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

Data Structure Report: No. 55.

Geophysical Survey and Excavation at Kilhorne, Moneydarragh More, near Annalong, County Down 2006-07

AE/06/198

On behalf of

ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE SERVICE

Data Structure Report: Kilhorne, Moneydarragh More, near Annalong, County Down 2006-07

Philip Macdonald and David McIlreavy

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1.1 Background

1.1.1 A development site at Kilhorne, Moneydarragh More, near Annalong, Co. Down has been the subject of both an evaluative and a mitigation phase of archaeological investigation. The development site is located close to both the nineteenth century church of Kilhorne, whose name is suggestive of an early church site in the vicinity, and the site of several orientated, long cist burials that were discovered in 1932. Combined these two strands of evidence suggested that there was a probable Early Christian centre in the vicinity of the development site, hence the undertaking of an archaeological evaluation which consisted of a geophysical survey of the site's immediate environs and the excavation of three test trenches. The results of these evaluative investigations suggested that the development site was located on the immediate periphery of a probable early ecclesiastical enclosure. Consequently, mitigation in the form of an excavation of the proposed development's foot-print was made a condition of planning permission.

1.2 Geophysical Survey

1.2.1 Both resistivity and magnetometry surveys were undertaken in part of the development site and across two small fields located to the north of the site. The most significant anomaly identified in the survey was a circular feature which extended across the fields to the north of the development site. This feature apparently represents a ditched enclosure with an internal diameter of approximately 50 metres. As the anomaly crossed the modern field boundaries first represented on the 1859 6" Ordnance Survey map (but potentially of significantly earlier date) it is likely that the feature it represents pre-dates the laying out of the current landscape around Annalong, and therefore could be of considerable antiquity. The anomaly extended across the lane that connects Kilhorne Church with the Kilkeel Road and along which the long cist burials were discovered in 1932. It is not unreasonable to suggest that the enclosure, which the anomaly is probably a reflection of, provides the context for the location of the cist burials uncovered in 1932. Unfortunately, the geophysical survey failed to identify the presence of any undisturbed burials, although given the difficulties of imaging individual burials using standard geophysical techniques this failure is not proof that undisturbed burials are not present at the site.

1.3 Excavation

1.3.1 The excavation of the evaluative test trenches and the subsequent excavation of the foot-print of the proposed development revealed a number of features which had all been truncated by cultivation and subsequent disturbance to the site. All of these features were physically cut into the site's natural boulder clay subsoil. The majority of these features were of relatively recent date, however, a curvilinear ditch (Context No.426/7) that was cut through the fill of a shallow linear feature (Context No.425) are features of potential archaeological significance. These features are of uncertain date and purpose. The curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) contained only a small number of finds, including a fragment of ferrous slag, whilst two worked flints were recovered from one of the secondary fills of the shallow feature. That the shallow feature (Context No.425) had apparently silted up prior to the cutting of the later, curvilinear feature suggests that the two features may vary significantly in date. The relative lack of finds recovered from both features suggests that they were not necessarily part of an intensively-used location within their contemporary landscapes. The recovery of charcoal fragments from the primary fills of both features provides material for a limited programme of AMS radiocarbon dating that will provide a *terminus post quem* for the silting of both features.

1.4 Discussion

1.4.1 Interpreting the circular enclosure identified in the geophysical survey is not simple, however, given that the anomaly coincides with the known location of the cist burials, it can be suggested with confidence that it represents a small ecclesiastical enclosure. Although most Irish, early ecclesiastical, enclosures are not as circular as the feature identified by the geophysical survey, there are two local analogues which suggest that there was a tradition of using circular, or near-circular, early ecclesiastical enclosures in the Mourne region. The first analogue is the cashel-like stone enclosure of Kilmeloge, Ballyveaghmore within which a possible well, a possible bullan, three hut circles and the apparent traces of a rectangular building were identified during the nineteenth century. The second analogue is the medieval church and graveyard in the centre of Kilkeel, which is located within a circular earthwork that is almost certainly a reused rath. It is probable that early ecclesiastical enclosure identified in the geophysical survey represents either a minor monastic site or a small church with an attached priest that served a lay community.

1.4.2 Whether the early ecclesiastical centre identified in the geophysical survey extended as far south as the development site remains uncertain. The date of the two features of potential archaeological significance is also uncertain, and the question of whether either of them is contemporary with the adjacent early ecclesiastical centre remains open. The lack of finds recovered from the features' fills suggests that they were not part of an intensively-utilised space and it is possible that either one, or both, of them formed a field boundary relatively distanced from any centre of contemporary domestic, or other, activity. The excavation results suggest that activity associated with the early ecclesiastical centre may have been relatively contained and did not necessarily extend to the south far beyond the boundary identified during the geophysical survey.

1.5 Recommendations

1.5.1 The results of the archaeological investigations at Kilhorne justify publication in a regional journal such as the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*. Publication would make a significant contribution to our appreciation of both the archaeological sequence of south Down and the ecclesiastical history of the kingdom of Mourne. The paucity of finds recovered during the excavations means that no specialist finds reports will be required for the purposes of publication. The only recommendation for post-excavation analysis is a limited programme of AMS radiocarbon dating of charcoal derived from the primary fills of the two features of potential archaeological significance (Context Nos 426/7 and 425). These dates will indicate whether the features relate to a hitherto unrecognised episode of prehistoric activity, are broadly contemporary with the adjacent early ecclesiastical enclosure, or are later in date. The Environment and Heritage Service have already agreed to fund this programme of radiocarbon dating.

2 Introduction

2.1 General

2.1.1 A development site at Kilhorne, Moneydarragh More, near Annalong, Co. Down has recently been the subject of two phases of archaeological investigation. The investigations were undertaken by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queen's University Belfast. Initially, an archaeological evaluation, consisting of limited test-pitting supported by geophysical survey, was undertaken within the immediate environs of the development site from 16th - 24th October 2006 (Macdonald 2006). This was followed by a phase of mitigation, stipulated by the Planning Service as a condition of renewing planning consent, from 20th April - 10th May 2007. Both the evaluation and the subsequent mitigation were carried out under a single licence (License No. AE/06/98), under the direction of Philip Macdonald, on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service who funded the investigations. This report details the preliminary results of the investigations at Kilhorne, Co. Down.

2.2 Background

2.2.1 The development site is located approximately 50 metres southeast of 106a Kilkeel Road, Annalong (Grid Reference J37001906) and, at the commencement of the investigations, was a small paddock (dimensions 26 x 27 metres) which had been used as a dump for building rubble, fishing equipment and other rubbish (Figure)ne; Plate One). A small twentieth-century outbuilding was located in its eastern corner. The development site is situated 50 metres to the southwest of Kilhorne Church of Ireland, which was built in 1840 as a chapel-of-ease to Kilkeel on a green field site donated to the Church Accommodation Society of Down and Connor by Lord Kilmorey (SMR No. DOW 056:011; P.J.Rankin 1975, 47-48). The nineteenth-century church is included in the Sites and Monuments Record because it is 'associated' with a number of probably Early Christian lintel graves, or cist burials, and a doubtful historical reference to an early church site (see Berry and Nolan 1932; Archaeological Survey of County Down 1966, 391). It was the close proximity of the proposed development to these significant archaeological deposits which prompted the investigations reported here.

2.2.2 The place-name Kilhorne, (known variants include Kilhorn, Kilhoran and Killyhoran) is of uncertain date and origin. Kilhorne is the name of the Church of Ireland parish which was constituted as an independent parish within the old *plebania* of Kilkeel in 1884 following the death of the Rev. J.F.Close, late rector of Kilkeel, Kilmegan, and Kilcoo (Ewart 1886, 109; Atkinson 1925, 298). The earliest recorded reference to the name is: Kilhorn Bay on the revised edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" series (1859), when the nineteenth century church was being planned and built it was referred to only as 'the new church in Annalong' (*Down Recorder* 7th March 1840, 6; 29th August 1840, 6). The district around the church was constituted as a Perpetual Curacy in the parish of Kilkeel at the time of the church's construction in 1840; a status it retained until it became an independent parish in 1884. No reference to Kilhorne, or the discovery of ancient burials in the area, is made in the *Ordnance Survey Memoirs* complied in 1834-36 (Day and McWilliams 1990, 46-54). The *cill* element in the name Kilhorne suggests the presence of an early church in the vicinity of the site (Hamlin 1997, 62). The meaning of the second element of the place-name is uncertain. Ewart translated it as the 'church of the river' (1886, 109), although there is no basis for this (Ó Mainnín 1993, 60). O'Laverty explained the name as meaning 'the church of the cold spring well' (1878, 28), but it is difficult to see how *fuarán* ('a well') could be anglicised as *horne* in English (Ó Mainnín 1993, 60). The total absence of historical spellings means that any possible interpretation of the name is open to doubt (Ó Mainnín 1993, 60).

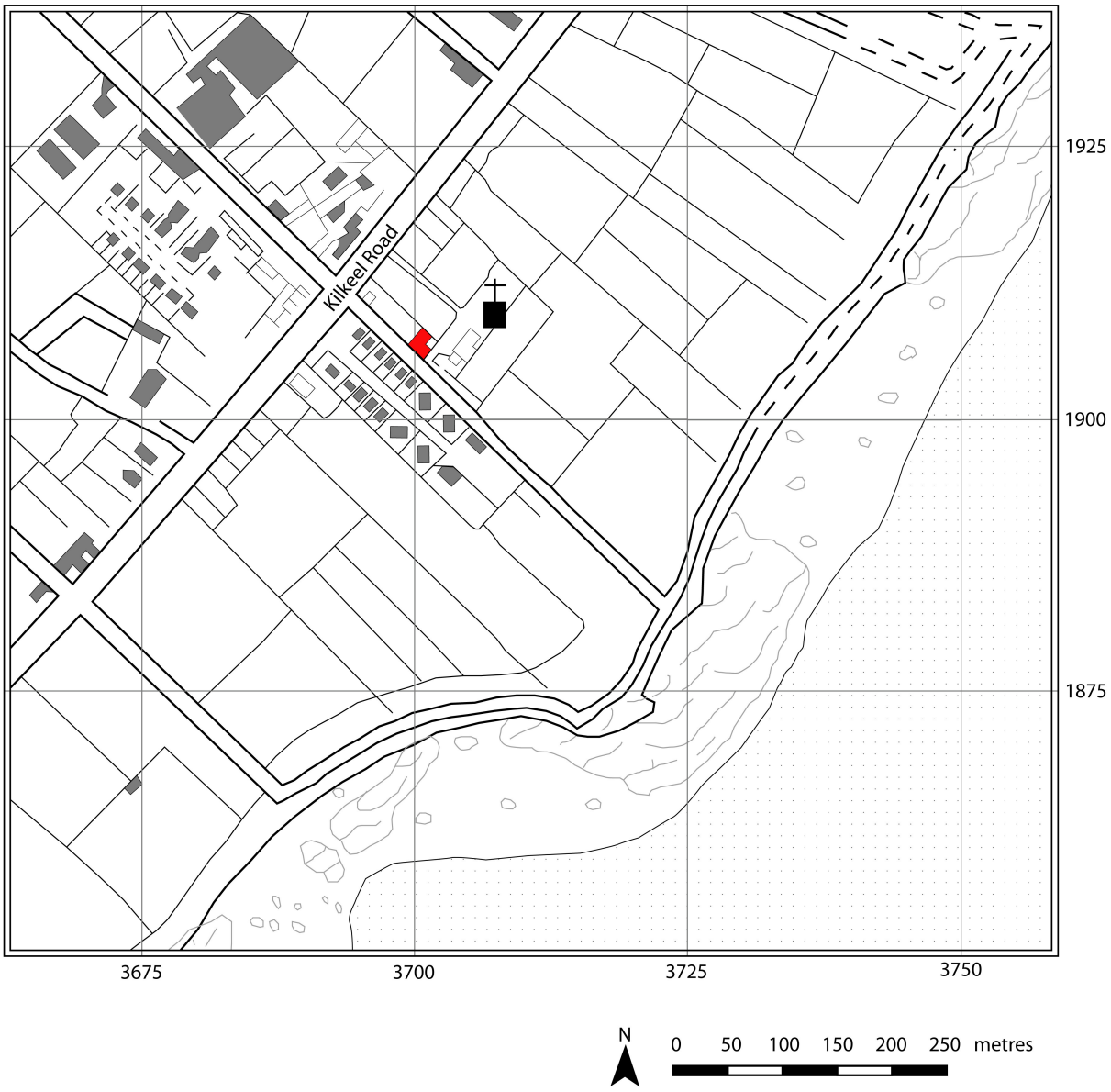

Figure One: Location map of site of archaeological investigations at Kilhorne, Moneydarragh More, Annalong, Co. Down, showing their close proximity to Kilhorne Church of Ireland.

2.2.3 The Reverend Thomas Lyons (Rector of Annalong) reported to the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society that in March 1932, during the excavation of a water pipe along the lane which connects Kilhorne Church with the Kilkeel Road, that about ten 'stone coffins were opened and they contained human skeletal remains' (Berry and Nolan 1932, 219-220; see also Plates Two and Three). In their report on the discovery, Berry and Nolan recorded that these burials were found along the entire length of the lane, aligned east-west and 'at a depth of about 18 inches [approximately 0.45 metres] from the surface' (1932, 219-220) (Figure Two). The term 'stone coffins' suggests that the burials were most probably lintel graves, that is dug graves, lined with stone slabs and following interment, but prior to being backfilled, furnished with a series of lintels resting upon the side slabs (for definitions of the various inhumation burial rites practiced during the early medieval period cf. Thomas 1971, 49). At least one of the graves had a flagged base (Berry and Nolan 1932, 221), a relatively unusual element within a lintel grave. Orientated, long cist burials, containing extended inhumations are generally assumed to be early

medieval in date, although in Ireland the rite probably had its origins during the early centuries AD and continued to be practiced into the medieval period (Raftery 1981; Hamlin 1976, 195-198). Literary evidence indicates that this form of burial was being practised in Ireland by at least the seventh century AD (O'Brien 1992, 134) and the recovery of a silver penny of Edward I from a lintel grave within a cemetery in Gransha, Island Magee, Co. Antrim (Anon. 1858, 348-349) indicates the practice continued in parts of medieval Ulster until at least the final quarter of the thirteenth century. It is not certain whether the lintels of cist graves were buried under the ground or laid flush with the contemporary ground surface. At Glendalough, Co. Wicklow a number of the *in situ* recumbent grave slabs, which would have been intended to be visible upon the ground surface, were employed as lintels in cist graves (Lionard 1961, 100, 149, pl.XXVI.2). This suggests that at least some lintel graves were constructed so that the upper surfaces of their lintels were left visible on the ground. Berry and Nolan recorded that the long cist burials at Kilhorne were not evenly distributed along the lane, but were clustered in groups and that most of the graves were hollow cavities, unfilled with earth (1932, 220-221). It is probable that the cist burials were interspersed with simple dug graves which were not noticed by the workmen excavating the trench for the water pipe. Given the narrow width of the trench (see Plate Three) and the likelihood that the acidic soil conditions would have resulted in the poor preservation of bone where it came into direct contact with the soil, it is unlikely that the workmen would have recognised any simple dug graves which they disturbed.

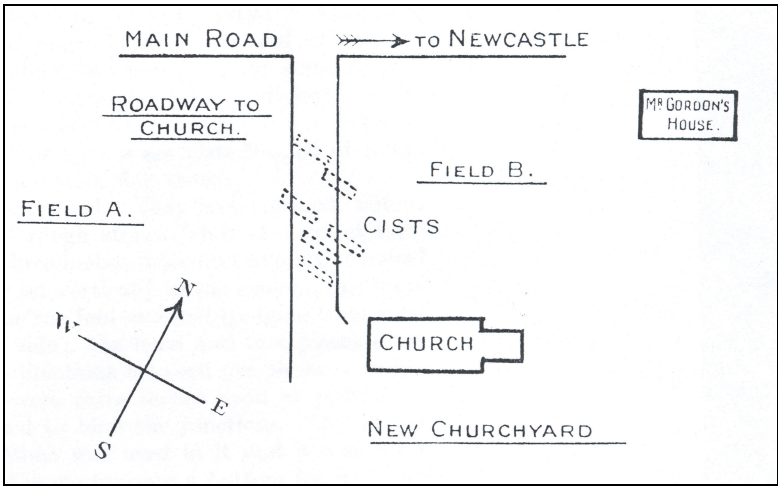

Figure Two: Berry and Nolan's sketch plan of the location of the cist burials discovered during the cutting of a trench along the lane which connects Kilhorne Church with the Kilkeel Road at Moneydarragh More, Annalong (from Berry and Nolan 1932, 220).

2.2.4 The lane along which the burials were uncovered passes approximately 30 metres to the northeast of the development site (Figure One). Berry and Nolan noted that the field in which the development site is now located (their Field A) along with an adjacent field on the far side of the lane to the church (their Field B) were known to local residents as 'an old burying ground' (1932, 221), which from their description was quite extensive. These observations are confirmed by O'Laverty's earlier account of the site (1878, 28) and suggest that the area located between the present church and the main Kilkeel to Newcastle Road may contain the remains of an extensive cemetery and possibly other associated structures.

2.2.5 Berry and Nolan, plausibly suggested that the burials were associated with a medieval, or potentially earlier, church. Following Ewart (1886, 109), they identified the potential church as one which was reputedly registered in the Vatican under the name of Kilhorne (1932, 219-220). Lavens Mathewson Ewart (1845-1898) recorded that 'in

pre-Reformation times, a church existed near the site of the present edifice, and was registered in the Vatican under the name of Kilhorne' (1886, 109). Lavens Mathewson Ewart (1845-1898) was the second son of Sir William Ewart, M.P. He was born in Belfast in 1845, became a linen merchant in the family business and was a credible scholar of Irish history. Throughout his life he collected a fine library of Irish books and books dealing with the linen industry. He helped found the second series of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, which ran from 1895 to 1911, and the first volume of which contained an article by him on the subject of Belfast maps. Ewart was a generous benefactor of the Linen Hall Library in Belfast and worked closely with its librarian, John Anderson. Ewart's interest in local bibliography and early Belfast printing is reflected in his collection at the Linen Hall Library, where he was Governor of the Library. Ten years after his death his personal library was given on loan to the Linen Hall Library and in 1954 it became the property of the Linen Hall Library. Ewart's map collection is held at Queen's University Belfast and consists of approximately 150 original maps and facsimiles of printed and manuscript maps of Ireland, provinces and counties of Ireland, and individual places in Ireland, *c.*1567-1900. About 50 of the maps are of Belfast or parts of Belfast, *c.*1570-1900. The collection also consists of town plans, maritime surveys, Ordnance Survey maps (6 inch), and various railway, canal and road plans. The map collection was presented to Queen's University in 1954 by Ewart's grandchildren, Dr Vivian Lutwyche, Dr Violet Lutwyche and Miss Lenore Dawson (http://www.ulsterbiography.co.uk/biogsE.htm).

2.2.6 Ewart cites no source for his claim that a pre-Reformation church was registered in the Vatican under the name of Kilhorne. This is perhaps not surprising as the claim was made in the *Handbook of the United Diocese of Down & Connor & Dromore, with views of some noteworthy churches and much information historical & statistical,* a popular account published in connection with the Christmas Fair of the Olden Time, held in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, in December 1886, in aid of the endowment and enlargement of St. Mark's Church, Ballysillan. Although Ewart's claim for a historical source for a pre-Reformation church called Kilhorne is accepted and quoted by Berry and Nolan (1932, 219-220), subsequent scholars have considered it problematic. Interestingly, Hamlin who does cite the Berry and Nolan paper, makes no reference to Ewart's historical source (1976, 639; 1997, 62) suggesting that she considered it problematic. Furthermore, no historical reference to the name Kilhorne (or any of its variants) was discovered as part of Queen's University Belfast's Northern Ireland Place-Name Project (Ó Mainnín 1993, 60). Perhaps tellingly, in quoting Ewart's comment about a pre-Reformation registration of the church in Vatican records Ó Mainnín describes Ewart's reference as a 'claim' rather than accept it as fact (Ó Mainnín 1993, 60).

2.2.7 Ewart's Vatican reference must be considered problematic. Unless he had either direct access to unpublished Vatican archives or unpublished manuscript research, Ewart must have derived his reference from a compendium of Church or Vatican papers published prior to 1886. A comprehensive literature search of the most likely sources has failed to identify the reference. Given his interests it is possible that Ewart could have been in contact with academics working on unpublished material. If he had direct access to archival material it seems unlikely, although not impossible, that he would have made a simple mistake in transcribing, or reading, a Vatican paper. On balance, Hamlin's concise assessment that the history of the site is unknown (1976, 639) must be accepted. Despite the doubts over the validity of Ewart's historical source, the suggestion that the lintel graves were associated with an early ecclesiastical centre is not unreasonable. Hamlin has identified Kilhorne as a probable Early Christian centre on the evidential basis of the burials and place-name evidence alone.

2.2.8 The close proximity of the present church to the probable early ecclesiastical site is apparently coincidental. Prior to its construction on a green field site in 1840, local residents attended the Church at Kilkeel. In 1832 Mullertown School was licensed for divine service, apparently because old people were unable to walk to Kilkeel Church. Glassdrummond Roman Catholic Church was built in 1832; prior to its erection Mass was celebrated in temporary structures (Bohogs) in Annalong, which presumably are not a guide to the location of any early church site. It is not

recorded where the local burying place was prior to 1840, but it was probably Kilkeel Old Graveyard, which in the 1930s was still being used by some families in the Annalong district (Berry and Nolan 1932, 220).

2.2.9 Prior to the series of investigations reported on here the precise location of the probable early ecclesiastical site was not known, although the site was assumed to be situated somewhere in the immediate vicinity of the development site. Interestingly, no graves, or other remains, were recorded as being found during the construction of the modern church (Berry and Nolan 1932, 219) suggesting that the cemetery and any associated structures did not extend southeastwards as far as the site of the modern church.

2.3 Reason for Investigation and Research Objectives

2.3.1 The close proximity of the development site to the probable Early Christian lintel graves, or cist burials (SMR No. DOW 056:011) prompted the archaeological evaluation consisting of the excavation of the test pits and the geophysical survey. The results of the evaluative investigations led to the conclusion that the development site was located on the periphery of a probable early ecclesiastical enclosure. Consequently, mitigation in the form of an excavation of the proposed development's foot-print was made a condition of planning permission.

2.3.2 The objective of the excavation was to preserve by record the archaeological deposits which were to be destroyed during the development of the site, and to interpret those deposits within the wider archaeological and historical context provided by both the evaluative geophysical survey of the sites immediate environs, and a detailed study of the relevant place-name and historical evidence.

2.4 Archiving

2.4.1 Copies of this report have been deposited with the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage. All site records and finds are temporarily archived with the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

2.5 Credits and Acknowledgements

2.5.1 The investigations were directed by Philip Macdonald. The geophysical survey was undertaken by Naomi Carver and Steven Trick, whilst the test-pitting was carried out by Janet Bell, Naomi Carver, Clare McGranaghan and Steven Trick. The excavation team who undertook the mitigation phase of the excavation consisted of Ruth Logue, Clare McGranaghan, David McIlreavy, Brian Sloan and Steven Trick.

2.5.2 Assistance during the course of the excavation and the preparation of this report was kindly provided by: Maurice Campbell, Rev. William Press and Andrew Russell of the Select Vestry of Kilhorne Church of Ireland; Declan Hurl and John O'Keeffe of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage; and Colm Donnelly, Thom Kerr and Kara Ward, of Queen's University Belfast. The report's illustrations were prepared by Philip Barratt of the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queen's University Belfast.

2.5.3 The authors' especial gratitude is extended to the various landowners who generously gave their permission to enable the investigations to be conducted, that is Mrs Ann Gordon, Captain Willie Gordon and the Select Vestry of Kilhorne Church of Ireland.

3 Geophysical Survey

3.1 Evaluation strategy

3.1.1 The conventional evaluation methodology of mechanically excavating long trenches was not considered an appropriate method for assessing this site. Berry and Nolan recorded that the cists burials only lay 18 inches (approximately 0.45 metres) below the ground surface (1932, 220). Although their presence is not noted in any of the accounts of the site, it was considered probable that simple dug graves could be present alongside the cist burials. In comparison to cist burials, simple dug graves are not easy to recognise and, given the recorded shallow depth of the known burials, it was considered that there was a good chance that any human skeletal remains present could be damaged during even supervised mechanical excavation of the topsoil. Consequently, an alternative evaluative strategy was followed, consisting of geophysical survey, coupled with the excavation by hand of three test trenches within the proposed development site.

3.1.2 The proposed development site (Area A; see Figures Three and Five) formed only a small plot of ground (dimensions 26 x 27 metres). It was anticipated that the interpretation of the results of a geophysical survey undertaken in such a relatively small area would be problematic. Previous experience of undertaking evaluative geophysical surveys has demonstrated that interpretation of anomalies within a relatively small area of a proposed development was greatly facilitated by the extension of the geophysical survey to adjacent areas. Consequently, the survey was extended into two of the adjacent fields between the church and the Kilkeel Road (Areas B and C; see Figures Three and Five) in order to provide a context in which the results of the test trenching, and any subsequent excavation, could be meaningfully interpreted.

3.2 The Geophysical Survey

3.2.1 The underlying geology of the site and its environs is the greywacke and red shale of the Lower Palaeozoic Hawick Group interspersed with intrusive basaltic dykes. As there are no igneous dykes in the immediate environs of the site, it proved possible to successfully implement both the resistivity and magnetometry techniques of geophysical survey. A number of power lines run across, or adjacent to, the proposed development site and a raised transformer was located in the site's northern corner. The presence of the power lines, however, did not materially affect the results of the magnetometer survey, possibly because the fluxgate gradiometer used for the survey was set to discriminate against 50 MHz (the frequency of UK mains electricity).

3.2.2 Prior to the commencement of the survey in October 2006, arrangements had been made with the landowner to clear the site, as far as possible, of the building rubble, fishing equipment and other detritus which had been dumped upon it. In the event, it was only practical to have part of the site cleared of overlying debris with a mechanical excavator prior to commencement of the survey. Consequently, the geophysical survey within the development site was restricted to a relatively narrow, northeast-southwest aligned strip located towards the centre of the paddock. Two local informants advised the survey team that one of the nearby small fields in which the geophysical survey took place (Area C) had been subjected to a significant episode of earth-moving in the recent past following the abandonment of works to build a house within the field (M.Campbell and W.Gordon pers.comm.). However, this episode of abandoned construction and earth-moving does not appear to have adversely affected either the results of the resistivity or the magnetometry surveys (but see discussion of anomaly R5 in Table One).

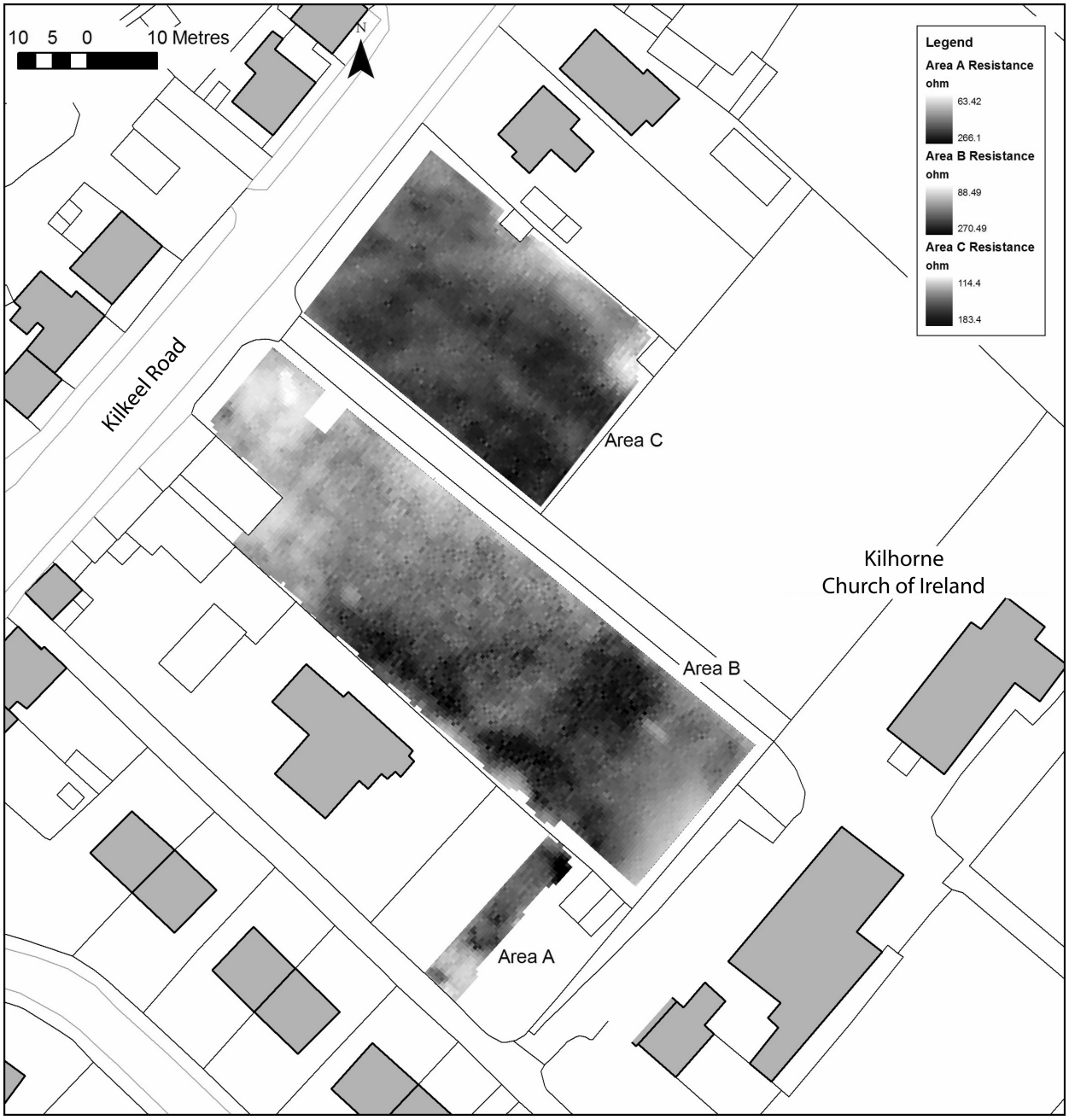

Figure Three: Results of resistivity survey (image kindly prepared by S.Trick and P.Barratt).

Figure Four: Interpretation of resistivity survey (image kindly prepared by S.Trick and P.Barratt).

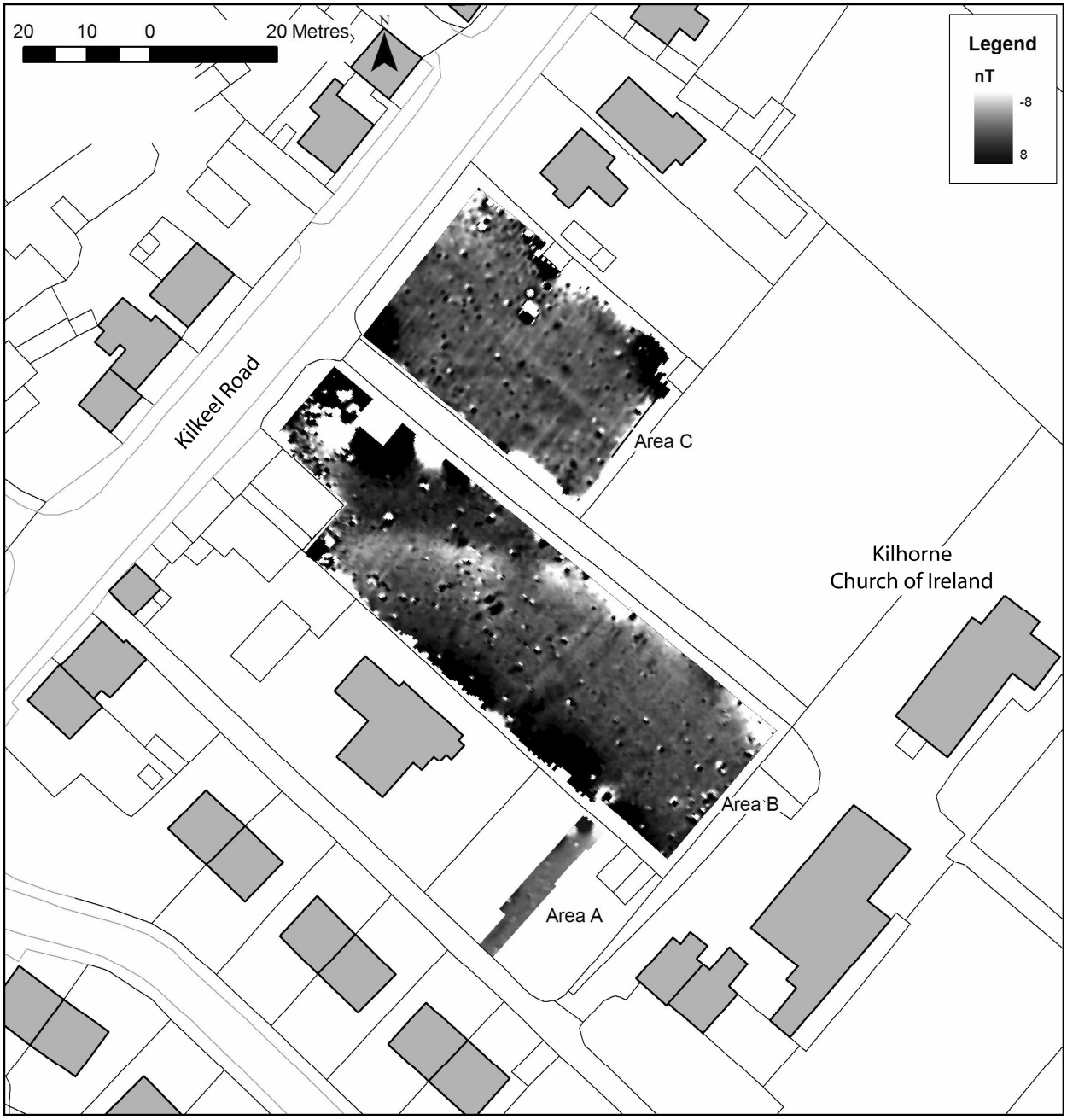

Figure Five: Results of magnetometry survey (image kindly prepared by S.Trick and P.Barratt).

Figure Six: Interpretation of magnetometry survey (image kindly prepared by S.Trick and P.Barratt).

3.2.3 The resistivity survey (Figure Three) was undertaken using a Geoscan Research RM15 earth resistance meter in a twin-probe configuration. The probe separation was 0.5 metres, the traverse interval was 0.5 metres and the sampling interval was also 0.5 metres. The data were downloaded and processed using the Geoplot 3.0 software developed by Geoscan Research. The data were clipped to ± two standard deviations to provide contrast to the plots. The magnetometry survey (Figure Five) was undertaken with a Bartington Grad601-2 dual-sensor fluxgate gradiometer. The probe separation was 1.0 metres, the traverse interval was 0.5 metres and the sampling interval was 0.25 metres. The data were downloaded and processed using the Geoplot 3.0 software developed by Geoscan Research. The data were clipped to ±20 nT and 'despiked' to lessen the effects of 'ferrous noise'. Low-pass filtering and interpolation processes were applied to smooth the plot. There were some striping in the data derived from Area C, which was apparently a result of operator walking errors. These were reduced by applying a

'destagger' filter. Any regular striping visible (see Figure Five) should be regarded as a probable artefact of the data collection process.

3.2.4 Interpretations of the results of the resistivity and magnetometry surveys have been tabulated (Tables One and Two respectively) and are represented pictorially (Figures Four and Six respectively). The most significant anomaly is the circular feature (R1, R2, M1, M2) which extends throughout Areas B and C and was imaged in both the resistivity and the magnetometry surveys. This feature apparently represents a ditched enclosure with an internal diameter of approximately 50 metres. A possible outlying concentric anomaly was imaged in the resistivity survey (R3 and R4), although this feature has no correspondence in the magnetometry survey. The validity of this outer anomaly is questionable. Although if projected its line passes through the area excavated in the second stage of the investigations at Kilhorne, no trace of an enclosing feature with this alignment was uncovered during the excavation. If it is a genuine reflection of the underlying archaeology this feature presumably represents a ditch which partly encloses an area with an internal diameter of approximately 80 metres. Given their concentricity, if the outer anomaly is valid, then these two features are presumably related. As both anomalies cross the field boundaries first represented on the 1859 6" Ordnance Survey map (but potentially of significantly earlier date), and the line of the possible, outer anomaly (R3 and R4), if projected, would cross the Kilkeel Road, it is reasonable to assume that they pre-date the laying out of the current landscape around Annalong and could be of considerable antiquity.

Anomaly	***Description/Interpretation***
R1	Curving low resistance anomaly approx. 5m wide. Possible ditch. Corresponds with Anomaly M1 in magnetometry survey.
R2	Curving low-resistance anomaly approx. 5m wide. Possible ditch and continuation of R1. Corresponds with Anomaly M2 in magnetometry survey.
R3	Curving low-resistance anomaly approx. 4m wide. Possible ditch, concentric to R1.
R4	Curving low-resistance anomaly, only well-defined on its inner edge. Possible ditch and continuation of R3. Has no correspondence in magnetometry survey.
R5	Linear low-resistance anomaly, approx. 3m wide. Intersection with R1 suggests a possible relationship, although its strict linearity on the same alignment as modern field boundary indicates a modern origin. Corresponds with M3 in resistance survey. Possibly the result of levelling work in preparation for discontinued building project.
R6	D-shaped low-resistance anomaly approx. 10m in diameter. Uncertain interpretation. Could be a result of the metal plate in centre of anomaly assisting conduction of electrical current.
R7, R8, R9	Low-resistance linear alignments, approx. 3m in width and of varying lengths. Possible foundation trench or footings for a structure.
R10, R11, R12	High-resistance amorphous areas. Uncertain interpretation. Possible underlying geological response since R2 appears to cut into these areas
R13	Circular low-resistance anomaly approximately 2m in diameter. Possible pit

Table One: Interpretation of Resistivity Results (see Figure Four) (table based on notes kindly prepared by S.Trick).

Anomaly	***Description/Interpretation***
M1	Curving positive anomaly 3-4m in width. Possible ditch. Corresponds with Anomaly R1 in resistivity survey.
M2	Curving positive anomaly, only well-defined at the edges suggesting differential spread of enhanced material. Approx. 5m in width. Possible ditch and continuation of M1. Corresponds with R2 in resistance survey.
M3	Linear anomaly 2-3m across. Negative magnetic signature suggests a buried wall. Corresponds with R5 in resistance survey. The shared alignment with modern field boundaries suggests a modern origin.
M4	Curving negative anomaly 5-7m in diameter. Negative response suggests buried masonry, however the indefinite limits of this anomaly may suggest it is a natural geological response.
M5	Same signal as M4, suggesting similar origin. Break between M4 and M5 may be an entrance-way should the anomaly represent an archaeological enclosure or similar.
M6	Strongly positive area of positive magnetism. Due to the spatial correspondence with resistance anomaly R11 this is forwarded as possibly representing archaeology. The uniform response however suggests a magnetic 'shadow' cast by modern electrical source, perhaps the transformer attached to a telegraph pole in this area, and overhead cables.
M7	A sub-rectangular positive anomaly, approx. 2m x 1m in size. This may represent a pit. a kiln or a hearth. The response given by this anomaly is representative of a spread of similar anomalies across Areas B and C. These may also represent archaeological deposits with a similar interpretation.
M8	Small dipolar anomaly. The signal suggests it is a ferrous object buried at some depth, and therefore possibly archaeological in nature. There are a spread of similar responses across Areas B and C which may also be archaeological
M9	Spiking in the dataset caused by modern agricultural debris piled against the shed in the corner of Area C.
M10	Spiking in the dataset caused by barbed wire fenced at the edge of the survey area.
M11	Spiking in the dataset cause by ferrous fittings in the shed to the side of the field.
M12	Spiking in the dataset caused by the field gate.
M13	Spiking in the dataset caused by a metal sign-post at the corner of the grid.
M14	Spiking in the dataset caused by barbed wire fencing at the edge of the survey area.
M15	Spiking in the dataset caused by ferrous guy-wires attached to the telegraph poles.
M16	Spiking caused by a trailer located in the field at this point.
M17	Spiking caused by a large metal plate on the ground surface.
M18	Spiking caused by ferrous guy-wires attached to telegraph poles.

Table Two: Interpretation of Magnetometry Results (see Figure Six) (table based on notes kindly prepared by S.Trick). NB. Regular, northeast-southwest aligned striping in Area C is due to operator walking errors and are not archaeological in origin.

3.2.5 Another set of anomalies of potential archaeological interest are the low-resistance features (R7, R8 and R9) which may represent the foundation of a rectangular structure, 11.5 metres by 8 metres in size, with its longest axis aligned northeast-southwest. Although the feature would be located within the northwestern edge of the circular enclosure discussed above (R1, R2, M1, M2), given its common alignment with the modern road and field boundaries it probably represents a relatively modern structure. The only other anomaly of potential archaeological interest is the possible, interrupted curving feature (M4 and M5) picked up in the magnetometry survey. Although the ill-defined edges of this anomaly suggest that it represents a variation in the underlying geology, it is possible that it signifies part of a large ditched enclosure.

4 Excavation

4.1 Methodology

4.1.1 The evaluation phase of the investigations involved the excavation of three test trenches (imaginatively titled Trenches 1, 2 and 3), whilst the second phase of investigations consisted of the excavation of a single area which broadly coincided with the 'footprint' of the built element of the proposed development (Trench 4) (see Figure Seven for the location of the trenches). Each test trench was 2.0 metres by 1.0 metre in size with its longest axis aligned northeast – southwest. Test Trench 3 was extended to produce a 1.0 metre wide, L-shaped trench whose longest axes were aligned northeast – southwest and northwest – southeast. Test Trenches 1 and 3 were located over, or adjacent to, anomalies indicated by the geophysical surveys. Test Trench 2 was located midway between them, partly as a control, in an area without any significant geophysical anomalies. Trench 4 was nearly rectangular in shape (dimensions 11.3-11.8 x 10.4-11.6 metres), aligned with its longest axis northwest – southeast and extended across the area within which Trench 2 had been located. Consequently, in the following account the results of the excavation of Trench 2 have been incorporated into the narrative concerning Trench 4.

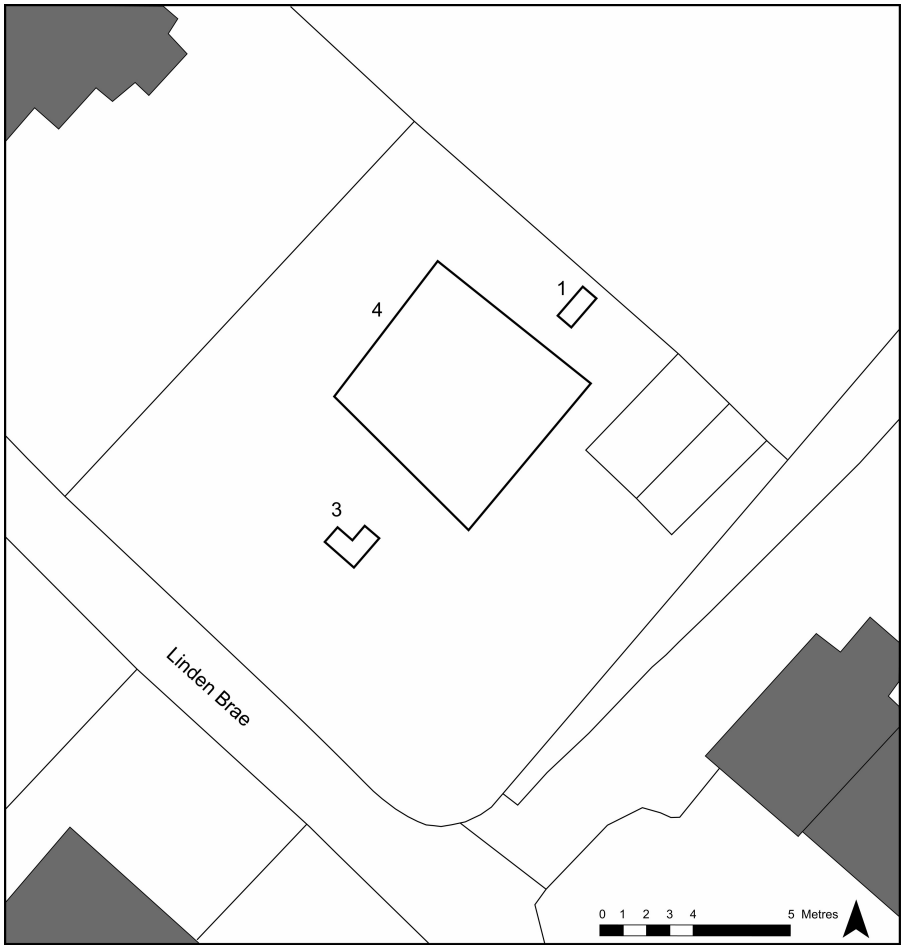

Figure Seven: Trench location plan.

4.1.2 The three test trenches were excavated using hand tools only, however, as the results of the evaluation demonstrated that no significant stratigraphy existed above the level of the natural subsoil it was decided in the subsequent, mitigation phase of investigations to mechanically excavate the superficial deposits cf. Macdonald 2006. The context record for the site was created using the standard context recording method. With the

exception of shell, all recovered finds were recorded as small finds and, if recovered from meaningful contexts, their positions were surveyed using an EDM total station. Individual features were photographed both prior to, and following, excavation and were included in a series of overall trench plans (scale either 1:10 (Trenches 1-3) or 1:50 (Trench 4)). Section drawings (Scale 1:10) were undertaken of the most representative edges of excavation. In addition to the photography and field illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets augmented by a supervisor's diary and separate registers of small finds and samples. Following the completion of the site recording, all three test trenches (Trenches 1-3) and the features exposed in the area excavation (Trench 4) were manually backfilled.

4.1.3 Prior to excavation the site had been partially cleared of overlying debris with a mechanical excavator, resulting in the truncation of the sod and topsoil in all three test trenches. The natural subsoil at the site (Context Nos.103, 203 and 306) was a heterogeneous orange boulder clay.

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

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure Eight; Plates Four – Five)

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located towards the northeastern edge of the paddock (Figure Seven). Underlying the truncated base of the sandy loam topsoil (Context No.101; depth 0.02-0.07 metres) was a cultivation soil (Context No.102) which extended throughout the test trench. It consisted of a heavily rooted, compact clay loam with a number of small stone inclusions, and was up to 0.25 metres thick. The cultivation soil contained a small amount of modern building debris (not retained), as well as two sherds of nineteenth or twentieth century pottery (Small Find Nos.2-3) and a possible worked flint flake (Small Find No.4).

4.2.2 Excavation of the cultivation soil (Context No.102) revealed the bases of two heavily truncated, possible features (Context Nos.105 and 106) that were cut into the natural subsoil (Context No.103). The rounded, western end of the first cut feature (Context No.105) was located in the centre of the test trench and the feature extended beyond the southeastern edge of excavation. The feature was aligned approximately east-west and had an exposed length of 0.75 metres and a maximum exposed width of 0.55 metres. The feature had been heavily truncated, presumably by the cultivation represented by the overlying deposit (Context No.102), and only had a maximum depth of 0.10 metres. Its base was relatively uneven and its edge was better defined on its northern side. The second, possible cut (Context No.106) was only recognised as being distinct from the first feature (Context No.105) after the excavation had been completed. The context number (107) was retrospectively awarded to its fill, which was actually excavated as Context No.104. The soil sample of its fill (Context No.107; Sample No.7) was derived from the southwestern section of the test trench. Only a small part of the second feature was exposed in the southwestern end of the trench. The exposed part of the feature was curvilinear (exposed maximum width approximately 0.5 metres) and the feature extended beyond the southwestern edge of excavation in a southerly to westerly direction. Again, the feature was heavily truncated, presumably as a result of cultivation, and had a maximum depth of only 0.08 metres.

4.2.3 The stratigraphic relationship, if any existed, between the two features was not recognised during excavation. Their brown, sandy loam fills (Context Nos.104 and 107 respectively) were identical and it is not certain whether they represented two separate features, two inter-cutting features or even a single feature which had been so heavily truncated by cultivation that its uneven base had formed two separate cuts. Given the poor level of preservation of the features their interpretation is difficult. Although following the evaluation stage of the investigations they were identified as being consistent with the truncated bases of orientated, simple dug graves (Macdonald 2006, 10),

given the lack of evidence for such features within the subsequent area excavation immediately to the southwest (Trench 4) this interpretation is unlikely to be valid.

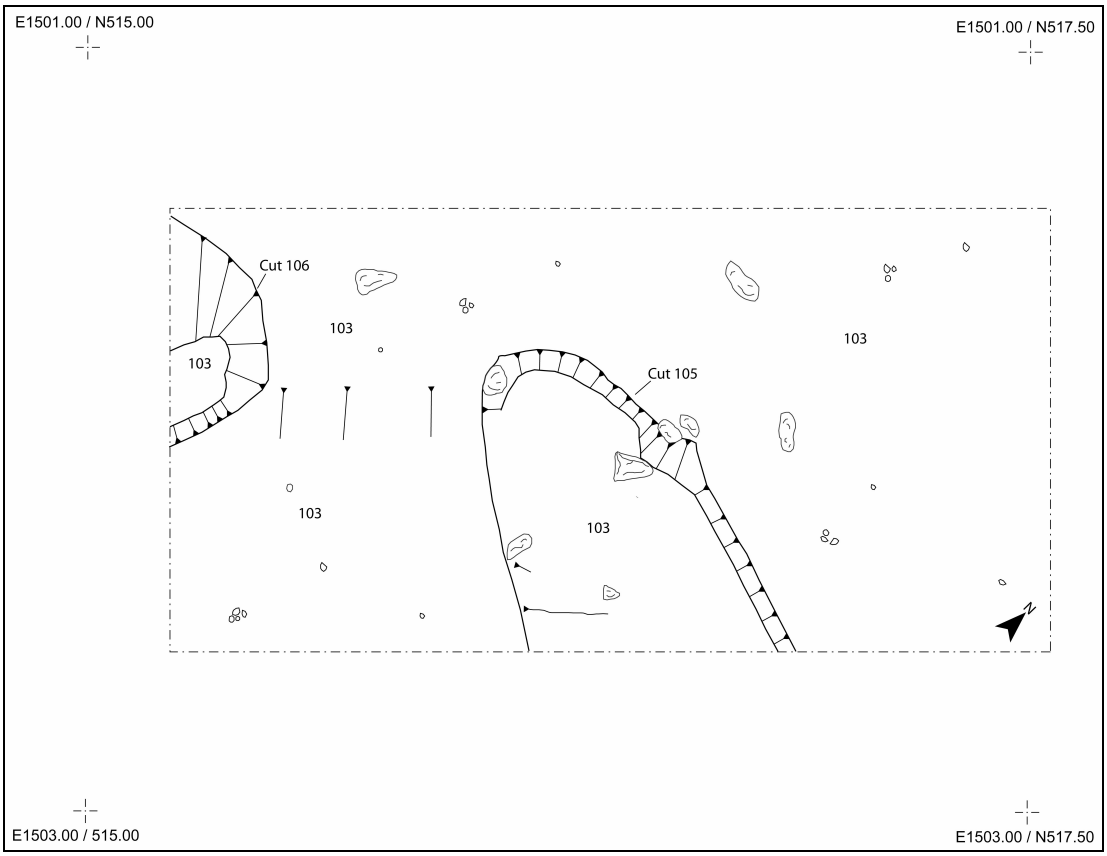

Figure Eight: Plan of Trench 1 following excavation

4.3 *Trench 3* (Figure Nine; Plates Six – Seven)

4.3.1 Trench 3 is located towards the centre of the paddock and immediately to the southwest of Trench 4. The original 2.0 metre by 1.0 metre cutting of Trench 3 was extended to produce a 1.0 metre wide, L-shaped trench whose longest axes were aligned northeast – southwest and northwest – southeast. The following account treats both the original test trench and the subsequent extension as a single trench.

4.3.2 Underlying the truncated base of a rubble-rich, sandy clay loam topsoil (Context No.301; maximum depth 0.1 metres) was a deposit of hardcore and rubble set within a loose, sandy clay loam soil matrix (Context No.302). This deposit extended throughout the trench and contained a large number of brick, mortar and concrete fragments, as well as considerable quantities of polystyrene, plastic bags, lumps of bitumen and fragments of wood (not retained) and finds of nineteenth and twentieth century pottery, bottle glass and metalwork (Small Find Nos.8-30). The deposit is interpreted as a relatively recent dump of building debris, probably used to level or raise this part of the development site. The thickness of the deposit varied between 0.08 and 0.20 metres.

4.3.3 Excavation of the deposit of hardcore and rubble (Context No.302) revealed that it overlay a near horizontal discontinuity (Context No.307) that was presumably caused by the stripping of topsoil and the cultivation soil from this part of the site in the relatively recent past. It is reasonable to assume that the overlying hardcore and rubble deposit (Context No.302) was derived from the construction of one of the adjacent houses (Nos.106 and 106a

Kilkeel Road), both of which are of relatively recent date. It is possible that the removed soil was used in the creation of one of the gardens attached to these properties. A relict trace of the removed soil survived as a thin, localised deposit of compact, dark brown sandy clay loam (Context No.305; maximum thickness 0.06 metres) which was initially recognised in the southwestern half of the southeast-facing section of the original 2.0 metre by 1.0 metre test trench. Subsequent excavation demonstrated that it only extended part of the way across the extension to the trench.

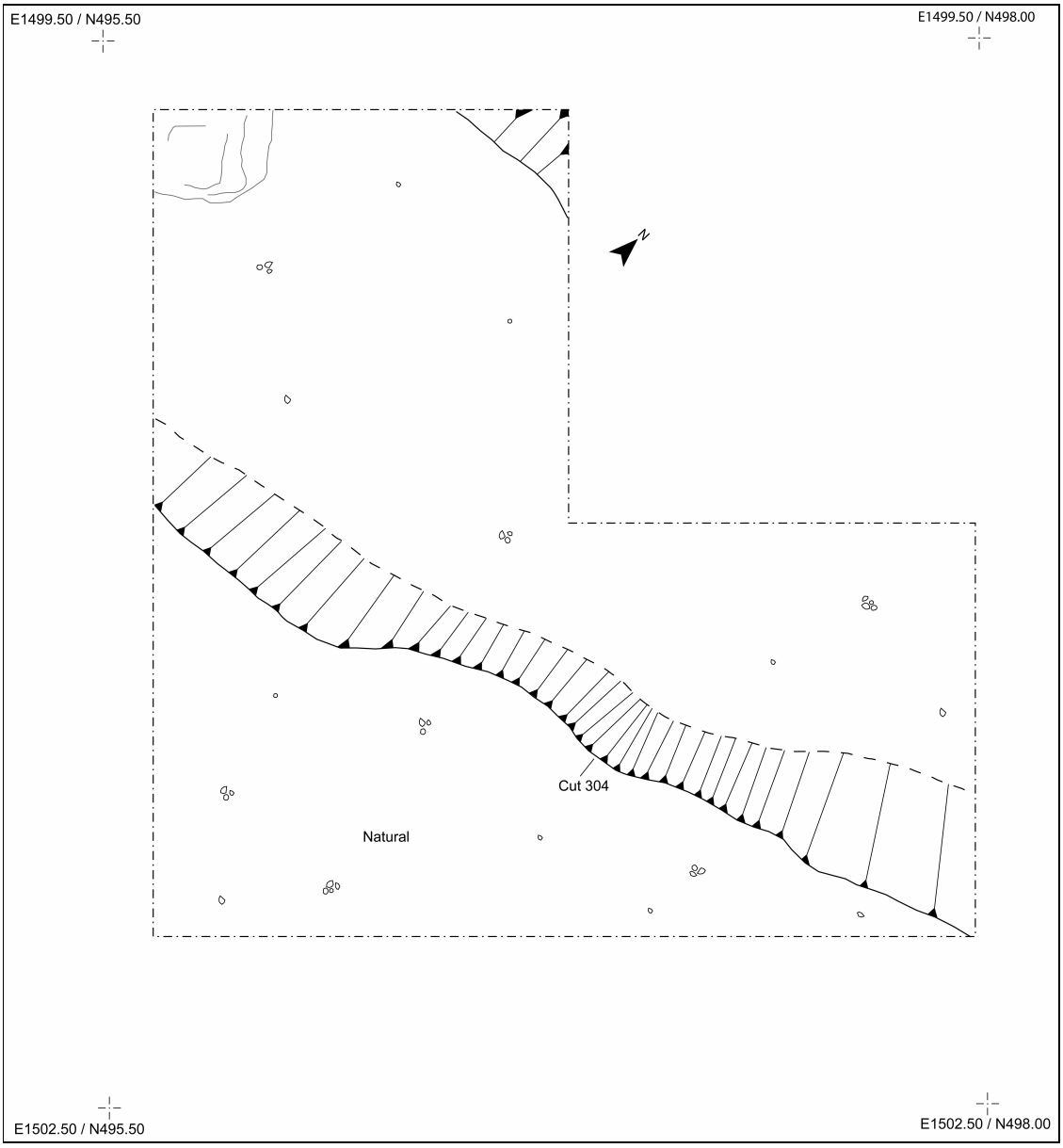

Figure Nine: Plan of Trench 3 following excavation.

4.3.4 Underlying the relict trace of the removed soil horizon (Context No.305), and cut into the natural subsoil (Context No.306), was an east-west aligned negative feature (Context No.304). The steeply sloping southern edge of the feature ran from the eastern corner to the western corner of the original test trench, whilst its equally steeply-sided northern edge was only exposed in the northern corner of the extension to the test trench. As exposed the feature had a flat base, was approximately 0.25 metres deep, at least 2.2 metres in length and had a width of

approximately 1.35 metres. It was filled with a light to mid-brown, sandy loam (Context No.303) which contained no artefactual evidence. Despite being less heavily truncated than the features exposed in Test Trench 1, its interpretation is equally difficult. Although its orientation, steep sides and flat base are consistent with it representing the truncated bases of two or more inter-cutting, simple dug graves, this is not the only possible interpretation of the feature's original purpose. It is on the same alignment as one of the negative features (Context No.410) excavated in Trench 4, which is provisionally interpreted as the possible soak-away drain of the outside toilet block of the nearby former school house (see below).

4.4 *Trench 4* (Figures Ten – Twelve; Plates Eight – Twelve)

4.4.1 Trench 4 was located approximately in the centre of the paddock. Although the superficial layers were mechanically excavated as a single stratigraphic unit (Context No.401), a number of separate deposits were recognised. These included the truncated base of the humic topsoil, a widespread cultivation soil, a dumped deposit of modern hardcore and building rubble that was largely restricted to the southwest of the trench (probably an extension of the comparable deposit identified in Trench 3 i.e. Context No.302), redeposited gravel apparently derived from the nearby beach, and several large areas of redeposited boulder clay. Given that the dumps of building rubble and beach gravel have almost certainly been brought to the site from elsewhere, the finds recovered during the mechanical excavation of the superficial deposits do not necessarily reflect past activity that occurred on the site. The dumps of beach material were identified by a local informant as probably representing material collected for the fabrication of home-made concrete building blocks, apparently a common practice in the area up until the mid twentieth century (W.Gordon pers.comm.).

4.4.2 Removal of the superficial deposits exposed a number of features cut into the natural subsoil, all of which had been truncated by cultivation and other subsequent disturbance to the site. The exposed features, all of which were excavated, included: a modern machine-cut hole (Context No.434), three aligned sub-rectangular post holes of relatively recent date (Context Nos.402, 403 and 404), a heavily truncated negative feature, again of relatively recent date which appears to be the base of an isolated sub-rectangular post hole (Context No.436), the base of a soak-away drain (Context No.410), a complex of trenches associated with spade cultivation (Context Nos.412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422 and 439), a curvilinear ditch (Context No.426/7) and an earlier, shallow linear feature (Context No.425) (Figure Ten). Apart from the curvilinear ditch (Context No.426/7) and the shallow linear feature (Context No.425) none of the features are of any great antiquity or archaeological significance. Only a small number of stratigraphic relationships between these features existed. One of the sub-rectangular post holes (Context No.404) cut the soak-away drain (Context No.410); the machine-cut hole (Context No.434) cut the isolated sub-rectangular post hole (Context No.436) which in turn cut one of the cultivation trenches (Context No.412); and the curvilinear ditch (Context No.426/7) cut the shallow linear feature (Context No.425). A number of the trenches associated with spade cultivation were conjoined, but due to the similarity of their fills, which were probably deposited in a single episode, it was not possible to establish any stratigraphic relationships between these features (the unresolved relationships were between Context No.416 and Context Nos. 414, 418 and 422, and Context No.420 and Context No.439).

4.4.3 One negative result of the excavation of Trench 4 was that no trace was uncovered of a continuation of the possible enclosing feature suggested by the outlying curvilinear anomaly (R3 and R4) detected in the resistivity survey. If projected the concentric line of this possible anomaly would have passed through Trench 4. This suggests that if the resistivity anomaly was a genuine indication of an archaeological feature, then that feature was one which was restricted to the northern and eastern sides of the circular enclosure (R1, R2, M1 and M2) identified during the geophysical survey and located immediately to the north of the excavation site.

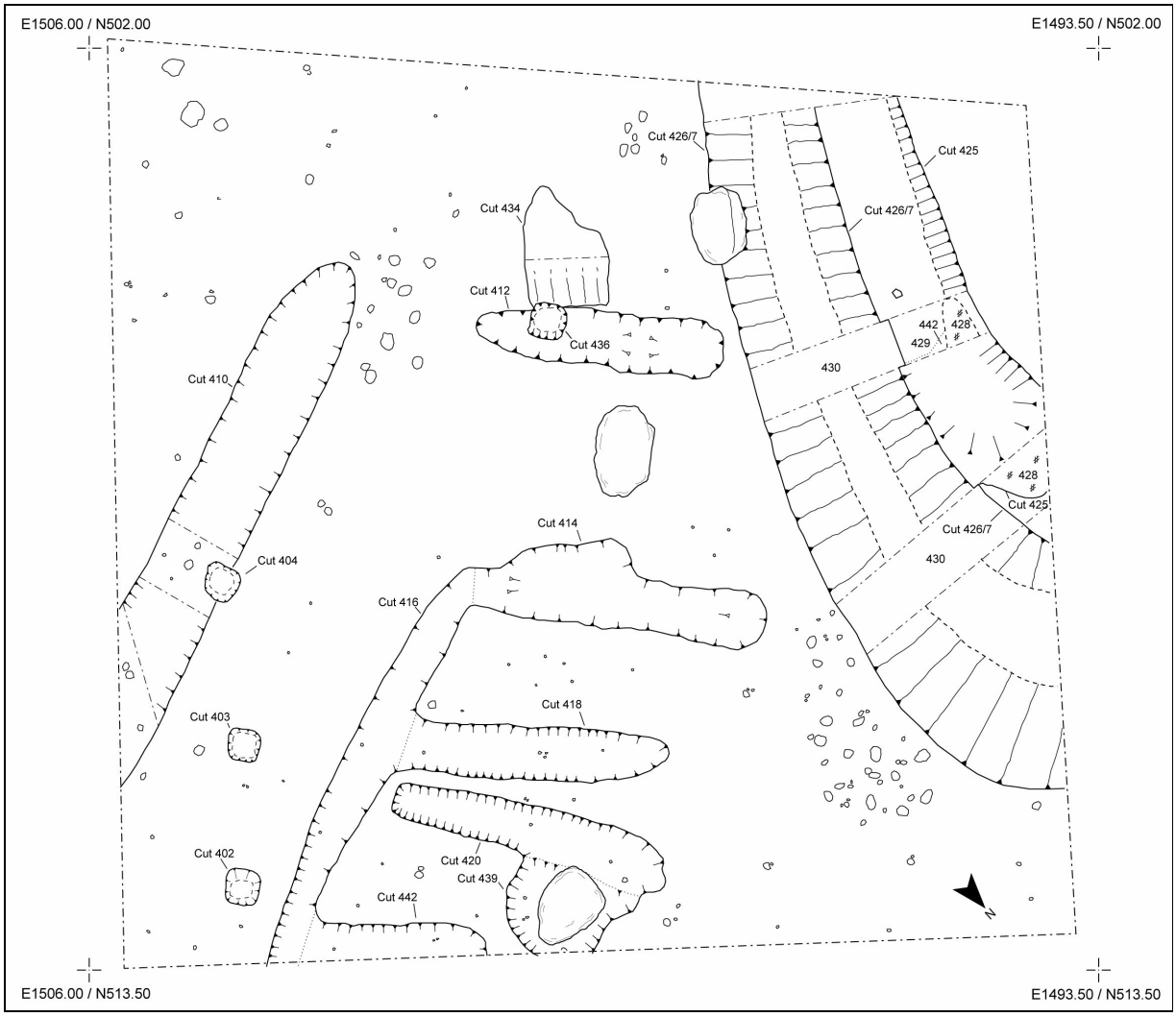

Figure Ten: Plan of Trench 4 following excavation.

4.5 Modern features

4.5.1 The layers of redeposited boulder clay observed during the mechanical excavation of the superficial deposits (Context No.401), suggest that significant parts of the site may have been subject to previous episodes of disturbance. One of these episodes was stratigraphically represented by a partially excavated cut feature (Context No.434), located towards the southwestern edge of excavation, whose smooth, curved longitudinal profile (excavated length 0.60 metres; overall length approximately 1.5 metres; depth 0.37 metres), straight sides and 1.00 metre width suggested that it was mechanically excavated with a metre-wide flat bucket. The feature's dark grey sandy loam fill (Context No.433) contained a number of modern finds including a tubular plastic casing (Small Find No.71), a fragment of linoleum floor covering (Small Find No.74), a steel ring or machine part (Small Find No.70) and a short length of ferrous wire (Small Find No.72), as well as residually deposited sherds of eighteenth century, or later, white stoneware (Small Find Nos.61 and 73) and a flint flake (Small Find No.75).

4.5.2 The three sub-rectangular post holes (Context Nos.402, 403 and 404) form a southwest – northeast alignment located adjacent to the southeastern edge of Trench 4. All three features are similar in form, all being truncated and having comparable sub-rectangular shapes and dimensions. The northeastern post hole (Context No.402; dimensions 0.48 x 0.52 metres, depth 0.18 metres) was filled with a mid brown silty loam (Context No.406) which

contained traces of burnt bone (retrieved as Sample No.12), but no packing stones. The middle post hole (Context No.403; dimensions 0.45 x 0.47 metres, depth 0.22 metres) contained three separate fills – an upper fill of mid brown silty loam (Context No.407), that overlay a small layer of redeposited subsoil located against the western edge of the feature (Context No.431), which in turn overlay a basal fill of mid brown silty loam (Context No.432). The southwestern post hole (Context No.404, dimensions 0.48 x 0.53 metres, depth 0.31 metres) was filled by a single mid brown silty loam fill (Context No.408) that contained a modern ferrous bolt (Small Find No.53). The presence of a fill of redeposited natural (Context No.431) in the middle post hole (Context No.403) is consistent with the edge of the feature being knocked when its post was removed. This observation combined with the absence of packing stones in two of the post holes (Context Nos.402 and 403), the displacement of the packing stones in the third post hole (Context No.404) and the absence of post-pipes in any of the features, suggests that the structure represented by the three post holes was deliberately dismantled. The recovery of the modern ferrous bolt (Small Find No.53) from the fill (Context No.408) of the southwestern post hole (Context No.404) indicates that this episode of dismantling took place in the relatively recent past. That the southwestern post hole (Context No.404) cut the soak-away drain (Context No. 410), plausibly identified as being associated with the outdoor toilet block of the adjacent school house (see below), indicates that the dismantled structure was not of any great age (see Plate Eight). The function of the structure represented by the post holes is not clear. That the southwest – northeast alignment of the three features respects the northwest-facing wall of the standing outbuilding in the eastern corner of the paddock suggests they may be related, although the common alignment of both the post holes and outbuilding may be a coincidental result of both respecting the southeastern boundary of the paddock. The wall of the outbuilding and the alignment of the three post holes are approximately 2.5 metres apart. That the southwestern post hole is, however, located beyond the southwestern end of the outbuilding indicates that if they are associated then the three post holes do not represent a simple lean-to structure that was built against the northwest-facing wall of the outbuilding.

4.5.3 The soak-away drain (Context No.410; exposed length 7.0 metres, width 1.0 metres, maximum depth 0.20 metres), which was cut by one of the sub-rectangular post holes (Context 404) was aligned westsouthwest – eastnortheast and extended from a point adjacent to the southern corner of Trench 4 into the trench's southeastern edge of excavation (Plate Eight). The feature was heavily truncated, but originally appeared to have had steep sides and a relatively flat base. It was filled with a deposit of small to medium sized rounded to subangular stones set within a greyish brown loam matrix (Context No.411). The character of the feature's fill suggests that it is a silted up drain or soak-away and it was identified by one a local informant as being a drain associated with the outdoor toilet block of the adjacent school house (M. Campbell pers.comm.). The 1859 revision of the Ordnance Survey's 6" map shows a small building built against the field's southeastern wall, which may represent the adjacent school house's toilet. The alignment of the drain (Context No.410), if projected beyond the edge of excavation, would lead directly to this building in a manner consistent with local informant's identification. This outbuilding is not represented on the 1903 revision to the 6" series suggesting the drain (Context No.410) dates to the nineteenth century.

4.5.4 Located to the southwest of the centre of Trench 4 was a heavily truncated negative feature, which appears to be the base of an isolated sub-rectangular post hole (Context No.436; dimensions 0.46 x 0.44 metres, depth 0.10 metres). The feature was cut by the machine-cut hole (Context No.434) and in turn cut through the fill (Context No.413) of one of the spade cultivation trenches (Context No.412). These stratigraphic relationships are apparently coincidental, the post hole appears not to have been meaningfully associated with either the machine-cut hole or the cultivation trench. Although in shape and size the post hole (Context No.436) is similar to those of the three aligned post holes of either nineteenth or twentieth century date described above (i.e. Context Nos.402, 403, 404), it appears to have been an isolated feature. Presumably, it was part of a larger structure, but evidence for associated post holes has been lost through subsequent cultivation or mechanical excavation. The post hole was filled with a light brown sandy loam (Context No.435) from which a single sherd of glazed creamware (Small Find

No.59) of eighteenth century or later date was recovered. As with the three aligned post holes (Context Nos.402, 403 and 404), no evidence for a post-pipe or packing stones survived suggesting that the post had been removed from the feature (Context No.436) rather been allowed to rot *in situ*.

4.5.5 A complex of heavily truncated trenches or channels (Context Nos.412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422), and one other feature (Context No.439), all apparently associated with spade cultivation, were excavated (Plate Nine). These features consisted of a series of five shallow linear trenches, of comparable width, aligned approximately northwest – southeast (i.e. Context Nos.412, 414, 418, 420 and 422), four of which (i.e. Context Nos.414, 418, 420 and 422) were bounded by a slightly narrower, westsouthwest – eastnortheast aligned shallow linear feature (Context No.416), and a pit (Context No.439) dug around a large boulder protruding from the natural subsoil. The five northwest – southeast aligned features (Context Nos.412, 414, 418, 420 and 422) were similar in character; they all had comparable profiles of similar width and depth with truncated, but apparently steep, sides and flat bases (Context No.412: width 0.70 metres, depth 0.10 metres; Context No.414: width 0.63 metres, depth 0.16 metres; Context No.418: width 0.65 metres, depth 0.10 metres; Context No.420: width 0.55 metres, depth 0.12 metres; and Context No.422 exposed width 0.45 metres, depth 0.10 metres).

4.5.6 Their mutual northwest – southeast alignment meant that they all sloped directly downhill which, with their near regular spacing, suggests that they may have been the truncated bases of spade cultivation trenches or drainage channels. Such features would have been positioned between cultivation ridges (the so-called lazy beds). It is notable that the widths of the five features are closely comparable with the average for spade cultivation trenches in the Mournes (Evans 1951, 120). The probable spade cultivation trenches (Context Nos.412, 414, 418, 420 and 422) were all filled with similar mid brown sandy loams (Context Nos.413, 415, 419, 421 and 423 respectively), one of which contained a sherd of creamware (Context No.415, Small Find No.54) and another of which contained a fine earthenware sherd with a coloured glaze over a reddish slip (Context No.419, Small Find No.48). These finds suggest a date sometime between the eighteenth and twentieth century for the episode of cultivation associated with the trenches. As noted above, four of the trenches (Context Nos.414, 418, 420 and 422) terminated in, or immediately adjacent to, a narrow westsouthwest – eastnortheast aligned feature (Context No.416; exposed length 5.5 metres, width 0.50 metres, depth 0.08 metres), which ran from the end of one of the centrally located cultivation trenches (Context No.414) into the northeastern edge of Trench 4. Although no stratigraphic relationships between these features could be identified, it is likely that this feature was contemporary with the cultivation trenches and was used to drain water that had percolated down the drainage trenches. It was filled with a mid brown sandy loam (Context No.417) that was indistinguishable from the fills (Context Nos.415, 419 and 423) of the conjoined cultivation trenches (Context Nos.414, 418 and 422). One of the five northwest – southeast aligned cultivation trenches (i.e. Context No.420) was conjoined in an uncertain stratigraphic relationship with a pit (Context No.439; diameter approximately 1.3 metres, maximum depth 0.3 metres) that had been partially dug around a large stone protruding from the surface of the natural boulder clay. It is assumed that the pit (Context No.439) was dug in a failed attempt to remove the boulder, which would have been an impediment to cultivation. Presumably, once the size of the boulder (maximum exposed dimension 1.0 metre) became apparent the attempt to remove it was abandoned and the pit was backfilled with a mid grayish brown sandy loam that contained a number of medium sized, rounded to subangular, stone inclusions (Context No.440).

4.6 Features of potential archaeological interest

4.6.1 A significant curvilinear feature, or ditch, (Context No.426/7; maximum depth 0.85 metres) extended across the western corner of Trench 4, running from the southwestern to the northwestern edges of excavation and extending beyond them (Plates Ten, Eleven and Twelve). The feature was excavated in three cuttings (north, middle and southern) that were separated by two 0.6 metre wide baulks. The top of the feature had been truncated by

cultivation, but had a surviving overall width which ranged from 1.48 metres at its southernmost end to 2.60 metres at its northernmost end. It had steep sloping sides (which became increasingly shallow towards the north) and a flat base (which varied in width from 0.40 metres at the southern end of the feature to 0.60 metres at its northern end). The probable reason for this change in the character of the feature's profile is the variation in the natural subsoil across the site. Towards the north of the site, where the feature ran into the northwestern edge of excavation, the consistency of the boulder clay became markedly looser and its texture more sandy and gravelly. This change probably necessitated the profile of the ditch being cut wider and with less steep sides to avoid instability and collapse. Although only a short arc of the curvilinear feature's overall length was exposed it appears that the ditch was not part of a circular enclosure. The southernmost section was only slightly curved, whilst the northern most third of the feature's exposed length had a distinct curve. It is not obvious that this change in the curve of the feature's alignment was a result of the variations in the subsoil noted above. As the exposed length of the feature does not represent a uniform curve it is difficult to assess whether it would originally have formed part of an enclosure, however, if it did then the enclosure would probably have had a diameter of somewhere between 20 and 30 metres. In total a length of approximately 7.5 metres of the feature was excavated. Along this length, the depth of its base ranged from 18.35 metres OD (at its northern end) to 17.99 metres OD (at its southern end).

4.6.2 The curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) had four fills (Context Nos.424, 430, 437 and 438/41) (Figures Eleven and Twelve; Plate Twelve). The upper fill (Context No.424) was restricted to the northernmost part of the exposed length of the feature. It consisted of a friable dark grey silty loam which contained a large number of small to medium sized stones, including several angular slabs. The upper part of the fill was accidentally truncated during the mechanical excavation of the overlying superficial deposits (Context No.401), however, the fill had a minimum thickness of 0.23 metres. Finds recovered from the deposit included a fragment of modern glass (Small Find No. 56), as well as two residually deposited flint flakes (Small Find Nos.57-58). The sherd of modern glass indicated a relatively recent date for the completion of the curvilinear feature's (Context No.426/7) silting. The occurrence of the angular stone slabs within the deposit (Context No.424) suggest that at least some component of the upper fill may have been the result of deliberate dumping rather than a gradual silting process. At its northern end the feature (Context No.426/7) was cut from a level slightly above (approximately 0.1 metres) the surface of the natural subsoil, although elsewhere along its length it had been truncated to the level of the boulder clay. This greater level of preservation coincide with the presence of the upper fill (Context No.424) suggesting that the stone slabs within the upper fill reduced the degree of truncation during the subsequent episodes of cultivation. Alternatively it may have been the case that part of a truncated soil horizon, contemporary with the cutting of the curvilinear feature, survived intact beneath the cultivation soil in this part of the site, but was not recognised during the initial mechanical excavation of the trench. Underlying the upper fill (Context No.424) was a deposit of dark brown silt (Context No.430) that extended throughout the exposed length of the feature. The deposit varied greatly in thickness (from 0.20 to 0.46 metres), probably as a result of the inconsistency in the underlying fills (i.e. Context Nos.437 and 438/41) as it appears to have been the product of a prolonged episode of natural silting. Despite a strategy of sieving 25% of the deposit, only a single flint flake (Small Find No.50) was recovered from the fill. Underlying the dark brown silt (Context No.430) was a sterile, orangey brown, mixed deposit of redeposited boulder clay and silt (Context No.437), that had a maximum depth of 0.45 metres and which contained a fragment of burnt bone and a small number of flint flakes (Small Find Nos.31, 32, 36, 37 and 45). The absence of organic material within the soil matrix of this deposit (Context No.437) indicates it had been rapidly deposited presumably reflecting an episode of deliberately backfilling of the feature. That the fill (Context No.437) contained material derived from the underlying boulder clay suggests that it represents the slighted remains of a bank located adjacent to the ditch. There was no definite evidence from which side of the feature (Context No.426/7) the deposit (Context No.437) had originated from. The primary fill (Context No.438/41; maximum depth 0.25 metres) of the curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) was a dark brown silt which appeared to have accumulated naturally. Although elsewhere along its excavated length the deposit showed no bias towards having accumulated preferentially against either the

inner or outer edge of the feature, in the north-facing section of the northernmost baulk the primary fill appeared to have accumulated from the western, or internal, side of the feature. This suggests that if the feature had been associated with a bank then it was probably located on the inside of the ditch. Finds recovered from the primary fill (which was 100% sieved) include two flint flakes (Small Find Nos.42 and 44) and a flint core (Small Find No.38), two body sherds of undiagnostic coarseware (Small Find Nos.33 and 34), and a fragment of ferrous slag (Small Find No.39).

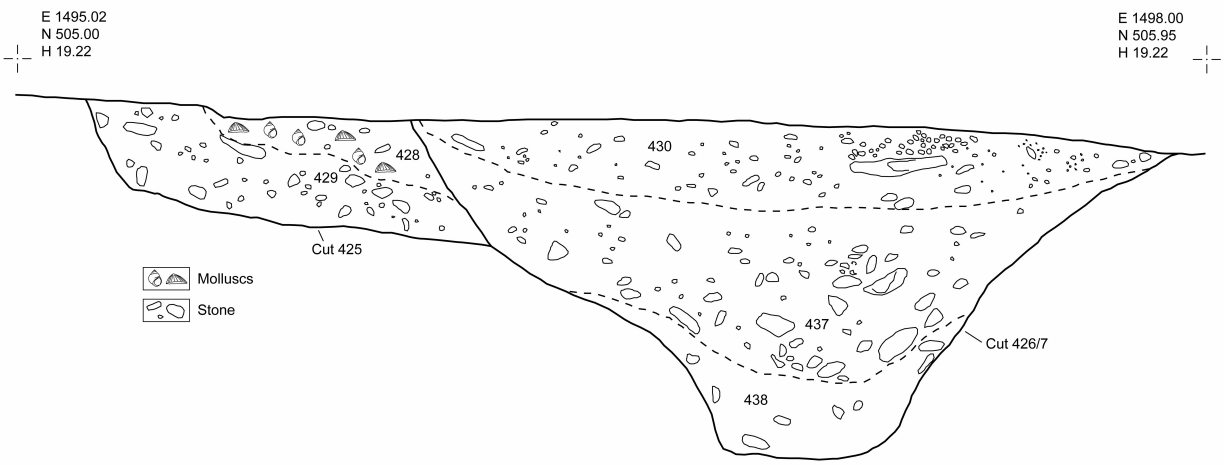

Figure Eleven: South-facing section of the southern baulk across curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) and shallow linear feature (Context No.425)

4.6.3 The character and date of the curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) are uncertain. It is not clear whether it formed part of the circuit of a small, irregular-shaped enclosure, or was part of an early field boundary which predated the system first represented on the revised Ordnance Survey 6" map (1859). It is regrettable that the projected lines of the feature would not extend into the areas subjected to geophysical survey. The relative lack of finds recovered from the feature's fills suggests it was not an intensively used part of the landscape, which would favour an interpretation of a field boundary rather than an enclosure associated with settlement activity. The undiagnostic coarseware sherds (Small Find Nos.33 and 34) recovered from the primary fill (Context No.438/41) could be of any age from the Bronze Age to the medieval period, however, the fragment of ferrous slag (Small Find No.39) indicates that both a Bronze Age date for the feature is unlikely and the worked flint recovered from the feature (Small Find Nos.31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44 and 45) was probably residually deposited, possibly being derived from the negative feature (Context No.425) through which the curvilinear ditch was partially cut. Fragments of charcoal recovered from the primary fill (Sample No.17) may provide an accurate AMS radiocarbon date, however, given the demonstrated occurrence of residual deposition in the feature's fills the value of a date determined by such methods would be limited to a crude *terminus post quem*.

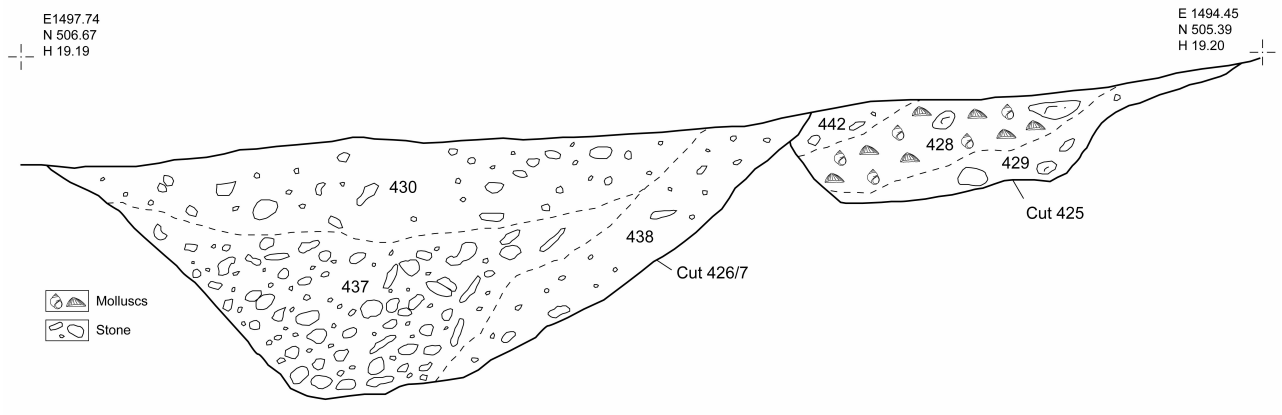

Figure Twelve: North-facing section of the southern baulk across curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) and shallow linear feature (Context No.425).

4.6.4 The earlier feature (Context No.425), whose eastern edge had been truncated by the curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7), was a shallow, linear cutting that was located immediately to the west of the curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) (Figures Eleven and Twelve; Plates Eleven and Twelve). The shallow feature (Context No.425) extended from the southwestern to the northwestern edges of Trench 4, however, it became noticeably shallower, and its surviving edge was slightly more curved, towards the northwestern edge of the excavation suggesting that it probably terminated immediately beyond this edge of the trench. The surviving profile of the feature suggests it had steeply sloping sides (depth 0.30 metres) and a relatively flat base (maximum surviving width 1.25 metres) which diminished in height from 18.86 metres OD (at its northern end) to 18.61 metres OD (at its southern end). The shallow linear feature (Context No.425) contained three fills (Context Nos.442, 428 and 429) (Plate Twelve). The upper fill (Context No.442) was a reddish brown sandy loam that had been heavily truncated and was restricted to the northernmost part of the exposed length of the feature. It survived to a maximum thickness of 0.06 metres, contained no finds and appeared to have been a natural silt that had accumulated slowly. The upper fill (Context No.442) overlay a compact dump of shells set within a mid to light brown sandy loam matrix (Context No.428). The shell predominantly consisted of periwinkles but also included some limpet (E.Murray pers.comm.). This deposit, which was restricted to the northern half of the exposed length of the linear feature (Context No.425), undoubtedly represents a dump of material, rather than a gradual accumulation of silts, although it included two flint flakes (Small Find Nos.46 and 47). The dumped deposit of shell (Context No.428) overlay the primary fill of reddish brown sandy loam (Context No.429) that extended throughout the exposed length of the feature. Despite sieving 75% of the deposit no artefacts were recovered from the primary fill (Context No.429), however, a fragment of charcoal (Sample No.21) that would potentially be suitable for a single entity AMS radiocarbon date was retrieved. As with the later curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) the function and date of the shallow linear feature (Context No.425) is not certain. The general absence of finds suggests it was not necessarily part of an intensively used location, perhaps suggesting that it is unlikely to be associated with domestic activity. The recovery of two worked flints (Small Find Nos.46 and 47) from one of the secondary fills (Context No.428) suggests the feature may be of prehistoric date, although given the demonstrable examples of residual deposition of prehistoric artefactual material elsewhere on the site this cannot be considered a certainty.

5 Discussion

5.1 The investigations at Kilhorne demonstrate the benefit of incorporating geophysical survey into both evaluation and mitigation excavation strategies. Both the resistivity and magnetometry geophysical surveys produced anomalies (R1, R2, M1 and M2) indicating the presence of a circular enclosure, with an internal diameter of approximately 50 metres, within the fields immediately to the north of the development site (see Figures Four and Six). In addition, the resistivity survey produced an anomaly which suggested the presence of a possible outlying, concentric ditch (R3 and R4) (see Figure Four), although the subsequent excavations within the development site demonstrated that, even if the anomaly was the product of an ancient feature, it was one which did not extend around the entire circumference of the circular enclosure. Both the enclosure and the possible outer anomaly extend across the lane that connects Kilhorne Church with the Kilkeel Road and along which the long cist burials were discovered in 1932. It was recorded that the burials extended along the entire length of the lane (Berry and Nolan 1932, 220), however, the near contemporary sketch plan of the uncovered burials' location (Figure Two) indicates a slightly more restricted distribution. This distribution coincides with both the circular enclosure (R1, R2, M1 and M2) and in its southeasterly extent, the projected line of the outer anomaly (R3 and R4). It is not unreasonable to suggest that this single, and possibly extended, enclosure provides the context for the location of the cist burials uncovered in 1932.

5.2 Interpreting these anomalies, and their assumed association with the burials discovered in 1932, is not simple. As noted above, the character of the burials suggests that they date to the Early Christian period. The organisation of the Church, and by extension burial, during this period in Ireland is complex (Edwards 1990, 99-101; O'Brien 1992). It is probable that territorial episcopal dioceses existed in tandem with monastic confederations, and that there was a diverse range of ecclesiastical sites many of which would have contained areas set aside for burial. The practice of enclosing ecclesiastical sites with a *valla* dates from the seventh century onwards (Edwards 1990, 106) and it was during the seventh and eighth centuries that the increasing power and influence of the Church, coupled with the rise in popularity of the cult of relics, provided the impetus for burial in cemeteries attached to monastic and other ecclesiastical sites (Edwards 1990, 129; O'Brien 1992, 136). The circular enclosure (R1, R2, M1 and M2) defined in the geophysical survey probably represents some form of small ecclesiastical enclosure – although whether this was a minor monastery, a small church with an attached priest who served a lay community, or even a hybrid of the two is impossible to distinguish on morphological grounds. Given the absence of any historical references or local traditions, it is unlikely, although not impossible, that the features represent part of a major monastic centre.

5.3 Although most early ecclesiastical enclosures in Ireland are not as circular as the enclosure defined by the geophysical survey, there are at least two local analogues for the Kilhorne enclosure which suggest the site was part of an established tradition of using circular, or near-circular, early ecclesaistical enclosures in the Mourne region. The first analogue is provided by the near-circular enclosure of Kilmeloge, Ballyveaghmore, which has a diameter of approximately 70 metres and is located only 2.5 kilometres to the southwest of Kilhorne (Hamlin 1976, 643). The site's name indicates that it was an early church site, speculatively identified as 'the church of Molúanén of Tamlaght' by O'Laverty (1878, 26). O'Laverty recorded that traces of both internal and external ditches were visible, that the enclosure had entrances on both its western and eastern sides, and that the interior of the enclosure contained a possible well, a possible bullan, three hut circles and the apparent traces of a rectangular building (1878, 25-26). Today, no trace of internal features survive and only the site's eastern entrance remains accessible. The enclosure itself is defined by an earthen bank augmented by a stone wall, which is of a different construction to the boundaries of the surrounding rectilinear field system suggesting that it is of some antiquity. The surrounding field walls, presumably of eighteenth or nineteenth century date (Evans 1951, 123-125), all consist of a single width of unworked boulders, whilst the enclosure's wall is made up of local granite boulders arranged to

form two crudely–faced edges that are infilled with smaller stones. A small number of the enclosure's interior facings are dressed granite. Given its size, O'Laverty's observations about the presence of an internal and external ditch and the apparent antiquity of the enclosure's wall, it is unlikely that Kilmeloge was originally a rath whose use was given over to the Church; this is in contrast to the second local analogue.

5.4 The second parallel for a circular, early ecclesiastical enclosure in the Mourne region is provided by the medieval church and graveyard in the centre of Kilkeel, which is located 8 kilometres to the southwest of Kilhorne. The gable ruin of the medieval church at Kilkeel is set within a circular earthwork, almost certainly a rath of about 50 metres diameter (Archaeological Survey of County Down 1966, 304, no.414.1, fig.201). The building is dated to the fifteenth century by its narrow dressed lights set in widely splayed lintel openings. Immediately to the west of the church is a defaced and weathered equal-armed granite cross of uncertain date. This medieval parish church was known as the church of St Colman 'del Morne' or 'of Kylkele' from at least the beginning of the fourteenth century (Ó Mainnín 1993, 5). The parish of Kilkeel, which is coterminous with the barony or kingdom of Mourne proper, is described as *plebania*, or mother church, in 1526 with dependent chapels at Kilcoo, Kilmegan, Ballaghanery, Tamlaght and Greencastle (P.J.Rankin 1975, 51; Hamlin 1976, 639) and would have included the site of Kilhorne as part of the townland of Moneydarragh More.

5.5 Although it is uncertain whether the Kilhorne enclosure was originally a rath whose use was subsequently given over to the Church (as seems to have been the case at Kilkeel), or an original enclosure laid out on a near-circular plan (as was probably the case at Kilmeloge), the place-name evidence and the presence of long cist burials, as well as the cited analogues, all indicate that the circular enclosure defined by the geophysical survey (R1, R2, M1 and M2) was almost certainly that of an early ecclesiastical centre.

5.6 It should not be assumed that the outer geophysical anomaly (R3 and R4), if it is a genuine feature, was contemporary with the inner enclosure (R1, R2, M1 and M2). It is possible that the outer anomaly represents a later boundary created during an episode of enlargement of the ecclesiastical site, and its creation might be contemporary with the deliberate backfilling of part, or all, of the inner enclosure. The local tradition that the burial ground continued further to the northeast (into Berry and Nolan's Field B cf. 1932, 220), suggests that later burial activity extended beyond the limits of the enclosures. Hamlin has noted that the use and extension of early burial grounds frequently continued after the decline of the site's original ecclesiastical foundation due to a "strong Irish preference for burial in ancient cemeteries" (1976, 184). This may have been the case at Kilhorne where local tradition records the presence of a burial ground, but preserves no reference to the presence of an early church site.

5.7 The geophysical survey failed to definitely identify either any internal structures, such as a church, or the attested burials, which could be associated with the early ecclesiastical enclosure. Although it is possible that one group of low-resistance anomalies (R7, R8 and R9) represents the foundations of a rectangular structure, the anomalies shared alignment with the modern road and field boundaries is more consistent with their being of relatively recent origin, rather than the product of a feature contemporary with the enclosure. The failure to identify any definite internal structures is not surprising; any early Christian church would probably have been a timber or earthen walled structure which is unlikely to have produced a distinctive or marked geophysical signature. In this case, the absence of evidence cannot be considered proof of the non-survival of any internal structures contemporary with the enclosure. The failure of the geophysics to identify burials is disappointing, although not surprising; burials are notoriously difficult to image using standard geophysical techniques (David 1994).

5.8 It is not possible to closely date either the foundation or the abandonment of the early ecclesiastical centre at Kilhorne, although as noted above, local tradition suggests that the site may have remained in use for burial long

after it ceased to function as an ecclesiastical centre (see Paragraph 5.6). Given that the practice of enclosing ecclesiastical sites, and their association with burials, has its origins in the seventh and eighth centuries AD (Edwards 1990, 106, 129; O'Brien 1992, 136) it is unlikely that the origins of the early church at Kilhorne predated the seventh century. At which points in time during the extended vogue of long cist burials the ecclesiastical centre dated to, and whether it was still extant when the parish of Kilkeel was established, remain open questions. Atkinson (1925, 291) and P.J.Rankin's (1975, 48) assertions that the early ecclesiastical centre at Kilhorne would have survived long enough to have formed a chapel attached to the *plebania* of Kilkeel are speculative, particularly as the date at which the parish became a *plebania* is unknown. The term *plebania* apparently originated from a canon of the Council of Pavia (850 AD) and refers to a cure (parish) where the incumbent had several chapels-of-ease, but only assistants to supply them (Reeves 1847, 209; Atkinson 1925, 8; Evans 1951, 118, fn.2). As an Exempt Jurisdiction, and apparently prior to this a *plebania*, the parish of Kilkeel stood outside the diocesan structure (F.Rankin 2006). It has been suggested that the quasi-independent character of the parish of Kilkeel prior to the Reformation was due to it being a *plebania* (Reeves 1847, 209; Atkinson 1925, 8). Although the term may have ninth century origins, it is unlikely that the *plebania* of Kilkeel was created at such an early date. The first recorded indications of the establishment of a diocesan organisation within the church in Ireland occurred at the Synod of Rathbreasail (1111 AD) (Edwards 1990, 101) and therefore it is doubtful whether a *plebania* would have been established prior to the early twelfth century. The parish of Kilkeel is first explicitly described as being a *plebania* in 1423 in a document relating to Patrick O'Serwan being provided to the *Plebania* of Kilkeel by the Earl of March (Swanzy 1933, 178; F.Rankin 2006, 330), however, given the parish's size it would be surprising if such an arrangement had not been adopted at an earlier point in its history. F.Rankin has plausibly suggested that the origin of the parish's quasi-independent character dates to the mid fourteenth century when Elizabeth de Burgh, the heir of William de Burgh, married Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence (the second son of Edward III) and the Earldom of Ulster merged with the Crown (2006, 330). It is not obvious, however, that this change which enabled the Crown to have exercised the presentation to the Rectory of Mourne, would have been directly linked to the parish becoming a *plebania*.

5.9 Interpreting the features uncovered during the excavation of the trenches in the development site, within the context provided by the geophysical surveys, is not unproblematic. Although it is reasonable to suggest that burial activity associated with the cemetery could have extended beyond the apparently defining enclosure boundary discussed above, and that some, if not all, of the features (Context Nos. 105, 106 and 304) partially exposed in the test trenches could have been the truncated remains of conjoined or isolated simple dug graves, the failure to identify any evidence for graves in the main area excavation (Trench 4) suggests that this was not the case (*pace* Macdonald 2006, 12). The survival of two apparently medieval or earlier features (Context Nos.425 and 426/7), as well as several more of relatively modern date (i.e. Context Nos.402, 403, 404, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 434, 436 and 439), cut into the surface of the natural subsoil indicates that the truncation caused by cultivation was not severe. Consequently, it is considered that if the area had been used for burial, the archaeological record would have reflected this.

5.10 The only features uncovered which are of potential archaeological interest are the curvilinear ditch (Context No.426/7) and the shallow, linear feature (Context No.425) which it cut in Trench 4. That the upper surviving fill (Context No.442) of the earlier feature (Context No.425) appears to have accumulated over an extended period of time (see above) suggests that the features probably represent two distinct and separate phases of activity and that the similarity of their positions and alignment is coincidental. The date of these two features is uncertain, and the question of whether either of them is contemporary with the adjacent early ecclesiastical centre remains open. The lack of finds recovered from the features' fills suggests that they were not part of an intensively-utilised space and it is possible that either one, or both, of them formed a field boundary relatively distanced from any centre of contemporary domestic, or other, activity. The excavation results suggest that activity associated with the early

ecclesiastical centre may have been relatively contained and did not extend to the south far beyond the boundaries identified during the geophysical survey.

6 Recommendations

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 In addition to satisfying the conditions relating to the archaeological mitigation stipulated by the Planning Service in their renewal of planning consent for the development site (Planning Ref. P/2005/1176/F), the investigations carried out at Kilhorne resulted in the identification of an early ecclesiastical centre and two archaeological features of uncertain date and purpose. The results of the archaeological investigations justify full and detailed publication. The provisional analysis of the site detailed in this report suggests that publication would make a significant contribution to our appreciation of both the archaeological sequence of south Down and the ecclesiastical history of the kingdom of Mourne. The paucity of finds recovered during the excavations means that the amount of specialist analysis required to facilitate publication is minimal. No specialist finds reports will be required for the purposes of publication.

6.1.2 Two recommendations for further work necessary to complete the Kilhorne investigations are made. Firstly, it is proposed that a limited programme of radiocarbon dating of charcoal derived from samples recovered during the excavation should be undertaken (Section 6.2). Secondly, it is recommended that a comprehensive report on the excavations is prepared for publication in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* (Section 6.3).

6.2 Limited programme of radiocarbon dating [to be completed by March 2008]

6.2.1 The only outstanding questions of the site's chronology concern the two features of potential archaeological interest (i.e. Context Nos.425 and 426/7). It is anticipated that charcoal samples (Sample Nos.21 and 17) taken from the primary fills (Context Nos.429 and 438/41 respectively) of these features will provide suitable material for AMS radiocarbon dates. These dates will indicate whether the features relate to a hitherto unrecognised episode of prehistoric activity, are broadly contemporary with the adjacent early ecclesiastical enclosure, or are later in date. Consequently, it is recommended that two AMS radiocarbon dates derived from charcoal samples are undertaken. Prior to the completion of this report, the Environment and Heritage Service agreed to fund this programme of radiocarbon dating in November 2007 (P.Logue pers.comm.).

6.3 Preparation of a comprehensive report for publication [to be completed by June 2008]

6.3.1 It is recommended that following the completion of the limited programme of radiocarbon dating that a comprehensive report on the investigations at Kilhorne is prepared for publication in the Ulster Journal of Archaeology. The final report will be authored by Philip Macdonald and David McIlreavy and will incorporate an account of the geophysical survey, the excavations, the radiocarbon analysis and a detailed discussion of the site and its ecclesiastical context,

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Appendix One: Context Register

Evaluation

Context No.	***Description***
101	Truncated base of topsoil
102	Cultivation soil
103	Natural subsoil (orange boulder clay)
104	Brown silty loam (fill of Context No.105)
105	Cut feature – purpose uncertain
106	Cut feature – purpose uncertain
107	Brown sandy loam (fill of Context No.106)
201	Truncated base of topsoil – same as Context No.401
202	Cultivation soil – same as Context No.401
203	Natural subsoil (orange boulder clay)
301	Truncated base of topsoil
302	Deposit of hardcore and rubble
303	Light to mid-brown sandy loam (fill of Context No.304)
304	Cut feature – purpose uncertain
305	Relict trace of truncated cultivation soil
306	Natural subsoil (orange boulder clay)
307	Near horizontal discontinuity

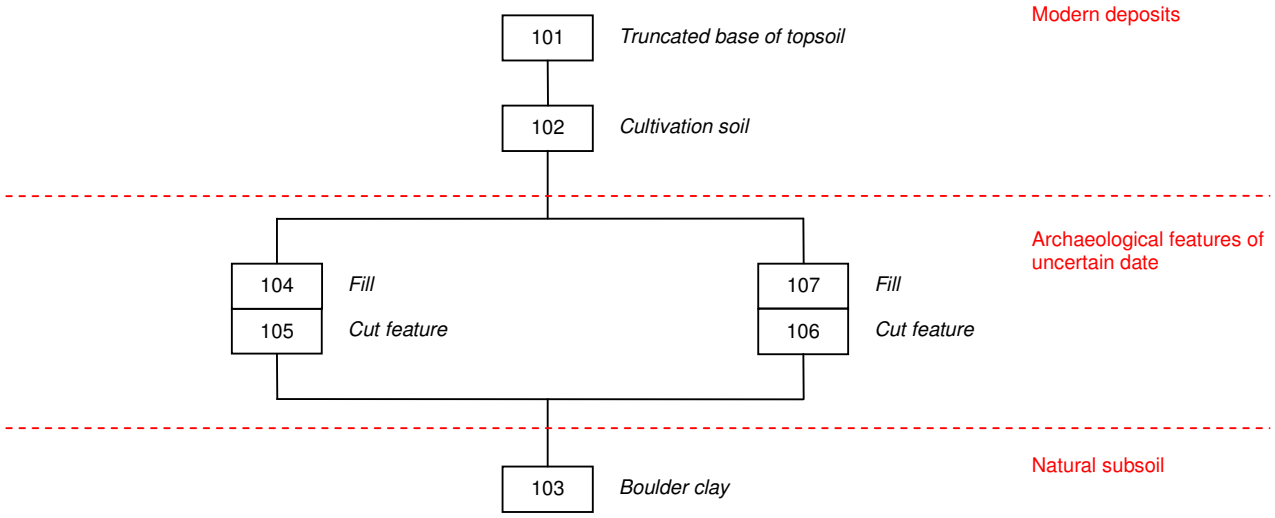
Mitigation

Context No.	***Description***
401	Superficial deposits (Nominal Context No. – same as 201 and 202)
402	Cut feature - posthole
403	Cut feature - posthole
404	Cut feature - posthole
405	N/A
406	Light/mid brown silty loam (fill of Context No.402)
407	Light/mid brown silty clay (fill of Context No.403)
408	Mid/dark brown silty loam (fill of Context No.404)
409	N/A
410	Cut feature – possible soakaway drain
411	Grey/brown loam (fill of Context No.410)
412	Brown/grey sandy loam
413	Brown/grey sandy loam (fill of Context No.412)
414	Cut feature – furrow of cultivation ridge
415	Mid brown silty loam (fill of Context No.414)
416	Cut feature – furrow of cultivation ridge
417	Mid greyish brown sandy loam (fill of Context No.416)
418	Cut feature – furrow of cultivation ridge

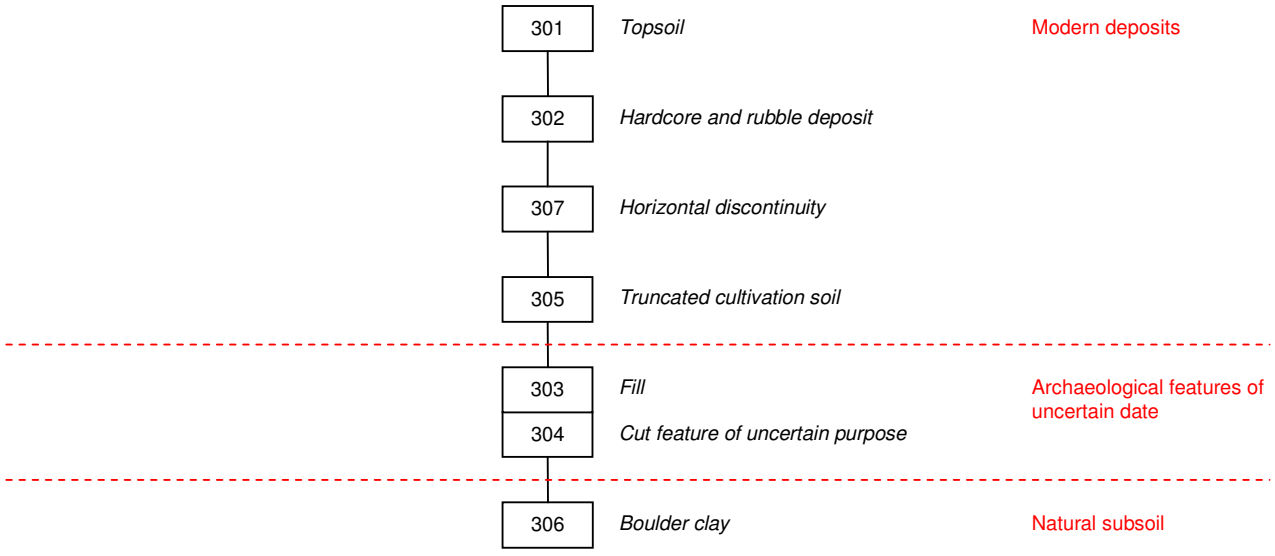
Context No.	***Description***
419	Mid greyish brown sandy loam (fill of Context No.418)
420	Cut feature – furrow of cultivation ridge
421	Grey brown loam (fill of Context No.420)
422	Cut feature – furrow of cultivation ridge
423	Grey brown loam (fill of Context No.422)
424	Grey/black silty loam
425	Cut feature – linear ditch
426/7	Cut feature – curvilinear ditch
428	Mid/dark brown silty loam (fill of Context No.425)
429	Brown silty loam (fill of Context No.425)
430	Dark brown silty loam (fill of Context No.426/7)
431	Orangey yellow sandy grit (fill of Context No.403)
432	Mid/dark brown silty loam (fill of Context No.403)
433	Cut feature – 'sheugh' bucket excavation
434	Black/grey sandy loam (fill of Context No.433)
435	Light brown silty/sandy loam (fill of Context No.436)
436	Cut feature – possible posthole
437	Brown/orange silty loam (fill of Context No.426/7)
438	Dark brown silt (same as Context No.441; fill of Context No.426/7)
439	Cut feature – possible pit around boulder
440	Grey/brown loam (fill of Context No.439)
441	Dark brown silt (same as Context No.438; fill of Context No.426/7)
442	Reddish/brown (fill of Context No.425)

Appendix Two: Harris Matrices

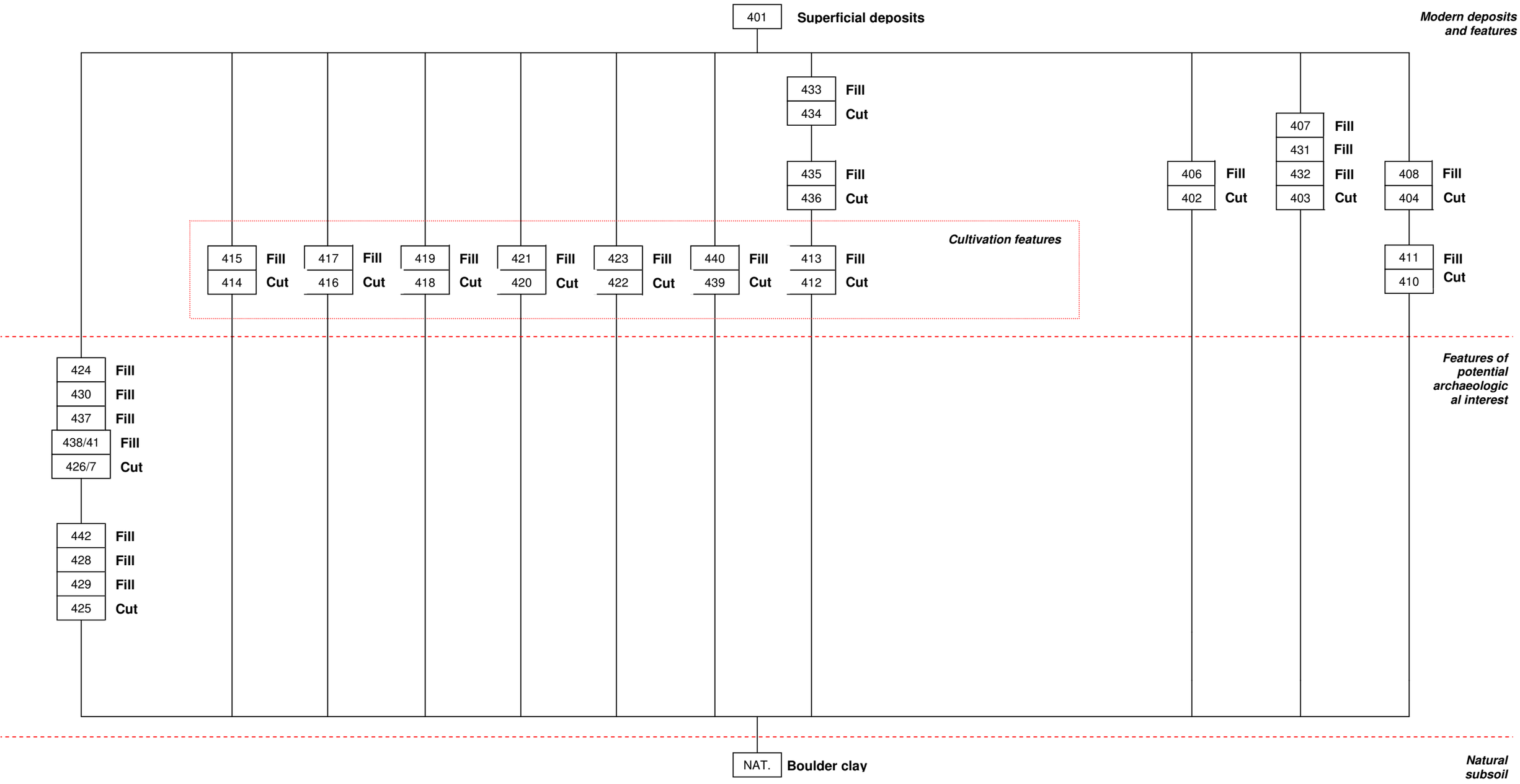
Trench 1



Trench 3



Trench 4


401
Superficial deposits
Modern deposits and features
433
Fill
434
Cut
435
Fill
436
Cut
407
Fill
431
Fill
406
Fill
432
Fill
408
Fill
402
Cut
403
Cut
404
Cut
Cultivation features
415
Fill
414
Cut
417
Fill
416
Cut
419
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418
Cut
421
Fill
420
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423
Fill
422
Cut
440
Fill
439
Cut
413
Fill
412
Cut
411
Fill
410
Cut
Features of potential archaeologic al interest
424
Fill
430
Fill
437
Fill
438/41
Fill
426/7
Cut
442
Fill
428
Fill
429
Fill
425
Cut
NAT.
Boulder clay
Natural subsoil

Appendix Three: Photographic Record

[All images taken with a Nikon Coolpix 4500 digital camera]

Evaluation

17th October 2006

1 Area A following clearance, looking northeast [DSCN3107]
2 Area A following clearance, looking southwest [DSCN3108]
3 Area B resistivity survey in progress, looking east [DSCN3109]
4 Area B resistivity survey in progress, looking east [DSCN3110]
5 Area B resistivity survey in progress, looking east [DSCN3111]

23th October 2006

6 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking northeast [DSCN0260]
7 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking northeast [DSCN0261]
8 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking northeast [DSCN0262]
9 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking northeast [DSCN0263]
10 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking southwest [DSCN0264]
11 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking southwest [DSCN0265]
12 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking northwest [DSCN0266]
13 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking northwest [DSCN0267]
14 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking northwest [DSCN0268]
15 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking northwest [DSCN0269]
16 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking southeast [DSCN0270]
17 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking southeast [DSCN0271]
18 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking southeast [DSCN0272]
19 Trench 3 following removal of rubble layer (302), looking southeast [DSCN0273]
20 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking northeast [DSCN0274]
21 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking northeast [DSCN0275]
22 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking southwest [DSCN0276]
23 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking southwest [DSCN0277]
24 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking northwest [DSCN0278]
25 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking northwest [DSCN0279]
26 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking northwest [DSCN0280]
27 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking southeast [DSCN0281]
28 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking southeast [DSCN0282]
29 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking southeast [DSCN0283]
30 Trench 1 following removal of topsoil (102), looking southeast [DSCN0284]
31 General shots of planning in progress [DSCN0285]
32 General shots of planning in progress [DSCN0286]
33 General shots of planning in progress [DSCN0287]

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34 Trench 1 following excavation, showing cut features (105 and 106), looking northeast [DSCN3148]
35 Trench 1 following excavation, showing cut features (105 and 106), looking northeast [DSCN3149]
36 Trench 1 following excavation, showing cut features (105 and 106), looking southeast [DSCN3150]
37 Trench 1 following excavation, showing cut features (105 and 106), looking southeast [DSCN3151]
38 Trench 1 following excavation, showing cut features (105 and 106), looking northwest [DSCN3152]
39 Trench 1 following excavation, showing cut features (105 and 106), looking northwest [DSCN3153]
40 Trench 1 following excavation, showing cut features (105 and 106), looking southwest [DSCN3154]
41 Trench 1 following excavation, showing cut features (105 and 106), looking southwest [DSCN3155]
42 Trench 3 following excavation, showing cut feature (304), looking northeast [DSCN3156]
43 Trench 3 following excavation, showing cut feature (304), looking northeast [DSCN3157]
44 Trench 3 following excavation, showing cut feature (304), looking northwest [DSCN3158]
45 Trench 3 following excavation, showing cut feature (304), looking northwest [DSCN3159]
46 Trench 3 following excavation, showing cut feature (304), looking southwest [DSCN3160]
47 Trench 3 following excavation, showing cut feature (304), looking southwest [DSCN3161]
48 Trench 3 following excavation, showing cut feature (304), looking southeast [DSCN3162]
49 Trench 3 following excavation, showing cut feature (304), looking southeast [DSCN3163]
50 Kilhorne Bay, looking northeast [DSCN3164]
51 Kilhorne Bay, looking northeast [DSCN3165]
52 Trench 2 following excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3166]
53 Trench 2 following excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3167]
54 Trench 2 following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3168]
55 Trench 2 following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3169]
56 Trench 2 following excavation, looking southeast [DSCN3170]
57 Trench 2 following excavation, looking southeast [DSCN3171]
58 Trench 2 following excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3172]
59 Trench 2 following excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3173]
60 Trench 2 showing possible feature, looking northwest [DSCN3174]
61 Trench 2 showing possible feature, looking northwest [DSCN3175]
62 Trench 3 extension, following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3176]
63 Trench 3 extension, following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3177]
64 Trench 3 extension, following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3178]
65 Trench 3 extension, following excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3179]
66 Trench 3 extension, following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3180]
67 Trench 3 extension, following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3181]

Mitigation

26th April 2007

68 Excavation Trench, following removal of superficial deposits (401), looking northwest [DSCN3710]
69 Excavation Trench, following removal of superficial deposits (401), looking northwest [DSCN3711]
70 Excavation Trench, following removal of superficial deposits (401), looking northeast [DSCN3712]
71 Excavation Trench, following removal of superficial deposits (401), looking northeast [DSCN3713]

72 Cut feature (410), prior to excavation, looking east [DSCN3722]
73 Cut feature (410), prior to excavation, looking east [DSCN3723]
74 General excavation shot [DSCN3724]
75 Cut feature (410), prior to excavation, looking north [DSCN3725]
76 Cut feature (412), prior to excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3726]
77 Cut feature (412), prior to excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3727]
78 Cut feature (415), prior to excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3728]
79 Cut feature (415), prior to excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3729]
80 Cut feature (418), prior to excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3730]
81 Cut feature (418), prior to excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3731]
82 Cut feature (420), prior to excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3732]
83 Cut feature (420), prior to excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3733]
84 Cut feature (416), prior to excavation, looking east [DSCN3734]
85 Cut feature (416), prior to excavation, looking north [DSCN3735]
86 Cut feature (423), prior to excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3736]
87 Cut feature (423), prior to excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3737]
88 General excavation shot [DSCN3738]
89 General excavation shot [DSCN3739]
90 General excavation shot [DSCN3740]
91 General excavation shot [DSCN3741]
92 Cut feature (402), prior to excavation, looking north [DSCN3742]
93 Cut feature (403), prior to excavation, looking north [DSCN3743]
94 Cut feature (402), half sectioned, looking north [DSCN3744]
95 Cut feature (403), half sectioned, looking north [DSCN3745]
96 Cut feature (403), half sectioned, looking north [DSCN3746]
97 Cut feature (414), south east-facing section, looking northwest [DSCN3747]
98 Cut feature (414), south east-facing section, looking northwest [DSCN3748]
99 Cut feature (414), south east-facing section, looking northwest [DSCN3749]
100 Cut feature (416), southwest-facing section, looking northeast [DSCN3750]
101 Cut feature (416), southwest-facing section, looking northeast [DSCN3751]
102 Cut feature (434), following partial excavation, looking west [DSCN3752]
103 Possible cut feature (436), uncovered after excavation of feature [DSCN3753]
104 Possible cut feature (436), uncovered after excavation of fill (411) [DSCN3754]
105 Possible cut feature (436), uncovered after excavation of fill (411) [DSCN3755]
106 Cut feature (412), southeast-facing section, also showing feature (436) [DSCN3756]
107 Cut feature (412), southeast-facing section, also showing feature (436) [DSCN3757]
108 Cut feature (404), prior to excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3758]
109 Cut feature (404), prior to excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3759]
110 Cut feature (410), southwest-facing section, looking northeast [DSCN3760]
111 Cut feature (410), southwest-facing section, looking northeast [DSCN3761]
112 Cut feature (402), following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3762]
113 Cut feature (403), following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3763]
114 Cut feature (404), west-facing section, looking east [DSCN3764]
115 Cut feature (404), west-facing section, looking east [DSCN3765]

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116 Cut feature (436), northeast-facing section, looking southwest [DSCN3766]
117 Cut feature (436), northeast-facing section, looking southwest [DSCN3767]
118 Cut feature (436), northeast-facing section, looking southwest [DSCN3768]
119 Cut feature (404), following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3769]
120 Cut feature (404), following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3770]
121 Cut feature (435), following excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3771]
122 Cut feature (413), spade cultivation furrow, post excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3772]
123 Cut feature (413), spade cultivation furrow, following excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3773]
124 Cut feature (418 and 420), spade cultivation furrows, southeast-facing sections, looking northwest [DSCN3774]
125 Cut feature (418 and 420), spade cultivation furrows, following excavation, looking east [DSCN3775]
126 Cut feature (411), east-facing section, looking south [DSCN3776]
127 Cut feature (411), east-facing section, looking west [DSCN3777]
128 Mid excavation shot, after removal of stony layer (424), looking southwest [DSCN3778]
129 Mid excavation shot, after removal of stony layer (424), looking west [DSCN3779]
130 Mid excavation shot, after removal of stony layer (424), looking north [DSCN3780]
131 Mid excavation shot, after removal of stony layer (424), looking northwest [DSCN3781]

3rd May 2007

132 Cut feature (426/7), after removal of fill (430), looking west [DSCN3782]
133 Cut feature (426/7), after removal of fill (430), looking north [DSCN3783]
134 Cut feature (426/7), south-facing section, looking north [DSCN3784]
135 Cut feature (426/7), north-facing section, looking south [DSCN3785]
136 Baulk across cut features (426/7 and 425), south-facing section, looking north [DSCN3786]
137 Baulk across cut features (426/7 and 425), south-facing section, looking north [DSCN3787]
138 Baulk across cut features (426/7 and 425), south-facing section, looking north [DSCN3788]
139 Cut features (418 and 420), post excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3789]
140 Negative feature around boulder (439), post excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3790]
141 Negative feature around boulder (439), post excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3791]

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142 Baulk across cut features (426/7), south-facing section, looking north [DSCN3792]
143 Baulk across cut features (426/7), south-facing section, looking north [DSCN3793]
144 Cut feature (422), post excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3796]

8th May 2007

145 Cut features (426/7), post excavation, overall shot looking northeast [DSCN3797]
146 Cut features (426/7), post excavation, overall shot looking northeast [DSCN3798]
147 Cut features (426/7), northeast-facing section of southwest end of feature, looking southwest [DSCN3799]
148 Cut features (426/7), southwest-facing section of feature (Baulk 3), looking northeast [DSCN3800]
149 Cut features (426/7), southwest-facing section of feature (Baulk 3), looking northeast [DSCN3801]
150 General excavation shot [DSCN3802]
151 Cut features (426/7), post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3803]

152 Cut features (426/7), post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3804]
153 Cut features (426/7), post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3805]
154 Cut features (426/7), post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3806]
155 Cut features (426/7), north-facing section of north baulk, looking south [DSCN3807]
156 Cut features (426/7), north-facing section of north baulk, looking south [DSCN3808]

9th May 2007

157 Cut features (426/7 and 425), northeast-facing section of southern baulk, looking southwest [DSCN3809]
158 Cut features (426/7 and 425), northeast-facing section of southern baulk, looking southwest [DSCN3810]
159 Cut features (426/7 and 425), post excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3811]
160 Cut features (426/7 and 425), post excavation, looking south [DSCN3812]
161 General excavation shot [DSCN3813]
162 General excavation shot [DSCN3814]
163 Cut features (426/7 and 425), northeast-facing section in middle cutting, looking southwest [DSCN3815]
164 Cut features (426/7 and 425), southwest-facing section in middle cutting, looking northeast [DSCN3816]
165 Cut features (426/7 and 425), southwest-facing section in middle cutting, looking northeast [DSCN3817]
166 Cut features (426/7 and 425), post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3818]
167 Cut features (426/7 and 425), post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3819]
168 Cut features (426/7 and 425), post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3820]
169 Cut features (426/7 and 425), post excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3821]
170 Cut features (426/7 and 425), post excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3822]
171 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3823]
172 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3824]
173 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3825]
174 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking northeast [DSCN3826]
175 General shot, post excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3827]
176 General shot, post excavation, looking northwest [DSCN3828]
177 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southeast [DSCN3829]
178 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southeast [DSCN3830]
179 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southeast [DSCN3831]
180 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southeast [DSCN3832]
181 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3833]
182 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3834]
183 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3835]
184 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3836]
185 Panorama of site, post excavation, looking southwest [DSCN3837]

Appendix Four: Field Drawing Register

Evaluation

Drawing No.	*Type*	*Scale*	*Description*
1	Plan	1:10	Trench 3, plan, prior to excavation of cut feature (304)
2	Plan	1:10	Trench 1, plan, prior to excavation of cut feature (105)
3	Plan	1:10	Trench 1, plan, following excavation of cut feature (105)
4	Section	1:10	Trench 1, northwest-facing section, showing Context Nos. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105
5	Section	1:10	Trench 1, northeast-facing section, showing Context Nos. 101, 102, 103, 106, 107
6	Plan	1:10	Trench 3, plan, following excavation of cut feature (304)
7	Section	1:10	Trench 3, southeast-facing section, showing Context Nos. 301, 302, 303, 304, 305
8	Section	1:10	Trench 3, southwest-facing section, showing Context Nos. 301, 302, 303, 304
9	Plan	1:10	Trench 2, plan, post excavation

Mitigation

Drawing No.	*Type*	*Scale*	*Description*
10	Section	1:10	Trench 2, southeast-facing section, showing Context Nos. 201, 202
11	Plan	1:50	Plan of site following mechanical excavation of superficial deposits (401)
12	Section	1:10	Cut feature (402), south-facing section, showing Context No.406
13	Section	1:10	Cut feature (403), south-facing section, showing Context Nos. 407, 431, 432
14	Section	1:10	Cut feature (414), southeast-facing section, showing Context No.405
15	Plan	1:10	Cut feature (402), post excavation
16	Section	1:10	Cut feature (416), southwest-facing section, showing Context No.415
17	Section	1:10	Cut feature (410), southwest-facing section, showing Context No.411
18	Section	1:10	Cut feature (412), southeast-facing section, showing Context No.413
19	Plan	1:10	Cut feature (403), post excavation
20	Section	1:10	Cut feature (404), west-facing section, showing Context No.408
21	Plan	1:10	Cut feature (404), post excavation
22	Plan	1:50	Extent of features (426/7 and 425), after removal of Context No.424 (overlay to Drawing No.11)
23	Section	1:10	Cut features (418 and 420), southeast-facing section, showing Context Nos. 419, 421
24	Plan	1:50	Plan of site, post excavation (except for Context No.425) (overlay to Drawing No.22)
25	Section	1:10	Cut features (426/7 and 425), south-facing section of southern baulk, showing Context Nos. 430, 437, 438, 428, 429
26	Section	1:10	Cut feature (422), southeast-facing section, showing Context No.423
27	Section	1:10	Cut feature (439), southwest-facing section, showing Context No.440
28	Plan	1:50	Cut feature (426/7), post excavation

Drawing No.	***Type***	***Scale***	***Description***
29	Plan	1:50	Cut feature (425), post excavation (overlay to Drawing No.28)
30	Section	1:10	Cut features (426/7 and 425), northeast-facing section, showing Context Nos. 430, 437, 438, 429
31	Section	1:10	Cut features (426/7 and 425), northeast-facing section (middle baulk), showing Context Nos. 430, 437, 438, 442, 428, 429
32	Section	1:10	Cut feature (426/7), south-facing section (northern baulk), showing Context Nos. 430, 437, 441, 428, 429
33	Plan	1:100	Plan of trench location

Appendix Five: Small Finds Register

Evaluation

Small Finds No.	*Description*	*Context No.*
1	Pot sherd	101
2	Pot sherd	102
3	Pot sherd	102
4	Worked flint	102
5	Glass	301
6	Pot sherd	301
7	Pot sherd	301
8	Glass	302
9	Glass	302
10	Glass	302
11	Glass	302
12	Glass	302
13	Glass	302
14	Pot sherd	302
16	Pot sherd	302
17	Pot sherd	302
18	Pot sherd	302
19	Pot sherd	302
20	Pot sherd	302
21	Pot sherd	302
22	Pot sherd	302
23	Copper alloy artefact	302
24	Iron artefact	302
25	Iron artefact	302
26	Iron artefact	302
27	Iron artefact	302
28	Iron artefact	302
29	Iron artefact	302
30	Plastic insulating ring	302

Mitigation

Small Finds No.	*Description*	*Context No.*
31	Flint flake	437
32	Burnt bone	437
33	Pot sherd	438
34	Pot sherd (sieve retrieval)	438
35	Burnt bone (sieve retrieval)	438
36	Flint flake	437
37	Flint flake	437
38	Flint core	441
39	Ferrous slag (sieve retrieval)	441

Small Finds No.	***Description***	***Context No.***
40	N/A	-
41	N/A	-
42	Worked flint (sieve retrieval)	438
43	N/A	-
44	Flint flake	438
45	Flint flake	437
46	Flint flake	428
47	Flint flake (sieve retrieval)	428
48	Pot sherd	419
49	Unusual stone	438
50	Flint flake	430
51	N/A	-
52	Flint flake	411
53	Iron bolt	408
54	Pot sherd	415
55	Pot sherd	407
56	Glass	424
57	Flint flake	424
58	Flint flake	424
59	Pot sherd	435
60	Burnt bone	406
61	Pot sherd	433
62	Pot sherd	401
63	Pot sherd	401
64	Pot sherd	401
65	Pot sherd	401
66	Pot sherd	401
67	Pot sherd	401
68	Stone flake	401
69	Flint core	401
70	Cast iron ring	433
71	Plastic casing	433
72	Iron fitting	433
73	Pot sherd	433
74	Plastic sheeting	433
75	Flint flake	433

Appendix Six: Samples Register

Evaluation

Sample No.	*Context No.*	*No. of bags*	*Purpose*	*Comments*
1	303	1	Phosphate analysis	
2	104	3	Phosphate analysis	
3	303	1	Phosphate analysis	
4	303	1	Phosphate analysis	Sample from base of cut
5	303	1	Radiocarbon dating	Charcoal sample
6	102	1	Phosphate analysis	Sample from above sandy loam (104)
7	107	1	Phosphate analysis	Sample from base of cut feature (106)
8	305	1	Phosphate analysis	From trench extension
9	202	1	Phosphateanalysis	
10	303	3	Phosphate analysis	From trench extension
11	303	1	Radiocarbon dating	Charcoal sample

Mitigation

Sample No.	*Context No.*	*No. of bags*	*Purpose*	*Comments*
12	406	1	Dating material	From fill of cut feature (402)
13	407	1	Dating material	From fill of cut feature (403)
14	431	1	Dating material	Redeposited natural from base of cut feature (403)
15	432	1	Dating material	Fill of cut feature (403)
16	435	1	Dating material	Fill of cut feature (436)
17	441	1	Radiocarbon dating	
18	428	5	Shell analysis	See Appendix Seven
19	429	2	Dating evidence	
20	429	2	Radiocarbon dating	Charcoal-rich section of deposit
21	429	1	Radiocarbon dating	Charcoal fragments from base of cut feature (425) adjacent to southwest excavation edge
22	430	2	Not retained	Fill of cut feature (426/7)
23	437	2	Not retained	Fill of cut feature (426/7)
24	438	2	Not retained	Fill of cut feature (426/7)

Appendix Seven: Report on Shells Derived From Sample No.18 *(prepared by Steven Trick)*

Sample No. 18 (Context No. 428)

Two of the five bags that comprise Sample No.18 were analysed for shell. Bag 1 weighed 7.84 kg prior to processing, whilst Bag 2 weighed 9.10 kg prior to processing.

The samples were washed and coarsely sieved (3mm) in order to separate the intact shells (mostly periwinkle and limpet). The material passing through this sieve was put through a finer sieve (1mm) in case there were any smaller shells not readily visible in the sample. This finer fraction was analysed under the microscope, but did not appear to have any smaller shells, nor fish scales or bones and so was not subjected to further analysis.

The dried samples were placed on a sorting tray. The larger stones were kept and weighed to provide a rough idea of their proportion in the sample. These weighed 2.49 kg. The shell content was comprised of the following species, *Patella* sp. (limpets), *Littorina litterea* (periwinkles) and *Monodonta lineate* (topshells). The numbers of each were counted. The criteria used for the identification of an individual was whether the apex of the shell was present. There were 1287 periwinkles (MNI), and an additional 34 with no apex present, but more than 50% of the shell remaining (possible maximum number of 1321). There were 18 *Monodonta lineate* (MNI), with an additional 3 with no apex, but more than 50% of the shell remaining (possible maximum number of 21). There were 40 limpets (MNI), however, since the apex of the limpet shell is generally the best preserved part there were no shells without this element to provide a maximum number of individuals.

The data is tabulated below.

Type	***Count (MNI)***	***Count (Maximum)***
Patella sp. (limpets)	40	No data
Littorina littoria (periwinkles)	1287	1321
Monodonta lineate (topshell)	18	21

Plate One: Proposed development site, prior to partial clearance, survey and excavation, looking northeast (19/7/06). Note small twentieth century outbuilding located in the eastern corner of the site, partially obscured by vegetation.

Plate Two: Photograph in possession of Kilhorne Church showing excavation of trench to accommodate water pipe (1932). The photograph depicts (from left to right) John Moore, John Cowden, Jim Arnett, William Wiggins, Frank Moore, Thos Mayhew, James White, Jack Gibson, Robert Little, Cecil Gordon, Jimmy Young, Wm. McConnell, Johnny McKibben, Wm. McMath, Rev. T.B. Lyons and Tom Cooper. The 1934 date on the photograph is difficult to reconcile with the pre-March 1932 date recorded in the contemporary published accounts of the excavation of the trench for the water pipe and the concomitant discovery of burials (i.e. Berry and Nolan 1932). It is reasonable to assume that the caption was added later and is incorrect. Photograph kindly supplied by the Reverend William Press.

Plate Three: Photograph in possession of Kilhorne Church showing excavation of trench to accommodate water pipe (1932). The photograph depicts Sammy Heaney, Willie Cousins, Rev. T.H.Lyons, Archie Gordon (rear) and John Reidy, Alex Orr, James Gibson, Jim Annett, Ernie Mooney, Hugh Bell (front row). Photograph kindly supplied by the Reverend William Press.

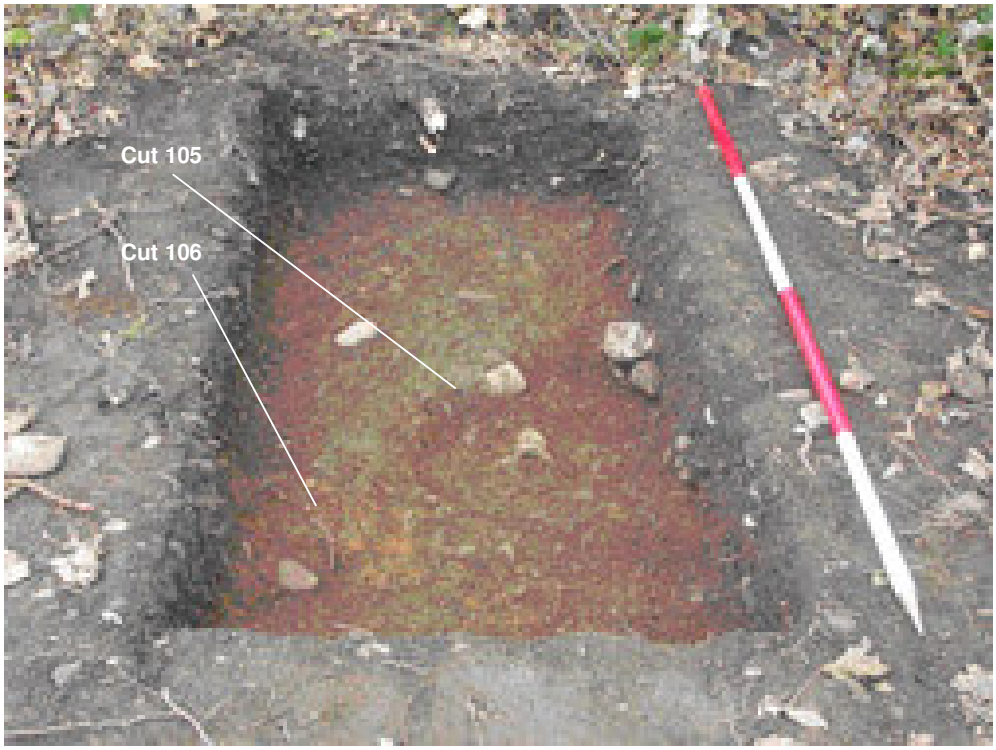

Plate Four: Trench 1 following excavation, showing heavily truncated cut features (Context Nos.105 and 106), looking northeast. (24/10/06)

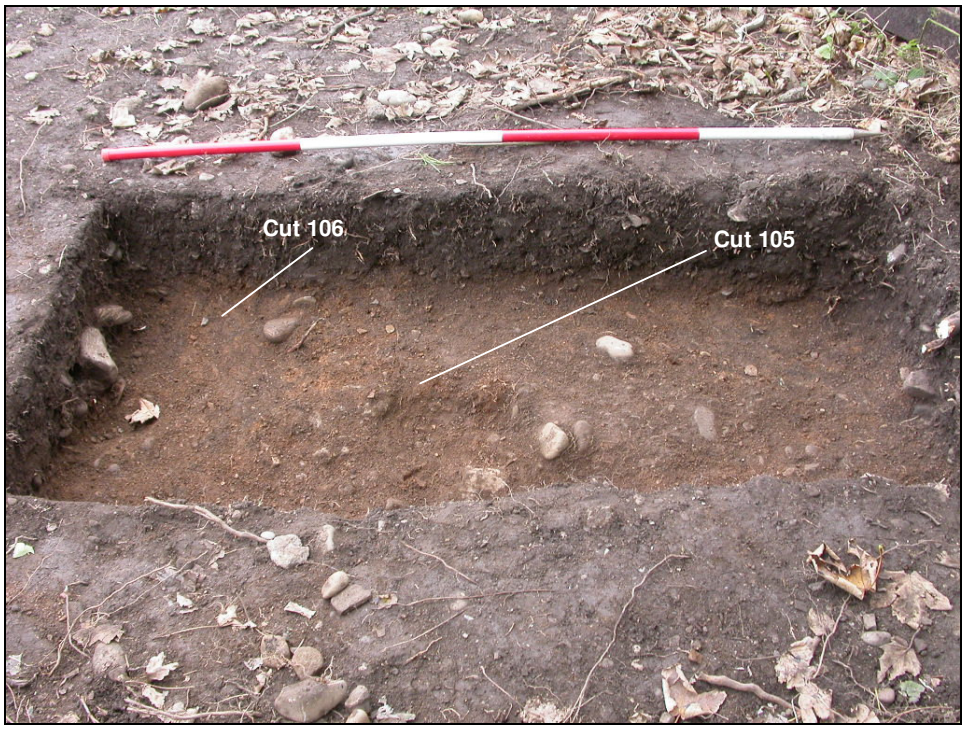

Plate Five: Trench 1 following excavation, showing heavily truncated cut features (Context Nos.105 and 106), looking northwest. (24/10/06)

Plate Six: Trench 3, following excavation but prior to excavation of extension, showing cut feature (Context No.304), looking southwest. (24/10/06)

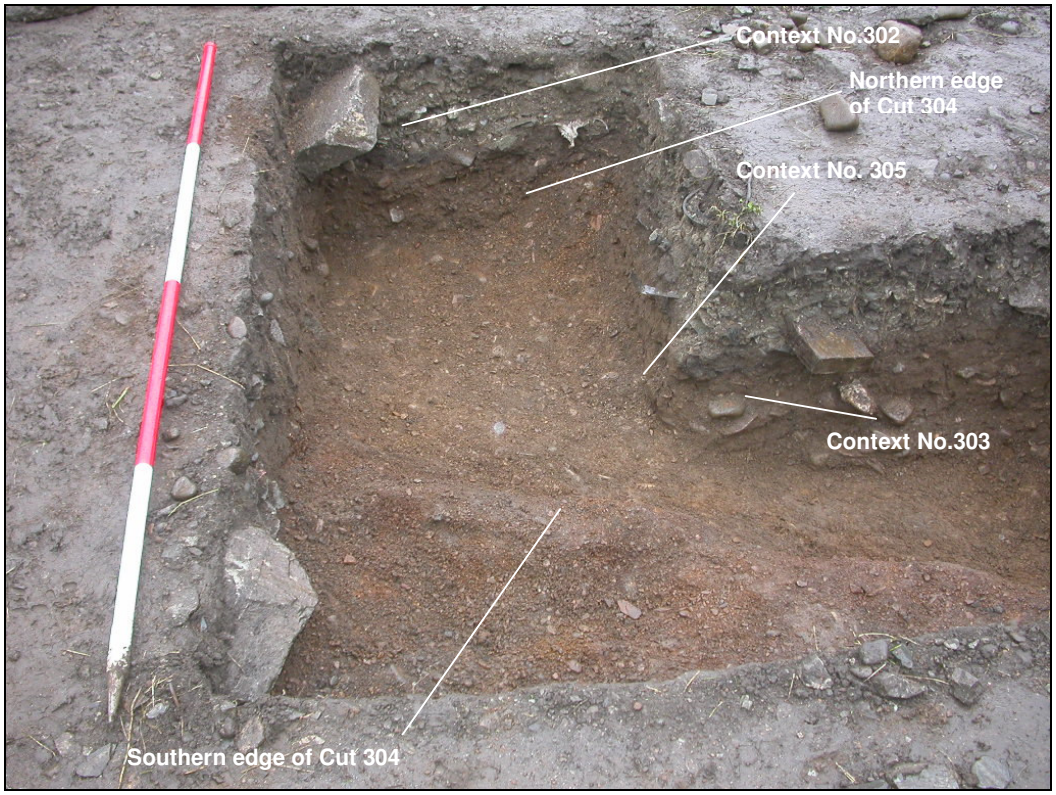

Plate Seven: Trench 3, following excavation of extension, showing southern and northern edges of cut feature (Context No.304), deposit of hardcore and rubble (Context No.302), fill (Context No.303) and relict deposit of truncated soil horizon (Context No.305), looking northwest. (24/10/06)

Plate Eight: Trench 4,cut feature (Context No.411) east-facing section, looking west and also showing two excavated post holes (Context Nos.404 (centre) and 403 (bottom right)). (2/5/07)

Plate Nine: Cultivation trenches following excavation (Context Nos.418 (left) and 420 (right)), looking northwest. (3/5/07)

Plate Ten: Trench 4, curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) following excavation, looking southwest. (8/5/07)

Plate Eleven: Trench 4, shallow linear feature (Context No.425) and curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) following excavation, looking northeast. (9/5/07)

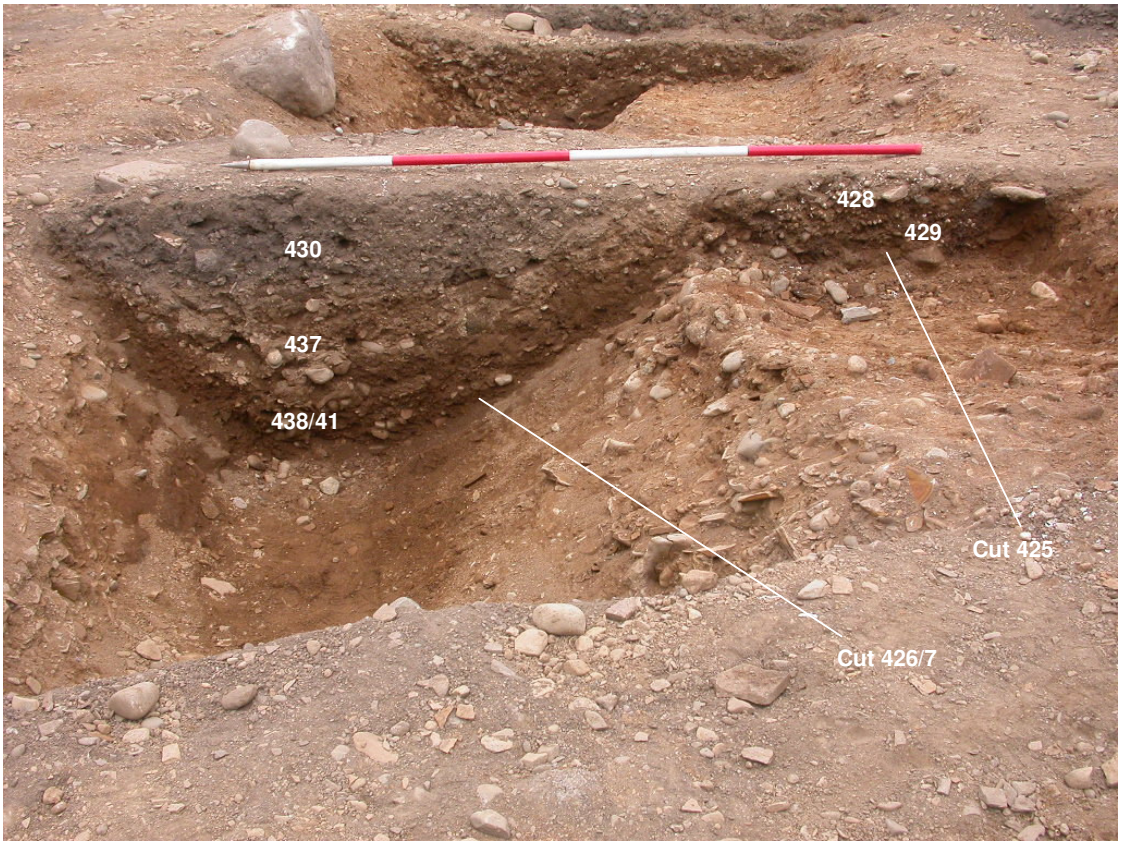

Plate Twelve: Northeast-facing section of southernmost baulk across curvilinear feature (Context No.426/7) and shallow linear feature (Context No.425), looking southwest. (9/5/07)