

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

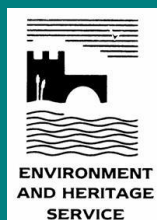


Data Structure Report: No. 052

Excavations at Saint Elizabeth's Church, Church Quarter,
Dundonald, County Down

AE/07/119

On behalf of



**Data Structure Report:
Saint Elizabeth's Church,
Church Quarter, Dundonald, County Down**

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CAF DSR 052

**Grid Reference: J 4181 7389
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1 SUMMARY

The following report details the results of an excavation carried out in Church Quarter townland, Dundonald, County Down (Licence Number AE/07/119) within the former parish church of Saint Elizabeth (Church of Ireland) on Church Green. The work was carried out by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork (CAF), School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology (presently School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology (GAP)), Queen's University Belfast (QUB), on behalf of the Environment and Heritage Service: Built Heritage (EHS:BH) (now the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)), who funded the work.

Saint Elizabeth's Church is reputedly the site of a medieval church and graveyard (DOW 005:038) and is immediately adjacent to a motte and possible souterrain (DOW 005:036). A modern (1960's) church has replaced the now defunct nineteenth-century building and is located to the south of the older building which itself still stands within the graveyard (see cover). Following the construction of the new building in the 1960s, the nineteenth-century building was used as a parish hall, but at the time of excavation was in a poor state of repair and used for storage.

The purpose of the excavation was to assess the archaeological potential within the former (nineteenth-century) church building to inform the select vestry ahead of proposed redevelopment plans. The excavation was also used as the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology's training excavation. It was anticipated that archaeological remains would be encountered during the investigation given the known antiquity of the site and the potential for uncovering former ecclesiastical buildings, enclosures or burials.

The excavation strategy (as outlined in the licence application sent to EHS:BH) proposed the opening of two trenches inside the church building, each measuring approximately 7.0m long and 1.4m wide. The width of the trenches was dictated by the presence of floor joists and stone and mortar plinths which were supporting the joists. These were found to run east/west, the length of the church, at intervals of 1.4m. During the course of the excavation the central plinth and underlying baulk which divided the two trenches was removed to create a single space (7.0m by 3.2m) in which to work.

Human remains were encountered throughout the excavation, with articulated skeletons (complete and truncated) and disarticulated remains all being recovered. No evidence for earlier structures or enclosures was uncovered. The excavation revealed, therefore, that the area within the church had been used for human burial prior to the present redundant church being built on the site. A total of 55 sets of articulated human skeletal remains were excavated; these consisted of full and partial skeletons and articulated bones. Some of the burials had cut into earlier burials thus truncating them and displacing parts of the skeletons.

Both males and females, adults, adolescents, juveniles, children and infants were represented, all orientated east/west. Although many of the burials were disturbed by subsequent inhumations it would, on present evidence, appear to represent a single phase of interment. Artefact, radiocarbon and stratigraphic evidence all indicate that this is likely to have occurred between the late 15th and mid 17th centuries AD.

Osteological and palaeopathological analyses of the human remains uncovered during the course of the excavation have been completed (Murphy and McGranaghan 2010) and therefore the remains will be returned to the Church of Ireland at Saint Elizabeth's Church for reinterment. Radiocarbon dates have been produced for six of the burials and have broad calibrated ranges. A coin and clay pipe report have been compiled to refine the dating of the burial phase.

A short account of the excavation has been submitted for publication in *Excavations 2007* and a summary of the excavation work has been published in the Autumn 2007 edition of *Archaeology Ireland* (McGranaghan et al. 2007). An article will also be presented for publication in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.

2 INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

The following report details the results of the excavation undertaken at the now redundant Saint Elizabeth's Church of Ireland church in Dundonald, County Down (Excavation Licence number: AE/07/119). The church is located on Church Green, in the townland of Church Quarter.

The excavation was undertaken by the CAF during the period from 11 June to 6 August 2007. EHS: BH requested that the CAF undertake an investigation to ascertain the archaeological potential of the site, particularly any evidence of the medieval church and associated burials. The first four weeks of the excavation incorporated the Excavation Module for undergraduate archaeology students at QUB.



Plate 1: Both churches, former in background and newer in foreground, looking north. (Photo 078)

BACKGROUND

Location

Dundonald is situated to the east of Belfast and although originally a village it has now become a suburb of Belfast. The Saint Elizabeth's church buildings and graveyard are surrounded by development within the village and are overlooked from the west by Dundonald Motte (See Cover and Figure 1). The now redundant church, in which the excavation took place, stands within part of the graveyard; the new church building was built

adjacent and to its south-east in the 1960s to accommodate an increased congregation (Plate 1). A newer area of graveyard lies immediately to the west of the 1960's church.

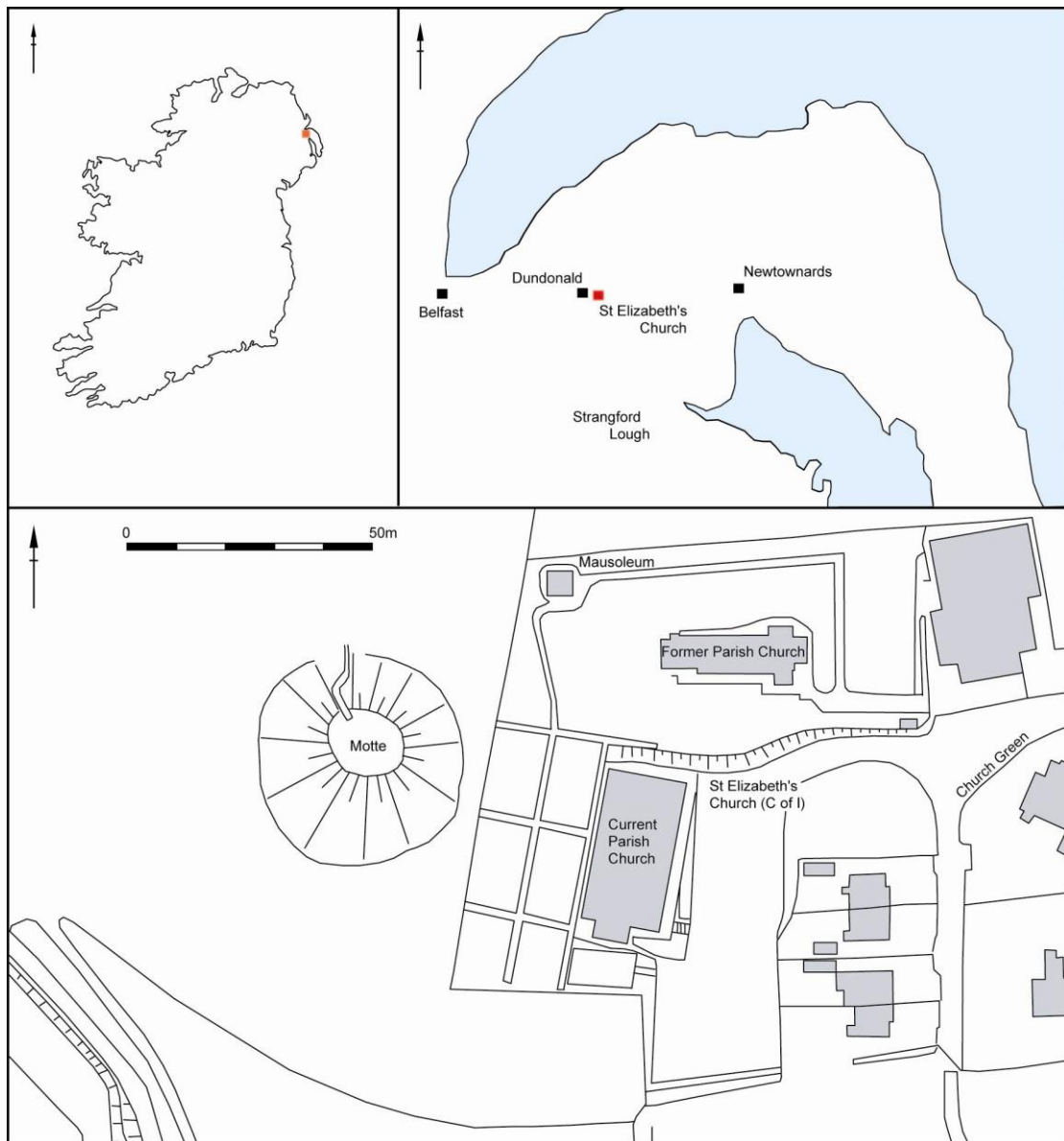


Figure 1: Location of Saint Elizabeth's Church; showing the former and newer church buildings and proximity to the motte.

Archaeological Background

Dundonald motte is an impressive indication of the antiquity of this site. The earthwork (DOW 005:036) is over 10m high, retains steep sides and has a flat top which measures around 17.1m east/west by 12.4m north/south (NIEA SMR file; Plate 2). The dip in the ground at the base to the east is likely to mark the path of the original ditch (NIEA SMR file; McNeill 1980, 65). No bailey is apparent (Jope 1966, 193), although Marshall asserts that a pre-existing rath, adjacent to the motte at the north-east was likely to have been employed for this purpose (1929, 2). He claims that the reused rath was located where the nineteenth-century

church and graveyard now lie (1929, 1) and notes that 'a portion of the dun's encircling trench can still be seen in the adjoining field, on the south side of the churchyard' (1929, 2). Orpen also describes Dundonald as the location of 'an early castle now marked by a mote' (1911, 23, note) and it is suggested that it is this rath which gave Dundonald its name (Marshall 1929, 1).

Lawlor too remarks that the area where the church is located may have acted as a bailey (Chart 1940, 83), however, he notes that the church was formerly surrounded by a stone cashel (*ibid.*). Carr questions this and attributes the presence of much stone on the hill to the fact that the rectory and its walled garden were located near the church in the 17th century, as was a cottage which had a long dry stone wall at its rear (Carr 1987, 233). There is also a tradition of a souterrain, which was noted by Lewis in 1837 (2003, 45). O'Lavery too states that an artificial cave is located near the motte and that it was said to pass under its base (1880, 217). Marshall describes its discovery 'many years ago' by a sexton digging a grave on the north side of the rath (1929, 1).



Plate 2: Motte with graveyard in foreground, looking south-west. (Photo 003)

It has therefore been claimed that the church at Dundonald (as the place name also indicates) is constructed on what was a rath subsequently reused during the Norman occupation of the motte. It has also been suggested that there is a souterrain at this location. This would all suggest that the motte and the church were purposely founded on an earlier site. No evidence now remains, however, of an earlier earthwork, or of a souterrain. In addition McNeill doubts the presence of a bailey at Dundonald, given that the motte ditch is unbroken at the north-east (McNeill 1980, 65).

The earliest activity at the site for which we have firm evidence, therefore, would appear to be the arrival of the Normans around 1185 when Richard de Dundoenald's name appears in a De Courcy charter along with that of his brother ('Ric. De Dundoenald, Reinero fratre suo') (Orpen 1911, 23, note). The manor was taken from him by King John in 1210 (Orpen 1911, 260) and Dundonald is mentioned in the Irish Pipe Roll of 1211-1212 (Davies and Quinn 1941, 56-57), where a significant list of expenditure is documented, including amounts for a new bridge at Dundonald, a new grange and pig sty, livestock (22 oxen, 2 bulls, 80 pigs and 50 sheep), wages for servants and clothes for the constable (ibid. 57).

In 1221 Dundonald was transferred to the incoming justiciar when Geoffrey de Mariscis surrendered a number of castles to the King, including Dundonald (Sweetman 1875, 156) and it may have remained crown property until 1227 when De Lacy again became Earl of Ulster, as it was passed to his widow (Emeline de Ridelsford) on his death in 1243 (Orpen 1914, 63). On her death in 1276 the six-monthly receipts from the manor totalled £20.14s and it would seem that Dundonald again became administered by the crown (Orpen 1913, 41; 1914, 63). The manor at Dundonald was passed to Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, around 1280.



Plate 3: Fragment of thirteenth-century coffin lid, discovered when digging the foundations for the chancel in the 19th century, measures c. 0.38m by 0.33m.

It would seem that the church may have been established, if not before, then during the 13th century. That the church was established, adjacent to the motte, at least by the 13th century, is suggested by a fragment of a coffin lid which was discovered when digging the foundations for the chancel of the church (Bigger 1902, 202) in 1896 (Carr 1987, 60). This fragment is now built into the east wall of the nave of the 1960s Saint Elizabeth's Church (Plate 3). The coffin lid is of Scrabo sandstone and is carved with a fleur-de-lis design; it is one of a small number with a restricted distribution area, which were produced in the 13th century (McNeill 1980, 43, Fig. 12). That the church was established by this period is further affirmed by its inclusion in the Papal Valuation of Dondafnald of 1306 (Sweetman 1886, 204).

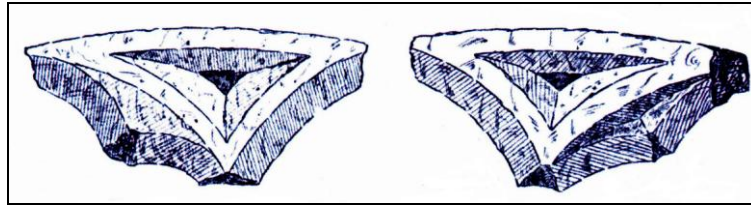


Figure 2: Both sides of the fragment of window tracery which was discovered when digging the foundations for the chancel in the late 19th century, measures c. 0.33m across (from Bigger 1902, 202).

The motte was destroyed during the Bruce invasion of 1315-18 (Orpen 1914, 63) and it would seem likely that the church also suffered during this event. The discovery of a fragment of probable 14th century stone window tracery (Figure 2) supports the existence of the church into the 14th century, however, the inquisition undertaken in 1333 states that there are now no buildings in the manor, and that the farm land was worth nothing due to the destruction caused by the war (Orpen 1914, 63-64).

Following the Bruce wars, the church at Dundonald does not appear in the records until the 17th century. In the intervening period, Dundonald is under the control of the Clan Aedh Buidhe and controlled from Castle Reagh. This remained so until 1605 when James I granted much of Con O'Neill's territories, including Dundonald, to James Hamilton.

In the *Ulster Visitation Book* of 1622, the church at Dundonald is described as ruined (Roulston 2003, vol. 2, 190); however, a minister was employed for the parish by James Hamilton, by then the first Viscount Clanclyffe. A map made in 1625-6 by Thomas Raven for Viscount Clanclyffe shows a roofless church, the motte and eight houses at 'Dondoneil' (Figures 3 and 4). The church was, however, described as being in reasonable repair in the enquiry of 1657 (Roulston 2003, Vol 2, 190).

According to an inscription on the north face of the tower of the 19th century church it was erected in 1624, however, the *Handbook of the United Dioceses* would indicate that the construction date is in fact 1634 (Roulston 2003, vol. 2, 190), and that date (1634) appears to be the accepted date for construction (e.g. Marshall 1929, 6; Carr 1987, 70). The church was then rebuilt in 1771 and according to Lewis it was constructed on the site of the former church with the tower added in 1774 (2003, 45). The church was rebuilt again in 1838. The building now comprises chancel, nave and west tower.

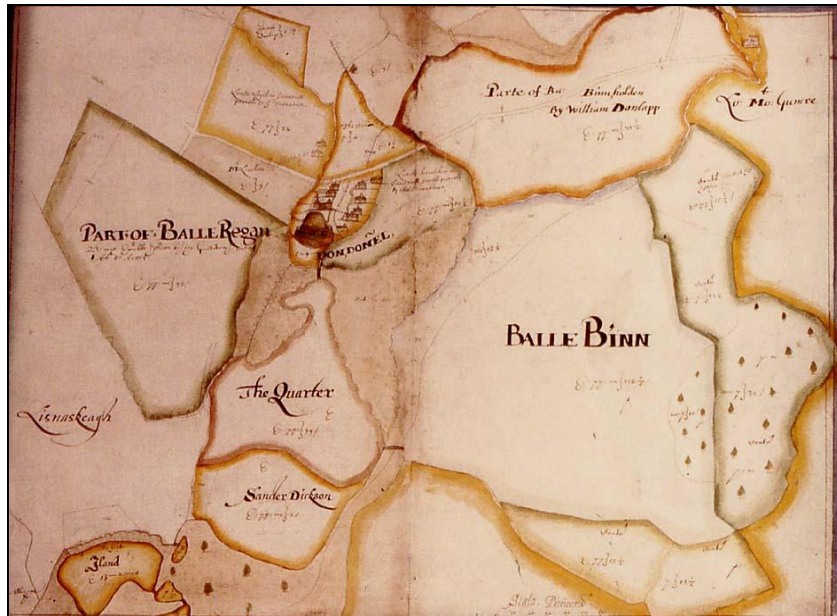


Figure 3: Raven's map from 1625-6, showing 'Dondonel', with roofless church and motte, and surrounding area.



Figure 4: Detail of 'Dondonel' from Raven's map.

REASONS FOR EXCAVATION

The purpose of the excavation was to inform the select vestry of Saint Elizabeth's church of the archaeological nature of the site as they were deciding on the future of the church building. The excavation was also used as the training excavation for archaeology undergraduate students undertaking the Excavation Module for that academic year.

A research design and method statement was prepared by Sarah Gormley and Ruth Logue with an application to excavate for archaeological purposes and submitted to EHS on 5 June 2007. The principal objectives of the excavation were to expose and record anything of archaeological interest in the area designated to be opened, and thereby assess the likelihood of archaeological remains under the rest of the building.

As the work was taking place on Church of Ireland property a Faculty to carry out archaeological investigations was also petitioned for.

ARCHIVING

A copy of this report has been deposited with NIEA. All site records and finds will be initially archived within the School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

CREDITS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation was directed by Ruth Logue and Sarah Gormley. Colm Donnelly was the Module Co-ordinator for the QUB training excavation. Clare McGranaghan was assistant director. The authors are particularly grateful to Clare McGranaghan and Eileen Murphy for providing valuable osteoarchaeological advice and expertise during the course of the excavation and during the preparation of this report. The excavation team consisted of Shane McGivern, Lawrence Shaw, Heather Montgomery, David McIlreavy, Steven Trick and undergraduate students from QUB. All survey work was undertaken by Ronan McHugh.

The authors would also like to thank J. Fred Rankin, Honorary Secretary to the Diocesan Council and Synod; Tracey Taggart, Diocesan Registry of the Diocesan Office; Cecil Smith, Saint Elizabeth's church caretaker; as well as the members of the select vestry for their assistance in the run up to, and during the course of, the excavation.

3 EXCAVATION

METHODOLOGY

General

EHS:BH agreed to facilitate an evaluation within the church to assess the archaeological potential and inform the select vestry ahead of their redevelopment plans. The excavation would also serve as the practical element of the Excavation Module for first year archaeology students.

It was proposed that two trenches be excavated, approximately 7.0m long and 1.4m wide (Figure 5). The width of the trenches was determined by the spacing between the under-floor plinths, running lengthways along the church, upon which the floor joists were set. The two trenches opened were along the middle of the floor area. The trenches were aligned east/west, therefore running lengthways along the church. The site was excavated entirely by hand, and backfilled upon completion. The caretaker had lifted the floorboards in sections so they could be replaced when the excavation and backfilling were finished.

For the recording of archaeological features and deposits, a context record was created using the standard context recording method. Individual features, including articulated remains, were planned and photographed. Features were excavated by being half-sectioned and drawn before the remainder of their fills were removed. Plans were made of areas of the trench and sections drawn. In addition to photography and illustration, the principal site records consisted of context sheets. Registers of photographs, samples, drawings and finds were also maintained throughout the excavation.

In this report, skeletal remains are referred to by their context number prefixed by an 'S' e.g. S126. Cuts, fills and other layers and deposits are referred to by a 'C' followed by the relevant context number.

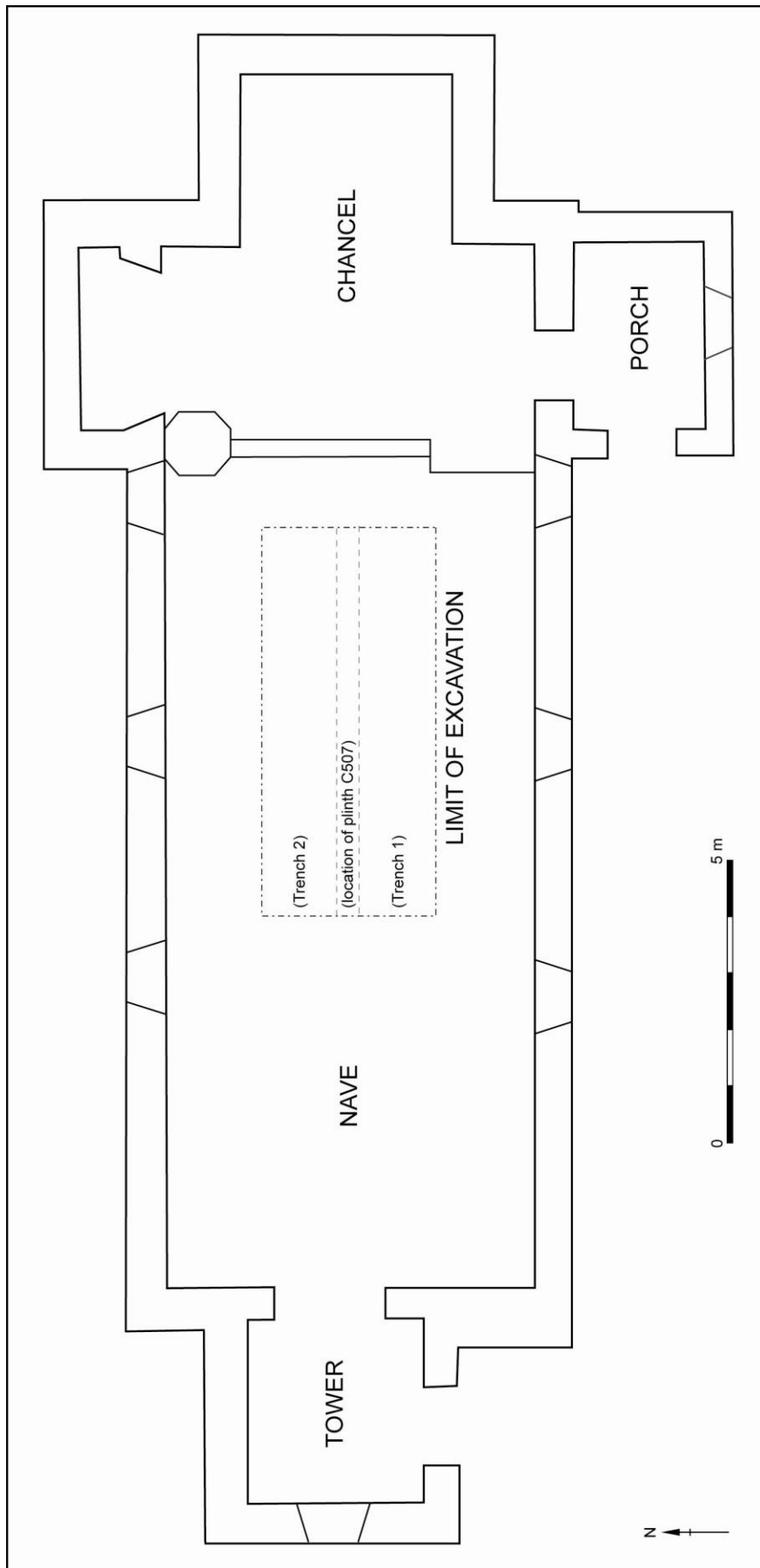


Figure 5: Plan of church building showing location of excavation trench.

Excavation of the human remains

All of the human skeletal remains were excavated according to the guidelines and methodology outlined in Buckley et al. (1999). In accordance with these guidelines an osteoarchaeologist (Clare McGranaghan) was present for the duration of the excavation.

Upon discovery, skeletal remains were carefully exposed by the removal of enough of the surrounding fill for the remains to be drawn. Burials were planned at a scale of 1:10 and were photographed. Three recording sheets were completed: a Context Record Sheet, a Skeleton Record Sheet, and a sheet depicting the individual bones which make up the skeleton (neonatal/sub-adult/adult) onto which the bones present on lifting were shaded in.

A series of twelve questions (see list below) were also answered, on the reverse of the context sheets for each skeleton, so that the maximum amount of information possible was retrieved about the burial prior to excavation and on its removal.

1. Which end of the grave is the head at?
2. What is the attitude of the body?
3. What is the attitude of the head?
4. What is the attitude of the right arm and location of right hand?
5. What is the attitude of the left arm and location of left hand?
6. What is the attitude of the right leg?
7. What is the attitude of the left leg?
8. What is the attitude of the feet?
9. What is the extent of in situ bone degeneration?
10. What is the state of the bone after lifting?
11. Are there any other comments or things of note?
12. What is the grave type?

Skeletons were removed from the ground in a specified order: left arm, left hand, right arm, right hand, left leg, left foot, right leg, right foot, cranium and mandible, and torso.

Samples of the soil surrounding the hands and feet of the skeletons were taken, to maximise the recovery of any small bones. Soil samples were also taken from the area of the pelvic canal. When infant skeletons were being excavated the soil immediately surrounding them was sampled to ensure maximum recovery of the remains.

The human remains will be returned to the church, it having been agreed in the faculty that 'Any human remains will be exhumed for the purposes of specialist investigation and, upon completion of this work, will be presented for reinterment in whatever manner the incumbent, the select vestry and the Diocesan Council see fit.'

ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATION

Introduction

Two trenches were initially opened within the church building, Trench 1 and Trench 2. These were divided, and bordered lengthways, by the stone supporting plinths upon which the floor joists sat. Trench 1 started with context number 101 and Trench 2 with context number C501. As the excavation progressed the central dividing baulk was removed. This decision was taken on the grounds of Health and Safety due to the baulk being destabilised as the trenches deepened, but it also resulted in one larger, less restricted working area (7.0m by 3.2m).

The sex and age-at-death estimations included in the section below are taken from the catalogue prepared by Clare McGranaghan and Eileen Murphy (McGranaghan and Murphy 2010).

Floor deposits, levelling layers and cuts containing disarticulated human remains

The layers and features described below would appear to largely represent levelling deposits and floor levels which were associated with the various incarnations of the present church building. The structure was first erected in 1634 and is likely to have undergone numerous repairs and renovations over the years. Certainly plaques on the building testify to the fact that it has been rebuilt at least twice, in 1771 and again in 1838.

A number of cuts were encountered within these levelling and floor levels which contained disarticulated human remains and craniums in particular. It is likely that when burials were disturbed during the course of work, the remains were afforded the respect of being reburied within the church.

A mortared stone plinth (C507) divided Trench 1 and Trench 2; it measured 0.40m wide and was approximately 0.30m thick. It extended beyond the trench at the east and west. The plinth (C507) abutted a rectangular shaped mortared stone platform (C506), which measured 1.46m north/south by 0.96m east/west and 0.30m thick. This platform acted as a base upon which a stove would have sat (Cecil Smith pers. comm.). In the roof, directly above the platform, a metal brace and hole were visible which would have accommodated a flue for the stove.

The uppermost layer uncovered during the excavation was made up of loose rubble (C101/C501), the surface of which was 0.10m-0.13m below the top of the plinth (C507). This context (C101/C501) was up to 0.05m thick; a skull fragment and a possible rib were recovered from it. Below this layer was a more compact layer (C102/C502), 0.04m thick. Disarticulated human bone was found in this layer, as were the partial remains of a probable adult male (S268), including the humerus, radius and ulna. Below the compact rubble layer (C102/C502) was a mortary deposit (C103/C503), 0.03m-0.20m thick, which was possibly a

pre-construction levelling skim. These three layers were encountered in the same sequence in Trench 1 and 2 and covered the entire area of both.

Cut into the mortar deposit (C103) in Trench 1 was a pit (C104), which was filled by a mortar sandy loam (C105) containing disarticulated human remains (including S110 a male middle-adult cranium). The pit measured 0.29m north/south by 0.30m east/west and was 0.08m deep. This would suggest that earlier graves were disturbed and the bones which were displaced were put into this new pit. An orangey-brown gritty sand (C106, C504 and C508), 0.02m-0.05m thick, containing decayed lime mortar was uncovered on removal of the mortar deposit (C103/C503). When the orangey-brown gritty sand was removed, a loamy layer flecked with charcoal and mortar (C111 and C509) was uncovered. This context covered the whole of the excavation area and varied in thickness from 0.02m-0.20m.

On removal of these contexts (C111 and C509) two brick features were uncovered (C108 and C510). These features were similar; they were both a line of bricks, set with the short edges together. One of the features (C108) ran parallel and immediately adjacent to the southern edge of the trench. It survived 4.25m in length (east/west) and was 0.10m wide and 0.10m thick. The second (C510) ran parallel and was immediately adjacent to the northern limit of the excavation. It measured 0.90m in length (east/west) and 0.10m in width and thickness. Both were uncovered to the west of the excavation area and it is likely that they served the same function. It is possible that they are from an earlier floor level and may have had a similar purpose to the stone and mortar plinths (C507) which are supporting the current floor joists. One of the brick features (C108) was better preserved, it was bedded in mortar (C109) and had the remnants of a wooden plank (C107) adhered to its surface. The other brick feature (C510) had neither mortar nor wood associated.

A large feature (C526) was also uncovered below the loamy layer flecked with charcoal and mortar (C509). It had cut through a number of layers (C511, C512, C513, C515/516, C518, C519 and C517) in Trench 2. The feature measured 2.20m east/west and extended beyond the edges of the trench. It was up to 0.80m in depth. Two fills were uncovered, the uppermost (C514) was a thin layer of gritty sand (0.04m) and it overlay a mid-grey brown silty loam (C527). Disarticulated human remains were recovered from the fill of this feature and the remains of a female young adult (S214) was recovered from the lowermost part. These truncated remains were articulated and included the cranium, some vertebrae, femur, tibia and fibula.

Also uncovered below the loamy layer flecked with charcoal and mortar (C111/C509) was a thin sandy clay with very small mortar inclusions (C113/C511; 5-10mm thick). In Trench 1, this thin sandy clay lay above a dark brown silty loam, with charcoal flecking and lenses of clay (C114). This context (C114) covered Trench 1 and varied in depth from 0.04m-0.40m. In

Trench 2 the thin sandy clay (C511) was removed to reveal a dark brown silty loam layer (C512) which is likely to be the same as C114 in Trench 1. This context (C512) was 0.04m-0.30m thick and, despite being disturbed in places, was an extensive deposit which covered the majority of the trench.

When the dark brown silty loam layer in Trench 2 (C512) was removed, a loam layer (C515), up to 0.15m thick, containing a spread of stones (C516) was uncovered; these contexts were the same as a loam layer (C121) and stone spread (C117) in Trench 1, and were all located in the western half of the trenches. The stones were sub-angular to angular and measured up to 0.28m in size. Apparently associated with the loam and stone spread was a mortar rich layer (C518). This loose mortar layer underlay the stone layer and was 5mm thick. Below the mortar rich layer (C518) was a stone spread (C520) within a mid-brown loam (C521). These contexts (C520 and 521) were similar in nature to the stone spread which overlay C518 (C516 and C515) in Trench 2 and the stone spread (C117 and C121) in Trench 1.

Uncovered at the eastern end of Trench 2 on removal of the dark brown silty loam layer (C512) was a clay loam burnt layer (C513), 30mm thick, which contained charcoal. A concentrated burnt clay loam (C119; 0.075m thick) was revealed on removal of the silty loam (C114) at the eastern end of Trench 1.

Below the burnt clay loam layer (C513) in Trench 2 was a dark loam layer (C519), with mortar flecks and small patches of burnt clay. This layer was up to 0.50m thick in places and contained much disarticulated human bone. It (C519) was removed to reveal the dark brown clay loam graveyard soil (C517).

Also revealed on removal of the dark brown silty loam layer (C512) was a cut (C522) which contained human remains. The linear, steep-sided cut was 1m in length, 0.21m wide (although ran into baulk) and was 0.09m deep. The feature cut the graveyard soil (C517). The cut (C522) contained a primary (C524) and secondary fill (C523). Both were sandy loams and contained disarticulated human bone.



Plate 4: C114, with craniums in situ, looking north. (Photo 062)

On removal of the thin sandy clay with very small mortar inclusions in Trench 1 (C113: same as C511; see above) a dark brown silty loam (C114) with charcoal flecking and lenses of clay was uncovered. This context (C114) is likely to be the same as the silty loam layer (C512) uncovered in Trench 2; in Trench 1 it (C114) extended over the whole area. A large feature (C127) appeared to cut into the layer (C114) and also be filled by it. The cut (C127) measured 0.75m east/west, 0.40m north/south, was 0.25m deep and contained a number of craniums (Plate 4). It would seem that this feature was cut in order to receive human remains which had been disturbed elsewhere.

A second feature (C116), cutting into the silty loam (C114), was partly exposed (and extended beyond trench limits) in the south-eastern corner of Trench 1. It was a shallow linear cut which ran parallel to the edge of the trench and measured 1.5m long (although extended beyond the trench limit), 0.27m wide and up to 0.07m deep. The sides were uneven, the base was flat and it was filled by a layer of stones and mortar (C112). A spread of mortar (C115), would appear to be associated with this feature. It measured 1.5m long by up to 0.65m and was 5mm thick and overlay C114. This stone filled feature (C116) ran parallel and immediately adjacent to the plinth which supports the current floor joists at the southern limit of the excavation. It may have been that the feature was associated with an earlier floor level.

On removal of the dark brown silty loam (C114) and the concentrated burnt clay loam which lay below it (C119; see above), a mid-brown sandy loam layer (C120) was uncovered at the east of Trench 1. The context (C120) was up to 0.08m thick and extended to around 4.0m in length and 1.2m in width and contained human remains, including some articulated ribs and vertebrae of an adult inhumation (S126).

Below the mid-brown sandy loam layer (C120) was a mortar lens (C128) which was removed to reveal a dark brown clay-loam graveyard soil (C123; see below). Also revealed on removal of C120 was a silty clay layer (C122) containing decayed mortar at the east end of Trench 1. This isolated mortar patch measured 1.5m by 1.13m and was up to 0.05m thick. It (C122) was removed to reveal an 'L' shaped patch of mortary clay (C124). This 'L' shaped deposit was only 0.01m thick but survived 1.00m east/west and 0.93m north/south. This context (C124) was also removed to reveal the graveyard soil (C123). A small compacted clay layer (C129) containing burnt daub fragments and daub with wattle impressions was also uncovered below C120 and overlying C123.

As well as human remains, artifacts were recovered from these layers which suggested the presence of disturbed burials, including numerous iron nails, many of which are likely to be from coffins and some shroud pins. Other artefacts likely to be associated with the construction and rebuilding of church were recovered from these layers, including fragments of brick, lime washed masonry, window glass and mortar. Pottery sherds, including both medieval and post-medieval examples, and clay pipe fragments were also recovered.

Burial phase

Introduction

On removal of the floor and levelling layers described above, a burial phase was uncovered. The graveyard soil was a dark brown clay loam, compact but friable, which covered the whole trench and had a number of burials cut into it. The context was given the nomenclature C123 in Trench 1 and C517 in Trench 2 but was the same layer. This context ranged in thickness from 0.20m-0.55m and was thicker at the east, where the subsoil dropped away with the natural topography. It (C123/C517) was removed to reveal the redeposited subsoil (C131; up to 0.41m thick) which also had a number of burials cut into it. The fills of the graves were backfilled with the surrounding soil (either the graveyard soil C123/C517 or redeposited subsoil C131) and so were often difficult to detect. The burial deposits (combined 0.35m to 0.80m thick) were encountered over the entire excavation area and overlay the subsoil. Although the graveyard soil (C123/C517) was stratigraphically later than the redeposited subsoil (C131) it is not possible to establish with certainty that all of the burials cut into this context were stratigraphically later than those cut in the redeposited subsoil. While it is likely that this was the case in the majority of instances, a scenario where a burial was inserted into the redeposited subsoil (C131) at a date later than one which cut into the graveyard soil (C123/ C517) cannot be ruled out: i.e. cut through C123/C517 into C131. A number of artefacts were also recovered from these contexts, including Medieval coarse pottery, shroud pins, iron nails and glass fragments.

As well as articulated burials, cuts containing disarticulated remains were also uncovered at this level. A sub-rectangular feature (C132) cut into the redeposited subsoil (C131) was

uncovered. It was 0.56m long by 0.20m wide and was 0.05m deep. It was filled by a dark brown loam (C133) with disarticulated human remains. Post-excavation analysis has identified that amongst these remains are articulated remains of an infant (S272) including a cranium, humerus, radius and ulna. A cut (C262) was also made into redeposited subsoil (C131) at the eastern end of the trench. The feature measured 0.50m east/west by 0.35m north/south and was 0.10m deep. It was filled by a dark brown friable loam (C125) and contained the remains of an infant (S134), including the cranium and humerus, as well as other disarticulated remains. As well as these cuts, disarticulated remains were uncovered within the general contexts (C123/C517 and C131). Partial articulated remains were also found in these contexts, including the remains of two adults (S264, S265), one probable male, the other probable female, from the graveyard soil (C123); the partial remains of two infants (S263, S271) and one probable male adult (S270) from the redeposited subsoil (C131).

Burials cut into the graveyard soil (C123/C517) at the eastern edge of the excavation area (Figure 6)

At the south-east limit of the excavation, a probable female middle adult burial (S192, cut C210) was uncovered. The burial had been heavily truncated and only a small portion survived, including the humerus, radius, ulna, ribs and part of the pelvic bone. The burial had been cut into the graveyard soil (C123) and was filled with redeposited C123.

To the north of this probable female burial (S192) was a male middle-adult burial (S228). The burial was truncated at the west and, as a result, the cranium was missing. The lower portion of the lower limbs lay beyond the limits of the excavation to the east. The burial was surrounded by a fill of redeposited graveyard soil (C229), which also contained some disarticulated bone. This burial partially overlay the cut (C238) containing the burial of a child (S236) in the redeposited subsoil (C131) (see below page 32).

To the north again was a fairly complete burial of an infant (S244; Plate 5) within the redeposited graveyard soil (C517). No clear cut was discernible. Lying to the north-east of this infant burial was another fairly complete burial, that of a probable female young adult (S193; Plate 6). The lower portion of the lower limbs of this burial extended beyond the limit of the excavation at the east. The grave cut (C213) for S193 had been made into the graveyard soil (C517) to the interface with the redeposited subsoil (C131) and the grave was filled with redeposited graveyard soil. The fill of this grave cut also contained evidence of other burials which had been disturbed; a damaged mandible was recovered by the left arm and a tooth was recovered from the pelvic area. Iron nails were apparent at the edges of the burial suggesting that the individual was buried in a coffin.

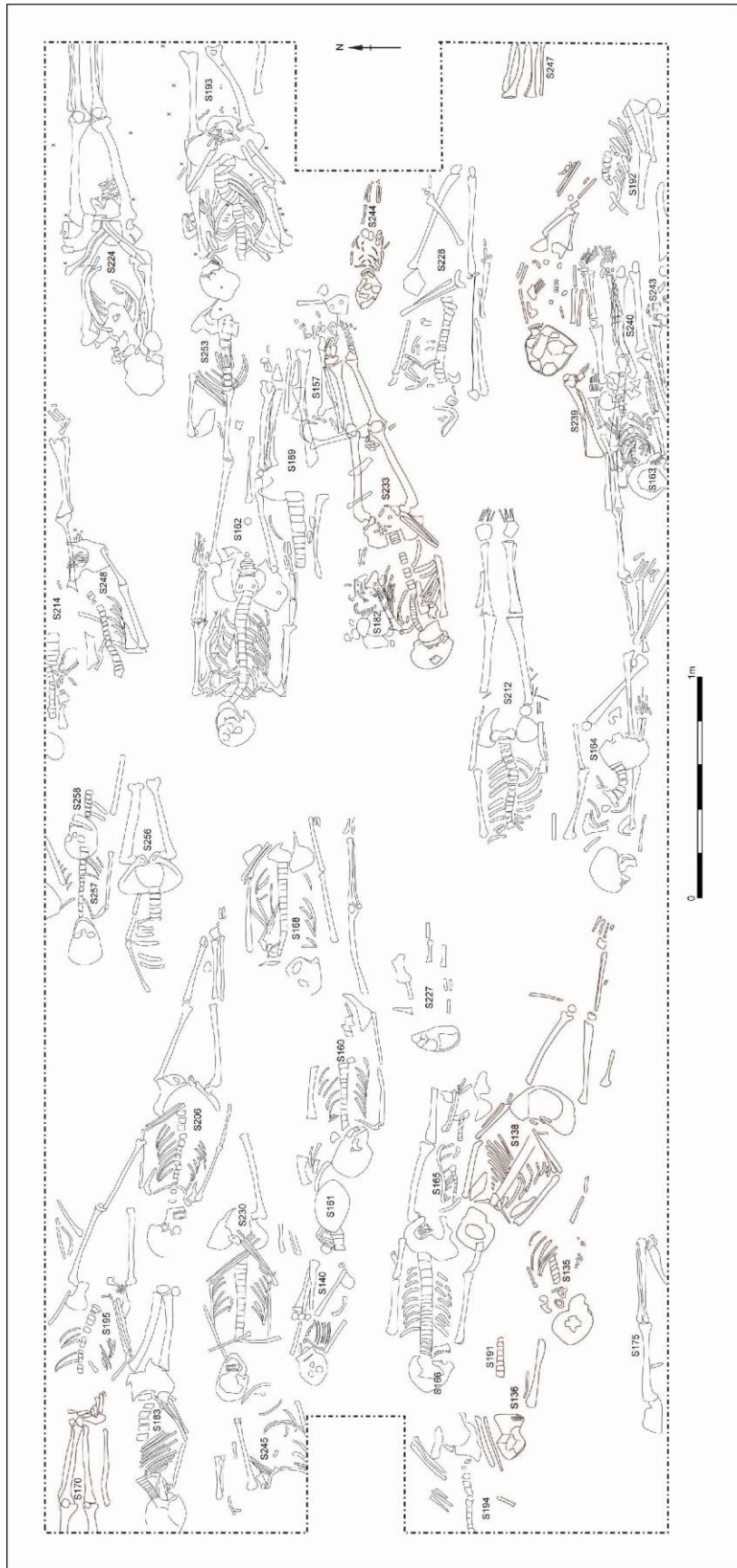


Figure 6: Distribution of skeletons excavated within Saint Elizabeth's Church.



Plate 5: Fairly complete infant skeleton S244 looking south. (Photo 293)



Plate 6: Skeleton S193 in north-east corner, looking west. The positions of the possible coffin nails are marked by the yellow tape. (Photo 0254)

A male middle-adult burial (S224) was uncovered at the very north-eastern limit of the excavation. This burial extended beyond the limit of the excavated area to the east and it was not possible to recover most of the foot bones. The grave (C225) was cut through the graveyard soil (C517) and into the redeposited subsoil (C131). It would appear that this was also a coffin burial as coffin nails with evidence of wood attached were found in fill (C226) surrounding this burial. The bones of this skeleton were in quite poor condition.

To the south-west of the male middle adult burial (S224) and truncated by it, were the remnants of a probable male middle adult skeleton (S253). The remains were heavily truncated and all that was recovered were articulated left scapula and humerus, some ribs

and vertebrae, and part of the pelvis. The burial was within a cut (C255) which had been made through the graveyard soil (C517) and into the redeposited subsoil (C131). The cut was filled by redeposited graveyard soil (C254) which also contained disarticulated adult and juvenile remains. This burial (S253) had been truncated at the north and east by two burials which were also cut into the graveyard soil (S224 and S193, described above).

Burials cut into redeposited subsoil (C131) at the northern edge of the excavation area (Figure 6)

A number of burials were concentrated in the north-west corner of the excavation. All were cut into the redeposited subsoil and were essentially backfilled with the same soil. Three burials (S245, S256 and S195) were stratigraphically the earliest in this group.

The first, a middle adult probable male skeleton (S245), located at the western limit of the excavation, was within a cut (C231) which had been made into the redeposited subsoil (C131). The burial was heavily disturbed and the cranium was missing, also the lower half had been truncated by a female middle adult skeleton (S230, fill C232). The burial (S230) was fairly complete, although the left leg and lower part of the right leg were truncated. This burial was also unusual in that it had extra bones placed on it: there was one parallel to each humerus and one parallel to each clavicle (Figure 7).

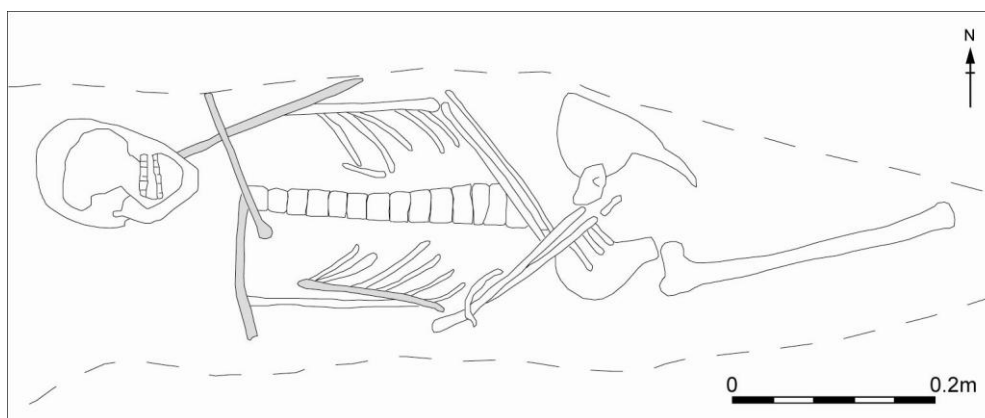


Figure 7: Skeleton S230, showing four extra bones shaded in grey; one each parallel to the humeri and one each parallel to the clavicles.

An adolescent male skeleton (S256, cut C261) was also one of the stratigraphically earlier burials in this area. The skeleton only partially survived, as a large portion of it had been truncated by a middle adult female burial (S206, cut C207, fill C208) which had been buried to the west of it. This fairly complete burial (C206) had also truncated the middle adult female skeleton (S230) which lay to its south-west.

Two further truncated burials (S257 and S258), both female young adults, were located immediately to the north of the adolescent male skeleton (S256). Unfortunately it was not

possible to determine their relationship to any of the burials in this area. One of the burials (S257) was truncated by the other (S258), which was in turn cut through by a large feature (C526, see above: page 19). Only the upper portions of both burials survived, including the craniums and mandibles, some ribs and humeri. A further partial skeleton, a female old adult (S248, cut C249 and fill C252), was also stratigraphically below this large feature (C526). The burial (S248) was cut into and filled by redeposited subsoil (fill C252). This burial (S248) lay adjacent and parallel to the northern limit of the excavation and had been truncated at the east and west, leaving only the right arm, some ribs, a portion of the pelvis and some vertebrae surviving.

A third middle adult female skeleton (S195) was also stratigraphically early amongst this group. It had also been cut by the middle adult female burial (S206) causing the lower part of the right leg to be truncated. The burial (S195) was also cut at the west by a probable female adult burial (S170, cut C171, fill C172, coffin C185) resulting in the truncation of the western most part, including the cranium and upper part of the humerus. This later burial (S170) lay largely outside the excavation area, to the west, so only the lower legs were visible within the excavation area. Some remnants of a coffin (C185) were associated with this burial in the form of pieces of wood, stained soil and nails. A shroud pin was also recovered from a soil sample (Sample 9) which was taken from around this skeleton.

As well as being cut by these two burials (S206 and S170), the middle adult female skeleton (S195) would also appear to be stratigraphically earlier than a middle adult female burial (S183, cut C184, fill C186) which lay immediately to its south. This burial (S183) had also been cut by the probable-female adult burial (S170) to the north, resulting in the truncation of the left humerus, radius and ulna and the middle adult female burial (S206) to the east, which removed the lower half of the legs. On excavation it was apparent that this burial (S195) had truncated an earlier feature (C259), a small sub-oval cut made into the redeposited subsoil (C131). No finds were recovered from the fill of the feature (C260) which was revealed when the burial (S195) and surrounding fill (C186) were removed from the cut (C184).

Burials cut into redeposited subsoil (C131) in the central area of the excavation trench (Figure 6).

In the central area of the excavation trench, from the western section to the eastern section, a number of burials were uncovered, cut into the redeposited subsoil (C131). Closest to the western baulk was an unusual burial (S140, cut C139, fill C141). It was a juvenile who had been placed within the cut in a crouched position, with the knees bent up to the chest. Immediately to the east of this burial was a shallow feature (C142) which had been cut into the redeposited subsoil (C131). The feature measured 0.20m by 0.17m and 0.05m deep and contained a mid grey-brown gritty loam fill (C144) and an articulated adult left humerus and ulna (S269).



Plate 7: Cut in cranium of S160, with S161 in background, looking north-west.
(Photo 0188)

A cut was uncovered (C273), also at the west of the excavation area in the central area, in which three skeletons (S161, S160 and S168) were uncovered. It became apparent that the burials had been made along the same east/west line and that each subsequent burial had truncated the previous one. The first burial in the sequence, a male middle adult (S161, fill C177) was largely truncated by an adolescent male skeleton (S160, fill C178). Very little of the burial (S161) survived but included the cranium, scapula and some vertebrae. The adolescent male burial (S160) was fairly complete, although the lower left arm and left leg were truncated. A fragment of a clay pipe was found in the fill (C178) surrounding the skeleton (S160); and nails were found around it, making it likely that this was a coffin burial. Interestingly, the skull showed evidence of sharp force trauma (Plate 7). This burial (S160) was in turn truncated by a third inhumation (S168, fill C179). This male old adult burial also had nails associated and so is likely to have been buried in a coffin. The burial (S168) had been truncated to the east by another burial (S162, cut C155, fill C156) resulting in the truncation of the legs. This later burial (S162) was a male old adult and was fairly complete. Shroud pins were recovered in association; one was found under the head and two under the left hand. Coffin pegs nails and pegs found in surrounding fill (C156). A sherd of coarse pottery was recovered from a soil sample (Sample 5) which was taken from around this skeleton. This burial (S162) had truncated a cut (C153) containing an infant burial (S182, fills C180, C154) which lay to its south. This infant burial (S182) was fairly complete and coffin nails were recovered from the fill.

Both of these burials (S162 and S182) truncated two further burials (S157 and S189) which lay between them and to the east. One of those truncated was a probable female adult

(S157), of which only the lower portion of the legs and feet survived. The other burial (S189) was a female old adult which had been heavily disturbed by the two later burials. Little of the skeleton remained, but included were some vertebrae, part of the pelvis, femur and portions of the tibia.

An infant burial (S227, cut C222), which was also within the redeposited subsoil (C131) was uncovered and was in poor condition, all that survived was the cranium (which had been crushed prior to excavation) and portions of the humerus, radius, femur and tibia. The fill (C223) of the grave cut also contained part of a femur and clavicle of another skeleton. Quartz was also recovered from the fill, as were coffin nails suggesting that the infant (S227) was buried in a coffin. Shroud pin fragments were recovered from a soil sample (Sample 20) which was taken from around this skeleton.

Burials cut into redeposited subsoil (C131) at the southern edge of the excavation area (Figure 6).

A group of burials was located at the south-west corner of the trench, all were cut into redeposited subsoil (C131) and were essentially refilled with the same soil. The earliest burials in the sequence were two male middle adult skeletons (S194 and S136). The first of these (S194) was heavily truncated and only the left arm, some vertebrae and a portion of the pelvis was recovered. The second (S136) was a male, middle-adult burial that had been heavily truncated, so part of the cranium the left arm, both legs and pelvis were all missing.

The upper portion of the first of the stratigraphically early burials (S194) lay beyond the limits of the excavation, to the west, and the lower part was truncated by a female middle adult burial (S166, cut C204, fill C205). This burial (S166) was fairly complete, although the right leg and the lower portion of the left leg were truncated. A sherd of possible medieval pottery was recovered from the fill surrounding this burial. This skeleton (S166) and the second stratigraphically early burial in this group (S136) were both truncated by S165 (fill C137), a probably female young adult. This burial (S165) was very disturbed and the bone recovered included the left arm, some ribs, vertebrae, part of the pelvis and a small portion of the femur. A shroud pin was recovered from a soil sample (Sample 6) which was taken from around this burial (S165). As well as being disturbed by this burial (S165), the male middle adult burial (S136) was also truncated by an adolescent, probable female skeleton (S135, fill C169). This burial (S135) was itself disturbed, leaving the cranium, ribs and some vertebrae surviving.

As described above, these three burials (S135, S136 and S165) were heavily truncated. It would appear that much of this disturbance occurred when a later female middle adult burial (S138) was inserted in this area. This burial (S138) was fairly complete, although the left tibia and fibula and right tibia were missing. A sherd of a handle from a medieval jug and a piece of medieval coarse pottery were recovered from the fill (C152) surrounding this burial. S138 was

on a slightly different orientation from all of the other burials, lying east-south-east/west-north-west.

A very truncated portion of a female young adult skeleton (S191) is also stratigraphically early in this area (along with burials S194 and S136). The bones recovered included some ribs, vertebrae, both hands, part of the pelvis and the right femur. Between this burial (S191) and the stratigraphically later adolescent skeleton (S135) was a mid-brown loam spread (C190) which contained disarticulated remains and a very disturbed portion of a probable female, young adult (S266), including the right humerus and scapula as well as some ribs.

A probable female middle adult skeleton (S175) was also uncovered in this area, although it lay largely outside the excavation area to the south and only the femur, tibia, fibula and part of the pelvis were uncovered. This burial had not been truncated or disturbed by the other burials in the area uncovered.

On removal of the burials in the south-western corner, four stake-holes were apparent, all cut into the redeposited subsoil (C131). There were no finds in any of the fills and there was no pattern apparent in their layout, therefore, their function remains unclear. The diameters of the stake-holes (cut C196, fill C197; cut C198, fill C200; cut C199, fill C201 and cut C215, fill C216) ranged from 0.06m to 95mm, and the depths ranged from 0.05m to 0.11m.

Also uncovered on the removal of the burials in the south-western corner were two features which were cut into the subsoil. Both were partly located beyond the limits of the trench. One of the pits (C217) cut the other (C219) which lay to its east and was filled by a mid-brown sticky loam (C218) which contained human bone, a sherd of possible medieval pottery and stones (measuring around 0.15m by 0.20m). The portion of the feature (C217) which was within the excavation area measured 0.44m by 0.39m and was 0.32m deep. The second pit (C219) was roughly circular measuring 0.63m by 0.34m and was shallower at 0.16m deep. The feature (C219) was filled by redeposited subsoil, an orange-brown sandy loam (C220). The fill contained small sub-angular stones (0.05-0.10m in size). A small square pit feature (C250), measuring 0.25m by 0.32m was also uncovered on removal of the burials in this area. It was cut into the subsoil adjacent to the southern limit of the excavation in the centre of the trench and lay below the graveyard soil (C123). No finds were recovered from the fill (C251) of this feature.

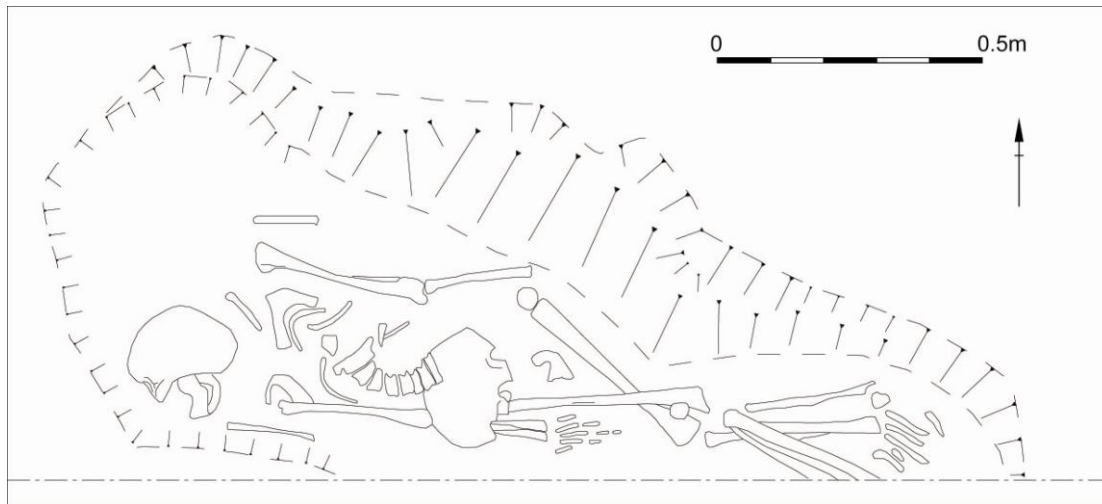


Figure 8: Female old adult skeleton (S164).

Moving eastwards along the southern edge of the trench, the female middle adult skeleton S138 had been truncated by the cut (C146, fill C147) for a female old adult skeleton (S164). The position of this skeleton was unusual as it looked as though it had been rolled into the grave cut, resulting in the appearance of the skeleton being rather twisted (Figure 8). As well as truncating the grave to the west (S138), the burial of this skeleton (S164) also disturbed two other burials. It had truncated the upper portion of an adolescent male burial (S212, cut C221) which lay to the north, removing the cranium, right humerus and some ribs. The burial (S164) also disturbed the cut of a fairly complete child burial (S163, cut C173, fill C174) which lay immediately to its east. The position of a coffin (C181) was marked out by the remains of nails which were recovered from around the skeleton (Plate 8). Interestingly a coin was recovered from under the left hand (Plate 9).

In the same location as the child burial (S163), but stratigraphically earlier, were two skeletons (S240 and S243, cut C242, fill C241), both of which extended beyond the limits of the excavation to the south. These skeletons were only partially uncovered and it is not possible to establish with certainty their stratigraphic relationship, however, it may be that the probable male old adult (S240) had truncated the probable male adolescent (S243). Few remains were recovered from each burial and included the left arm, some vertebrae, part of the pelvis and both legs of the old adult (S240) and the lower left leg and right foot of the adolescent (S243). Disarticulated human remains were recovered from the fill (C241) surrounding these burials and included the articulated remains of a left and right adult foot (S267). It was thought during the course of the excavation that these (S267) were disarticulated remains, however, post-excavation analysis has shown that they were in fact the articulated remains of a left and right foot from an adult skeleton.



Plate 8: Skeleton S163, looking west. The positions of the possible coffin nails are marked by the yellow tape. (Photo 0198)



Plate 9: Coin under hand of S163, looking south-west. (Photo 0214)

In the south-eastern most corner of the excavation area was a child skeleton (S236) the burial cut (C238, fill C237) for which was cut into the redeposited subsoil (C131). This burial was stratigraphically below a male, middle adult burial (S228: described above, page 23) which was within the graveyard soil (C517). Most of the bones of the skeleton were present although there was a lot of disturbance, and the head was badly fragmented. A coin was found beneath the cranium of the child burial S236 (Plate 10), the metal of which left markings

on the parietal bone. The burial may have been in a coffin as nails were found in the fill (C237); disarticulated adult bone was also found in this fill.



Plate 10: S236, coin beneath cranium, looking east. (Photo 0286)

The truncated remains of two other burials (S247 and S239) were uncovered adjacent to the child burial (S236). A set of lower legs from a probable female adult (S247), lay to the east of the child burial (S236) and appeared to be in the same cut (C238). They were orientated east/west and ran into the west-facing section. As the cut (C238) was too big a cut for the child burial (S236) it is probable that it was made for the burial of this probable female adult (S247) which was then truncated by the burial of the child. To the west of this cut was the heavily truncated remains of another probable female adult (S239). All that remained of this burial was an articulated lower right leg and part of the foot.

To the north-west of the child burial (S236) was a near complete male, middle-adult burial (S233, cut S235). The grave was cut into the redeposited subsoil (C131) and a rib and vertebrae were found within the fill (C234) next to the right knee of the burial. This skeleton was orientated west-south-west/east-north-east and was therefore at a slightly different orientation from the other burials.

Once all of the burials and the redeposited subsoil (C131) were removed, the natural subsoil was revealed (Plate 11). Three test-pits were then dug into the subsoil, this was deemed necessary given the likelihood that there could be considerable depths of redeposited subsoil at Saint Elizabeth's. These test-pits were dug into the site to ensure that it was indeed the subsoil that had been exposed and not another layer of redeposited subsoil. They were

located in the north-east corner, the south-west corner and north/south through the middle of the trench. The subsoil was investigated in these areas to a depth of 1.10m.



Plate 11: Site post-excavation, with 2 of the 3 test-pits in opposing corners, looking west. (Photo 0321)

4 DISCUSSION

The excavation at St Elizabeth's Church provided the opportunity to establish the archaeological potential of this area which is known to have been the location of a church through the medieval and post-medieval periods. There was the possibility, therefore, that the area could contain remains relating to the Anglo-Norman occupation of the motte, the medieval and post-medieval church and possibly also evidence that the site was occupied in the early medieval period, given that it was reputedly also the location of a rath and souterrain.

During the course of the excavation, a series of floor and levelling layers, relating to the various incarnations of the church building were removed to reveal a total of 55 sets of articulated human skeletal remains, along with much disarticulated human bone. Although many of the burials were disturbed by subsequent inhumations it would, on present evidence, appear to represent a single continuous phase of interment which directly overlay the subsoil.

The analysis of the skeletal material recovered has provided interesting insight into the life and death of the population buried here (see Murphy and McGranaghan 2010 for full osteological and palaeopathological report). Forty of the 55 burials excavated were adults, and of those for which sex could be determined (37), the majority (23) were female. A high proportion of the non-adults recovered were less than two years old (47%). There does not appear to have been any separation within the burial ground on the grounds of sex or age. The articulated burials were found to be in the supine position, facing east. There were exceptions, however; a juvenile burial (S140) was interred in a flexed/crouched position and two of the adult burials, although generally facing east, were orientated slightly off east/west, although this is unlikely to have been intentional (S138: east-south-east/west-north-west; S233: east-north-east/west-south-west). There were more very-partial burials than nearly-complete ones excavated. Some had been truncated by the later burial of others which were still in situ; some were found with no obvious evidence of the reason for their truncation; a few of the partial skeletons recovered were so because the rest of the body lay beyond the excavation limit. There seemed to be no predominant preference for the position of the hands with equal numbers having either both arms straight by the sides; with upper arms by sides and lower arms bent so hands rested over pelvis; or with one arm straight by the side and the other bent over the pelvis.

A number of shroud pins were discovered, from this and physical evidence of some of the grave cuts it seems that the majority of the burials were single, simple and that the bodies were merely wrapped in a shroud. It was apparent that some of the burials were placed in coffins. Coffin nails were recovered from the grave fill (some with wood attached) in a number of cases and occasionally the nails were still in situ (see Plates 6 and 8). It seems that some

burials were wrapped in a shroud and placed within a coffin as both shroud pins and coffin nails were recovered in association with individual burials. Coins were found placed with two of the child burials located adjacent to each other in the south east corner of the trench. One of these (S163) had the coin placed in the palm of the left hand; while a coin was discovered after the cranium of the other (S236) had been exhumed.

Disease was evident in a number of the individuals, including rickets, scurvy and degenerative joint disease. Four of the male skeletons showed evidence of violent trauma which appeared to be the cause of death in at least one case. In this instance the adolescent male (S160) had two injuries to the cranium. Another male (middle adult S228) had defense injuries to the left radius and ulna which appear to have been made with a knife (Murphy and McGranaghan 2010, 48).

Clay pipe stems were recovered from two of the grave fills and one has been identified as probably 17th century (Ó Baoill, Appendix 8). The coins found in association with two of the infant burials have been fairly closely dated and are likely to have been deposited no earlier than the early 1640s and no later than the mid-1650s (Robert Heslip pers. comm.). Medieval Ulster Coarseware sherds were recovered from the fill of three graves (c156, c152, c205) and from the graveyard soil (c123 and c517). This pottery type is found in early 17th century contexts (McSparron 2009, 14), however, the lack of other 17th century pottery types within the gravefills might suggest that the Ulster Coarseware sherds and the green glazed medieval strap handle (recovered from gravefill c152) are residual and in fact relate to the preceding medieval activity at the site. Sherds of later 17th and 18th century pottery types were recovered from the floor and levelling layers above the burial phase. This artefact evidence, combined with the five radiocarbon dates (Appendix 7) places the likely end of the burial phase to around the mid-17th century.

No evidence was found during the course of the excavation to support an early medieval presence at this location, as has been suggested by various authors (e.g. O'Laverty 1880; Marshall 1929; Carr 1987). For example, no artefacts which would be indicative of early medieval activity, such as Souterrain Ware, were uncovered during the work, nor were any foundations of structures discovered. It should be noted, however, that excavations at raths have occasionally produced no occupation evidence (Stout 1997, 33) and so although the presence of a rath cannot be proven, the negative results of the excavation cannot be used to disprove the theory that this was an earlier site reoccupied by the Anglo-Normans.

The excavation has shown that this area within the now defunct St Elizabeth's Church was used in the generations before the mid-17th century for burial and from 1634 this may have been taking place within the church building. A small number of green glazed and Ulster Coarseware pottery sherds, presumably residually deposited, attest to the presence of

preceding activity nearby in the medieval period. The layers above the burial phase represent the construction and rebuilding of the church at this location, first constructed in 1634. Based on the evidence from the coins placed with two of the burials, it appears that at least some of the graves were interred after this construction date. What is not certain is whether they were interred on the exterior of a building which was not on the same footprint as the 19th century building or if they were in fact buried within the 1634 church after its construction.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

A report on the human remains has been completed (Murphy and McGranaghan 2010) and six radiocarbon dates have been produced. The coins and clay pipes recovered from the grave fills have also been analysed. It is further recommended that a report on the findings of the excavation is submitted for publication in a local journal, such as the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT REGISTER

No.	Description
101	Loose rubble on ground surface covering whole of trench; same as C501
102	Mid brown friable rubble layer which has built up between the floorboard supporting walls; same as C502
103	Whitish-pink lime mortar rich soil covering whole of trench; same as C503
104	Pit cut into C103 (at west of Trench 1) filled by C105
105	Mid brown sandy loam fill of cut C104, contains disarticulated human remains C110
106	Compact dark orangey-brown sandy layer, mottled with decayed lime mortar and black stony patches, covered whole trench; same as C504 and C508
107	Remnants of wooden plank sitting on brick and mortar plinth C108
108	Line of bricks, plinth running east/west which holds wooden joist C107; similar to C510
109	Compact mortar layer associated with brick plinth C108
110	Male adult cranium placed in cut C104
111	Dark brown loamy layer, flecked with charcoal and mortar; covered whole trench and lay below C106; same as C509
112	Stone and mortar fill of cut C116 (at south-east of Trench 1)
113	Light orange-brown sandy clay covering whole trench and overlying C114; same as C511
114	Dark brown silty loam covering the whole trench; same as C512
115	Mortar spread arising from the construction of stone feature C112
116	Cut for stone and mortar fill C112
117	Spread of stones (in western end of Trench 1), within C121; same as C516
118	Rectangular setting of stones made up of split angular stones sitting upright on their thin sides, within C120
119	Orange-brown clay loam, a concentrated burnt layer with lenses of orange through to black; possibly same as C513
120	Mid brown sandy loam with charcoal and orange flecks, below C114 (at the east of Trench 1)
121	Light brown gritty loam with mortar flecking around stones C117
122	Light grey silty clay containing decayed mortar, lay below C120
123	Dark brown clay loam layer with charcoal flecks and patches of orange clay and mortar, contained burials, below C122, covered whole of Trench 1, same as C517
124	Light orange-grey mortary clay
125	Friable dark brown loam at east of trench below C124, fill of cut C262, contained human remains
126	Articulated vertebrae and ribs within C120
127	Cut filled by C114 and contained skulls, at east of trench
128	Whitish-grey mortar lens
129	Dark brown compact clay layer at west of trench below C120, contained daub fragments
130	Compact mid brown and orange mottled clay lens between C111 and C117/C121
131	Redeposited subsoil, orange-brown silty clay layer with charcoal flecking, contained burials
132	Sub-rectangular cut filled by C133, contained disarticulated human remains
133	Dark brown loam fill of C132, contained disarticulated human remains
134	Partial infant skeleton

135	Partial adolescent skeleton within C131
136	Partial adult skeleton within C131
137	Dark grey-brown loamy soil immediately above skeletons S135, S136, S138, S165 and redeposited subsoil C131
138	Adult skeleton, cuts skeletons S135, S136 and S165
139	Sub-circular shallow pit cut into C131, containing C141 and skeleton S140
140	Sub-adult skeleton within cut C139 and fill C141
141	Dark grey-brown gritty loam fill of cut C139, containing human remains S140
142	Sub-circular shallow cut into C131, filled by C144
143	Loose sandy mortar spread within C517
144	Mid grey-brown gritty loam, fill of cut C142, contained S269
145	Very compact orange gritty sand lens within C131
146	Cut filled with C147 and skeleton S164
147	Fill of cut C146; contained skeleton S164 and disarticulated human remains
148	Sub-rectangular cut into C131, filled by C149, C150 and C151
149	Compact orange sandy clay, uppermost fill of cut C148
150	Friable grey-white mortar, secondary fill of cut C148
151	Friable mid brown loam, primary fill of cut C148
152	Sticky mid brown loamy soil surrounding skeleton S138
153	Sub-circular cut filled by C154, C180 and infant skeleton S182; the pit is cut by C155 and cuts skeleton S189
154	Upper charcoal-rich fill of cut C153, above C180
155	Grave cut for articulated adult skeleton S162
156	Fill of grave cut C155
157	Articulated adult lower legs
158	Fairly compact mid orange-brown gritty sand lens
159	C150: renumbered in error
160	Adolescent skeleton, within fill C178
161	Partial adult skeleton cut by S160, within fill C177
162	Adult skeleton within cut C155 with fill C156
163	Child skeleton found with coin under left hand
164	Adult skeleton within cut C146, filled by C147
165	Partial adult skeleton, cut by skeleton S138
166	Skeleton within cut C204 and fill C205
168	Partial adult skeleton, within fill C179 and with associated nails
169	Mid brown sticky loam surrounding skeleton S135
170	Lower legs of adult skeleton, within cut C171, filled by C172, and with coffin C185
171	Cut for skeleton S170, runs into the east facing section
172	Mid brown sticky loam, fill of cut C171
173	Grave cut associated with skeleton S163 and coffin C181
174	Mid brown loam, fill of grave cut C173
175	Partial skeleton
176	Orangey-brown gritty clay fill associated with human remains S175
177	Fill around S161
178	Fill associated with skeleton S160

179	Fill associated with skeleton S168
180	Loose dark brown gritty loam, fill of cut C153, below fill C154, contains skeleton S182
181	Coffin associated with skeleton S163, within cut C173
182	Infant skeleton within cut C153
183	Skeleton within cut C184 and fill C186
184	Cut filled by C186 and containing skeletons S183 and S195
185	Coffin remnants associated with skeleton S170
186	Friable mid brown clay loam fill of cut C184
187	number voided
188	number voided
189	Partial adult skeleton
190	Friable mid brown loam spread containing disarticulated human remains, below skeletons S135 and S138 and above S191
191	Partial adult skeleton
192	Partial adult skeleton within cut C210 and redeposited C123
193	Partially revealed adult skeleton (lower limbs extended into west-facing section), within cut C213
194	Partial adult skeleton within cut C202 and fill C203
195	Partial adult skeleton within cut C184, cut by skeletons S170 and S206
196	Stake-hole, cut into C131 and filled by C197
197	Friable dark brown loam containing a small amount of charcoal, fill of C196
198	Stake-hole, cut into C131 and filled by C200
199	Stake-hole, cut into C131 and filled by C201
200	Friable dark brown clay fill of stake-hole C198
201	Sticky brown and black clay loam fill of stake-hole C199
202	Cut for skeleton S194, cut by C204
203	Mid brown sticky clay loam fill of cut C202
204	Cut for skeleton S166; cut into C131 and cuts grave C202
205	Mid brown sticky clay loam fill of grave cut C204, with S166
206	Complete adult skeleton, in cut C207 and fill C208; cuts skeletons S183, S195, S230 and S256
207	Cut into C131 containing skeleton S206 and fill C208
208	Friable mid brown clay loam fill of grave cut C207
209	Upstanding clay divide between grave cuts C184 and C231
210	Cut for skeleton S192, filled by redeposited C123
211	Line of small angular stones, associated with skeleton S170
212	Partial adolescent skeleton in cut C221, cut by C146
213	Cut for skeleton S193, filled with redeposited C517
214	Partial adult skeleton in cut C256, runs into north section
215	Stake-hole, cut into C131 and filled by C216
216	Dark brown loam fill of stake-hole C215
217	Cut filled by C218, extended beyond limit of excavation
218	Mid brown sticky loam fill of C217, contained charcoal flecks, pottery, human bone and stones
219	Cut filled by C220, cut by C217
220	Compact orange-brown sandy fill of cut C219

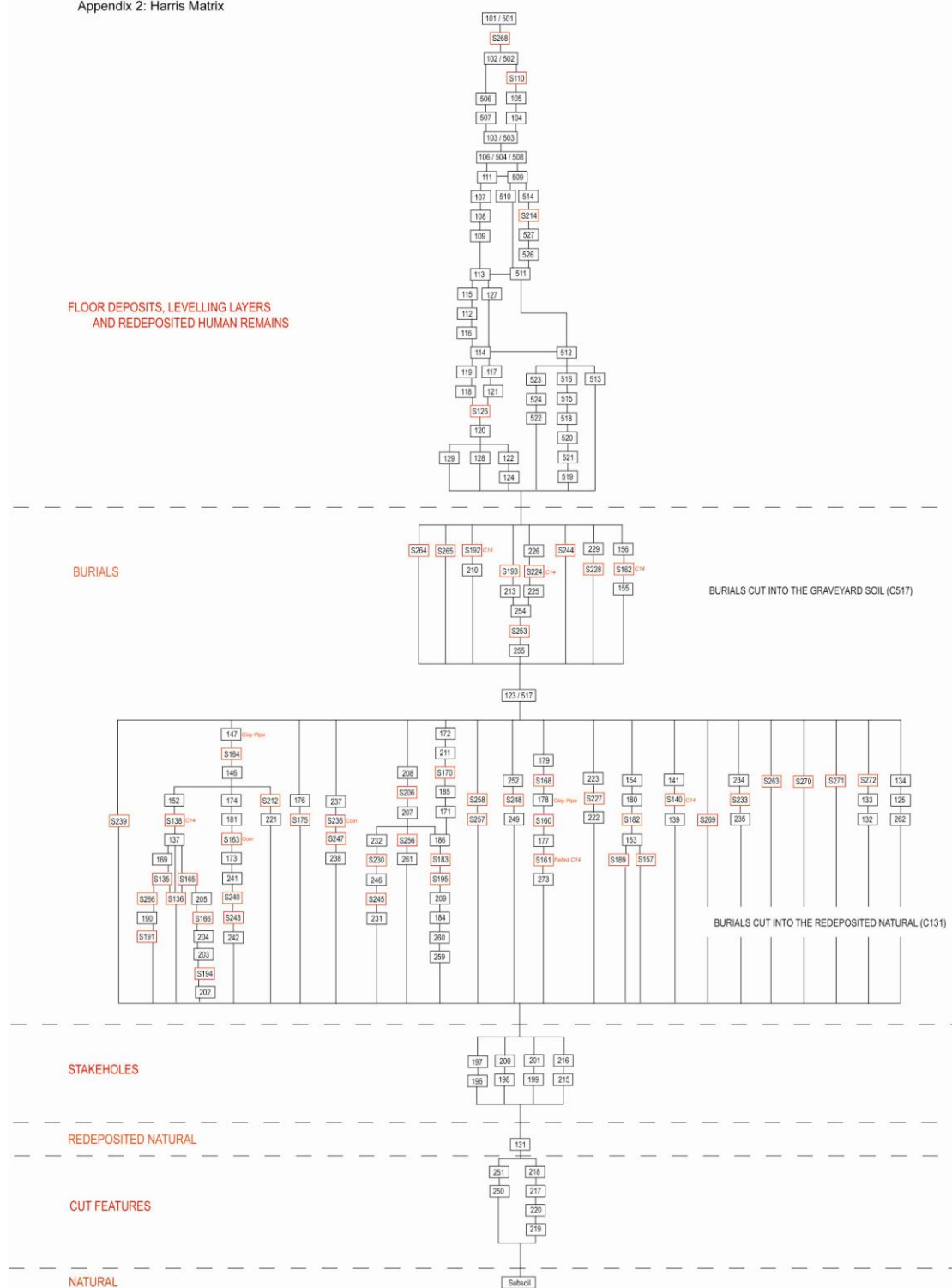
221	Cut for skeleton S212
222	Cut into C131 for skeleton S227, filled by C223
223	Fill of grave cut C222, contains skeleton S227
224	Adult skeleton in cut C225 and fill C226, ran into west-facing section
225	Cut for skeleton S224, filled by C226, very shallow and flat-bottomed
226	Fill of cut C225, redeposited C517
227	Partial infant skeleton within cut C222 and filled by C223
228	Adult skeleton, lower legs extended into the west-facing section
229	Dark brown silty loam fill containing skeleton S228
230	Skeleton within cut C231 and fill C232, cut skeleton S245
231	Cut into C131, contained skeleton S230 and fill S232
232	Mid brown clay loam with light charcoal flecking, fill of grave cut C231, contained skeleton S230; same as C246
233	Skeleton within cut C235 and fill C234
234	Fill of cut C235 surrounding skeleton S233
235	Cut for skeleton S233, filled by C234
236	Child skeleton found with coin under cranium
237	Brown gritty loam fill of cut C238, contained skeleton S236, disarticulated adult human bone and nails
238	Cut with skeletons S236, S247 and fill C237
239	Articulated right lower leg and foot, within C131
240	Part of adult skeleton which protruded from the north-facing section, within cut C242 and fill C241
241	Orange-brown clay fill of cut C242, contained skeletons S240, S243, S267 and disarticulated remains
242	Cut containing skeletons S240 and S243, and fill C241
243	Articulated adolescent leg and foot which protruded from the north-facing section, within cut C242 and fill C241
244	Infant skeleton above C131 and within C517
245	Partial adult skeleton cut by skeleton S230, within cut C231 and fill C246
246	Mid brown clay loam with light charcoal flecking, fill of grave cut C231, contains skeleton S245; same as C232
247	Adult lower legs which extended into the section, within cut C238, truncated by child burial S236
248	Partial adult skeleton within cut C249 and fill C252
249	Cut into C131 for skeleton S248, filled by C252
250	Pit cut into subsoil and filled by C251
251	Brown clay fill of cut C250
252	Brown-orange clay, possible redeposited subsoil, fill of cut C249 around skeleton S248
253	Partial adult skeleton, within cut C255 and fill C254
254	Light brown-orange sandy clay fill of cut C255, redeposited C517
255	Cut for skeleton S253, with fill C254
256	Partial adolescent skeleton in cut C261; remains were cut by S206
257	Partial adult skeleton which extended into the south-facing section; the remains were cut by skeleton S258
258	Partial adult skeleton which cut burial S257 and was truncated by cut C526
259	Cut into C131 and filled by C260
260	Light grey-brown clay loam fill of cut C259

261	Cut for skeleton S256
262	Cut, filled by C125
263	Partial infant skeleton
264	Partial adult skeleton
265	Partial adult skeleton
266	Partial adult skeleton, within C190
267	Partial adult skeleton, within fill C241
268	Partial adult skeleton
269	Partial adult skeleton, in cut C142 and fill C144
270	Partial adult skeleton
271	Partial infant skeleton
272	Partial adult skeleton
273	Cut for skeletons S160, S161 and S168
501	Loose rubble on ground surface covering whole of trench; same as C101
502	Mid brown friable rubble layer which has built up between the floorboard supporting walls; same as C102
503	Whitish-pink lime mortar rich soil covering whole of trench; same as C103
504	Compact dark orange-brown sandy layer, mottled with decayed lime mortar and black stony patches, covered whole trench; same as C106 and C508
505	Line of stones at east end of trench parallel to the south-facing section, above C508
506	Mortared rectangular stone plinth (1.46m x 0.95m) addition to wall C507, functioned as a support for a stove to sit on
507	Central dividing plinth, ran east/west through trench and supported the wooden floor joists
508	Compact dark orange-brown sandy layer, mottled with decayed lime mortar and black stony patches, covered whole trench; same as C106 and C504
509	Dark brown loamy layer, flecked with charcoal and mortar, covered whole trench and lay below C504/508; same as C111
510	Line of bricks (single course), plinth running east/west, above C509; similar to C108
511	Light orange-brown sandy clay covering the whole of the trench and overlying C512; same as C113
512	Dark brown silty loam covering the whole trench; same as C114
513	Orange-brown clay loam layer with grey mottling, contained charcoal and burnt lenses; possibly same as C119
514	Mid-brown gritty sand fill of cut C526 above C527
515	Mid-brown sandy loam layer with decayed mortar, stone spread C516 set into it
516	Spread of stones within C515 with stones up to 0.28m in size; same as C117
517	Dark brown clay loam layer containing charcoal flecks and patches of orange clay and mortar, covered whole of Trench 2, same as C123, contained burials
518	Light brown gritty mortar rich layer
519	Dark brown loamy layer, below C513 and above C517
520	Spread of stones within C521 and below C518
521	Mid-brown loam layer containing stone spread C520
522	Linear cut into C517, filled by C523 and C524
523	Mid to dark brown sandy loam, secondary fill of cut C522
524	Mid-brown mottled sandy loam with orange sandy patches, primary fill of cut C522
525	Charcoal layer, with burnt orange sandy clay and charred sticks, below C517
526	Cut feature, filled by C527 and C514

527	Mid grey-brown silty loam, fill of cut C526, contains skeleton S214 and disarticulated human remains, below C514
528	Stone layer sitting in C525, below C517

APPENDIX 2: HARRIS MATRIX

Appendix 2: Harris Matrix



APPENDIX 3 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Number	Description
001	Former church and part of graveyard, looking north-west
002	Former church and part of graveyard, looking north-west
003	Motte and part of graveyard, looking south-west
004	Motte and part of graveyard, looking south-west
005	Interior of church, looking north-west
006	Inspection hole cut through floorboards, looking west
007	Interior of church, looking east-south-east
008	Interior of church, looking east-south-east
009	Trenches 1 and 2 pre-excavation, showing C101 and C501, looking west
010	Working shot after removal of C101 and C501, looking west
011	Trenches 1 and 2 after removal of C101 and C501, looking west
012	Trenches 1 and 2 after removal of C101 and C501, looking east
013	General excavation shot
014	General excavation shot
015	General excavation shot
016	General excavation shot
017	Pit C104, containing skull S110, looking north
018	C103 and C503, after removal of C102 and C502, looking west
019	C103 and C503, after removal of C102 and C502, looking east
020	Human cranium S110 in situ in cut C104, looking north
021	Human cranium S110 in situ in cut C104, looking north
022	Close up of human cranium S110 in situ, looking north
023	South-west corner of excavation area after removal of C103, showing C104 and C110, looking north
024	South-west corner of excavation area after removal of C103, showing C104 and showing C104 and C110, looking east C110, looking north
025	South-west corner of excavation area after removal of C103, showing C104 and C110, looking east
026	South-west corner of excavation area after removal of C103,
027	Surface of C106 and C504, looking east
028	Surface of C106 (and plinth ?) after removal of C103, looking east
029	Surface of C106 (and plinth ?) after removal of C103, looking west
030	Brick plinth and C504 on removal of C503, looking south
031	Cranium S110 being lifted from cut C104, looking north-east
032	Cranium S110 being lifted from cut C104, looking north-east
033	Cranium S110 being lifted from cut C104, looking north-east

034	Cut C104 after removal of C105, looking south
035	Cut C104 after removal of C105, looking south
036	Mandible in situ and C509, looking south
037	Mandible in situ and C509, looking south
038	Line of bricks C510, looking south
039	Line of bricks C510, looking south
040	Stone and mortar C112 and C113 at south-east of Trench 1, looking west
041	Trench 1 showing C112 and C113, on removal of C111, looking west
042	Trench 1 on removal of C111 showing C108, C112 and C113, looking east
043	Trench 2 showing C511 with C512 below, looking west
044	Exposed plinth with wood, C107 to C109, looking south
045	Close up of C107 and C108, looking south
046	Exposed plinth with wood, C107 to C109, looking west
047	Trench 1, mortar spread C115 and stones C112, looking south
048	Stove plinth C506, looking south
049	Stove plinth C506 elevation and wall C507 in Trench 1, looking west
050	General working shot
051	General working shot
052	Working shot: site closed for the weekend
053	Trench 2, surface of stones C516, looking west
054	Trench 2, surface of stones C516, looking west
055	Trench 2, surface of stones C516, looking east
056	Trench 2, surface of stones C516, looking east
057	Trench 1, surface of stones C117, looking east
058	Trench 1, stone feature C118, looking south
059	Trench 1, stone feature C118, looking north
060	C114, bones in south-east area (no scale), looking east
061	C114, bones in south-east area (close-up and no scale), looking east
062	C114, craniums in situ, looking north
063	C114, craniums in situ, looking north
064	C114, craniums in situ, looking north (no scale)
065	C114, craniums in situ, looking north (no scale)
066	Lens within C120, looking north
067	C518, western end of Trench 2, looking east
068	C122, mortary material at east end of Trench 1, looking west
069	S120, vertebrae and ribs, looking west
070	S120, vertebrae and ribs (no scale), looking west
071	S120, vertebrae and ribs (close-up and no scale), looking west
072	Spoil heap at rear of church porch, looking north-west

073	Spoil heap along edge of graveyard driveway, looking west
074	Presbyterian church hall on Church Green, looking north-east
075	1960's St Elizabeth's Church, as seen from road, looking west
076	1960's St Elizabeth's Church, looking west
077	Former church and mausoleum, from car park, looking north-west
078	Both churches, looking north
079	Gordon family vault, north-east corner of graveyard, looking north
080	Stone spread C520 and C521, pre-excavation, looking west
081	Stone spread C520 and C521, pre-excavation, looking west
082	Stone spread C520 and C521, pre-excavation, looking west
083	General working shot
084	General working shot
085	General working shot
086	General working shot
087	S126, student excavating spine
088	S126, student excavating spine
089	S126, student excavating spine
090	S126 spine, looking west
091	S126 spine, looking west
092	S126 spine, close-up (no scale), looking west
093	S126 spine, close-up (no scale), looking south
094	Human bone in C517
095	Burnt clay lens on surface of C123, looking north
096	Burnt clay lens on surface of C123, looking north
097	General working shot
098	Trench 1, excavation of skulls in C517, looking west
099	Trench 1, skulls in C517 during excavation, looking north-west
0100	Skulls during excavation in C517, looking north
0101	General working shot
0102	Surface of C525, looking north
0103	Trench 2, cut C526, C525 and C527, looking east
0104	Trench 2, cut C526, C525 and C527, looking south
0105	Trench 2, skull fragments in C217, looking east
0106	Trench 2, skull fragments in C217 (close-up), looking east
0107	Trench 1, C123, working shot, looking north
0108	Trench 1, C123, working shot, looking north
0109	Trench 1, C123, working shot, looking south
0110	Crania in C125, looking north
0111	Crania in C125, looking west

0112	Crania in C125, close-up, looking north
0113	Crania in C125, close-up, looking north
0114	Three crania in C123
0115	Three crania in C123
0116	Cranium in C123 (close-up)
0117	Cranium in C123 (close-up)
0118	C123, working shot, excavation of skull in Trench 1, looking north
0119	C123, working shot, excavation of skull in Trench 1, looking north
0120	C123 and C125 (to east), skulls, looking north
0121	C123 and C125 (to east), skulls, looking north
0122	C123 and C125, skulls, looking west
0123	C123 and C125, skulls, looking south
0124	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking north
0125	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking north
0126	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0127	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0128	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0129	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0130	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0131	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0132	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0133	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0134	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking west
0135	Skeletons in C131 at east of Trench 1, looking north
0136	S134, infant skeleton, looking south-west
0137	S134, infant skeleton, looking north-west
0138	S134, infant skeleton (close-up), looking north-west
0139	S134, infant skeleton (close-up), looking north-west
0140	S134, infant skeleton (close-up), looking south-west
0141	C131 and cuts C139 and C142, looking west
0142	C131 and cut C142, looking west
0143	C143, mortar spread in north-east corner, looking west
0144	C143 mortar spread, cut C526 and fill C525, looking west
0145	Cut C526, fill C525, with bone, looking north
0146	Cut C526, fill C525, with bone, looking west
0147	Working shot, looking west
0148	Working shot, Body Recovery Unit officer, with human remains
0149	S140, looking west
0150	S140, looking west

0151	S140, looking west
0152	Working shot
0153	Working shot
0154	Working shot
0155	Working shot
0156	Working shot
0157	Two disarticulated skulls in C517, east end of trench, looking west
0158	Two disarticulated skulls in C517, east end of trench, looking west
0159	Cut C148, looking south
0160	Cut C148, looking south
0161	Whole site after removal of C123 and C517, looking west
0162	Most of site after removal of C123 and C517, looking west
0163	Whole site after removal of C123 and C517, looking east
0164	General working shot
0165	Excavation of S135, looking north-west
0166	Excavation of S135, looking north-west
0167	S135 during excavation, looking north-west
0168	Excavation of S135, looking north-west
0169	S135 during excavation, looking north-west
0170	Cut C139, post-excavation after removal of S140
0171	Cut C139, post-excavation after removal of S140
0172	Working shot, excavation of skeletons
0173	Working shot, excavation of skeletons
0174	Working shot, excavation of skeletons
0175	Working shot, excavation of skeletons
0176	Working shot, excavation of skeletons
0177	Working shot, excavation of skeletons
0178	Working shot, excavation of skeletons
0179	Working shot, excavation of skeletons
0180	Working shot, excavation of S160 and S161, looking west
0181	Working shot, excavation of S160 and S161, looking west
0182	S164, cut C146 and fill C147, looking west
0183	S164, cut C146 and fill C147, looking north
0184	S162, looking west
0185	S162, top half, looking west
0186	S162, looking west
0187	Cut in cranium of S160, looking north-west
0188	Cut in cranium of S160, looking north-west
0189	S135, S138 and S165, looking west

0190	S135, S138 and S165, looking north-west
0191	S135, S138 and S165, looking north-west
0192	S135, S138 and S165, looking north-west
0193	S135, S138 and S165, looking north
0194	S135, S138 and S165, looking north
0195	S163, child, looking north
0196	S163, child, looking north
0197	S163, child, looking north
0198	S163, child, looking west
0199	S163, child, looking west
0200	Working shot
0201	Working shot
0202	Working shot
0203	Working shot
0204	Working shot
0205	Working shot
0206	Working shot
0207	Working shot
0208	Working shot
0209	Working shot
0210	Working shot
0211	Working shot
0212	Coin under hand of S163, looking south-west
0213	Coin under hand of S163, looking south-west
0214	Coin under hand of S163, looking south-west
0215	Coin under hand of S163, close-up, looking south-west
0216	Coin with S163 after removal of some hand bones, looking south-west
0217	S163 with coin, looking south-west
0218	S163 with coin, looking north
0219	S163 with coin, looking north
0220	S170, lower legs and feet, looking south
0221	S170, lower legs and feet, looking west
0222	Coffin remains at feet of S170, looking west
0223	S175, pelvis and legs in south-west corner of trench, looking west
0224	S175, pelvis and legs in south-west corner of trench, looking east
0225	S161, S160 and S168, looking west
0226	S161, S160 and S168, looking west
0227	S161, S160 and S168, looking west
0228	S161, S160 and S168, looking west

0229	S168, looking west
0230	S160 and S161, looking west
0231	S160, S161 and S168, looking west
0232	S160, S161 and S168, looking south
0233	Group photo
0234	Group photo
0235	S182, infant during excavation, working shot, looking north-east
0236	S182, infant during excavation, working shot, looking north-east
0237	S182, infant during excavation, looking north-east
0238	S182, infant during excavation, looking north
0239	S182, infant in cut C153, looking west
0240	S182, infant in cut C153, looking west
0241	Infant S182 and S189, legs and vertebrae, looking west
0242	Infant S182 and S189, legs and vertebrae, looking west
0243	S163 with coin under hand (close-up), looking south-west
0244	Overview of whole trench, looking west
0245	Overview of whole trench, looking west
0246	Excavated cut 153, looking west
0247	S192 in south-east corner, looking south
0248	S194 near south-west corner, looking west
0249	S193 in north-east corner, looking west
0250	S193 in north-east corner, looking west
0251	Skulls of S160 and S161, looking west
0252	S160 and part of S161, looking west
0253	S160 showing trauma to back of skull, and S161, looking north-east
0254	S193 in north-east corner, looking west
0255	S193 in north-east corner, looking west
0256	S183, S195 and S206 after removal of S170, and cuts C171 and C184, looking south
0257	S183, S195 and S206 after removal of S170, and cuts C171 and C184, looking south
0258	S183, S195 and S206 after removal of S170, and cuts C171 and C184, looking west
0259	S212, looking west
0260	S212, looking west
0261	S212, looking north
0262	Whole site, looking west
0263	Cut C217 with fill C218, looking west
0264	Cuts C217 and C219 post-excavation, looking west

0265	Infant S227 in cut C222 with fill C223, position of nails marked, looking west
0266	S228, looking north
0267	S228, looking west
0268	S228, looking north
0269	Infant burial S227, looking west
0270	S224 in north-east corner, looking north
0271	S224 in north-east corner, looking west
0272	S183, S195, S206 and S230 in north-west corner, looking west
0273	S183, S195, S206 and S239 in north-west corner, looking east
0274	S230 and C209, with S183 and S206, looking west
0275	Possible grave cut in fill C229 (of S228)
0276	Possible grave cut in fill C229 (of S228)
0277	S206, and part of S230, looking west
0278	S233, in cut C235 and fill C234, looking north
0279	S233, in cut C235 and fill C234, looking south
0280	S233, close-up of lower legs and feet, looking south-east
0281	S233, close-up of feet, looking south-east
0282	S233, close-up of hands on pelvis, looking south-west
0283	S236, child, looking west
0284	S236, child, looking west
0285	S236, close-up of child, looking west
0286	S236, coin under head, looking east
0287	S239, looking south
0288	S240 and S243, (articulated and disarticulated bone), looking south
0289	S240 and S243, (articulated and disarticulated bone), looking west
0290	S240 and S243 (no scale), close-up of disarticulate bone, looking south
0291	S240 and S243 (no scale), close-up of disarticulated bone, looking south
0292	S230, close-up of top half of skeleton showing four extra bones (one each parallel to humeri and one each parallel to clavicles)
0293	S244, infant skeleton by east baulk, looking east
0294	S244, infant skeleton by east baulk, looking east
0295	C250, square cut, looking south
0296	Grave cuts C184 and C231, in north-west corner, looking west
0297	Test-pit in south-west corner, looking west
0298	S253, looking north
0299	S253, looking west
0300	S256, S257 and S258, looking west
0301	S256, S257 and S258 (close-up), looking west
0302	S257 after removal of S258, looking west

0303	Cut C259 post-excavation, looking east
0304	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0305	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0306	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0307	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0308	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0309	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0310	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0311	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0312	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0313	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0314	West-facing section of former Trench 2
0315	East-facing section of former Trench 2
0316	East-facing section of former Trench 2
0317	East-facing section of former Trench 2
0318	Site, looking west
0319	Site, looking west
0320	Site, looking west
0321	Site, looking west
0322	Site, looking west
0323	Site, looking west
0324	Site, looking west
0325	Site, looking west
0326	Site, looking west
0327	Site, looking west
0328	Site, looking south-east
0329	Site, looking east
0330	Site, looking east
0331	Site, looking east
0332	North-facing section 1
0333	North-facing section 2
0334	North-facing section 3
0335	North-facing section 4
0336	North-facing section 5
0337	North-facing section 6
0338	North-facing section 7
0339	North-facing section 8
0340	South-facing section 1
0341	South-facing section 2

0342	South-facing section 3
0343	South-facing section 4
0344	South-facing section 5
0345	South-facing section 6
0346	South-facing section 7
0347	South-facing section 8
0348	South-facing section, looking north-west
0349	South-facing section, looking north-east
0350	North-facing section, looking south-east
0351	North-facing section, looking south-west
0352	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking north
0353	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking north
0354	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking north
0355	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking north
0356	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking west
0357	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking west
0358	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking west
0359	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking west
0360	Test-pit running across middle of site, looking south
0361	Backfilled site, looking west
0362	Backfilled site, looking west

APPENDIX 4 FIELD DRAWING REGISTER

No.	Contexts Included	Type	Scale	Date	Description
1		Plan	01:20	13/6/07	Plan of site (with location of Trenches 1 and 2) before excavation
2	106	Plan	01:20	13/6/07	Eastern half of Trench 1 on removal of C103
3	104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111	Plan	01:10	13/6/07	Western half of Trench 1 on removal of C103
4	504, 510, 509	Plan	01:20	13/6/07	Western half of Trench 2 on removal of C503
5	505, 506, 507, 508, 509	Plan	01:20	13/6/07	Eastern half of Trench 2 on removal of C503
6	104	Plan	01:10	13/6/07	Post-excavation plan of cut C104, on removal of fill C105 and cranium S110
7	506	Plan	01:10	14/6/07	Plan of masonry support for stove
8	108, 109, 112, 113, 114	Plan	01:20	14/6/07	Plan of eastern half of Trench 1 on removal of C111
9	108, 109, 113	Section	01:10	14/6/07	East-facing section through C108 and C109
10	510, 511, 512	Plan	01:20	14/6/07	Plan of Trench 2 on removal of C509
11	107, 108, 109	Section	01:10	14/6/07	North-facing section of C107 and C108
12	112, 114, 115, 116	Plan	01:20	15/6/07	Plan of eastern half of Trench 1
13	112, 116	Section	01:10	15/6/07	East-facing section of cut C116
14	114, 116	Plan	01:20	15/6/07	Post-excavation plan of C116
15	114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121	Plan	01:20	18/6/07	Plan of eastern end of Trench 1 (joins drawing 16)
16	117, 121	Plan	01:20	18/6/07	Plan of western end of Trench 1 (joins drawing 15)
17	515, 516	Plan	01:20	18/6/07	Plan of surface of C515 and C516, west end of Trench 2, on removal of C512 (joins drawing 18)
18	515, 516	Plan	01:20		Plan of surface of C516 (joins drawings 17 and 19)
19	512, 513,	Plan	01:20	18/6/07	Plan of surface of C513, east end of Trench 2 (joins drawing 18)

20	513, 517	Plan	01:20	19/6/07	Plan of eastern end of Trench 2 on removal of C512
21	518, 522, 523, 524	Plan	01:20		Plan of western half of Trench 2
22	114, 120, 122	Plan	01:20	19/6/07	Plan of C122 at eastern end of Trench 1
23	517, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524	Plan	01:20	20/6/07	Plan of western half of Trench 2
24	507, 508, 509, 511, 512, 513, 514, 517, 519	Section	01:10		North-facing section of baulk, Trench 2, eastern half (joins drawing 29)
25	106, 111, 113, 114, 115, 119, 120, 123, 125, 127, 128, 262, 507	Section	01:10		South-facing section of baulk, Trench 1, eastern half (joins drawing 26)
26	106, 111, 113, 114, 117, 121, 123, 130, 507	Section	01:10	21/6/07	South-facing section of baulk, Trench 1, western half (joins drawing 25)
27	517, 522, 523, 524	Section	01:20	21/6/07	East-facing section of cut C522
28	114, 123, 125, 127, 262	Plan	01:20	22/6/07	Disarticulated skulls in C123 and C125
29	507, 509, 511, 512, 515, 516, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524	Section	01:10	21/6/07	North-facing section of baulk, Trench 2, western half (joins drawing 24)
30	517	Plan	01:20	22/6/07	Plan of east of Trench 2 showing disarticulated human remains in C517
31	517, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528	Plan	01:20	22/6/07	Plan of west of Trench 2
32	129, 135, 136, 137	Plan	01:10	25/6/07	Plan of skeletons S135 and S136
33	139, 140, 141	Plan	01:10	26/6/07	Plan of juvenile skeleton S140
34	142	Plan	01:10		Part-excavated cut C142
35	139	Profile	01:10	27/6/07	East-facing profile of cut C139 post-excavation
36	131, 148, 149, 150, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 162, 526	Plan	01:10	29/6/07	Plan of north-east of trench on removal of C517, showing skeleton S162
37	148, 149, 150, 151	Section	01:20	28/6/07	West-facing half-section of cut C148
38	138, 146, 164	Plan	01:10	28/6/07	Plan of skeleton S164
39	131, 135, 137, 138, 165, 166	Plan	01:10	28/6/07	Plan of skeletons
40	131, 146, 163, 164, 173, 174	Plan	01:10		Plan of skeleton S163

41	153, 154, 155, 180	Section & profile	01:20	3/7/07	West-facing section of cut C153 and profile of grave cut C155
42	131, 160, 161, 168, 177, 178, 179	Plan	01:10	3/7/07	Plan of skeletons
43	131, 170, 171, 172, 183, 184, 185, 186	Plan	01:10		Plan of skeleton S170
44	146	Profile	01:10	3/7/07	West-facing profile of cut C146
45	131, 165, 166, 175, 194	Plan	01:10	3/7/07	Plan of skeletons S165 and S175
46	153, 162, 182, 189	Plan	01:10		Plan of infant skeleton S182 in cut C153 and S189
47	131, 191, 196, 198, 199	Plan	01:20	5/7/07	Plan of stake-holes and S191
48	196	Profile	01:10	5/7/07	West-facing profile of stake-hole
49	123, 192	Plan	01:10	5/7/07	Skeleton in south-east area of trench
50	131, 166, 194, 202, 203, 204, 205	Plan	01:10	5/7/07	Plan of skeleton S194 near south-west corner of trench
51	193, 517	Plan	01:10	5/7/07	Skeleton in north-east corner of trench
52	131, 166, 196, 198, 199, 202, 203, 204, 205, 215	Plan	01:10		Plan of skeleton S166
53	131, 196, 199, 212, 221	Plan	01:10	6/7/07	Plan of skeleton S212
54	106, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 122, 123, 131, 146, 147, 507	Section	01:10	6/7/07	North-facing section of trench, eastern half (joins drawing 68 and 67)
55	170, 171, 172, 183, 184, 186	Plan	01:10	6/7/07	Plan of skeleton S183
56	146, 191, 196, 199, 204, 217, 219, 222, 223, 227	Plan	01:10	11/7/07	Plan of south-west corner of trench
57	123, 228, 238	Plan	01:10	10/7/07	Plan of skeleton S228
58	214, 224, 225, 226, 517, 526	Plan	01:10		Skeletons S214 and S224
59	171, 184, 186, 195, 206, 207, 208, 230, 231, 232, 245, 246, 131	Plan	01:10	12/7/07	Plan of skeletons S195, S206, S230 and S245 in north-west corner of trench (overlay on drawing 55)
60	131, 236, 237, 238, 239, 244, 247, 517	Plan	01:10	17/7/07	Skeletons S236 and S244

61	131, 233, 234, 235	Plan	01:10	17/7/07	Skeleton S233
62	240, 241, 242, 243	Plan	01:10	19/7/07	Skeleton S240
63	131, 250, 251	Section	01:10	20/7/07	Square feature by north-facing section
64	131, 248, 249, 252, 253, 254, 255, 519, 526	Plan	01:10	23/7/07	Skeletons S248 and S253
65	184, 204, 209, 231 and test-pit	Profile	01:20	23/7/07	Profile north/south across site with test-pit in south-west corner and grave cuts in north-west corner
66	131, 207, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, 526	Plan	01:10	24/7/07	Skeletons S256, S257 and S258
67	103, 106, 111, 113, 114, 115, 123, 237, 238, 247 and subsoil	Section	01:10	24/6/07	West-facing section in south-east corner of trench (joins drawing 54)
68	507, 106, 109, 111, 112, 114, 117, 123, 131, 217, 218, 219, 220 and subsoil	Section	01:10	25/7/07	North-facing section of trench, western half (joins drawing 54 and 71)
69	259, 260	Section	01:10	25/7/07	East-facing half-section of cut C259
70	131, 503, 505, 508, 509, 511, 512, 513, 517, 519, 224, 225 and subsoil	Section	01:10	25/7/07	West-facing section in north-east corner of trench (joins drawing 74)
71	103, 106, 108, 109, 123, 131, 217, 218 and subsoil	Section	01:10	25/7/07	East-facing section at south-west of trench (joins drawing 68)
72	131, 170, 171, 172, 184, 186, 209, 231, 246, 501, 503, 508, 509, 515, 516, 517	Section	01:10	26/7/07	East-facing section in north-west corner of trench (joins drawing 73)
73	131, 257, 503, 509, 511, 515, 516, 517, 518, 525, 526	Section	01:10	27/7/07	South-facing section of trench, western half (joins drawings 72 and 74)
74	503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 512, 517, 519, 526, 527, 131 and subsoil	Section	01:10		South-facing section of trench, eastern half (joins drawings 70 and 73)

APPENDIX 5 FIND REGISTER

Context	<i>Find (artifact /material)</i>	Quantity	Description
101	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
102	Brick	1	
102	Burnt flint	1	
102	Button	1	
102	Glass fragments	4	
102	Iron	2 bags	
102	Lime washed masonry	1 bag	
102	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
102	Pottery sherds	3	Post-medieval
102	Pottery sherds	4	Modern, 19 th century
102	Shell		
102	Shell		
102	Slag	1 bag	
102	Slate	1	
103	Glass fragments	4	
103	Glass fragments	5	
103	Iron nails	6	
103	Iron nails	4	
103	Iron nails	7	
103	Masonry with limewash	1	
103	Mortar	1	
105	Iron nails	2	
105	Wood	1	Sample 1
105	Pottery	1	Coarse, Sample 1
105	Metal, ?nail	1	Sample 1
106	Chalk	5	
106	Flint	2	
106	Glass fragments	1	
106	Glass fragments	2	
106	Iron nails	5	
106	Mortar	1	
109	?plastic	1	
109	Iron nail	1	
109	Iron nails	4	
109	Wood		
110	Glass fragments	3	

110	Red brick fragment		
111	Clay pipe fragment	1	Part of bowl and stem
111	Flint		
111	Glass fragments	4	
111	Glass fragments	4	
111	Glass fragment	1	
111	Glass fragments	3	
111	Glass fragments	2	
111	Glass fragments	2	
111	Glass fragments	6	
111	Glass fragment	1	
111	Iron nail	1	
111	Iron nail	1	
111	Iron nails	2	
111	Pottery sherds	3	Post-medieval
111	Pottery sherds	3	Post-medieval
111	Shell	1	
111	Shell		
111	Shell		
111	Shell	1	
112	Iron fragment	1	
113	Glass fragments	6	
113	Glass fragments	30	
113	Glass fragments	3	
113	Iron fragments	2	
113	Iron nail	1	
113	Iron nail	1	
113	Iron nail	1	
113	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
113	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
114	Animal tooth	1	
114	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
114	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
114	Flint	4	
114	Flint	3	
114	Glass fragments	3	
114	Glass fragments	3	
114	Glass fragments	6	
114	Glass fragments	6	

114	Glass fragments	2	
114	Glass fragments	4	
114	Glass fragments	3	
114	Glass fragments	9	
114	Glass fragments	8	
114	Glass fragments	30	
114	Glass fragments	15	
114	Glass fragment	1	
114	Iron fragment	1	
114	Iron nail	1	
114	Iron nail	1	
114	Iron nails	4	
114	Iron nails	5	
114	Iron nails	3	
114	Iron nails	4	
114	Iron nails	3	
114	Metal rivet	1	
114	Mortar		
114	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
114	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
114	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
114	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
114	Shell		
114	Shell		
114	Shell		
119	Clay pipe fragments	2	Stem
119	Glass fragments	3	
120	Clay pipe fragments	2	Stem
120	Flint	3	
120	Glass fragment	1	
120	Glass fragment	1	
120	Glass fragments	5	
120	Glass fragment	1	
120	Glass fragment	1	
120	Iron fragment	1	
120	Iron nail	1	
120	Iron nails	2	
120	Iron nails	1 bag	
120	Pottery sherds	2	

120	Pottery sherds	2	?Medieval, wheel thrown
120	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
120	Pottery sherd	1	?Medieval, wheel thrown
120	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
120	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
120	Pottery sherd	1	Everted rim
120	Shell		
121	Glass fragment	1	
121	Iron fragment	1	
121	Shell	1	
121	Shell/lime mortar		
121	Shroud pin	1	
123	Daub	1	
123	Flint	4	
123	Glass fragment	1	
123	Glass fragments	2	
123	Glass fragments	4	
123	Glass fragment	1	
123	Glass fragments	2	
123	Iron fragments	1 bag	
123	Iron fragments	3	
123	Iron nail	1	
123	Iron nail	1	
123	Iron nails	6	
123	Iron nails	2	
123	Iron nails	1 bag	
123	Iron nails	4	
123	Metal and wood		
123	Pottery sherd	1	Everted rim
123	Shell		
123	Shroud pin	1	
125	Iron nails	2	
125	Iron nails	1 bag	
129	Burnt daub fragments	9	
129	Clay pipe fragments	2	
129	Daub with wattle impressions	1	
129	Daub with wattle impressions	1	

129	Glass fragments	2	
129	Iron fragment	1	
129	Iron nail	1	
129	Metal	1	
129	Pottery sherd	1	?Medieval/ post-medieval
129	Shell		
129	Shroud pin	1	
131	Daub	1	
131	Daub	1	
131	Daub	1	
131	Daub	1	
131	Daub	2	
131	Flint	10	
131	Flint	8	
131	Iron fragments	2	
131	Iron nails	3	
131	Metal	1	
133	Iron fragments	3	
133	Shroud pins	3	
134	Iron nail	1	
136	Pottery sherd	1	Spout, medieval/ post-medieval
137	Brick fragment	1	
137	Shroud pin	1	Sample 6 (S165)
145	Flint	1	
147	Animal bone	1	
147	Clay pipe fragment	1	
147	Possible tuning peg, copper alloy	1	
147	Glass fragments	2	
147	Iron fragments	2 bags	
147	Iron nails	7	
147	Iron nails	3	
147	Wood		
151	Glass fragment	1	
151	Iron nail	1	
151	Shroud pin	1	
152	Pottery sherd	1	Medieval strap handle
152	Pottery sherd	1	Everted rim

152	Wood		
154	Iron fragment	1	
156	Flint	1	
156	Iron fragments	8	
156	Iron nail and wood	1	
156	Iron nail and wood	1	
156	Iron nails	1 bag	
156	Shroud pins	3	
156	Pottery sherd	1	Everted rim, Sample 5,
157	Bone	1	Burnt
162	Bone	2	Charred/burnt
162	Wood and metal	1	
163	Coin	1	
167	Flint	3	
167	Iron fragment	1	
168	Wood and metal	1	
172	Shroud pin	1	Sample 9
172	Iron nails and wood	2	
172	Iron nails	1 bag	
176	Daub	2	
178	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
178	Flint	2	
178	Glass fragments	3	
178	Iron nails	1 bag	
178	Iron nails and wood	3	
179	Iron fragments	4	
179	Iron nail and wood	1	
179	Wood	1	
181	Iron nails	1 bag	
205	Pottery sherd	1	?Medieval, wheel thrown
206	Burnt daub fragment	1	
206	Flint	2	
214	Iron nails	7	
218	Pottery sherd	1	?Medieval
223	Iron nails and wood	1 bag	
223	Nails and wood	4	Sample 20
223	Shroud pin fragments	3 bags	Sample 20

223	Quartz	3	
224	Iron fragments	3	
226	Iron fragments	2	
226	Iron nails	1 bag	
226	Slag	1	Sample 25
227	Iron nail fragment	1	
232	Flint	6	
232	Slate	1	
236	Coin	1	
237	Iron nails	1 bag	
246	Flint	1	
246	Possible piece of copper	1	
248	Wood		
502	Brick fragment	1	
502	Iron nails	4	
502	Iron nails	1 bag	
502	Iron nails	7	
502	Masonry with limewash	2	
502	Masonry with limewash	1	
503	Brick with limewashed surface	1	
503	Glass fragment	1	
503	Iron nails	4	
503	Iron nails	2	
503	Pottery sherds	8	?19 th century
504	Iron nail	1	
504	Musket ball	1	
506	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
506	Iron nails	6	
506	Iron nails	3	
506	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
508	Glass fragment	1	
508	Iron nail	1	
509	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
509	Glass fragments	4	
509	Glass fragments	2	
509	Iron nail	1	
509	Iron nails	3	
509	Pottery sherd	1	Post-medieval
509	Shroud pin	1	

509	Wood		
511	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
511	Glass fragments	10	
511	Glass fragments	3	
511	Iron nails	2	
511	Shroud pin	1	
512	Animal tooth	1	
512	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
512	Glass fragment	1	
512	Glass fragments	5	
512	Glass fragment	1	
512	Glass fragments	6	
512	Iron fragments	3	
512	Iron nail	1	
512	Shell	1	
512	Shroud pin	1	
513	Glass fragments	5	
513	Iron nails	2	
513	Shell	1	
514	Clay pipe fragments	4	2 bowl and 2 stem
514	Flint	1	
514	Glass fragments	5	
514	Iron nail	1	
514	Iron nail	1	
514	Iron nails	5	
515	Animal bone		
515	Clay pipe fragments	2	Stem
515	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
515	Glass fragments	3	
515	Glass fragments	2	
515	Glass fragments	2	
515	Iron	1	
515	Iron fragment	1	
515	Iron fragments		
515	Iron nails	3	
515	Shell		
515	Shell		
515	Shell		
515	Shell/lime mortar		

515	Shell/lime mortar		
517	Animal tooth	1	
517	Animal tooth	1	
517	Copper	1	
517	Flint	2	
517	Flint	1	
517	Glass fragment	1	
517	Iron nails	5	
517	Iron nails	4	
517	Iron nails	1 bag	
517	Iron nails	2	
517	Iron nails	1 bag	
517	Iron nails	1 bag	
517	Metal	1	
517	Pottery sherd	1	Everted rim
517	Shell		
517	Shell		
517	Shell		
517	Shroud pin	1	
517	Shroud pin	1	
517	Wood	1	
518	Shell	4	
518	Shell/lime mortar	4	
519	Iron nails	4	
519	Iron rotary key	1	
519	Shell/lime mortar		
523	Flint	6	
523	Metal	1	
525	Iron nail	1	
526	Shroud pin	1	
527	Iron fragments and wood	2	
527	Iron nail	1	
527	Iron nails	2	
527	Iron nails	2	
527	Wood		
517/193	Iron nails	6	
517/193	Metal fragments	1 bag	
Unstratified	Bone	1	Animal
Unstratified	Bone	1	Animal, burnt

Unstratified	Bone	3	Animal, burnt
Unstratified	Clay pipe fragment	1	Stem
Unstratified	Coin	1	
Unstratified	Flint	1	
Unstratified	Iron nails	1 bag	
Unstratified	Iron nails	2	
Unstratified	Mortar adhering to bone	1	
Unstratified	Pottery sherd	1	Medieval
Unstratified	Slag	1	
Unstratified	Teeth		Animal

APPENDIX 6 SAMPLES REGISTER

Sample No.	C/S No.	No. of Bags	Description
1	105	1	Small bones associated with skeletal remains S110
2	107	1	Remains of wooden joist sitting on plinth C108
3	141	1	Fill of cut C139 surrounding skeleton S140
4	152	1	Soil from skeleton S138
5	156	6	Soil surrounding skeleton S162
6	137	1	Soil surrounding skeleton S165
7	147	1	Soil surrounding skeleton S164
8	123	1	Soil surrounding juvenile skeleton S163
9	170	1	Soil from around feet of skeleton S170, cut C171, fill C172
10	176	1	Soil from around pelvis of skeleton S175
11	179	1	Soil from around skeleton S168
12	189	1	Soil from around pelvis of skeleton S189
13	180	2	Soil surrounding S182
14	178	1	Soil surrounding skeleton S160
15	192	1	Soil surrounding skeleton S192
16	166	2	Soil surrounding skeleton S166
17	517	2	From skeleton S193
18	212	1	From base of grave cut
19	212	2	Soil from around pelvis
20	223		Soil surrounding skeleton S227
21	228	1	Soil from around pelvis
22	224	1	Lower grave fill
23	228	13	Skeleton S228 (skeleton bagged and labeled as sample)
24	229	1	Disarticulated bone
25	226	2	From skeleton S224
26	237		From skeleton S236, cut C238
27	208	2	Fill from around skeleton S206, feet sample and pelvic sample
28	234	3	Fill from around skeleton S233
29	214	2	From under right foot
30	240	1	From pelvic area of skeleton S240
31	232	1	From pelvic area of skeleton S230
32	195	1	From pelvic area of skeleton S195
33	517	1	Surrounding neo-natal skeleton S244
34	183	1	From pelvic area of skeleton S183

35	248	1	From pelvic area of skeleton S248
36	256	1	From pelvic area of skeleton S256

APPENDIX 7 RADIOCARBON DATES FROM BONE SAMPLES

Skeleton No.	Lab. ID	¹⁴ C	Calibrated AD
138	UBA-8701	306±27	1491-1649
140	UBA-8700	358±28	1452-1634
161	UBA-8704	Failed: insufficient collagen	NA
161	UBA-13672	298±20	1516-1650
162	UBA-8699	207±27	1648-1951*
192	UBA-8702	378±27	1446-1631
224	UBA-8703	383±27	1444-1630

* It would appear that the sample used (S162) may have been problematic. The low collagen yield and high carbon content suggests that the carbon may be extraneous and the reliability of this sample is therefore questionable (Paula Reimer pers. comm.).

APPENDIX 8 THE CLAY PIPE FRAGMENTS

Ruairí Ó Baoill

A total of 24, mostly small, clay pipe fragments were recovered from the St. Elizabeth's Church excavation. The vast majority (21 fragments out of 24) of this unremarkable assemblage were undiagnostic fragments of undecorated clay pipe stem. The remaining three fragments consist of undiagnostic portions of a pipe bowl, a square heel and a spurred heel. Apart from the clay pipe stem fragment found in Trench 1, Context 101, which was probably 19th century, all of the other clay pipe fragments probably date to either the 17th or 18th centuries. The fragment of clay pipe stem found in 'Trench1/2', Context 147 is recorded as being 'associated with skeleton 164'.

Trench	Context No.	No. of fragments	Interpretation
Unstrat	N/A	1	Undiagnostic fragment of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
1	101	1	Undiagnostic fragment of thick pipe stem. Probably 19thC.
1	111	1	Undiagnostic fragment of thick pipe stem with square heel. Probably 17thC.
1	114	2	Undiagnostic fragments of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
1	119	2	Undiagnostic fragments of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
1	120	2	Undiagnostic fragments of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
?1	129	2	Undiagnostic fragments of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
'1/2'	147	1	Undiagnostic fragment of thick pipe stem with square heel. Probably 17thC. 'Associated with skeleton 164'.
?1	178	1	Undiagnostic fragment of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
2	506	1	Undiagnostic fragment of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
2	509	1	Undiagnostic fragment of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.

2	511	1	Undiagnostic fragment of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
2	512	1	Undiagnostic fragment of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
2	514	4	Two undiagnostic fragments of clay pipe stem, one undiagnostic fragment of pipe bowl, and one fragment of spurred heel. Probably 17thC.
2	515	3	Undiagnostic fragments of clay pipe stem. Probably 17th or 18thC.
TOTAL		24	