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Queen's University Belfast



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Excavations at Clonallon Church of Ireland, Clonallon Glebe, Warrenpoint, County
Down

AE/12/103



Excavations at Clonallon Church of Ireland, Clonallon Glebe, Warrenpoint, County Down

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CAF DSR 098

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SMR No: DOW: 051 061

Listed Building No: HB16/12/015

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Contents

List of Figures	ii
List of Plates	iii
Chapter 1: Summary	iii
Chapter 2: Introduction	4
Chapter 3: Excavation	11
Chapter 4: Building Survey	26
Chapter 5: Discussion	34
Chapter 6: Recommendations for Further Work	37
Chapter 7: Bibliography	38
Appendix 1: Context List	39
Appendix 2: Harris Matrix	42
Appendix 3: Photographic Record	43
Appendix 4: Field Drawing Register	57
Appendix 5: Finds Register	58
Appendix 6: Samples Register	63

Figures

- Figure 1: Location of Clonallon Church
- Figure 2: Depiction of Clonallon (T:Clan:Allen) in the south-east Ulster 1602-1603
- Figure 3: Down survey map of the Barony of Upper Evagh
- Figure 4: Ordnance survey six-inch maps
- Figure 5: Plan of church showing location of the excavation trenches
- Figure 6: Location of Pads A-F within Trench 1
- Figure 7: Plan of Trench 1 prior to excavation of Pad A-F
- Figure 8: East facing section of Pad A
- Figure 9: North facing section of Pad B
- Figure 10: North facing section of Pad C
- Figure 11: West facing section of Pad D
- Figure 12: West facing section of Pad E
- Figure 13: West facing section of Pad F
- Figure 14: South facing section of 2A
- Figure 15: South facing section of 2B
- Figure 16: Floor plan of church, after demolition of previous vestry room
- Figure 17: Elevation of southern wall
- Figure 18: Elevation of northern wall
- Figure 19: Elevation of eastern gable showing phasing

Plates

- Plate 1: SK122 and coffin 123
- Plate 2: Previous vestry room looking south-west
- Plate 3: Slight base batter at south-west corner of church
- Plate 4: Tower looking east
- Plate 5: Entrance showing alteration made to the left hand side
- Plate 6: Air vent below the floor level in the eastern gable
- Plate 7: Bricked up archway above interior entrance from tower to doorway

Tables

- Table 1: Sites of archaeological interest within the vicinity of Clonallon Church

1 Summary

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Clonallon church, a listed building (HB16/12/015) thought to date to the seventeenth century is located within an earlier ecclesiastical site in the townland of Clonallon Glebe, Warrenpoint, Co. Down (SMR No. DOW: 051 061) (Grid Reference: J1514019590). According to documentary sources the site reputedly dates to the 6th century, though no early artefactual evidence remains. The church was used throughout the medieval period and is still in active use today.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 The Select Vestry had been granted planning permission to replace the vestry room attached to the east gable of the church. The new vestry room was to be larger than the previous building but would incorporate the existing footprint. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) carried out archaeological mitigation in advance of this building work, the results of which indicated the presence of human inhumations. The CAF were then requested to archaeologically excavate, by hand, the footprint of the new vestry room. The re-plastering work to the exterior walls also facilitated investigations of the architectural features and fabric of the building through survey, including photographic survey. The aim of the project therefore was to excavate and survey the site, thereby preserving by record the archaeological deposits and archaeological features which would be destroyed by the construction work. This in turn would give archaeologists the opportunity to investigate the history of this little known ecclesiastical site with the potential to find artefactual evidence from the early medieval period.

1.3 Excavation

1.3.1 There were 3 areas of excavation, the footprint of the new building to the rear of the church (Trench 1), the footprint of the septic tanks to the north of the church (Trenches 2A and 2B) and the pipe trench running from the road to the septic tank and new building (Trench 3).

1.3.2 Trench 1 measured 6.24m in length and 4.4m in width (the size of the new extension) and contained human inhumations. The remains of 23 individuals were uncovered of which 15 were partially excavated. Originally it was planned to excavate the remains in their entirety, however the excavation strategy was altered when the density of the burials became known. Instead the area was excavated to the level of the burials; these burials were recorded and photographed. Osteological analysis of the skeletal remains which were to be preserved was carried out on site by Roisin O'Reilly and Deidre Drain. 6 box trenches (Pads) were then

excavated through this horizon and the underlying deposits to the depth of subsoil. These pads would provide the foundations for a suspended floor.

1.3.3 Trenches 2A and 2B were 1m² test-pits located over the location of proposed septic tank. These were hand excavated to an approximate depth of 1m then mechanically excavated and archaeologically monitored to an approximate depth of 1.8m. Nothing of archaeological was found in this area, the stratigraphy showed evidence of modern dumping, and a stone drain both associated with drainage and consolidation works in this area of the graveyard.

1.3.4 Trench 3 measured approximately 55m in length and 0.4m in width. It ran from the water supply at the gate along the path and north side of the church and connected the new building and the septic tank and was mechanically excavated and archaeologically monitored. During this part of the excavation occasional fragments of disarticulated were found, but no articulated remains

1.4 *Building Survey*

1.4.1 The ground plan of the church and graveyard was EDM surveyed. Any individual architectural features within the church fabric were measured and drawn by sketch plan and individually photographed. The eastern gable elevation was recorded using photogrammetry. The survey noted a number of construction phases, potentially ranging from the medieval period to the 19th century.

1.5 *Discussion*

1.5.1 Burials were encountered over the entire excavation area of Trench 1 with up to 7 layers of burials recorded in the south east corner of the trench. Both articulated skeletons and disarticulated remains all being recovered. Due to the limited size of the trench and the position of the burials with the trench, no complete skeletons were uncovered and so only partial remains were excavated. Some of the burials were disturbed by subsequent inhumations however evidence suggests that a single phase of burial was represented which continued into the 20th century, although the date of the earliest burial in this area is unknown. Both males and females were uncovered and the styles of the burials are consistent. All of the burials were in a supine position, orientated roughly east/west and the presence of coffin nails associated with most of the grave fills suggest that most were coffin burials. The fills of the graves were backfilled with the surrounding soil but the grave cuts were still sometimes visible.

1.5.2 A semi-circular structure positioned centrally against the eastern gable wall was uncovered during the excavation and was positioned over one of the burials. The construction of this

feature would have required the scarping of the footprint to provide a level surface for construction. This would explain the shallow depth of the majority of burials and the lower ground level in this area compared to the immediate graveyard.

- 1.5.3 Additional groundworks were carried out on the site in the modern period, including the addition of drainage works and a tarmac path, as well as consolidation works to the north-east area of the graveyard. A burial in the south-east corner of the graveyard, associated with synthetic material and chrome coffin handles also dates to this period.

1.6 *Recommendations for further work*

- 1.6.1 A short account of the excavation has been submitted for publication in Excavations 2012. An article will also be presented for publication in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology. Appropriate bone samples should be prepared for radiocarbon dating to refine the dating of the burial phase. It is recommended that full osteoarchaeological analysis is carried out on the human bone recovered from the excavation. Short reports on the other finds should also be completed, including the metal finds and the pottery. Once all the human bone has received osteological analysis, the remains should be returned to the Clonallon Church of Ireland for re-interment.

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following report details the results of an excavation carried out in Clonallon Glebe townland, Warrenpoint, County Down (Licence Number AE/12/103) within the grounds of Clonallon Church of Ireland. The work was carried out by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast (GAP, QUB). The work was undertaken on behalf of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), who funded the work.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 Clonallon Church of Ireland is situated 1 mile north-east of the town of Warrenpoint, and 1.6 miles south-east of the village of Burren (Figure 1). The site is relatively low lying, at a height of approximately 40m above sea level. The church and immediate graveyard are situated on a slightly higher mound, and is aligned east-north-east/west-south-west. The area to the north is marshy before the topography rises gently upwards. To the east and north east are panoramic views of the Mourne Mountains and to the south is Warrenpoint on the shores of Carlingford Lough. The church is in a good state of repair and still used regularly. The present Church at Clonallon is believed to have been built in the second half of the 17th century and renovated in the 1870s. It is barn shaped in plan with a two-stage tower abutted to the west gable of the church. Abutted to the north side of the church is a small porch which provides entrance to a crypt underneath the church. A small flat roofed extension was abutted to the eastern gable of the church but was demolished prior to the excavation. Along the southern elevation there are three evenly spaced semicircular-headed window openings. The majority of graves face east with the oldest graves located immediately around the church. The graveyard was extended to the south, on an area of lower lying, flatter ground in the 20th century and as such the burials in this area are regularly spaced and aligned. This extension to the graveyard gives the impression that the church sits at the north end of the site. However the church would have been positioned centrally within the original graveyard. The graveyard is enclosed by a dwarf wall with railings to the west, higher stone walls to the north and south and a hedge line to the east.

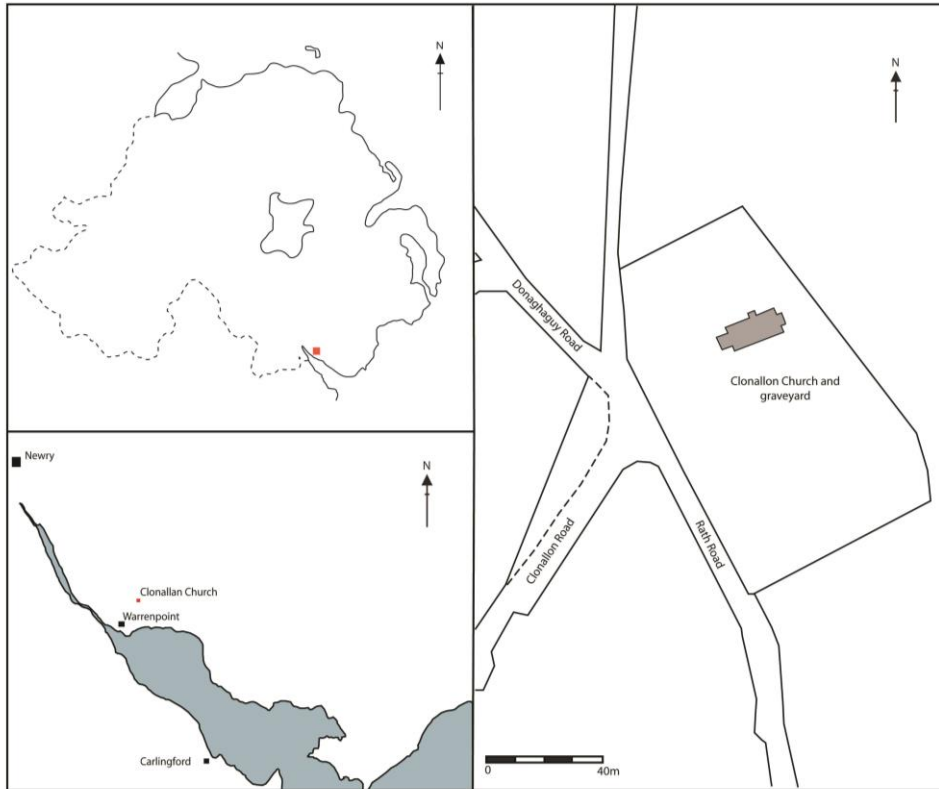


Figure 1: Location of Clonallon Church

2.3 *Place-name evidence*

2.3.1 The lands surrounding the church at Clonallon form the modern townland of Clonallon Glebe. Clonallon is thought to originate from the Irish Cluain-Dallain which means Dallan's meadow. Dallan presumably refers to St Dallan, a poet and contemporary of St Columbkille who is referenced in sources from the year 580 onwards. He was buried in Iniskeel in County Donegal where his name was also lent to places such as Disert-Dallain and Killasallon (Reeves 1847, 115). Up until the mid-17th century the lands around the church were known as baile na gCleireach 'townland of the Clerics'. A reference is also made to Tonnycreman and Tommicknemarro in 1609 and 1611. This may translate to tom mic na marbh 'bush of the son of the dead'. Documentary evidence mentions a number of variations of the modern day place name including: Clonadalan, Cluandallan, Claondalan, Clanall, Clondollan, Clonallon, Cloneallen and Clan Allan.

2.4 *Historical background*

2.4.1 The site has a long ecclesiastical tradition and documentary sources place its origins in the Early Medieval period. In the Calendar of the Four Masters, St Conall is mentioned in connection with Cluain-Dallain. Cluain-Dallain is described as being between Carlingford

Lough and Narrow Water and is therefore presumably referring to the site at Clonallon. St Conall is thought to have become bishop of Coleraine in the year 564, therefore placing his connection with Clonallon to the middle of the 6th century.

2.4.2 The church is recorded in the papal taxation of 1306 where it is valued at 4 marks, indicating that at the time it was the second most valuable parish in the diocese of Dromore. Clonallon is next referred to in 1437 when John Oronaga is appointed as vicar, and again in 1526 when Karalus Cann is presented to the Prebend of Clonallon. In 1609, Clandallan was constituted the corps of the Chancellorship in the Chapter of Dromore (Reeves 1847, 115).

2.4.3 Documentary evidence suggests the 17th century was a period of destruction and reconstruction for the church. In 1657 it was noted that 'the church hath walles and timber, but ruined, without dores and windows'. This is perhaps a result of the 1641 rebellion and suggests that the church perhaps underwent a refurbishment or major reconstruction after the reformation. There is also reference that the church was rebuilt during the episcopacy of Bishop Jeremy Taylor (1660-67) (Roulston 2003, vol.2 216) and by 1679 it was recorded as bene se habet (it is fine/alright).

2.5 *Geological and Soil Background*

2.5.1 Clonallon Church is situated on a slight mound (approximately 40m OD). The underlying bedrock of the site consists of the greywacke and red shale of the Hawick Group which supports a subsoil of glacial till - diamicton.

2.6 *Cartographic evidence*

2.6.1 The late medieval church is depicted on the 'Cotton' map of southeast Ulster dated to AD 1600 (British Library Ref. Cotton MS Aug. I, ii, 37; reproduced in Andrews 2008, pl.1) where 'T. Clan = Allen' is depicted as an apparently intact structure consisting of a tower, nave and chancel (or possibly apse) and in the AD 1601 map of Southeast Ulster (Trinity College Dublin Ref. TCD MS 2379; reproduced in Andrews 2008, pl.4), where 'Tempall Clonallen' is depicted as a gabled ruin. The church is also represented on one of Bartlett's regional maps of AD 1602-3 - the 'campaign map' of southeast Ulster (Figure 2; National Archives, London (formerly the Public Record Office) Ref. MPF 1/36; reproduced in Andrews 2008, pl.18) where 'T. Clon Allen' is also represented as a gabled ruin, but it is not featured on the other Bartlett's regional map of 1602-3 the later 'generalle description of Ulster' (National Archives, London Ref. MPF 1/35) (reproduced in Andrews 2008, pl.19).

2.6.2 In the Down Survey of 1670, the Barony Map for Upper Evagh (1670; Figure 3) the church is represented as single cross within the townland of Clonalle within the Protestant Clonaellan Parish. Clonallon is the only church depicted within the parish.



Figure 2: Depiction of Clonallan (T:Clan Allen) in the South-east Ulster 1602-3 'The campaign map'

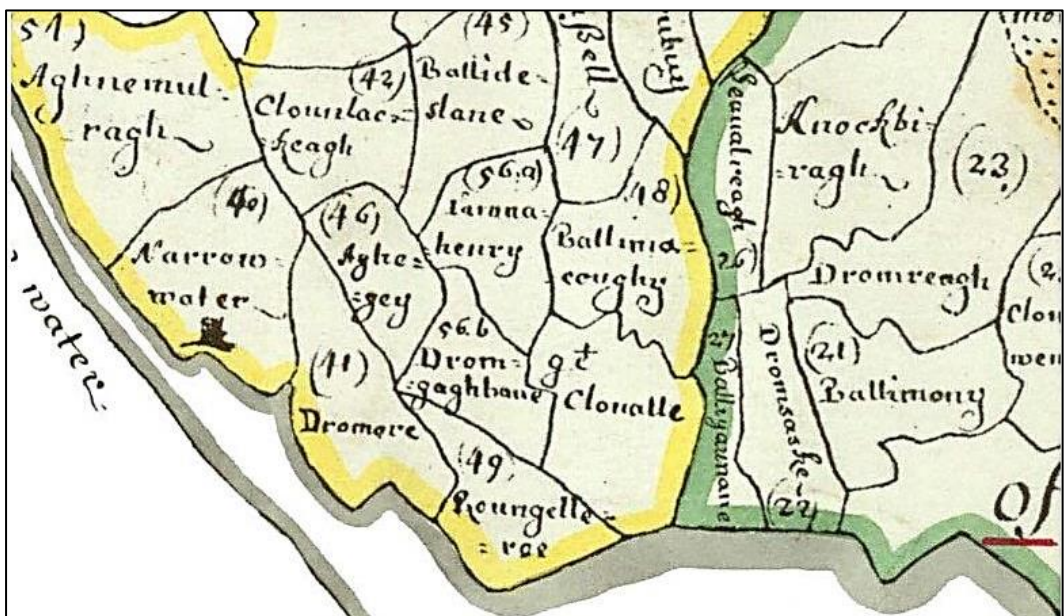


Figure 3: Down survey map of the Barony of Upper Evagh, Down, showing Clonallan (Clonalle) townland with the cross depicted the church

2.6.3 In the first edition six inch Ordnance Survey map (1838; Figure 4) Clonallon Church is represented as rectangular in form with a tower to the front and a rectangular extension to the

rear of the building. The second edition map (1860) shows the church with a tower and rear extension as well as the porch on the northern side of church which provides the entrance to the crypt. In the third edition map (1902-02) the representation of the church is not as clear and appears to show a more simplified church with the tower, extension and porch not depicted. The tower and extension are shown again in the fourth edition map (1918).

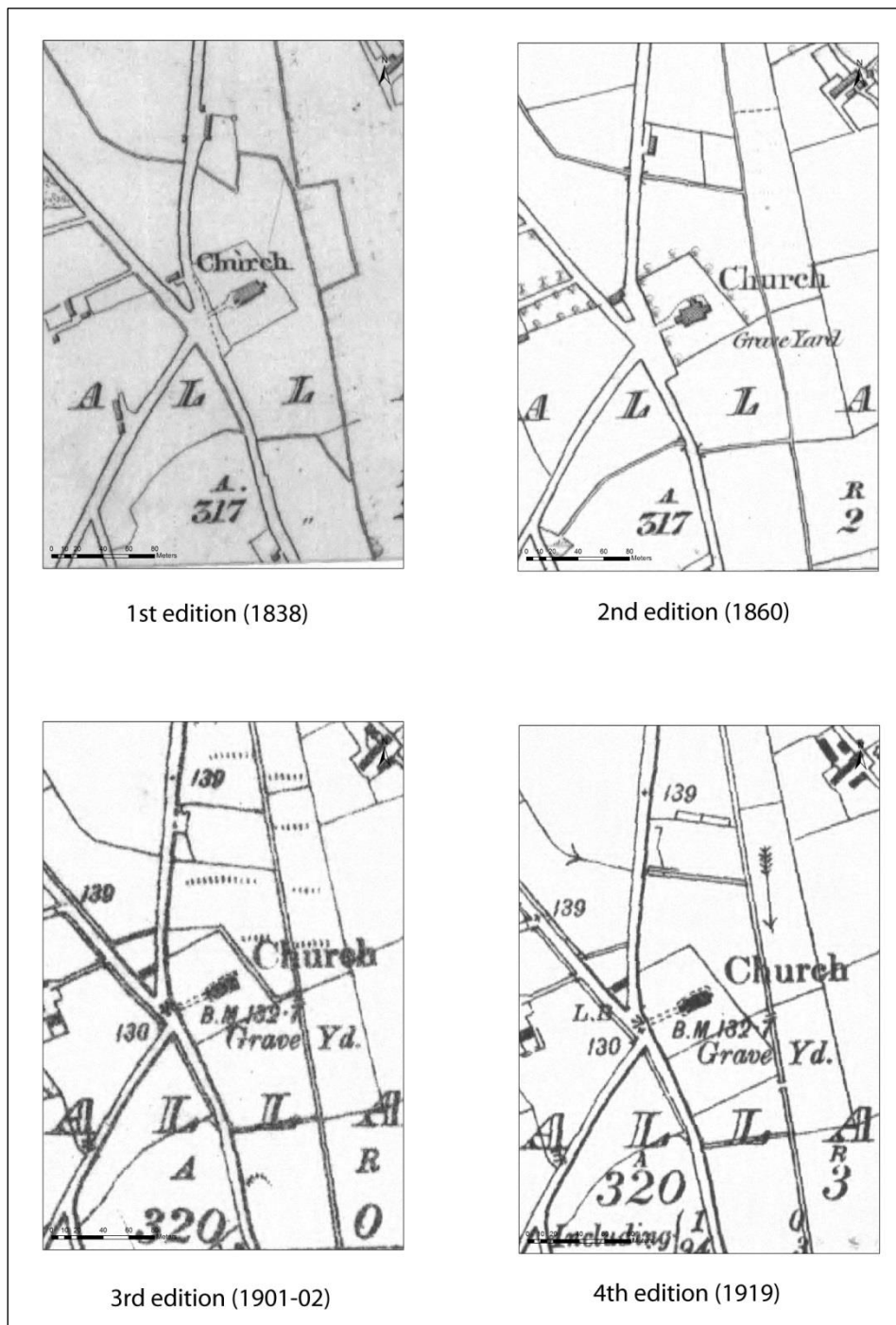


Figure 4: Ordnance survey six-inch maps, 1st-4th editions

2.7 Sites of archaeological interest in the surrounding area

2.7.1 Within the vicinity of church the majority of sites are of early medieval date, including a scheduled trivallate rath (Rathturret DOW 054:004) located 0.4miles to the south-east of Clonallon Church. Another rath is present in the adjoining townland of Donaghaguy to the north-west as well as 2 prehistoric sites. A summary of the sites is tabulated below (Table One).

<i>Type</i>	<i>SMR No.</i>	<i>Townland</i>	<i>Grid Reference</i>
Oval mound	DOW 051:071	Clonallon Glebe	J1505019750
Rath	DOW 054:003	Clonallon Glebe	J1541019060
Rath with possible souterrain	DOW 054:004	Clonallon Glebe	J1547018930
Rath	DOW 054:005	Clonallon Glebe	J1579019090
Circular enclosure	DOW 054:023	Clonallon Glebe	J1515019150
Mound –possibly barrow	DOW 051:042	Donaghaguy	J1360520696
Rath	DOW 051:047	Donaghaguy	J1398019955
Standing stone	DOW 051:065	Donaghaguy	J1417719717

Table 1: Sites of archaeological interest within the vicinity of Clonallon Church

2.8 Reason for excavation and research objectives

2.8.1 The excavation enabled building work to continue on site whilst minimising disturbance to the archaeological layers. Any archaeological layers that were disturbed with accurately recorded, photographed and archived. The handling of human remains in a public environment was carried out with sensitivity and any human remains removed during the course of the excavation will be re-interred after the necessary post-excavation analysis has been carried out.

2.8.2 The excavation enabled archaeologists to investigate the early medieval history of the site, to establish whether any artefactual evidence survives that would corroborate the secondary sources. The renovations to the church body itself facilitated investigations into the fabric of church, parts of which may be medieval in origin. This meant that excavation, historical and structural evidence could be combined to develop a chronology for the church.

2.9 *Archiving*

- 2.9.1 A copy of this report has been submitted to the NIEA. All site records and finds will be initially archived within the School of GAP, QUB, with the intention that the human remains will be reinterred.

2.10 *Credits and Acknowledgments*

- 2.10.1 The excavation was directed by Grace McAlister, supervised by Naomi Carver and assisted by Sapphire Mussen. The onsite osteoarchaeological analysis was completed by Deidre Drain and Roisin O'Reilly. The excavation was greatly aided by Liam McQuillan (NIEA) and particular thanks go to Philip Macdonald for his support and advice throughout the excavation and during the preparation for this report.

3 Excavation

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The excavation area consisted of 3 trenches located over the development area of the site (Figure 5). Trench 1 was rectangular in plan measuring 6.24m (north/south) and 4.4m (east/west). It was positioned at the rear of the church against the east gable. Archaeological surveillance was carried out by archaeologists from the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, which revealed articulated human remains. After initial mechanical excavation, the area was hand excavated when the presence of articulated skeletal remains began apparent. Prior to archaeological surveillance, no burials were known to be within the excavation area, but graves were present close to the southern and eastern limits of the excavation. To the north-east of the main excavation area 2 1m² pits (Trenches 2A and 2B) were dug over the location of the septic tank, this was then mechanically excavated to a depth of 1.8m. Trench 3 was approximately 55m in length and 0.4m in width and was mechanically excavated. It extended from the septic tank to the main excavation area and along the northern side of the church to connect with the water supply at the Clonallan Road.
- 3.1.2 Initially the number of burials in Trench 1 was thought to be quite low and therefore it was intended that all the archaeological deposits would be excavated to the level of subsoil. However when hand excavation began it became clear that the burials extended across the trench and were possibly multiple layers in depth. At this point the construction and excavation methodologies were changed to try and limit disturbance to the burials. Therefore instead of digging foundations across the site, smaller pad foundations were excavated instead. Trench 1 was excavated to the level of the burials which were recorded, photographed, planned and also analysed in situ by osteoarchaeologists. 6 box trenches (Pads A-F) measuring 0.7m² were then placed along the edges of the trench (Figure 6). These were hand excavated to a depth of the subsoil and the archaeological layers recorded. Following completion of the site recording the whole area was then covered in a layer of geotextile and fine gravel to protect the exposed burials from damage both during and after construction work.
- 3.1.3 Individual features were planned (scale 1:20) and photographed after the clean-up. Overall plans (scale 1:20) of the site were also prepared during the course of the excavation. In addition to the photography and illustration, the principle site records consisted of context sheets and a site diary.
- 3.1.4 Although the church was closer to being aligned east-north-east/west-south-west for convenience during the course of the excavation and through this report, direction within the trench are described as if the church were aligned north-south. Where grave cuts were discernible a cut and fill number were given. Similarly where a coffin was apparent a coffin number was also given. The sex and age-at-death estimations included in the section below

are taken from a preliminary report of the unexcavated remains prepared by Roisin O'Reilly and Deidre Drain.

3.1.5 It is recommended that the Harris matrix (Appendix 2) is referred to whilst reading the following account of the account of the excavation.

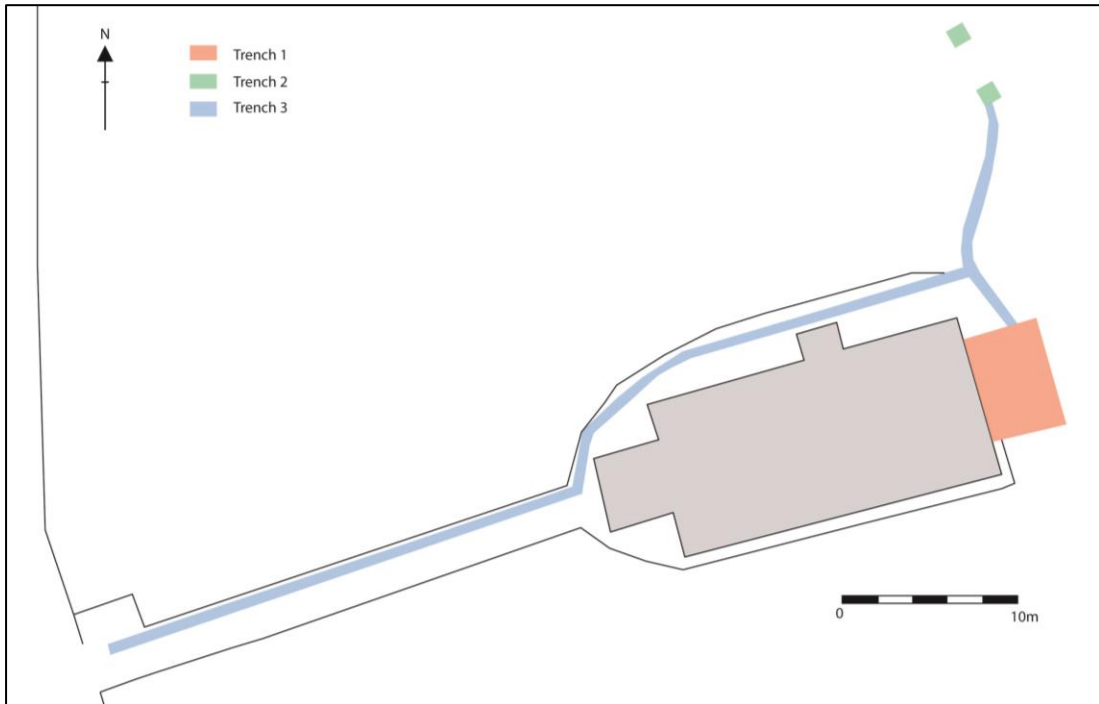


Figure 5: Plan of church showing the location of the excavation trenches

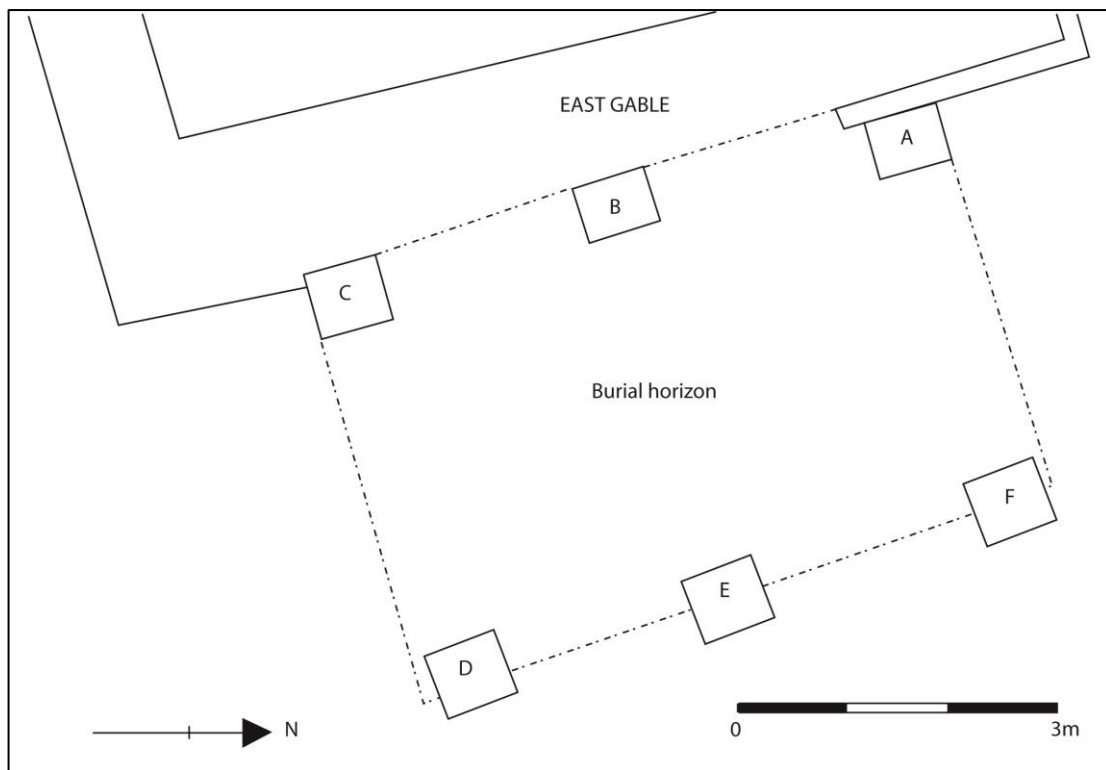


Figure 6: Location of Pads A-F within Trench 1

3.2 Excavation of Trench 1

3.2.1 Archaeological surveillance of the development footprint (Trench 1) was carried out by archaeologists from the NIEA which included the demolition of the existing building and the mechanical reduction of the ground level. Initially a test-pit was excavated in the south-west corner of the trench against the east gable wall. A layer of tarmac (101) and its associated gravel bedding layer (102) was removed and revealed a mid-brown clayey loam (103) which contained disarticulated human bone. Excavation continued to 0.8m to a level that was believed to be the subsoil but which was actually a loose reddish brown gravelly clay (104) with occasional fragments of bone. 101, 102 and 103 were then removed across the rest of the development footprint. During this work 2 articulated burials were uncovered; mechanical excavation was halted at this point and CAF continued the rest of the excavation by hand.

3.2.2 The 103 ranged in thickness from 0.15 - 0.4m and was thickest at the south-eastern corner of the trench. Its removal revealed a drain running north/south across the site, ceramic pipe (106) led into a storm drain (108) which was filled with modern graded hardcore (107). Across the site a general graveyard soil was uncovered (136/137). To the south and east of the trench, this was a greyish brown, clayey silt with a gravelly texture (137) and to the north it was slightly loamy with mortar inclusions (136). Both these fills were similar and the apparent variation is probably a characteristic which reflects later building work on the site, with surface

material becoming incorporated into the soil matrix through the digging and re-cutting of graves. Both deposits contained a large amount of disarticulated human bone as well as numerous articulated remains. The fills of the graves were backfilled with the surrounding soil but were still sometimes visible. To the eastern corner of the excavation area an organic silty loam deposit (138) was uncovered. Under the footprint of the former extension a layer of stony, mortary material (105) was removed this has been interpreted as an accumulation of rubble associated with the demolition of the building. The removal of this stony deposit (105) revealed a semi-circular stone structure (109) with an external diameter of 4m, extending 2.2m from the eastern gable of the church and positioned centrally along the east gable. It was constructed of large rounded, granite boulders ranging in diameter from 0.3m - 0.6m and bonded with a loose mortar. The structure appeared to be only one course thick and was built directly on top of another graveyard deposit (135). Associated with 109 and within 135 there was a burial (SK133), of which some of the coffin was still visible (134). There was the possible trace of grave cut to the west of the skull (140). The burial predated the apse as the legs extend underneath it, although the skeleton does not seem to have been truncated by the structure. 109 could be the foundation of an earlier structure such as an apse. However it could also easily be a rudimentary foundation for the demolished vestry room.

3.2.3 Within 136 6 burials were uncovered. The burial of a male, young-middle adult (SK110) was located in the north-west corner of the trench and was within grave-cut (111), surrounded by a mortary-loam grave-fill (112). The upper body was in good condition, the lower limbs below the pelvis had been truncated by the storm drain (108). The cranium was badly disturbed and had most likely been damaged by the mechanically excavation at the start of the building works. A notable feature of this skeleton was its distinct curved spine. To the east of this burial was another truncated burial (SK113) this burial was within grave-cut (114) surrounded by a mortar rich grave fill (115). The upper half of the skeleton was truncated by the storm drain (108), disturbing the feet and lower legs. To the south is the burial of a probable female, young adult (SK116). The upper body is in a moderate state of preservation but the pelvis and lower legs were missing due to truncation by another burial (SK128). SK128 is a highly disturbed burial consisting of arm and rib fragments; more of which may survive but lie beyond the excavation limit. Further to the south is another burial (SK119) which was within a grave-cut (120), surrounded by grave fill (121). The grave cut has been accentuated by the stain of the degraded coffin and the presence of the coffin nails. It is in a reasonable state of preservation but the skull is in a fragmentary condition, the arms were by either side with the hands resting on the femurs. The lower limbs extended beyond the limit of excavation. Overlying this burial were the truncated but articulated remains of a thorax and right arm (SK129), this burial had perhaps been disturbed during the cutting of the grave cut (120). Two other skulls (SK124 and SK125) were also uncovered in 136.

3.2.4 5 Burials were cut in the 137. To the south of SK119, was another burial (SK122). Only the upper torso lay with the area of excavation and the remains that were visible were very

fragmentary. Associated with the cranium of this skull was the upper denture plate made out of vulcanised rubber, indicating that this burial probably dates to the twentieth century. The remains were still within a partially intact coffin (123) of which the base, sides and lid were present but in a fragmentary condition. A flaky, metal material was present on the lid (Plate 1). To the west, SK122 truncates SK130. This skeleton was in a poor state of preservation with only the cranium and rib fragments surviving. The burial of a female young adult (SK126) was disturbed during the mechanical excavation, the skull was missing and the lower legs were truncated by the fragment of another coffin (127) and a disarticulated skull (SK132).



Plate 1: SK122 and coffin 123

3.2.5 The burials detailed above were recorded, photographed and planned (Figure 7) and it was at this point the excavation methodology changed and the 6 pads were excavated. Due to the small size of these pads, only parts of the burials were within the excavation area and therefore the burials were only partially excavated.

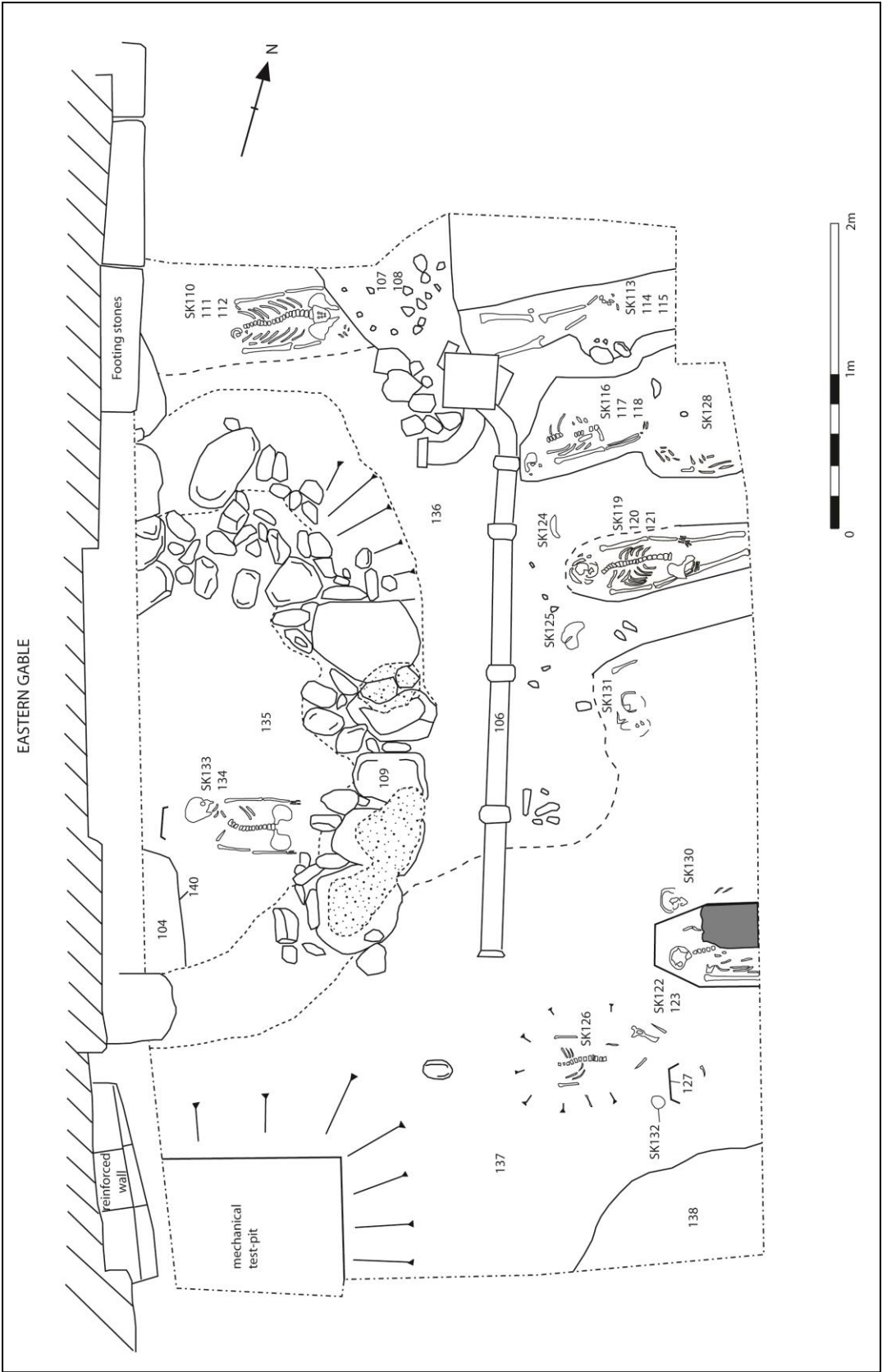


Figure 7: Plan for Trench 1 prior to excavation of Pad A-F

3.2.6 Pad A (Figure 8) was located in the north-west corner of the trench, against the east gable of the church. The uppermost layer within the pad was 112 which was excavated and revealed another burial (SK141). Only the skull of this burial was within the excavation area of the pad and so it was removed, the rest of the burial extends beyond the eastern limit of excavation. This burial seems to be within grave cut 111, the same grave cut as for SK110. The removal of SK141 revealed a soft, reddish-grey, loam with mortar inclusions (142), 0.25m deep. This was overlying a thin gravelly/stoney layer (143), 0.08m deep. Both these layers extended under the footing stones of the church and are most likely providing a bedding layer for the foundations of the church in this area. Subsoil was encountered at a depth of 1.1m below the top of the footing plinth.

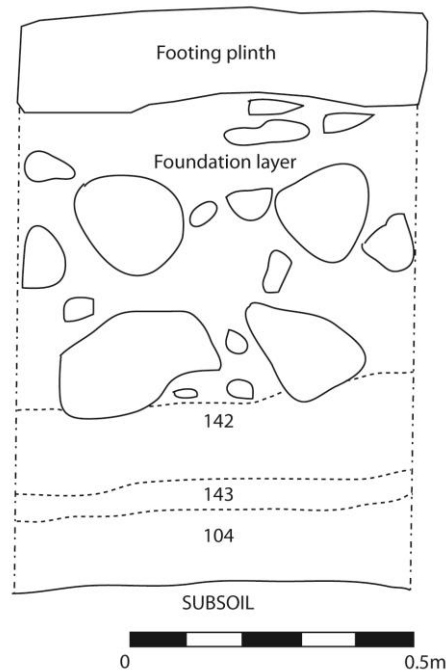


Figure 8: East facing section of Pad A

3.2.7 Pad B (Figure 9) was positioned against the east gable of the church, and centrally along the western excavation limit of the trench. 135 was removed and was within a larger cut (140) which was steep sided and 0.28m in depth. Disarticulated bone was present in 135 and articulated remains were observed in the north facing section (SK168). 140 was cut into 104 and the subsoil was encountered at a depth of 0.48m

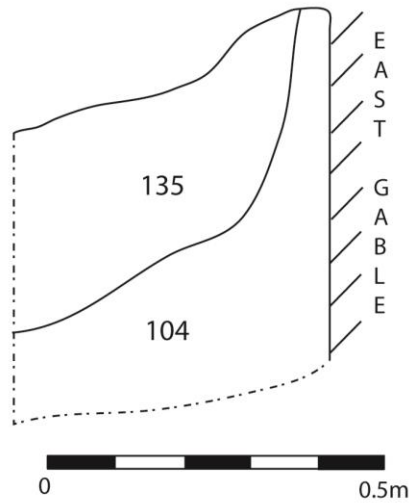


Figure 9: North facing section of Pad B

3.2.8 Pad C (Figure 10) was located in the area of the mechanically excavated test-pit, in the south west corner of the trench. The mechanical excavation had reduced the level to 0.8m so the remaining 104 was excavated to the level of the subsoil, a depth of 0.8m below the present ground surface

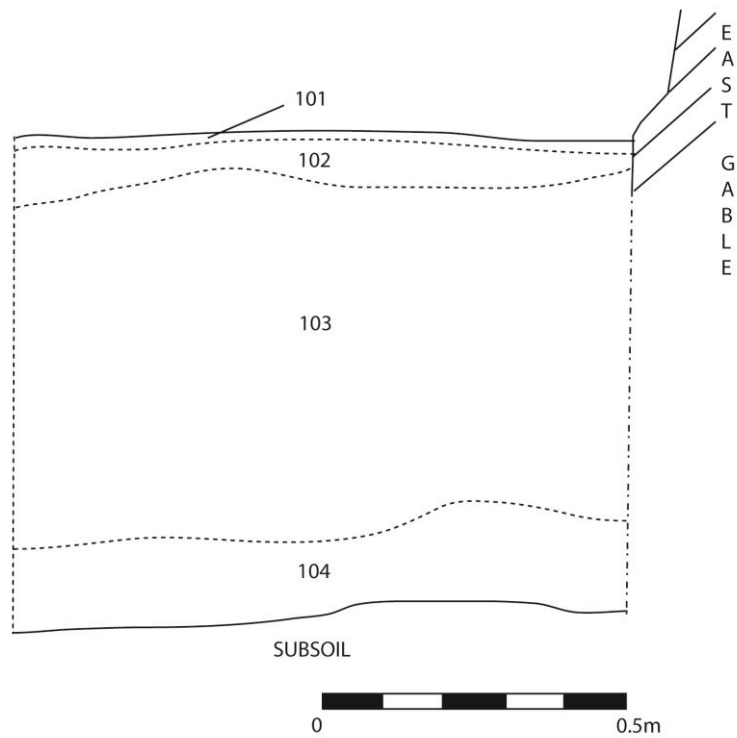


Figure 10: North facing section of Pad C

3.2.9 Pad D (Figure 11) was located in the south-east corner of the trench against the eastern limit of excavation. The excavation of Pad D revealed another 4 burials within the 137 which was approximately 0.35m deep in this area. The uppermost of these burials was the truncated remains of an infant skeleton (SK147), only the vertebrae pelvis and arms were excavated as the rest extended beyond the limit of excavation. This was overlying an adult skeleton (SK148), of which the arms and ribs were within the excavation area. Underneath this burial were the pelvis and arms of another adult burial (SK154). Below were the vertebrae and ribs of a third burial (SK156), again the rest of the skeleton extended beyond the limit of excavation. Underlying SK156 there was a grave cut (159) which contained a burial (SK158) surrounded by a dark greyish brown spongy loamy grave fill (160), 0.19m in depth. Only the right side of the burial was within the excavation area, so the vertebrae, pelvis and right arm and hand were excavated. A steep sided grave cut (164), 0.17m in depth was underneath and contained the partial remains of another burial (SK162), surrounded by a friable, loamy clay grave-fill (161). The right side of the torso and the skull were excavated, the rest remained preserved beyond the excavation area. This grave was cut into the reddish gravelly clay encountered in the mechanically excavated test-pit (104). Also cut through 104 were two other grave cuts (155 and 166). 155 is stratigraphically earlier than the other burials in this pad as it is cut through 137 as well as 104. This grave cut was steep sided, with a depth of 0.66m and was at the very limit of excavation with only the northern side showing, therefore no skeletal remains could be discerned. Within the cut, the left side of a coffin (163) was apparent in the north facing section and was covered in a white plastic covering with a chrome plated coffin handles. There was also a synthetic material protruding from the coffin and within 138. This artefactual evidence indicates that this burial is relatively modern, perhaps dating to the second half of the twentieth century. Directly beneath this burial was grave-cut 166, this was filled by a mid-brown, stony, loamy clay (165) 0.22m thick. No skeletal remains were found associated with this cut and fill but they may be preserved beyond the limit of excavation. The subsoil was encountered under the 104 at a depth 1.2m beneath the current ground surface.

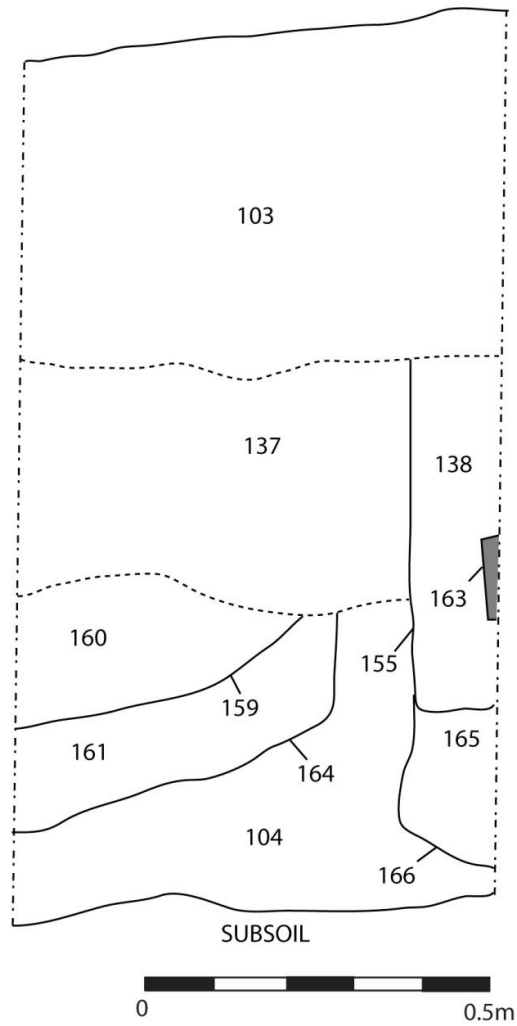


Figure 11: West facing section of Pad D

3.2.10 Pad E (Figure 12) was located half way along the eastern limit of excavation. Within 137 was another possible grave-cut (167), this had a depth of 0.6m. No skeletal remains were discerned in this small area of excavation. 167 was cut into a 0.34m thick deposit of clayey silt was uncovered (146) this contained disarticulated bone but again no articulated skeletal remains, it overlay 104 which was over the subsoil, encountered at a depth of 0.95m below the present ground surface

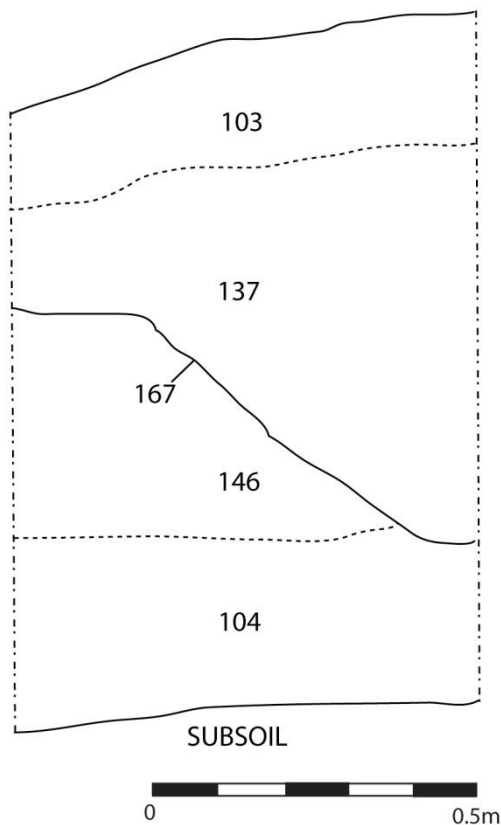


Figure 12: west facing section of Pad E

3.2.11 Pad F (Figure 13) was located in the north-east corner of Trench 1. 136 was removed and a light grey brown silt (151; 0.17m in depth) was uncovered, the fill of a grave cut (150) and surrounding a burial (SK149). Only the lower legs and feet were within the limit of excavation, with feet were in a crossed position. Judging by the associated coffin nails, this was probably a coffin burial. A piece of post-medieval pottery was found underneath the skeleton. 150 truncated another grave cut (153) which contained a fragmentary burial (SK152). Only the left side of the body lay within the excavation area, and the lower left arm, ribs and left femur were excavated. Although a separate grave cut was apparent, a separate grave fill was not and so cut 153 was also filled with 151. These burials were cut into loose clayey silt with mortar and slate inclusions (145; 0.08 - 0.52m in depth), this was overlying a dark brown compact layer with some larger stones (157). The consistency of this deposit suggests that it may be a buried soil horizon and an arbitrary level indicates that this deposit is at the same level as the present ground level at the adjacent field boundary. A fragment of a humerus was found in this layer which may provide good dating evidence. This deposit was up to 0.5m in depth and was overlying the subsoil that was encountered at a depth of 1.04m.

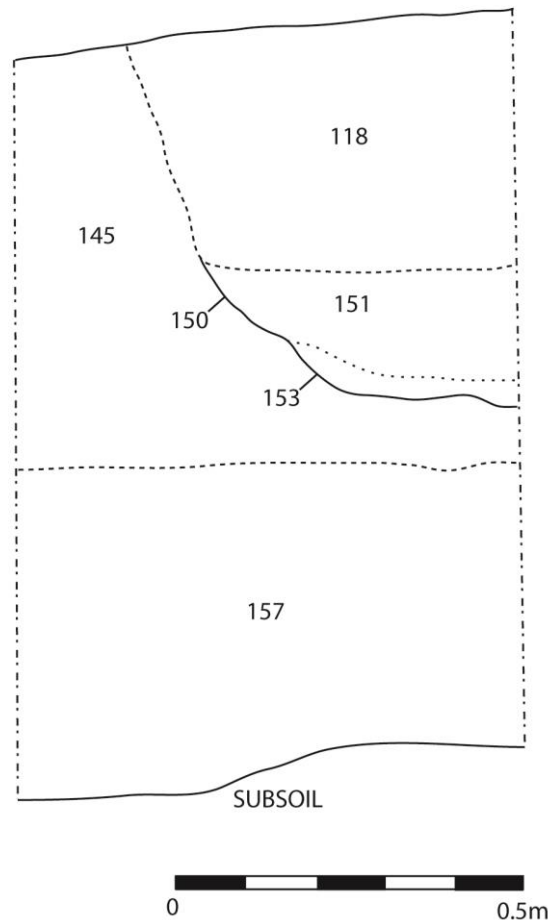


Figure 13: West facing section of Pad F

3.3 Excavation of Trench 2

3.3.1 Trenches 2A and 2B were both 1m² test-pits, positioned approximately 2m apart, in a lower lying, wetter area to the north-east corner of the graveyard. In 2A (Figure 14), the topsoil (1001), 0.32m in depth was removed and revealed multiple layers of modern dumped material, included a shaly clay (1002), ranging in depth from 0.10-0.45m. This was overlying a clayey loam (1003), 0.20-0.36m in depth, which in turn was over a loose gravel (1004), 0.38m in depth. 1004 was removed to revealed the stony fill (1005) of a drain (1006) running east/west through the trench. In 2B (Figure 15), a 0.14m thick layer of topsoil (2001) was removed to reveal a substantial deposit of silty loam (2002), 0.7m in depth, within this deposit there was a gravel lens (2003). Finds from 2002 included a glass milk bottle and plastic. The drain uncovered in 2A did not continue into 2B. The deposits in these trenches are explained by the insertion of a drainage system and the attempts to raise the ground level through modern dumping and consolidation works. The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.8m and then was mechanically excavated and archaeological monitored to a depth of 1.8m.

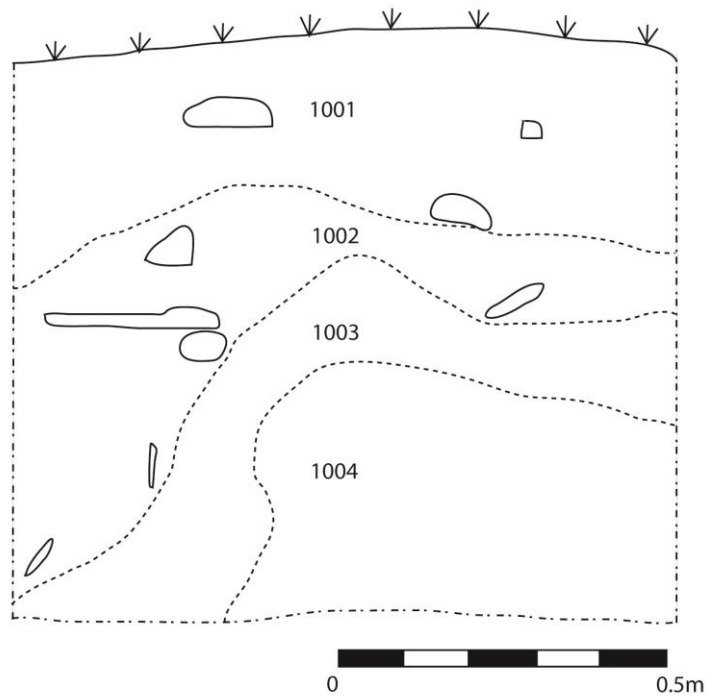


Figure 14: South facing section of 2A

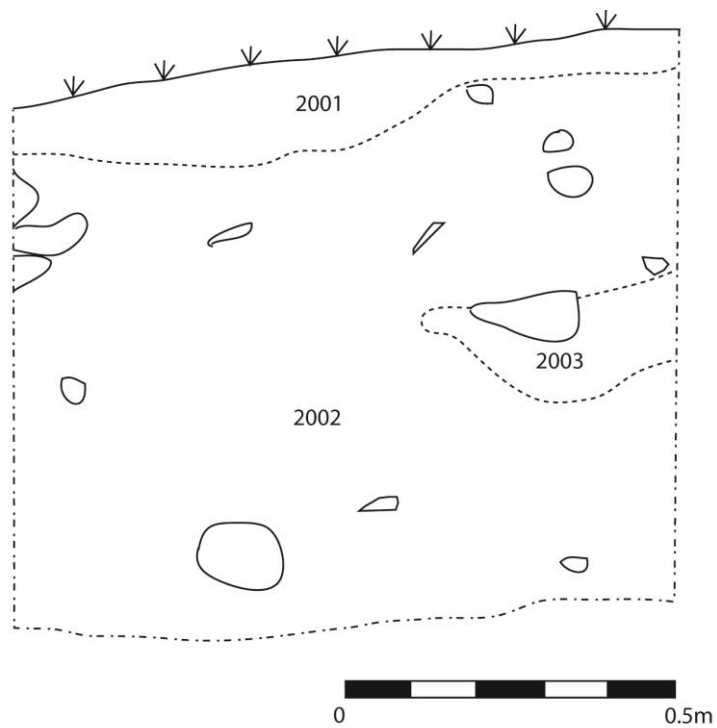


Figure 15: South facing section of 2B

3.4 *Excavation of Trench 3*

3.4.1 Again a simple stratigraphic sequence was encountered throughout this trench. A layer of tarmac (301) was removed followed by the associated gravel bedding layer (302). Underneath this there was a reddish brown mixed gravelly clay deposit (303), this layer contained occasional disarticulated bone but no articulated remains were discerned. 301 and 302 are most likely the same as 101 and 102 encountered in Trench 1. 303 was most likely a layer of graveyard soil which had been re-deposited during previous ground works on the site, this would account of the presence of disarticulated bone but the lack of the of articulated remains.

3.5 *Summary of excavation*

3.5.1 The stratigraphically earliest deposits are 157 and 104. The relationship between these two deposits is unknown but it could tentatively be said that 104 is stratigraphically later than 157. 157 is a potential buried soil horizons, and levels taken on site attest the level of the surface of this deposit is similar to the present ground surface at the eastern field boundary (where the ground drops away sharply). 104 was similar to the subsoil but was loose with occasional fragments of bone, this deposit is a re-deposited subsoil, possibly brought on to site to provide more room of burial. The burials uncovered during the excavation post-date this deposit.

3.5.2 Although many of the burials were disturbed by subsequent inhumations it would, on present evidence, appear to represent a single continuous phase of internment which directly overlay the subsoil. All the burials uncovered were aligned east/west and were in a supine position and despite superimposition many of the burials lay directly of one another suggesting many were buried in formal plots. With these multiple layer of burials the level of the graveyard gradually started to rise and the different grave fills became more mixed up resulted in more general graveyard soils 136 and 137.

3.5.3 The burials uncovered were relatively shallow, approximately 0.3m below the current ground surface, which itself is considerably lower than the level of the graveyard to the immediate south and east. This may be explained by the structural remains were uncovered in Trench 1, which took the form of a semi-circular structure (109) extending from the eastern gable. Before the construction of 109 the ground area was cleared and the ground level reduced, to provide a flat surface for the building work. It would also explain the relatively shallow depth of the burials, approximately 0.3m below the current ground surface.

3.5.4 The third phase of activity on the site happened in the modern period. This phase includes the building of the vestry room and the insertion of the drainage system (105,106,107). The area

was also landscaped with the tarmac path being inserted around the northern side and eastern end of the church (101, 102, 103, 301, 302, 303). There was also a burial within the Trench 1 at this time (138, 155,163), which confirms that burial has continued throughout the various alterations to the building. The drainage system and the consolidation works in the north-east of the site also date to this period (1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 2001, 2002, 2003).

4 Building survey

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The ground plan of the church and graveyard was EDM surveyed (Figure 16). Any individual architectural features within the church fabric were measured and drawn by sketch plan and individually photographed. Scale drawings were then reproduced by combining the EDM survey data, the sketch plans and photographs back in the office. The results of the building survey and interpretation of the architectural features are detailed below.

4.1.2 The church is barn shaped with a tower to the western gable, a porch on the northern side. Prior to the survey the church walls were wet cement dashed with a smooth rendered base course. The church was constructed of local rounded granite undressed stone, squarer quoin stones are at the corners. Smaller dressed stones and red brick are used around windows and doorways. Prior to excavation a vestry room was attached to the eastern gable of the church (Plate 2), this was a one-storey flat roofed extension which was demolished prior to survey being carried out.

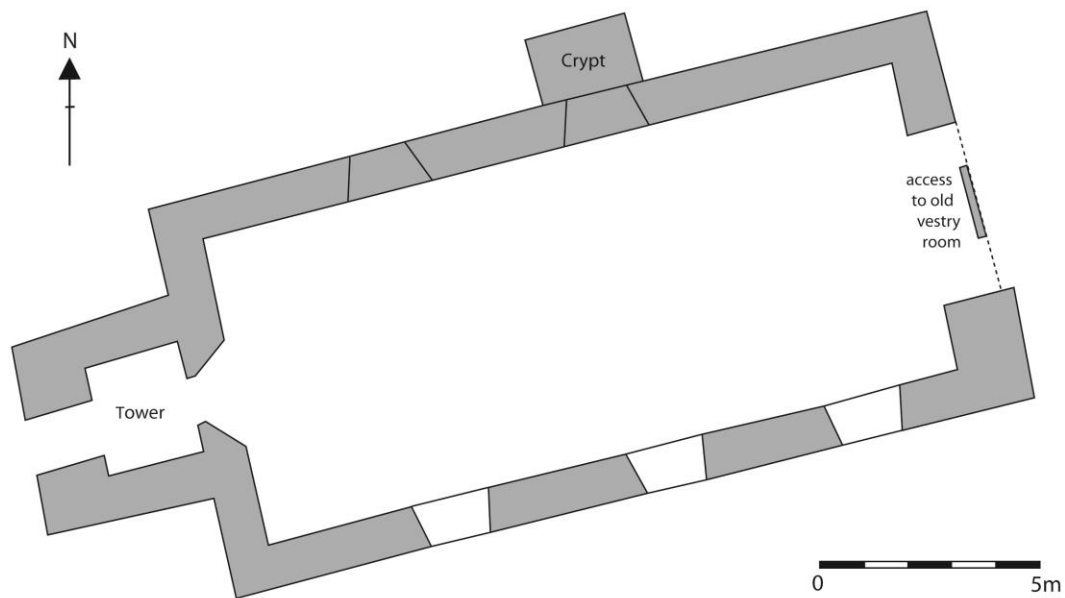


Figure 16: Floor plan of church, after demolition of previous vestry room



Plate 2: Previous vestry room looking south-west

4.2 *Architectural features*

- 4.2.1 The south side of the church measures 18.8m in length (Figure 17). Little changes appear to have been made to this side of the church, there are three round headed windows, measuring 1.4m in width and 2.6m in height. The western most window is 4.6m from the south western corner of the church, with the eastern most window 3m from the east gable. The spacing between the windows is between 3.25 and 3.64m. The batter of the east gable extends around the south-east corner to the south side of the church, the batter is not as obvious on this side but the ground level is higher here which may be masking the continuation of the base batter (Plate 3)

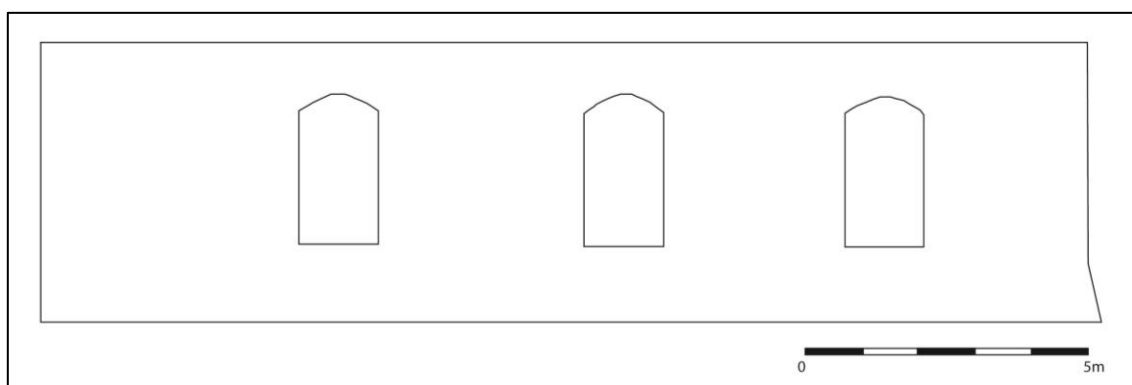


Figure 17: Elevation of southern wall



Plate 3: Slight base batter at south-west corner of church

4.2.2 On the north side the building is constructed on a plinth footing, and measures 18.12m in length and 4.9 metres in height (Figure 18). On first view it was thought there were no windows on this side of the church, but the removal of the render revealed two blocked up windows. These windows are round headed and measuring 1.4m in width and 2.6m in height, with an architrave is approximately 0.24m deep. The western most window is 4.6m from the west gable, with the second window 7.1m from the eastern gable. The windows are 3.64m apart. These windows correspond with the 2 western most windows on the southern wall. A small porch is abutted to the northern wall 6.72m from the east gable, it measures 2.36m east-west and 1.6m north-south. It has a pitched roof and a maximum height of 2.4m. A round-headed doorway on its northern face, this was blocked up recently due to vandalism but is approximately 1m in width and 1.5m in height. This porch provides an entrance to steps which lead to a family crypt below the main body of the church. The crypt is positioned over one of the blocked up windows meaning that its addition post-dates or is contemporary with the blocking up of the windows.

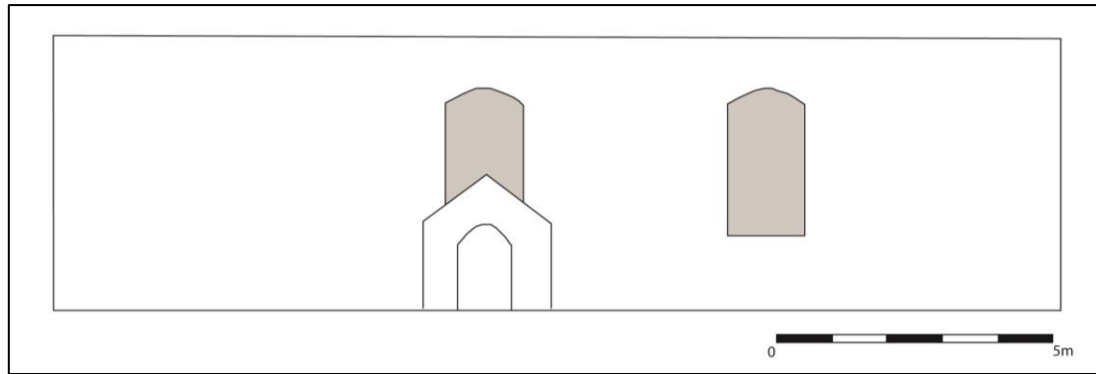


Figure 18: Elevation of northern wall

4.2.3 The west gable is dominated by the roughly square, 2 storey tower (Plate 4). The tower is not perfectly centered along the west gable but is 2.6m from the south-west corner and 2.1m from the north-west gable. Along its western face the tower measures 4.44m, the northern face measures 3.2m with the southern face slightly longer at 3.88m. The walls are approximately 1m thick but the western (front) wall is more substantial. The tower has an internal diameter of 2.2m east-west by 2.6m north-south. There is a wooden staircase leading to the first storey against the northern wall. A footing plinth is visible on the internal side of the southern tower wall. The entrance is at the front (western side) of the tower. It is in a perpendicular gothic style and chamfered with an exterior width of 1.22m and an interior splay of 1.45m. It has a slightly skewed appearance and is not perfectly centered within the western face of the tower, evidence in the stonework shows that the entrance has been narrowed to the northern side, most likely to insert a new doorway (Plate 5). The first storey of the tower extends to the apex of the nave roof; there is one ogee headed window. The second storey has a semi-circular-headed louvered opening on all four faces; these and the window of the first floor all have dark red brick surrounds. There are no other features on the western gable of the church itself.



Plate 4: Tower looking east



Plate 5: Entrance showing alterations made to the left hand side

4.2.4 The eastern gable (Figure 19) has had the most redevelopment due to the addition of the flat roofed extension. It measures 9.2m in length, and approximately 7.7m in height at the apex of the roof. There is a squat window measuring 2.44m in width and 3.04m in height (highlighted in red). The window itself has a slight pointed arch but the setting itself is round-headed, constructed using two different types of red brick. The removal of the mortar from the church and the demolition of the extension revealed an interesting feature in terms of the construction of the building. At the base of the wall towards the south-east corner there is an obvious batter (highlighted in blue), which extends a maximum of 0.6m from the line of the building. This differs to the section of wall towards the north-east corner where the wall is built directly on to a footing plinth (highlighted in purple). Where the division between these two construction types occurs is difficult to locate as the works to construct the extension have masked this. There is also evidence of insertions and additions in the main body of the church. This includes two areas of red brick with a thin flat stone underneath (highlighted in green). There may represent the location of the original wooden roof beams. Towards the base at the centre of the gable, there was an opening under the floor level of the interior of the church; this is probably a vent feeding the interior heating system (Plate 6).

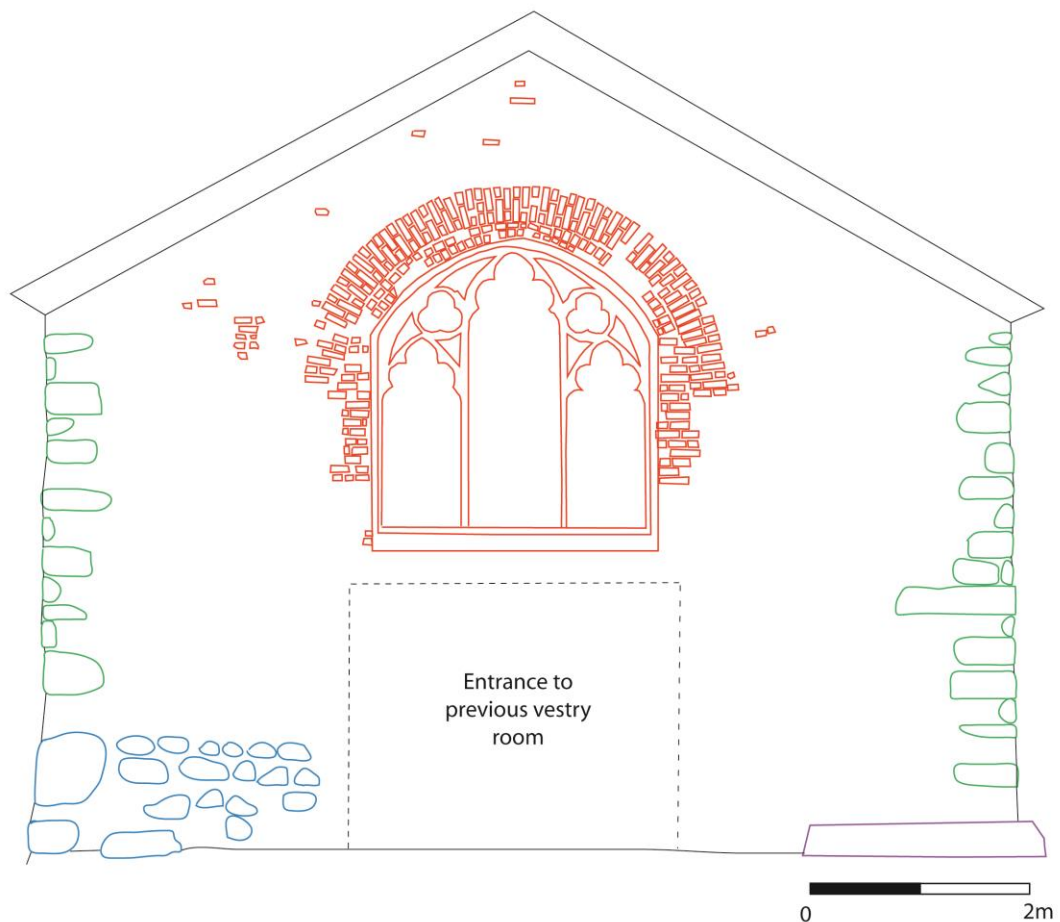


Figure 19: Elevation of eastern gable showing phasing



Plate 6: Air vent below the floor level in the eastern gable

4.2.5 The interior of the church measures 16.24m east-west by 7.2m north-south. The entrance from the tower to the main church building is through square door, which appears to have originally been round headed with red brick architrave, the arch head was then brick up with red brick (Plate 7). It has a width of 1.15m and an internal splay of 1.54m. There is a flagged stone floor, the paving stones do not appear to form a consistent pattern and are irregularly sized. In the ceiling is a circular opening which has been sealed, this was most likely the chimney, from when the church was heated by a central stove, a feature which relates to the vent in the east gable. The Victorian box pews survive with the Hall Family seat positioned on the left side of the church, directly over the family crypt. There is no evidence for burial within the church.



Plate 7: Bricked up archway above interior entrance from tower to doorway

5 Discussion

- 5.1 The fieldwork at Clonallon provided archaeologists with the opportunity to combine the historical, structural and stratigraphic evidence of the site to attempt and reconstruct a chronology for the church on this site.
- 5.2 The focus of the excavation was the discovery of 23 inhumations. It is likely that burial at the site of Clonallon started when the early ecclesiastical site was established and continued throughout the history of the church. The excavation proved that the eastern area of the graveyard, previously thought to have fewer graves than other areas of the graveyard, was in fact heavily used. The remains found seem to represent a continuous phase of burial that was on-going through various alterations to the church building. This is evident by the mortar and building material present in many of the grave fills (such as 112 and 115). With so little material culture found in direct association with any of the burials, radiocarbon dates will be vital to establishing a more precise date range for burial in this area.
- 5.3 Today the highest part of the site is occupied by the graves immediately to the south of the church. When the church was first built on its current location, it was situated on the highest part of the site. But over time numerous burials in the graveyard have gradually raised the ground level where the burials are most dense (notably to the south and south-east of the church.) This is a common feature in graveyards (Rodwell 1989, 146), and gives the impression that the church is sitting lower than the surrounding graveyard. It is largely believed that the current church at Clonallon dates to the 17th century, however evidence obtained during the survey of the building, suggests that fabric from an earlier incarnation of the church survives. Documentary evidence places the founding of the church site to the 6th century, and it is referred to in documentary sources in the papal taxation of 1306. The oldest surviving component of the church fabric is almost certainly the base batter that is most obvious to the south-east corner of the church, but extends along part of the east gable and appears to continue along the south side of the church. The western wall of the tower is also more substantial than the rest of the other walls of the tower and of the rest of the church, indicating that this may be an older feature as well. Base batters are sometimes associated with Anglo-Norman churches, particularly in the towers that were erected at the western end to provide living quarters for the priest. By the 15th century however, they are a common feature in Irish architecture. The base batter does not continue all the way along the east gable and is not present at all on the northern side, where the church is constructed on a footing plinth. This indicates that the footing plinth and the northern side of the building represent a separate phase of construction. This may be because the earlier building associated with the south-east corner was narrower and the medieval parish churches the width to length ratio was more extreme.

- 5.4 A century of destruction and reconstruction may explain why more of the earlier fabric survives. The Nine Years War, the 1641 Rebellion and the Reformation would all have had an effect on the church in Ireland. The cartographic evidence from the Bartlett maps may suggest that the church was slighted between 1660 and 1601, with the 1601 map showing the church as gable ruined. The most obvious historical context for such an event would be the towards the end of the Lord Deputy Mountjoy's AD 1600 campaign against Hugh O'Neill when Mountjoy retreated out of Ulster across Carlingford Lough at a point near Narrow Water castle. Slighting stone-built structures that could be fortified against them was a tactic of the Crown forces during the Nine Year's War. Given their scale, however, these maps should be treated with caution – especially when it comes to interpreting the detail of specific sites depicted upon them. Often the representation of sites on these maps is highly schematised and it is doubtful whether Bartlett had visited every site he depicted in his cartography.
- 5.5 Many churches were damaged during the period following 1641; William Kings reports 'that all the Churches in Ireland were in manner ruined' in the time between 1641-1660 (Bolt 1958, 207). Around the period of the 1641 Rebellion, this area of Ulster was still largely in Catholic ownership, with the parish of Clonallan within a 'disputed' area therefore it is most likely that it was slighted during this period. Indeed in 1657 it is recorded that the church 'hath walles and timber, but ruinated without dores and windows.' However the church was rebuilt shortly afterwards under the episcopacy of Bishop Jeremy Taylor (between 1660-1667) and by 1679 it was recorded as 'bene se habet' (it is fine/alright) (Roulston 2003, vol.2 216). It is probably this phase of reconstruction which is largely responsible for the shape and form of the church we see today. The need for churches at this time was often great that they were often 'simple aisleless buildings, either cruciform or on the plan of a plain rectangle' (Bolt 1958, 207). This seems to have been the case at Clonallan as in 1722 is reported that the church was 'in pretty good repair except an isle' (Roulston 2003, vol.2 216). Bishop Taylor was also responsible for the building of Middle Church, Ballinderry in 1665-68. Middle Church has distinct similarities to Clonallan, both have a simple barn plan but most interestingly Ballinderry also has two windows on its northern side and three windows on its southern side. (Roulston 2003, vol.1 260).
- 5.6 By 1670 it is in Protestant ownership. Down Survey Barony map labels the parish as the 'Protestant Clonallan Parish', implying that by this time the Protestant Reformation had taken full hold. Fitzpatrick mentions the post reformation Irish churches were often just 'extensions to and refurbishments of pre-existing churches' and also notes that 'the chancel, or more usually the nave, of a church was simply lengthened...and doorways and windows were replaced.' (Fitzpatrick 1998, 126). This could provide a time frame for the construction of the semi-circular structure against the eastern gable of the church (109, uncovered during the excavation of Trench 1). The only dateable evidence for the construction date of this structure is the burial underlying it which is within a coffin. Coffin burials although not absent from medieval horizons become more common from the 17th century onwards, most likely

indicating a post 17th century date for the construction of this feature. We know for certain that there is an extension to the eastern gable by 1838 when the 1st edition ordnance survey map was published, and so the squat window in the eastern gable probably dates to this time. An apse is also depicted 'Cotton' map of southeast Ulster dated to AD 1600. However Andrews has observed that the Cotton map was produced at a time when Bartlett's cartographic style was still developing and his representations of 'settlement-symbolism' is 'fussier' than it would become by the following year (Andrews 2008, 22). In order for structure 109 to be built, the footprint would have most likely been reduced to provide a level surface, this would account for the relatively shallow depth of the burials in Trench 1, and their poor preservation in places.

5.7 The crypt is depicted in the 2nd edition ordnance survey map, so we know its addition dates to before 1860. The crypt is constructed against one of the blocked up windows on the northern side of the wall so therefore we know for certain the crypt was added after the windows were filled in. The reason for the blocking up of the windows could be explained by a change in liturgy in the 17th century, which led to experiments in church layout between the late 17th to early 19th centuries (Yates 1991, 77). The changes placed more emphasis on communion (Gillespie 1997, 97) and so often resulted in the communion table and pulpit both being positioned at the eastern end of the church, but with the pulpit to one side. Prior the pulpit was often placed centrally along the north side. This arrangement can still be seen at Middle Church, Ballinderry, due to its abandonment in the 19th century, the 17th century internal arrangement can still be seen. Here, the pulpit is on the north wall flanked by 2 windows (Roulston 2003, vol.1 260). It is therefore probable that the 2 windows on the north wall of Clonallon church served a similar function. During this phase it could be tentatively said that the modification of the doorway, the addition of windows in the belfry and the bricking up of or the archway in the internal doorway were carried out at a similar time. And a photo taken at the start of the 20th century from the Green collection attests that little changes have been made to the western and southern parts of the church since this time.

5.8 Building works in the 20th century included the insertion of the drainage system; both the storm drain (106,107 and 108) and the field drain (1005/1006). The tarmac path was also laid during this time (101/301). Attempts to consolidate the north-eastern area of the graveyard were also made, through modern dumping to graveyard rubbish. During this period the graveyard was also extended to the south, to accommodate more burials. The remains of coffin 163 indicate that at least one of the burials in Trench 1.

6 Recommendations for further work

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 There are several areas of further work required to bring the Clonallon excavation report to final publication. The proposed publication would include an article intended for submission to the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, combining the history of the site, the overview of the excavation and a discussion of the building survey. A summary will also be published in the *Excavation 2013* bulletin. The areas requiring further attention are outlined below.

6.2 Human Bone

6.2.1 The bulk of the finds recovered from the excavation was human bone, both disarticulated remains and partial remains of articulated skeletons. It is recommended that full osteoarchaeological analysis is undertaken on these remains, prior to their re-interment at Clonallon.

6.3 Metalwork

6.3.1 256 pieces of metalwork was found on the site, mostly coffin nails but also 9 coffin handles and other decorative coffin details. It is recommended that these artefacts are analysed by a specialist and if necessary X-radiography should be carried out on some of the more corroded objects

6.4 Pottery

6.4.1 10 sherds of pottery were uncovered during the excavation, it is recommended that a short report be compiled by an expert for inclusion in the final publication.

6.5 Miscellaneous

6.5.1 A report should also be completed for the remaining artefacts, which include 7 pieces of window glass, 3 fragments of clay pipe stem, fabric and a denture plate.

6.6 Radiocarbon dating strategy

6.6.1 It is proposed that radiocarbon dates are obtained from at least 2 of the burials. A rib sampled from SK133 (Sample no. 7) could provide a date for the construction of the apse. A fragment of humerus from 157 (Sample no. 8) would also provide confirmation that the deposit is a buried soil and be indicative of the date of the earliest burials uncovered during the excavation

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APPENDIX 1: Context Register

Trench 1

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Site sub-division</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Layer	Trench 1	Tarmac path
102	Layer	Trench 1	Gravel bedding layer
103	Layer	Trench 1	General graveyard soil
104	Layer	Trench 1	Reddish brown gravelly clay - deposition soil
105	Layer	Trench 1	Demolition layer associated with previous vestry room
106	Fill	Trench 1	Ceramic drain pipe
107	Fill	Trench 1	Fill of 108
108	Cut	Trench 1	Cut for storm drain
109	Structure	Trench 1	Semi-circular stone structure (apse)
110	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skeleton (torso) within grave cut 112
111	Cut	Trench 1	Grave cut filled by SK110 and 112
112	Fill	Trench 1	Grave fill of 111
113	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skeleton (lower legs and fingers) within grave cut 114
114	Cut	Trench 1	Grave cut filled by Sk113 and 115
115	Fill	Trench 1	Grave fill of 114
116	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skeleton (partial torso and feet) within grave cut 117
117	Cut	Trench 1	Grave cut filled by SK116 and 118
118	Fill	Trench 1	Grave fill of 117
119	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skeleton within grave cut 120 (lower legs beyond limit of excavation)
120	Cut	Trench 1	Grave cut filled by SK119 and 121
121	Fill	Trench 1	Grave fill of 120
122	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skeleton within coffin 123
123	Coffin	Trench 1	Coffin containing SK122
124	Skeleton	Trench 1	Isolated skull
125	Skeleton	Trench 1	Isolated skull
126	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skeleton cut by coffin 127
127	Coffin	Trench 1	Coffin remains
128	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skeleton (poorly preserved and disturbed) at foot of SK116
129	Skeleton	Trench 1	Remains of skeleton overlying SK119
130	Skeleton	Trench 1	Remains of skeleton (beside SK122)
131	Skeleton	Trench 1	Remains of skull

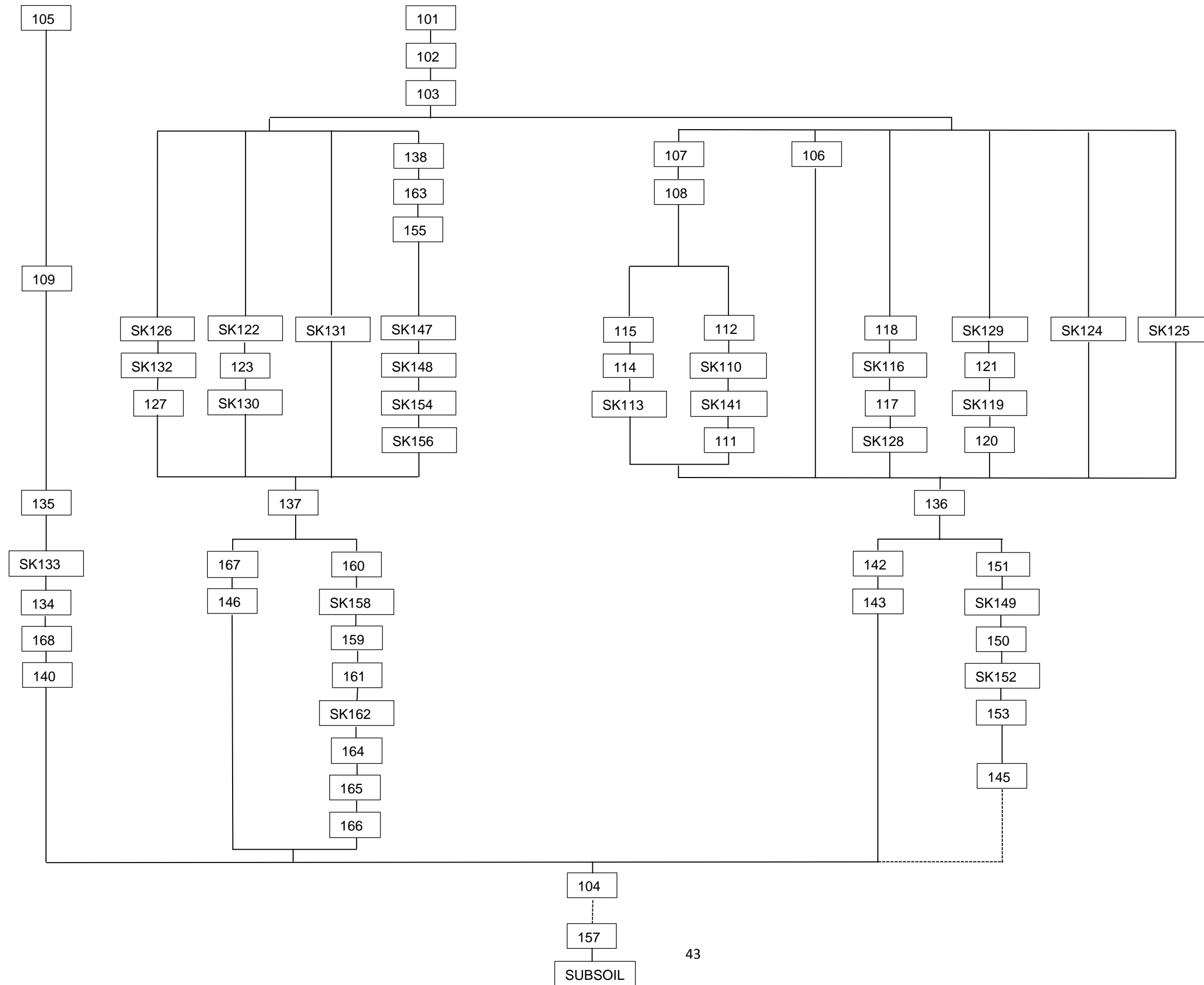
132	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skull (close to coffin 127 and SK126)
133	Skeleton	Trench 1	Skeleton within coffin 134, truncated by 109
134	Coffin	Trench 1	Coffin (trace of) associated with SK133
135	Layer	Trench 1	Grave fill within 109, surrounding SK133
136	Layer	Trench 1	Graveyard soil to north and west of trench
137	Layer	Trench 1	Graveyard soil to south and east of Trench, cut by 138
138	Layer	Trench 1	Fill of 155
139			VOID
140	Layer	Trench 1	Building level for former vestry room
141	Skeleton	Pad A	Skull underneath SK110
142	Layer	Pad A	Soil underlying 112
143	Layer	Pad A	Gravelly soil beneath 142, bedding layer for footing stones
144			VOID
145	Layer	Pad F	Layer above 157
146	Layer	Pad E	Clayey silt, over 104 – contained disarticulated bone
147	Skeleton	Pad D	Truncated infant skeleton (vertebrae, pelvis, arms)
148	Skeleton	Pad D	Adult skeleton (arms and ribs), truncated by 155
149	Skeleton	Pad F	Skeleton (lower legs)
150	Cut	Pad F	Grave cut for SK149, possible recut of 153
151	Fill	Pad F	Grave fill of 150
152	Skeleton	Pad F	Child skeleton (left side of body)
153	Cut	Pad F	Grave cut associated with SK152
154	Skeleton	Pad D	Skeleton (pelvis and arms)
155	Cut	Pad D	Modern grave cut filled by 138 and 163
156	Skeleton	Pad D	Skeleton (vertebrae and ribs)
157	Layer	Pad F	Clay loam below 145, buried soil horizon
158	Skeleton	Pad D	Skeleton (right pelvis, right arm and hand, right ribs)
159	Cut	Pad D	Grave cut filled by SK158 and 160
160	Fill	Pad D	Grave fill of 159
161	Fill	Pad D	Grave fill of 164
162	Skeleton	Pad D	Skeleton (partial remains – right arm and skull)
163	Coffin	Pad D	Side of relatively modern coffin (left in section)
164	Cut	Pad D	Grave cut filled by SK162 and 161, cut into 104
165	Fill	Pad D	Fill of possible grave cut 166, no skeletal remains
166	Cut	Pad D	Possible grave cut filled by 137
167	Cut	Pad E	Grave cut filled by 137
168	Skeleton	Pad B	Skull, underlying SK133

Context Type Area Description

<i>No.</i>			
1001	Layer	2A	Topsoil
1002	Layer	2A	Greenish grey shaly clay – modern dumping
1003	Layer	2A	Clayey loam – modern dumping
1004	Layer	2A	Orange loose gravel
1005	Layer	2A	Fill of stone drain
1006	Layer	2A	Cut for stone drain
2001	Layer	2B	Topsoil
2002	Layer	2B	Silty loam – modern dumping
2003	Layer	2B	Gravel lens – modern dumping

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>
301	Layer	Trench 3	Tarmac path
302	Layer	Trench 3	Gravel bedding material
303	Layer	Trench 3	Mixed reddish brown clayey loam with stone and mortar inclusions

APPENDIX 2: Trench 1 Harris Matrix



APPENDIX 3: Photo Register

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Site on arrival (after mechanical excavation), looking south-west
2	Site on arrival (after mechanical excavation), looking south-east
3	Site on arrival (after mechanical excavation), looking south
4	Site on arrival (after mechanical excavation), looking south
5	Site on arrival (after mechanical excavation), looking south
6	Trench 1 after initial clean back, looking south
7	Trench 1 (end of first day), looking south
8	Trench 1 (end of first day), looking south
9	Trench 1 (end of first day)
10	Trench 1 (end of first day)
11	Trench 1 (end of first day)
12	Trench 1 (end of first day), showing disarticulated bone in western facing section
13	Trench 1 (end of first day), showing disarticulated bone in western facing section
14	Trench 1 (end of first day), showing area of articulated human bone
15	Trench 1 (end of first day), showing area of articulated human bone
16	Trench 1 (end of first day)
17	Trench 1 (end of first day)
18	Trench 1 (end of first day)
19	Trench 1 (end of first day)
20	Trench 1 (end of first day)
21	Trench 1 (end of first day)
22	Trench 1 (end of first day)
23	Trench 1 showing 106, looking south
24	Trench 1 (end of first day), showing area of articulated human bone
25	Trench 1 (end of first day), showing area of articulated human bone
26	Trench 1 (end of first day), showing area of articulated human bone
27	General shot of Trench 1 (end of first day)
28	Join between western gable and south face of tower
29	Join between western gable and south face of tower
30	Join between western gable and south face of tower (close-up)
31	Join between western gable and south face of tower (close-up)
32	Join between western gable and south face of tower incl. base batter at southern corner (looking north)
33	View of west gable of main church showing remains of base batter/larger plinth stones

- 34 South-western corner of main church showing base batter
- 35 South-western corner of main church showing base batter
- 36 South-western corner of main church showing base batter (no scale)
- 37 Southern corner of east wall of main church showing base batter (close-up)
- 38 Main doorway on west face of tower looking east
- 39 Main doorway on west face of tower looking east
- 40 Main doorway on west face of tower looking east
- 41 Main doorway on west face of tower looking east
- 42 Record shots of south wall of main church
- 43 Record shots of south wall of main church
- 44 Record shots of south wall of main church
- 45 Record shots of south wall of main church
- 46 Record shots of south wall of main church
- 47 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall of church
- 48 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall of church
- 49 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall of church
- 50 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall of church
- 51 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall of church
- 52 Second blocked up window in north wall of church
- 53 Second blocked up window in north wall of church
- 54 Second blocked up window in north wall of church
- 55 Second blocked up window in north wall of church
- 56 Second blocked up window in north wall of church
- 57 Second blocked up window in north wall of church (from ground level)
- 58 Second blocked up window in north wall of church (from ground level)
- 59 Blocked up window over crypt (from ground level)
- 60 Rounded stones on north side of church (possible grave markers)
- 61 Rounded stones on north side of church (possible grave markers)
- 62 Rounded stones on north side of church (possible grave markers)
- 63 North wall showing crypt and blocked window
- 64 North wall showing crypt and blocked window
- 65 Close-up of brick work in crypt
- 66 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall
- 67 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall
- 68 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall
- 69 Blocked up window over crypt in north wall
- 70 Quoin stones on northern side of north-east corner of church
- 71 Wooden scaffolding peg in northern wall
- 72 General shot of north wall
- 73 General shot of north wall

- 74 General shot of north wall
- 75 General shot of north t wall
- 76 North facing section of mechanically excavated test-pit
- 77 North facing section of mechanically excavated test-pit
- 78 North facing section of mechanically excavated test-pit
- 79 North facing section of mechanically excavated test-pit
- 80 South wall of church
- 81 South wall of church
- 82 South wall of church
- 83 South wall of church
- 84 South wall of church
- 85 South wall of church
- 86 Join between north face of tower and west gable of church
- 87 Join between north face of tower and west gable of church
- 88 Join between north face of tower and west gable of church
- 89 Join between north face of tower and west gable of church
- 90 Circular saw damage to western gable of church and northern face of tower
- 91 Join between north face of tower and west gable of church
- 92 Join between north face of tower and west gable of church
- 93 Join between north face of tower and west gable of church
- 94 Join between north face of tower and west gable of church, looking south
- 95 Footing on northern extent of west gable
- 96 North-west corner of main church
- 97 Quoin stones on NW corner of church, looking south
- 98 Footing of northern wall of main church
- 99 Footing of northern wall of main church
- 100 Doorway in tower
- 101 Doorway in tower
- 102 Doorway in tower
- 103 Doorway in tower
- 104 Church tower
- 105 Church tower
- 106 General view of church, looking east
- 107 General view of church, looking east
- 108 General view of church, looking east
- 109 General view of church, looking north-east
- 110 Close-up of doorway showing narrowing
- 111 General shot showing adaptations to doorway
- 112 East gable showing lower courses of stones
- 113 East gable showing lower courses of stones

- 114 East gable showing lower courses of stones
- 115 East gable showing lower courses of stones
- 116 East gable showing lower courses of stones
- 117 East gable showing lower courses of stones
- 118 East gable showing lower courses of stones
- 119 East gable showing lower courses of stones
- 120 Footing at north-east corner of church
- 121 General shot of east gable
- 122 General shot of east gable
- 123 Grave to south side of church
- 124 Grave to south side of church
- 125 Grave to south side of church
- 126 Grave to southern corner of church
- 127 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 128 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 129 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 130 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 131 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 132 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 133 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 134 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 135 East gable showing scoring from circular saw
- 136 East gable showing scoring from circular saw
- 137 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 138 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 139 East gable of church (using photographic pole)
- 140 East gable of church (photographic pole)
- 141 West face of tower showing circular saw damage
- 142 West face of tower showing circular saw damage
- 143 West face of tower showing circular saw damage
- 144 Crypt
- 145 Crypt
- 146 East gable prior to reinforcement
- 147 East gable prior to reinforcement
- 148 East gable prior to reinforcement
- 149 East gable prior to reinforcement
- 150 East gable prior to reinforcement
- 151 East gable during reinforcement
- 152 East gable during reinforcement
- 153 East gable during reinforcement

154	Shells within rubble core of east gable
155	Shells within rubble core of east gable
156	Shells within rubble core of east gable
157	East gable during reinforcement
158	Interior of crypt
159	Interior of crypt
160	Grave slab inside crypt
161	Grave slab inside crypt
162	Grave slab inside crypt
163	Interior of crypt
164	Interior of crypt
165	Interior of crypt
166	Grave slab inside crypt
167	Grave slab inside crypt
168	Interior of crypt
169	Grave slab inside crypt
170	Grave slab inside crypt
171	Grave slab inside crypt
172	Interior of crypt
173	Interior of crypt
174	Entrance into crypt
175	Entrance into crypt
176	Steps leading into crypt
177	Steps leading into crypt
178	Grave slab inside crypt
179	Grave slab inside crypt
180	Decoration on coffin inside crypt
181	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking north-east
182	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking north-east
183	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking south
184	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking south
185	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking south
186	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking south
187	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking south-east
188	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking south
189	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103, looking south
190	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103 and 105 showing 109, looking south
191	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103 and 105 showing 109, looking north
192	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103 and 105 showing 109, looking north
193	Excavation area after clean-up and removal of 103 and 105 showing 109, looking north

194	Aerial photo of excavation area
195	Aerial photo of excavation area
196	Aerial photo of excavation area
197	Aerial photo of excavation area
198	Aerial photo of excavation area
199	Aerial photo of excavation area
200	Aerial photo of excavation area
201	Skeleton 122
202	Skeleton 122
203	Skeleton 122 (close-up of skull)
204	Skeleton 122 (close-up of skull)
205	Skeleton 122 and western facing section
206	Skeleton 122 and western facing section
207	Skeleton 122 and western facing section
208	Skeleton 113
209	Skeleton 116 and skeleton 113, looking west
210	Close-up of SK113
211	Skeleton 116 from above
212	Skeleton 116 from above
213	Skeleton 116 from above
214	Lower body of Skeleton 129
215	Lower body of Skeleton 129
216	Skeleton 116, close-up of hands overlying femurs
217	Skull fragments of Skeleton 131
218	Skull fragments of Skeleton 131
219	Skeleton 124
220	Skeleton 125
221	Skeleton 131
222	Skeleton 131
223	Skeleton 133
224	Skeleton 133
225	Disturbed area in south-east corner of trench showing Skeleton 126, coffin 127 and skeleton 132
226	Disturbed area in south-east corner of trench showing Skeleton 126, coffin 127 and skeleton 132
227	Disarticulated bone under 106
228	Skeleton 110
229	Skeleton 110
230	Skeleton 110
231	Skeleton 110

232	Skeleton 110
233	Skeleton 110
234	Skeleton 110
235	Skeleton 113, looking north
236	Skeleton 113, from above
237	Skeleton 113
238	Skeleton 113
239	Skeleton 113
240	Skeleton 113
241	Skeleton 113
242	Skeleton 113
243	Skeleton 116
244	Skeleton 116
245	Skeleton 116
246	Skeletons 116 and 128, looking N
247	Skeleton 116
248	Skeletons 119 and 129
249	Skeletons 119 and 129
250	Skeletons 119 and 129
251	Skeletons 119 and 129
252	Skeleton 122 and coffin 123
253	Skeleton 122 and coffin 123
254	Skeleton 122 and coffin 123
255	Skeleton 122 and coffin 123
256	Skeleton 122 and coffin 123
257	Skeleton 122 and coffin 123
258	Skeleton 126
259	Skeleton 126
260	Skeleton 126
261	Fragmentary remains of skeleton 128
262	Fragmentary remains of skeleton 128
263	Fragmentary remains of skeleton 128
264	Reinforced wall at eastern corner of gable
265	SK133 from above
266	SK133 from above
267	SK133 from above
268	SK133 from above (with scale)
269	SK133 from above (with scale)
270	SK133 from above
271	Location of trench 2A

272	Location of trench 2A and 2B looking north
273	Location of trench 2A and 2B looking north
274	Location of trench 2B
275	Mid-excavation photo of 2A looking north
276	Mid-excavation photo of 2A from above
277	Mid-excavation photo of 2A looking east
278	South facing section of 2A
279	Mid excavation photo of 2B
280	VOID
281	Mid excavation photo of 2B
282	Mid excavation photo of 2B
283	West facing section of 2A
284	Post-excavation photo of 2B
285	Post-excavation photo of 2B
286	Post-excavation photo of 2B
287	Post-excavation photo of 2B
288	VOID
289	Stone drain in 2A from above
290	Stone work on interior of west wall of tower
291	Stone work on interior of west wall of tower
292	Pre-excavation photo of Pad A
293	Pre-excavation photo of Pad B
294	Pre-excavation photo of Pad C
295	Pre-excavation photo of Pad A, looking south
296	Pre-excavation photo of Pad A, with scale
297	Pre-excavation photo of Pad B, with scale
298	Pre-excavation photo of Pad C, with scale
299	Photo showing tower during removal of plaster, looking north-east
300	Photo showing tower during removal of plaster, looking north
301	Close-up of western face of belfry during removal of plaster
302	Close-up of western face of belfry during removal of plaster
303	Damage to stone work on east gable during conservation work
304	Blocked up entrance on east gable from church to previous vestry room
305	Skull of Sk133 showing proximity og pad C
306	Skull of SK141 in Pad A
307	Skull of SK141 in Pad A in relation to SK110
308	Skull of SK141 in Pad A in relation to SK110
309	Interior stone work of western wall of tower
310	Interior stone work of western wall of tower
311	Entrance from tower to church showing bricked up arch

- 312 Mid excavation photo of pad B
- 313 Mid excavation photo of pad B and SK133
- 314 Mid excavation photo of pad B and SK133
- 315 Mid excavation photo of pad B and SK133
- 316 Skull of SK141
- 317 Skull of SK141
- 318 Skull of SK141
- 319 Skull of SK141
- 320 Skull of SK141
- 321 Post-excavation photo of Pad B
- 322 Photo taken during NIEA surveillance looking north-east (courtesy of NIEA)
- 323 Photo taken during NIEA surveillance looking south (courtesy of NIEA)
- 324 Photo taken of excavation area prior to demolition of vestry room looking north (courtesy of Select Vestry)
- 325 Photo taken of excavation area prior to demolition of vestry room looking north-west (courtesy of Select Vestry)
- 326 Photo taken of excavation area prior to demolition of vestry room looking south (courtesy of Select Vestry)
- 327 Photo taken of excavation area prior to demolition of vestry room looking south-west (courtesy of Select Vestry)
- 328 Photo taken of excavation area prior to demolition of vestry room looking(courtesy of Select Vestry)
- 329 Photo taken of excavation area prior to demolition of vestry room looking west (courtesy of Select Vestry)
- 330 Photo of graveyard plan
- 331 Photo of graveyard plan
- 332 Photo of list of previous clergy
- 333 Interior view of eastern gable showing squat window
- 334 Interior view of eastern gable showing squat window
- 335 Interior view of eastern gable showing squat window
- 336 Interior view of eastern gable showing squat window
- 337 Interior view of eastern gable showing squat window
- 338 Interior view of eastern gable showing squat window
- 339 Mid-excavation photo of mechanical excavation of Trench 2
- 340 Mid-excavation photo of mechanical excavation of Trench 2
- 341 Mid-excavation photo of mechanical excavation of Trench 2
- 342 Flagged floor in the interior of church
- 343 Flagged floor in the interior of church
- 344 Flagged floor in the interior of church
- 345 Interior of west gable of church

- 346 Interior of west gable of church
- 347 Pew which was been re-used to construct a door in the church
- 348 Photo of double entrance
- 349 Entrance from tower into church showing bricked up arch
- 350 Entrance from tower into church showing bricked up arch
- 351 Crack on interior of western gable wall
- 352 Crack on interior of western gable wall
- 353 Crack on interior of western gable wall
- 354 Mid-excavation photo of Pad A showing level of 143
- 355 Mid-excavation photo of Pad A showing level of 143
- 356 Mid-excavation photo of Pad A showing level of 143
- 357 Mid-excavation photo of Pad A showing level of 143
- 358 Mid-excavation photo of Pad B showing level of 104
- 359 Mid-excavation photo of Pad B showing level of 104
- 360 SK119 after clean up
- 361 SK119 after clean up
- 362 Close up of skill of SK199
- 363 SK119 after clean up
- 364 Pre-excavation location of Pad F
- 365 Pre-excavation location of Pad E
- 366 Pre-excavation location of Pad D
- 367 Pre-excavation location of Pad D
- 368 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F in relation to Sk116, looking east
- 369 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F in relation to Sk116, from above
- 370 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F in relation to Sk116, oblique view
- 371 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F showing grave fill 118
- 372 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F showing grave fill 118, from above
- 373 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F showing feet (probably of Sk116)
- 374 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F showing feet (probably of Sk116) and Sk116, looking east
- 375 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F showing feet (probably of Sk116) and Sk116, from above
- 376 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F showing feet (probably of Sk116) and Sk116, from above
- 377 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F showing feet (probably of Sk116) and Sk116, from above
- 378 Mid-excavation photo of Pad F showing feet (probably of Sk116) and Sk116, from above
- 379 Mid-excavation of Pad F showing SK149
- 380 Mid-excavation of Pad F showing SK149
- 381 Mid-excavation of Pad F showing SK149
- 382 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK148
- 383 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK148
- 384 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK147
- 385 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK154

- 386 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK154
- 387 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK154
- 388 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK156
- 389 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK156
- 390 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK158
- 391 Close up of coffin handle from 163
- 392 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK162
- 393 Mid-excavation of Pad D showing SK162
- 394 View of 109 running into eastern gable
- 395 View of 109 running into eastern gable (with scale)
- 396 Close-up of 109 (with scale)
- 397 Close-up of 109 (with scale)
- 398 Close up of northern side of 109 (with scale)
- 399 Close up of northern side of 109 (with scale)
- 400 Close up of northern side of 109 (with scale)
- 401 Close up of northern side of 109
- 402 Close up of northern side of 109
- 403 Close up of northern side of 109
- 404 Close up of northern side of 109
- 405 Close up of northern side of 109
- 406 Close up of northern side of 109
- 407 Close up of northern side of 109
- 408 Close up of northern side of 109
- 409 Air vent under floor level in eastern gable
- 410 Air vent under floor level in eastern gable
- 411 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 412 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 413 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 414 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 415 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 416 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 417 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 418 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 419 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 420 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 421 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 422 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 423 Lying down of geotextile and fine gravel across the site and filling of foundation pads
- 424 Location of Trench 3 before mechanical excavation
- 425 Western end of trench 3 after removal of 301

- 426 Post-excavation photo of trench 3 showing 303, looking east
- 427 Mixed deposit 303 in trench 3
- 428 Crack on interior of western gable of church
- 429 Interior of entrance looking west
- 430 Interior of entrance looking west
- 431 Entrance from tower into church showing bricked up arch
- 432 Mid-excavation photo of trench 3 looking west
- 433 Mid-excavation photo of trench 3 looking west
- 434 Mid-excavation photo of trench 3 looking west
- 435 Interior of entrance looking west
- 436 Mid-excavation photo of trench 3 looking west
- 437 Circular opening in roof
- 438 Circular opening in roof
- 439 Circular opening in roof
- 440 Circular opening in roof
- 441 Crack on interior west gable where tower abuts it
- 442 Tower entrance showing where new door jamb has been inserted
- 443 Close-up of pointed arch doorway in the tower
- 444 Close up of wooden joists (from the first floor of the tower) joining west gable
- 445 Close up of wooden joists (from the first floor of the tower) joining west gable
- 446 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 447 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 448 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 449 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 450 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 451 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 452 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 453 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 454 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 455 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room

- 456 Close up of brick up gap in east gable (probably gap for previous wooden roof beams)
- 457 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 458 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 459 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 460 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 461 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 462 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 463 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 464 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 465 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 466 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
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- 470 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 471 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 472 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 473 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 474 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room
- 475 General shot of east gable after removal of plaster and during construction of new vestry room

APPENDIX 4: Drawing Register

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1:10	Section	Trench 1, North facing section of mechanical test-pit
2	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, mid-excavation plan
3	1:10	Section	2A, south facing section
4	1:10	Section	2B, north facing section
5	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pads A, B and C
6	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, overlay of drawing no. 2
7	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad F
8	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad F, showing SK149
9	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad F, showing SK152
10	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad D, showing SK147 & 148
11	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad D, showing SK148
12	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad F, post-ex of grave cut 150
13	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad D, showing SK154 & c.155
14	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad D, showing SK156 & c.155
15	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad D, showing SK158
16	1:20	Plan	Trench 1, plan of pad D, showing SK162, c.161 & 104?
17	1:10	Section	Trench 1, west facing section of pad F
18	1:10	Section	Trench 1, west facing section of pad D
19	1:10	Section	Trench 1, west facing section of pad D
20	1:10	Section	Trench 1, westfacing section of pad E
21	1:10	Plan	East gable elevation
22	1:10	Plan	North side elevation
22	1:10	Plan	South side elevation
23	1:50	Plan	Plan of church and excavation areas

APPENDIX 5: Finds list

Human Bone

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Weight (kg)</i>
103	Disarticulated human bone, Pad D	0.216
103	Disarticulated human bone, Pad F	0.212
103	Disarticulated human bone from initial clean up	0.188
103	Disarticulated human bone from initial clean up	0.062
103	Disarticulated human bone from initial clean up	0.650
103	Disarticulated bone (from section of NIEA test pit)	0.024
103	Disarticulated bone, Pad E	0.078
103	Disarticulated human bone	0.040
103	Disarticulated human bone	0.064
103	Disarticulated human bone	0.030
103	Bones from test pit, se corner of church	0.182
103	Disarticulated human bone from west facing limit of excavation	0.940
103	Disarticulated human bone, Pad F	0.036
103	Disarticulated human bone	0.156
103	Disarticulated bone (from section of NIEA test pit)	0.090
103	Disarticulated human bone	0.068
103	Disarticulated human bone	0.112
105	Disarticulated human bone	0.286
105	Disarticulated human bone	0.262
107	Disarticulated human bone	0.152
115	Coffin nails associated with SK113	0.036
SK113	Left hand	0.044
SK113	Left foot	0.026
SK113	Right hand	0.040
SK116	Right foot	0.258
SK116	Left foot	0.198
SK116	Disarticulated human bone associated with skeleton	0.068
118	Disarticulated human bone	0.018
118	Disarticulated human bone	0.070
118	Disarticulated human bone associated with SK116, Pad F	0.190
118	Disarticulated human bone associated with SK116, Pad F	0.042
SK119	Disarticulated human bone	0.002
118	Disarticulated human bone associated with sk128	0.076

121	Disarticulated human bone	0.062
121	Disarticulated human bone	0.012
SK122	Disarticulated human bone associated with 122 and 123	0.026
SK123	Disarticulated human bone	0.050
SK126	Disarticulated human bone	0.140
SK126	Disarticulated human bone	0.072
SK126	Disarticulated human bone	0.104
Sk128	Disarticulated human bone	0.010
SK129	Thorax (left side)	0.182
SK129	Left scapula	0.082
SK129	Left humerus and radius	0.072
SK130	Disarticulated human bone	0.104
SK130	Disarticulated fragments of skull	0.429
135	Disarticulated human bone	0.136
SK168	Skull	0.886
SK126	Disarticulated human bone	0.104
137	Skull fragments	0.010
137	Disarticulated human bone	0.720
137	Disarticulated human bone, Pad D	0.198
137	Disarticulated human bone, Pad D	0.154
137	Disarticulated human bone beside SK131	0.118
137	Disarticulated human bone, Pad E	0.092
138	Disarticulated pelvis, Pad D	0.740
138	Disarticulated human bone	0.040
140	Disarticulated human bone	0.020
146	Disarticulated human bone, Pad E	0.036
146	Disarticulated human bone, Pad E	0.188
SK141	Skull, Pad A	1.100
145	Disarticulated human bone, Pad F	0.004
SK147	Disarticulated human bone, Pad D	0.022
Sk147	Right thorax, arm and vertebrae (infant)	0.168
SK148	Left pelvis, Pad D	0.352
SK148	Left arm, Pad D	0.212
SK148	Left ribs, Pad D	0.064
SK149	Lower left leg, Pad F	0.248
SK149	Left leg, Pad F	0.526
SK149	Left foot	0.136
SK149	Right leg	0.338
SK149	Right foot	0.174
SK152	Fragmentary human bone, Pad F	0.218

SK152	Fragmentary human bone from child, pad F	0.032
SK154	Vertebrae, Pad D	0.860
SK154	Pelvis, Pad D	0.812
SK154	Right ribs, Pad D	0.112
Sk154	Left ribs, Pad D	0.316
SK154	Left arm, Pad D	0.136
SK154	Disarticulated human bone	0.118
SK154	Left and right femur (partial remains), , Pad D	0.190
SK154	Disarticulated human bone below SK154, Pad D	0.036
SK154	Right arm, Pad D	0.092
SK154	Finger bones (overlying pelvis), Pad D	0.068
SK154	Rib fragment, Pad D	0.006
SK156	Disarticulated human bone associated with 146	0.142
SK158	Ribs	0.036
SK158	Right arm	0.106
SK158	Right femur, pad d	0.102
SK161	Disarticulated feet bones, Pad D	0.122
Sk161	Disarticulated human bone, Pad D	0.164
SK162	Right arm	0.214
SK162	Cranium	2.362
SK164	Disarticulated human bone, Pad E	0.050
Sk166	Fragmentary remains of maxilla	0.018
303	Disarticulated human bone	0.454
303	Disarticulated human bone	0.204
303	Disarticulated human bone	0.160
303	Disarticulated human bone	0.464
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone, Pad E	1.660
Unstratified	Pad f Disarticulated human bone	0.454
Unstratified	Pad d Disarticulated human bone	1.100
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone, Pad D	0.052
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone	0.146
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone, spoil heap	0.424
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone, Pad D	0.262
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone	0.010
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone	0.012
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone, Pad D	0.058
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone	0.046
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone	0.090
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone	0.094
Unstratified	Disarticulated human bone	0.236

Other finds

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
103	Coffin nail	6
103	Coffin nails	36
103	Coffin nails	98
103	Coffin nails	24
103	Coffin nails	32
103	Metal	1074
103	Glass	100
103	coffin nails, Pad E	8
103	Coffin nails	6
103	Coffin handle, Pad E	358
103	Coffin nails	18
103	Coffin nails, Pad D	10
103	Post-medieval pottery (3 sherds)	22
103	Clay pipe stem fragment	4
103	Window glass (1 sherd)	2
105	Coffin nails	22
105	Decorative metalwork	10
112	Slate	164
112	Coffin nails	86
112	Coffin nails	28
115	Coffin nails associated with SK113	16
115	Coarse pottery associated with SK113	8
115	Window glass	4
118	Coffin nails associated with SK116	20
118	Coffin nails	22
118	Coffin nails associated with SK116	140
118	Coffin nails, Pad F	18
118	Window glass	3
121	Coffin nails	18
121	Coffin nails associated with SK119	56
SK122	Denture plate	10
123	Metal alloy from top of coffin	4
123	Coffin nails	10
126	Metal objects	22
127	Coffin fragment	392
SK130	Coffin nails associated with the skeleton	24

134	Metal objects	134
135	Coffin nails	28
135	Window glass	10
135	Coarse pottery, red fabric	4
137	Coffin nails, Pad D	48
138	Synthetic fabric	8
138/163	Coffin handle (chrome and plastic fitting)	524
140	Clay pipe stem	6
145	Coffin nails, Pad F	10
151	Coffin nails	104
151	Glazed earthen ware, Pad F	14
157	Coffin nails, Pad F	14
163	Coffin handle, Pad D	156
163	Coffin handle (chrome and plastic fitting)	546
303	Coffin handle	414
2002	Milk bottle	458
1002	Pottery and brick	100
Unstratified	Pad d, coffin handle	324
Unstratified	Pad e, 2 coffin handles	822
Unstratified	Coffin nails and metal work	236
Unstratified	Coffin nail	4
Unstratified	Coffin nails	6

APPENDIX 6: Sample list

Sample No	Context	Description
1	115	Sample of grave fill
2	SK152	Sample from around body
3	SK154	Sample from underneath
4	-	Mortar sample from base batter
5	-	Mortar and shell from beneath structure 109
6	-	Shell sample from east base batter
7	SK133	Fragment of rib for C14 dating
8	Sk157	Fragment of humerus for C14 dating