1
AR05	211a	C233	SE Grid C	2
AR05	211b	C668	SE Grid C	
AR05	212a	C821	SE Grid C	
AR05	212b	C670	SE Grid C	1
AR05	213a	C564	SE Grid D	1
AR05	213b	C672	SE Grid C	1
AR05	214	C674	SE Grid C	1
AR05	215	C676	SE Grid C	1
AR05	216	C678	SE Grid C	1
AR05	217	C680	SE Grid C	1
AR05	218	C684	SE Grid C	1
AR05	219	C688	SE Grid C	1
AR05	220	C690	SE Grid C	1
AR05	221	C692	SE Grid C	1
AR05	222	C694	SE Grid C	1
AR05	223	C734	SE Grid C	1
AR05	224	C736	SE Grid C	1
AR05	225	C758	SE Grid A	1
AR05	226	C738	SE Grid A	1

AR05	227	C740	SE Grid C	1
AR05	228	C742	SE Grid C	1
AR05	229	C744	SE Grid C	1
AR05	230	C746	SE Grid C	1
AR05	231	C759	SW	1
AR05	232	C355	NW/SW	5
AR05	233	C201	NW/SW	5
AR05	234	C132	NW/SW	1
AR05	235	C631	NW/SW	5
AR05	236	C634	NW/SW	5
AR05	237	C181	NW/SW	2
AR05	238	C672	SE Grid C	
AR05	239	C752	SE Grid C	
AR05	240	C754	SE Grid C	
AR05	241	C756	SE Grid C	
AR05	242	C181	NW/SW	
AR05	243	C181	NW/SW	
AR05	244	C181	NW/SW	
AR05	245	C181	NW/SW	
AR05	246	C659	SE Grid C	1
AR05	247	C181	NW/SW	
AR05	248	C764	NW/SW	
AR05	249	C771	SE Grid C	1
AR05	250	C769	SE Grid C	1
AR05	251	C761	SW	1
AR05	252	C763	SW	1
AR05	253	C773	SW	1
AR05	254	C181	SW	1
AR05	255	C778	SW	
AR05	256	C777	SE Grid C	2
AR05	257	C786	SE Grid C	1
AR05	258	C784	SE Grid C	1
AR05	259	C780	SE Grid C	1
AR05	260	C782	SE Grid C	1
AR05	261	C775	SE Grid C	1
AR05	262	C181	SW	1
AR05	263	C796	SE Grid C	1
AR05	264	C798	SE Grid C	1
AR05	265	C800	SE Grid C	1
AR05	266	C802	SE Grid C	1
AR05	267	C804	SE Grid C	1
AR05	268	C806	SE Grid C	1
AR05	269	C808	SE Grid C	1
AR05	270	C810	SE Grid C	1
AR05	271	C812	SE Grid C	1
AR05	272	C814	SE Grid C	1
AR05	273	C816	SE Grid C	1
AR05	274	C819	SE Grid C	
AR05	275	C283	SW	1
AR05	276	C158	SW	3

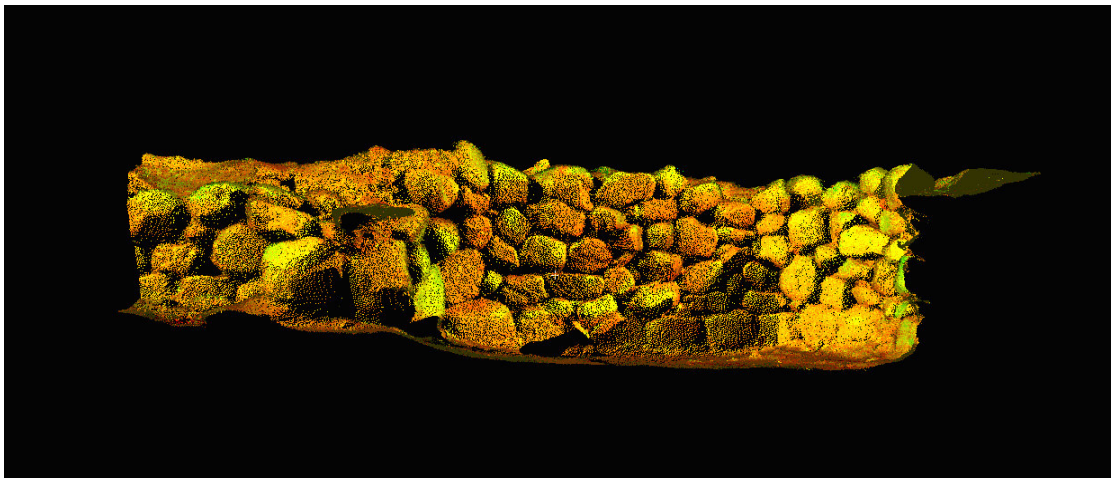
APPENDIX 7: CYRAX IMAGES OF THE SOUTERRAIN



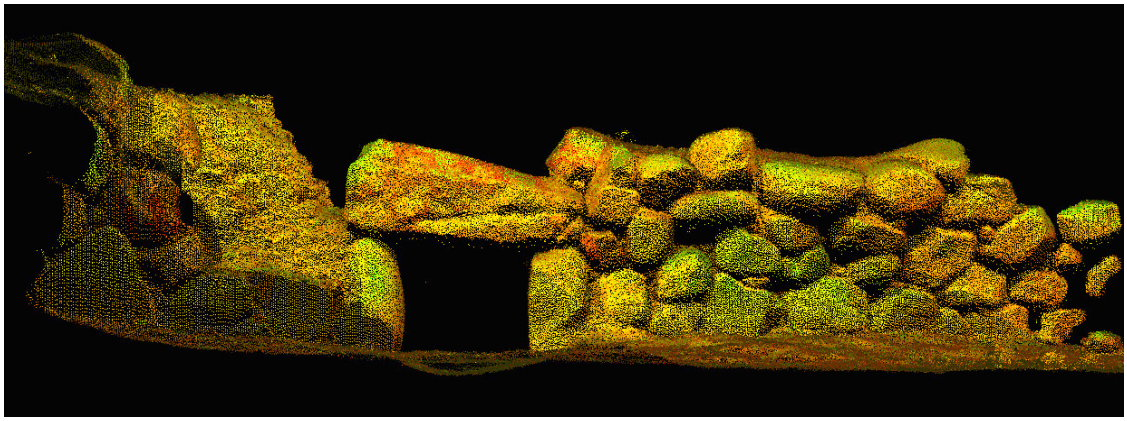
Cyrax Image of the souterrain (C229) (viewed from the northwest).



Cyrax Image of the souterrain (C229): showing the southern chamber (viewed from the northwest).



Cyrax Image of the souterrain (C229): showing the southern chamber (viewed from the west).



Cyrax Image of the souterrain (C229): showing the entrance to the southeast chamber (viewed from the west).