Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork
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Excavations at Castle Caulfield
Lisnamonaghan
Co. Tyrone
AE/11/75

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Investigations at Castle Caulfield
Lisnamonaghan
Co. Tyrone

Preliminary report submitted to NIEA

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1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Excavations were carried out at Castle Caulfield, Lisnamonaghan, Co. Tyrone between the 13th of June and the 8th of July 2011. The excavation was undertaken on behalf of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and was directed by Dr Colm Donnelly of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF).

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Castle Caulfield is a State Care monument on the outskirts of the village of Castlecaulfield, around 3km west of Dungannon. The castle was constructed in the aftermath of the Ulster Plantation on lands that formerly belonged to the O'Donnellys, one of the main supporting families to the O'Neills in Dungannon, the Gaelic lords of Tyrone. In 1610 Sir Toby Caulfield was granted 'The Manor of Aughlish', 1000 acres in what had been the O'Donnelly's estate. Work began on the manor-house in 1611 and by 1619 the 'fair house or castle' was near completion, along with a stone bridge over the River Torrent and an adjoining watermill. The manor-house was burnt in the 1641 Rebellion and, although later reoccupied by members of the family, by the close of the 17th century it had fallen into ruin.

1.2.2 The manor-house, which was handed into State Care in 1938, survives as a substantial ruin. Its original plan would have consisted of a main block with two wings, U-shaped in plan, and with a gatehouse at the north-western corner. The manor-house was originally three stories high, with attics and cellars. It was built of locally-quarried limestone, with decorative four-light windows of dressed sandstone. The gatehouse was of different construction - a low, squat building constructed from large blocks of darker stone (possibly basalt). It comprised two ground floor rooms on either side of a vaulted passage-way. The north-western room had a circular tower built into it. There were probably also rooms above. The Caulfield coat of arms was installed above the entrance to the passage-way but this may have been reused from an earlier building.

1.2 Objectives

- To investigate whether if the castle was built on the site of a pre-existing O'Donnelly fort
- To resolve the chronological relationship between the manor-house and the adjoining gatehouse
- To investigate anomalies identified through a geophysical survey which may provide information on the earliest phases of activity at the castle
- To provide a focus for the local community through involvement in the project

1.3 Geophysical survey

1.3.1 A geophysical survey was carried out prior to the excavation to inform the test-trenching strategy. Both electrical resistance and magnetrometry methods were applied and a number of anomalies identified as a result. Three main high resistance anomalies were investigated during the excavation (anomalies r1-r3).

1.4 Excavation

1.4.1 Four trenches were excavated at the site, each 2m wide and ranging in length between 3m and 5m. The trenches were all excavated by hand using the standard context recording method.

Trench 1

1.4.2 Trench 1 was located 5m from the north-eastern wall of the castle, along the line of what was thought to be the bawn wall, and was intended to investigate a linear anomaly identified through the geophysical survey. Excavation of the trench uncovered evidence of previous excavations at the site by Martin Jope in the late 1950s. A robber trench was also discovered, where the facing stones of the original bawn wall had been removed. The width of the robber trench roughly tallied with the width of the bawn wall as recorded by Pynnar in 1613.

Trench 2

1.4.3 Trench 2 was located along the south-eastern facade of the castle, between the castle wall and the boundary wall. The trench was positioned over a linear positive anomaly identified through the geophysical survey. Excavation proved that the anomaly related to the surface and associated levelling deposits of a road, possibly 18th or 19th century in date. Excavation of the trench also uncovered the castle's six courses of foundation stones as well as evidence of stabilisation work in and around the corner of the building.

Trench 3

1.4.4 Trench 3 was located at the north-eastern entrance to the gatehouse passage-way and the trench was intended to investigate this entranceway. Excavation of the trench uncovered a cobbled surface and associated drain, both of which appeared to pre-date the existing gatehouse structure. A sherd of 17th century pottery from below one of the cobbles provided a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the cobbled surface. Further excavation to investigate the foundation stones of the gatehouse discovered that the existing gatehouse appeared to be secondary and that it had been built on the footing

stones of an earlier, smaller building. It is thought that the existing building, therefore, was built after the main phase of construction in 1611-1619 and that it incorporates only two elements of the original building - the coat of arms above the passage-way and the dressed sandstone door heading at the entrance to one of the ground floor chambers. The actual date of the building is uncertain but it is possible that it represents an 18th century folly intended to create a 'romantic ruin' in the landscape.

Trench 5

1.4.5 Trench 5 was located to the south-west of the main castle building and was intended to investigate a large positive anomaly identified through the geophysical survey. The results from the excavation of this trench showed that extensive landscaping had taken place in this area, and from the finds this could be dated to the early 1970s, which, according to accounts from local people, coincided with a restoration programme which was carried out at the site.

1.5 Discussion

1.5.1 The excavation found no evidence of occupation at the site prior to the 17th century. This suggests that the main seat of the O'Donnellys must have been elsewhere in their estate. Analysis of early 17th century maps suggests that the O'Donnellys may have had their principal settlement at a crannog in Lough Aughlish, around 1km to the west of Castle Caulfield. The excavation also found that the current gatehouse building was built on the foundations of an earlier building and was therefore secondary to the main house. It is thought that this remodelling may have taken place during the 18th century. Also in the 18th or early 19th century there was a roadway running alongside the south-eastern wall of the castle, closer to the building than the modern road. Finally, all the trenches contained evidence of landscaping which was predominantly late 20th century in date and probably took place after the monument was given into the care of the State.

1.5.2 As well as addressing some of the research questions posed at the beginning of the project, the excavation was also a success in terms of the interest it generated within the local community. The site was visited by at least 160 children from seven local primary schools as well as 12 local people who volunteered to help with the excavation. There was also a family open-day at the site on 18th June 2011 and publicity from BBC radio and television programmes, as well as an online blog.

1.6 Recommendations

1.6.1 It is intended that the Castle Caulfield excavation is published in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology, pending the results of post-excavation work. It is recommended that a detailed building survey is carried out along with specialist analysis of the following artefacts and materials: animal bone, macrofossils, building materials, ceramics, clay pipes, glass, metalwork and slag. It is also recommended that at least two dates are submitted for radiocarbon dating.

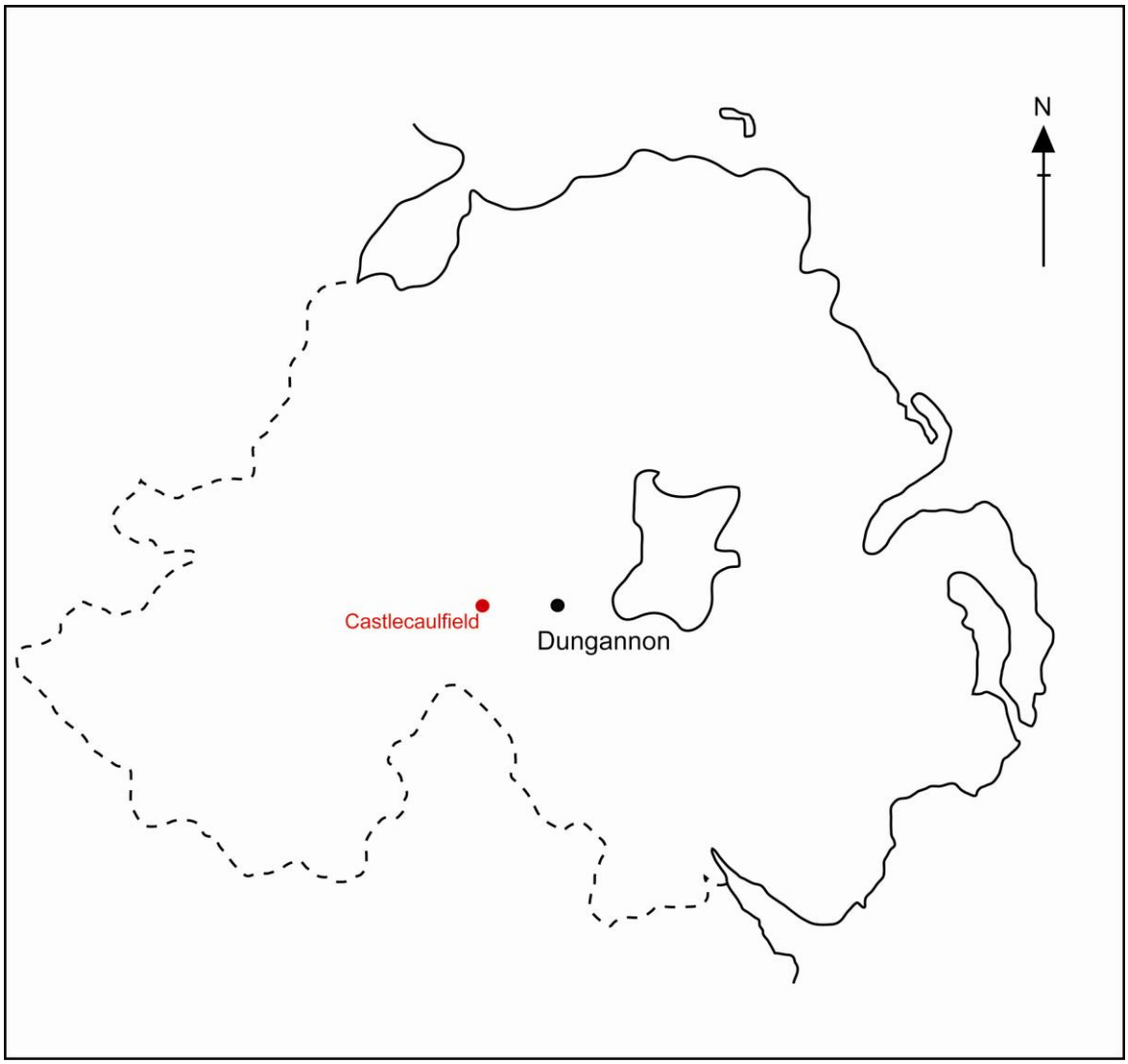

Figure 1: Map of Northern Ireland showing the location of Castlecaulfield

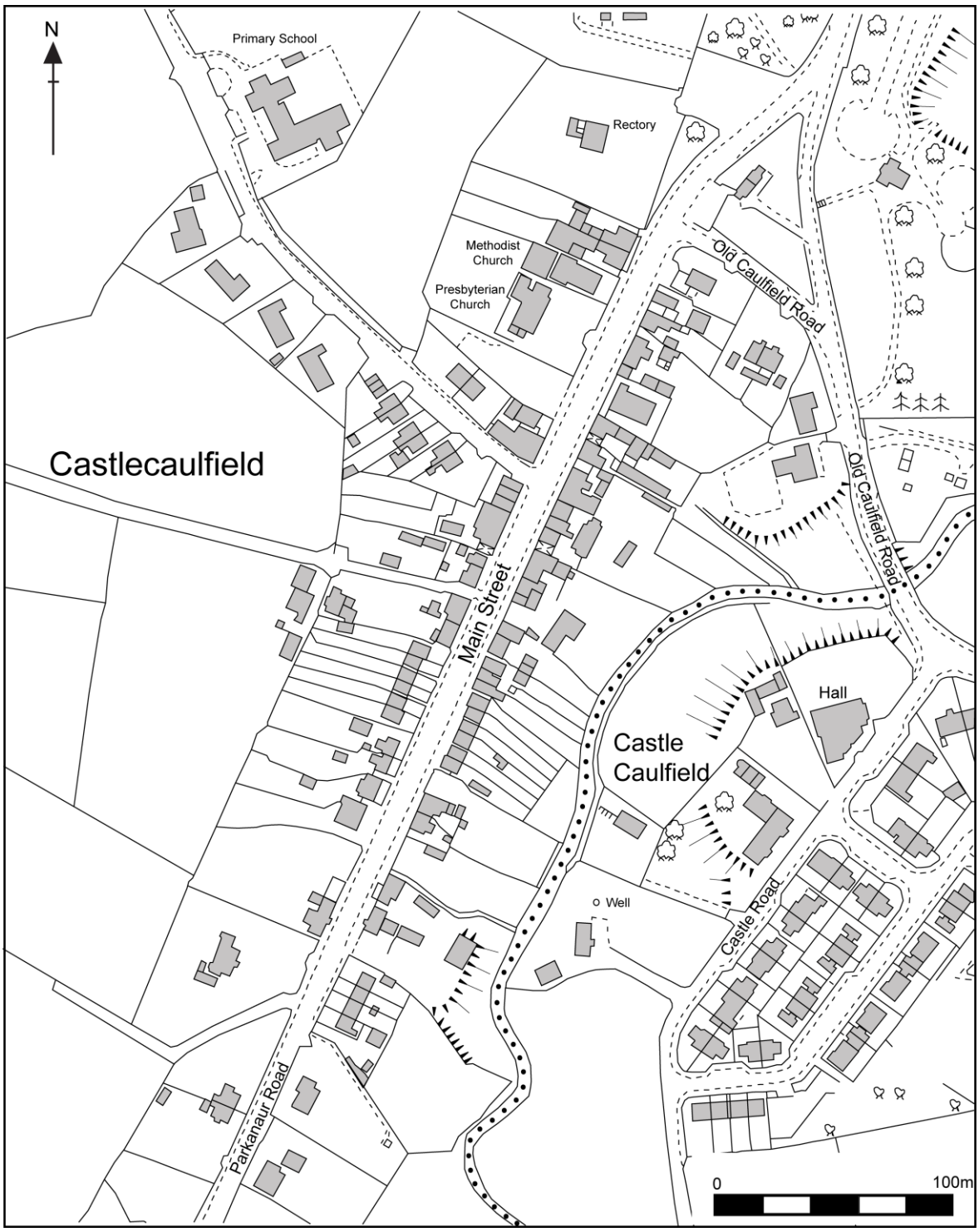

Figure 2: Detailed location map showing the village of Castlecaulfield and the ruins of the castle

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the preliminary results of the archaeological investigations at Castle Caulfield, Lisnamonaghan, Co. Tyrone. The excavation was directed by Dr Colm Donnelly of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast (QUB), under licence from the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) [AE/11/75] from the 13th June 2011 to the 8th July 2011. The excavation was undertaken on behalf of the NIEA as part of a community outreach project led by Maybelline Gormley, Inspector with NIEA, and involving local primary schools and public volunteers. The report also details recommendations for post-excavation work necessary to bring the project to completion.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Castle Caulfield manor-house (Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record No. TYR 054:001; Grid Reference H 7551 6259) is a State Care monument on the outskirts of the village of Castlecaulfield, Co. Tyrone, around 3km west of Dungannon. The castle is situated at a height of around 90m OD immediately to the west of the Torrent River which flows through the village. The castle survives as a substantial ruin, originally three stories high, with a u-shaped plan (Plate 1).

Plate 1: general view of the castle, looking west

2.2.2 The excavation was primarily a community outreach project on behalf of NIEA and supported by the local historical groups, namely Killeeshil and Clonaneese Historical Society and Donaghmore Historical Society. During the first week the site was visited by around 160 children from seven local primary schools that helped to take part in the excavation and learn about the history of the castle. On the second week of the excavation the CAF crew were joined by twelve adult volunteers from the local community who were interested in learning archaeological excavation techniques. There was also a family open day at the site on Saturday 18th June 2011 and publicity from BBC radio and television programmes, as well as an online blog.

2.3 Historical background

2.3.1 The castle was constructed in the aftermath of the Ulster Plantation on lands that had formerly belonged to the O'Donnellys, one of the main supporting families to the O'Neills in Dungannon, the Gaelic lords of Tyrone. The O'Donnellys, originally from Drumleene (*Druim Lighean*) near Lifford in Co. Donegal, belonged to the *Cineal Eoghan,* of whom the O'Neills were the chief family by the late 13th century. The O'Donnellys were one of the O'Neill's *Lucht Tighe* or 'household families' and there were five key families in the area around Dungannon (Figure 3). The group of families comprised the O'Quinns and O'Hagans, who acted as administrators, and the O'Donnellys, O'Devlins and MacCauls who provided military supprt for the O'Neills. The O'Donnellys are thought to have been established in their estate, Ballydonnelly or *Baile Uí Dhonnghaile,* from the mid 13th century onwards.

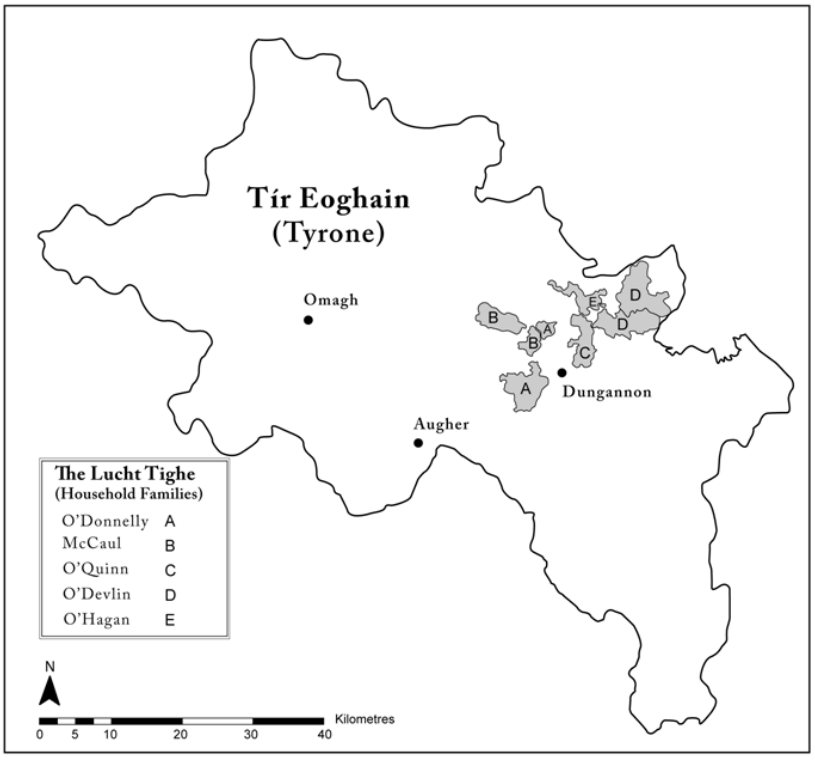

Figure 3: Map showing the *Lucht Tighe* families around O'Neill's demesne land in Dungannon

The estate was divided into two portions, Upper and Lower Ballydonnelly (*Doneleightra* and *Donelowtra* respectively: Figure 4). The focus of occupation seems to have been in Ballydonnelly Lower, where three crannogs are depicted on the Bodley map of 1609 (Figure 5). The three crannogs can be equated to Wood Lough, Killyliss (NISMR TYR 054:048), Edenacrannon (NISMR TYR 054:039) and Lough Aughlish (NISMR TYR 054:035). Of these the crannog in Lough Aughlish is the most interesting as it is the second largest crannog in County Tyrone and a prime candidate for the principal settlement of the O'Donnellys (see Section 2.5).

2.3.2 After the Flight of the Earls in 1607, the government of James I confiscated the lands of the Gaelic lords who had fled to the continent, including that of the O'Neills and their followers among the *Lucht Tighe*. The confiscated land was divided up into new estates and given to English soldiers, new settlers from England and Scotland, and trusted native Irish. One of these individuals was Sir Toby Caulfield, a veteran of the Nine Years War (1594-1603) in Ulster, who in 1610 was awarded the Manor of Aghloske or Aughlish, 1000 acres of land in what had been the O'Donnelly's estate.

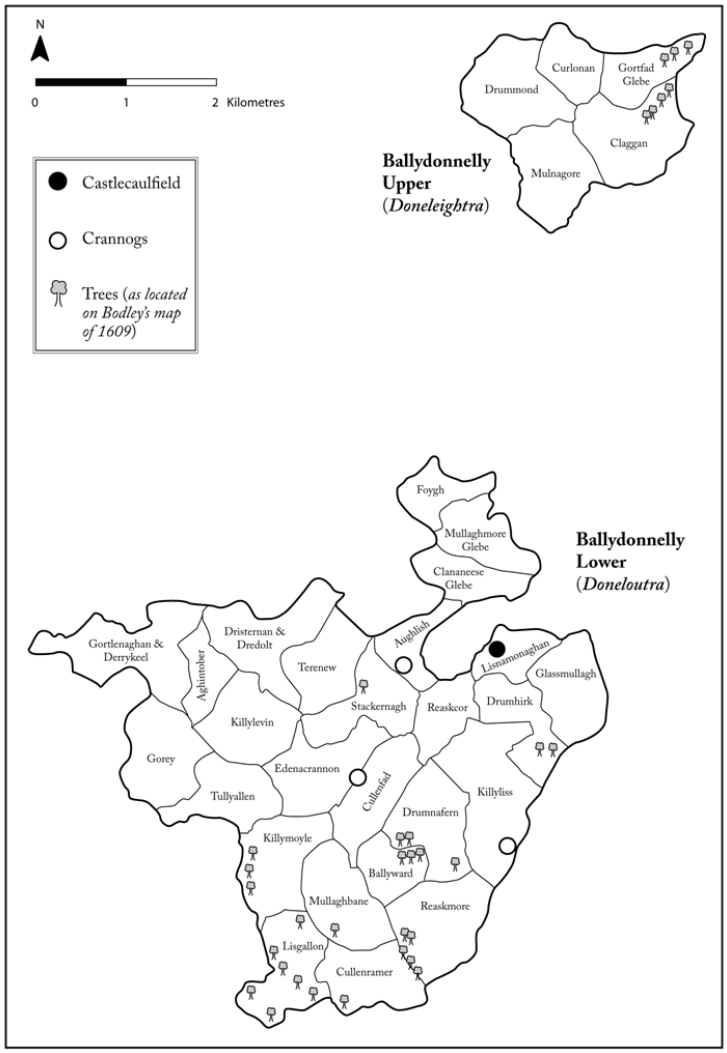

Figure 4: Ballydonnelly estate mapped onto the modern landscape (McGivern 2007)

Figure 5: Extract from the Bodley map of 1609 showing Upper and Lower Ballydonnelly (outlined in black) [MPF 45, National Archives, Kew)

2.3.3 Sir Toby Caulfield was born in Great Milton, Oxfordshire on 2nd December 1565. He began his service at sea on an expedition to the Azores before later serving in an army in the Low Countries under the young Earl of Essex, Sir Thomas Williams and Sir Thomas Vere. He followed Essex to Ireland in 1599 and thus began his involvement in the English campaign against the Gaelic Confederacy. By the time Essex left Ireland in the autumn of that year, Caulfield was in charge of 150 men at Newry and later was left in charge of 150 men at Dundalk, showing that increasingly more trust was being placed in him. By December 1601 Caulfield was serving under Charles Blount, the 8th Baron Mountjoy, taking part in some of the most important military campaigns against O'Neill. In 1602 he was trusted with the charge of Charlemont Fort, guarding the passage across the River Blackwater, while Mountjoy pressed on to Dungannon to close in on O'Neill. In recognition of his services, Caulfield received a knighthood in 1603 from the new king, James I.

2.3.4 Caulfield selected a location within his new estate for the construction of a fine house, with work commencing in 1611. A government survey of 1613 stated that a square stone enclosure 'of special mark both for beauty and strength' with battlements and four defensive corner towers had been constructed. In addition, the materials had also been assembled for the construction of the house 'with stone walls' within the bawn and that some English tenants were already 'seated near unto the same' (Bickley 1947, 178). By 1619 the 'fair House or Castle' was near completion, clearly the U-plan ruined mansion that still exists today. A bridge of lime and stone with adjoining watermill had also been erected and a town with 15 English families was located nearby (Hill 1877, 553). The manor-house, however, was burnt in the 1641 Rebellion, although it was re-occupied, by members of the family, until the close of the 17th century after which point it fell into ruin. It was said that Oliver Plunkett and John Wesley preached there during the 17th and 18th centuries (Jope 1958, 101). The building was signed over to State Care in 1938 by the Viscount Charlemont.

2.4 Place-name evidence

2.4.1 Castle Caulfield, castle and village, take their name from Sir Toby Caulfield who founded them. The name is sometimes referred to as 'Caulfeild' which may be the original spelling. Rafferty notes that the family name was originally 'Calfhill' or 'Calfild' before later becoming 'Caulfeild' (2008, 38). The townland in which the castle is situated, Lisnamonaghan, was probably *Lios Monchain* in Irish, meaning Fort of the Monaghan's or Monaghan's Fort. This place-name suggests that there was a fort – probably a rath - in the area which gave its name to the townland. There are a number of raths and enclosures crowning the nearby drumlins. The modern day townland name can be equated with the name of a Balliboe depicted on the 1609 Bodley map as *Monysbaktym*.

2.4.2 The meaning of the name Aughlish is unclear. Sometimes Augh or Augha comes from the Irish *Achadh* for field. Lish may come from the Irish for fort (*lios*). It takes the form 'Aghloske' on the 1609 Bodley map.

2.5 Cartographic evidence

2.5.1 A number of cartographic sources from the 17th to the 20th century were examined in order to investigate the development of both the castle and the nearby seat of the O'Donnellys in the townland of Aughlish. A substantial body of work has been undertaken using the historical maps to plot the Ballydonnelly estate onto the modern landscape (McGivern 2007) and also to reconstruct the O'Neill estates in the Barony of Dungannon using the Bodley maps (McCabe 2008).

17th century maps

2.5.2 Two of Bartlett's maps dating to 1602-03 show 'Lo and fort o Donnalie' as a lough with a crannog in the middle, beside which is a star-shaped fort (Figures 8 and 9). An unsigned map possibly dating to 1602 (Figure 10) shows a lough with an island and some sort of structure on it, as well as a diamond-shaped fort with bastions at each corner.

Figure 8 (left): extract from Bartlett map 'A generalle description of Ulster (1602-03) and Figure 9: extract from untitled Bartlett map (1602-03), both showing the O'Donnelly crannog & fort

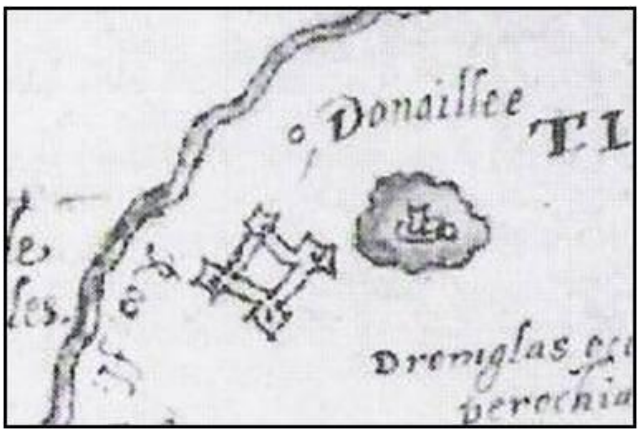

Figure 10: extract from unsigned map (?1602) showing 'O Donaillee' fort and crannog

19th century maps

2.5.3 The earliest Ordnance Survey 6" map showing the castle is the first edition dating to 1833 (Figure 11). The castle is shown as an L-shaped building with a smaller rectangular building immediately to the north. It occupies the southern corner of a sub-rectangular area, bordered to the north by the Torrent River, to the east and south by roads and to the west/south-west by the Presbyterian Meeting House which occupied the former stables of the castle (Belmore 1903, 75). The castle is depicted as being surrounded by trees which extend down to the river bank and over as far as the roads on the eastern and southern sides.

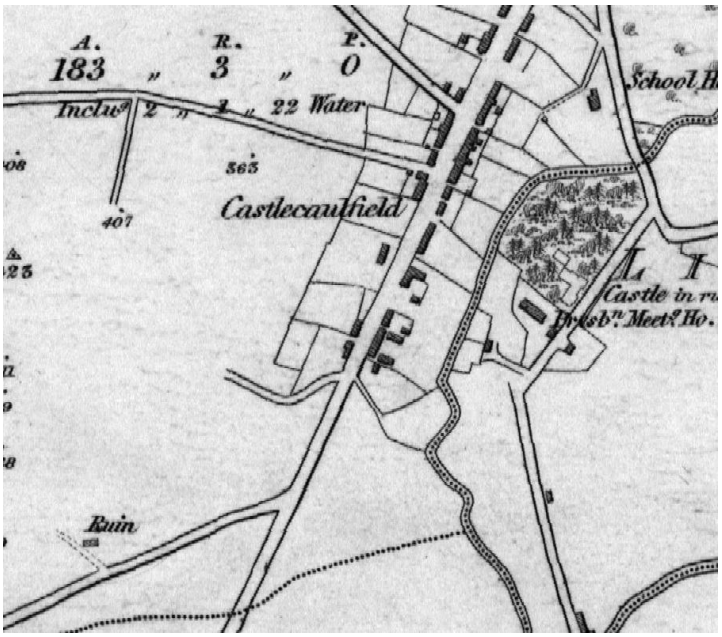

Figure 11: extract from first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map sheet 54 (1833)

2.5.4 The 1854 revision of the first edition 6" map shows the castle in plan in much the same way as the earlier edition. The area around the castle is depicted with fewer trees, and a slope or scarp down to the river is shown. The Presbyterian Meeting House to the south has been replaced by a laneway, indicating that it was demolished by this point. Several other features of note on the first edition revision are two circular enclosures, probably the same as those listed in the Northern Ireland Sites and Monuments Record (NISMR) as TYR 054:007 and 008.

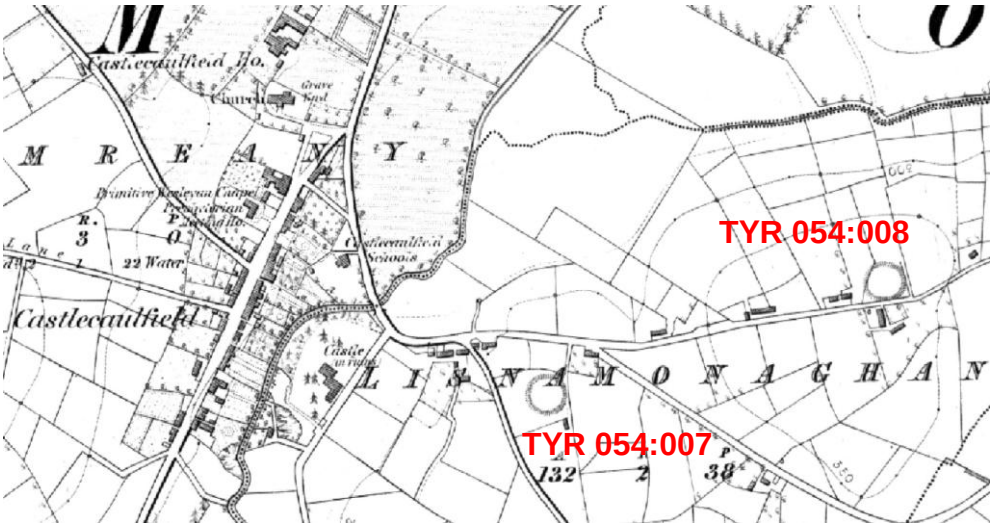

Figure 12: extract from 1854 revision of first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map sheet 54 & showing enclosures (TYR 054:007 & 008)

2.5.5 The second edition of the 6" Ordnance Survey map, which was produced in 1906-07, depicts the castle ruins in the same way as the previous two maps. The area around the castle has been subdivided and a building marked as 'The Creamery' sits to the north-east (in the position of the modern-day parish church hall). A slope is depicted encircling the castle from north to south, at the base of which is a flat area with trees and beyond this river. The two enclosures are not marked on the second edition map.

Figure 13: extract from second edition Ordnance Survey 6" map sheet 54 (1906-07)

2.5.6 The 1935 revision shows that the topography in the immediate vicinity of the castle appears to have changed little between its production and the 1906-07 edition. The creamery building is now labelled as 'Parkanaur Hall'. No enclosures or other features of archaeological interest are shown on the map.

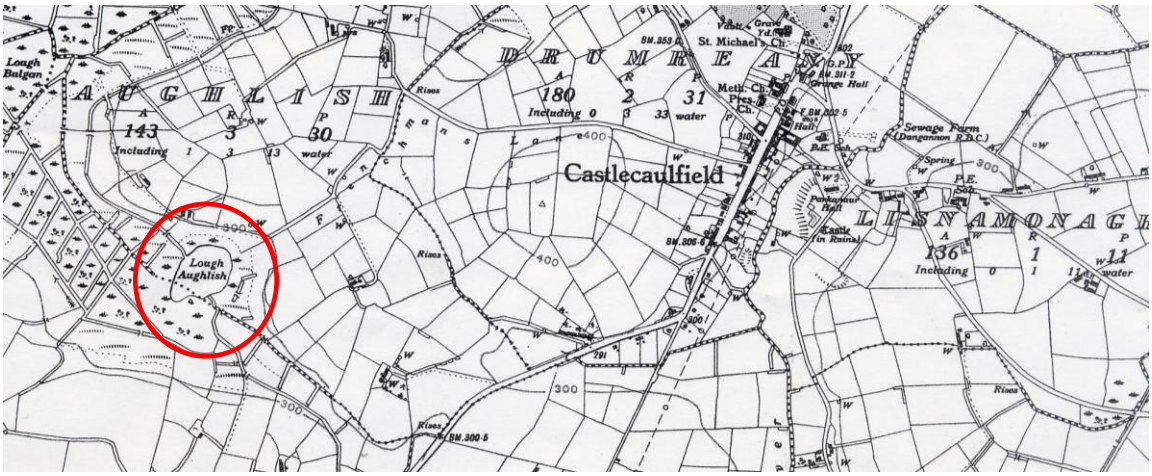

Figure 14: extract from 1935 6" Ordnance Survey map sheet 54, showing Lough Aughlish to the west of Castlecaulfield (circled in red)

2.6 Site description

2.6.1 Castle Caulfield manor-house is situated on the southern bank of the River Torrent, close to a modern housing estate. The castle occupies the north-eastern corner of a large, enclosed area, close to Castle Road which runs from north-east to south-west along the castle's south-eastern boundary and beyond which is a housing estate. The castle is around 5m from the road, separated from it by a grassy bank and a low wall which was probably built in the early 20th century when it came into State Care (Plate 2). The castle shares its north-eastern boundary with another house and outbuildings, beyond which is the parish church hall. The area around the ruin itself has been landscaped and the ground surface slopes away relatively steeply to the south-west, west and north-west. Concrete steps run alongside the north-western boundary of the site, terminating in a flat, roughly-surfaced area which was used in the 1970s as a depot for the then Department of the Environment: Northern Ireland. This area is linked to the road by a lane which runs parallel with the south-western boundary of the site. Early maps and photographs show the castle surrounded by trees but these have since been removed, probably to prevent further damage to the structure by invasive roots, and perhaps for ease of maintenance. The site is bordered to the west and north-west by a field which runs down to the valley of the Torrent River on the other side of which lie the rear gardens of the houses in Main Street.

Plate 2: general view of the castle and road, looking west

2.6.2 The main house is built in the English Tudor style. It is unfortified with large, decorative four-light windows, on many of which the sockets for the iron glazing bars are still visible. Much of the building is of locally-quarried Carboniferous limestone while the four-light window surrounds are of dressed sandstone (Jope 1958, 101). Previous excavations have suggested that the building may originally have been roofed with local slates and possibly also shale (Jope 1958, 101). The castle was originally three stories high and probably also had attics in the roof. It consisted of a main block aligned north-east/south-west and two wings to the north-west, although the south-western wing does not survive any higher than wall footings, which were uncovered during a programme of excavation and restoration in the late 1950s (Jope 1958, 101: Figure 6). These excavations informed a reconstruction drawing produced by Jope and reproduced here as Figure 7. Since the 1950s the castle has undergone a number of consolidation programmes and in parts it is difficult to identify the original fabric of the building. The main elements have been described in paragraphs 2.6.3 - 2.6.9, accompanied by plates.

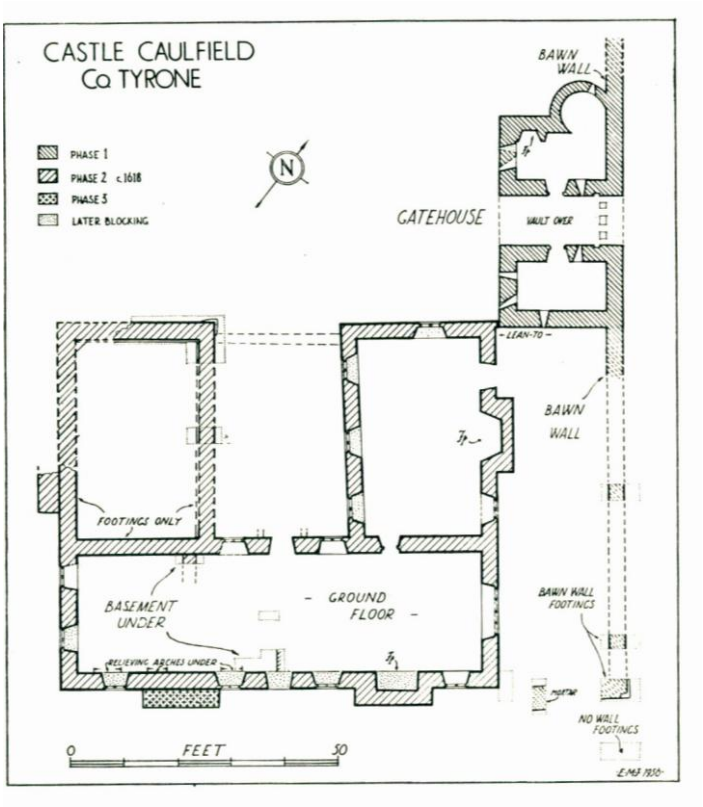

Figure 6: ground floor plan of castle with suggested features (after Jope 1958, Figure 1a)

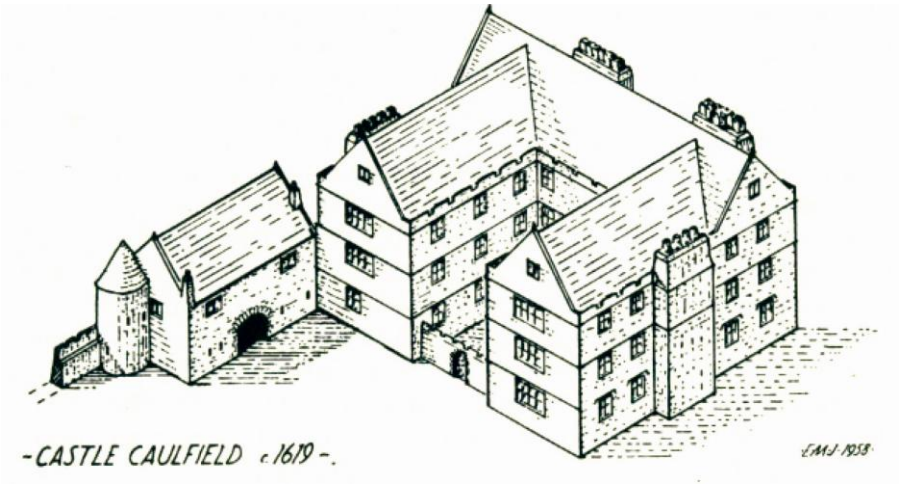

Figure 7: reconstruction drawing (after Jope 1958, Figure 3)

Main block

2.6.3 The main house is approximately 24m long (north-east/south-west) by 6m wide (north-west/south-east) and exists as an empty shell with little evidence of where the internal divisions would have been. It is therefore probable that the internal walls were of timber and did not survive. Although the sockets for the floor joists of the first and second floors are visible (Plate 3), there is also no evidence of where the staircase would have been. The

exterior of the south-east facing façade appears to have a blocked-up central doorway flanked on either side by blocked-up windows, both with traces of their original dressed-stone surrounds (Plate 4). The doorway, which may have been the original entrance, can be seen more clearly on the interior of the south-eastern wall (Plate 5). However, it is equally possible that the original entrance was via a courtyard between the two wings on the north-western side of the house (Plate 6). Traces of a cross-wall between the north-eastern and south-western wings, which may have enclosed the courtyard, are visible on the south-western wall of the north-eastern wing (Plate 7). This cross-wall was described by Pynnar: 'Between the two cross ends there goeth a wall, which is 18 feet high, and maketh a small court within the building...' (Hill 1877, 553). It was still common for manor-houses of the time to have a more private entrance rather than a grand approach and guests may have had to wait in the courtyard before being admitted to see Sir Toby Caulfield.

Plate 3: floor joist sockets below first floor window on south-western wall of main block (outlined in red), looking south-west

Plate 4 (left): Centre of south-eastern façade showing blocked-up windows (1 & 2) and possible central doorway (3), looking north-west, and

Plate 5: Blocked-up doorway on interior side of south-eastern wall of main block, looking south-east

Plate 6 (left): The courtyard area between the two wings, looking south-east, and Plate 7: Traces of courtyard wall stump on the south-western wall of the north-eastern wing, looking north-east

2.6.4 The main block of the house has two chimney stacks on the south-east facing façade, the most southerly of which survives to its full height and is topped by six ornate octagonal stone pots (Plate 8). The more northerly chimney stack is missing its upper portion and there are no remains of the fireplaces this chimney would have served (Plate 9). The other chimney, however, has a fireplace at first and second floor level. The first floor fireplace, which was brick-lined, bears some remains of its original dressed sandstone surround (Plate 10). Both chimneys have a slightly 'bowed' appearance suggesting either that they had not been adequately secured at the time of building or that they have since become unstable. Jope suggested that the more southerly chimney was a later addition, butted up against the wall of the house, and only bonded in from the second story upwards (1958, 101). The proximity of chimney to one of the windows on this façade also suggests that perhaps the chimney was a later insertion (Plates 4 and 8). The south-eastern wall of the main block also has two low arches which have been blocked up (Plate 11). The function of these is unclear but it is possible they are the remains of cellar windows, as noted in Pynnar's survey (Hill 1877, 553).

Plate 8 (left): Complete chimney stack on south-eastern façade of main block, looking north-west, and Plate 9: Interior of more northerly chimney stack on the south-eastern wall of the main block, looking south-east

Plate 10: First floor fireplace on the interior of the south-eastern wall of the main block, looking south-east

Plate 11: Blocked-up arches on the interior side of the south-eastern wall of the main block, looking south-east

North-eastern wing

2.6.5 The north-eastern wing is approximately 13.5m long (north-west/south-east) by 8.5m wide (north-east/south-west). It too survives as an empty shell and is up to three stories high in parts. The north-eastern façade has a chimney stack surviving to second floor level, to the left of which are three windows above one other. To the right hand side of the chimney, at ground floor level, is a doorway which may have originally led into the bawn or perhaps been connected with the original 17th century gatehouse. Above this, at first floor level, is another opening (Plate 12), possibly a doorway, which Jope interpreted as the site of an outside staircase (1958, Figure 1b). Access to the north-eastern wing was through a door at ground floor level from the main block, and above this was another connecting door at first floor level (Plate 13). The south-western façade has six windows, three at first and three at second floor level, and traces of three ground floor windows, now blocked-up, are also visible (Plate 14). These windows would have overlooked the courtyard. The north-western gable wall of the north-eastern wing probably originally had windows at each floor plus one under the eaves for the attic rooms. The chimney stack of the north-eastern wing served fireplaces at ground, first and second floor level, of which only the first floor one survives in its original condition (Plate 15). The ground floor fireplace has been reconstructed (Plate 16).

Plate 12 (left): Doorways on the north-eastern wall of the north-eastern wing, also showing gatehouse on the right hand side, looking north-west, and Plate 13: Internal connecting doorways between the main block and the north-eastern wing, looking south-east

Plate 14: South-western wall of the north-eastern wing, looking north-east

Plate 15 (left): Original first floor fireplace in the north-eastern wall of the north-eastern wing, looking north-east, and Plate 16: Reconstructed ground floor fireplace in the north-eastern wall of the north-eastern wing, looking north-east

South-western wing

2.6.6 The south-western wing is no longer extant but probably took the same form as the north-eastern wing and would have been approximately 13.5m long (north-west/south-east) by 9.1m wide (north-east/south-west). It is not known when this wing was demolished. Its footings were uncovered during the 1956-7 excavations by Jope (Plates 17 and 18). The earliest Ordnance Survey map dating to 1833 shows the castle as L-shaped in plan and therefore it is possible to surmise that the south-western wing was gone prior to 1833. It is possible that the wing was destroyed when the castle was burnt by Patrick Modder O'Donnelly in 1641 and never rebuilt but this is purely speculative.

Plate 17: Footings of the south-western wing, looking south

Plate 18: Vew of the footings of the south-western wing, looking south-east

The gatehouse

2.6.7 The gatehouse is to the north-west of the main building, adjacent to the north-eastern wing. There has been some debate as to which building was built first, as the gatehouse is of a different appearance and construction than the main building. It was built using different materials than the rest of the castle, and consists of large blocks of basalt which are more heavily weathered than the stones of the castle. The phasing is almost impossible to interpret by looking at the junctions between the two buildings but it was hoped that the relationship would be one of the research questions the 2011 excavation would address. The south-eastern corner of the gatehouse is bonded to the north-western corner of the north-eastern wing (Plates 19 and 20). Jope believed that the gatehouse was earlier than the main house noting that '...the separate gatehouse had survived from an earlier age mainly as an ornamental feature...' (1958, 105). However, an article about the castle in the Irish Penny Journal of 1841 states that the gatehouse was built by the second Lord Charlemont: '[it] received....the addition of a large gatehouse with towers, and also of a strong keep or donjon' (Anon. 1841, 217).

Plate 19 (left): The north-eastern junction between the castle and gatehouse walls, looking north-west, and Plate 20: The south-western junction between the castle and gatehouse walls, looking north-east

2.6.8 The gatehouse survives as a one-storey block consisting of two ground floor rooms on either side of a vaulted passage-way (Plate 21). The right-hand or north-western room has a circular tower or possible flanker attached to its northern corner (Plate 22). Both rooms have rectangular openings, thought to be musket loops (Plates 23 and 24), although some of the higher ones may be scaffolding holes or floor joist sockets. The left-hand or south-eastern room has a brick-lined fireplace at first-floor level (Plate 25) while the right-hand or north-western room has the remains of a fireplace and flue on the ground floor (Plate 26). Both rooms were accessed by low doorways in the centre of the walls on either side of the passage-way. The doorway to the north-western room has been reconstructed, but the doorway to the south-eastern room apparently bears its original sandstone lintel and jambs and is of Tudor-style (Plate 27). One curious feature of the building is the three 'murder holes' in the roof of the passage way, towards the north-eastern end, which may not be functional. The Caulfield coat of arms sits above the north-eastern entrance to the passageway (Plate 28) but this may have been taken from an earlier building.

Plate 21: The vaulted passageway through the gatehouse, looking north-east

Plate 22: The circular flanker at the northern corner of the gatehouse, looking north-east

Plates 23 and 24: Possible musket loops in the north-eastern ground floor room of the gatehouse

Plate 25 (left): Brick-lined first floor fireplace in the south-eastern room of the gatehouse, looking south-east, and Plate 26: Remains of ground floor fireplace in the north-western room of the gatehouse, looking north-west

2.6.9 There are fragments of a wall attached to the north-western and south-eastern corners of the building, and these have been thought to be the remains of the bawn wall which would have originally enclosed the castle (Plates 29 and 30). Its width also correlates more or less with measurement of the original in Pynnar's survey (3ft or 0.91m). This wall was exposed by Jope in his 1956 excavations at the castle (Section 2.8).

Plate 27: Tudor-style doorway into the south-eastern room of the gatehouse, looking south-east

Plate 28: The Caulfield coat of arms above the north-eastern side of the gatehouse passageway


Plate 29 (left): Bawn wall stump at eastern corner of gatehouse, looking north, and Plate 30: Bawn wall stump at northern corner of gatehouse, looking east.

2.7 Sites of archaeological interest

2.7.1 There are a number of sites of archaeological interest in and around the village and surrounding townlands. In the townland of Lisnamonaghan the NISMR lists two enclosures (TYR 054:007 and 008: Figure 12). The first is around 0.5km to the west of the castle on a low drumlin with expansive views. The north-western edge of the site is defined by a 25m-long arced scarp with a hedge on top. While the scarp survives to a height of around 0.7m, it is not possible to estimate the original diameter of the enclosure. There is no evidence of internal structures which is probably the result of sustained agricultural activity in recent times.

2.7.2 The second enclosure (TYR 054:008) no longer survives on the ground, having presumably been ploughed out. It was around 1km west of the castle. It was also on the summit of a low drumlin with good views to the south and east. It was around 30m in diameter and shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6” map as a circular enclosure (Fig 12).

2.7.3 Less than a kilometre to the west of the castle in the neighbouring townland of Aughlish is a small lough with a crannog (NISMR TYR 054:035). The crannog is listed in the NISMR as being in the townland of Stakernagh. The lough is partially dried up now and a fraction of its original size but surface collection of artefacts by Dr Colm Donnelly and Jonathan

Gray (Killeeshil and Clonaneese Historical Society) identified a sherd of Medieval coarse pottery and animal bone from the crannog, disturbed by animal burrows.

2.8 Previous excavations

2.8.1 An excavation was carried out at the castle by E.M. Jope in 1956-7 on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. A number of small trenches were opened at various locations in and around the castle (Figure 6). The trenches investigated the shape and size of the original house, including uncovering the footings of the south-western wing. Also investigated was the bawn wall which was interpreted as running '...for 68ft to the SE, where it apparently turned SW and would have run almost under the centre block, where however it could not be clearly traced. The bawn was thus either destroyed or never finished' (Jope 1958, 105). The interior arrangement of the castle and gatehouse may also have been investigated but this is not clear from the plans included in the summary of the excavation.

2.9 Geological background

2.9.1 The castle is situated on an area of Upper Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks belonging to the Clogher Valley Formation. This rock sequence, which consists of peritidal limestone and shale, is exposed in the Cole Bridge River 4km north of Fivemiletown (Mitchell 2004, 102). Much of the surrounding geology consists of Carboniferous sedimentary rocks which have been disturbed and transformed through fault activity.

2.9.2 The drift geology of the area consists of glacial till- diamicton- and exposures of alluvium consisting of sand and silt, overlain by a soil of surface water gley with poor drainage.

2.10 Reason for excavation and research objectives

2.10.1 The archaeological excavation builds on work already undertaken by Shane McGivern (2007) on re-establishing the extent of the O'Donnelly estate by use of the Bodley maps of 1609; the excavation at the manor house aimed to investigate whether Sir Toby built his new home on the site of a pre-existing O'Donnelly fort. It was also hoped that the excavation would be able to resolve the relationship between the manor house and the gatehouse that led into the enclosure. The latter building is of a different construction to the manor-house and it is not known if it represents an earlier O'Donnelly building, a building that was used by Caulfield in the period when his manor house was being constructed, or a building added to the complex at a date after 1619 when the manor house had been completed. The excavation also aimed to investigate a number of anomalies identified through geophysical survey at the site. The final objective of the excavation was to provide a focus for the local community through involvement in the project and the encouragement of volunteers, as well as children from local primary schools, to take part in the excavation.

2.11 Archiving

2.11.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the NIEA. All site records and finds are temporarily archived within the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

2.12 Credits and acknowledgements

2.12.1 The excavation was directed by Dr Colm Donnelly and Naomi Carver (Assistant-Director). The crew consisted of Dr Philip Macdonald, Grace McAlister and Sapphire Mussen. The geophysical survey was carried out by Ronan McHugh with the help of Grace McAlister and Sapphire Mussen.

2.12.2 Volunteers who took part in the excavation during the second week were: Chris Ayer, Anne Berryman, Kate Crossan, Winston Duff, Jonathan Gray, Ryan Hughes, Bethany Johnston, Lauren Kelly, Noeleen Khawaja, Debbie Lockhart and Wendy Lockhart.

2.12.3 Assistance during the course of the excavation and the preparation of this report was kindly provided by: Tony Corey (NIEA); Maybelline Gormley (NIEA); Jonathan Gray; Dr Philip Macdonald (CAF); Ronan McHugh (CAF); Cormac McSparron (CAF); Ruairí Ó Baoill (CAF); Gail Pollock (NIEA); Maura Pringle (QUB) and Brian Sloan (CAF). The finds were washed and catalogued by Grace McAlister and Sapphire Mussen (CAF). Sapphire Mussen also compiled Appendices 5-8.

3 Geophysical Survey

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A geophysical survey was carried out prior to the excavation to inform the test-trenching strategy. The survey was carried out between 19 April and 5th May 2011 by Ronan McHugh of the CAF with the assistance of Sapphire Mussen and Grace McAlister (CAF), and covered all of the external grounds of the castle.

3.1.2 As outlined in Chapter 2, Section 2.9, the solid geology of the area consists of Carboniferous peritidal limestones and shales dating to the Upper Palaeozoic. These are overlain by glacial till with surface water gley soil. It was decided to employ both electrical resistance and magnetometry survey over the area, although it was recognised that the latter technique may be compromised by the metal fencing that surrounded much of the castle grounds, as well as the proximity of the survey area to the road.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The survey area was gridded out in 30m x 30m grids and these were, in turn, subdivided into grids of 10m x 10m. The electrical resistance survey used the 10m x 10m grid divisions, and was surveyed with a traverse and sample interval of 0.5m. The magnetometer survey used the 30m x 30m grids, with a traverse interval of 1m, and sample interval of 0.25m. A summary of the technical details and parameters of the survey are set out in Table 1

Electrical Resistance Survey	
Instrumentation:	Geoscan RM15 and MPX15 Multiplexer
Probe configuration:	Twin probe (three probe)
Probe spacing:	0.5m
Grid size:	10m x 10m
Traverse interval:	0.5m
Sample interval:	0.5m
Traverse pattern:	Zig-zag
Processing software:	Geoplot 3.00 mx
Magnetometry Survey	
Instrumentation:	Grad 601-2 Fluxgate gradiometer
Grid size:	30m x 30m
Traverse interval:	1m
Sample interval:	0.25m
Traverse pattern:	Parallel
Processing software:	Grad 601 and Geoplot 3.00 mx
Spatial accuracy	
	All grids set out and recorded using TPS 705 series Total Station. The survey was georeferenced and tied to the Irish National Grid using ARCGIS software.

Table 1: summary of technical details and survey parameters for Castlecaulfield geophysical survey

3.3 Survey results and interpretation.

3.3.1 Figure 15 is a greyscale image of the magnetic survey results, which were somewhat impinged on by contamination from the metal railings and fencing surrounding much of the site, as well as a number of magnetic spikes, caused by ferrous refuse in the castle grounds. This is characteristic of a site that is easily accessible to members of the public. The resistance survey was more successful, and provided vivid definition of a number of anomalies of probable archaeological significance. Three of the anomalies detected by the resistance survey were targeted for test trenching, and these are labelled in Figure 16, which is a greyscale plot of the processed resistance survey results. A description of these anomalies, and suggestions as to their possible interpretation, are given in Table 2 below.

Figure 15: magnetometry survey of Castlecaulfield (processed greyscale plot)

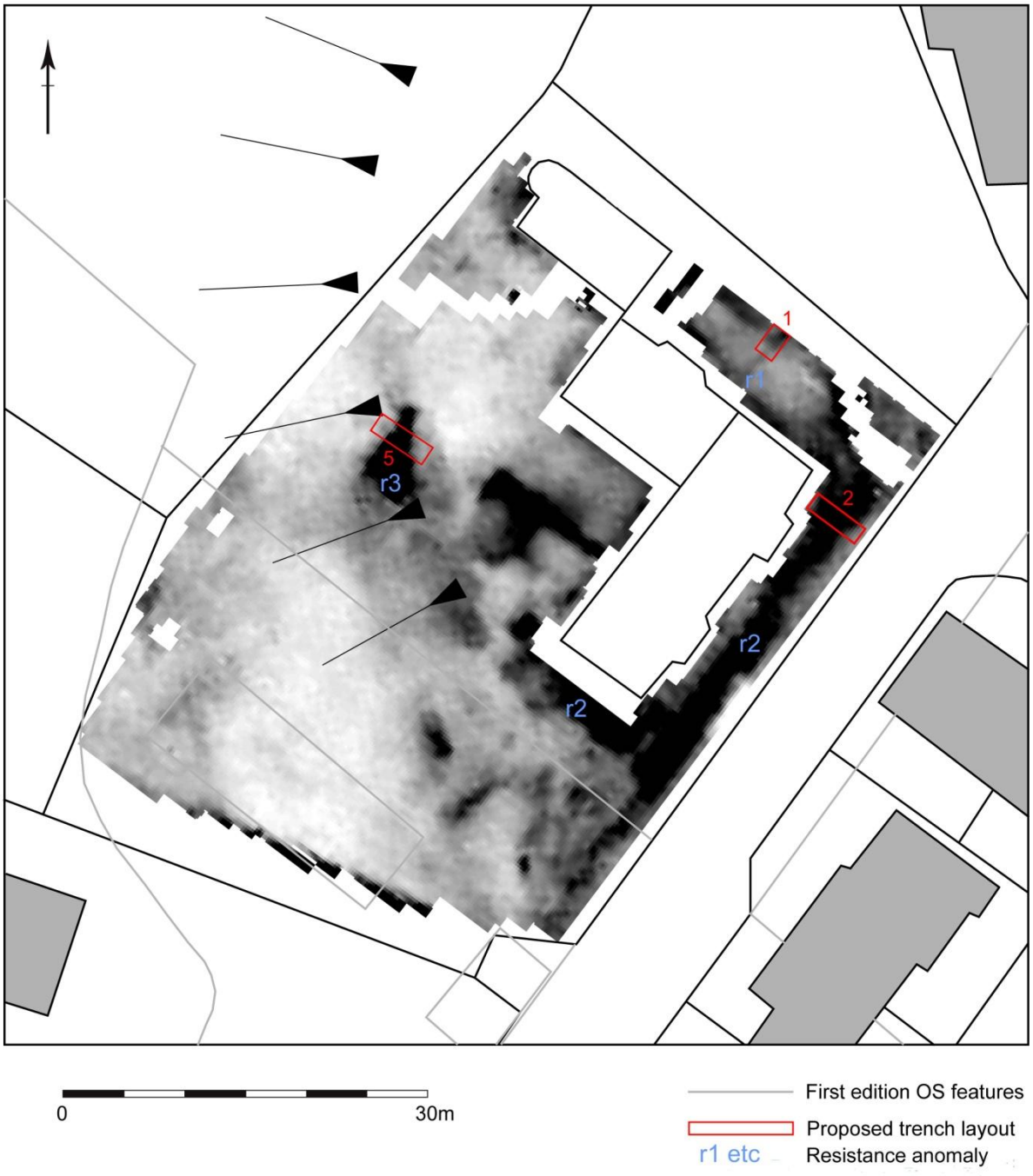

Figure 16: resistance survey of Castlecaulfield, with targeted anomalies and proposed test trench positions marked (processed greyscale plot)

Anomaly Label in Fig. 16	*Description of Anomaly*	*Interpretation*
r1	Narrow linear anomaly (less than 1m wide) of relatively high resistance extending north-eastwards for 5m from the north-east wall of the castle, intersecting with another high resistance anomaly, the latter of which was interpreted as a continuation of a wall partially uncovered during Jope's 1956 excavation.	This strikingly linear anomaly was not as strong as some of the other anomalies detected during the survey, but both its position and precise definition suggested it may have been a narrow wall, perhaps an internal wall or part of an outbuilding, or else a segment of an earlier building on the site. The intersection of this anomaly (r1) and the wall partially unearthed by Jope in 1956 was targeted for excavation.
r2	Angular high resistance anomaly framing the south-west and south-east walls of the castle. South-west arm of the anomaly measures approximately 10m long and is over 2m wide in places, while the south-east arm is approximately 32m long and is, for most of its length, approximately 2m wide The two arms of the anomaly are parallel to the upstanding castle walls, at a distance of approximately 1.5m-2m from them. The start- and end-points of the anomaly also coincide with the corners of the castle.	The regular definition of this anomaly strongly suggests it is a response to an artificial feature. The strength of the readings is consistent with buried masonry or rubble. The fact that the anomaly so closely coincides with the course of the castle walls suggests it may be an earlier wall, or perhaps a hardcore pathway.
r3	High resistance block on the edge of the break-of-slope to the west of the castle.	This was identified as a most interesting anomaly. There are no surface indications of any archaeological feature, nor any records of one in this position, yet the nature of the anomaly suggests it is most probably a response to buried rubble or masonry. In addition, the regular north-west and south-west sides of the anomaly may indicate the buried foundations of a

Anomaly Label in Fig. 16	*Description of Anomaly*	*Interpretation*
		square building, with sides of more than 10m. It does not share the alignment of the extant castle building and some of the other anomalies recorded during the survey, suggesting it was not associated with these buildings. It was posited that this may be the remains of a tower house which preceded the castle.

Table 2: description and interpretation of anomalies targeted for test trenching

4 Excavation

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 The excavation at Castle Caulfield consisted of four trenches, all 2m wide and ranging in length from 3m to 5m. Trenches 1, 2 and 5 were positioned over anomalies identified through the geophysical survey (see Chapter 3), while Trench 3 was located at the entrance to the gatehouse. Each trench is described in greater detail in the account of the excavations which follows. The stratigraphy has been described from the most recent deposit to the earliest.

4.1.2 The excavation was carried out by hand. The context record for the site was created using the standard context recording method. The list of contexts forms Appendix 1, the photographic record is reproduced as Appendix 3 and the field drawing register forms Appendix 4. The small finds register and bulk finds list are Appendix 5 and Appendix 6 respectively. The soil sample register is Appendix 7 and the soil sample analysis is detailed in Appendix 8. The unique site code used to identify the site records was CCF'11. Due to the castle being a State Care monument, on completion of the excavation the trenches were backfilled and restored to their pre-excavation state.

4.2 Account of the excavations

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 Trench 1 was 3m by 2m in size, with its long axis aligned south-west/north-east. It was positioned 5m to the north-east of the castle and beside a gravel path close to the north-eastern boundary of the site (Figure 17). Trench 1 was intended to investigate a positive anomaly (Figure 16: anomaly r1) identified through the resistivity survey. The anomaly resembled a linear feature running north-west/south-east with a fainter, linear feature running perpendicular to it, towards the castle. Prior to the excavation it was suspected that the features may represent a continuation of the bawn wall, as indentified through Jope's excavations in the 1950s, and perhaps also another wall enclosing an area between the bawn and the castle.

4.3.2 During the excavation, however, it was established that the trench was coincidentally positioned over the 1950s excavation trench, albeit on a slightly different alignment (Figure 18). The 1950s excavation trench was treated as a cut feature during the excavation and is included in the Harris Matrix for the trench (Appendix 2) which should be referred to while reading the account of the excavation. The trench was excavated by hand. The south-eastern side of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.2m while the north-western side was excavated to the natural subsoil, the surface of which was encountered at 0.85m.

Figure 17: Site plan showing location of excavation trenches

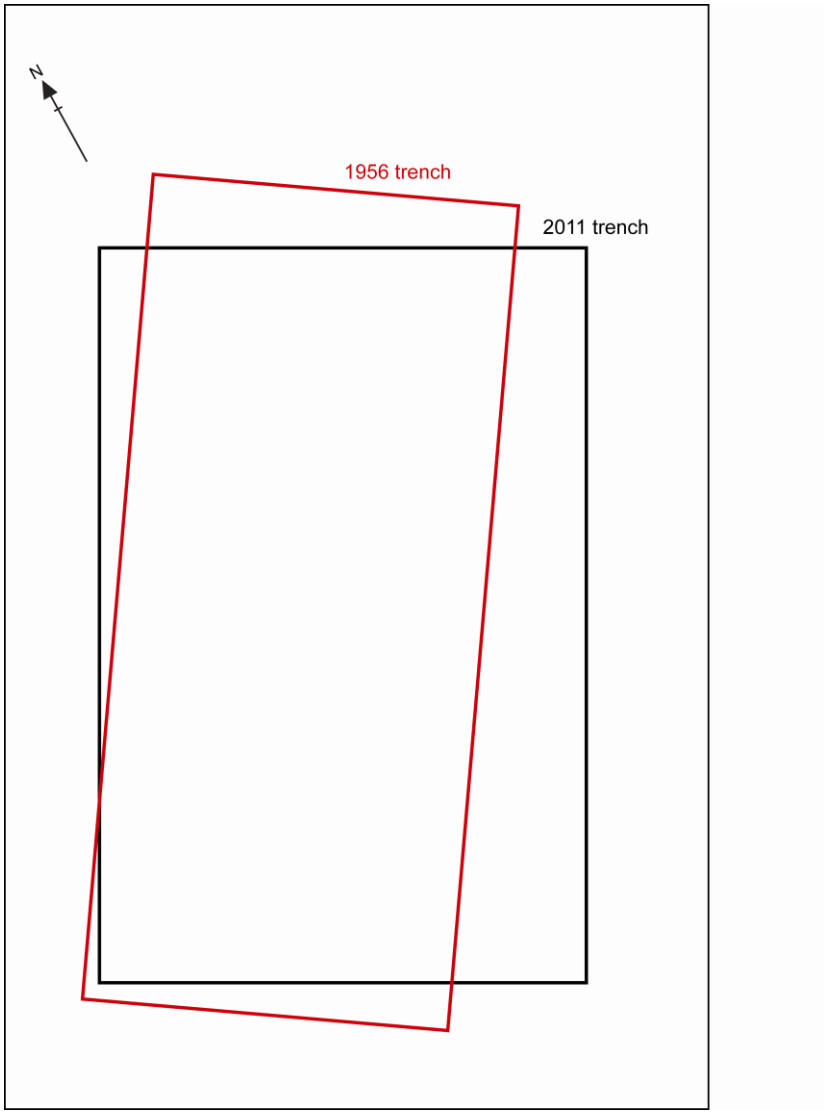

Figure 18: schematic representation of relationship between 1956 and 2011 excavation trenches

Modern landscaping deposits

4.3.3 The stratigraphically latest deposit in Trench 1 was the sod layer (C101) which extended over the majority of the trench, apart from a small portion at the north-eastern edge where a gravel path was present (C116). The sod layer, which encroached over the path, was up to 0.06m thick. The gravel path (C116) ran parallel with the north-eastern boundary of the site, running the full width of the trench (2m) and extending for 0.05m into it. Within Trench 1 the path was 0.03m thick and consisted of greyish brown pebbles up to 20mm in diameter and rounded to sub-angular in shape. Below the gravel path (C116) was a layer of hardcore (C117). This layer consisted of small angular stones less than 12mm in length set into a sandy concrete matrix. Like the gravel path it was present only along the north-eastern edge of the trench and formed a hardcore levelling deposit for the path. It was at least 2.00m long, 0.05m wide and 0.02m - 0.08m thick. The hardcore levelling deposit (C117) lay within a shallow cut (C130) which was visible in the south-west facing section (Figure 21). The cut had a flattish base, was 1.10m long and 0.18m deep. Also below the sod layer (C101) and extending over most of the trench was a humic topsoil layer (C102). This consisted of dark brown sandy loam which contained small sub-angular stones around 20mm long. The topsoil layer was at least 3.00m long, 2.00m wide and 0.08m thick. It contained numerous finds including metal, coins, glass, bone, slate, mortar and flint. The topsoil (C102) overlay two rubbly deposits (C115 and C118). The first rubbly deposit (C115) was visible in the north-east facing section and consisted of modern building rubble in a matrix of greyish brown gritty silty clay. It lay within a shallow depression which was up to 1.16m wide and 0.18m deep. The second rubbly deposit (C118: Figure 19) consisted of angular stones less than 100mm long along with mortar and building rubble in a matrix of gritty, greyish brown silty clay. It was visible in the north-west facing section and also filled a shallow depression which was 0.14m deep. Locals spoke of a tree stump in this area and one early 20th century photograph of the castle also shows a tree. It is likely that once the tree was removed rubble was used to level up areas of ground following the removal of the tree and root system. The same photograph shows a neat pile of stone in the area beside the castle, indicating that renovation or restoration work was also being carried out at this time.

4.3.4 The layer of hardcore (C117) and rubbly deposits (C115 and C118) overlay a deposit of dark brown, compact sandy clay (C103). The sandy clay had a slightly gritty texture and contained angular stones ranging in length from 15mm to 80mm as well as occasional flecks of charcoal. It extended over the whole trench and was 0.05m - 0.20m thick. The deposit contained pottery, slate, mortar, brick and glass. It was probably put down as part of landscaping and renovation work in and around the castle.

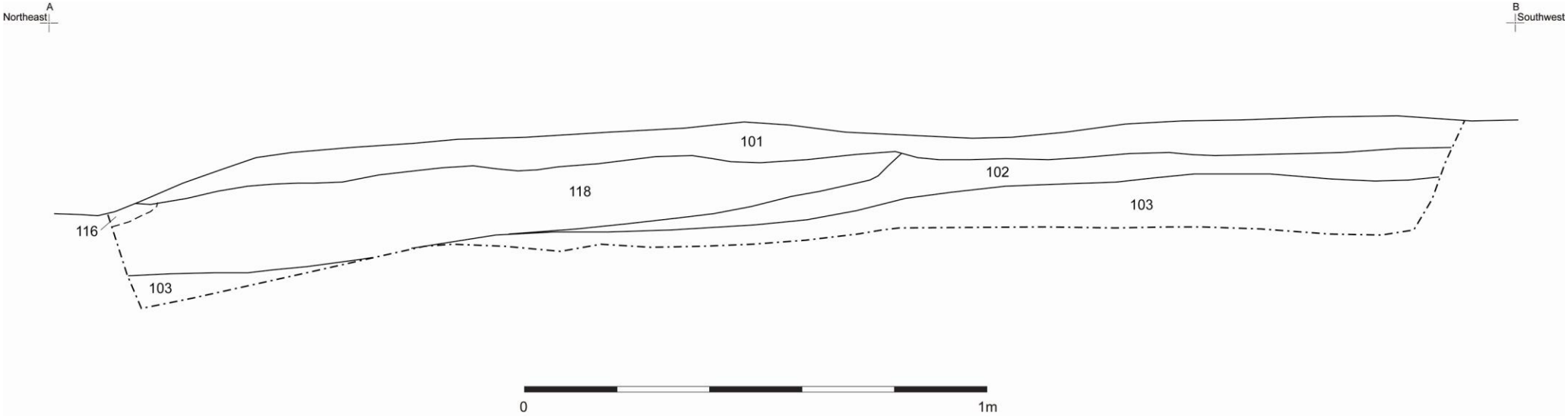

Figure 19: north-west facing section of Trench 1

1956 excavation features

4.3.5 Below the sandy clay (C103) was a rectangular cut feature (C110) and associated mortar-rich layer (C105). Contained within the cut feature (C110) was a heterogeneous fill (C107/111). The heterogeneous fill varied from large stones and lumps of mortar, to organic-rich clay loam, to compact clay. The voided nature of the deposit and the presence of vertically aligned stones indicated that it was a backfill deposit of some type. The rectangular cut feature (C110), which was aligned north-east/south-west, was at least 2.50m long and 0.90m wide. Excavation demonstrated that it was 0.40m deep with steeply-sloping to vertical sides, a rectangular profile and a flat base. It has been interpreted as an excavation trench through analysis of the plans of Martin Jope's excavations at the castle in the late 1950s (1958, 102). According to the plans, which are somewhat schematic, Jope excavated a trench approximately 7ft x 3ft (2.13m x 0.91m). These measurements more or less correlate with those of the excavated feature. The trench appeared to extend further to the north-east than Trench 1 and was stepped in several directions (Figure 18). A thin layer of stones and mortar (C105), running north-east/south-west, is thought to be the remains of trample from the 1956 excavation trench. The stones were sub-rounded in shape and approximately 1mm - 3mm in diameter. Towards the base of the layer were larger angular stones around 50mm x 40mm x 20mm in size. The layer was at least 2.50m long, 0.74m wide and 0.01m - 0.05m thick. It contained bone, modern glass, pottery and an iron nail.

Buried soil horizon

4.3.6 The 1956 excavation trench was cut into a layer of brown sandy clay (C109). This layer was quite compact with a gritty texture. It contained sub-angular grits up to 10mm long and sub-rounded grits up to 30mm long as well as occasional charcoal flecks. The sandy clay, which was present on the south-eastern side of the trench, was cleaned up by trowel but otherwise unexcavated. It was at least 1.10m long and 0.64m wide with a large quantity of thin slate at the surface of the layer. Excavation demonstrated that during the 1956 excavation, on the south-eastern side of the trench, the sod layer was removed to expose the sandy clay (C109) and then stepped to the north-west. Therefore the deposits in the south-eastern side of Trench 1 remain undisturbed by Jope's excavation. The sandy clay was probably originally a relict topsoil which had accumulated after the abandonment and destruction of the bawn wall and prior to the 1956 excavation.

Robber trench and associated deposits

4.3.7 Below the sandy clay (C109) were two sequences of deposits, the stratigraphic relationships of which had been severed by the cut of the 1956 excavation trench. These were a robber trench (C125) and associated backfills (C124 and C126) on the north-

western side of the trench plus rubble on the south-eastern side of the trench (C106 and C108). Overlying the backfill of the robber trench was a loamy clay (C127) which had accumulated in the years following the disturbance of the robber trench. The loamy clay was dark greyish brown in colour with a spongy texture. It contained small rounded grits of up to 1mm in diameter and also larger sub-angular grits of up to 15mm in length as well as occasional flecks of charcoal. Only a small portion of this layer was excavated; it was visible in the south-east facing section, close to the northern corner of the trench (Figure 19). Much of the layer had been undisturbed by the excavation in the 1950s due to the angle at which the two trenches were superimposed on top of one another (Figure 18). The loamy clay (C127) was 0.15m thick. It overlay a robber trench (C125: Plate 31) filled with an upper (C126) and lower fill (C124). The upper fill of the robber trench (C126) consisted of large stones in a matrix of mid brown gritty silty clay. The stones, which were surrounded by voids, were angular to sub-angular in shape and ranged from 60mm x 40mm x 25mm to 130mm x 160mm x 70mm in size. It was at least 0.63m wide and up to 0.34m thick. Below the large stones was a lower fill (C124) consisting of light orangeish brown, friable sandy mortar with a gritty texture. This fill was also at least 0.63m wide and 0.22m thick.

4.3.8 The deposits on the south-eastern side of the trench were not excavated during the 2011 excavation, nor, as previously described, were they disturbed by the 1956 excavation. It is, however, likely that the rubbly deposits (C106 and C108) were equivalent to the upper backfill of the robber trench (C126). A layer of rubble slump (C106) was observed in the eastern corner of the trench. It consisted of dark brown gritty and compact silty clay which contained mortar. It was probably collapse or slump from the underlying stone layer (C108) which was probably the continuation of the backfilled robber trench. It consisted of large angular stones up to 250mm long in a matrix of light yellowish brown mortar.

Plate 31: cut of the robber trench (C125) in Trench 1, looking south-west

4.3.9 The robber trench itself (C125) was only partially disturbed by the 1956 excavation. It was not possible to ascertain definitively what level the previous excavation terminated at but it is probable that once the feature was identified as a robber trench the excavation ceased. The undisturbed robber trench is visible in the south-east facing section (Figure 20 and Plate 32); again as the 1956 excavation trench did not extend this far to the north-west. The robber trench had cut through a number of layers associated with the occupation of the castle, down to the natural subsoil. It appeared from excavation that the cut of the robber trench went deeper than the base of the bawn wall. The robber trench presumably took the form of a linear trench running the length of the bawn wall, 0.90m of it being exposed in Trench 1. It was 1.00m wide and 0.70m deep.

Plate 32: fill of robber trench in south-east facing section, looking north-west

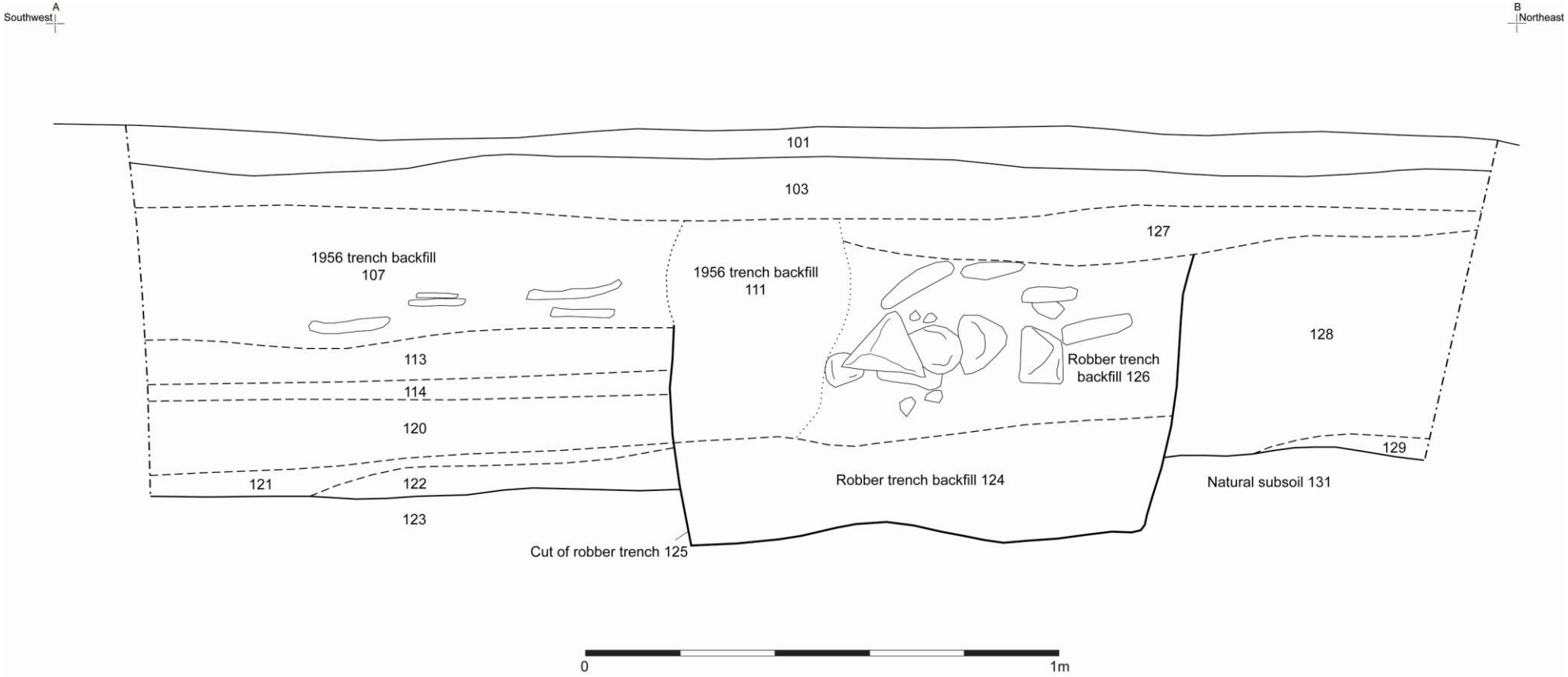

Figure 20: south-east facing section of Trench 1 showing robber trench

Bawn occupation

4.3.10 The robber trench had been cut into two sequences of deposits on the interior and exterior sides of the bawn wall. At the north-eastern (exterior) side of the bawn wall was a buried soil horizon (C128) not investigated during the 2011 excavation. It had been disturbed by the 1956 excavation and was visible in the northern corner of the trench in both the south-eastern and south-western facing sections (Figures 19 and 20). It consisted of mid to dark brown clay sand which was had quite a gritty texture and was quite compact. It was seen to contain angular stones ranging in length from 20mm - 60mm. The buried soil horizon was up to 0.46m thick.

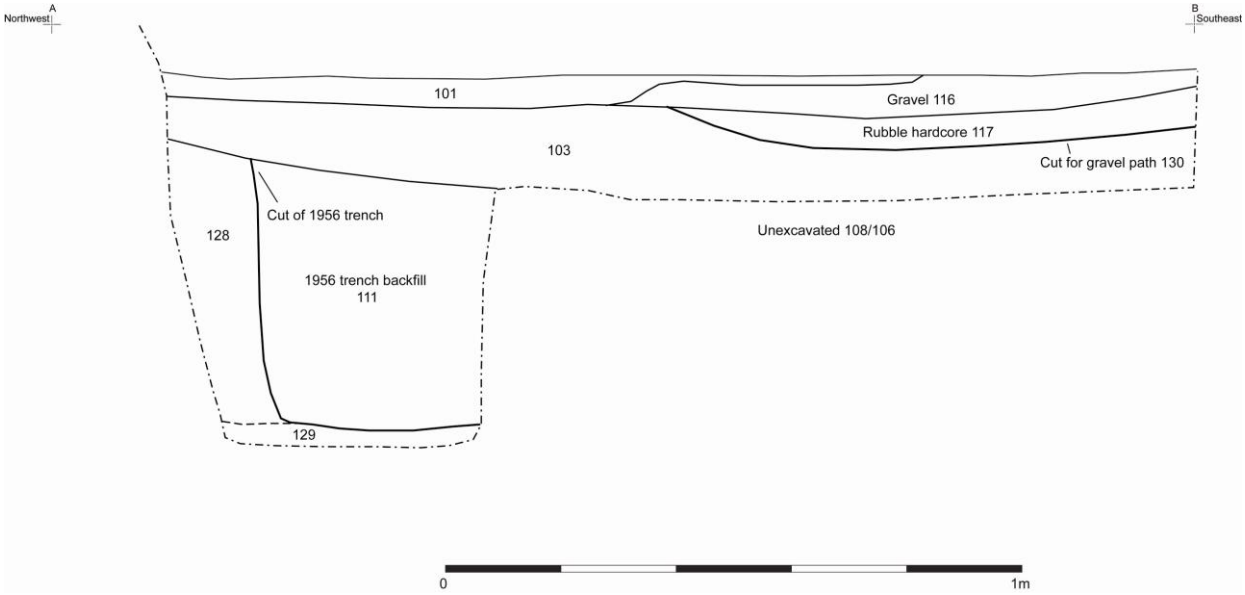

Figure 21: south-west facing section of Trench 1 showing cut of 1956 excavation trench

4.3.11 At the south-western (interior) side of the wall was a sequence of deposits probably related to the construction of the bawn and its subsequent occupation (Figure 21). The robber trench (C125) was cut into the uppermost deposit, a layer of loose light brown loamy clay (C113). This layer extended throughout the western corner of the trench, with dimensions of at least 1.20m x 0.90m. It was 0.05m thick. It is thought that the 1956 excavation trench was stepped and that the step came down to the surface of this layer. Underlying the loamy clay (C113) was a sandy clay (C114) which was dark greyish brown in colour and friable with a gritty texture. The sandy clay contained small sub-angular stones less than 10mm long and small sub-rounded stones less than 60mm in diameter as well as occasional flecks of charcoal less than 10mm in length. The excavated dimensions of the sandy clay were 1.12m long by 0.60m wide. It was up to 0.14m thick. The surface of the sandy clay was mottled with mortar and contained a fragment of brick as well as a chipping of sandstone the same as that used in the dressed window surrounds in the castle (Plate

33). It may have been a surface contemporary with the occupation of the castle or perhaps a period of repair or renovation. Below the sandy clay surface (C114), and in the western corner of the trench, was a layer of silty clay (C120) which was at least 1.10m long, 0.60m wide and 0.50m thick. It was dark greyish brown and quite compact with a slightly gritty texture. The silty clay contained small lumps of mortar plus a fragment of brick. Following the removal of the silty clay (C120) a layer of compact sandy silt (C121) was exposed. This layer was 0.10 thick and dark greyish brown with a gritty texture. It contained bone, brick and some possible fragments of dressed sandstone.

Plate 33: surface (C114) in Trench 1, looking east

4.3.12 Underlying the compact sandy silt (C121) was a mortar-rich surface (C122) which may have been contemporary with the construction of the bawn wall. The surface was present on the interior or south-western side of the bawn wall and consisted of light yellowish brown sandy mortar which was compact with a gritty texture. Once excavated it was found to be 0.04m - 0.08m thick and contained no artefacts. Stratigraphically below both the mortar-rich surface and the buried soil horizon (C128) was the original core of the bawn wall (C112). Although no longer extant, excavation of the robber trench indicates that the original core of the wall was made up of large angular to sub-angular stones 60mm x 40mm x 25mm to 130mm x 160mm x 70mm in size and bonded with lime mortar. The wall core (C112) stratigraphically overlay a horizontal discontinuity (C132) representing the truncation of the relict topsoil during the construction of the bawn wall. The relict topsoil, originally a single stratigraphic unit, was severed by the construction of the wall to become C123 on the south-western side and C129 on the north-eastern side. The relict topsoil deposits consisted of orangeish brown compact silty clay with a smooth texture. They contained flecks of charcoal and degraded stone and overlay the natural subsoil which comprised orange boulder clay, the surface of which was encountered at a depth of 0.85m.

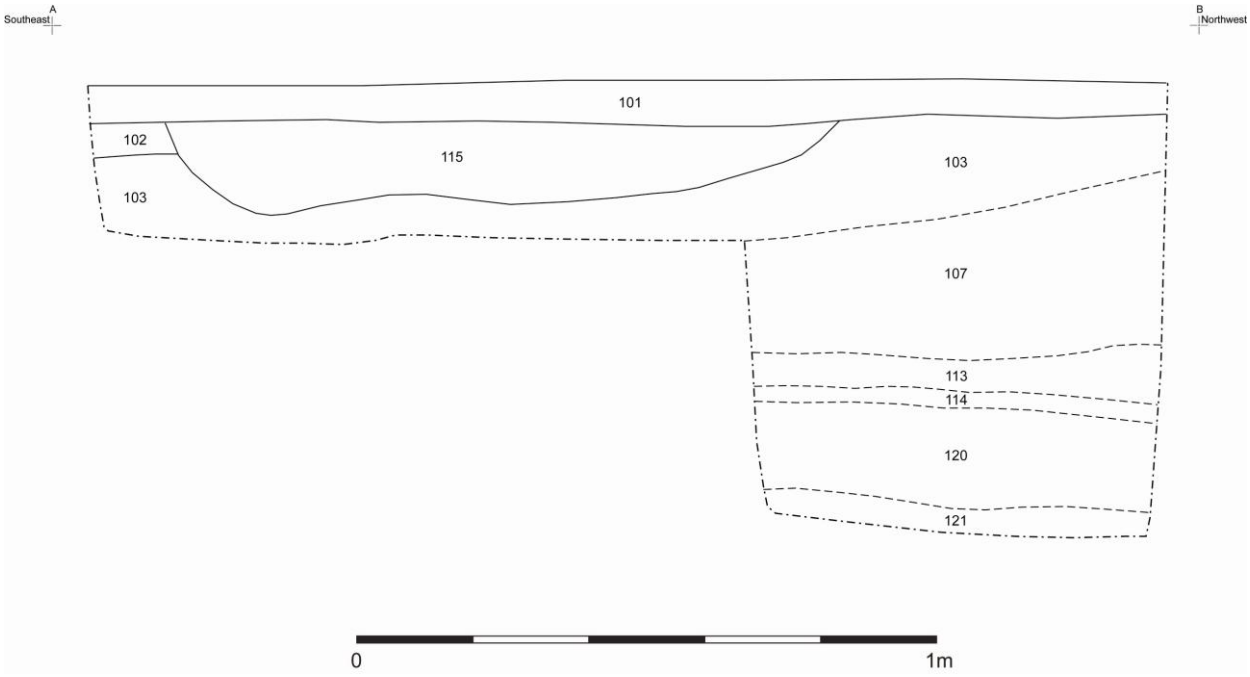

Figure 22: north-east facing section of Trench 1

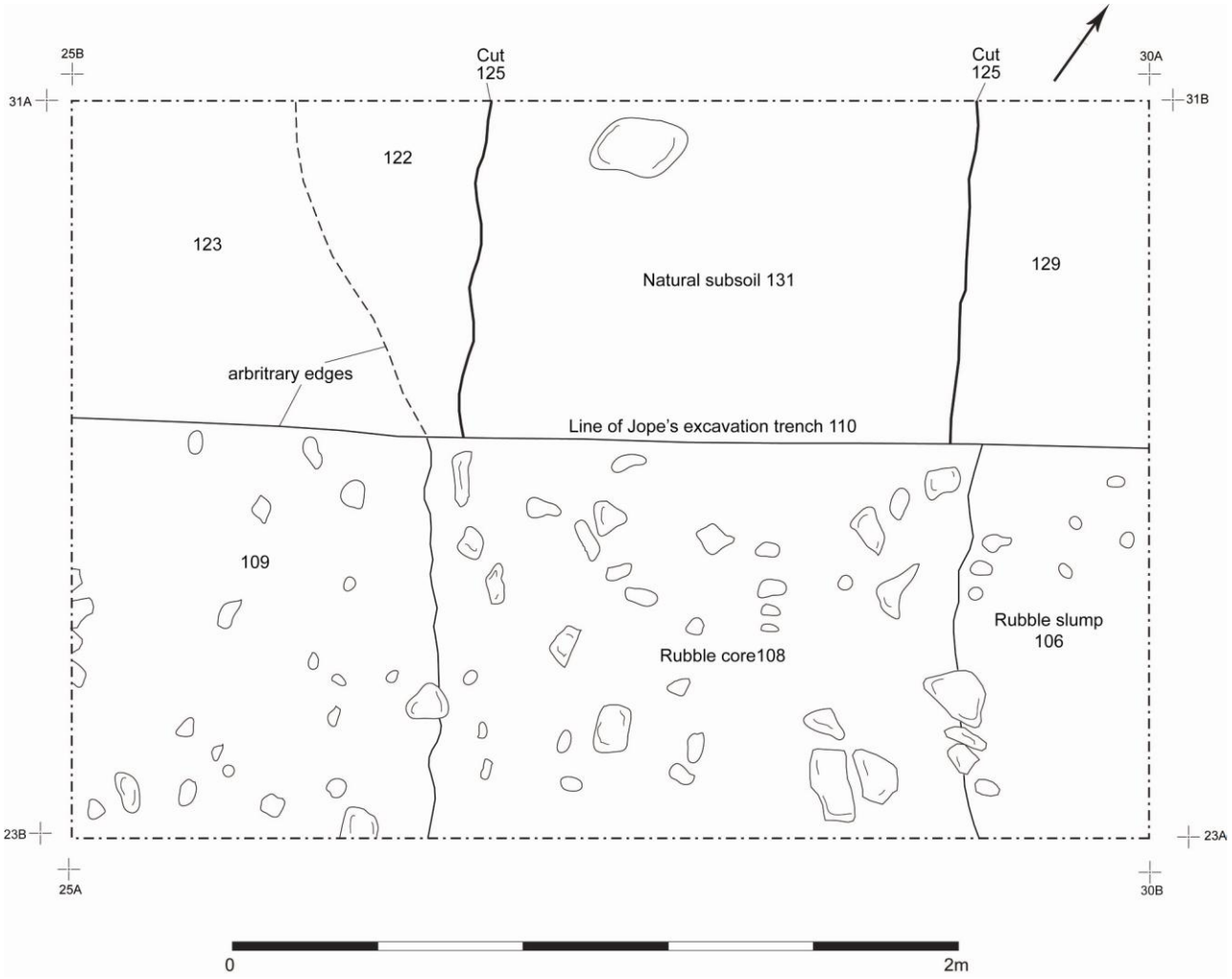

Figure 23: plan of Trench 1 showing cut of robber trench

4.4 Trench 2

4.4.1 Trench 2 was 2m by 5m in size, with its long axis aligned north-west/south-east. The trench was positioned between the south-east facing facade of the castle and the south-eastern boundary wall, approximately 1.5m from each, but later extended up to the castle wall (Figure 17). The trench was also extended by way of a small extension (Extension 1) to the north-east in order to further investigate the deposits exposed in the main trench. The extension was 0.25m by 0.40m in size. Trench 2 was intended to investigate a linear, positive anomaly identified through the resistivity survey (Figure 16: anomaly r2). This feature was approximately 4m wide and resembled a slighted wall or linear spread of stones. The trench was excavated by hand.

Modern deposits

4.4.2 The most recent layer in Trench 2 was the grassy sod layer (C201) which extended over the whole trench. This layer was a maximum of 0.08m thick and overlay a humic topsoil layer (C202) which also extended over the whole trench. It consisted of dark brown, sandy loam with a slightly sticky texture and spongy consistence. The topsoil layer was up to 0.08m thick and contained small sub-angular stones around 2mm in length. Also contained within the topsoil were a number of finds including metal, coins, glass, brick, flint, bone and plastic. Large mortar fragments were recovered from the north-western end of the trench, at the foot of the castle wall.

4.4.3 Below the humic topsoil (C202) was a stony layer (C203) which also extended over the entire trench. The stony layer was 0.11m - 0.59m thick, becoming thicker towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It comprised loose sandy clay loam which was mid greyish brown in colour and had a gritty texture. Angular stones made up around 70% of the layer, ranging in size from 5mmx2mm to 70mm x70mmx15mm. The layer was rich in artefactual material, containing large quantities of animal bone, shell, slate, brick and mortar, as well as thin sherds of probable window glass from the end of the trench closest to the castle wall. It also contained sherds of 17th century pottery. It is possible that the stony layer represented a levelling deposit, perhaps being put down during landscaping works in and around the castle in the 1960s or 1970s.

Possible occupation deposits

4.4.4 Following the removal of the stony layer (C203), a layer of sandy loam (C205) was exposed. Stratigraphically above the sandy loam was a localised charcoal layer (C206) and associated possible scorched earth (C208). The localised charcoal layer, which contained in excess of 70% charcoal, was comprised of dark grey sandy loam with purple mottling and was loose with a gritty texture. The layer also contained occasional small angular

stones around 3mm - 5mm in length. It extended over an area 0.95m (north-west/south-east) by 1.46m (north-east/south-west) in size and 0.10m thick (Figure 24 and Plate 000). The charcoal-rich layer contained shell, animal bone, metal work and possible slag. Underlying it was an area of possible scorched earth (C208) which measured 1.30m by 1.46m (north-east/south-west) and was 0.04m - 0.15m thick. The layer consisted of mid grey, gritty loamy sand containing angular stones 4mm - 20mm long. It was similar in consistence to the underlying sandy loam (C205) and may have been the result of *in-situ* burning. The layer of possible scorched earth (C208) contained animal bone, shell, metalwork and slag as well as patches of scorched stone and slate and burnt clay.

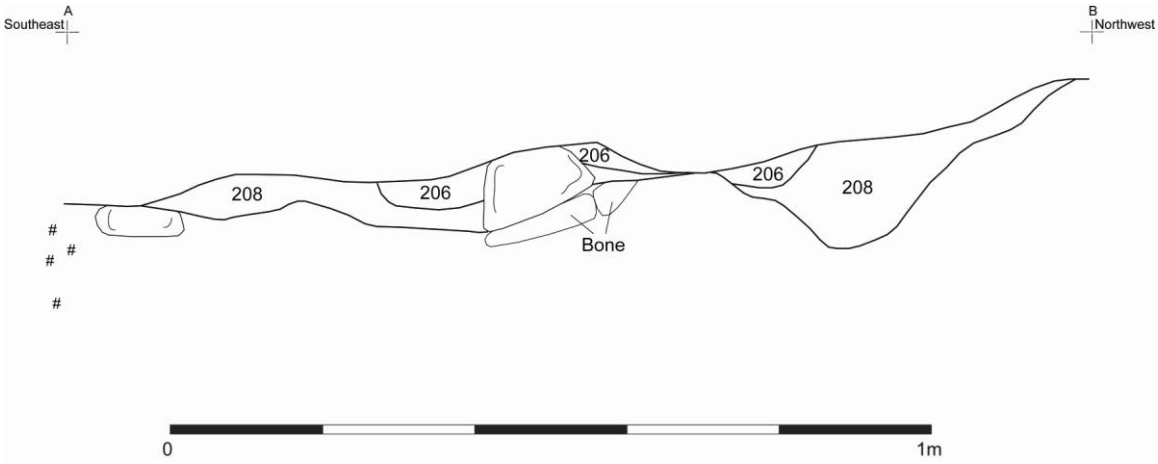

Figure 24: north-east facing section through charcoal-rich layer (C206)

4.4.5 The layer of sandy loam (C205) underlying the possible scorched earth (C208) was mid greyish brown in colour and firm with a slightly gritty texture. It consisted of less than 20% sub-angular stones (average length: 50mm) as well as red brick and flecks of mortar. The sandy loam also contained charcoal (again less than 20% frequency), mostly flecking but some larger fragments (20mm - 50mm in length). A substantial quantity of mortar and brick was observed pressed onto the surface of the sandy loam (C205), suggesting that perhaps it had been exposed when the castle walls were being re-pointed. It physically overlay the foundation stones of the castle (C204), butting right up against the castle wall (C226) at the north-western end of the trench. The layer extended over much of the north-western part of the trench, measuring 3.00m long and 2.50m wide and varying in thickness from 0.10m - 0.44m. The layer contained a large quantity of animal bone as well as shell, brick, mortar and clay pipe fragments. Like the overlying stony layer (C203), the sandy loam also contained sherds of probable window glass. It may represent a relict topsoil horizon or occupation layer related to the abandonment of the castle.

Stabilisation work

4.4.6 The sandy loam (C205) stratigraphically overlay two sequences of deposits which were excavated in a sondage which ran the full length of the trench, alongside the north-eastern

limit of excavation, and was 0.25m wide. Stratigraphically below the sandy loam (C205) and in the northern corner of the trench and also Extension 1, was an oval-shaped cut (C224) filled with a succession of rubbly deposits (C214, C212, C213 and C215). The uppermost fill of the cut (C214) consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay with a stony gritty texture. It consisted of around 50% sub-angular to sub-rounded stones of between 50mm-90mm in length. The fill lay physically around the castle footing stones (C204). Its excavated dimensions were 0.30m (length) by 0.23m (breadth) by 0.10m (thickness). Below the stony backfill (C214) of the oval-shaped cut (C224) was a fill consisting of mid to light brown compact clay sand (C212). It had a gritty texture and contained occasional flat stones up to 10mm in length. The fill was up to 0.78m long and 0.04-0.20m thick. The clay sand fill (C212) overlay a stony fill (C213) which again was physically around the castle footing stones (C204). It consisted of around 80% stones in a matrix of dark brownish grey, friable, clay loam. The stones, some of which were slate, ranged in length from 80mm - 200mm and were tightly packed up against the castle foundation stones. The fill extended for 0.54m and was 0.06-0.26m thick. The stony fill contained a single piece of animal bone. Below the stony fill (C213) and filling the base of the oval-shaped cut (C224) was a layer of loamy mortar (C215) which was light yellowish brown in colour and comprised more than 60% fragmented mortar. The oval-shaped cut (C224) was only partially excavated due to the nature of its exposure within the Trench 2 extension. The cut was oval in plan with sides that sloped gently to a concave base, which was not fully exposed. The cut was at least 0.54m long and 0.42m deep. It was visible in the south-west facing section of Trench 2 (Figure 25) but not reflected in the north-east facing section, suggesting that it was localised to the corner of the building and as such was possibly the result of stabilisation or renovation work. The rubbly fills are consistent with the left-over construction or renovation material.

4.4.7 The oval-shaped cut (C224) was cut into a layer of compact red sandy clay (C216) which was confined to the north-western end of Trench 2. The clay layer was 0.43m - 1.05m long, 0.06m - 0.10m thick and contained occasional angular stones less than 30mm long. It is likely that the layer was intended to cap or consolidate less stable and compact underlying deposits. Below the red sandy clay (C216) was a rectangular cut feature (C223) filled with large angular stones in a matrix of gritty dark grey sandy clay (C217/218: Figure 25 and Plate 34). The stones, which ranged in length from 0.20m - 0.35m, and a large slab of shale around 0.40m long, may have been derived from the original fabric of the castle. The compact nature of the deposit suggests that it was the result of deliberate infill rather than a gradual accumulation, a theory which is also corroborated with the paucity of finds in the deposit compared to some of the overlying layers. The rectangular cut (C223) had gently sloping sides and was not fully excavated. Its exposed dimensions were: 3.65m long and 0.68m deep.

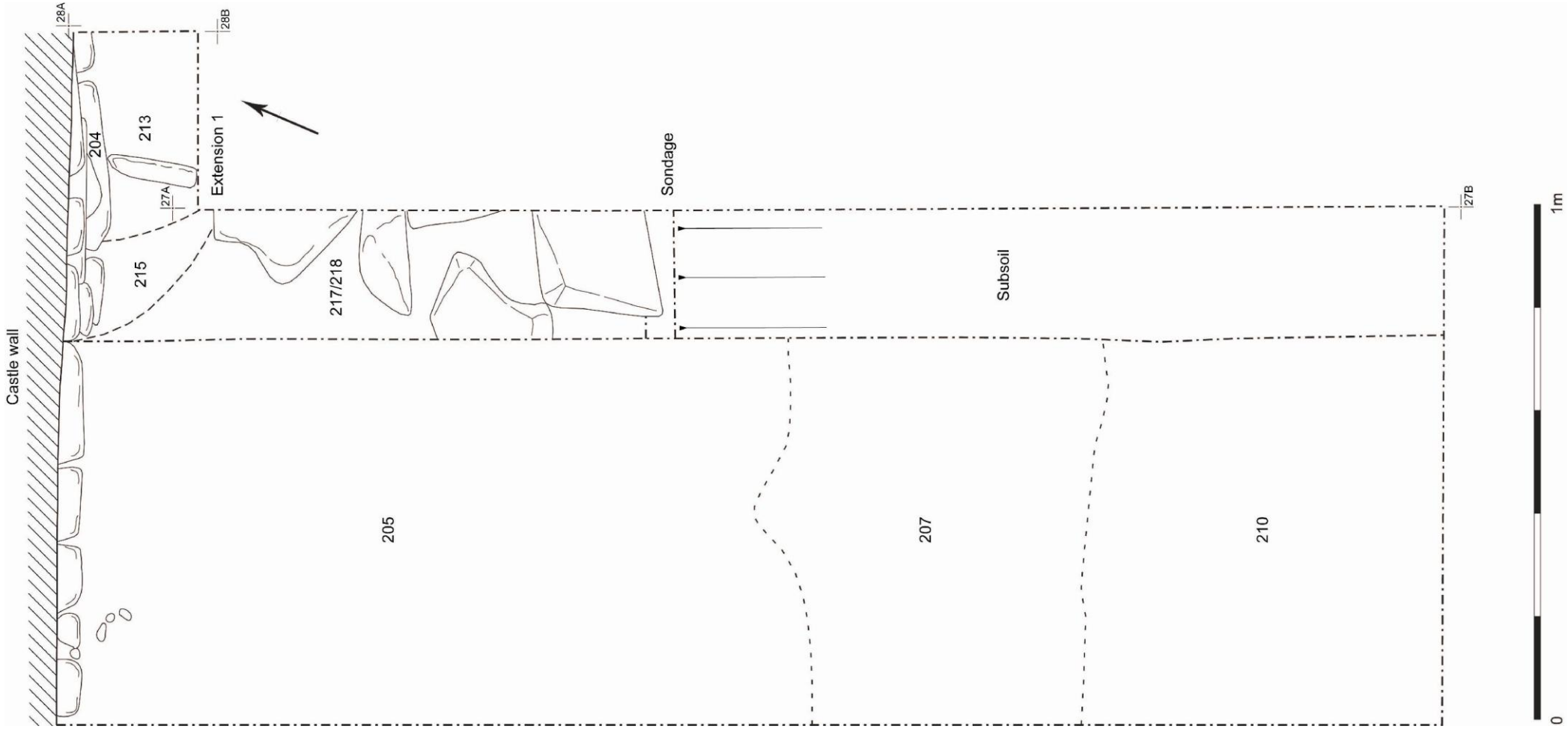

Figure 25: mid-ex plan of Trench 2

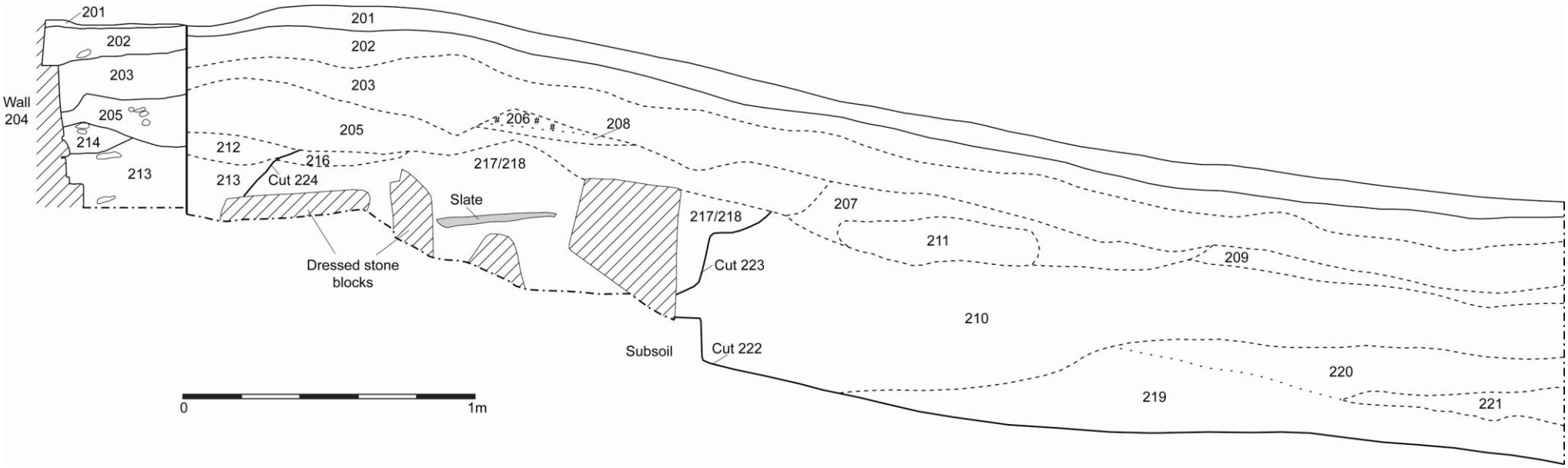

Figure 26:south-west facing section of Trench 2

Plate 34: large stones (C218) in Trench 2 sondage, looking north-east

4.4.8 The sandy clay (C205) also stratigraphically overlay a sequence of deposits related to a road (C209) and boundary wall (C211). It was above the wall collapse (C207) which was exposed in the Trench 2 sondage and extended over an area of 2.85m by 2.00m. The layer of wall collapse was 0.06 - 0.40m thick. The collapse had been derived from a wall (C211) of which the core partially survived. The exposed dimensions of the feature, which was only fully excavated in the Trench 2 sondage, were at least 2.0m long by 1.3m wide. It was 0.22-0.30m high. The wall core consisted of weakly cemented large stones (120mm – 200mm in length), some with mortar attached. The stones were not well-sorted in terms of size and it is likely that they were taken from elsewhere to build the wall rather than deliberately quarried or selected for the purpose. It is possible that they were derived from the original bawn wall. However, it is unlikely that the excavated feature (C211) was the remains of the original bawn wall as it was too close to the front of the manor-house (1.4m from it). Finds from among the core of the wall included pottery and a clay pipe stem.

Plate 35: wall core (C211) in Trench 2, looking south-east

Road construction

4.4.9 The wall (C211) was built on top of a truncated compact stony layer (C209) consisting of light orangeish brown loamy sand with a gritty texture. The layer comprised more than 50% angular stones (40mm - 190mm in length). The layer, which is thought to have been the remains of a road surface shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map dating to 1833, was truncated, probably by the construction of the wall (C211).

4.4.10 Both the compact stony layer (C209) and the rectangular cut (C223) were stratigraphically above a deposit of loose light reddish brown sand (C210). The deposit contained greater than 40% angular stones (50mm - 190mm in length) and greater than 40% mortar fragments (40mm – 100mm in length). The sand extended over much of the south-eastern end of the trench, an area of 4.00m by 2.00m. It was 0.14m - 1.12m thick and contained no finds. The reddish brown sand (C210) was presumably deposited to provide a level base upon which to construct the surface of the road. It was contained within the cut of a terrace (C222) which was visible in the south-west facing section (Figure 25). The terrace had been cut into a layer of light brownish yellow mortar-rich sand which was weakly cemented with a highly gritty texture (C221). It may have been associated with the demolition of an earlier wall on the site. The excavated dimensions of the mortar-rich sand were 1.30m by 0.5m and it was 0.04m - 0.25m thick. Underlying the mortar-rich sand (C221) was a relict topsoil layer (C219) which consisted of mid grey compact sandy loam with a stony texture. The relict topsoil layer was at least 2.50m long and exposed in the sondage. It was 0.05m - 0.15m thick. The relict topsoil layer (C219) had been inverted during the terracing process to form sandy clay (C220). As a result, the two layers were virtually indistinguishable from one another. The sandy clay was mid brownish grey in colour and contained mortar speckling. It contained brown-glazed red earthenware pottery (probably 17th century in date) as well as a white-metal button (ask Phil date). The sandy clay was physically overlain by the reddish brown sand (C210: Figure 27). Below the relict topsoil (C219) was the natural subsoil (C225) which consisted of orange boulder clay, the surface of which was encountered at an average depth of 1m.

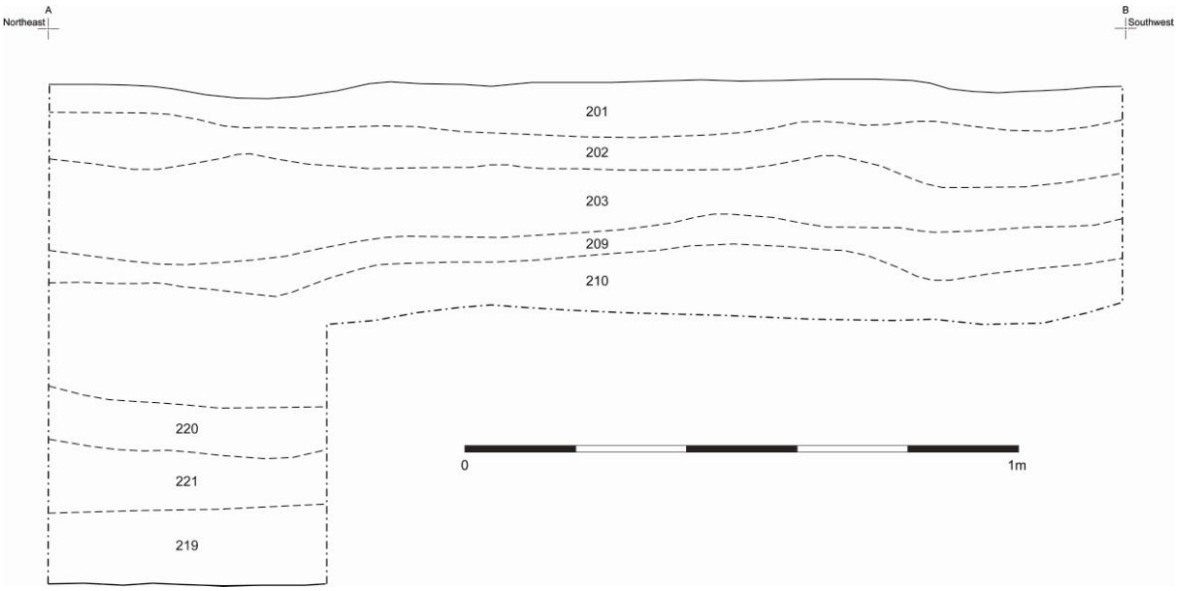

Figure 27: north-west facing section of Trench 2

Castle construction

4.4.11 Physically underlying the sandy loam (C205) were the footing stones of the castle (C204) upon which the walls of the castle (C226) were built. The footing stones were found to be six courses deep and built onto the natural subsoil (C225). There was no evidence of a foundation cut but it is likely that terracing took place prior to the construction of the castle.

Plate 36: extension 1 in Trench 2 showing castle foundations (C204)

4.5 Trench 3

4.5.1 Trench 3 was 3m (north-west/south-east) by 2m (north-east/south-west) in size and was situated at the north-eastern entrance to the gatehouse (Figure 17). It was later extended in three directions: Extension 1 (0.5 x 1.5m), Extension 2 (1.0 x 1.0m) and Extension 3 (0.75 x 1.00m). The accounts of the excavation of the main trench and three extensions have been amalgamated into a single account. Trench 3 was excavated by hand.

Modern deposits

4.5.2 The stratigraphically latest deposit in Trench 3 was a gravel path (C302) at the entrance to and the passage through the gatehouse. The gravel extended over the whole trench and was 0.03m thick. It consisted of greyish brown stones, both rounded to sub-angular in shape, with a maximum diameter of 20mm. Sherds of modern glass were found within this layer. Below the gravel path (C302) was a layer of concrete hardcore (C303) which formed the foundations for the path and was 0.06m thick. This layer consisted of dark greyish brown, friable sandy loam with a coarse, gritty texture. Finds from the layer of concrete included glass, metal, pottery and brick. The gravel path and hardcore layer were contained within a shallow cut (C328) which was at least 0.70m wide, 0.10m deep and visible in the south-east facing section (Figure 28). The sod layer (C301), which was only present in the north-western part of the trench, had been cut away to lay down the path. In parts the sod layer physically overlay the gravel path, the grass having grown after the path was laid. Within the trench the sod layer was a maximum of 1.00m long, 0.13m wide and 0.06m thick. Below the sod layer (C301) was a humic topsoil (C326) which had accumulated in the northern corner of the trench (Figure 29) and was up to 0.20m thick. The humic topsoil consisted of dark brown silty loam. It was loose, with a fine-grained texture, and contained some small stones and plant roots. Underlying the humic topsoil was a layer of sandy hardcore (C305) which was 0.07m thick and extended throughout much of the trench. It was light brown to beige in colour and contained small sub-angular stones less than 20mm in length. The layer was compact with a coarse, gritty texture and contained brick, glass, metal, bone and slate as well as a stone stylus of the sort used during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Below the sandy hardcore was a localised levelling deposit of sand (C306). This deposit was restricted to the eastern corner of the trench and was 0.02m thick. It consisted of coarse-grained and loose brownish orange sand. Brick, bone, slate and shale finds were recovered from the layer.

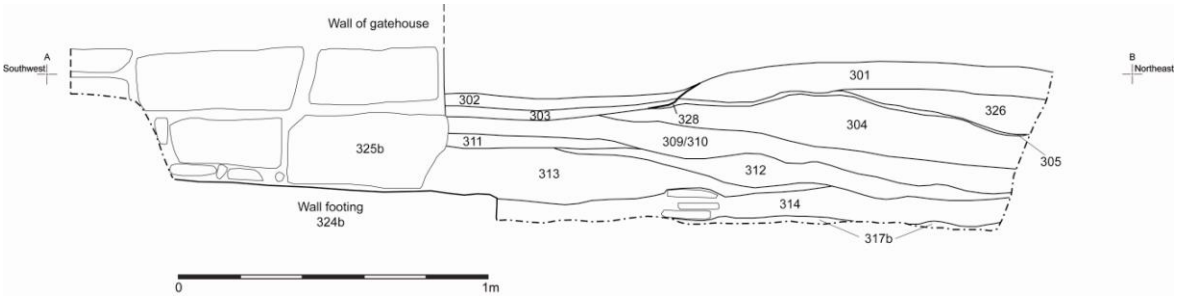

Figure 28: south-east facing section of Trench 3 showing gatehouse construction phases

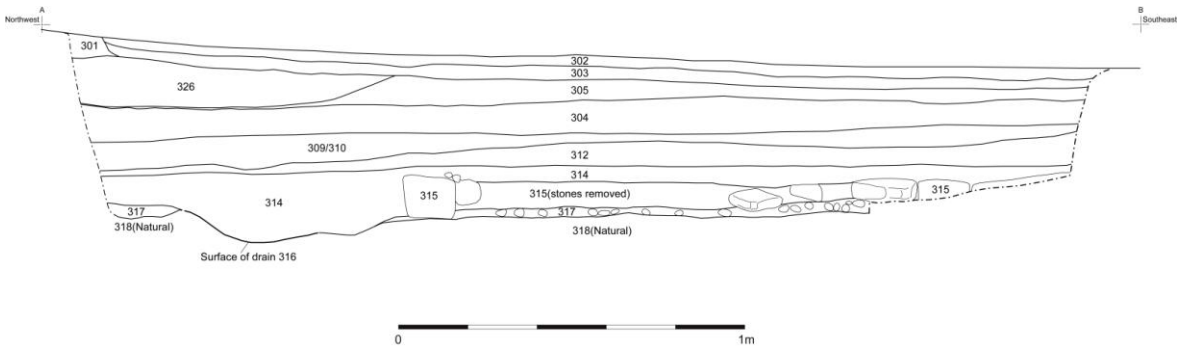

Figure 29: south-west facing section of Trench 3

Post-18th century path & localised levelling deposits

4.5.3 Stratigraphically below the sand (C306) was a horizontal discontinuity (C307) representing the removal of the surface of an earlier path. The hardcore foundations (C308) for this earlier path surface were physically below the sand (C306). This consisted of a localised concrete deposit (C308) and below this a mixed hardcore deposit (C304). The localised concrete deposit (C308) extended over an area of 1.2m by 1.0m and was 0.02m thick. It was greyish brown in colour and consisted of compact, gritty, gravelly sand. It contained small sub-angular stones less than 5mm in diameter. The mixed hardcore deposit (C304) consisted of dark greyish brown sandy loam which was loose with a coarse, gritty texture. The mixed hardcore deposit contained frequent sub-angular to angular stones up to 200mm long and 30mm thick. Pottery, brick, plastic, glass, bone and slate were among the finds recovered from the layer. Below the mixed hardcore deposit (C304) was a layer of sandy loam (C309/310: Figure 30). The sandy loam extended over the whole of Trench 3 and was 0.04m - 0.08m thick. It was mid brown in colour and friable with a slightly gritty texture. The layer contained small sub-angular stones less than 20mm in length and finds including glass, flint, brick, slate and a clay bottle-stopper. The sandy loam probably represented a relict topsoil layer.

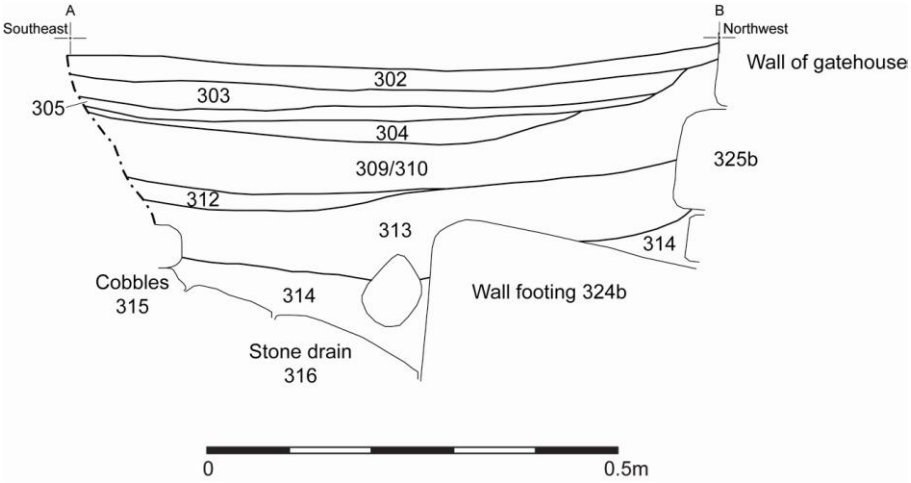

Figure 30: north-east facing section of Extension 3 in Trench 3

4.5.4 Underlying the sandy loam (C309/310) was a localised area of sandy loam (C311) which was confined to the western corner of the trench. The sandy loam was mid orangeish brown in colour and compact with a gritty texture. It was up to 0.04m thick. The localised sandy loam (C311) was removed to expose a layer of small compacted stones (C312). The layer comprised stones less than 40mm in length and extended over the whole trench at a thickness of up to 0.11m, although it was much thinner (0.02m) in places, revealing the mortar-rich layer below (C313). Within the layer of compacted stones (C312) was a white-metal button bearing the words 'Fort Edward Cavalry', as well as bone, glass, ceramics and metalwork.

4.5.5 A horizontal discontinuity (C319) was identified between the layer of compacted stones (C312) and the mortar-rich layer (C313). The discontinuity extended throughout the original trench and also into Extension 1. It truncated the mortar-rich layer (C313) which has been provisionally interpreted as being the remains of a hardcore deposit associated with a surface that had been removed, but was originally associated with the existing form of the passage through the gatehouse. Rudimentary artefactual analysis suggests that the no longer extant path would have probably been post-18th century in date. Stratigraphically below the horizontal discontinuity (C319) was a mortar-rich layer (C313) which extended over the western and southern parts of the trench, varying in thickness from 0.01m - 0.12m. The mortar-rich layer consisted of sandy soil with mortar and angular stones up to 100mm in length and was light yellowish brown in colour and friable with a highly gritty texture. It was thicker at the western side of the trench which provided further indication of its function as a levelling deposit. The mortar-rich layer had been compacted onto the underlying layer of sandy clay (C314).

4.5.6 The sandy clay (C314) extended over much of the trench, including the three extensions, and has been represented as 314a, b and c in the Harris matrix for Trench 3 and in the section drawings. It was not present over the highest area of the underlying cobbled surface (C315) or over the uppermost edge of the gatehouse foundation stones. The sandy clay was mid brown in colour and weakly cemented with a gritty texture. The layer was 0.01m - 0.12m thick and had a high concentration of angular stones but these were not set in a regular pattern to suggest a cobbled surface. It also contained brick, glass, ironwork, slag, bone and pottery. The sandy clay was probably the result of a natural silting up of the underlying features over a prolonged period of time.

New gatehouse construction (probable 18th century construction)

4.5.7 Stratigraphically below the sandy clay (C314) were two contemporary sequences related to the construction of a new building on the foundations of the original gatehouse, probably in the 18th century. At the south-eastern side of the trench and gatehouse passage there was evidence for the original gatehouse having been removed and for the new building (presumably the existing one) having been constructed using the same large foundation stones. The stones of the new gatehouse (C325a) are those which are currently visible at the site. They consist of roughly-cut angular blocks of basalt with an average length of 500mm and bonded with lime-rich mortar. At the north-western side of the trench and gatehouse passage was a similar sequence which was not fully reflected in the archaeological sequence but must have taken place to construct the new building. The stones on this side (C325b) were also built upon the foundations of the original building.

Original gatehouse construction (early 17th century)

4.5.8 Also below the sandy clay (C314) in the main part of Trench 3 was a cobbled surface (C315: Figure 31 & Plate 37) which was 1.90m wide, 0.25m thick and extended beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation and into Extensions 1 and 3. The main part of the cobbled surface consisted of an area 1.70m (north-west/south-east) by at least 1.20m (north-east/south-west) of sub-angular to sub-rounded cobbles ranging in length from 20mm to 200mm, surrounded on three sides (the fourth being presumably beyond the south-western limit of excavation) by a kerb of sub-angular stones around 300 to 400mm long. Pressed into the spaces between the cobbles was dark brown silty clay which was probably the remnants of the overlying sandy clay (C314). To the north-east of this was a second kerb which may have bounded another area of cobbling but this was beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation. The cobbled surface or roadway was aligned roughly north-east/south-west, on a slightly different alignment than the passage through the gatehouse. The cobbled surface was flanked on its north-western side by an associated linear drain (C316) made up of rounded and sub-rounded stones set into a clay soil matrix. The cobbled surface was cambered to aid the drainage of water into the north-western drain (Plate 38),

the angle of which can be seen on the north-east facing section (Figure 32). The drain was contemporary with the cobbled surface and built later than the foundation stones of the original gatehouse (C324a/b) as the stones of the drains butted up against the foundation stones at the north-western side of the gatehouse. The drain appeared to have been truncated or disturbed at its north-eastern end. Although the cobbled surface itself was not excavated, removal of the secondary kerb to the north-east uncovered several sherds of 17th century pottery below the cobbles, providing an arbitrary *terminus post quem* for the construction of the cobbled surface. At the south-eastern side of the cobbled surface, and extending into Extension 2, was an area of rough cobbles (C322: Plate 39). The area exposed by excavation was 0.10m by 0.25m and the layer had a thickness of 0.04m – 0.06m. It consisted of flat-topped, angular stones with an average length of 0.15m. The stones did not form a complete surface, there were gaps in between which may be attributed to disturbance following the removal of the original stones of C324a. The layer may have been part of a roughly-cobbled path along the side of the castle rather than a formalised cobbled surface like that through the gatehouse passage.

Plate 37: the cobbled surface (C315) from above

Plate 38: cobbled surface (C315) and drain (C316) with water, looking west

Plate 39: area of rough cobbling (C322) in Extension 2, Trench 3, looking south-east

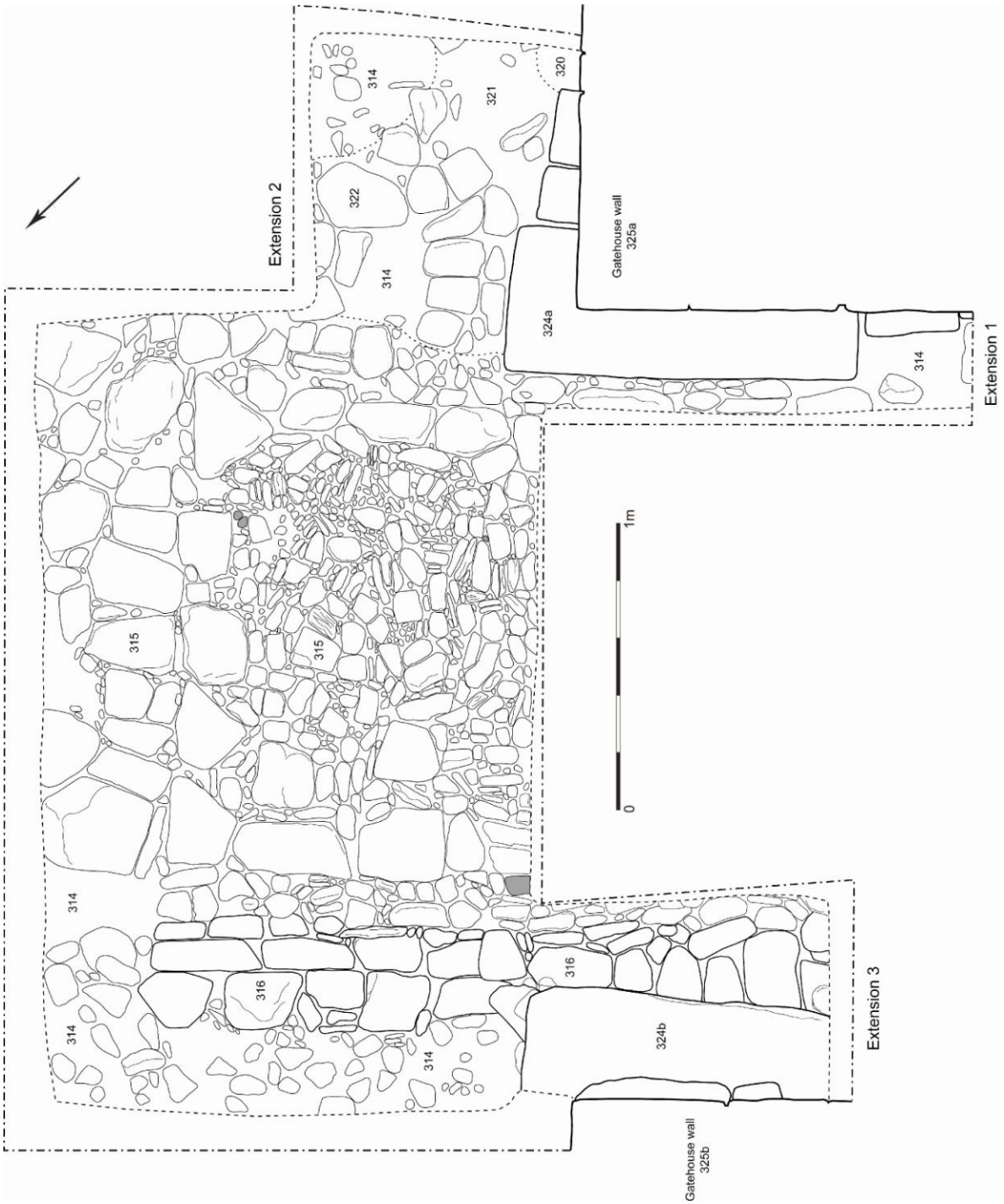

Figure 31: plan of Trench 3 showing cobbled surface and foundation stones

4.5.9 Below the cobbled surface (C315), the drain (C316) and the rough cobbles (C322) was a deposit of small sub-rounded stones and clay (C317: Plate 40). This layer was compact and the stones were less than 80mm long. It was probably intended to level up the ground and provide a base for the larger cobbles above. The stony levelling deposit (C317) stratigraphically overlay two contemporary sequences of deposits at the south-eastern and north-western sides of the trench. At the south-eastern side were the foundation stones

(C324a) for the original 17th century gatehouse. The main foundation stone was 1.25m long by 0.50m wide and at least 0.05m thick or high. It was aligned roughly east/west and was within a foundation cut backfilled with sandy clay (C323). The sandy clay backfill was orangeish brown in colour with a slightly gritty texture and had the appearance of re-deposited boulder clay, suggesting that the subsoil had been cut into for the construction of the gatehouse. At the opposite (north-western) side of the trench another large foundation stone (C324b) was exposed (Plate 42). This stone was at least 1.0m long by 0.4m wide and 0.06m thick. It would originally have been within a foundation cut and overlain by backfill but this was not visible in the excavated sequence at this side of the trench. Both the south-eastern (C324a) and north-western (C324b) foundation stones overlay a horizontal discontinuity (C327) representing the truncation of the natural subsoil (C318) and removal of the original topsoil to build the gatehouse. Below this was the natural boulder clay subsoil (C318: Plate 41) which consisted of brownish orange sandy clay, the surface of which was encountered at a depth of 0.40m.

Plate 40 (above): levelling deposit (C317) below cobbles, from above and Plate 41: natural subsoil (C318) below cobbles, from above

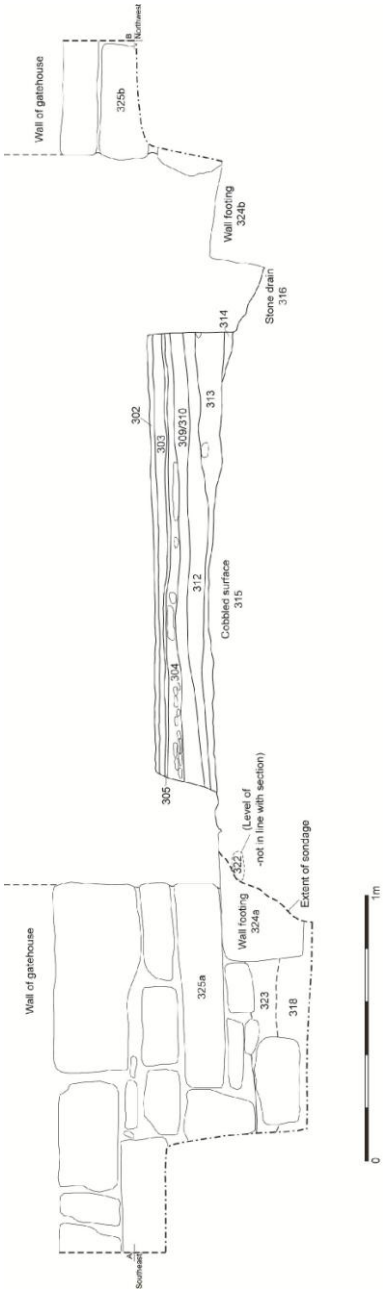

Figure 32: north-east facing section of Trench 3 showing slight camber of cobbled surface

Plate 42: the large foundation stone (C324b) and drain (C316) in Extension 3, Trench 3, looking north-east

4.6 *Trench 4*

4.6.1 Trench 4 was originally intended to be excavated at the southern corner of the gatehouse, on either side of the junction between the castle and gatehouse walls as it was hoped to uncover evidence of the relationship between the two buildings (Figure 17). However, the results obtained during the excavation of Trench 3 meant that this trench was redundant and was not opened.

4.7 Trench 5

4.7.1 A fourth trench, Trench 5, was opened in an area to the south-west of the castle (Figure 17). It was placed over an area of high resistance which was identified from the results of the geophysical survey (Figure 16: anomaly r3). The trench was 5m by 2m in size, with its long axis aligned north-west/south-east, and was excavated by hand.

4.7.2 The sod layer in Trench 5 (C501) extended over the whole trench and was 0.04m - 0.06m thick. Below the sod layer was a humic topsoil (C502) which consisted of dark brown sandy loam with a spongy consistence. The layer was present over the whole trench and was an average of 0.05m thick. Finds from the topsoil included metal, glass, brick, coal and mortar fragments.

4.7.3 Below the humic topsoil (C502) was a cut feature (C505: Plate 43 and Figures 33 and 34) filled with a voided, rubbly deposit (C504). The cut feature was roughly linear in plan with irregular edges and may have been machine-cut. It continued beyond the limits of excavation, on a slightly curvilinear path, possibly continuing north towards the concrete foundations of a former site hut. The cut feature was 2.00m long, 1.55m - 2.70m wide and up to 0.47m deep. Local residents suggested that the feature was cut to lay a water pipe during re-pointing works at the castle in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Although no pipe was found in the base of the feature, it is possible that the pipe was removed prior to the feature being backfilled. The finds within the fill (C504) would therefore date to the end of the works at the Castle and not to the initial laying of the water pipe.

4.7.4 The fill (C504) of the cut feature (C505) consisted of large lumps of masonry and mortar as well as slates, in a matrix of mid brown sandy clay loam. The vertical orientation of the slates within the fill indicated that it had been rapidly deposited, probably from the eastern side of the cut feature. Artefacts recovered from the rubbly fill of the cut feature consisted of aluminium drinks cans, crisp packets and other rubbish. One of the crisp packets bears a price of '4½p', showing that it post-dates decimalisation, and is therefore later in date than 1971.

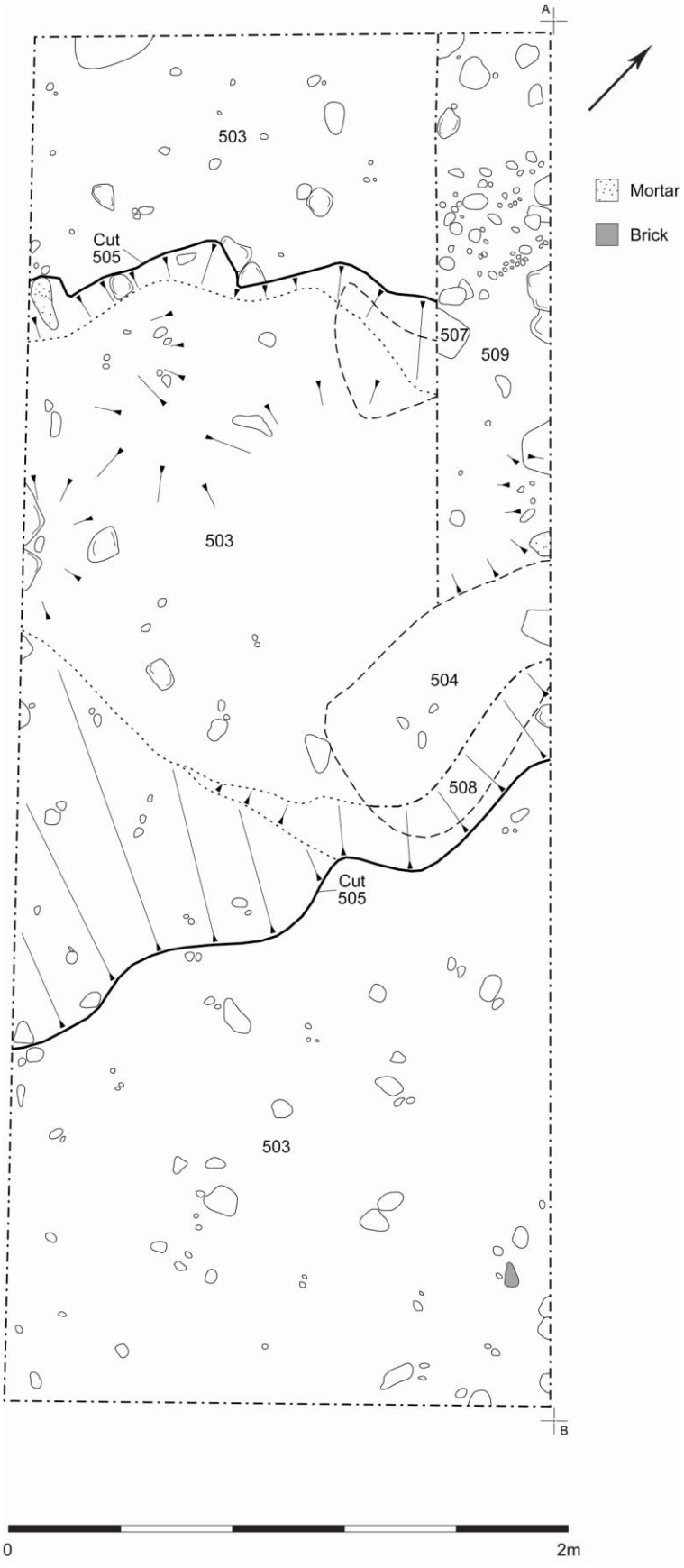

Figure 33: plan of Trench 5 showing cut feature (C505) and sondage

4.7.5 The cut feature (C505) was cut into a layer of dark greyish brown, friable silty loam with a slightly gritty texture (C503). Excavation demonstrated that the deposit was made up of two separate stratigraphic units that had originally been a single deposit, but had been separated by the cut feature (C505). The silty loam is therefore referred to as two separate contexts in the site records (C503NW and C503SE). The layer extended over the whole of Trench 5 and was at least 0.06m thick. It became thicker down slope, as the trench followed the topography of the hill, and contained several lumps of redeposited clay. It is possible that the silty loam was a bi-product of landscaping or levelling on the site. Although it contained no voids, the deposit did contain a number of vertically arranged stones indicating that it represented a rapid fill. The silty loam deposit was only partially excavated apart from the north-west part where a sondage was excavated. A number of finds were contained within the deposit including bone, mortar, glass, slate, coal, metal and brick. The best dating evidence was provided by a plastic 'Wrangler' jeans label which probably dates to the third quarter of the 20th century.

Plate 43: the cut feature (C505) in Trench 5, looking north-east

4.7.6 Below the deposit of silty loam (C503) was a buried soil horizon (C507/508). This layer was originally assigned two context numbers before excavation demonstrated that it was a single stratigraphic unit. The buried soil horizon consisted of medium brown clay loam with a plastic or sticky texture. It contained occasional small to medium, sub-angular to sub-rounded stones and one localised spread of charcoal. The buried soil horizon was up to 2.45m long, 2.00m wide and a maximum of 0.25m thick. The layer presumably represented a former topsoil and hill-wash deposit and was also investigated within the sondage in the north-western corner of Trench 5. Dating evidence in the form of a 1916 penny was recovered from the layer.

4.7.7 The buried soil horizon (C507/508) lay above the natural subsoil (C509) which consisted of a heterogeneous boulder clay, the surface of which was encountered at a depth of 0.30 – 0.50m. This was exposed in the Trench 5 sondage as well as at the base of the cut feature (C505).

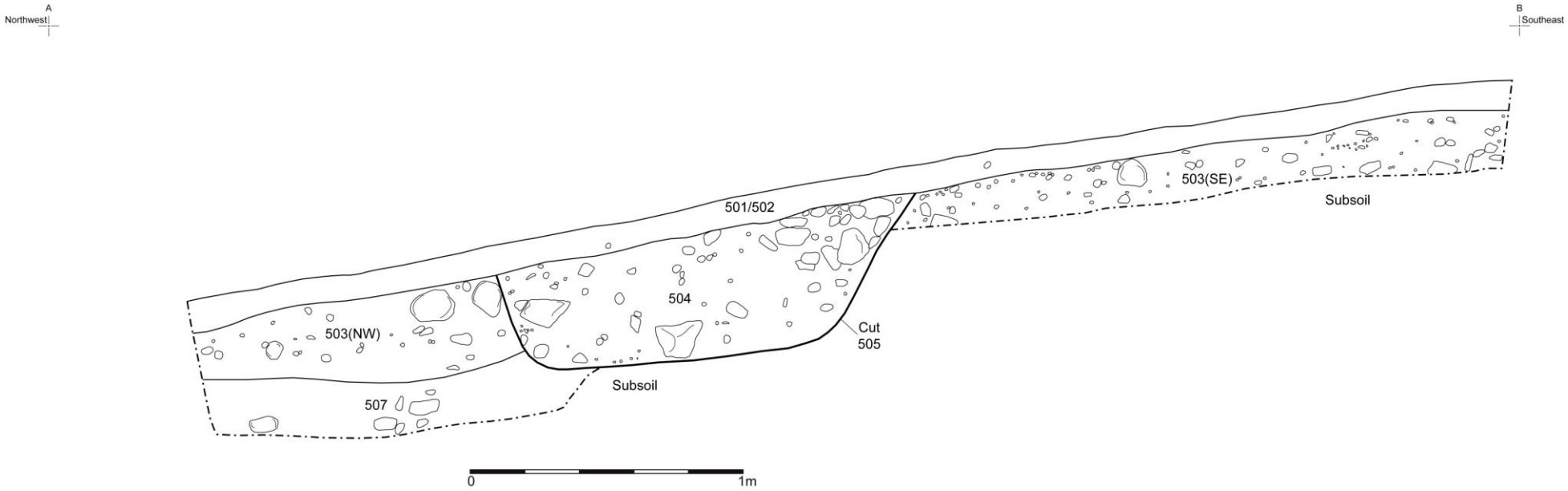

Figure 34: south-west facing section of Trench 5

5 Discussion

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The investigations at Castle Caulfield were successful in addressing the research questions posed at the beginning of the exercise. The excavation also uncovered some previously unknown information about the site as well as reconciling documentary and oral tradition with the archaeological record. Analysis of the excavated deposits has identified a number of phases which were broadly consistent across the site.

5.2 Pre-17th-century occupation

5.2.1 There was no excavated evidence of occupation at Castle Caulfield prior to the 17th century. Although the excavations were fairly limited in scale, no pre-17th century material culture was found. This strongly suggests that the site was not occupied prior to the construction of Sir Toby Caulfield's castle and bawn, or at least that if the site was occupied prior to 1610 this occupation was not of a permanent or sustained nature. However, this also raises the question of where the O'Donnelly settlement was focused prior to 1607. Analysis of the documentary evidence shows that the package of land Caulfield received as part of the Plantation was called 'The Manor of Aghloske (Aughlish)', indicating that the name Aughlish was significant. There is a townland of this name to the west of the castle and it is therefore more likely that the estate was focused here rather than in the townland of Lisnamonaghan where the castle is situated and which does not feature prominently in the historical records. There is a lake in the townland of Aughlish, around 1km to the west of the castle and although this is now rather small, around 50m in diameter, it was markedly larger on the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1833- probably around 400m in length from north to south (Figure 35). When this map is superimposed onto a modern aerial photograph (Figure 36) it is possible to see the remains of a crannog on the photograph, a sub-circular area of trees in a dried up part of the lake, probably that which is listed in the NISMR as TYR 054:035. A surface collection of artefacts disturbed by animal burrows on the crannog produced a rim-sherd of undecorated Medieval coarse-ware pottery as well as a small number of animal bones. The latter have been initially identified as including a pig radius as well as rib bones from large mammals, probably cattle (Finbar McCormick *pers. comm.*). The condition of the bones is consistent with the remains having been waterlogged. Geochemical surveying techniques applied to the area around the crannog by a team from the State University of New York, Buffalo led by Dr Tina Thurston identified hotspots of elevated phosphate levels in and around the lough. More research needs to be carried out into the crannog and its potential link to the O'Donnellys.

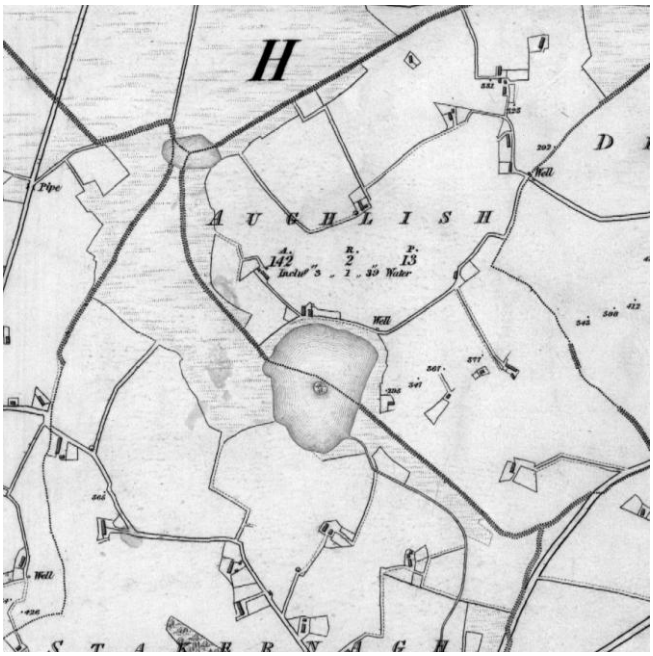

Figure 35: extract from first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map showing Lough Aughlish

Figure 36: aerial photograph showing Lough Aughlish and the crannog site (circled in red), with first edition map features superimposed

5.3 17th-century construction and occupation

5.3.1 The earliest excavated evidence of occupation on the site dates to the 17th century. This is consistent with the historical sources (e.g. Pynnar's survey: Hill 1877, 553) which details the building of first the bawn and then the castle at the site between 1611 and 1622. The earliest phase in Trench 1 probably relates to the building of the original bawn wall along the north-eastern side of the castle. The documentary sources state that the bawn was built by 1613 (Bickley 1947,178). Unfortunately, however, due to disturbance as a result of robbing-out and also from a previous excavation, the original core of the bawn wall did not survive and there was no *in situ* artefactual evidence to positively confirm its existence. None of the other trenches had evidence of the original bawn wall. The wall in Trench 2 (C211) was probably 18th-century in date although may follow a similar alignment as the original bawn wall, as well as possibly being constructed of some of the original stone. The excavated wall was close to the castle (around 1.4m) and if it does follow the line of the original bawn wall, then the south-eastern façade of the house probably did not hold the original entrance. The effect of a grand façade would have been spoilt by having a large bawn wall directly in front of it which would also have blocked light to the interior rooms. As Castle Caulfield was built in the style of an English manor house it is conceivable that the original entrance was at the north-western side of the building, through a courtyard between the two wings. There is evidence for a wall which could have enclosed a courtyard through which guests had to progress before being admitted into the main house, the remains of which are visible on the south-western face of the north-eastern wing (Plate 7) as well as on the geophysical survey (Figure 16: anomaly r1). It was also included on Jope's reconstruction drawing (Figure 7).

5.3.2 This earliest phase is also represented in Trench 3 by the cobbled surface (C315) and construction of the original gatehouse (C324a/b). Three sherds of 17th century pottery from below the stones of the cobbled surface provide a rough *terminus post quem* for the construction of the cobbled surface and by association for the gatehouse itself. However, the pottery was from below the kerb stones which butted-up against the main part of the surface and therefore may only date an extension of the surface rather than the original surface itself. The limited size of Trench 3 made it difficult to assess the full scale of the cobbled surface.

5.4 18th century rebuilding

5.4.1 Excavation of Trench 3 indicated that the gatehouse had been rebuilt at some date after its original construction in the early 17th century. From the archaeological sequence it can be concluded that the original gatehouse was removed, leaving the foundation stones intact, and that a new, larger building was built in its place. Archaeological evidence for this includes the difference in alignment of the cobbled surface to the alignment of the passage through the gatehouse and also the fact that the large foundation stones did not bear the

weight of the new arch well. Although the gatehouse passage was enlarged, it was built upon the foundations of the original, narrower, early 17th century gatehouse and as a result the large padding stones shifted under the weight of the larger building. The documentary evidence supports the theory that the gatehouse which stands on the site today is not the original structure as it is a much larger building than that described in Pynnar's survey (Hill 1877, 553). While the reliability of such surveys is sometimes questionable, Pynnar's dimensions of the castle do not conform to the dimensions of the gatehouse still standing. A reference in the Irish Penny Journal of 1841 stated that the gatehouse was built by the second Lord Charlemont: '[it] received....the addition of a large gatehouse with towers, and also of a strong keep or donjon' (Anon. 1841, 217).

5.4.2 Although the current gatehouse is not the original 17th century structure, it does, however, incorporate several elements of the fabric of the original building. One is the coat of arms above the doorway (Plate 28) which was most likely taken from the original building and re-mounted in the rebuilt gatehouse. The Tudor-style doorway into the room on the south-eastern side of the gatehouse passageway was also probably taken from the original building (Plate 27). The rest of the building may have been built in 18th century as a folly, constructed fit into the idea of having a 'romantic ruin' in the landscape. Although it may have seemed like a large amount of effort to go to, ideas such as this were prevalent during the 18th century when ideas of artificial but attractive landscapes were developing. The aesthetic aspect of gardens began to develop when houses were built for prestige rather than defence and garden design followed the same fashions and trends. The castles and fortified houses built in the 17th century generally had formally structured gardens associated with them which continued to be prevalent until the first half of the 18th century '…such geometric layouts went out of fashion in the 1740s with the adoption of 'natural' landscaping…' (Reeves-Smyth 2001, 16). From around 1700 onwards the pastime of visiting gardens had become increasingly popular and most wealthy young gentlemen took the 'grand tour' of Europe as part of their education. The English Landscape movement of the 1750s to 1780s was inspired by the ruins of ancient Rome and Greece visited on such grand tours. This was followed by a further return to nature with the wild, more rugged landscapes of the Picturesque movement (1780s to 1830). Garden design in the second half of the 18th century was greatly influenced by the work of 'Capability' Brown with his philosophy that the surrounding landscape should be captured in such a way that it became an extension of the house and gardens. There was an emphasis on panoramic views and trees were used to accentuate the vast open spaces. The early Ordnance Survey maps as well as the illustration accompanying the article in the Irish Penny Journal of 1841 show the castle surrounded by trees, and there is also the remains of a well on the river bank, both features possibly supporting the idea of the ruins being set within a 'romantic' landscape. Some aspects, however, remain unclear, such as why the cobbled surface and drain were left intact even though a later path was built on top of them. This is

possibly because the drain was in some way still functional, and the cobbled surface may have formed part of the foundations of the later gatehouse.

5.4.3 It is possible that the removal of stone from the original bawn wall took place during the same period as the rebuilding of the gatehouse. The stone may even have been used to enlarge the building but this is speculative. It is not known how far the robber trench extended beyond the limits of excavation of Trench 1 but it is likely that the majority, if not all, of the bawn wall was removed to be re-used. The dimensions of the robber trench roughly correlate with the dimensions of the base of the original bawn wall as described by Pynnar.

5.5 18th or 19th century roadway

5.5.1 The linear positive anomaly identified on the geophysical survey running parallel with the south-eastern facade of the castle (Figure 16: anomaly r2) was investigated in Trench 2 and found to be a levelling deposit (C210) supporting a road surface (C209). The excavated evidence found that the road was narrowed and a new wall built onto its surface. It is possible that the original road was too close to the castle and it had to be narrowed in order to stabilise the building. Analysis of the historical maps may support this as both the 1st edition dating to 1833, and its revision in 1854, apparently show a wider road closer to the castle. The 2nd edition map of 1906-07 shows a narrower road slightly further away from the building. This observation, however, is tentative and may be a result of the improved surveying methods in the intervening years between the production of the 1st and 2nd editions.

5.6 Late 20th century landscaping

5.6.1 All of the trenches show evidence of landscaping in and around the castle. In Trench 1 it is possible to tie in the excavated evidence to the documentary evidence as we know that Martin Jope excavated at the castle as part of Ministry of Finance work in 1956-7. The bawn wall discovered by Jope in his excavation was not the core of the original bawn wall but the remains of a robber-trench used to remove the stone from the original wall. Jope probably ceased his excavation of this trench when this became apparent. The 2011 excavation Trench 1 was set at a slightly different angle than Jope's trench and therefore it was possible to see some of the original robber trench in the south-east facing section. Much of the trench, however, was excavated through the back-fill of Jope's trench which also created the illusion of the linear, 'wall'-like feature seen on the geophysics plot.

5.6.2 It is not possible to date the stabilisation work in Trench 2 but this may have taken place in the late 19th or early 20th century when, if the maps are to be taken at face value, the road beside the castle was narrowed and a wall built. The two cuts (C223 and C224), clay capping (C216) and series of rubbly fills which were localised to the north-western end of

the trench appear to have been the result of stabilisation work in and around the corner of the building. It is possible that the wider road had destabilised this corner of the castle and this work was necessary to prevent collapse. However, this would push the date of the charcoal-rich layer (C206) and possible scorched earth (C208), which were rich in animal bone and shells, into the early 20th century. It is possible that this localised deposit was the result of an opportunistic meal beside the castle and not related to the original occupation.

5.6.3 Trenches 1, 2 and 3 show evidence of modern landscaping in the form of paths (Trenches 1 and 3) and also filling up of localised hollows (Trench 1). In Trench 2 there was a larger levelling deposit (C203) which presumably extended the full length of the south-eastern wall of the castle. The excavated deposits in Trench 5 relate to 20th century landscaping, dateable by the artefact material excavated from this trench. It is probable that some of this work was carried out at the same time as the 1956-07 excavation. It certainly all post-dates 1916 due to the coin of this date contained within the buried soil horizon (C507/508). The work was corroborated by the oral tradition of local people who had visited the site at the time of the renovations. The maps show possible landscaping having taken place between 1854 and 1906-07, in the form of a scarped-slope which is not depicted on the earlier two maps. However, this cannot be taken at face value as not all features are always shown on the maps.

5.7 Public Outreach

5.7.1 As well as uncovering further evidence about the phases of construction and occupation at Castle Caulfield, the excavation was a success in terms of the interest it generated within the local community. The site was visited by at least 160 children from seven local primary schools as well as 12 local people who volunteered to help with the excavation. There was also a family open day at the site on 18th June and publicity from BBC radio and television programmes, as well as an online blog.

6 Recommendations

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 There are several areas of further work required to bring the Castle Caulfield excavation report to final publication status. The proposed publication would comprise an article intended for submission to the Ulster Journal of Archaeology, combining the history of the site, the excavation results and an evaluation of the results of the geophysical survey. A summary will also be prepared for the *Excavations 2011* bulletin. The areas requiring further attention are detailed below in Sections 6.2 to 6.10. The associated costs have been detailed in the Costed Assessment (CAF CA 074) which accompanies this report.

6.2 Building survey

6.2.1 It is recommended that a detailed survey of the castle is carried out. This would augment the information uncovered during the excavations as well as helping to re-interpret the function of parts of the building. The last known survey was carried out by Martin Jope as part of work at the site by the Ministry of Finance in 1956-7. It is suggested that perhaps either a photogrammetric survey or a survey using a 3D laser-scanner is carried out. This work would form a suitable project for a postgraduate or post-doctoral student with experience of carrying out such surveys.

6.3 Programme of radiocarbon dating

6.3.1 It is recommended that three samples should be submitted for radiocarbon dating. The samples are listed below in Table 3. The suggested dateable materials are all charred macrofossils and it is hoped that by dating these samples the stratigraphical sequence may be further refined. This work would be carried out following macrofossil analysis to identify the types of charred plant materials present.

Context No.	*Datable material*	*Reason for submission*
206	Charred grain x4	Date for burnt feature
217	Charred grain x153	Date for layer
314	Charred grain x4	Date for layer post-dating the cobbled surface

Table 3: suggested samples for submission for radiocarbon dating

6.4 Animal bone and shell

6.4.1 It is recommended that the animal bone and shell retrieved during the excavation is subjected to analysis by an expert. It is hoped that this analysis would give further insight into what sort of animals were being butchered and eaten by the inhabitants of the castle. It is recommended that the animal bone is analysed by Dr Emily Murray of CAF.

6.5 Macrofossil analysis

6.5.1 A small amount of charred macrofossil material (164 grains/seeds) was extracted from soil samples collected during the course of the excavation and it is recommended that the assemblage is sent for specialist analysis. Such analysis would provide further information on the types of cereals being prepared and eaten by the inhabitants of the castle. It is recommended that Dr Gill Plunkett of QUB carries out the macrofossil analysis.

6.6 Analysis of building materials

6.6.1 A variety of different building materials, including brick, stone, mortar, slate and shale were found during the excavation. It is hoped that further study of these materials may provide additional information about the fabric of the original building, including information on the construction of the roof which is no longer extant. It is proposed that only materials from secure contexts are put forward for analysis to reduce the chance of inclusion of finds which may have been a result of the 20th century landscaping work in and around the castle. It is recommended that this work is co-ordinated by Dr Philip Macdonald of CAF.

6.7 Ceramic assemblage

6.7.1 It is proposed that the ceramic assemblage uncovered during the course of the excavation is put forward for specialist analysis. Analysis of pot sherds from secure contexts would help to further refine the stratigraphical sequences of the site. In particular, it is hoped that the pottery from the levelling deposit (C317) below the cobbled surface can be positively identified. It is recommended that the ceramic assemblage is studied by a member of the CAF with experience of post-medieval pottery.

6.8 Clay pipes

6.8.1 It is recommended that the small number of clay pipe fragments found as a result of the excavation is subjected to a rudimentary examination by Ruairí Ó Baoill of the CAF.

6.9 Glass

6.9.1 A small assemblage of glass, both from vessels and windows, was found during the excavation, mainly from Trenches 1 and 2. The window glass in particular would be worthy of further study as it may be derived from the original building. It is suggested analysis of

the glass assemblage is carried out by Siobhan Scully (vessel glass) and Jo Moran (window glass).

6.10 Metal artefacts & slag

6.10.1 A number of buttons, coins, pins, lead window canes and other metal artefacts were uncovered during the excavation, as well as a small amount of slag. It is suggested that the assemblage is examined by one or more specialists. Of particular interest is Small Find No. 16, a white metal button bearing the words 'Fort Edward Cavalry'. It is suggested that the metal artefacts could be examined by Dr Philip Macdonald of CAF, while the slag should be studied by Dr Tim Young of GeoArch Ltd. It may be necessary to carry out X-radiography of some of the more corroded objects. This could be carried out in the university at no extra charge.

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Appendix 1: Context Registers

Trench 1

Context Number	Context Type	Description
101	Layer	Grass & sod layer over whole trench
102	Layer	Loamy topsoil layer
103	Layer	Loamy clay levelling deposit
104	N/a	VOID
105	Layer	Mortar-rich layer
106	Layer	Rubble slump from robber trench
107	Layer	Backfill of 1950s excavation trench (same as C111)
108	Fill	Rubbly backfill of robber trench (same as C126)
109	Layer	Clay with stones
110	Cut	Cut of 1950s excavation trench
111	Fill	Heterogeneous backfill of 1950s excavation trench
112	Fill	Wall core
113	Layer	Light brown loamy clay (W corner of trench)
114	Surface	Surface (W corner of trench)
115	Fill	Rubbly fill of depression
116	Surface	Gravel path

Context Number	Context Type	Description
117	Layer	Hardcore levelling deposit for gravel path (C116)
118	Layer	Rubbly fill of depression
119	N/a	VOID
120	Layer	Silty clay layer (W corner of trench)
121	Layer	Greyish brown sandy silt (W corner of trench)
122	Surface	Mortar-rich layer (W corner of trench)
123	Layer	Relict topsoil, equivalent to C129 (W corner of trench)
124	Fill	Lower backfill of robber trench
125	Cut	Cut of robber trench
126	Fill	Upper backfill of robber trench
127	Layer	Post-robber trench soil horizon
128	Layer	Intact deposits cut by robber trench in (N corner: unexcavated)
129	Layer	Relict topsoil, equivalent to C123 (N corner of trench)
130	Cut	Cut for modern gravel path (C116)
131	Layer	Natural boulder clay subsoil
132	Surface	Horizontal discontinuity associated with truncation of subsoil

Trench 2

Context Number	Context Type	Description
201	Layer	Grass & sod layer over whole trench
202	Layer	Humic topsoil layer
203	Layer	Stony layer over whole trench
204	Masonry	Castle foundation stones
205	Layer	Loamy clay to east of castle foundation, over whole trench
206	Layer	Dark charcoal-rich layer localised to middle of trench
207	Wall	Rubble remains of wall running north-east/south-west
208	Layer	Grey sandy layer below C206
209	Layer	Compact loamy sand
210	Layer	Loose mortar-rich layer
211	Masonry	Core of wall associated with C207
212	Layer	Light brown layer below C205 in Ext. 1
213	Fill	Dumped stony fill around C204
214	Layer	Dark greyish brown layer confined to northern corner of Ext. 1
215	Layer	Loose mottled mortar-rich loam below C213
216	Layer	Compact red sandy clay below C205

Context Number	Context Type	Description
217	Layer	Mid grey sandy clay below C205
218	Layer	Dark grey sandy clay below C216
219	Layer	Dark brownish grey clay below C210
220	Layer	Grey clay layer with mortar flecking
221	Layer	Mortar-rich layer in eastern corner of trench
222	Cut	Cut of landscaping terrace
223	Cut	Cut into levelling deposit C210
224	Cut	Cut at north-western end of trench
225	Subsoil	Natural boulder clay subsoil
226	Masonry	Castle building

Trench 3

Context Number	Context Type	Description
301	Layer	Sod layer present only in north-western edge of trench
302	Layer	Sorted gravel top dressing of modern path
303	Layer	Concreted path deposit
304	Layer	Mixed deposit of hardcore
305	Layer	Sandy hardcore extending over most of trench
306	Layer	Levelling deposit of orange sand confined to eastern corner of trench
307	Surface	Surface of earlier path
308	Layer	Localised concrete in eastern corner of trench
309	Layer	Loam-rich layer
310	Layer	Localised layer of loam-rich soil in northern corner of trench
311	Layer	Localised area of sandy loam in western corner of trench
312	Layer	Layer of small compacted stones extending over trench
313	Layer	Compact layer of mortar-rich sand with angular stones
314	Layer	Compact sandy clay with angular stones
315	Surface	Cobbled surface
316	Surface	Drain feature associated with C315

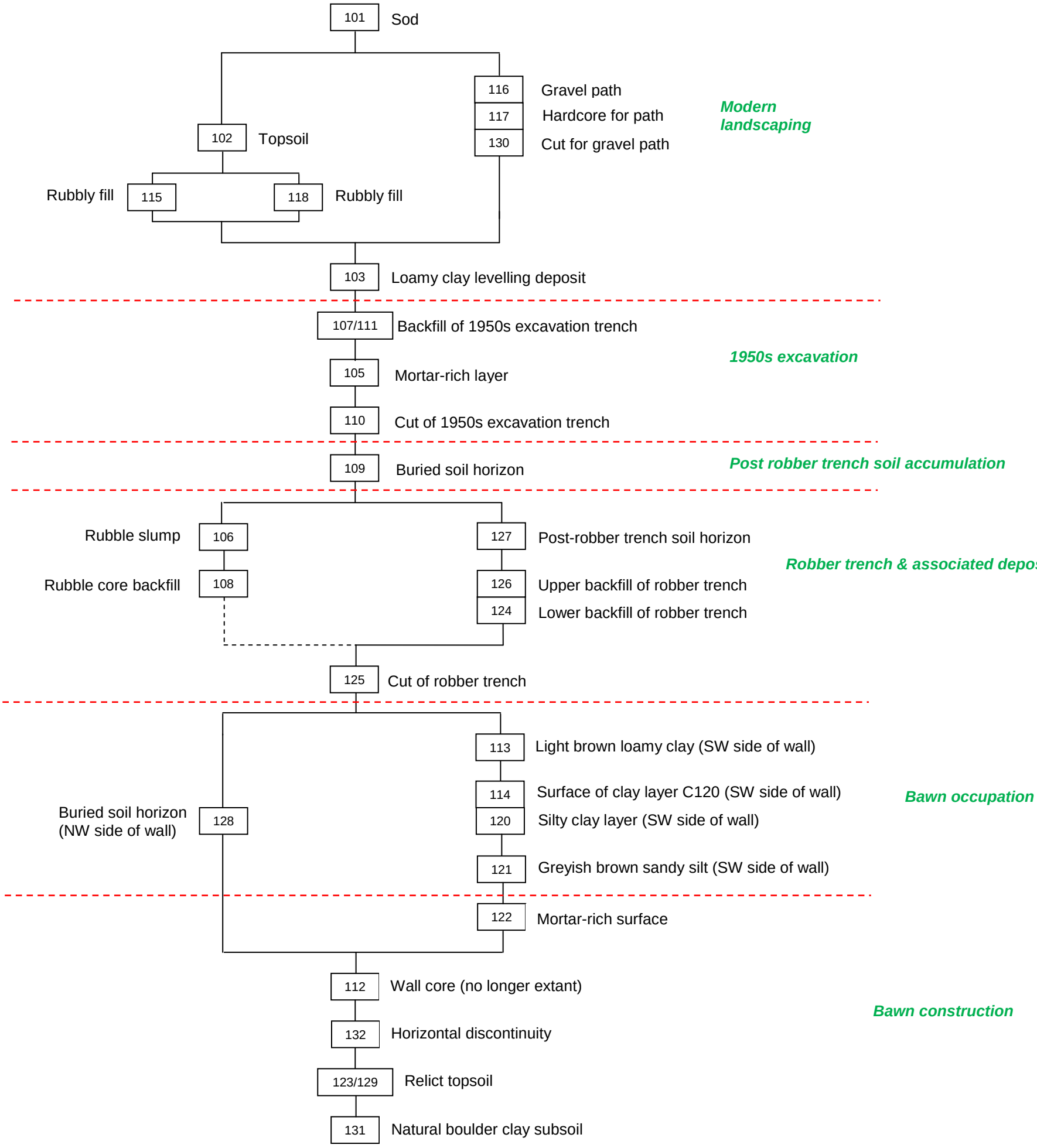
Context Number	Context Type	Description
317	Layer	Sandy clay with small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones
318	Layer	Sand levelling layer
319	Surface	Horizontal discontinuity cutting first set of deposits above cobbles
320	Layer	Sandy mortar-rich layer in southern corner of Ext. 2
321	Layer	Mid brown silty loam
322	Layer	Flat topped angular stones within Ext. 2
323	Layer	Redeposited boulder clay backfill
324	Masonry	Large foundation stones on which gatehouse arch rests
325	Masonry	Stones of gatehouse wall forming the eastern arch
326	Layer	Humic topsoil layer in northern corner of trench
327	Layer	Horizontal discontinuity truncating relict topsoil
328	Cut	Cut for gravel path (C302)

Trench 5

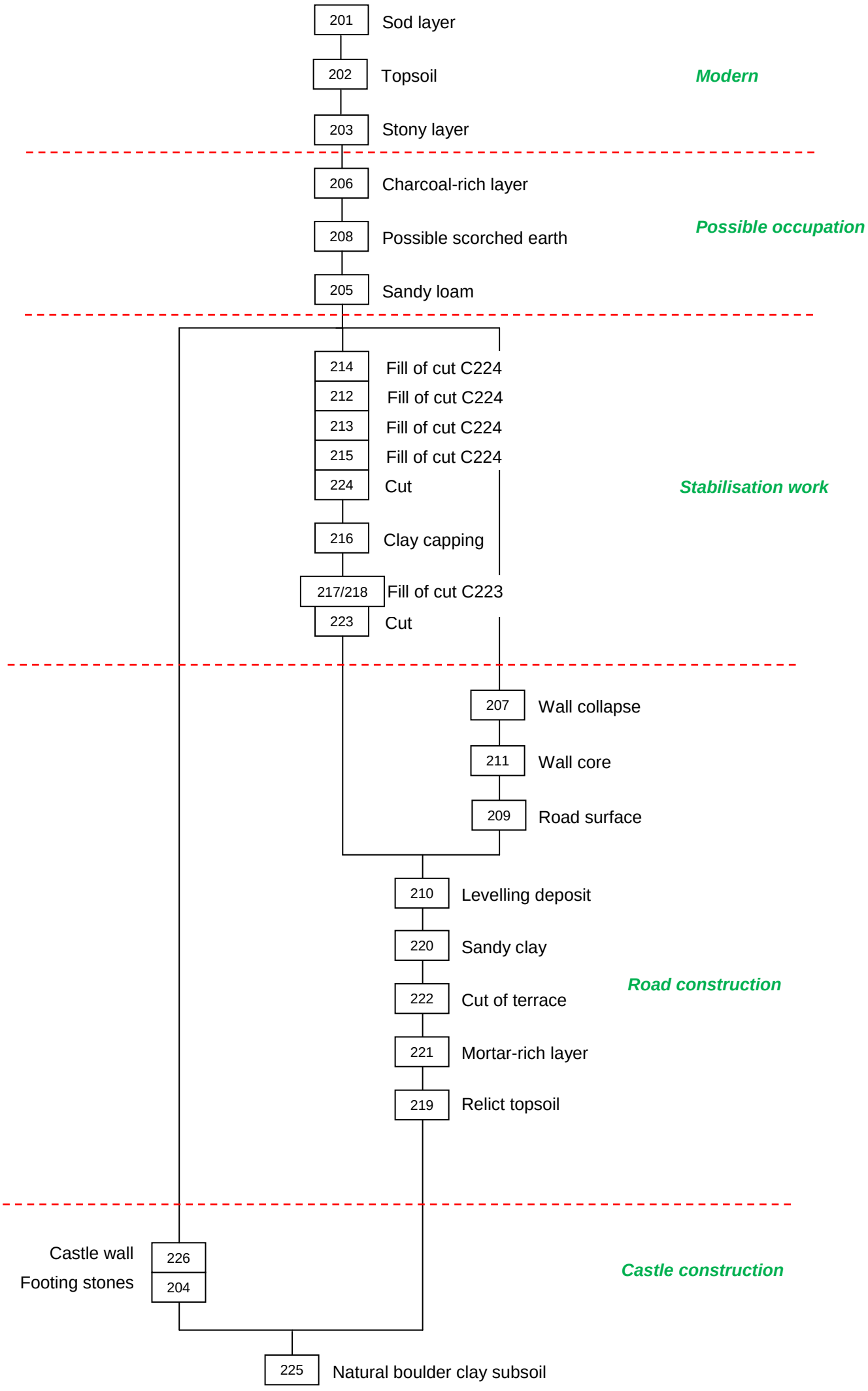
Context Number	Context Type	Description
501	Layer	Grass & sod layer over whole trench
502	Layer	Humic topsoil directly below sod layer
503	Layer	Silty loam containing angular stones (NW and SE sides)
504	Layer	Voided sandy clay loam fill
505	Cut	Irregular cut feature
506	N/a	VOID
507	Layer	Buried soil horizon (former topsoil and hillwash)
508	Layer	Same as C507
509	Layer	Natural subsoil

Appendix 2: Harris Matrices

Trench 1 Matrix



Trench 2 Matrix



Trench 3 Matrix

302 Gravel path
303 Hardcore for gravel path
328 Cut for gravel path
301 Sod layer
326 Humic topsoil
305 Sandy hardcore layer
306 Localised sandy levelling deposit

Modern

307 Horizontal discontinuity
308 Localised concrete patch
304 Mixed hardcore deposit
309/310 Loam-rich layer
311 Localised sandy loam
312 Compact stony layer
319 Horizontal discontinuity
313 Mortar-rich layer

Post-18th century path and localised levelling deposits

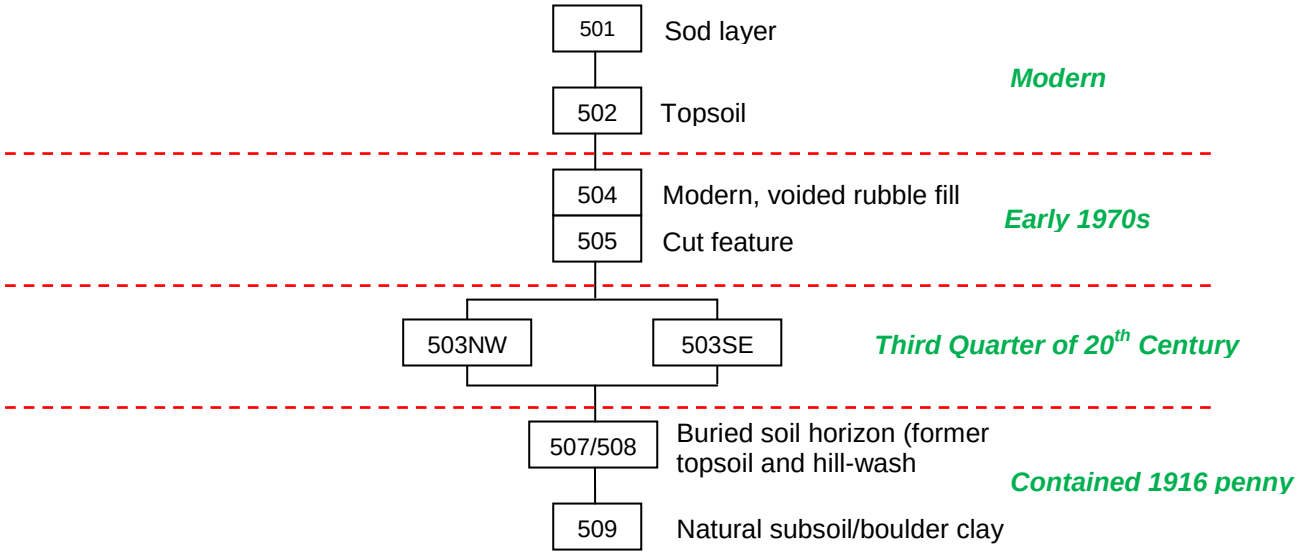
314a/320/321 Silted-up layer (SE side)
314b Silted-up layer (mid section)
314c Silted-up layer (NW side)
325a built New gatehouse built (SE side)
New gatehouse built (NW side) 325a built
Cut for 325a Possible foundation cut (SE side)
324a removal Gatehouse removal (SE side)
Gatehouse removal (NW side) 324b removal

New gatehouse construction (?18th century)

Rough cobbles (SE side) 322
315/316 Cobbled surface and drain
317 Stony levelling deposit
323 Possible foundation cut backfill (SE side)
Backfill Possible foundation cut backfill (NW side)
324a built Foundation stones (SE side)
324b built Foundation stones (NW side)
Cut for 324a Possible foundation cut (SE side)
Cut for 324b Possible foundation cut (NW side)
327 Horizontal discontinuity
318 Natural boulder clay subsoil

Gatehouse construction (17th century)

Trench 5 Matrix



Appendix 3: Digital Photograph Register

1 General view of Trench 1, looking south-west
2 General view of Trench 1, looking north-west
3 General view of Trench 2, looking north-west
4 Trench 3 following excavation of C304 to expose C309, looking north-east
5 Trench 3 following excavation of C304 to expose C309, looking north-east
6 Trench 3 following excavation of C304 to expose C309, looking north-east
7 Trench 3 following excavation of C304 to expose C309, looking south-east
8 Trench 3 following excavation of C304 to expose C309, looking south-east
9 Trench 3 following excavation of C304 to expose C309, looking south-east
10 South-eastern end of Trench 5 following excavation of C503, looking south-west
11 North-western end of Trench 5 following excavation of C503, looking south-west
12 Trench 5 following excavation of C503, looking north-west
13 Trench 5 following excavation of C503, looking south-east
14 Trench 5 following excavation of C503, looking north-east
15 General view of cobbled surface in Trench 3, looking north-east
16 General view of cobbled surface in Trench 3, looking north-east
17 General view of cobbled surface in Trench 3, looking north-west
18 General view of cobbled surface in Trench 3, looking south-east
19 General view of cobbled surface in Trench 3, looking south-east
20 General view of cobbled surface in Trench 3, looking south-west
21 Surface of gatehouse roof, looking south-west
22 Concrete roof of gatehouse, looking north-east
23 View of walls and gatehouse roof, looking south-east
24 Upper levels of the gatehouse, looking west
25 View of the northernmost ‘murder hole’, from above
26 View of ‘murder hole’ and concrete gatehouse roof, from above
27 View of the wall core above the gatehouse, looking west
28 Drain feature in Trench 3, looking north-west
29 Drain feature in Trench 3, looking south-west
30 Drain feature in Trench 3, looking south-west
31 Drain feature and cobbled surface in Trench 3, looking north-east
32 Drain feature in Trench 3, looking north-east
33 Drain feature in Trench 3, looking north-east
34 General view of Trench 3, looking south-east
35 General view of Trench 3, looking south-east
36 General view of Trench 3, looking north-west
37 Birdseye view of Trench 3 showing cobbles and drain feature
38 Birdseye view of Trench 3 showing cobbles and drain feature
39 Birdseye view of Trench 3 showing cobbles and drain feature

40 General view of concrete roof of gatehouse
41 Working shot
42 Working shot
43 Working shot
44 Trench 3 showing drain filled with water after heavy rain, looking north-east
45 Trench 3 showing drain filled with water after heavy rain, looking north-west
46 Trench 3 showing drain filled with water after heavy rain, looking east
47 View of C317 exposed after the removal of several cobbles, looking north-east
48 View of C317 exposed after the removal of several cobbles, looking north-east
49 View of C317 exposed after the removal of several cobbles, looking north-east
50 View of exposed area below section of cobbles following removal of C317, looking north-east
51 General view of possible wall in Trench 1, looking south-west
52 General view of possible wall in Trench 1, looking south-east
53 General view of Trench 3 following excavation of C312 in Ext 1, looking north-east
54 General view of Trench 3 following excavation of C312 in Ext 1, looking north-east
55 General view of Trench 3 following excavation of C312 in Ext 1, looking south-west
56 Trench 3, Ext 1, following excavation of C312 and showing C313, looking south-west
57 Trench 3, Ext 1, following excavation of C312 and showing C313, looking south-east
58 Trench 3, Ext 1, following excavation of C312 and showing C313, looking south-east
59 General view of Trench 2, showing C203, looking east
60 General view of Trench 2, showing C203, looking west
61 General view of Trench 2 showing C203, looking west
62 General view of Trench 1 showing possible walls, looking south-west
63 General view of Trench 1 showing possible walls, looking east
64 General view of Trench 1 showing possible walls, looking east
65 Trench 1 showing possible wall, looking south-west
66 General view of Trench 2 showing castle foundations, looking south-west
67 General view of Trench 2 showing castle foundations, looking south-west
68 General view of Trench 2 showing castle foundations, looking south
69 General view of Trench 3 showing voids in C304, from above
70 General view of Trench 3 showing voids in C304, looking south-west
71 Trench 1 showing possible wooden artefact, looking south-west
72 Possible well on riverbank, looking north-east
73 Possible well on riverbank, looking north-west
74 Trench 3 Ext 2 following the removal of C313 and C314, looking south-west
75 Trench 3 Ext 2 following the removal of C313 and C314, looking south-west
76 Trench 3 Ext 2 following the removal of C313 and C314, looking south-east
77 Trench 3 Ext 2 following the removal of C313 and C314, looking south-east
78 Trench 3 Ext 2 following the removal of C313 and C314, looking north-west
79 Trench 3 Ext 2 following the removal of C313 and C314, looking north-west
80 Trench 2 following removal of C203, looking north-west

81 Trench 2 following removal of C203, looking north-west
82 Trench 2 following removal of C203, looking south
83 Trench 2 showing C204 and C205, looking south-west
84 Trench 3 Ext 2 showing C323, looking south-west
85 Trench 3 Ext 2 showing C323, looking south-west
86 Trench 3 Ext 2 showing C323, looking south-west
87 Trench 3 Ext 2 showing C323, looking north-west
88 Trench 3 Ext 2 showing C323, looking south-east
89 General view of well, looking south-west
90 General view of well, looking south-west
91 Trench 2 following removal of C203, looking south
92 Trench 2 following removal of C203, looking west
93 Trench 2 following removal of C203, looking south-east
94 Trench 2 showing possible wall, looking south-west
95 Trench 2 showing possible wall, looking south-west
96 Trench 2 showing castle wall C204 and C205, looking north-west
97 Trench 1 showing possible walls C104 and C108, looking north-east
98 Trench 1 showing possible walls C104 and C108, looking east
99 Trench 1 showing possible walls C104 and C108, looking south-west
100 Trench 1 showing possible walls C104 and C108, looking south-west
101 Trench 1, close-up of C107 in section, looking east
102 Trench 1, close-up of C107 in section, looking east
103 Trench 1, close-up of C104, looking north-east
104 Trench 1, close-up of C104, looking north-east
105 Trench 1, close-up of C104/108, looking south-west
106 Trench 1, close-up of C104/108, looking south-west
107 Trench 3 Ext 3, from above
108 General view of Trench 3 showing C316
109 Trench 3, Ext 3, looking north-east
110 Trench 3, Ext 3, looking north-east
111 Trench 3, Ext 3, showing C316, looking north-west
112 Trench 3, Ext 3, showing C316, looking north-west
113 General view of Trench 3, looking south-west
114 General view of Trench 3, looking south-west
115 Trench 3, Ext 2 from above
116 General view of Trench 3, looking north-east
117 General view of Trench 3, looking north-east
118 Trench 2 showing C206, looking south-east
119 Trench 2 showing C206, looking north-east
120 Trench 2 showing C206, looking south-west
121 Trench 2, north-east facing section of C206, looking south-west

122 Trench 2, north-east facing section of C206, looking south-west
123 Trench 5 following excavation of C504, looking south-east
124 Trench 5 following excavation of C504, looking south-east
125 Trench 5 following excavation of C504, looking south-east
126 Trench 5 following excavation of C504, looking north-west
127 Trench 5 following excavation of C504, looking north-west
128 Trench 5 following excavation of C504, looking north-east
129 Trench 5 following excavation of C504, looking north-east
130 Trench 4 following excavation of C404, looking north-east
131 Possible wall in Trench 1 following removal of C105, looking south-east
132 Possible wall in Trench 1 following removal of C105, looking south-west
133 Trench 3 showing section of cobbling prior to removal, from above
134 Trench 3 showing section of cobbling prior to removal, from above
135 Trench 3 showing section of cobbling prior to removal, from above
136 Trench 3 showing section of cobbling prior to removal, from above
137 Trench 3 general view of possible natural following removal of cobbles, from above
138 Trench 3 general view of possible natural following removal of cobbles, from above
139 Trench 3 general view of possible natural following removal of cobbles, from above
140 Trench 1 showing C107/107, looking east
141 Trench 1 showing C107/107, looking east
142 Trench 1 showing C107/107, looking south-west
143 General view of Trench 2, looking south-east
144 General view of Trench 2, looking east
145 General view of Trench 2, looking south
146 General view of Trench 2, looking south
147 Trench 2 showing C210 and C207, looking south-east
148 Trench 2 showing C210, C207 and C205, looking south-east
149 General view of Trench 2, looking north-west
150 General view of Trench 2, looking north-west
151 Sondage in Trench 5 following excavation of C507/508, looking north-east
152 Sondage in Trench 5 following excavation of C507/508, looking north-east
153 Sondage in Trench 5 following excavation of C507/508, looking north-east
154 Sondage in Trench 5 following excavation of C507/508, looking north-east
155 Sondage in Trench 5 following excavation of C507/508, looking north-west
156 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking north-east
157 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking north-east
158 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking north-east
159 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking north-east
160 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking north-east
161 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking north-west
162 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking north-west

163 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking south-east
164 Trench 5 following the excavation of the sondage, looking south-east
165 General view of Trench 2 showing wall core, looking south-west
166 General view of Trench 2 showing wall core, looking north
167 General view of Trench 2 showing wall core, looking north
168 General view of Trench 2 showing wall core, looking north-east
169 General view of Trench 2 showing wall core, looking north-east
170 General view of Trench 2 showing wall core, looking east
171 General view of Trench 2 showing wall core, looking east
172 General view of Trench 3 Ext 1, from above
173 General view of Trench 3 Ext 1, from above
174 General view of Trench 3 Ext 1, from above
175 Post-ex view of Trench 3, from above
176 Post-ex view of Trench 3, from above
177 Post-ex view of Trench 3, from above
178 Post-ex view of Trench 3, from above
179 Post-ex view of Trench 3, from above
180 Post-ex view of Trench 3, from above
181 Post-ex view of Trench 3, from above
182 Post-ex view of Trench 3, from above
183 Trench 2 wall core, from above
184 Trench 2 wall core, from above
185 Close-up of gatehouse wall from the top of the gatehouse
186 Close-up of gatehouse wall from the top of the gatehouse
187 Trench 2 showing footing stones C204, looking north-east
188 Trench 2 showing footing stones C204, looking north-east
189 Trench 2 showing C204, C213 and C215, from above
190 Trench 2 showing C204, C213 and C215, from above
191 Trench 2 showing C204, C213 and C215, from above
192 Trench 2 showing C204, C213 and C215, from above
193 Trench 1 showing C114, looking south-west
194 Trench 1 showing C114, looking east
195 Trench 1 showing C114, looking south-east
196 Trench 1 showing C114 and possible wall core, looking east
197 Trench 2 south-west facing section, part 1a, looking north-east
198 Trench 2 south-west facing section, part 2a, looking north-east
199 Trench 2 south-west facing section, part 3a, looking north-east
200 Trench 2 south-west facing section, part 1b, looking north-east
201 Trench 2 south-west facing section, part 2b, looking north-east
202 Trench 2 south-west facing section, part 3b, looking north-east
203 General view of Trench 2, looking north-west

204 General view of Trench 2, looking north-west
205 General view of Trench 2, looking east
206 General view of Trench 2, looking south-east
207 Trench 1, C121, looking south-west
208 Trench 1, C121, looking north-east
209 Trench 1, C121, looking south-east
210 Trench 1, C108/112, looking south-west
211 Trench 1, C108/112, looking north-east
212 Trench 1, C108, looking south-west
213 Trench 1, C108, looking north-west
214 Trench 1, C119, without scale, looking south-west
215 Trench 1, C119, without scale, looking north-east
216 Trench 1, C119, looking north-east
217 Trench 1, C119, looking south-west
218 Trench 1, close-up of mortar-rich layer, looking north-west
219 Trench 1, close-up of south-western edge of robber trench, looking south-west
220 Trench 1, close-up of south-western edge of robber trench, looking south-west
221 Trench 1, close-up of north-eastern edge of robber trench, looking north-east
222 Trench 1, base of robber trench, looking south-west
223 Trench 1, south-western edge of robber trench, looking south-west
224 Trench 1, north-eastern edge of robber trench, looking north-east
225 Trench 1, south-east facing section, part 1, looking north-west
226 Trench 1, south-east facing section, part 2, looking north-west
227 Trench 1, close-up of C110, looking north-west
228 Trench 1, close-up of C110, looking north-west
229 Trench 2 showing large stones within C218, from above
230 Trench 2, C216/217, looking north-east
231 Post-ex view of Trench 2 sondage, looking north-west
232 Trench 2 C216/217, looking north-east
233 Trench 2 C216/217, looking north-east
234 Trench 3 following backfill, looking north-west
235 Trench 3 following backfill, looking north-east
236 Trench 5 following backfill, looking north
237 Trench 2 C204 (within sondage), looking north-west
238 Trench 2 C204 (within sondage), from above
239 Trench 2 C204 (within sondage), looking north-west
240 Trench 2 C204 (within sondage), looking north-west
241 Trench 2 showing C204 and subsoil, looking north-west
242 Trench 2 showing C204 and subsoil, from above
243 Trench 2 showing C210,C220,C221,C219, looking north-east
244 Trench 1, following backfill, looking east

245 Trench 2, following backfill, looking south-west

246 Trench 2, following backfill, looking south-west

247 Trench 2, following backfill, looking north-east

248 Trench 2, following backfill, looking north-east

Appendix 4: Field Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Trench No.	Type	Scale	Description
1	3	Plan	1:10	Plan of cobbled surface C315
2	3	Plan	1:10	Plan of cobbled surface C315 and drain C316
3	1	Plan	1:20	Pre-ex plan of trench following removal of C103
4	3	Section	1:10	North-west facing section of Trench 3
5	3	Plan	1:10	Plan of Ext. 2 following removal of C313 and C314
6	2	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex plan showing C204,C205,C206 and C207
7	1	Plan	1:20	Plan of trench following removal of C107, showing C104 and C106
8	3	Section	1:10	North-east facing section through cobbled surface C315 and drain C316
9	3	Section	1:10	South-east facing section of Trench 3
10	2	Section	1:10	North-east facing section of C206
11	3	Section	1:10	North-east facing section of Ext. 3
12	5	Plan	1:20	Plan of trench following removal of C504
13	1	Plan	1:20	Plan of C104 following removal of mortar spread C105
14	3	Plan	1:10	Plan of Ext. 1 and Ext. 3 also showing gatehouse walls, foundation stones and

Drawing No.	Trench No.	Type	Scale	Description
				unexcavated baulk
15	2	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex plan of Trench 2 showing Ext. 1
16	1	Plan	1:20	Plan showing 1950s excavation trench and rubble C108
17	3	Section	1:10	South-west facing section of Trench 3
18	5	Section	1:10	South-west facing section of Trench 5
19	5	Plan	1:20	Overlay of Drawing No. 12 following final excavation of sondage
20	2	Plan	1:20	Overlay of Drawing No. 15 showing sondage and Ext. 1
21	1	Plan	1:20	Plan of wall core, surface C114 and possible foundation cut
22	1	Plan	1:20	Overlay of Drawing No. 21 showing wall core
23	1	Section	1:10	North-west facing section of Trench 1
24	1	Plan	1:20	Plan of cut of robber trench C125
25	1	Section	1:10	North-east facing section of Trench 1
26	2	Section	1:10	North-west facing section of Trench 2
27	2	Section	1:10	South-west facing section of Trench 2
28	2	Section	1:10	South-west facing section of Ext. 1, Trench 2
29	2	Plan	1:20	Overlay of Drawing No. 20 showing sondage and Ext. 1

Drawing No.	Trench No.	Type	Scale	Description
30	1	Section	1:10	South-west facing section of Trench 1
31	1	Section	1:10	South-east facing section of Trench 1

Appendix 5: Small finds list

Small Find No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Other comments
1	102	Coin	7.2	1	1994 sterling twopence
2	102	Coin	7.1	1	1987 sterling twopence
3	102	Button (white metal)	0.3	1	White metal, loop back, moulded design on front
4	108	Button (white metal)	1.7	1	White metal, loop back, loop broken, etched design on front
5	202	Coin	3.2	1	1990 sterling fivepence
6	202	Coin	7.1	1	1971 sterling twopence
7	202	Coin	9.4	1	1965 Irish 1 pingin

Small Find No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Other comments
8	202	Coin	5.6	1	1958 sterling halfpenny
9	202	Coin	5.6	1	1952 sterling halfpenny
10	203	Button (copper alloy and bone?)	2.8	1	Copper alloy and bone? Loop back button with impressed or moulded design on front
11	205	Lead (window)	3.8	2	2 fragments of window lead
12	206	Copper alloy object	0.6	1	Semicircular fragment of a copper alloy object
13	220	Button (Copper alloy)	2.8	1	Brass/Copper alloy loop back button, design faintly visible on front, stamped writing partially visible on back
14	305	Stone object	1.4	1	Stone stylus?

Small Find No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Other comments
15	309	Clay bottle stopper	3.9	1	Small round clay ball, bottle stopper?
16	312	Button (white metal)	3.5	1	White metal button with moulded design on front, reads “Fort Edward Cavalry”, loop back, loop is broken
17	313	Copper alloy object	1.5	1	Brass/copper alloy object?
18	503	Plastic tag	3.8	1	Plastic ‘Wrangler’ jeans tag, brown
19	504	Plastic crisp & sweet packets			Mixed plastic crisps and sweet packets, including examples post-decimalisation
20	506	Coin	9.2	1	1916 sterling onepenny
21	107	Aluminium sweet wrapper	0.1	1	Gold black and silver éclair wrapper

Small Find No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Other comments
22	205	Copper pins	0.1	2	2 round headed copper pins
23	206	Copper pin	0.1	1	1 pin fragment from Sample #4

Appendix 6: Bulk finds list

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
1	102	Brick	16.7		
1	102	Slate	4.0		With nail hole
1	102	Glass	24.4		Mixed
1	102	Pottery & Ceramics	120.6	12	
1	102	Animal bone	28.4		
1	102	Oyster shell	8.0		
1	102	Clay pipe stem	2.0	1	1 stem fragment
1	102	Bottlecap (ferrous metal)	1.6	1	Ferrous metal

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
1	103	Brick	17.6		
1	103	Slate	25.3		
1	103	Glass	41.6		Mixed
1	103	Pottery & Ceramics	30.8	3	
1	103	Oyster shell	6.1		
1	103	Clay Pipe stem	9.1	2	2 stem fragments
1	103	Flint	1.3	1	
1	103	Iron Object	52.4	1	
1	107	Glass	27.5		Clear

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
1	105	Slate	40.6		
1	105	Glass	24.7		Mixed
1	105	Pottery	0.6	1	
1	105	Animal bone	15.0		
1	107	Slate & Shale	243.4		
1	107	Glass	14.3		Window glass
1	107	Pottery & Ceramics	275.8	22	
1	107	Animal bone	74.2		
1	107	Oyster shell	10.0		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
1	107	Tile/Pipe fragment?	175.0	1	Coarse red brick fabric, Black glaze
1	107	Iron Nails	9.9	3	Varying levels of corrosion
1	108	Slate	60.7		
1	108	Glass	1.3		Window glass
1	108	Pottery	24.3	3	
1	108	Animal bone	28.0		
1	108	Iron Nails	14.4	3	
1	112	Glass	6.1		Window glass
1	112	Pottery	3.2	1	

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
1	112	Animal bone	10.9		
1	112	Clay pipe stem	6.8	1	1 stem fragment
1	113	Animal bone	54.1		
1	121	Building stone	178.6		
1	121	Animal bone	7.5		
1	122	Shale	327.6		Roofing shale from the surface of C122
1	124	Mortar/Render			Found in soil sample #9
2	202	Slate	186.1		One with nail hole
2	202	Mortar/Render	586.9		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
2	202	Glass	16.6		Window glass, small stopper, mixed other
2	202	Pottery & Ceramics	178.5	18	
2	202	Animal bone	181.2		
2	202	Oyster shell	106.8		
2	202	Clay pipe bowl	6.1	1	1 bowl fragment, no stamps
2	202	Ironwork (mixed)	76.6	5	1 small horseshoe, 1 bolt, 2 nails, 1 other
2	202	Brass/copper alloy object	23.6	1	Copper alloy, end of a measure, marked with calibrated lines and ’35 yard’
2	202	Lead Object	7.2	1	Lead washer?
2	202	Rubber object	1.4	1	Round rubber object valve component? with hole, embossed

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
					writing reads “Schrader, Made in England, TR413”
2	202	Button (plastic)		1	Two hole white plastic button
2	202	Plastic object		1	Brown-black decorative stud?
2	202	Button (shell/mother of pearl)	0.4	1	Two hole white shell button
2	202	Keyring part (metal)	6.1	1	‘Ford Consul’ metal keyring component with black red and pink design on front
2	202	Unidentified stone object	0.7	1	Unidentified stone object, possibly fossil
2	203	Brick & Building stone	3300.0		
2	203	Slate & Shale	3740.0		One with nail hole
2	203	Mortar/Render	1295.0		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
2	203	Glass	181.6		Window glass, mixed other
2	203	Pottery & Ceramics	566.6	30	
2	203	Animal bone	2394.8		
2	203	Oyster shell	346.5		
2	203	Clay pipe stems & bowl	25.6	8	7 stem fragments, 1 bowl fragment, no stamp
		Tile fragment?	21.5	1	Possible tile fragment, black glaze surface
2	203	Coal	83.9		
2	203	Coal/Iron Object?	53.1	1	Unidentified composite coal and iron object, possibly geological
2	203	Ironwork (mixed)	68.4	6	5 iron nails, 1 other?

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
2	203	Charcoal	34.7		Large fragments of burnt wood, possibly the remains of a post or stake? Has been packed with short lived charcoal for dating
2	205	Brick & Building stone	377.2		
2	205	Slate & Shale	930.2		
2	205	Mortar/Render	97.6		
2	205	Glass	3.3		Window glass
2	205	Pottery	5.6	2	
2	205	Animal bone	2930.0		
2	205	Oyster shell	35.8		
2	205	Clay pipe stems	23.9	10	10 stems, 1 with partial bowl

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
2	205	Iron nails	15.6	2	2 nails
2	206	Brick & Building stone	666.6		
2	206	Slate & Shale	926.3		One with nail hole
2	206	Mortar/Render	375.2		
2	206	Glass	1.6		Window glass
2	206	Animal bone	237.7		
2	206	Oyster shell	28.3		
2	206	Clay pipe stem	13.2	3	3 stems, 1 with partial bowl
2	206	Coal	10.6		Burnt coal

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
2	206	Iron nail		1	
2	207	Brick & Building stone	159.2		
2	207	Shale	63.0		
2	207	Glass	0.8		Window glass
2	207	Animal bone	164.2		
2	207	Oyster shell	27.9		
2	207	Coal	29.4		
2	208	Brick	14.6		
2	208	Slate	11.0		With nail hole

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
2	208	Mortar/Render	53.8		
2	208	Animal bone	326.6		
2	211	Pottery	34.6	1	
2	211	Clay Pipe stem	2.5	1	1 stem fragment
2	213	Brick	26.1		
2	213	Shale	163.7		
2	213	Mortar/Render	90.9		
2	213	Animal bone	9.9		
2	214	Animal bone	9.7		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
2	214	Oyster shell	12.0		
2	217	Brick	8.6		
2	217	Shale	62.7		
2	217	Mortar/render	0.6		Found in sample #8
2	217	Caddis fly cocoon?	1.6		Found in sample #8
2	217	Animal bone	112.3		
2	218	Shale	75.4		
2	218	Mortar	7.5		
2	218	Animal bone	1.4		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
2	218	Oyster shell	9.1		
2	220	Pottery & Ceramics	156.7	11	
2	220	Flint	22.6	2	
3	301	Slate	14.3		
3	301	Glass	0.8		Mixed
3	302	Glass	17.8		Mixed
3	303	Brick	1.7		
3	303	Glass	79.1		Mixed
3	303	Pottery & Ceramics	25.1	6	

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
3	303	Iron nail	3.3	1	Iron nail
3	304	Brick	48.3		
3	304	Slate	278.7		
3	304	Glass	4.5		Mixed
3	304	Pottery	195.7	2	
3	304	Animal bone	5.6		
3	304	Ironwork (mixed)	103.2	2	1 Bolt, 1 other
3	304	Plastic object			Plastic object possibly part of a bicycle reflector
3	305	Brick	21.6		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
3	305	Glass	22.3		Mixed
3	305	Pottery & Ceramics	404.8	16	
3	305	Animal bone	27.8		
3	305	Metal object (non ferrous)	1.3		White metal, galvanised? object
3	306	Brick & Building stone	94.2		
3	306	Animal bone	7.2		
3	309	Brick & Building stone	63.6		
3	309	Slate & Shale	100.3		One with nail hole
3	309	Glass	37.7		Top of bottle

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
3	309	Pottery	1.4	1	
3	309	Animal bone	0.7		
3	312	Brick & Building stone	29.1		
3	312	Slate	16.6		
3	312	Glass	17.6		Window glass and mixed other
3	312	Pottery & Ceramics	30.1	9	
3	312	Animal bone	12.9		
3	312	Ironwork (mixed)	17.9	2	1 nail, 1 other
3	312	Slag?	56.9		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
3	313	Brick & Building stone	1321.2		
3	313	Slate	102.2		
3	313	Mortar/Render	1196.5		
3	313	Glass	5.4		Mixed
3	313	Pottery	143.1	25	
3	313	Animal bone	139.8		
3	313	Ironwork (mixed)	42.0	11	10 nails, 1 other
3	313	Slag?	157.4		
3	313	Coal	33.6		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
3	314	Brick & Building stone	3478.5		
3	314	Slate & Shale	779.5		
3	314	Mortar	0.4		Found in sample #3
3	314	Glass	2.8		Window glass
3	314	Pottery & Ceramics	254.9	32	
3	314	Animal bone	105.7		
3	314	Clay pipe stems	4.6	5	5 clay pipe stems
3	314	Ironwork (mixed)	399.2	33	24 nails, 9 other
3	314	Iron filings/slag?	2.3		Found in sample #3

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
3	314	Coal	13.3		
3	316	Pottery	1.8	1	
3	316	Animal bone	10.3		
3	317	Brick	18.2		
3	317	Glass	0.2		Window glass
3	317	Pottery	4.3	3	
3	317	Iron nail	4.9	1	1 nail
3	317	Iron filings/slag?	<0.1		Found in sample #1
3	321	Brick & Building stone	379.6		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
3	321	Shale	455.2		
3	321	Glass	18.7		Window glass and other
3	321	Pottery	45.9	10	
3	321	Animal bone	10.0		
3	321	Ironwork (mixed)	20.1	6	5 short nails, horseshoe nails? 1 other
5	502	Brick	28.4		
5	502	Slate	3.5		
5	502	Glass	56.8		Mixed
5	502	Ironwork (mixed)	37.1	3	

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
5	503	Brick & Building stone	657.0		
5	503	Slate	337.7		
5	503	Mortar/Render	824.2		
5	503	Glass	1771.2		Mixed
5	503	Pottery & Ceramics	97.1	16	
5	503	Animal bone	372.0		
5	503	Oyster shell	12.5		
5	503	Clay pipe bowl	3.5	1	1 bowl fragment, no stamp
5	503	Ironwork (mixed)	98.9		Mixed, nails, wire, other

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
5	503	Glass & Iron bottleneck	95.9	1	Composite neck of a glass bottle with Iron wire for stopper fastening
5	503	Enamel & Iron stopper	19.7	1	Composite bottle stopper of enamel and iron, Red printed writing on top reads “Thomas. R. Caffrey & Sons Ltd, Belfast “
5	503	Coal	14.0		
5	503	Plastic (mixed)	76.8		Mixed plastic objects including, pipe, cord
5	504	Brick & Building stone	1505.9		
5	504	Slate	3696.6		
5	504	Mortar/Render	1166.3		
5	504	Concrete slab	2723.0		

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
		Roofing tile?	104.2		Roofing tile made of a man made fabric?
5	504	Glass	1120.5		Mixed
5	504	Pottery & Ceramics	74.2	10	
5	504	Animal bone	232.6		
5	504	Oyster shell	10.8		
5	504	Clay pipe stem	0.7	1	1 stem fragment
5	504	Lead object	32.4	1	Lead flashing?
5	504	Copper objects	49.1	3	1 plumbing pipe segment, 2 plumbers tags
5	504	Aluminium foil objects	6.0		Aluminium foil sweet wrappers and bottlecaps

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Weight (g)	Quantity	Comments
5	504	Ironwork (mixed)	1040.7		Mixed ferrous objects, Paint cans, drinks cans, nails, wire, batteries, dart, other
5	504	Non ferrous metal objects			Mixed non ferrous metal objects
5	504	Slag?	31.0		
5	504	Tar/roofing pitch?	10.9		
5	504	Coal	95.3		
5	504	Plastic objects			Mixed plastic objects including cord, ice cream tubs, brush parts, golf ball
5	509	Brick	5.9		
5	509	Iron nail	3.3	1	Iron nail

Appendix 7: Sample register

Sample No.	Trench No.	Context No.	No. Of Bags	Reason for sampling	Date Taken
1	3	317	3	Dating evidence/ retrieval of artefacts	17/06/2011
2	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
3	3	314	1	Dating evidence/ retrieval of artefacts	23/06/2011
4	2	206	2	Dating evidence/ retrieval of artefacts	24/06/2011
5	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
6	2	207	1	Mortar analysis	30/06/2011
7	2	205	1	Dating evidence/ retrieval of artefacts	07/07/2011
8	2	217	1	Dating evidence/ retrieval of artefacts	07/07/2011
9	1	124	1	Dating evidence/ retrieval of artefacts	07/07/2011

Appendix 8: Soil Report

Sample No.	Context No.	Volume (litres)	Weight (kg)	Processing method	Floated material (g)	Dateable material and charcoal
1	317	4.0	9.03	Flotation 500 µ	10.0	Charcoal (2.9g)
2	VOID	--	--	--	--	--
3	314	2.0	3.30	Flotation 500 µ	3.1	Charcoal (0.4g) Charred seeds x4 (<0.1g)
4	206	2.3	4.87	Flotation 500 µ	93.0	Charcoal (3.4g) Short-lived charcoal (0.4g) Charred grains x4 (0.1g)
5	105	--	--	Mortar sample	--	--
6	207	--	--	Mortar sample	--	--
7	205	2.0	3.03	Flotation 500 µ	18.1	Charcoal (10.7g) Short-lived charcoal (<0.1g) Charred grain x1 (<0.1g)
8	217	2.0	4.00	Flotation 500 µ	4.1	Charcoal (0.5g) Short-lived charcoal (<0.1g) Charred grains x153 (0.4g)
9	124	1.5	2.90	Flotation 500 µ	2.5	Charcoal (0.1g) Charred grains x2 (<0.1g)
--	203	--	--	--	--	Short-lived charcoal (34.7g) **Not from soil sample**