CENTRE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY, ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALAEOECOLOGY

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST

DATA STRUCTURE REPORT: No. 79
AE/08/122 and AE/09/101

EXCAVATION AT THE SITE OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD MANSION HOUSE, CASTLE WARD, STRANGFORD, COUNTY DOWN

Data Structure Report: Queen Anne Period Mansion House, Castle Ward, Strangford, County Down

Emily Murray, Henry Welsh and Malachy Conway

Grid Reference J 5735 4995
CAF DSR 079
Licence Nos. AE/08/122 and AE/09/101
SMR No. DOW 031:071
NTSMR 131512

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PLATES

1. SUMMARY

1.1 Background

Two seasons of excavation took place at the site of a Queen Anne Period mansion house at Castle Ward in 2008 and 2009. The first was between 21 June and 11 July 2008 and the second between 10 June and 28 June 2009. The project was a joint venture between the National Trust, Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Built Heritage (NIEA) and the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork of the Queen's University, Belfast (CAF). The excavation site lies within the Castle Ward estate, County Down (SMR number: DOW 031:071) and forms part of a wider landscape owned by the National Trust. It is in the Barony of Lecale Lower, townland of Castleward, Irish Grid reference J 57326 49769. The site has also been given the reference NTSMR 131513 by the National Trust. The site of the Queen Anne mansion house is situated within the grounds of the Castle Ward estate.

1.2 Objectives

The excavations of 2008 and 2009 had a number of aims. The first was to establish the exact location of the Queen Anne Period mansion house. It was not certain that anything had survived the demolition of the structure, but the site was thought to be on a small hill overlooking the Yew Terraces to the south. Second, the National Trust were keen to include details of the Queen Anne mansion in the archaeological record of the Castle Ward estate, as little documentary evidence is currently available to record this important part of the story of the Ward family in this area. Third, the excavations were timed to coincide with a public outreach programme entitled *Archaeology Days*, by NIEA. As part of this programme, public participation in the excavations was encouraged and over the duration of the excavations a total of 98 members of the public took part. Following an introductory training session, their activities were supervised by professional archaeologists and by the end of the excavations, many had progressed to the point that they were able to produce field drawings and complete standard recording documentation, almost unaided.

1.3 Excavation

The excavations located the substantial remains of the southern part of Queen Anne Period mansion house. These remains were in the form of foundation walls, which were found to be in good condition and provided much information about the layout of the original mansion house and the sequence of subsequent alterations and additions. Unfortunately, the depth of landscaping material at the north of the site prevented the identification of the layout of the buildings in this area. A large assemblage of artefacts was recovered, including a collection of intact mineral water bottles, pottery, animal bone, metal objects, glassware and fragments of the structural elements of the mansion house.

1.4 Discussion

The Castle Ward estate papers and maps indicate that a mansion was constructed by Bernard Ward on a small hill to the north-west of the old tower house around 1710-1714. When in use, this house was been referred to as the Green House, but is now known as the

Queen Anne period mansion house. It was surrounded by impressive formal terraces and canals, including Temple Water. Around 1760, work commenced on another new mansion house, which was completed about ten years later and is the building known today as Castle Ward. Despite the presence of the new mansion house on the estate, the Queen Anne mansion house continued in use and was extended on several occasions between the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Its absence on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1859 confirms that it had been demolished at some time between 1846 and 1859. The 2008 and 2009 excavations identified several phases of construction at the southern part of the mansion site, consistent with the initial construction of the mansion, later modifications, final demolition and the subsequent landscaping of the area.

1.5 Recommendations

It is recommended that further excavation take place at the site in order to establish the full extent of the mansion house and extensions, in order to bring the project to completion and publication.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

This report details the preliminary results of two seasons of archaeological excavations at the site of the Queen Anne period mansion house, Castle Ward, County Down, undertaken by CAF in 2008 and 2009. The work formed part of a wider project, in association with the National Trust, NIEA, Ulster Archaeological Society and Young Archaeologists Club.

2.2 Background

Castle Ward demesne is located near the mouth of Strangford Lough, in south County Down (Figure 01). The demesne is best known for the eccentric two-faced mansion house, half-Classical and half-Strawberry Gothick, built by Bernard Ward the first Viscount Bangor in the 1760s. The house was however preceded by three earlier Ward family residences; a tower house in the estate farmyard which was built *c.* 1600, a Jacobean house built on to the side of the tower house and a Queen Anne period house built by Bernard's father, Judge Michael Ward, *c.* 1714. The tower house still stands but the Jacobean extension and the Queen Anne house were both demolished in the nineteenth century. There are no detailed plans or elevation drawings of the early eighteenth century house and no traces of the building survive though its location is known from two estate maps of *c.* 1800 and 1813 (Figure 04). The house is also shown in outline on the first Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the area of 1835 (Figure 05) but it had been demolished by the time of the revised OS map of 1859 (Figure 06). The house was accompanied by gardens in the formal style which were laid out by Judge Michael Ward mainly between 1720 and 1740. Some of the more substantial features of this formal landscaping survive including one of two artificial canals, the Temple Water, the Yew Terraces and a folly garden building known as the Temple. As with the house, there are no surviving drawings or maps showing the layout and planting scheme for these gardens. The National Trust acquired the estate in lieu of death duties following the death of the sixth Viscount Bangor in 1951.

2.3 Previous archaeological investigations

Prior to 2008 no archaeological excavations had been undertaken on the Castle Ward demesne. A few excavations have been carried out just north of the estate during the 1950s and early 1960s as part of an archaeological survey of County Down by the Ministry of Finance: Audleystown Dual Court Tomb (DOW 031:007) was excavated by AEP Collins in 1952 (Collins 1954) and again intermittently in 1956 and 1957 (Collins 1959) while Collins also surveyed Toberdoney Souterrain (DOW 031:018) in 1961 (Collins 1964). The *Archaeological Survey of County Down* (HMSO 1966, 83) also gives a brief account of the excavation of a burial cairn (DOW 031:016) in the townland of Castleward northwest of Audley's Castle in 1953 (*ibid*. Figure 6). The Castle Ward demesne was investigated in the 1966 archaeological survey, but features were limited to Bernard Ward's mansion house (*ibid*. 356-61) and the standing stones or possible megalithic tomb (DOW 031:017) which is located on the northern slope of the valley that runs west from the Temple Water canal (*ibid*. 95). The archaeological survey was succeeded just over twenty years later by a detailed survey of the demesne by Tom McErlean and Terence Reeves-Smyth who undertook the work on behalf of the National Trust (McErlean and Reeves-

Smyth 1990). The survey recognised the Queen Anne house as a key historic component of the Castle Ward estate albeit one for which there are no physical remains.

In 2004 a project archaeologist (Malachy Conway) was appointed for the National Trust Northern Ireland region and he has since been engaged in compiling and maintaining a comprehensive archaeological survey of the Trust's Northern Ireland estate, including the Castle Ward demesne. Since 2007, the Survey Group of the Ulster Archaeological Society have carried out four monument surveys within the Castle Ward demesne. These are of the Yew Terraces (Welsh 2008), the Portal Tomb/Standing Stones (Welsh 2009), the site of the Queen Anne period mansion house (Welsh 2011) and the Gasworks (Rutherford 2012).

In June 2007, the CAF was commissioned to undertake a geophysical survey of the area thought to contain the remains of the Queen Anne period mansion house. Philip Macdonald and Stephen Trick of the CAF undertook a soil resistivity survey across an area of approximately 85m by 140m encompassing the most likely site of the Queen Anne house. The survey identified the location of the house which was represented by a sub-rectangular low-resistance anomalous area (approx. 39m by 6.3m) containing a number of high-resistance linear anomalies that were likely to represent walls (all approx. 1m wide). This was not dissimilar in size and on the same alignment to the house (approx. 40m by 12m) as depicted on the estate maps. The shape corresponded well with the house plan as shown in the 1770/1800 and 1813 estate maps, but less well with the modified building depicted in the 1835 OS map. It was suggested (P. Macdonald pers comm.) that the walls detected by the geophysical survey therefore represented the subsurface remnants of the earlier house and that the walls of that phase of construction were more substantial (and possibly included a cellar), compared to the walls of the later extensions of the 1830s. Other anomalous responses of high and low resistance were detected across the survey area including low-resistance linears that correspond with the western and eastern boundaries of the Palisade Garden as depicted in the 1813 estate map, along with other probable garden features (Figure 07). The locations of proposed trenches for the 2008 excavations were based on the results of this survey and in 2009, the locations of the proposed trenches were based on the results of this survey and information obtained from the 2008 excavations.

In August of the same year a second geophysical survey, employing Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) was carried out by Alastair Ruffell and Philip Macdonald of Queen's University Belfast and David Nobes of the University of Canterbury, of the smaller of the two eighteenth century canals, now infilled,. The GPR survey produced two sets of profiles of the canal, confirmed its precise location and also served to compare different methods of processing the results (Nobes *et al* 2008).

2.4 Reason for excavation and research objectives

The excavations formed part of a long-term research project investigating the archaeological heritage of the Castle Ward estate. The main objective of this element of the project was to establish the nature of some of the buried features recorded in the geophysical survey and to relate these to the cartographic and documentary evidence where possible. It was anticipated that the majority if not all of the features detected in the geophysical survey related to the designed post-medieval landscape, but evidence of earlier activity might also be present. The

site is located in a free-draining elevated but sheltered position adjacent to a sheltered bay. Traces of Mesolithic activity have been recorded in the area along with Neolithic occupation represented by two standing stones, the remains of a possible portal tomb (NISMR DOW 031:044) located a short distance north-west of the Temple Water, and a dual court tomb located north of Audleystown (NISMR DOW 031:007), which was excavated in 1952, 1956 and 1957 (Collins 1954 and 1959). The results of the 2008 and 2009 excavations should help to focus future research into the archaeology and history of the estate and also provide a greater understanding of the buried archaeology which will better inform the long-term conservation management of the site. One of the main goals of the excavation was to uncover part of the buried remains of the house and to establish the depth at which they were located along with the nature of their construction and their current condition. A further aim of the project was to facilitate public participation and involvement and to raise the profile of archaeology and archaeological techniques, within the local community and both seasons of fieldwork were run to coincide with the NIEA's annual *Archaeology Days* events.

2.5 Archiving

All site records and finds have been temporarily archived at Queen's University, but the intention is to place these in the permanent care of the National Trust.

2.6 Credits and Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the National Trust for facilitating the excavation throughout the two seasons, in particular Mal Conway the Trust's archaeologist for the NI region and retired estate foreman, Michael Davidson. Thanks also to the Ulster Archaeological Society for supplying many members to assist with the excavations and for carrying out the site survey in 2009. Thanks also to the Downpatrick Branch of the Young Archaeologists Club for their enthusiastic support. We would like to thank the NIEA for their support during fieldwork in both seasons and in particular Liam McQuillan, Maybelline Gormley, Paul Logue, Terence Reeves-Smyth and Brian Williams. We would also like to thank Drs Alastair Ruffell and Miguel Gomez-Heras of Queen's University Belfast for identifying the geological specimens, and also Ian Mitchell (Geological Survey of Northern Ireland) and Mike Simms (National Museums and Galleries Northern Ireland) for their interest in and identification of the carved piece of limestone. Several members of the CAF assisted with the excavation, including Brian Sloan, who supervised trenches during 2008, Clare McGranaghan and Peter Bowen, who washed and catalogued the finds; Ronan McHugh and Sapphire Mussen, who undertook the surveying associated with the excavation. The illustrations (excavation plans and section drawings and site location map) were prepared by Eimear Nelis and Sapphire Mussen. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of QUB archaeology students Dermot Redmond and Stuart Alexander (on placement as part of a third year module) and former QUB student Evan Hill.

Most especially we would like to thank all of the volunteers who took part, some of whom had travelled very long distances to join the excavation crew.

3. EXCAVATION

3.1 Methodology

The mansion house site is located within the scheduled Temple Water historic landscape (NISMR DOW 031:071) and Scheduled Monument Consent was granted before excavations began. The estate is in the care of the National Trust and matters concerning the management and safe running of the excavation, including access, storage and insurance, were agreed between the CAF, NIEA and the National Trust before the commencement of work on site.

The excavation was undertaken by hand and a site context record was created using the standard context recording method. Individual features were planned (scale 1:200, 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 where appropriate) and photographed. No structural positive features were dismantled or removed. Individual negative features were excavated by putting a box-section through the feature to recover information about profile and fills and were recorded with a section drawing (Scale 1:10). In addition to the photography and illustration, the principal site records consisted of registers augmented by a site diary. Separate registers of samples that are taken and field drawings were also maintained.

In the 2008 season, the grass layer was removed from Trenches 1 and 2 with the use of a mechanised sod cutter as requested by the estate's grounds staff to facilitate reinstatement of the site. For Trenches 3 and 4 the sod was cut and removed by hand. A mechanical excavator was brought on site during the third of the excavation week to maintain the spoil heap. It was also employed to move some of the demolition rubble in Trench 1 in order to determine the depth of the rubble in-filled cellar. All other excavation and reinstatement of the site was carried out with hand tools. In the 2009 season all excavation was carried out by hand.

3.2 Account of the excavations

3.2.1 The 2008 excavation (Licence No. AE/08/122)

This took place over three weeks, from 21 June to 11 July 2008 and was directed by Dr Emily Murray of the CAF. Four trenches were opened to investigate the nature of some of the buried features recorded in the geophysical survey and to relate these to the cartographic and documentary evidence where possible. Trenches 1 and 2 were opened concurrently and laid out as detailed in the project design (Murray 2008(a)). Based on the findings in Trench 1 it was decided to concentrate on the house remains found within the trench and not to open Trench 3 as proposed. Instead, two test pits, Trenches 3 and 4 (each 2m x 2m), were opened immediately north of Trench 1 following consultation with Maybelline Gormley (NIEA).

Trench 1 (21 x 2m) was opened perpendicular to the sub-rectangular anomaly detected in the soil resistivity survey in 2007. The trench was laid out with its long axis running north-south and the excavation initially focussed on the northern half of the trench. The grass sod (C.101) was removed using a sod cutter exposing brown humic topsoil (C.102). The topsoil (C.102) extended across the full width of the trench and southwards from the northern end of the trench for approximately 13m. It had a variable depth of 0.06-0.18m and on excavation exposed two mid-

brown stony deposits, C.115 and C.103. The former (C.115) extended south, from the northern end of the trench for approximately 3.75m and was between 0.15m and 0.21m in depth (Figure 12). This deposit (C.115) petered out at its southern extent and partially overlay a not dissimilar brown stony layer (C.103), 0.11-0.21m in depth, which extended southwards for a further 9.21m. A darker spread was also recorded on first trowelling back, C.104, but appeared to be a localised upper lens within C.103 towards the northern end of the layer's extent. The two deposits, C.115 and C.103, were distinguished by the presence of lumps and flecks of mortar throughout the latter (C.103) and their absence in the former (C.115). The more extensive of the two, C.103, also produced a greater number of finds. Finds from both, and also from the topsoil (C.102), included sherds of unglazed terracotta pots, some animal bone and marine shells, fragments of thin window glass, bits of corroded metal, clay pipes and roof slate and brick fragments (Appendix 4). All three have been interpreted as levelling-up or landscaping deposits.

Excavation of C.115 and C.103 exposed an extensive mortar and stone rubble layer (C.105). This deposit had a slight but noticeable raised linear hump where the two overlying deposits (C.115 and C.103) overlapped. Initial suggestions were that this may have been a reflection of an underlying wall but further excavation down through C.105 showed this not to be the case. The mortar gave the deposit a creamy white colour which distinguished it clearly from the overlying earthy brown deposits, C.115 and C.103. This mortar layer (C.105) had a thin compacted crust but on excavation it proved to be a very loose rubble deposit made up predominately of medium sized and large stones contained within disintegrated and comminuted mortar and plaster. Complete, or nearly complete, handmade bricks and fragments of brick were common and the excavated assemblage of bricks included a quarter moon shaped piece with moulding along its outer curved edge. Fragments of glass, pottery, tiles and slates were also found along with some bones, shells and iron nails although finds were relatively less common than in the overlying deposits. Lumps of plaster, presumably from the interior of the house, were also found and several had remnants of dark rotten wood adhering to them or linear impressions of the same. Many also displayed traces of pigmentation and samples of the plaster were retained for analysis. The rubble also produced a piece of carved and polished carboniferous limestone (approximate dimensions: 142.2mm x 115.6mm and 37.5mm thick) which probably came from a fireplace (Plate 22). This has been identified, by Ian Mitchell of the Geological Survey of Northern Ireland (GSNI) and Mike Simms of the National Museums and Galleries of Northern Ireland (NMAGNI), as being of non-Irish origin and probably a Wenlock-type limestone from Shropshire or Wales.

At 7.22m south of the northern end of the trench, the rubble and mortar layer (C.105) terminated where it abutted a wall (C.106) running east west across the width of the trench (Plate 6). The wall was 0.60m wide although it was slightly narrower at its eastern end (0.44m) and it was constructed with roughly hewn greywacke, a common local building stone. The wall was bonded with a lime mortar (C.107) and had a vertical well-coursed northern face. Excavation of the rubble and mortar (C.105) north of the wall continued downwards for just under half a metre with no additional walls or other features emerging. It became apparent that the wall uncovered (C.106) was the wall of the cellar with the northern aspect being the internal face. The rubble (C.105) therefore in-filled the cellar itself and could thus continue for a significant depth. It was decided that excavation of this infill by hand would have been arduous and unsafe and instead, to ascertain the depth of the cellar and cellar wall, a mechanical excavator was employed to pull back the rubble. This demonstrated that the surviving height of

the wall was 1.67m (Plate 04) and that the rubble infill (C.105) overlay a brown humic soil with some inclusions of coal. The latter was not investigated but may represent one of three things; the floor of the cellar may have been of beaten earth; the cellar may have been tiled with the tiles lifted and removed before the house was demolished; or the third possibility is that the deposit uncovered represents occupation debris concealing the floor surface underneath. The wall was photographed and the rubble was carefully backfilled with the mechanical excavator. Due to safety concerns the features could only be observed from the side of the trench and they were not therefore investigated or recorded in any further detail. The demolition rubble, C.105, did not extend south of the wall (C.106). Instead underlying the levelling deposit, C.103, was a mixed brown stony deposit with some brick fragments and occasional marine shells (C.108). This fill was not dissimilar to the overlying horizon C.103 but was differentiated by the greater frequency of mortar in the latter. Excavation of C.108 exposed the rear southern face of the cellar wall C.106 (Plate 05) which was markedly different to its northern aspect. The southern face was poorly bonded and extremely uneven with large holes and gaps.

The stony organic fill (C.108) extended south of the cellar wall (C.106) for approximately 1.89m where it abutted a second parallel wall, C.110, which also directly underlay the levelling deposit C.103. This second wall was 0.60-0.61m thick and like the cellar wall C.106, was of rubble stone (greywacke) construction bonded with a lime mortar (C.109). The angular stones used in the wall's construction (dimensions of approximately 0.2-0.4m in length by 0.06-0.12m in height) were roughly hewn and irregular in shape but the flat edges were used to form a vertical northern face (Plate 9). Removal of the fill C.108 exposed the full height of the wall which was 0.58m, and showed that the fill, C.108 and stone wall, C.110, both overlay a dark blackish-brown stony deposit (C.117). Removal of C.108 also indicates that the wall was built without any foundation trench or plinth. Excavation of the sterile deposit C.117 between the two walls, C.106 and C.110, showed that it was shallow and it overlay the natural subsoil. Running parallel and 0.05m south of the southern face of the cellar wall C.106, the edge of a linear cut, C.140, was discernible towards the western edge of the trench. This has been interpreted as the southern edge of a pit excavated to house the cellar. This would suggest that the pit was cut then a peripheral retaining wall was built up against the edge of the cut to form the cellar. Two irregular and anomalous depressions that cut through C.117 and the subsoil, C.136 and C.138, were also identified south of the cellar wall, and it is probable that one (C.136) if not both, are in-filled stone voids possibly disturbed during the construction of one or other of the two closely set walls, (i.e. C.106 and C.110).

Excavation of the levelling deposit C.103 south of the second wall (C.110) revealed a mortar-rich stony deposit of a light pinkish brown or buff colour (C.111). This deposit extended southwards for just under a metre where it abutted a third parallel wall, C.112. Unlike the demolition debris within the cellar (C.105), the stones within the mortar-rich deposit C.111 seemed to have been more regularly layered. Excavation down through this fill indicated that several of the stones bonded with the northern side of the third wall, C.112 (Plate 12) and both were co-extensive in depth surviving to the same height of 0.28-0.30m. This third wall, C.112, was the shortest and also the narrowest of the three walls uncovered with a width of just 0.36m. The wall was bonded with a lime mortar (C.113) and was roughly built of rubble stone.

Excavation of the fill C.111, which was slightly shallower at its northern end, revealed a gravelly mid-brown silty soil (C.128). This extended for a depth of between 0.47m, and 0.26m, and on

removal exposed the southern face of the middle wall, C.110 (Plate 15). The southern aspect of the wall was much less regular than its northern face though the difference was not as dramatic as that exhibited by the cellar wall, C.106. C.128 directly overlay the dark blackish brown layer C.117 previously encountered north of the wall, C.110. The excavation of C.128 and C.117 north of wall C.112 demonstrated that the wall overlay the deposit C.128.

Removal of the sod and cleaning back of the southern end of the trench showed that the topsoil (C.102) did not extend across the full length of the trench. Approximately 6.5m north of the southern end of the trench and extending north for a further 3.3m was a band of a darker black-brown deposit, with coal (C.116), which pre-dated the deposition of the topsoil. This layer was rich in finds including window and bottle glass, corroded bits of iron and iron nails and large quantities of glazed pot sherds. Excavation of this deposit (C.116) and the topsoil north and south of it (C.102) along with the remainder of the levelling deposit C.103 south of the southern wall, C.112, exposed an extensive spread of stone rubble (C.125) stretching across the width of the trench (2m) and north-south for roughly 8.73m. Running at an angle (north-west/south-east) across the trench and across this stony deposit (C.125) was a thin band of compact blue-grey gravel about one metre wide (C.124 – Plate 16). This was identified as a path and on excavation proved to comprise four shallow lenses (C.124, C.123, C.122 and C.121) of slightly differing compositions but made up primarily of fine angular gravel, ash and pebbles along with lime in one of the lower horizons (C.122). There was no evidence of a cut for the path but rather that it had become compressed into the underlying deposits. The aerial photo taken in 1985 (Plate 01) shows a path curving up the slope towards the site of the excavation from the direction of the farmyard and dipping westwards towards the lime tree walk. Both the projected line of this path recorded in the aerial photo and its relative shallowness suggest that this is the same path that has been uncovered in Trench 1. Any traces of this path on the ground had been obliterated by the time of the excavation (Plate 02).

The demolition rubble (C.125) 0.24-0.28m in depth was predominantly made up of quarried rubble stone and many of the stones had mortar adhering to them (approx. 30%). Bricks were also present and seemed to be more common in the upper horizons. Mortar was present throughout but it was infrequent and appears to have derived from the mortar adhering to the stones and bricks rather than representing loose mortar and plaster as was the case with the rubble uncovered within the cellar (i.e. C.105). The rubble C.125 also yielded two pieces of dressed oolitic limestone, or Wenlock-Type, commonly known as *Bath stone* and several slabs of Scrabo sandstone. The Bath limestone and Scrabo sandstone were identified by Drs Alastair Ruffle and Miguel Heras-Gomez of the School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, QUB. Excavation of the rubble (C.125) revealed a number of different features across the southern end of the trench including a brick drain (C.133), a mortared surface (C.127) and, located between the two, a linear sunken feature. All three features either overlay or cut into the stony brown humic deposit C.128, which extended southwards from the middle wall, C.110. C.128 produced few finds and these comprised some fragments of animal bone, pottery, glass and slag along with marine shells, mainly oysters. Given the limitations of time the southern end of the trench (southern 6.41m) was subdivided and the eastern half (1m wide) only was excavated.

The linear sunken feature, approximately 1.47m in width, was initially thought to be a possible path as it ran on the same alignment, roughly northwest-southeast, as the series of paths

previously excavated immediately to the north of it (C.124-C.121). Excavation of this feature indicated that it was, however, the clay cap (C.144) of a steep-sided linear cut (C.142). The reddish-brown clay formed a thin (0.06-0.09m) lens which sealed a loose stony brown deposit (C.143) which had flecks of mortar and occasional lumps of clay throughout along with concentrations of stones and bricks. The removal of these fills (C.144 and C.143) revealed the steep edges of the cut which continued downwards for over a metre (>1.21m) but due to health and safety concerns it was not fully excavated. The function of this ditch-like feature is unknown but if it continues further north-westwards on the same alignment it must intersect with the front wall(s) of the house which presents the possibility that it may have functioned as the main drain for the house. The slumped and flattened surface of the in-filled ditch and the clay cap sealing the main ditch fill (C.143) suggest that it must have lain exposed and waterlogged for a time before the demolition rubble, C.125, was deposited over it. The brick drain, C.133 was built into the southern face of the wall, C.112 (Plate 06) at the very eastern end of the section excavated, and it extended south-eastwards. It ran for a length of approximately 1.7m before it disappeared into the eastern section face of the trench. The brick drain was crudely constructed: it was two courses high with a channel of approximately 0.08m running between the walls of the drain and with capstones used along its length giving it an overall height of 0.15-0.2m. Mortar adhered to some of the bricks but it did not bond them suggesting that the bricks were reused. At the very southern end of the trench, sandwiched between C.128 and the overlying rubble C.125 was a compact pale yellow mortar surface, C.127. The surface was irregular in its extent but extended across almost the full width of the trench and north-south for approximately 1.95m, petering out just before the southern end of the trench. The excavated eastern section through the deposit showed it to be thin (0.03m) and homogenous in consistency. Set within this, towards the western edge of the trench, was a curving row of five bricks or stones running for approximately 0.3m in length. The bricks/stones were not identical in size or shape but were all roughly square and in and around 0.05m across. The origin of this deposit is uncertain; it may have been a constituent of some garden feature to the front of the house, the remnants of a mortar mixing spot with the alignment of stones/bricks being purely co-incidental, or, a taphonomic deposit of mortar leached from overlying rubble.

In summary the main features encountered in Trench 1 were the three parallel walls (C.106, C.110 and C.112), the latter with a brick drain attached (C.133), a deep steep-sided linear cut (C.142), a path (C.124-C.121) and two rubble deposits one within the cellar (C.105) and the second spread south of the three walls (C.125)(Figure 09).

Two test pits, **Trenches 3 and 4** (each 2m x 2m) were opened 2m and 9m north of Trench 1 respectively to try and locate the northern wall(s) of the house. No wall was found but the differential nature of the deposits in the two pits suggested that they straddled the northern wall(s) of the house with Trench 3 located south of the wall and within the cellar and Trench 4 located outside and north of the wall. The depth of modern debris (>1.75m) in the northern of the two test pits (Trench 4) also indicated that the topography of the hill has been hugely altered over the last few centuries.

In **Trench 3**, the sod (C. 301) was removed by hand to reveal loose brown organic topsoil (C. 302). On excavation this proved to be between 0.05-0.09m in depth and it produced brick fragments, sherds of unglazed pot and occasional pieces of glass and glazed pot.

Removal of the topsoil (C.302) exposed a stony layer (C.303), 0.3-0.36m thick, with occasional pieces of glass and pot. This deposit overlay a loose mortar-rich rubble layer containing large stones, boulders and bricks (C.304) and was equivalent to the demolition deposit C.105, encountered in Trench 1 (Plate 08). As in Trench 1, this was partly excavated with 0.2m of the layer removed. No structural features emerged and as in Trench 1, excavation within the trench was not pursued any further. The range finds produced by this layer was similar to that found in Trench 1 and included sherds of glazed and unglazed pot, iron nails and an iron bracket and fragments of slate. Numerous handmade bricks were also present including two with impressions or mouldings.

In summary no wall was found within the test pit, Trench 3, indicating that the trench was located within the cellar. The internal dimensions of the cellar, north-south must therefore be greater than 7.6m. The sequence of deposits encountered in Trench 3 was equivalent to those found at the northern end of Trench 1, with C.301, C.302, C.303 and C.304 corresponding to C.201, C.202, C.115 and C.105 respectively. Given the failure to locate the northern cellar wall in Trench 3, a second test pit, Trench 4 (2m x 2m) was opened 5m north of Trench 3 (or 9m north of the northern end of Trench 1).

In **Trench 4**, the grass sod (C.401) was removed by hand exposing a mid-brown topsoil layer (C.402). The topsoil produced sherds of modern glazed pottery, some marine shells, brick fragments and glass along with bits of plastic. This overlay a blackish brown deposit (C.403) clearly visible in section (Plate 08). This extended for a depth of between 0.19m and 0.23m and was rich in finds yielding numerous sherds of glazed and unglazed pottery, brick fragments, animal bones and nails. The colour and consistency of this layer along with the range of artefacts found are not dissimilar to the blackish levelling up layer, C.116, in Trench 1 and it might be suggested that the source for both of these deposits was the same. Removal of C.403 revealed a mortar rich grey brown stony rubble layer (C.404). It contained some fragments of brick, glass and glazed pottery and extended for a depth of between 0.26m and 0.31m. Excavation of C.404 exposed a second rubble layer (C.405) dominated by red bricks, many of which were unbroken and the majority of which were handmade. Some large stones were also present along with occasional fragments of glass, including bottle and window glass, and glazed ceramics. This deposit (C.405) was excavated in the eastern half of the trench only (1m x 2m). The deposit was fairly loose and extended for just over half a metre in depth. Underlying this brick layer a humic loamy deposit (C.406) was revealed which was initially thought to have been an old topsoil or sod horizon. A box section (1m x 1m) was opened in the southern corner of the trench to investigate this deposit and removal of C.406 unveiled another rubble deposit, C.407 underlying it indicating that occupation debris still continued for some depth. Excavation was terminated at this point.

The sequence of deposits found in Trench 4 does not replicate those found in either Trench 3 or Trench 1, in particular the creamy white mortar and rubble demolition debris encountered in both (i.e. C. 304 and C.105), was not found. This would therefore suggest that the trench is located outside and to the north of the cellar indicating that the northern wall must be located somewhere between Trenches 3 and 4. This would mean that the internal width of the cellar, and house above it, must have been between 7.6m and 12m north-south (or 8.8m and 13.2m externally).

The deposits that were encountered represent a sequence of demolition activity and levelling-up or landscape deposits, and presumably the building materials derive from the Queen Anne house. The presence of relatively modern ceramics found throughout the sequence of deposits coupled with the apparent higher frequency of manufactured bricks than encountered elsewhere on the excavation might suggest the debris derives from building works of a more recent date. The rubble could therefore derive from the more recent alterations made to the Queen Anne house and/or from the outbuildings to the north of the house indicated on the first OS map (Figure 05). The depth of deposits, >1.75m, also demonstrates that the topography of this part of the grounds and on which the house was located has been radically altered and augmented in the last few centuries.

A fourth trench, **Trench 2** (2m x 10m), located southeast of Trench 1, was opened over angled linear anomalies detected in the geophysical survey which were suggestive of possible terraces or paths. No positive garden features were uncovered though two early prehistoric flints were found. These were identified by Brian Sloan of the CAF, as a flint blade and a Neolithic flint arrowhead. A gun flint was also found.

3.2.2. The 2009 excavation (Licence No. AE/09/101)

A further season of excavation took place in 2009, directed jointly by Dr Henry Welsh of CAF and Malachy Conway of the National Trust. It ran from 10 to 28 June 2009 again as a collaborative project between CAF, the National Trust and NIEA. The excavations also facilitated volunteer participation throughout the duration of the project including members of the Ulster Archaeological Society and Young Archaeologists Club, as well as individual members of the public. It was also timed to coincide with the NIEA *Archaeology Days* events throughout Northern Ireland. The aim was to build on the information obtained during the 2008 season, by identifying the dimensions of the original Queen Anne period mansion house, along with the east and west wings and later additions. A total of twelve trenches were opened, based on the estimated position of wall foundations extrapolated from the 2008 excavation. It was initially proposed to open a maximum of four other trenches to investigate other geophysical anomalies to the east and west of the main building of the house site which may represent the addition of east and west wings. However, as the excavations progressed it was found necessary to open a series of further small trenches in order to establish the dimensions of the foundations uncovered. During the 2009 season, the Survey Group of the Ulster Archaeological Society carried out a topographical survey (Figure 14) of the site, as part of the public outreach aspect of the project. The survey report has since been published on the society website (http://uas.society.qub.ac.uk).

An excavation trench, **Trench 1** (12.2m x 1m), was opened over the footprint of the rear of the Queen Anne house as determined by the 2007 geophysical survey with the long-axis of the trench aligned north-south, i.e. perpendicular to the long-axis of the house. This trench was sited in order to connect trenches 1 and 3 of the 2008 excavations and to identify the location of the north wall of the cellar, the south wall of which was located in trench 1 of 2008, based on the assumption that the building would be square in plan. The grass layer (C.101), which extended across the trench and was 0.05m in thickness, was removed by hand to reveal a mid-brown gravelly layer (C.102) that also extended across the trench. This layer was found to be around 0.1m in depth and contained a modern plastic button, along with 52 pottery sherds,

most of which appeared to be Victorian in date. This layer was interpreted as being a landscaping deposit and this was supported by the ground staff at Castle Ward, who confirmed that this material had recently been imported from other parts of the demesne and spread over this part of the site in order to level up some settlement hollows. When this had been removed, a layer of mid-brown loam containing angular stone fragments was revealed (C. 103), which also extended across the trench. This layer varied in depth from 0.05m to 0.12m and contained a variety of finds, including a 1971 two-pence coin from the Republic of Ireland, 61 pottery sherds and 62 metal objects (mostly iron nails). Also recovered was a cache of 35 glass mineral water bottles, 27 of which were complete, some with stoppers still in place and containing a clear liquid, presumably the remains of the original contents. This layer was interpreted as being a levelling deposit, applied following the demolition of the mansion. The presence of so many intact mineral water bottles suggested that this material had not been brought any great distance. When this layer was removed, a layer of grey-brown loam (C.104) was revealed, extending across the trench. This was found to contain fragments of plaster, brick, animal bone and 17 sherds of pottery. This was also interpreted as being a levelling deposit, applied following the demolition of the mansion. When this had been removed, a deposit of organic loam (C.106) was uncovered at the southern part of the trench, extending 2.8m from the southern section face. This deposit was found to be 0.05m in thickness and did not contain any finds. It was interpreted as being a further small levelling deposit. When this had been removed, a layer of mortar-rich gravelly sand was revealed (C.105). This extended throughout the remainder of the trench and contained many fragments of brick, moulded stone, window glass and painted plaster. This was interpreted as being rubble from the demolition of the mansion. Despite reaching a depth of 1.4m at the northern end of the trench, the anticipated northern wall of the cellar was not located and an extension (5.25m x 1m) to the trench to the west also failed to locate it (Figure 15). Excavation had to be terminated due to the depth of the trench and the unstable nature of the rubble infill, so it is presumed that the remains of the north wall exist at a greater depth in Trench 1, perhaps further to the north, or were completely removed during the demolition of the house (Plate 11).

Trench 2 (7m east/west x 3.1m north/south, with extensions: 7m x 1m to the east and 1m x 1m to the south) was sited over what was anticipated to be the junction between the main building and the later east wing. Trench 10 (described below) was positioned 2m to the south of Trench 2, but when this trench was extended by 1m to the north, it joined with Trench 2 to provide detailed information about the phasing of structural components in this part of the site.

The grass layer (C.201), which extended across the trench and was 0.05m in thickness, was removed by hand to reveal a mid-brown layer (C.202). This also extended across the trench and contained 65 sherds of pottery, 60 sherds of glass (mostly window glass), animal bone and 20 metal objects, including one piece with a short length of light chain attached. This layer was found to be 0.2m in thickness and when removed, revealed a number of stone-built wall foundations at a depth of approximately 0.3m below ground level:

> C.231 was uncovered at the western edge of the trench, was 0.4m in width and was aligned on an east/west axis. This was interpreted as being part of the same wall that was uncovered during the 2008 excavations (C.106). This appeared to be the south cellar wall of the original mansion house.

C.230 was also uncovered at the western edge of the trench and was aligned north/south, turning to an east/west alignment at the southern end of the trench. This was interpreted as being part of wall C.110 of the 2008 excavations and which formed the south wall of the original mansion house. C.230 also formed part of the east wall of the mansion house.

C.203 was found to abut C.230 and continue for 13.45m on an east/west alignment throughout the remainder of trench 2. This wall was interpreted as being the south wall of the east wing, constructed between 1755 and 1800.

C.209 was found to abut C.203 to the north and continue in a north/south alignment into the north section face of the trench. This wall was interpreted as being a load-bearing support for the east wing.

C.208 was also found to abut C.203 to the north and continue in a north/south alignment into the north section face of the trench. This wall was also interpreted as being a load-bearing support for the east wing.

C.227 was found to abut C.230 to the south and continue in a north/south alignment into the south section face of the trench. This wall was also interpreted as being a load-bearing support for a bay, which had been added to the south of the east wing, subsequent to its initial construction.

C.222 was found to abut C.203 to the south and continue in a north/south alignment into the south section face of the trench. It had been constructed against the east face of wall C.227, possibly to provide additional load-bearing capability to this part of the structure. The remains of a brick-built wall (C.213) were visible at the upper part of this wall.

To the north of the trench and filling the areas between walls C.330, C.203, C.209 and C.208, were deposits of what was interpreted as demolition rubble (C.210, C.211 and C.212). These deposits contained many fragments of building materials, such as slate, tile, stone and plaster, along with 10 metal objects, some animal bone and timber fragments. These deposits were excavated to a depth of 0.25 to 0.3m, when excavation was terminated due to time constraints. However, walls (C.203, C.209 and C.230) all had painted plasterwork (C.207, C.214 and C.226) in situ and probably formed the walls around a basement, under at least the southern part of the east wing of the mansion (Figure 17).

To the east of wall C.222, a mortared surface (C.204) was revealed. This abutted wall C.203, but was separated from C.222 by a mid-brown sandy loam (C.206), approximately 0.25m in width. The mortared surface C.204 continued in an east/west alignment into the east section face of the trench. The south of this surface was retained by a small wall of angular stone blocks (C.205), itself supported by a deposit of the mid-brown sandy loam C.206. This area was interpreted as being the remains of a pathway around the exterior of the southern wall of the east wing, which had been truncated during the construction of wall C.222 and subsequently incorporated into the bay created during these works. Also uncovered was a brick-lined drain (C.223, C.228), the slope of which was away from the building, to the south. This had been provided with a mortared surface (C.238), presumably to prevent damp and facilitate the drainage of rainwater from this area (Plate 12).

In summary, Trench 2 proved to be the key to understanding the phases of activity at the southern part of the mansion house. Present were parts of the foundation walls of the main

building, east and west wings and later extensions to the south, confirmed by the presence of truncated earlier garden features within the interior of the building.

Trench 3 (1m x 1m) was positioned 4m to the south of Trench 2, over the point at which the south wall of the bay (associated with C.227) was anticipated to be located. The grass layer (C.301) was removed, revealing a layer of gravel-rich mid-brown loam (C.302), which extended across the trench. This was found to be 0.1m in depth and interpreted as being a topsoil layer. This layer contained an assortment of finds, including a fragment of clay pipe, a glass button 64 sherds of pottery and 55 fragments of glass (mostly window glass). This layer was interpreted as a levelling deposit, following the demolition of the mansion. When this had been removed, a mortar-rich grey-brown layer (C.303) was revealed, also extending across the trench. This was found to be 0.05m in thickness, containing 11 further fragments of glass, a fragment of animal bone and an iron nail, also probably demolition debris. When this had been removed, a layer of mid-brown sandy loam was uncovered (C.304). At 0.1m in depth, a row of un-mortared sub-angular stones were uncovered, in a north-west/south-east alignment (C.305). These ranged in size from 0.5m in length, by 0.25m in width and 0.20 in depth, to 0.20m in length, 0.18m in width and 0.1m in depth. These were interpreted as being the foundation of a garden wall (Figure 19). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Trench 4 (1m x 1m) was positioned closer to the east wing, at 2m to the south of Trench 2, in an attempt to locate the south wall of the east wing. The grass layer (C.401) was removed, revealing a layer of gravel-rich, mid-brown sandy loam, which extended across the trench. This was found to be 0.2m in thickness and contained 32 sherds of pottery, probably Victorian. This was interpreted as being a levelling deposit, possibly incorporating the contents of a nearby midden. When C.402 was removed, a mortared stone wall (C.406) was uncovered at a depth of 0.25m below ground surface, with a north/south alignment (Figure 20). This was interpreted as being part of the south wall of a bay of the east wing and continuation of walls C.227 and C.222 located in Trench 2. Trench 4 was extended 1.5m to the west, revealing a wall foundation (C.404) in an east/west alignment (Plate 13). This was interpreted as being a further extension to the east wing, joining up with the east wall of the original mansion (C.230). This probably represented the last phase of activity in this area, as by extending the east bay to the west and connecting with original mansion, it had enclosed a drainage channel (C.223 & C.228) which had previously been an external feature, forcing a re-alignment of the drains to the south of the building. The foundations of walls C.404 and C.406 were found to be 0.22m in depth and rested on a mortared stone base (C.415). To the south of C.404, a deposit of mortar-rich mid-brown loam was uncovered. No finds were recovered from this deposit and it was interpreted as being a levelling deposit following demolition of the mansion. The deposit was 0.25m in thickness and when it was removed, a thin (0.05m) layer of mortar was revealed, probably deposited when the east wing was being constructed. When this deposit was removed, a mid-brown loam was uncovered (C.411), which was found to contain fragments of shell, animal bone and ceramics, probably deposited there by workmen during the initial construction phase of the mansion. At the eastern end of the trench, a deposit of mortared stone (C408) was uncovered. This was interpreted as demolition debris from the east wing. To the north of C.404 and west of C.406, a grey-brown mortar-rich sandy loam was uncovered. This did not contain any finds and was interpreted as being a levelling deposit.

Trench 5 (1m x 1m) was sited 7m to the east of Trench 4, over the south wall of the east bay in an attempt to establish the length of this structure. The grass layer (C.501) was removed, revealing a layer of gravel-rich mid-brown sandy loam, which extended across the trench. This was found to contain 13 fragments of glass, mostly window glass, one fragment of pottery and 2 small pieces of shell. This was interpreted as being a levelling deposit, applied during the landscaping of the site after the demolition of the mansion. When this was removed, a wall foundation (C.503) was uncovered at a depth of 0.25m below ground surface (Figure 23). This extended through the entire length of the trench in an east/west alignment and was interpreted as being the continuation of wall C.404 (Plate 14), the south wall of a bay on the east wing. To the south of C.503, a deposit of mid-brown sandy loam was uncovered and this was excavated to a depth of 0.35m, where excavation was terminated. This was found to contain some charcoal and a single shell and probably represents debris from the construction phase of the building.

Trench 6 (1m x 1m) was sited 3m to the east of Trench 5, over the anticipated position of the south wall of the east bay in an attempt to establish the length of this structure. When the grass layer (C.601) was removed, a layer of mid-brown gravel-rich sandy loam was uncovered (C.602). This was found to extend across the trench and was excavated to a depth of 0.35m, when excavation was terminated. No structural features were uncovered, but C.601 was found to contain a variety of finds, including 12 fragments of glass (mostly window glass), charcoal, shell and animal bone. This layer was interpreted as a levelling deposit, applied following the demolition of the mansion and outside the footprint of the east wing.

Trench 7 (2m x 1m) was sited between Trenches 4 and 6, 1m to the east of Trench 4 bay in an attempt to establish the length of the south wall of the bay of the east wing (a continuation of C.503). When the grass layer was removed (C.701), a layer of mid-brown loam was uncovered (C.702), which extended across the trench. This layer was found to be 0.18m in depth and contained 4 pottery sherds, 1 piece of shell, 1 fragment of roofing slate and some coke. It was interpreted as being a levelling deposit, applied following the demolition of the mansion. When this was removed, a wall foundation was revealed (C.703). This was aligned east/west and at a well-defined corner, turned in a north/south alignment at the eastern end of the trench (Figure 23). The foundation was well-constructed of split stone in a lime mortar, with a slate damp-proof course at the top, similar to the foundation uncovered in Trench 5 (C.503) (Plate 15). This was interpreted as being the corner of the south bay of the east wing and provided the southern dimension of this structure at 11m [35 feet 9 inches]. With the addition of the later extension to the west (uncovered in Trench 4), this provided a tentative measurement for the south wall of the east wing at 14m [45 feet 6 inches]. To the south and east of C.703, a mid-brown sandy loam was uncovered. This was found to contain many angular stone fragments (about 40% of matrix). This was interpreted as surplus building material, left over from the construction phase of the east wing.

Trench 8 (1m x 1.1m, with extensions of 2m x 1m to the north and 1m x 1m to the east) was sited 7m to the north of Trench 7, over what was anticipated to be the foundation of the palisade wall, which formed the eastern boundary between the mansion house and the adjoining parkland. When the grass layer was removed (C.801), a layer of gravel-rich mid-brown sandy loam was uncovered (C.802), which extended across the trench. This layer contained a number of finds, including an Irish 2-pence coin, dated 1978, 19 sherds of pottery, mostly

Victorian and 19 fragments of glass, mostly window glass. At a depth of 0.18m below ground level, the top of a brick-built arch (C.807) was uncovered, aligned south-east/north-west. Also uncovered was the top of a stone-built wall (C.804), aligned south-west/north-east. In the southern part of the trench, a further stone-built wall (C.805) was uncovered, which was aligned south-east/north-west, parallel to the brick arch (Figure 25). These structural elements, brick arch (C.807), wall (C.804) and wall (C.805) together formed part of a subterranean tunnel, which approached the mansion from the north-east (Plate 16). This was probably a discreet servants' entrance, similar to that present at Castle Coole in County Fermanagh (Plate 17). To the north of wall C.804 and around and under arch C.807, a deposit of mortar-rich grey-brown rubble was uncovered. This was excavated to a depth of 0.25m, at which point the excavations were terminated. This was interpreted as being rubble placed into the tunnel at the time of the demolition of the mansion.

Trench 9 (3m east/west x 2m north/south, with extensions of 2m x 3.5m to the west and 2.8m x 2m to the south-east) was opened at the western side of the site, 12m to the west of Trench 2. It was positioned over the anticipated junction of the south wall of the west wing and the west wall of the original building, on the presumption that the original building was square in plan and that the west wing would be of similar layout as the east wing to maintain the symmetry of the southern part of the mansion. When the grass layer was removed (C.901) a layer of mid-brown sandy loam was uncovered, which extended across the trench and was 0.2m in thickness. This layer contained a variety of finds, including 31 sherds of pottery, probably Victorian, 30 fragments of glass, mostly window glass and 7 fragments of roofing slate. This was interpreted as being a levelling deposit, applied following the demolition of the mansion. When C.902 was removed, a thin layer (0.05m) of clayey loam was uncovered (C.903), which also extended across the trench. This did not contain any finds and was interpreted as being another levelling deposit, probably of garden soils. When this had been removed, the substantial foundations of a number of walls were uncovered at a depth of 0.3m below ground level (Figure 27). These were:

C.906, aligned east/west. This was interpreted as being the south wall of the west wing, as when extrapolated, was on the same alignment as the south wall of the east wing (C.203).

C.908, aligned north/south and abutting another wall (C.909) on the same alignment. This (C.908) appeared to be a substantial foundation, but did not have a counterpart on the east side of the building. Instead, at the east wing, this area was the location of a drainage gully (C.223/C.228), so the purpose of this foundation remains unresolved, but may have formed part of a substantial garden feature.

C.909, aligned north/south and abutting C.908 above, is interpreted as being the west wall of the original mansion house, giving the southern dimension 14m [45 feet 6 inches]. Interestingly, this corresponds exactly with the estimated length of the east wing and possibly confirms the intended symmetry of the mansion and east and west wings.

C.910, aligned east/west. This wall, when extrapolated, was found to be on the same alignment as a corresponding wall (C.231) at the eastern side of the original mansion house. This is also the wall C.106, uncovered during the 2008 excavations (described above).

C.913, aligned east/west. This wall has been severely damaged, probably during the demolition process, but the remains clearly indicate its original position and alignment

as east/west. When extrapolated, it is on the same alignment as wall C.230 on the eastern side of the original mansion house (wall C.110 of the 2008 excavations, described above).
C.905. This was a small section of mortared stone wall foundation, 0.6m north/south x 0.4m east/west, which did not have a counterpart on the eastern side of the mansion. Its location (1.2m to the west of C.908), suggests that it might have formed part of the same substantial garden feature described above.

Also revealed following the removal of C.903, were a number of levelling deposits around the wall foundations. These were C.904, a gravel-rich mid-brown sandy loam, to the south of wall C.906; C.907, a grey mortar and rubble-rich deposit to the south-west of the trench, similar to C.232 above, which represented cellar fill; C.911, a grey-brown layer with angular stone fragments (approximately 60% of the matrix), and C.912, a grey mortar and rubble-rich deposit, similar to C.907, located to the north of wall C.910. These deposits were excavated to a depth of 0.3m, at which point the excavations were terminated (Plate 18).

Trench 10 (1m x 1m, with extension of 1m x 1m to the north) was sited 2m to the south of Trench 2, over what was anticipated to be the corner of the western extension to the east bay. When the trench was subsequently extended by 1m to the north, it joined the south-western end of Trench 2 (Figure 17). When the grass layer (C.1001) was removed, a layer of mid-brown sandy loam was uncovered (C.1002), which extended across the trench. This layer was found to be 0.2m in thickness and contained 7 fragments of window glass, 2 fragments of shell, 1 iron nail and a single sherd of pottery. This layer was interpreted as being a small levelling deposit following the demolition of the mansion. When this layer was removed, a mortared stone wall foundation was revealed (C.1003), aligned north/south. This abutted wall C.230 to the north and a corner was visible to the south, where the wall turned east on an east/west alignment. This wall, when extrapolated, was on the same alignment as C.404 and was interpreted as being the western extension to the bay on the east wing (Plate 19). A further, but less substantial wall (C.1007) was also visible. This abutted the western face of C.1003 and had an east/west alignment. This was interpreted as wall C.112 of the 2008 excavations, thought to form part of a minor architectural feature, such as support for steps or a balustrade. Two small deposits of mid-brown sandy loam were present to the south and west of the trench (C.1004 and C.1005 respectively), adjacent to wall C.1003. These contained many fragments (30%) of angular stone and were interpreted as being debris from the construction of the wall. No finds were present in these deposits. To the south-west of the trench, a drain (C.1006) was present, constructed of brick sides with stone lintels over (C.1008). This was the drain (C.133) identified in the 2008 excavations, where it was found to adjoin wall C.112 [2008]/C.1007 [2009].

Trench 11 (1m x 1m) was sited 3.5m to the south-east of Trench 8, over what was anticipated to be the foundation of the Palisade wall, shown in the 1813 estate map (Figure 04). When the grass layer (C.1101) was removed, a layer of gravel-rich mid-brown sandy loam (C.1102) was uncovered, which extended across the trench. At a depth of 0.4m below ground surface, an un-mortared stone wall foundation was uncovered, with a south-east/north-west alignment (Plate 20). This was very similar in composition and alignment to the wall foundation located in Trench 3 (C.305), except that this structure had clearly defined front and rear surfaces. This wall foundation was also interpreted as being a garden feature or boundary wall and may indeed be the foundation of the Palisade wall referred to above (Figure 28). The presence of fragments of

window glass and pottery sherds in both the grass layer C.1101 and topsoil layer (C.1102), suggest that this area was landscaped following the demolition of the mansion. Excavation was terminated at a depth of 0.55m below ground level.

Trench 12 (1m x 1m, with a 2m x 1m extension to the north and a 1m x 1m extension to the east) was positioned 0.5m to the east of Trench 2 in an attempt to locate the terminal of the wall (C.203) of the east wing and thus establish the length of the south face of the east wing (before the addition of the bay to the south). The grass layer (C.1201) was removed to reveal a mid-brown sandy loam (C.1202), which extended across the trench. This layer was found to be 0.23m in maximum thickness and contained 73 sherds of pottery (mostly Victorian) and 20 fragments of glass, mostly window glass. It was interpreted as being a levelling deposit following demolition of the mansion. When this was removed, two mortared stone walls were revealed. At the south of the trench, a wall (C.1203) terminal was revealed, with the wall aligned east/west. This was the end of wall C.203, as anticipated, and from this the length of the east wing could be established at 14m [45 feet 6 inches]. The other wall (C.1204) was located to the north of C.1203 and aligned south-west/north-east. While the southern terminal of this wall was damaged, it was clear that the two walls had touched, but had not been keyed together to form a structural bond (Plate 21). Further, the north face of wall C.1203 had been constructed to form a terminal where it was anticipated that the east wall of the east wing would have been located (Figure 30). The presence of a cellar to the north of this wall suggests that the east wing must have been present above, but the absence of a load-bearing foundation to the east is problematic. Wall C.1204 is on a similar alignment to the servants' tunnel exposed 2m to the north, so may have formed part of this structure, but the relationship between the structural elements exposed in Trenches 8, 11 and 12 remains unresolved.

In summary, the 2008 excavation results verified the precise location and alignment of the house. These suggested that the span of the house, north-south, ranged between 12.5m and 16.3m with an added 2.3m at basement level on one or both sides for the proposed light well. The excavation also demonstrated that the ground floor no longer survives and that it must have been in an elevated position relative to the contemporary hilltop. The location of Trench 1 in relation to the immediate topography, coupled with the possibility that the southernmost wall may have supported steps leading up to an entrance suggest that it is probable that the trench was located on the north/south axis at the south wall of the house. This would imply that the foundations uncovered were of the central block of the original house and not of either of the winged extensions. The depth of building rubble north of the house in Trench 4 and the extent of archaeological deposits and rubble spread to the south of the house, in Trenches 1 and 2, also indicated that the natural topography of the hill has been hugely altered.
The 2009 excavations were able to establish the dimensions of many of the features at the south of the mansion and to understand the phases of activity there. The depth of levelling deposits to the north of the site militated against positive identification of the overall dimensions of the mansion, although it can be said with some confidence that the south wall of the original mansion was 14m in length and the east wing was also 14m in length. If we accept that the mansion was symmetrical in appearance, the overall length of the building, including the east and west wings, was 42m [136 feet 6 inches].

3.3 Phasing of the stratigraphic sequences

Prehistoric activity has been identified north of the demesne, in the vicinity of Audleystown, but evidence for prehistoric activity within the estate grounds is extremely limited. The only antiquities listed in the inventory of the contents of Castle Ward House are a looped bronze spearhead, a polished stone axe and some flints, none of which are diagnostic (M. Conway pers. comm.). In this context the discovery of the prehistoric flints in 2008 Trench 2 is of some significance.

The information obtained from the 2008 and 2009 excavations suggests a number of phases in the life of the Queen Anne period mansion house at Castle Ward:

Phase 1: The construction of the original mansion house *c*. 1713-1714.

The earliest activities are represented by the excavation of the pit for the cellar (C.140) followed by the building of the cellar wall (C.106). It is also suggested that the extensive deposit found south of the house, C.128, is the upcast from the excavation of the cellar and the shallow deposit it overlies, C.117, is the old sod layer. The wall south of the cellar wall, wall C.110, which may have been a retaining wall for a light well (see discussion below), was probably also built at this time. The proposed upcast, C.128, extends southward from the southern face of this wall suggesting that either the wall, C.110, was built at the same time as the cellar and the upcast was deposited to the other side of it, or, that the builders cut into the upcast, C.128, to build the middle wall, C.110. No such cut was recorded during the excavation. The builders must also have cut into the upcast layer, C.128 (see Figure 12), to construct the third wall (C.112), build up the stone infill between the two southern walls and construct the brick drain (C.133) but no cut was observed during the excavation. The mortar spread (C.127) and linear cut (C.142) are also assigned to this phase though may not necessarily be contemporaneous. The mortar spread could represent traces of mortar mixing either for the original build or later alterations. The ditch may have been a main drain for the house. It would certainly have been sufficiently deep to drain the light-well and cellar and its alignment, running across the slope of the hill towards the farmyard, might suggest that it was connected to other drains located there. The use of stone capping for the brick drain (C.133) which was indistinguishable from the rubble (C.125) directly overlying it might suggest that the latter also dates to this phase (but post-dating the ditch and mortar spread). The rubble clearly represents building debris and one possibility may have been that it originated from part of the house that was pulled down during the major alterations of the 1820s. The infilling of the space between the northern pair of walls, C.106 and C.110, with C.108 may also have been carried out at this time and the construction of the third wall and/or drain may have been built either as part of the original house or could be a later alteration. The dating of the features in this phase is uncertain but they must be at the very earliest be 1710 (i.e. when Michael and Anne married). Based on limited documentary sources (i.e. a vague reference in one letter), the date of construction is generally accepted to be *c.*1713-1714.

Phase 2: The construction of the east and west wings *c*. 1780

The 2009 excavations confirmed the length of the southern face of the original mansion house as 14m. The length of the east wing was also confirmed as 14m and it is probable that the west

wing was of similar length to provide symmetry, giving an overall length of 42m to the building at the south, when the wings had been completed. There is evidence that a cellar had been provided at the east wing and that a discreet servants' entrance had been provided into this cellar at the east wall from the north-east. From the presence of demolition rubble adjacent to a west wing wall (C.906), it is possible that a cellar was also provided under the west wing, but further excavation in this area would be required in order to confirm this.

Phase 3: Construction of bays to the south of the east and west wings *c*. 1820-1830

The presence of load-bearing wall foundations (C.227/C.222, C.406, C.503 and C.703) to the south of the east wing indicates that the wing was extended to the south by a further 4.5m. Again to maintain symmetry, it is probable that the west wing was similarly extended, but further excavation here would be required in order to confirm this. The dimensions of the extension were established as 11m east/west, by 4.5m north/south. These extensions probably represent the major alterations made by Edward Wolstenholm in the 1820s.

Phase 4: Enlargement of the east and west wings *c*. 1840

The presence of load-bearing wall foundations (C.404 and C.1003) to the south-east of the east wing indicates that the wing was extended to the east by a further 3m, connecting it to the south-east corner of the original mansion. Again to maintain symmetry, it is probable that the west wing was similarly extended, but further excavation here would be required in order to confirm this. The presence of truncated features to the interior of these enlargements at the east and west (C.203 and C.908 respectively) confirm that this enlargement took place sometime after the bays had been completed.

Phase 5: Demolition of the mansion and initial landscaping of the site *c*.1850-1859

The discovery of deposits of similar demolition debris, including ceramics and window glass around all of the load-bearing wall foundations confirms that the building was demolished in one episode. Further, all the remaining wall foundations had been levelled off and finished with pieces of slate, suggesting that the demolition was undertaken carefully. This is further supported by the intact nature of the brick arch (C.807) uncovered over the servants' entrance at the east of the east wing. The lack of roof or floor timbers, door furniture or other major components suggests that much of the building materials were recycled throughout the demesne. Based on cartographic and documentary sources this phase must post-date 1834 (i.e. the 1st OS map on which the house is depicted) and pre-date 1859 (the revised OS map – no house is shown indicating that it has been demolished) and can probably be refined to a shorter time period contemporaneous with Major Nugent's landscaping of 1841-1859. However, the suggested enlargement of the east and west wings in 1840 militates against its demolition soon after and it is more likely that demolition took place between 1850 and 1859.

Phase 6: Recent landscaping of the site *c*.1860 to present

This phase represents regular landscaping of the site from the initial mid nineteenth-century landscaping to the present day. Activities include the creation of a path (C.121, C.122, C.123 and C.124) and the deposition of a series of levelling-up deposits.

3.4 Artefactual dating

The range of materials found within the demolition rubble provides some flavour of the architectural detail of the house and also indicates the wide network of trade involved to furnish it. The stonework suggests that the house was constructed primarily of rendered rubble (greywacke) with the additional use of handmade bricks, both locally sourced. The use of bricks was most likely limited to the cellar vaults, chimney stacks and other minor features. The plain terracotta tiles and flags of Scrabo sandstone that were found were probably used for paving, either internally or externally, while the pieces of dressed Bath stone may have been used for window and door frames or other architectural dressings. Plasterwork, some with faint traces of pigmentation, also survived and presumably this derived from the interior of the house. The fragment of carved and polished limestone was probably once part of a fireplace and it has been identified as a Wenlock-type limestone, originating from the Welsh borders region.

3.4.1 Bricks

Handmade bricks were the most ubiquitous find from the site. The majority were broken but complete examples were also recovered. The surfaces of the Castle Ward bricks were typically uneven and several had grass impressions on one facet indicating that the moulded wet clay bricks were laid out on the grass, or on straw, to dry before firing. Most also have inclusions of small rounded pebbles and grit. The bricks were all predominantly red though they were never uniform or homogenous in their colouration. They displayed shades of blue, pink and deep purple and the most common colour combination was a red outer (10-11mm thick) with a pinkish core. One of the bricks, found from within the cellar in 2008 (C.105), was quarter moon in shape (64.2mm thick) with moulding along the outer curved edge (Plate 4). Another fragment, also from the cellar infill (C.304) had a sub-circular impression on one side which measured 45.6mm by 42.4mm in diameter and was approximately 12mm deep. The imprint was subdivided into impressed heart-shaped quarters which formed a quatrefoil or four-petal flower type of design. Initial reactions to the brick imprint were that it was a paw print of a cat or dog but the subdivisions are too regular to allow for the different sized digital and carpal/tarsal pads of a dog or cat's paw. It is more likely that it is the signature mark of a brick maker, a workshop or a merchant.

It seems probable that the bricks were made locally, most likely on the estate although there is no known brick kiln or clay pit within the demesne. Reference is made to brick burning in the Ward correspondence in a letter dating to September 1724 (PRONI D/2092/1/2) while bricks are also mentioned elsewhere in letters dating to 1724 (D/2092/1/1) and 1746 (PRONI D/2092/1/6). Alternatively, the bricks may have been imported. One possibility is Killough as in a letter from Frances Lascelles sent from the village, to Judge Ward in March 1736 when he wrote 'I agreed with one McCullagh for burning 3000 bricks and has the clay thrown up in the old brick yard a month ago. The 10 tons of coal are for them' (PRONI D/2092/1/4/134). The local brick works at Castle Espie, also situated on the Lough shore north of Castle Ward, had its main years of production in the late nineteenth century when it was heavily exploited for clay to make bricks and pottery (Maxwell 1995, 58). Some 24,000 bricks were produced daily the majority of which were marked *Castle Espie* although some perforated bricks with no markings were also manufactured (*ibid*. 60). None of the bricks found on the excavation at Castle Ward have been positively identified as being of Castle Espie manufacture.

It is likely that the bricks were used in the vaulting of the cellar and they may also have been used as a lining for the walls of the houses, and/or for internal partitions, concealed with plaster. The use of brick dressings in houses of rubble stone construction in the early eighteenth century was practiced and evidently acceptable (Craig 2006, 3) though it seems unlikely that the irregular shaped handmade bricks found during the excavation at Castle Ward would have been employed in this manner.

3.4.2 Building stone

The primary building stone employed was greywacke, which is characterized by its grey colour and hardness and is widely used, especially in County Down, in rubble stone construction. Greywacke is employed elsewhere on the estate during different phases of development including in the rubble stone construction of the stable block built at the same time as the most recent mansion house (1758-1770), as well as in old Castle Ward built around 1600 and in the earlier fifteenth century tower house, Audley's Castle, overlooking the Narrows at the north-east end of the estate.

Two dressed pieces of a bluish stone, identified as oolitic limestone from the Bath area and known commonly as *Bath stone*, were recovered from the spread of demolition rubble in 2008 Trench 1 (C.125). A third small irregular piece with a bevelled edge (approx. dimensions of 66.8mm by 45.4mm and 25.1mmor thick) was found in 2008 Trench 2 (C.208). The larger of the two dressed pieces was a square block with one chamfered corner and with approximate dimensions of 140mm by 150mm and 69.1mm thick. The second dressed piece was slightly smaller (98.5mm by 106.8mm and 45.8mm thick). It was faceted on all four sides although on one face the block was not completely cut through and it had a rough edge projecting out beyond the cut face. It has been suggested that dressed stone was probably carved and dressed on site thereby allowing it to be correctly fitted and also limiting the damage that might occur in transit (Craig 2006, 44). It could be suggested that this piece and the small fragment from Trench 2 may be an off-cut. Assuming this material derives from the Queen Anne house it is probable that the stone was employed as dressings for the main building. In the present mansion house Bath stone is the primary building stone employed in the east and west-facing elevations and it is also used in the Temple folly, in the portico and as dressings in the main brick-built body of the building. The earliest reference to the use of Bath stone on the estate is in a letter dated 1739, from a Samuel Campbell in Bath to Michael Ward in which the former discusses the merits of Bristol and Bath stone apparently as a reply to an enquiry from Judge Michael:

> The Bristol stone is good for nothing but flagging, ye bath stone is very famous for buildings, urns, images, etc, perhaps this is what you call Bristol stone. I think you can have either kind as cheap as you can reasonably expect, but if you let me know which you want I will let you know ye price of it, or put what quantity you have in mind on board a ship bound to ye most convenient Port to you (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 54).

Although quarried and used since Roman times Bath stone was widely used in the eighteenth century and was an all-inclusive term for stone from numerous quarries within the Bath region

(Stanier 2000, 68). The Avon Navigation canal was opened in 1727 and in 1731 it was linked by a tramway to the stone yards thus reducing costs dramatically and paving the way to large scale export through the port of Bristol (*ibid*.). The expense would have been further reduced for the Wards as the cost of carriage would have been kept down by the use of the Wards ships. Sir James Caldwell of Castle Caldwell specifically mentions this in an account of the new house in 1772, 'all built of Bath stone, brought from bath to Bristol and from thence in his own ship' (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 57).

Seven pieces of Scrabo sandstone were recovered from 2008 Trench 1 and it is quite possible that other specimens were overlooked and not retained. The stones were recovered from the rubble within the cellar (C.105) and the rubble south of the house (C.125) and also from the levelling deposits C.116 and C.104. None of the pieces were regular in outline although they were all of a relatively equivalent thickness, 21-22mm, with one exceptionally large piece which was 28mm thick. The latter also displayed ripples on one facet, a not uncommon feature of Scrabo sandstone (Mitchell 2004, 135) and was of a light pinkish-grey colour. The other fragments were of a more purplish colour with shiny mica inclusions. Scrabo sandstone was evidently used in the Queen Anne house probably as flagstones or possibly lintels and the stone is found elsewhere on the buildings of the estate including as lintels in the corn mill and sawmill and in the Ward's tower house.

Slates were the normal roofing material of houses of the eighteenth century (Craig 2006, 22) and at least three different types of slate were found during the excavation of the Queen Anne house. The slate includes some Welsh *Bangor blue* pieces which are probably nineteenth century in date (Robinson 1985, 27-8) along with other probably locally sourced slate. There were two main concentrations of slate quarries in Ulster one of which was County Down, in particular along the Ards (*ibid*. Figure 2). The majority of the Down quarries were worked in the nineteenth century though some, such as Tullcavey near Greyabbey, Bangor, Dunlady and Ballywalter were being exploited in the eighteenth century, if not earlier, along with Donaghadee which was being quarried in the late seventeenth century (Robinson 1985, Table 1). The slates found during the excavation were probably sourced from one of these local queries and transport by boat in the Lough. A small number of the more complete slates had single peg holes.

3.4.3 Wood

Timber would have been used in the Queen Anne house for the windows, floors, roof beams and trusses at the very least as well as for internal partitions and stairs and presumably the nails found were principally used in the timberwork. Some small fragments of dark, wet, rotten wood were found within the rubble in Trench 1 though relatively little suggesting that the major timbers employed in the house must have been salvaged and reused elsewhere. Some wood was found adhering to plaster indicating the use of wooden lathes. Lady Anne refers to 'bog fir for ye windows' in an undated letter to her husband but in another letter she discusses the issue further suggesting that the wood is in fact for a church window (Stevenson 1920, 311), probably Ballyculter Church which her husband Michael rebuilt in 1723-24 (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 33).

Craig (2006, 22) has also noted of this period that there was an abundance of good stone and masons but a general shortage of large timbers with the result that timber was imported, in particular *memel fir* from the Baltic region (*ibid*. 20-1). A letter to Michael Ward from his cousin William Montgomery in 1726 refers to a cargo of timber, specifically Norwegian oak, which was imported for the salt works at Killough (quoted in Stevenson 1920, 297) while correspondence in the Ward papers from the 1740s mentions 'firr timber coming from Killough' (quoted in McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 114) which was most probably also imported. Whether any such timber was employed in the building of the Queen Anne house at Castle Ward and/or in its alterations is unknown.

3.4.4 Metalwork

Iron nails were found in almost every trench and these were all angular rather than round in cross-section indicating that they were hand made using an anvil. A couple of rusted iron wall brackets were also recovered. A piece of an iron grate or fence was found in 2008 Trench 1 (C.102) along with other unidentifiable corroded iron pieces (Appendix 4). In a locksmith's account dating to the year of the marriage of Judge Michael and Anne Hamilton Stevenson speculates that the expenses are probably 'in making brave the house for the bride's home-coming' (Stevenson 1920, 305) though presumably this is in reference to old Castle Ward. The Ward papers also included blacksmiths accounts from 1713 and 1718 (PRONI D/2092/1/2).

3.4.5 Glass

Both window and bottle glass was found. Fragments of the former were generally more common and were especially common in the upper levelling deposits from all trenches. Some glass was found within the demolition debris in the cellars, which one can assume derived from the Queen Anne house though the origin of the window glass in the upper levelling deposits is uncertain. The majority of the window glass fragments had a pale green hue or tint presumably caused by iron impurities in the raw materials used, probably in the sand. The glass sherds typically ranged between 1.5mm and 1.9mm in thickness and a number of edge fragments were found which had a slightly thicker (approx. 3mm) rounded bevelled edge.

3.4.6 Animal bones

The 2008 excavation yielded a small assemblage of animal remains which were recovered from all four trenches (Table 01). There were just 30 identifiable specimens and the species represented comprised cattle, sheep, pig, horse, rabbit, rat and bird. The avifaunal assemblage included bones of domestic fowl and corvids of jay and rook/crow size. The rat bones were relatively large and most likely of the common brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) - an eighteenth century introduction to Ireland. A number of the bones displayed evidence of rodent gnawing (bones from C.105 and C.403) and butchery, principally sawing (bones from contexts C.105, C.128, C.403 and C.404). The range of species includes both typical farm and food animals (i.e. cattle, sheep and pig) and commensal species (i.e. rat and corvids) but the insecure provenance of the bones from demolition and levelling-up deposits, coupled with the small size of the assemblage makes any attempt at interpretation meaningless.

Context	**horse** *Equus sp.*	**cattle** *Bos taurus*	**sheep** *Ovis aries*	**pig** *Sus domesticus*	**rat** *Rattus sp.*	**rabbit** *Oryctolagus cuniculus*	**domestic fowl** *Gallus gallus*	**bird**	No.
103	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	4
105	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	6
108	1	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	1
125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
128	-	x	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
207	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
208	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
212	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
213	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
304	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
403	-	x	2	-	1	1	-	x	4
404	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
406	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	7
No.	**1**	**5**	**9**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**30**

Table 01: Number of identifiable animal bones and teeth, by species and context, from the 2008 excavations at Castle Ward. (X = represents a non-countable fragment) (see McCormick and Murray 2007, 9-15)

3.4.7 The marine molluscs

A small assemblage (no. 51) of marine molluscs was recovered during the 2008 excavations at Castle Ward, the majority of which were found in Trench 1 (Table 02). A small number (no. 5) of terrestrial species, mainly common garden snails (*Helix aspersa*) were also recovered and these can be regarded as a natural accumulation.

The molluscs were quantified by counting the number of apices for gastropods and hinges or umbones for bivalves. The oysters were noted simply on a presence/absence basis as they were poorly preserved and heavily fragmented. The nomenclature used follows Hayward and Ryland (2002).

The most common species present was the common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). Other bivalves represented were the common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) along with isolated specimens of the variegated scallop (*Chlamys varia*) and carpet shell (*Tapes decussatus*). The principle gastropods were winkles, both the flat winkle (*Littorina obtusata*) and common periwinkle (*L. littorea*), followed by limpets (*Patella* sp.) and a single topshell (*Calliostoma zizyphinum*). All of these shellfish are relatively common species within the Lough and can be found on rocks in the intertidal zone (limpet, winkles, topshell), in muds and sands from the mid-to lower shore to shallow sublittoral (cockles and carpet shells) and from the lower shore to about 80-100m (oysters and scallops). No native oyster beds are extant within the Lough and their former distribution would have been restricted to the more sheltered parts. The oyster beds in the Lough were commercially exploited in the nineteenth century and by the end of the century they had all disappeared while the recent cultivation of oysters in the Lough has used imported Japanese species rather than the native oyster (McErlean *et al* 189).

The shells were recovered from a range of deposits across the site, including the more recent levelling-up contexts (e.g. C.103 and C.116) as well as the demolition debris (C.105) and earlier deposits associated with the construction of the house (C.128). The shells could have been introduced to the site in a number of ways – as food debris (cockles, oysters and periwinkles), with sand and/or seaweed to fertilise the soil (flat winkles), or, as a source of lime for building (oysters) or indeed they may have been exploited for several of these things. There is no evidence for lime burning on the site, nor is there any known lime kilns on the estate, but seashells were commonly exploited, in particular oysters and if poorly combusted may have retained their basic form. There was however no oysters recovered from the depth of rubble excavated within the cellar. Flat winkles are small and not typically eaten. They live on seaweeds so their presence at least suggests the probable introduction of seaweed or sand to improve soils. There is also the added complication that the shells may have been put to one or more of these uses elsewhere on the estate, or indeed they may derive from a convenient older midden, and then transferred to the site when the area was being levelled up (e.g. C.116 and C.103).

In summary the range of species exploited are all found locally and are all most probably locally sourced. If some of the levelling-up deposits are nineteenth century in date the oysters could be residual from older material, or, represent food debris of imported oysters.

Context	gastropods				bivalves				
	limpet	**periwinkle**	**flat winkle**	**painted topshell**	**variegated scallop**	**common cockle**	**carpet shell**	**oyster**	
	Patella sp.	*Littorina littorea*	*Littorina obtusata*	*Calliostoma zizyphinum*	*Chlamys varia*	*Cerastoderma edule*	*Tapes decussatus*	*Ostrea edulis*	No.
103	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	x	2
104	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	x	1
105	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
108	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	x	1
116	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	x	2
125	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	x	4
128	2	5	8	-	1	5	-	x	21
201	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
204	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
207	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
208	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	0
402	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
404	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
No.	**5**	**12**	**22**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**x**	**50**

Table 02: Number of identified by marine molluscs by species and context. Oysters were recorded on a presence/absence basis (x/-

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Historic documentation for the estate is limited and in particular it is lacking in any explicit or useful records on the design or appearance of the Queen Anne house and formal gardens. A large collection of correspondence to and from Judge Michael Ward dating to the eighteenth century, survives in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) but these contain few useful descriptions of either the house or grounds. The papers include title deeds, leases, marriage settlements and other legal papers concerning the Wards and the Ward estates. The papers also include extensive correspondence dating from 1680 through to 1831. The majority of letters date to the eighteenth century and are either to or from Judge Michael Ward (PRONI: D/2092). These letters mainly deal with issues such as legal disputes, tailors' accounts, tenants and rents as well as to developments at the port of Killough. The more convenient ports to Castle Ward of Strangford and Ardglass were not owned by the Wards. Killough, which is located approximately 10 miles from Castle Ward, was developed by Judge Michael as a port. Many of the letters in the Ward papers concern the shipping of goods in and out of the port and to the development of salt works in the bay. Occasional reference is also made to the development of the grounds and gardens at Castle Ward.

In Harris' description and observations of County Down in the 1740s he describes Castle Ward as 'a large and handsome Improvement of Mr Justice Ward' (Harris 1744, 41). This statement is somewhat ambiguous as a 'handsome improvement' might be interpreted in the specific as an improved house, or, more generally as an improved estate. Elsewhere in his account of the county he notes that the Tubberdony [sic.] souterrain, or 'artificial cave' as he calls it (Figure 7), is located 'close to the wall of Judge Ward's improvements' (Harris 1744, 186). The use of the term of reference in this context would suggest that the 'improvements' mentioned elsewhere refer to the estate in general. Harris also describes the tidal mill race for the corn mill at Castle Ward (*ibid*. 41) but gives no other description of the estate buildings or grounds.

In addition to the maps, Ward papers and demesne survey there are also a number of aerial photos of the demesne. Kenneth St. Joseph, founder of the Cambridge University Committee for Air Photography, undertook two main campaigns of aerial photography in Ireland in the early 1950s and again in 1963-73 (Lambrick 2008, 25) and this included a series of photos of the Castle Ward estate. A blanket aerial survey of Ireland was also undertaken by the RAF in the 1950s and 1960s and also included Castle Ward (Plate 01). Unfortunately at this time the site of the Queen Anne house was more heavily planted with trees and this, combined with the small scale of both series of photos, has meant that they are of little value as a research tool. An additional aerial survey of National Trust properties in Northern Ireland was carried out in 1985 by Barrie Hartwell of QUB to coincide with McErlean's survey of this and other estates. This included a series of oblique photos of the Castle Ward estate which show a spread of light-coloured soil in the vicinity of the site of the Queen Anne house.

In addition to the navigation charts, a partial view of the house is also shown in a sketch by Mrs Delany, wife of the Bishop of Down, entitled A *View of Lady Anne Ward's Temple at Castle Ward*, and dated 1762. A small portion of the upper storey is glimpsed through the trees but it is

uninformative and her depictions of buildings in this and other drawings are generally considered inaccurate and unreliable (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 25). She does however describe the house elsewhere as 'altogether one of the finest places I ever saw' (quoted in McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 25). Castle Ward is also illustrated on Taylor and Skinner's 1778 road map of Lecale (reproduced in McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, figure 23). The estate is represented by a single building which presumably is meant to denote the new mansion house rather than the Queen Anne house, both would have been upstanding, although conventional generic depictions are used for all the buildings on the maps.

4.2 The Castle Ward Estate

The Castle Ward demesne, currently composed of 840 acres, was purchased by the Wards from the Earl of Kildare in 1570 and was in the sole occupation of the Ward family from the early sixteenth century until 1950, when, following the death of the sixth Viscount Bangor, Speaker of the Northern Ireland Senate, it was accepted by the government in part-payment of death duties and presented to the National Trust with an endowment. Throughout its long history, the demesne has been regularly altered and has become one of the most complete demesne landscapes to survive in Northern Ireland. One of the remarkable features of the Castle Ward estate is how it reflects the gardening fashions of several centuries, from the 1720s to the 1950s. The Yew Terraces, together with the Temple and Temple Water, form a major component of the formal garden layout. This landscape is one of the very few scheduled formal landscapes in Northern Ireland.

The earliest known residence of the Ward family was what is now known as the Castle Ward Tower House, constructed for Nicholas Ward in about 1610 (National Trust 2005). Nicholas Ward was Clerk, Comptroller and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance and later Deputy Governor of Lands. The tower house is one of many such fortified houses in this area, including Audley's Castle, a fifteenth century tower house, built for the Audley family (1420-1450). This building was incorporated into the Castle Ward estate in 1646 and 'used in 1738 as an eye-catching focus of the long vista along Castle Ward's Temple Water' (DOENI 1983, 97-8). The family had outgrown the tower house by the late seventeenth century and a two-storey house was added to the east side of the tower house. The wall scars of this structure are still visible on the side of the Tower House today (Plate 03). This house has become known as the Jacobean period house, although no record of its layout has been preserved. A similar structural situation occurred at Leamaneh Castle in County Clare, where 'the eastern portion is a fifteenth-century tower house while the western portion is a seventeenth-century manor house' (Jones 2004, 148).

Judge Michael Ward (1683–1759), succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in a duel in 1690 and in 1710, aged 24 he married Anne Hamilton, co-heiress of James Hamilton of Bangor (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 24). Soon thereafter he built a new family home just north of the farmyard and the family's former residence. Little information survives about this 'Queen Anne period' house. There are no architectural drawings or plans of the house or contemporary estate maps and despite the wealth of letters left by Judge Michael few make any useful reference to his new abode. In a letter from the Judge, sent from Killough to his new wife in Dublin in January 1713, he refers to the purchase of 'ye timber boards for ye house' and goes on to suggest 'if you found out who built Lady Ikerrins which is a much cheaper house than I propose perhaps they would build for us, if not you must have a little longer patience and I'll

ingage we will get one at last' (cited in McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 108-109). Although there is no internal evidence in the text of the letter which states that the projected house was the one at Castle Ward, it seems most probable that this is what was being referred to suggesting that the house was probably built sometime between 1713 and 1714, the last year of the reign of Queen Anne. This has been widely accepted as the construction date for the house. Anne's sister was Margaret Hamilton who married Thomas Butler, sixth Viscount Ikerrin and whose seat and house was Castle Hill in the barony of Castlereagh, County Down (Harris 1744, 69: Harris refers to them as 'the Lord Ikerrin and Mrs Ward'). The approximate location of the house is shown on a map of the 'Demesnes in the Belfast area in 1901' with Bellmount, Stormont Castle and Netherleigh House all neighbouring it (Royle and Campbell 1997, Figure 23.1) and there are several roads in this area now named after it; Castlehill Road, Castlehill Park and Castlehill Drive.

A new mansion was constructed by Bernard Ward on a small hill to the north-west of the old tower house around 1710-1714. This house is now known as the Queen Anne period mansion house and was surrounded by 'impressive formal terraces and canals. Temple Water is possibly the largest ornamental garden feature in Ireland to survive from the eighteenth century' (National Trust 2005). Bernard succeeded to the parliamentary seat of his late friend Robert Hawkins Magill of Gill Hall and married his widow Lady Anne, daughter of the first Earl of Darnley. Around 1760, work commenced on another new mansion house, which was completed about ten years later and is the building known today as Castle Ward. On the death of Bernard Ward in 1781, the estate passed to his bachelor son Michael. Despite the presence of the new mansion house on the estate, the Queen Anne mansion house, known as the Green House, continued in use and was extended on several occasions between the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but its absence on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map of 1859, confirms that it had been demolished at some time between 1846 and 1859. It has been suggested that during this period, the Castle Ward estate had become a shuttlecock in a series of family disputes and by 1837 the estate had been described as being 'totally out of order' (Montgomery-Massingberd and Sykes 1999, 159). This may go some way to explain the existence of two mansion houses simultaneously on the same estate and the repeated modifications to the Queen Anne period mansion house during this period. There is no family history of the Wards but John Stevenson's (1920) account of County Down has a chapter on the life of Michael Ward which includes extensive extracts from the Ward papers. Brief references to Castle Ward are made in many other publications, some of which are cited here where relevant, but none give a detailed history of the development of the estate.

4.3 Cartographic evidence

The oldest depictions of the house are on the late eighteenth century navigation charts of Strangford Lough, which depict landmark buildings along the coastline and would have acted as navigational aids. The earliest is entitled 'Strangford River from an accurate survey by George Johnson of Portaferry, pilot, 1755' and a copy of this map is held in PRONI (D.671/P10/1 – Figure 8). The map was revised and republished by Samuel Johnson in 1782 and a copy of this is held in the Maritime Museum in Greenwich (F0227, G221:11/37 – Figure 03). These charts illustrate the house in elevation and show a simple square two story building with a hipped roof and with a plain front door, facing south. The illustrations show chimneys set at the hip ends, probably four based on Johnson's drawing. The drawings appear to differ in the fenestration with

Johnson's map suggesting five-bays and Mackenzie's just three, though the scale and detail of buildings on the charts is small and does not permit accurate scrutiny. The buildings on the charts, including the depictions of Castle Ward, are also shown out of proportion to their surroundings and cannot be used as a guide to the actual dimensions of the structures shown, although McErlean and Reeves-Smyth (1990, 25) have suggested that comparisons between those buildings that still survive and Johnsons' portrayal of them indicates that he paid attention to detail.

Mackenzie's depiction of 1782 also shows the house in elevation (Figure 03) with an angled view of the same shown in his later 1800 chart. Revisions have been made to the later chart in terms of certain navigational features but Castle Ward appears the same despite the fact that the new mansion house had been constructed in the intervening years, i.e. between the publication of the original in 1755 and the revised map in 1782. The demesne wall had been built by this time, in the 1740s, although the wall is also omitted from the two charts. The walled estate at Castle Ward is also shown along with other estate buildings comprising old Castle Ward, a garden folly and a two storey house. An extract from Mackenzie's 1775 chart is reproduced in McErlean *et al* (2002, Figure 12.5). It is attributed to the Hydrographic Office (HO) but neither the title nor the reference number for the chart is given. The first wall around the demesne was built by Judge Michael Ward between 1743 and 1747. Much of this wall survives although some sections have been rebuilt and the wall was extended when the estate was enlarged in the nineteenth century (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 47).

There are three early estate maps of Castle Ward. The earliest of the three is by Richard Cane and dated May 1786. It shows the north-west part of the demesne but, unlike the two later estate maps, it does not include the farmyard or the Ward family dwellings. This map has been deposited with PRONI. The other two maps, of *c.* 1800 and 1813, are both kept in Castle Ward House as part of the National Trust collection. The 1800 map is undated, unsigned and without a scale. The key for it is also missing although the same numbering system is used for both it and the 1813 map. The key for the 1813 map is reproduced in McErlean and Reeves-Smyth (1990, figure 61), based on comparisons with the dated estate maps of 1786. The estate map of 1813 was surveyed by James Boyd (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 72). Based on this and the first Ordnance Survey map of 1834, McErlean and Reeves-Smyth (1990, 71) have suggested a date of *c.* 1800 for the undated estate map. The production of these three estate maps within a short timeframe dates to the period when the estate was held in chancery. The 1786 map, and probably also the *c.* 1800 map, was commissioned by Edward Ward, apparently to establish who owned what to better manage the estate. Edward was the second son of Bernard Ward and Lady Anne but his elder brother Nicholas, who succeeded the title of 2nd Viscount Bangor on the death of their father in 1781, was deemed legally insane and the estate was placed in chancery with Edward appointed as guardian. Edward lived on the estate but while it was in chancery, from 1781 until Nicholas death, *sine prole,* in 1827, the estate and its revenue was managed by a committee and not by Edward. Edward only received a small annual allowance for the upkeep of the house and demesne (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 66). The 1813 map was commissioned by Lady Arabella Ward on Edward's death in 1812 (*ibid*. 69). In the estate maps of *circa* 1800 and 1813, the outline and orientation of the house is identical. The square house of Johnson and Mackenzie's' charts has apparently been extended sometime in the intervening years, with wings added on both the northwest and southeast sides. The two wings have slight projections on the southwest façade, and a central projection is shown on the centre of the

northeast façade of the building. These may represent Palladian-type wings with a breakfront projection on the northeast façade and the scale suggests approximate dimensions of 40.5m east-west by 12m deep, only slightly smaller than the excavated evidence (42m). The dating of these additions can only be conjectured. If the representation of the unimproved house shown on Johnson's navigation chart is essentially faithful and the same also holds for the winged building shown in the estate maps, then the dating bracket is post-1755 and pre-1800. As discussed above, however, the depiction of buildings on the early navigation charts cannot be taken as being accurate thus the *terminus post quem* for the alterations is less secure. Indeed, it could be argued that if the charts simply depict generic representations of houses then there is no reason not to suggest that the house plan as shown in the estate maps is not as it was originally built. Estate records indicate that the mansion house was still occupied in 1846, but the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859 confirms that the entire structure had been demolished soon after and the area had been landscaped.

4.4 Discussion

4.4.1 Introduction

The 2008 and 2009 excavations have demonstrated that the Queen Anne house, as originally constructed, was 14m east/west, and that it had a semi-sunken cellar over 1.67m in depth. Either the original house, or later alterations to the house, included a light well and a possible balustrade and/or steps on the southern facade. It is probable that the main body of the house was built in rubble stone (greywacke) and rendered in lime mortar, which may or may not have been painted. The roof was evidently slated and given the number of bricks found in the rubble bricks must have been extensively employed, probably mainly used in the interior of the building. Plaster with traces of pigmentation, faded pinks and greens, was found but no decorative pieces or stucco work was recorded. Too few pieces of Bath stone were recovered to allow any real consideration or reconstruction of how the stone was employed but unlike the bricks, the stonework would most certainly have been visible. It is probable that Bath stone was used in window and/or door surrounds or as quoin stones providing a simple decorative contrast to the adjoining walls. The Scrabo flags were probably used to form a flagged surface, either internally or externally.

Reconstructing the superstructure of the house based on the glimpse of the foundations provided by the narrow excavation trench is almost impossible. Some other general observations can however be made. The navigation charts suggest the original house may have been a simple square or rectilinear two storey structure with a hipped roof (Figures 02 & 03). This seems likely as hipped, rather than gable-ended roofs were the more common, though not exclusive, roof structure for the houses of those higher up the social scale in the early eighteenth century (Craig 2006, 7). The navigation charts also suggest a plain front door and a southerly aspect for the Queen Anne house. It can also be suggested that the house did not have gutters or a portico, both of which were extremely rare at this time (Craig 2006, 22 and 29).

If the early depictions of the house on the eighteenth century navigation charts are essentially accurate, i.e. a two storey square block, then it implies that the house was extended sometime in the eighteenth century before the estate maps were drawn up. The two estate maps of *circa*

1800 and 1813 depict an extended house with symmetrical Palladian-like wings and the scale suggests approximate dimensions of 40.5m east/west by 12m deep. Foundation walls uncovered during the 2008 and 2009 excavations suggest the overall length of the mansion to the south, main block and east and west extensions, was slightly longer, at 42m. The north/south dimensions of the main block and of the wings were not established due to the depth of landscaping material towards the north of the site. The first OS map also indicates an altered house plan with three possible small out buildings to the north and a path or drive sweeping up to the house.

The function of the linear ditch feature uncovered in 2008 (C.142), sealed by the rubble spread (C.125) is uncertain. If it continues north-westwards on the same alignment it must intersect with the house, terminate or make an abrupt turn. One possibility is that it may have functioned as a main drain for the house and it would certainly have been sufficiently deep enough to act as a drain for the cellar and light well. Its alignment running across the slope towards the farmyard would suggest that it may have fed into other drains there.

4.4.2 The original building

The cellar of the original building was at least 1.67m in depth and semi-sunken. It was constructed by excavating a large pit and building the perimeter wall of the cellar against the edge of it. The architectural historian Maurice Craig has noted that when there is a basement it is invariably co-extensive with the house above it and that in Ireland it was 'more nearly universal' for houses of any size to be built over a basement (Craig 2006, 24-26). It is unlikely that Castle Ward was an exception to this rule and therefore the cellar walls must have continued upwards to form the main load-bearing walls of the house. If this is a correct interpretation, wall 2008 C.106/2009 C.231 seems relatively narrow at just 0.60m, or 2 feet, thick. The latter, according Craig, is not exceptional as he has noted that walls of Irish houses can vary in thickness 'from two feet upwards, according to the size of the building (Craig 2006, 19).

Assuming that cellar wall continued upwards to form the main south wall of the house then the two walls south of the cellar (2008 C.110/2009 C.231 and 2008 C.112/2009 C.1007) must have functioned as peripheral features. The middle wall (2008 C.110/2009 C.230) probably functioned as a retaining wall for a light well. Light wells are relatively common in houses of the eighteenth century although unfortunately few architectural drawings, original or modern, illustrate them in plan or section. This proposed light well for the Queen Anne house measured 1.70m in width, or slightly less if the southern aspect of the cellar wall was faced, and at least 1m in depth. In comparison, the light well for Bernard's mansion house ranges between 3.33m and 3.88m in width (after a ground floor plan in the 1966 Down Survey, figure 244). As its name suggests the prime function of the light well was to allow illumination of the cellar with natural light by facilitating the insertion of windows in the cellar wall. Unlike the mansion house, the light well for the Queen Anne house does not extend to the full depth of the cellar. If the cellar was illuminated with windows these must therefore have been set high up, at a height of at least 1.6m above the cellar floor, and probably quite close to the ceiling. No evidence for the ceiling or vaulting was found in the short section of wall excavated therefore the full depth of the cellar is not known. The light well would also have acted as an added measure to help damp-proof the house which was the primary function of the basement (Craig 2006, 24-26). In the absence of

any evidence for vaulting the excavation has also demonstrated that what survives is below ground level and that the ground floor of the house must have been in an elevated position relative to the contemporary hilltop.

If this suggested interpretation of the two northern walls is correct the question arises as to how the builders went about erecting the house. Excavations revealed that the southern face of the cellar wall (2008 C.106/2009 C.231) was poorly built (Plate 05). The logical explanation for its construction in this manner is that the wall was built unseen by the masons and that was constructed as a revetment against the edge of the pit face. This would imply that the upper edge of the pit that it was built against has since been removed. It has been suggested that the extensive deposit 2008 C.128 is the up-cast from the excavation of the cellar pit. If correct this would imply that wall, 2008 C.110/2009 C.230, was either built at the same time as the cellar, with the up-cast dumped beyond the wall, or that it was constructed after the cellar wall was built in which case a gully must have been dug into the upcast for the light well and retaining wall. This suggested sequence of construction would also explain why the southern aspect of the cellar wall, originally built unseen, was then exposed. Similarly, the southern aspect of the retaining wall for the light well (2008 C.110/2009 C.230) would have been built unseen and the excavation has shown that it too was irregularly built on its southern aspect. No cut for the middle wall was however observed during the excavation.

Wall 2008 C.112/2009 C.1007 is the least substantial of the three and can only have supported a minor architectural feature. In the main house the western classical elevation has a balustrade which rails off the basement and light well while access to the original front door is gained over a bridge (Plate 31). A similar feature may also have been built to the southern facade of the Queen Anne house, either a balustrade and/or steps leading over the proposed light well to the front door, supported by the wall C.112 and the infill C.111 and such features are not uncommon for houses of the period (see for example Plates 22 & 23). A portico is a less likely option which was relatively rare in the early eighteenth century (Craig 2006, 29).

4.4.3 The east and west wings

Excavation has confirmed that east and west wings were added to the main building, probably around 1780. Substantial load-bearing walls, aligned east/west, were uncovered in 2009 (C.906 and C.203). These were interpreted as being the south walls of the wings, as drains and paths had been added to the exterior (south) of these walls. The presence of below-ground plastered internal walls and building rubble confirmed the presence of a basement under the east wing, but a similar basement under the west wing could not be located without further excavation. The extensive nature of the basement under the east wing was supported by the presence of an underground tunnel, approaching the east wall from the north-east. However, the relationship between the visible structural members could not be established due to the small size of the excavation trenches and time constraints of the excavation. It is probable that some form of vaulted roof existed above this tunnel and this supported the wall of the east wall above. No evidence of a basement was located to the south of wall C.203, but the garden features in this area had been truncated by the construction of later wall foundations, probably the addition of a bay to provide more accommodation in the east wing between 1820 and 1830. This was presumably replicated at the west to maintain symmetry. The size of the east wing was again enhanced by the extension to the west of this bay, to connect with the original building at its

south-east corner. This extension was confirmed by the incorporation of drainage gullies into the plan of the extended wing and was probably undertaken around 1840.

4.4.4 The interior

The excavation has shown that foundations, below ground floor level only survive. Determination of the internal layout and plan of the house and function of the rooms, as might be demonstrated by the presence of fireplaces or the stairwell or internal partitions are unlikely to survive. Craig (2006, 12) has commented that the position of the staircase and general anatomy of a house even in a simple block can be infinitely variable and any real attempt to reconstruction the internal plan of the Queen Anne house at Castle Ward must await further excavation.

In a letter dated August 1720 from Michael Ward to a John Hamilton in London he specifies the dimensions of a tapestry; 'The pieces must be 8 foot 6 inches and one piece must be 12 foot 8 inches wide or in length and the other piece 9 foot. I hope you can bring these dimensions to make the figures and designs pretty entire' (cited in McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 109). This indicates that the Wards followed the height of fashion in hanging opulent tapestries on their walls (Barnard 2004, 85-93) but the dimensions given (equivalent to 3.86m, 2.7m and 2.77m) also give some indication of the minimum size of rooms.

In terms of interior detail the carved and polished piece of limestone is the only real insight added by the excavation. It has been identified as being of non-Irish origin and probably a Wenlock-type limestone from Shropshire or Wales. It is plausible to speculate that a supplier or merchant of the stone was made through the Wards connections with Bath given its location in relative proximity to the Welsh Borders. The dressed stone was found in the demolition rubble from within the cellar and thus most likely comes from the main house. The majority if not all of the rooms in the Queen Anne house would have had fireplaces but a chimney piece of imported carved stone was most probably used in one of the more important reception rooms of the house, such as the drawing room or parlour. It is worked on one facet only and probably part of a chimney piece. As only a small detail survives it makes it very difficult to find a matching pattern and it has been observed that although there were pattern books for chimney pieces in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; 'as many designs for the surround to a fireplace as there were people with individual tastes' (Hills 1983, 46).

4.4.5 Influences and comparisons

The Irish of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century are generally considered to have been conservative builders compared to contemporary house builders in England and Craig (1982, 146) and Loeber (1979, 59) have argued that early eighteenth century houses in Ireland largely resemble late seventeenth century ones. Incomes were also not comparable to their peers in England and this also implied to the more modest buildings which Barnard (2004, 55) has argued can more usefully be compared with the contemporary provincial architecture of Britain and France.

Few houses of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries have known architects though clearly they all must have been designed by someone. A letter of 1715 to a landowner in County Offaly

giving advice about a new house recommended shelter from prevailing winds, a site on rising ground, an agreeable prospect preferably south and a water supply (Barnard 2004, 22). As to the design itself he essentially recommended good workmen on site with the style to be decided by the owner (*ibid*.). Barnard has argued that going by the good standard of houses that were built at the time that the builders must have been fairly well informed (*ibid*). Judge Michael was called to the Irish Bar in 1705 and was appointed as a judge of the King's Bench in Ireland in 1727. This post meant that he spent a considerable time in Dublin, as his correspondence attests, and also travelling around on the circuit of Irish Law Courts in different parts of the country (*ibid*.) obliged to meet and see patrons and their buildings in their various guises. Although the minor gentry and even those in higher society may not necessarily have had the wealth or expertise to execute grandiose building scheme, builders and patrons would have discussed architecture when they met, especially within Dublin society (Barnard 2004, 56). Samuel Waring is noted as being an expert and adviser in matters architectural (Barnard 2004, 50 and 56) and in particular for advising and executing messages on behalf of women in County Down (*ibid*. 83). Indeed the Ward papers include a letter, dated 1757, from Waring, describing dimensions of his drawing room in Bangor for Lady Ward. Pattern books and papers on architecture were also in circulation at this time (Loeber 1979, 51).

An impression of how the house may have actually appeared can be gained by looking at other similar and characteristic types of houses from the early half of the eighteenth century. One of the features that distinguish early eighteenth century houses from Georgian houses is the use of windows of equal height on the ground and first floor (Roulston 2007, 332). Hipped roofs, often with wide eaves, were also fairly typical (see Craig 2006) while symmetry and 'classically inspired' details and façades were increasingly employed (Loeber 1979, 52). It should also be noted that the *big houses* of Ireland were not necessarily always very large and the term more accurately denotes the fact that they were houses of large resident landowners (Craig 2006, 3) though the gentry ensured the style, design and fabrics employed distinguished them from the native farmhouses. The dimensions for the original Queen Anne house at Castle Ward, east/west is 14m and north-south, ranges between 12.5m and 16.3m with an added 2.3m at basement level on one or both sides for the light well. As a comparison, the drawings for the Queen Anne period house of old Castle Coole, County Fermanagh by John Curle in 1709 and designs for a proposed replacement of the building which was destroyed by fire in 1797 by Richard Castle, measure 18.3m by 15.2m and 18.1m by 15.4m respectively (Griffin 2003). Other examples of houses constructed around this period include Kilmacurragh House, at Rathdrum, County Wicklow (Plate 23) and Ledwithstown House, County Longford (Plate 24).

4.4.6 Demolition and landscaping

Controlled demolition is suggested by the even levelling of all three walls (see Plate 11). It is also evident that, although the cellar was not totally excavated, it was clear that construction materials worth salvaging, such as timbers and good stone, were absent. The date of demolition is unknown, but by the time of the revised Ordnance Survey map of 1859 the Queen Anne house had been levelled. It is probable the demolition was carried out as part of Major Andrew Nugent's landscaping activities undertaken between 1841 and 1859 (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 26). Major Nugent managed the estate during the minority of the fourth Viscount and undertook dramatic changes including the enlargement of the park with the Audleystown extension, clearance of the Audleystown clachan and the setting out of major new tree plantations (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 80 and Figure 3). Andrew Nugent of Portaferry

House was the second husband of Lady Bangor who she married in 1841 following the death of her first husband Edward Southwell, the third Viscount, in 1837 (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 75 & 80).

4.4.7 Summary

The only dating evidence for the construction of the Queen Anne period house is in a 1713 letter from Judge Michael to his wife indicating that a new house would be built soon. Mid- to late-eighteenth century elevation drawings by Johnston, Mackenzie and Mrs Delaney suggest that Judge Ward's new home was a simple two storey square house facing south. The estate maps of *circa* 1800 and 1813 show an outline plan of the house, with wings, indicating its location, orientation and scale. The house plan, compared with the earlier drawings, suggests that the original building must have been extended sometime between 1713 and 1800. Dates of around 1757 and 1783 have both been suggested and the former seems more likely.

In the early eighteenth century Judge Michael Ward laid out extensive gardens in the formal style, primarily during the 1720s and 1730s although work continued through to the 1740s (McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 32). He built the first demesne wall in the 1740s (*ibid*. 47), partitioned the demesne into fields (*c.* 1720-1750) and set out plantations. Correspondence from 1734 or 1744 also refers to masons building a shed (*ibid*. 46) while a letter dated 1740 details the construction of a kiln on the estate though it is unclear if it is for drying grain or burning lime (*ibid*. 46). Major elements of this landscape still survive including the Temple (*circa* 1748-1755), the Temple Water canal (1724-38), and the Yew Terraces (undated but probably created in the 1720s). A second phase of landscaping was carried out from 1758-1767 when Bernard landscaped the park in the naturalistic style emulating the 'Brownian landscapes' then *en vogue*. Although Bernard made dramatic changes, notably his new house built on a height and surrounded by open fields and sloping lawns, he did little to alter his father's achievements. The canals, the Mount and other formal features along with the farmyard all survived as well as Judge Michael's house. It is probable that the house's secluded location, out of sight of the main house, secured its survival. Any formal planting, parterres or walkways that the Judge may have laid out immediately surrounding his house did not survive or at least by the 1800 estate maps there are no traces of them.

There are no positive records for the occupation of the house post-1762 (i.e. when the Wards moved into the new mansion house) but the adoption of the name the *Green House* suggests a family by the name of Green, if not others, may have lived in it in the late eighteenth century even if it was in a dilapidated state. It was reoccupied in the early 1820s up until 1834 by a tenant who undertook major alterations, probably those indicated on the first OS map of 1834. The house was demolished before the publication of the revised OS map in 1859 and the demolition was probably carried out by Major Nugent sometime between 1841 and 1859. Documentary and cartographic evidence therefore provides a sketchy historical timeline for the house but little if any indication on its form or appearance. Archaeology and a consideration of other broadly contemporary houses, along with architectural developments and style of the times, thus provide the best means of recreating some idea of what Judge Michael's house may have looked like.

The range of stonework found during the excavation provides some flavour of the detail and colouring of the house and also indicates the wide network of trade involved to furnish what Mrs Delaney described as 'altogether one of the finest places I ever saw' (quoted in McErlean and Reeves-Smyth 1990, 25).

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

5.1 Programme of post-excavation analysis of the materials recovered

The majority of the finds recovered from the 2008 and 2009 excavations (Appendix 4) are of relatively modern date and do not merit detailed analysis. It is suggested that the analysis detailed in this DSR on the finds are adequate and the material does not require further examination. It is recommended that all finds are returned to the National Trust for display and/or disposal as they see fit. It is hoped that a conservator with the National Trust will examine some of the mortar and/or plaster samples. A selection from the large variety of finds recovered during the excavations in 2008 and 2009 could be placed on display at Castle Ward. In particular, the National Trust may wish to consider displaying a selection from the collection of 29 intact mineral water bottles recovered during the 2009 excavations.

5.2 Further investigation at the site

The 2008 excavations were successful in identifying the location of the Queen Anne period mansion house and establishing that a cellar had been constructed. The 2009 excavations were able to identify much of the southern foundations of the original house and southern foundations of the later east and west wings. However, the exact dimensions and layout of the mansion were not identified. This was mainly due to the depth of landscaping deposits (estimated to be in excess of two metres in some places) that now cover the central and northern parts of the site. This lack of definition militates against any further development of the site as a visitor attraction in that the dimensions of the mansion cannot be marked out with box hedging as anticipated by the National Trust. Further, the discovery of an underground tunnel to the east of the site suggests the existence of a previously unrecorded servants' entrance, which if investigated further might confirm the original access routes to the mansion.

The National Trust has proposed that the entire layout of the structure is exposed so that the foundations can be marked out on the ground. This would allow a greater appreciation of the formal landscaping in this part of the demesne by visitors to Castle Ward as the Yew Terraces and Temple Water canal, along with the old canal, now in-filled but demarcated by the lime walk, all survive. These were laid out by Judge Michael around his house and the demarcation of the house in plan would place them in their historic context. Such a project would also help resolve many of the unanswered issues about the scale and plan of the house and the sequence of building. Furthermore, given the success of the excavations as an opportunity for hands-on experience in archaeology by members of the public, further excavations on the site would present another opportunity for community engagement. Should further investigations be undertaken at the site it is also recommended that these are run to coincide with the NIEA *Archaeology Days* event and that advance notice of the dates of the excavation are released. Dates for the 2008 excavation were decided in May and publicly announced with the publication of the NIEA's (then, EHS) *Archaeology Days* brochure around the same time. A couple of the volunteers expressed regret that the dates for the excavation were not released earlier as this would have allowed them to book holidays in advance to coincide with the dig. Other groups such as the National Trust property manager and the Young Archaeologists Club Belfast branch also expressed the same view.

5.3 Publication

With the possibility of further investigations at the site and given that many issues about the construction of the house still remain unresolved, it is recommended that publication of the work undertaken thus far is postponed until the project is brought to completion or until such time as a decision has been made for no further work in the immediate future to be undertaken. Two interim reports been submitted for publication; one gives an overview of the volunteer experience (2008 winter edition of *Archaeology Ireland*) while the second gives a more detailed summary of the excavation and is published in the *Lecale Review* (Murray *et al* 2008).

Bibliography

Books and Articles

Anon 1846 *The Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland: adapted to the new poor-law, franchise, municipal and ecclesiastical arrangements, and compiled with a special reference to the lines of railroad and canal communication, as existing in 1844-45,* Vol. 1. Dublin, A. Fullarton & Co.

Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland. 1966. *An Archaeological Survey of County Down*, Belfast: HMSO.

Berryman, D. 'Field surveys undertaken by the Ulster Archaeological Society in 2007', *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 3: Vol. 68, 158-167.

Collins, A.E.P. 1954. 'The Excavation of a Double Horned Cairn at Audleystown, Co. Down', *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 3: Vol. 17, 21-25.

Collins, A.E.P. 1959. 'Further work at Audleystown long cairn, Co. Down', *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 3: Vol. 22, 21-27.

Collins, A.E.P 1964 Toberdoney souterrain, Co. Down. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* 3: Vol. 27, 129-132.

Conway, M. and Murray, E.V. 2008. 'No previous experience necessary', *Archaeology Ireland*, Vol. 22, No. 4, 14-17.

Craig, M. 1982. *The Architecture of Ireland from the Earliest Times to 1880.* London: Batsford.

Craig, M. 2006. *Classic Irish Houses of the Middle Size*. Dublin: Ashfield Press.

Day, A. and McWilliams, P. (eds) 1992 *Ordnance Survey memoirs of Ireland, Vol.17, Parishes of County Down* (IV, 1833-7 East Down and Lecale). Belfast, Institute of Irish Studies.

Environment and Heritage Service of Northern Ireland. n.d. *Tower Houses of County Down*, Belfast: Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland.

Griffin, D.J. 2003. Richard Castle's designs for Castle Coole, Co Fermanagh. In T. Reeves-Smyth and R. Oram (eds), *Avenues to the past: essays presented to Sir Charles Brett on his 75th year*, 135-142. Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society.

Hayward, P.J. and Ryland, J.S. 2002 *Handbook of the marine fauna of north-west Europe*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Jones, C. 2004. *The Burren and Aran Islands, exploring the archaeology*, Cork: Collins.

Lambrick, G. 2008 *Air and earth. Aerial archaeology in Ireland, a review for the Heritage Council*. Dublin, The Heritage Council.

Loeber, R. 1979 Early classicism in Ireland: architecture before the Georgian era, *Architectural History* Vol. 22, 49-155.

McCormick, F. and Murray, E.V. 2007 *Knowth and the zooarchaeology of Early Christian Ireland* (Knowth Monograph 3). Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

McErlean, T., McConkey, R. and Forsythe, W. 2002 *Strangford Lough. An archaeological survey of the marine cultural landscape*. Belfast. Blackstaff Press.

McErlean, T. and Reeves-Smyth, T. 1990. *An historic landscape survey of Castle Ward Demesne, County Down* (2 vols). Unpublished Report on behalf of the National Trust (2000 print).

Maxwell, F. 1995 A short account of the Castle Espie lime, brick, tile and pottery works. *Lecale Miscellany* Vol. 13, 58-60.

Montgomery-Massingbred, H. and Sykes, C.S., 1999, *Great Houses of Ireland*, London: Laurence King.

Murray, E.V. 2008 (a). *Project Design for a Proposed Archaeological Excavation at the site of the Queen Anne house at Castle Ward, County Down (to accompany Excavation Licence application and Scheduled Monument Consent)*, Belfast: Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork.

Murray, E.V. 2008 (b). *Summary Report on the 2008 excavation of the Queen Anne Peiod House at Castle Ward, Co. Down*. Belfast: Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork.

Murray, E.V., Macdonald, P. And Conway, M. 2008. 'Excavations at Castle Ward', *Lecale Review, a journal of Down history* No.6, 18-23.

Murray, E. and Conway, M. 2008. 'No previous experience necessary', *Archaeology Ireland*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Issue No. 86, Winter 2008, 14-17.

National Trust. 2005. *Castle Ward, Strangford, Co. Down*. National Trust.

Nobes, D.C., Ruffell, A. and Macdonald, P. 2008. 'Migrating and merging polarised GPR profiles: does it matter if migration is before or after merger?' in Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on ground penetrating Radar, June 16-19, 2008, Birmingham, United Kingdom.

Reeves-Smyth, T., 1999, *Irish gardens and gardening before Cromwell*, Carrigtwohill: Barryscourt Trust.

Robinson, P. 1985 From thatch to slate: innovation in roof covering materials for traditional houses in Ulster. *Ulster Folklife* Vol. 31, 21-35.

Royle, S. and Campbell, T.J. 1997 East Belfast and the suburbanisation of North-West County Down in the nineteenth century. In L. Proudfoot (ed.), *Down history and society*, 629-662. Dublin, Geography Publications.

Roulston, W. 2007 Domestic architecture in Ireland, 1640-1740. In A. Horning, R. Ó Baoill, C. Donnelly and P. Logue (eds) *The Post-Medieval Archaeology of Ireland, 1550–1850* (Papers presented at the 1st Annual Conference of the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group), 327-344. Bray, Wordwell Ltd.

Rutherford, G. 2012. *Survey of Gasworks, Castle Ward, County Down*, Survey Report No. 24, Belfast: Ulster Archaeological Society.

Stanier, P. 2000 *Stone quarry landscapes. The industrial archaeology of quarrying*. Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd.

Stevenson, J. 1920 *Two centuries of life in Down.* Belfast, The Linenhall Press.

Tinniswood, A. 1991. *Historic Houses of the National Trust*, London: National Trust/Abrams.

Welsh, H. 2011. *Survey of the site of the Queen Anne Period mansion, Castle Ward, County Down*, Survey Report 19, Belfast: Ulster Archaeological Society.

Welsh, J. 2008. *Survey of the Yew Terraces, Castle Ward, County Down*, Survey Report No. 8, Belfast: Ulster Archaeological Society.

Welsh, J. 2009. *Survey of Portal Tomb/Standing Stones, Castle Ward, County Down*, Survey Report No. 13, Belfast: Ulster Archaeological Society.

<u>Public Record Office of Northern Ireland</u>

D/671/P10/1 – Figure 8: 'Strangford River from an accurate survey by George Johnson of Portaferry, pilot, 1755'

D/2092: Ward Estate Papers

<u>National Maritime Museum (Greenwich)</u>

F0227, G221:11/37 – Figure 9: by Samuel Johnson's 1782 revision of George Johnson's 1755 map of the Strangford River.

Appendix 1: CONTEXT REGISTERS

2008 Trench 1

Context	Type	Description
101	deposit	grass sod
102	deposit	topsoil
103	deposit	levelling deposit with stone and brick
104	deposit	thin dark brown lens
105	deposit	Mortar, stone and brick deposit at N. end of trench, N of wall C.106
106	wall	cellar wall (7.22m from north end of trench)
107	mortar	mortar bonding wall C.106
108	deposit	Brown organic fill between walls C.106 & C.110
109	mortar	mortar bonding wall C.110
110	wall	Stone wall (10m from northern end of trench)
111	deposit	mortar fill between walls C.110 & C.112
112	wall	Stone wall (11.1m from northern end of trench)
113	mortar	mortar bonding wall C.112
115	deposit	stony layer at northern end of trench (below C.102)
116	deposit	dark blackish-brown 'Victorian' layer, with coal
117	deposit	Thin blackish brown layer - primary fill overlying subsoil
121	path	grey gravel path running E/W
122	path	compact gravel path above C.121
123	path	compact gravel path above C.122
124	path	compact gravel path above C.123
125	deposit	Stone rubble layer at southern end of trench
127	mortar	pale yellowish mortared surface below C.125
128	deposit	mid-brown stony fill, some mortar (south of C.112)
133	drain	brick lined drain with stone cap; bonded to wall C.112
136	cut	cut between walls C.106 & C.110 (= stonehole -?)
138	cut	irregular shaped cut between walls C.106 & C.110
140	cut	cut for wall C.106; cuts subsoil
142	cut	vertical sided linear cut though C.128 & C.117 at southern end of trench
143	fill	main fill of C.142
144	fill	clay cap overlying C.143

Table 03: 2008 Trench 1 context register. VOID contexts = 114, 118, 119, 120, 126, 129-132, 134, 135, 137, 139, 141.

2008 Trench 2

Context	Type	Description
201	deposit	sod
202	deposit	topsoil

203	deposit	mixed stony layer with brick and mortar
204	deposit	brown stony layer - western end of trench
205	deposit	mortar lens
206	deposit	orange clay/rubble
207	fill	humic deposit (bounded by C.205?)
208	deposit	brown gritty deposit
209	cut	rectilinear cut filled by C.207
210	deposit	loose rubble
211	deposit	lens at slate within C.210 (?)
212	deposit	rubble at sw corner of trench over C.208
213	deposit	brown clay overlying subsoil

Table 04: 2008 Trench 2 context register

2008 Trench 3

Context	Type	Description
301	deposit	sod
302	deposit	topsoil
303	deposit	dark, blackish brown rubble layer
304	deposit	mortar layer

Table 05: 2008 Trench 3 context register

2008 Trench 4

Context	Type	Description
401	deposit	sod
402	deposit	topsoil
403	deposit	dark humic layer
404	deposit	mortar rich deposit
405	deposit	rubble deposit with red brick
406	deposit	loamy (garden?) soil
407	deposit	lower rubble deposit

Table 06: 2008 Trench 4 context register

2009 Trench 1

Context	Description
101	Grass layer
102	Gravelly layer under grass
103	Angular stony layer
104	Mixed rubble layer
105	Mortar-rich layer

106	Organic soil layer

Table 07: 2009 Trench 1 context register

2009 Trench 2

Context	Description
201	Grass layer
202	Soil with mixed building rubble
203	Wall – 84cm wide
204	Mortared surface over rubble between C.203 and C.205
205	Narrow wall retaining C.204
206	Loamy soil
207	Plaster surface on C.203 – north face
208	Mortared rubble-stone wall 48cm wide
209	Mortared rubble-stone wall 50cm wide
210	Same as C.212
211	Mixed rubble and mortar between C.208 and C.209
212	Rubble fill between C.230 and C.209
213	Base of mortared brick wall
214	Plaster wall – west face of C.209
215	Mortar component of wall C.203
216	Void
217	Mortar component of wall C.205
218	Mortar component of wall C.208
219	Mortar component of wall C.209
220	Void
221	Metal clamps (for fixing laths to wall?)
222	Mortared stone wall
223	Brick-built drainage channel
224	Rubble layer under C.204
225	Void
226	Plaster wall surface (east-face of C.230)
227	Stone-built foundation for wall, probably for bay at south of east wing
228	Brick-built wall north of C.223 [same as C.223]
229	Dark-brown loamy fill between C.228 and C.203
230	Mortared stone wall (main house [aligned north/south] east wall)
231	Mortared stone wall (cellar aligned east/west)
232	Rubble fill of cellar (main building)
233	Mid-brown loam, south of C.231
234	Mid-brown sandy loam, fill of C.223
235	Void
236	Void
237	Mortared stone wall (south wall main house)[same as C.230]
238	Mortared surface of drainage channel C.223

239	Brick-built flue to west of C.241
240	Brick-built flue to east of C.241
241	Cut for fire/flues C.239 and C.240
242-254	Void
255	Mid-brown gravelly loam to south of brick-built drainage channel C.223

Table 08: 2009 Trench 2 context register.
Void contexts = 216,220,225,235,236,242,243,244,245,246,247,248,249,250,251,252,253,254.

2009 Trench 3

Context	Description
301	Grass layer
302	Gravel-rich topsoil
303	Mortar-rich surface
304	Sandy-gravel loam
305	Stone row (drain or foundation of garden feature?)

Table 09: 2009 Trench 3 context register

2009 Trench 4

Context	Description
401	Grass layer
402	Gravel-rich topsoil
403	Mortar-rich deposit
404	Wall of East Bay (aligned east/west)
405	Layer of mixed soil and rubble south of C.404
406	Continuation of wall C.213 (Trench 2) aligned north/south
407	Rubble fill between C.404 and C.406
408	Flat stones with mortared rubble below
409	Lens of mortar in north-facing section
410	Lens of mortar in north-facing section
411	Loamy layer at western end of north-facing section
412	Mortar-rich fill between western face of C.406 and north face of C.404
413	Mortar-rich fill between western face of C.406 and north face of C.404
414	Lens of mortar
415	Stone foundation of walls C.404 and C.406

Table 10: 2009 Trench 4 context register

2009 Trench 5

Context	Description
501	Grass layer
502	Gravel-rich topsoil

503	Mortared stone wall
504	Fill around wall C.503

Table 11: 2009 Trench 5 context register

2009 Trench 6

Context	Description
601	Grass layer
602	Gravel-rich topsoil

Table 12: 2009 Trench 6 context register

2009 Trench 7

Context	Description
701	Grass layer
702	Topsoil layer
703	Mortared stone wall (south wall of East Wing?)
704	Fill containing large stones

Table 13: 2009 Trench 7 context register

2009 Trench 8

Context	Description
801	Grass layer
802	Gravel-rich topsoil
803	Mortar-rich topsoil
804	Mortared stone wall (aligned north-east/south-west)
805	Mortared stone wall (aligned north-west/south-east) (abuts C.804)
806	Same as C.802
807	Brick-built arch

Table 14: 2009 Trench 8 context register

2009 Trench 9

Context	Description
901	Grass layer
902	Topsoil layer
903	Clay-rich fill
904	Gravel-rich loam
905	Mortared stone wall
906	Mortared stone wall (of West Wing?)
907	Mortar fill (similar to C.232)

908	Mortared stone wall, abutting C.906 and C.909)
909	Mortared stone wall (west wall of main building?)
910	Mortared stone wall (of cellar?)
911	Rubble rich deposit at south end of Trench 9
912	Mortar-rich fill (similar to C.907)
913	Mortared stone wall foundation (damaged) at south-east of trench

Table 15: 2009 Trench 9 context register

2009 Trench 10

Context	Description
1001	Grass layer
1002	Topsoil layer
1003	Mortared stone wall (south-west corner of East Wing?)
1004	Rubble-rich layer to south of C.1003
1005	Mortar and stones to west of C.1003 and drain C.1006
1006	Brick-lined drain to west of wall C.1003
1007	Shallow wall to west of C.1003
1008	Stone capping on drain C.1006

Table 16: 2009 Trench 10 context register

2009 Trench 11

Context	Description
1101	Grass layer
1102	Gravel-rich layer
1103	Mortared stone wall foundation

Table 17: 2009 Trench 11 context register

2009 Trench 12

Context	Description
1201	Grass layer
1202	Topsoil layer
1203	Mortared stone wall at southern end of trench, aligned east/west
1204	Mortared stone wall aligned north-east/south-west
1205	Mortar and rubble-rich deposit

Table 18: 2009 Trench 12 context register

APPENDIX 2: HARRIS MATRICES

2008

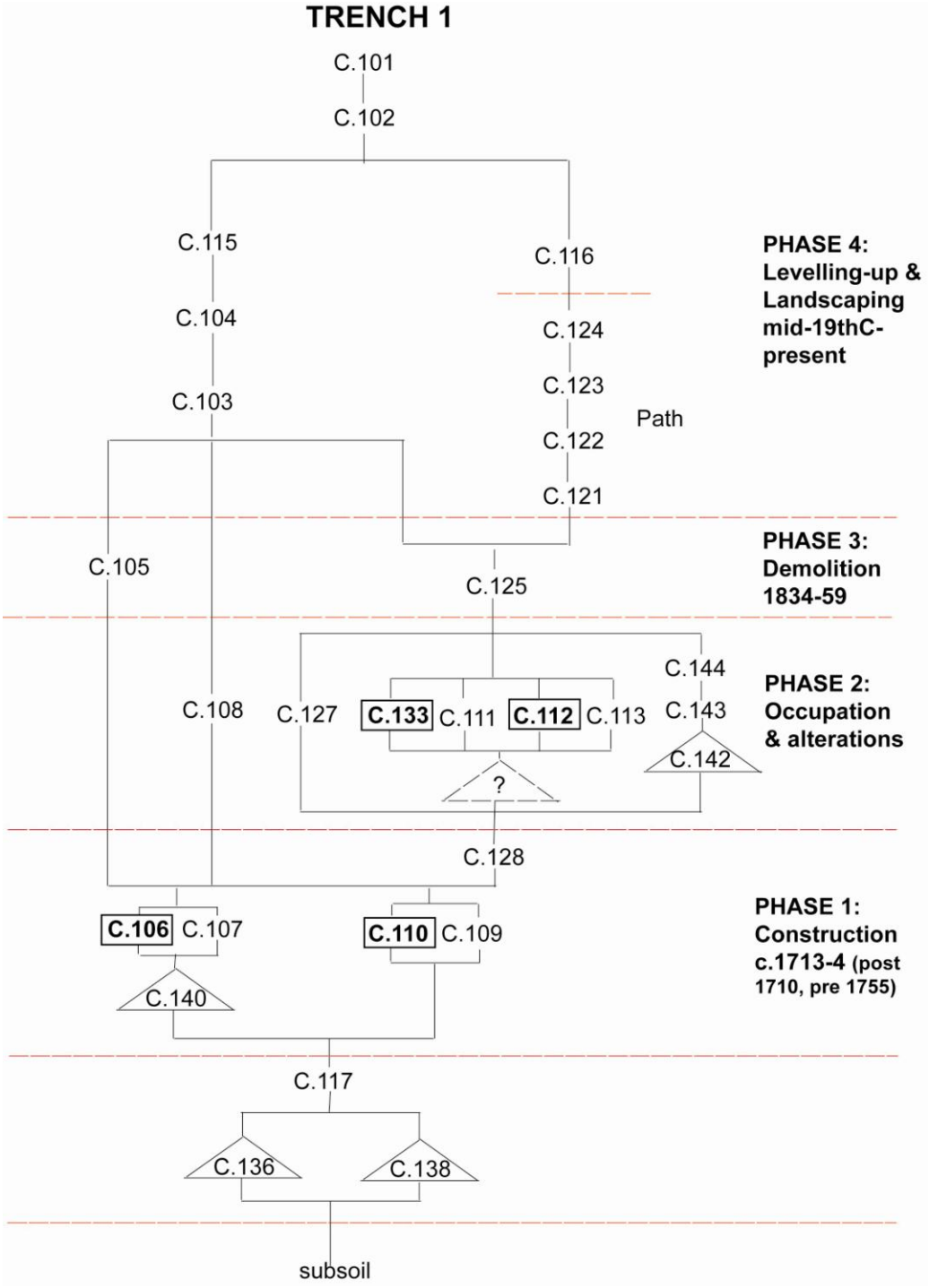

Table 19: 2008 Trench 1 Harris Matrix

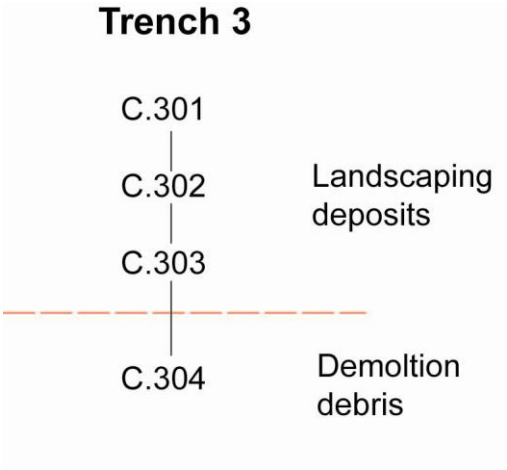

Table 20: 2008 Trench 3 Harris Matrix

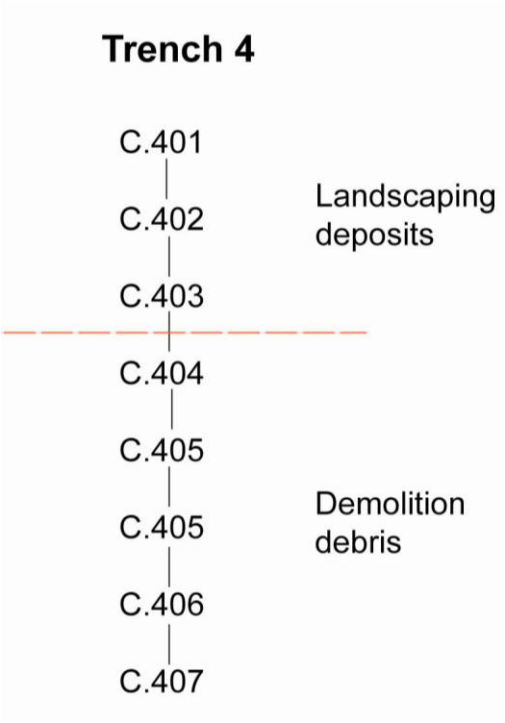

Table 21: 2008 Trench 4 Harris Matrix

2009

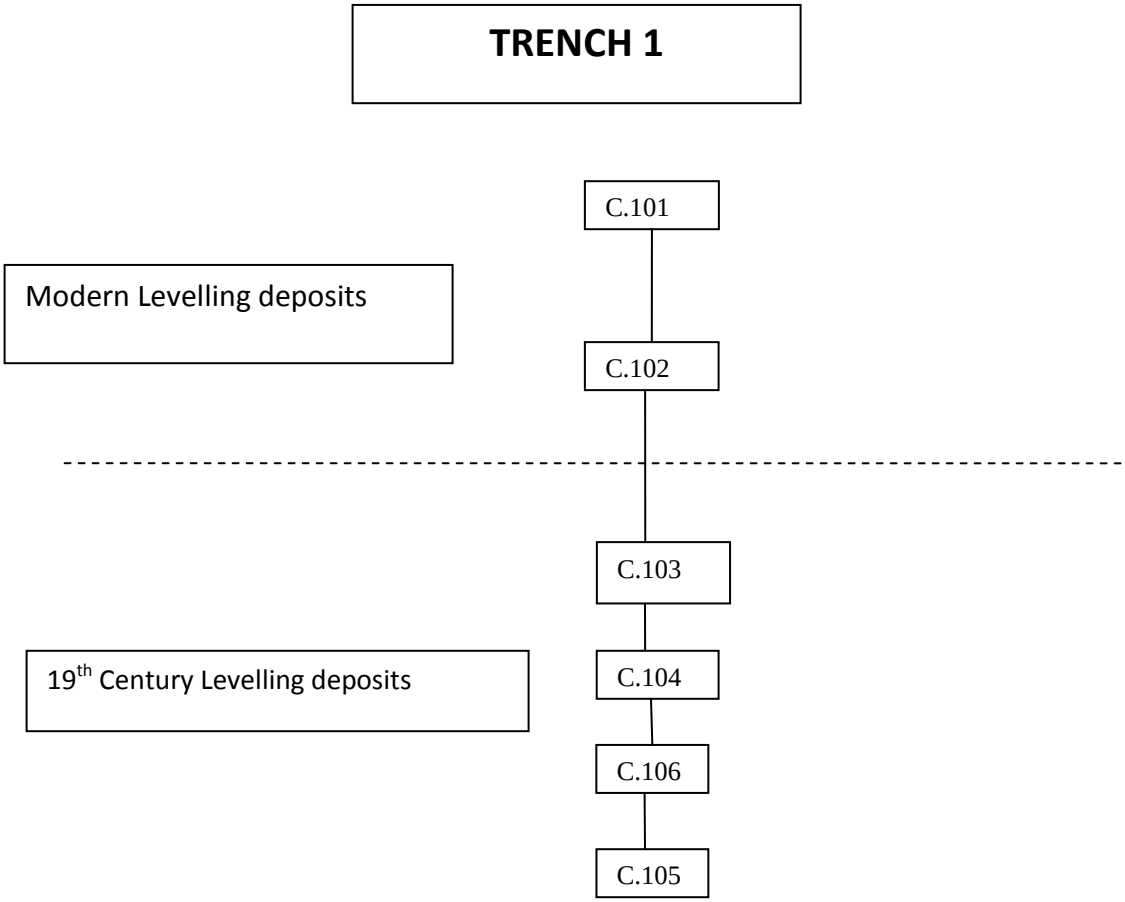

Table 22: 2009 Trench 1 Harris Matrix

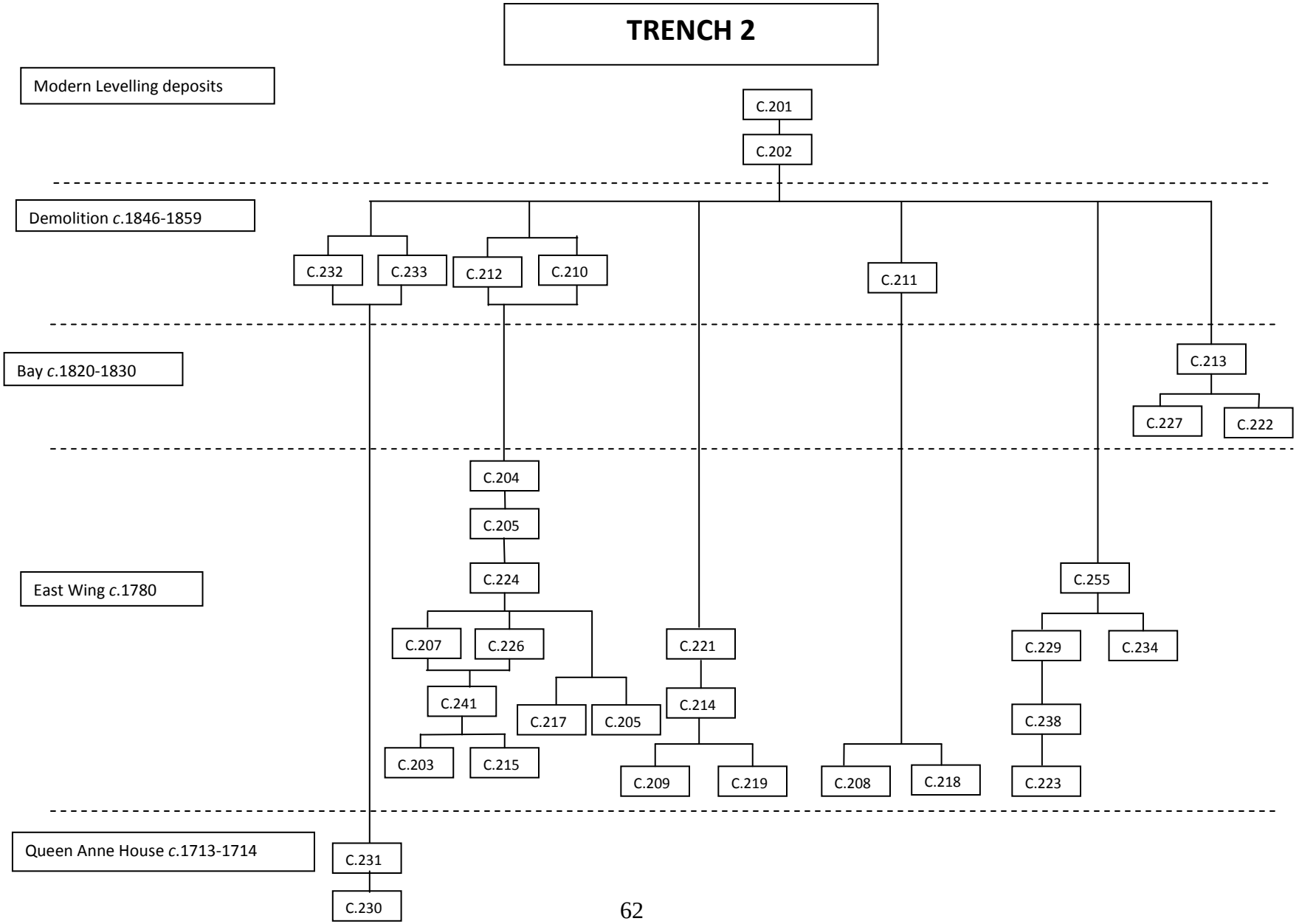
TRENCH 2
Modern Levelling deposits
Demolition c.1846-1859
Bay c.1820-1830
East Wing c.1780
Queen Anne House c.1713-1714
C.201
C.202
C.232
C.233
C.212
C.210
C.211
C.213
C.227
C.222
C.204
C.205
C.224
C.207
C.226
C.241
C.203
C.215
C.217
C.205
C.221
C.214
C.209
C.219
C.208
C.218
C.255
C.229
C.234
C.238
C.223
C.231
C.230

Table 23: 2009 Trench 2 Harris Matrix

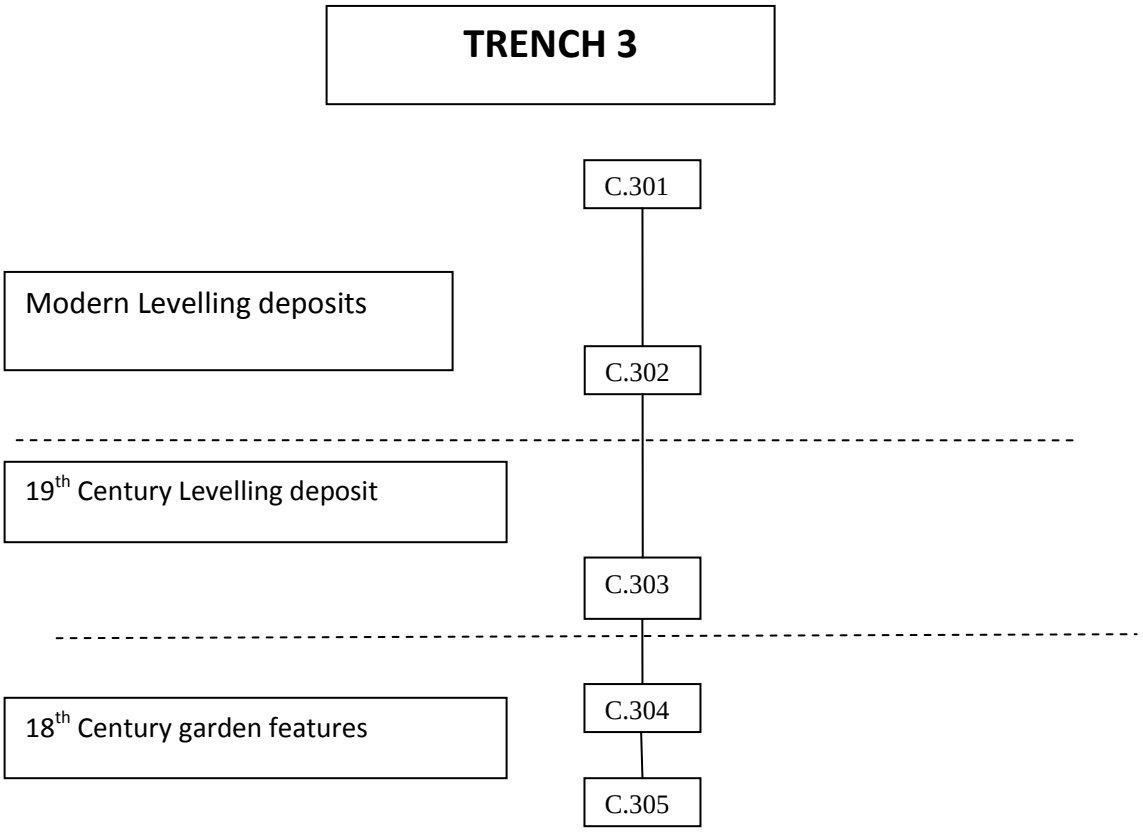

Table 24: 2009 Trench 3 Harris Matrix

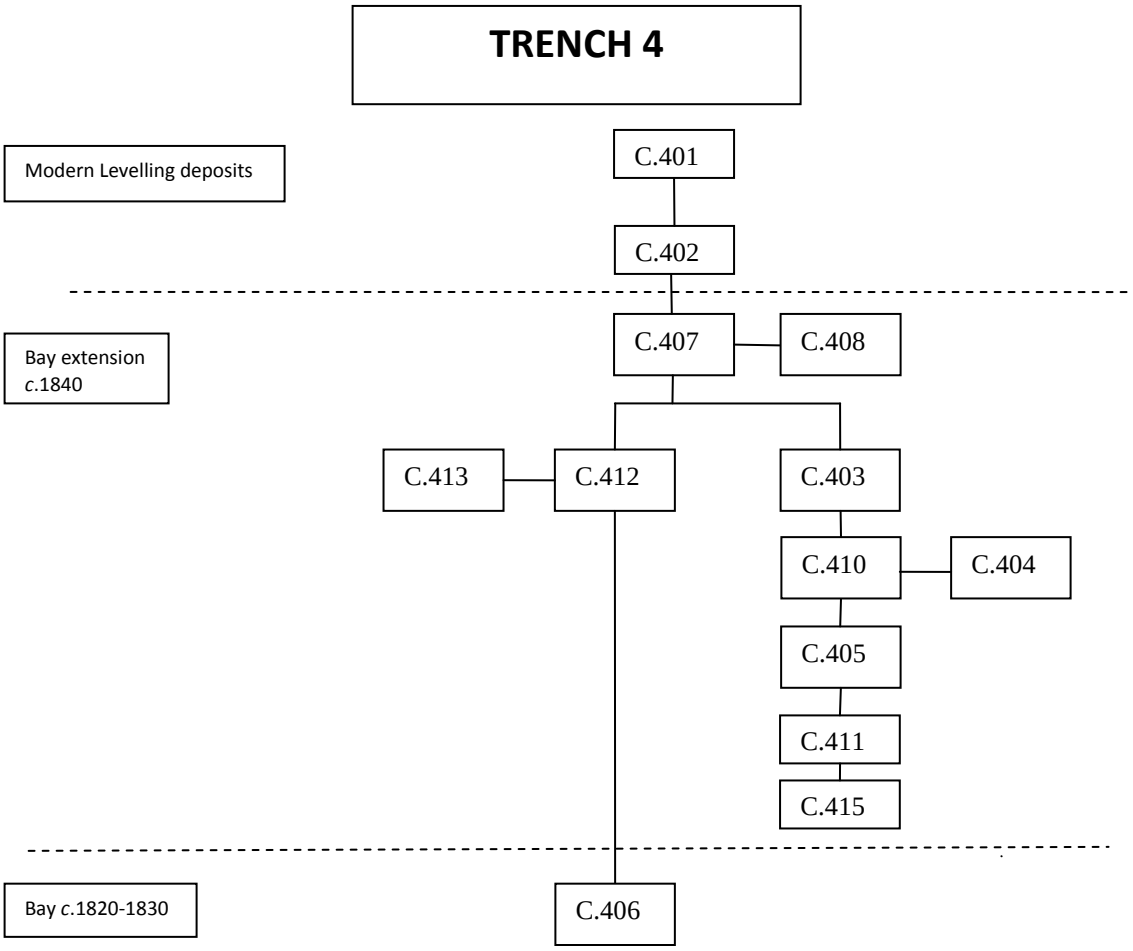

Table 25: 2009 Trench 4 Harris Matrix

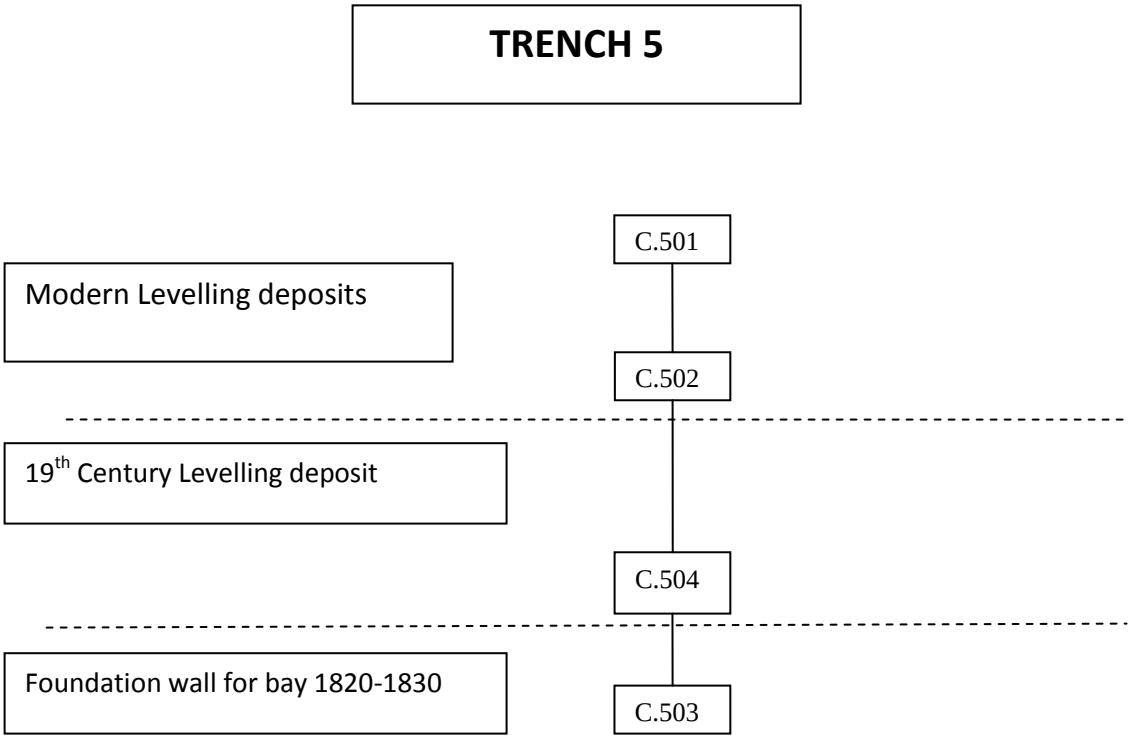

Table 26: 2009 Trench 5 Harris Matrix

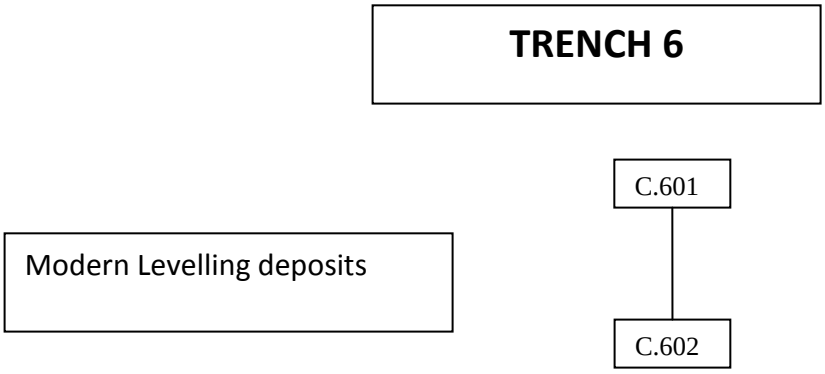

Table 27: 2009 Trench 6 Harris Matrix

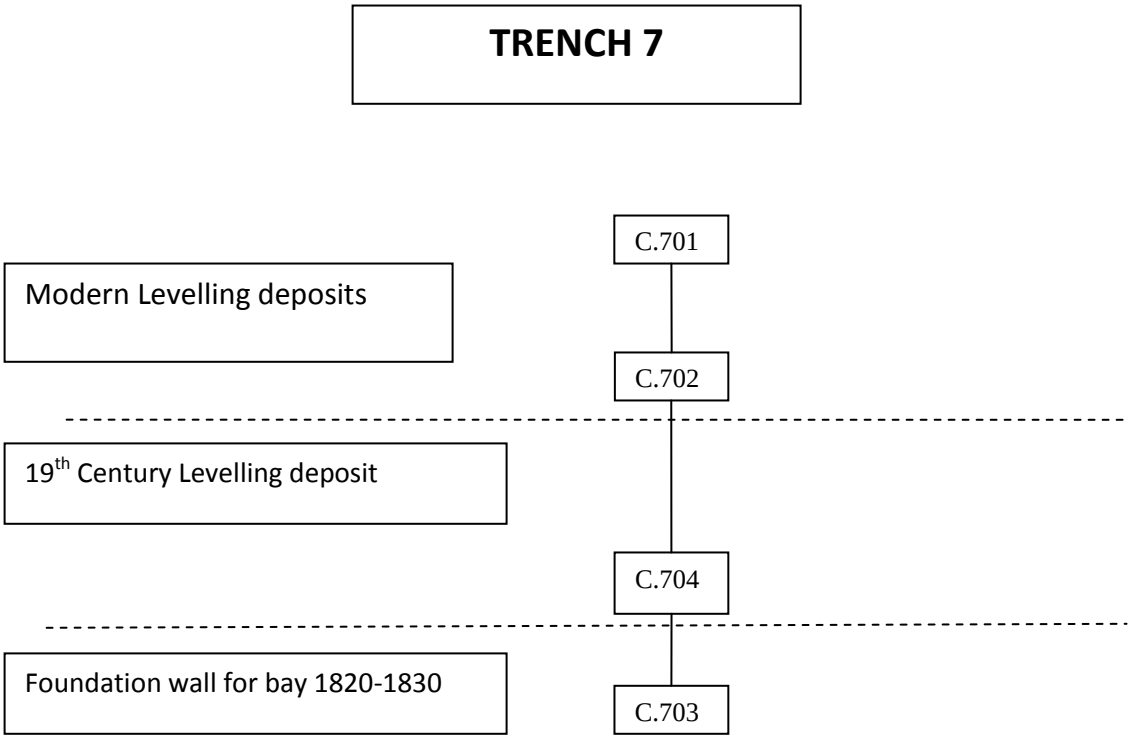

Table 28: 2009 Trench 7 Harris Matrix

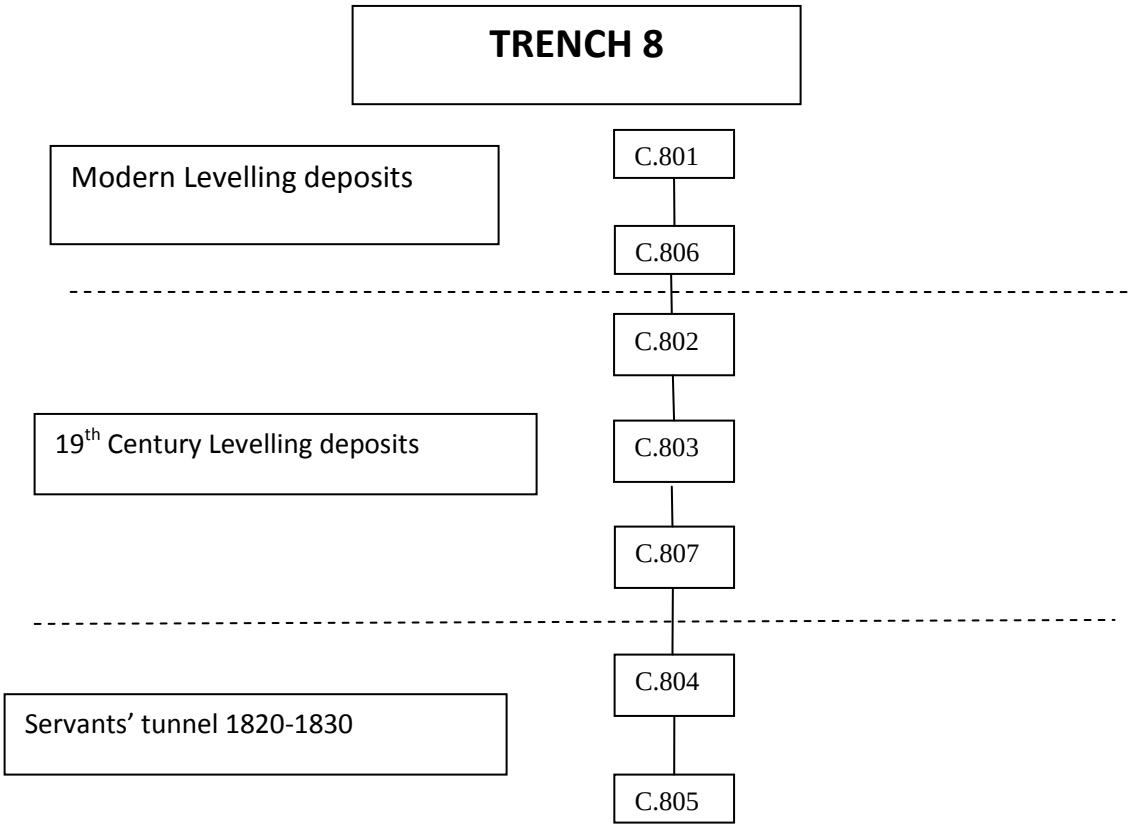

Table 29: 2009 Trench 8 Harris Matrix

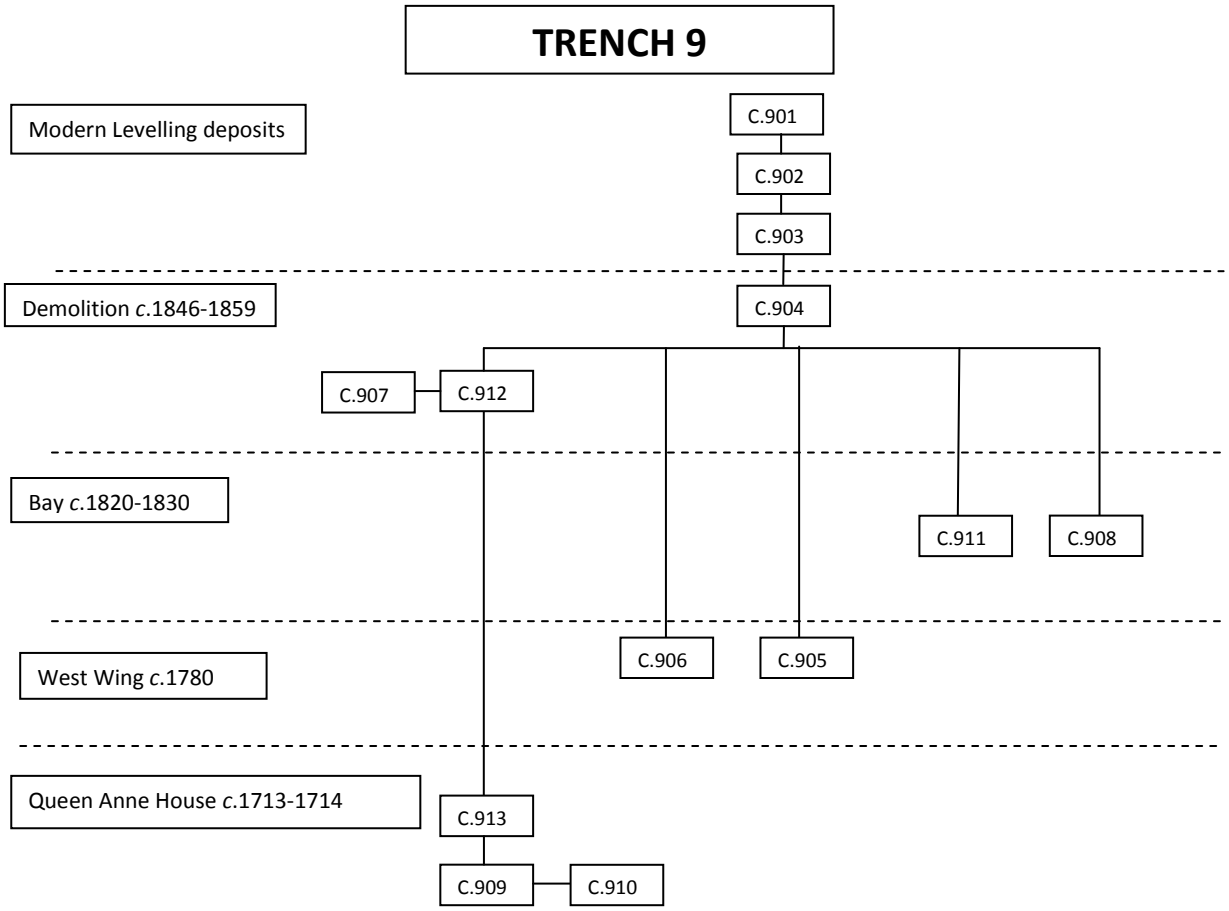

Table 30: 2009 Trench 9 Harris Matrix

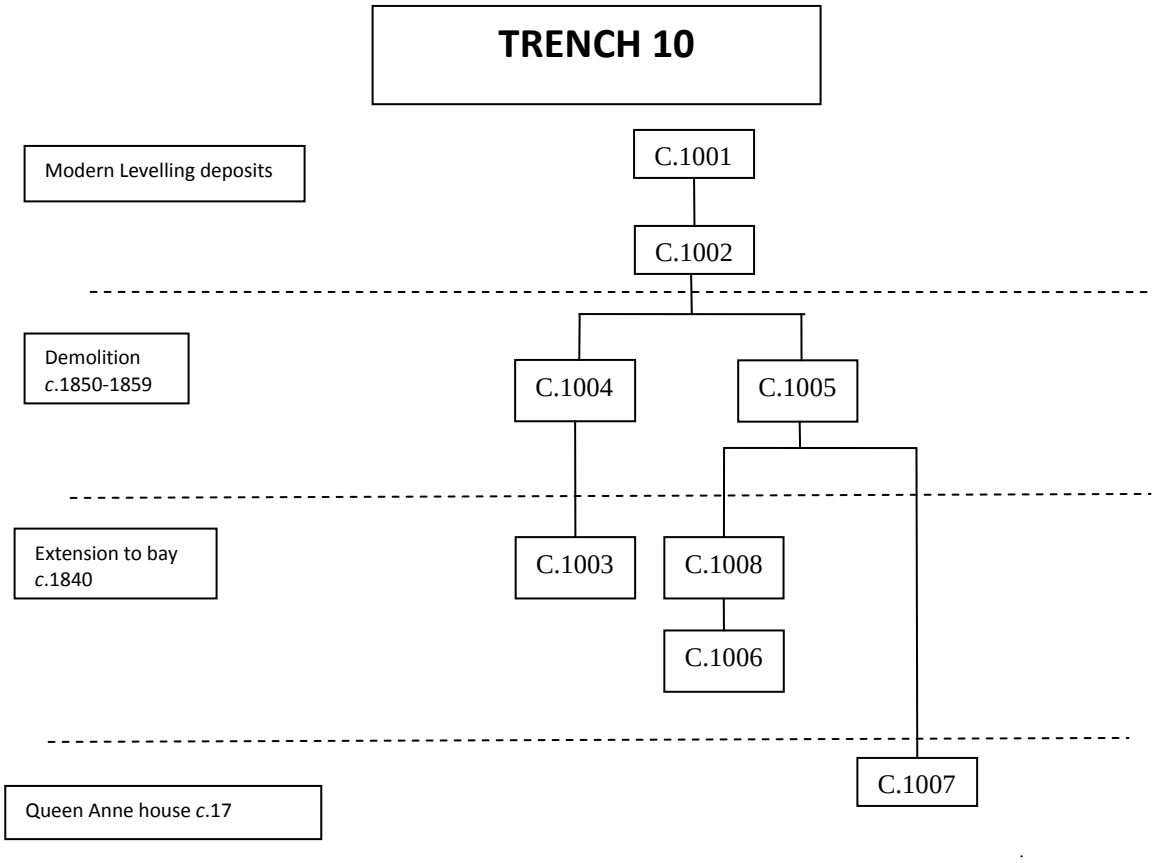

Table 31: 2009 Trench 10 Harris Matrix

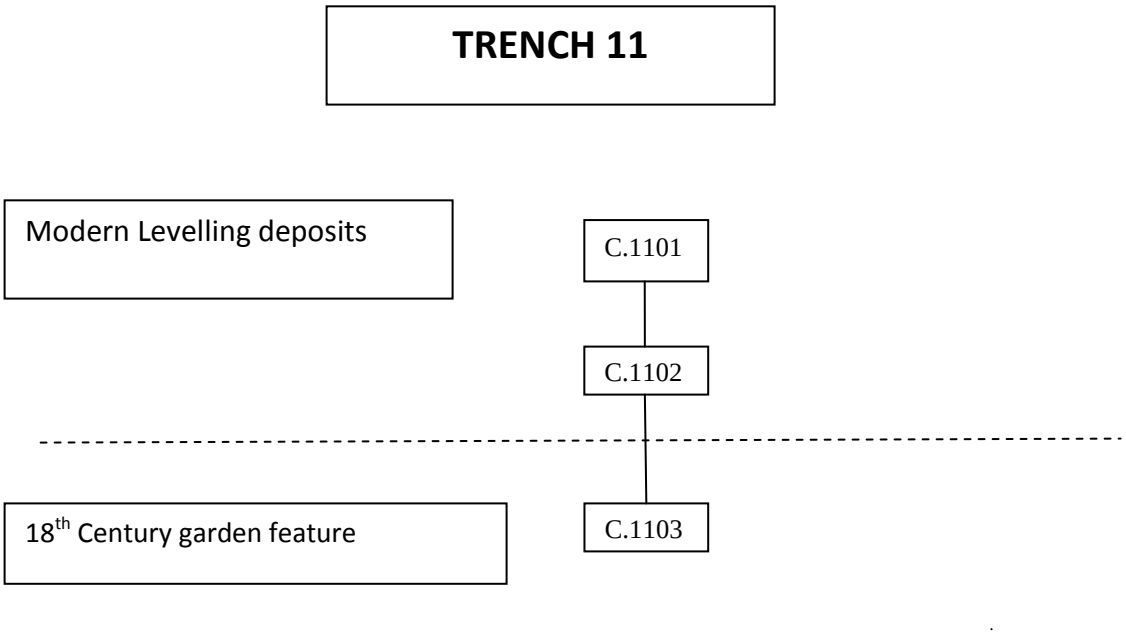

Table 32: 2009 Trench 11 Harris Matrix

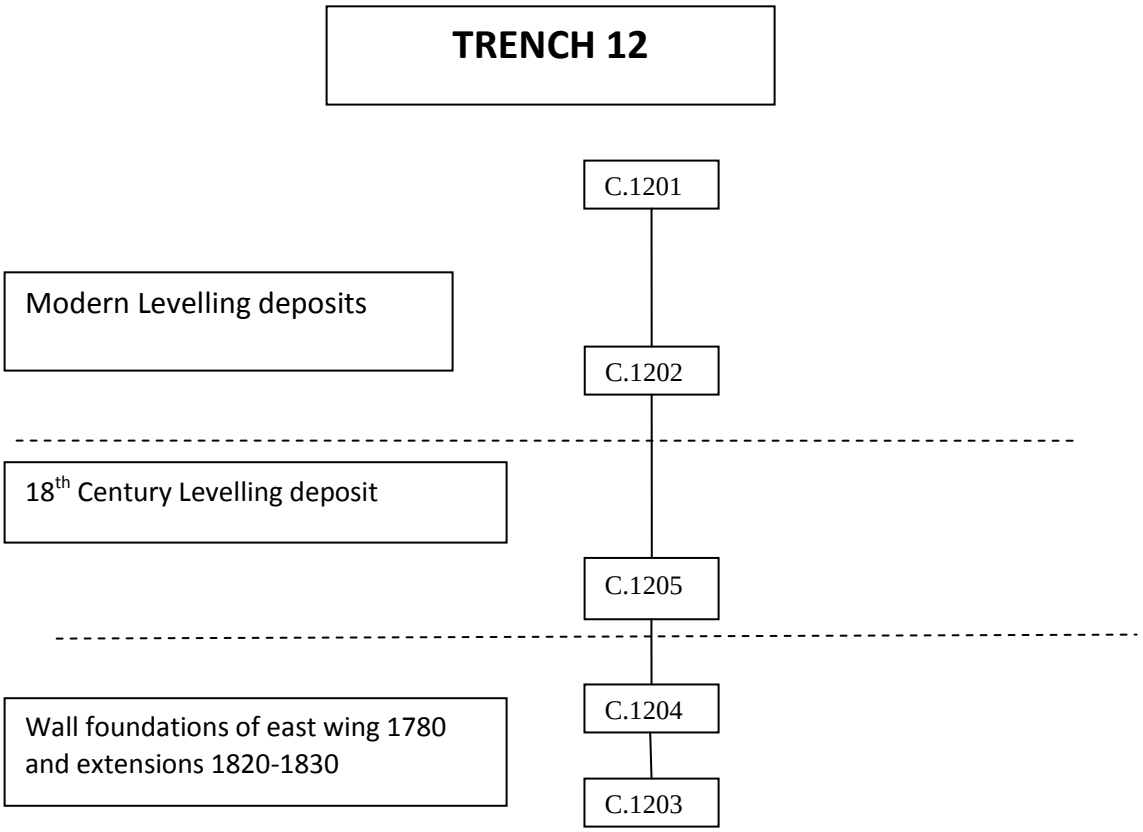

Table 33: 2009 Trench 12 Harris Matrix

APPENDIX 3: DRAWING REGISTERS

2008

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Trench	Description
1	1:20	Section	2	West-facing section
2	1:20	Section	2	East-facing section
3	1:20	Section	2	South-facing section
4	1:20	Section	2	North-facing section
5	1:10	Section	1	South-facing section
6	1:20	Section	1	West-facing section: northern end (A-B) [overlaps with DRW # 15]
7	1:20	Plan	1	Post-excavation plan: northern half of trench [overlaps with DRW # 14]
8	1:10	Elevation	1	South face of wall C 106
9	1:10	Section	3	North-facing section
10	1:10	Elevation	1	South face of wall C 110
11	1:10	Section	3	West-facing section
12	1:20	Section	4	West-facing section
13	1:10	Elevation	1	South face of wall C 112
14	1:20	Plan	1	Post-excavation plan: southern half of trench [overlaps with DRW # 7]
15	1:20	Section	1	West-facing section: southern end (C-D) [overlaps with DRW # 6]

Table 34: 2008 Field Drawing Register

2009

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Trench	Description
1	1:10	Section	1	North-facing section
2	1:10	Section	1	West-facing section
3	1:20	Plan	1	Post-excavation plan
4	1:20	Plan	3	Plan showing possible drain
5	1:20	Plan	2	Mid-excavation plan of cellar walls
6	1:10	Section	3	South-facing section
7	1:10	Section	3	West-facing section
8	1:10	Section	3	East-facing section
9	1:10	Section	7	East-facing section
10	1:20	Plan	5	Post-excavation plan
11	1:20	Plan	4	Post-excavation plan
12	1:10	Section	6	South-facing section
13	1:10	Section	7	West-facing section
14	1:10	Section	7	North-facing section
15	1:10	Section	4	South-facing section

16	1:10	Section	4	East-facing section
17	1:20	Plan	6	Post-excavation plan
18	1:10	Section	2	South-facing section
19	1:10	Section	2	West-facing section
20	1:10	Section	2	North-facing section
21	1:20	Plan	11	Post-excavation plan
22	1:10	Section	11	West-facing section
23	1:10	Section	11	North-facing section
24	1:20	Plan	8	Mid-excavation plan
25	1:10	Section	2 and Ext.	East-facing section
26	1:20	Plan	2	Plan of extension to south
27	1:20	Plan	9 and Ext.	Plan
28	1:20	Plan	12	Post-excavation plan
29	1:10	Section	12	East-facing section
30	1:10	Section	8	East-facing section
31	1:10	Elevation	8	Elevation of arch
32	1:20	Plan	2 and Ext.	Trench 2 and extension to Trench 12 – plan
33	1:20	Plan	9 and Ext.	Trench 9 and extension to Trench 9 - plan and overlay

Table 35: 2009 Field Drawing Register

APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE REGISTERS

2008

Sample Number	Trench	Context	Description
1	2	205	mortar
2	1	103	mortar/demolition layer
3	1	107	mortar - bonding of wall 106
4	1	111	mortar - fill between walls 110 & 112
5	1	129	fill of possible cut (146)
6	2	213	redeposited natural
7	2	204	redeposited natural
8	2	207	fill of cut 209
9	1	127	mortar -surface at S end of trench
10	1	147	fill of ditch
11	1	117	old sod layer (?)
12	1	113	mortar - bonding of wall 112
13	1	109	mortar - bonding of wall 110

Table 36: 2008 Sample Register

2009

Sample Number	Sample Material	Context	Number of bags
1	Soil	202	1
2	Soil with soot deposit	210	1
3	Plaster	212	1
4	Plaster with brick	212	1
5	Plaster with wood	212	1
6	Brick	212	1
7	Tile	202	1
8	Plaster with moulding and brick	212	1
9	Plaster with brick	803	3
10	Floor tiles	903	1
11	Charcoal	202	1
12	Brick fragments	202	1

Table 37: 2009 Sample Register

APPENDIX 5: FINDS REGISTERS

2008

Trench 1

Context Number	Find type	Description
Unstratified	Glass	2 sherds light glass
102	Clay pipe	1 bowl and 1 stem fragment
102	Glass	0.228kg of light glass, 0.050kg of dark glass (5 sherds)
102	Glass bead	Small pale yellowish green perforated glass bead
102	Masonry	Red brick fragments
102	Metal	6 fragments of corroded iron including part of possible iron grate
102	Pot	53 sherds glazed pot
102	Pot	2 sherds unglazed pot
102	Slate	Very small slate fragment
103	Bone	5 bone fragments. Total weight 0.028kg
103	Charcoal	Charcoal fragments
103	Clay pipe	1 bowl fragment
103	Flint	2 pieces of flint
103	Glass	0.430kg of light glass (including screw top bottle top), 0.96kg dark glass (8 sherds)
103	Iron	5 heavily corroded iron pieces
103	Lead	1 fragment of lead. Weight 0.045kg
103	Masonry	Tile fragment
103	Pot	29 sherds glazed pot
103	Pot	155 sherds of unglazed pot
103	Shell	Fragments of oyster (1), limpet (1) and winkle (1) shells. Total weight 0.063kg
103	Slag	2 pieces of slag. Total weight 0.102kg
103	Slate	6 large fragments and 4 small fragments
103	Teeth	2 fragments of animal teeth. Total weight 0.016kg
104	Glass	0.062kg of light glass, 1 sherd dark glass
104	Masonry	Red brick fragments
104	Masonry	Tile fragment
104	Pot	6 sherds of unglazed pot
104	Shell	Oyster shell fragments and 2 winkle fragments. Total weight 0.014kg
104	Stone	Possible whetstone?
105	Bone	9 bone fragments. Total weight 0.058kg
105	Coal	1 piece of coal
105	Glass	0.054kg of light glass, 4 sherds of dark glass
105	Iron	20 fragments of iron including nails and iron peg

105	Lead	1 fragment of lead. Weights 0.06kg
105	Masonry	Red brick fragments
105	Masonry	Shaped brick. Quarter moon in shape with moulding along outer curved edge.
105	Masonry	Tile fragments
105	Masonry	Decorated Marble
105	Pot	2 sherds glazed pot
105	Pot	11 sherds of unglazed pot
105	Shell	Oyster shell fragments with 2 winkle fragments and 1 limpet shell. Total weight 0.032kg
105	Slate	7 slate fragments, 1 with a nail hole
105	Stone	Hone stone
105	Wood	1 large piece of wood with soot and wood fragments
108	Bone	20 Bone fragments. Total weight 0.220kg
108	Glass	2 sherds light glass
108	Iron	Iron nail
108	Pot	3 sherds of glazed pot
108	Shell	Oyster shell fragments with 1winkleshell. Total weight 0.140kg
108	Slate	1 piece of slate
111	Glass	4 sherds light glass
111	Wood	Wood fragments
116	Shell	Fragments of oyster (2), limpet (1) and winkle (2) shells. Total weight 0.020kg
116	Bone	1 bone fragment. Weight 0.001kg
116	Clay	1 bowl fragment and 3 stem fragments
116	Glass	0.300kg light glass, 0.96kgof dark glass (including 1 large bottle base)
116	Glass bead	Blue glass bead with white and brown decoration. Un-perforated.
116	Iron	3 fragments of corroded iron. Total weight 0.128kg
116	Iron	2 Iron nails
116	Masonry	Stone tile
116	Pot	80 sherds of glazed pot
116	Pot	19 sherds of unglazed pot
119	Bone	2 bone fragments. Weights 0.010kg
119	Glass	0.130kg of light glass
119	Iron	3 corroded iron fragments
119	Masonry	Red brick fragments
119	Masonry	Stone tiles/facing stones
119	Pot	10 sherds of glazed pot
119	Pot	22 sherds of unglazed pot
119	Shell	Oyster (7), winkle (4) and limpet (1) shell fragments. Total weight Total weight 0.100kg

126	Glass	2 sherds of light glass
126	Pot	2 sherds of glazed pot
128	Bone	5 bone fragments. Total weight 0.046kg
128	Glass	2 sherds of light glass
128	Iron	Corroded iron fragment. Weights 0.038kg
128	Pot	2 sherds of glazed pot
128	Pot	6 sherds unglazed pot
128	Quartz	1 piece of quartz
128	Shell	25 oyster shell fragments, 9 limpet shell and lots of fragments. Total weight 1.165kg.
128	Slag	1 piece of slag. Weights 0.012kg

Table 38: 2008 Trench 1 finds register

Trench 2

Context Number	Find type	Description
Unstratified	Bone	2 fragments of bone. Total weight 0.18kg
Unstratified	Glass	5 sherds of light glass
Unstratified	Pot	1 sherd glazed pot
Unstratified	Pot	3 sherds of unglazed pot
204	Pot	1 sherd of unglazed pot
201	Shell	Winkle shell. Weight 0.003kg
202	Glass	0.022kg of light glass
202	Iron	2 fragments of corroded iron, possible nails.
202	Masonry	Red brick fragments
202	Pot	4 sherds of glazed pot
202	Pot	3 sherds of unglazed pot
203	Masonry	Red brick fragments
204	Bone	1 bone fragment. Weights 0.001kg
204	Glass	0.232kg of light glass, 1 bottle base
204	Iron	Iron Nail?
204	Masonry	Red brick fragments
204	Pot	16 sherds glazed pot
204	Pot	2 sherds of unglazed pot
204	Shell	Winkle shell. Weight 0.003kg
204	Slate	1 piece of slate
206	Pot	1 sherd of unglazed pot
207	Bone	7 bone fragments. Total weight 0.022kg
207	Glass	0.020kg of light glass
207	Iron	Iron Nail
207	Shell	Winkle (7) and limpet (1) shell fragments. Total weight 0.005kg
207	Slag	1 piece of slag. Weights 0.006kg
207	Tooth	Tooth fragment. Total weight 0.001kg
208	Bone	10 larger fragments and 35small fragments.

		Total weight 0.190kg
208	Clay pipe	1 stem fragment
208	Coal	5 fragments of coal/charcoal
208	Glass	0.238kg of light glass, 4 sherds of dark bottle glass
208	Iron	4 Iron Nails
208	Masonry	Red brick fragments
208	Pot	13 sherds of glazed pot
208	Pot	117 sherds of unglazed pot
208	Quartz	1 quartz piece
208	Shell	Oyster shell fragments and 1winkle shell fragment. Total weight 0.008kg
208	Slag	8 pieces of slag. Total weight 0.320kg
208	Slate	1 piece of slate
208	Stone	Shaped triangular stone
210	Button	Small bone button, perforated
210	Clay Pipe	1 stem fragment
210	Glass	1 sherd light glass
210	Pot	4 sherd of unglazed pot
212	Bone	4 bone fragments. Total weight 0.004kg
212	Coal	2 fragments of coal
212	Glass	0.050kg of light glass
212	Iron	Iron nail
212	Iron	Corroded iron pronged object
212	Pot	15 sherds of glazed pot
212	Pot	3 sherds of unglazed pot
212	Slag	5 pieces of slag. Total weight 0.280kg
212	Tooth	1 animal tooth. Weights 0.002kg
213	Bone	5 bone fragments. Total weight 0.104kg
213	Flint	1 struck flint
213	Flint	1 flint scraper
213	Flint	1 flint arrowhead
213	Flint	1 flint piece
213	Glass	0.032kg of light glass,3 sherds dark bottle glass
213	Iron	8 pieces of iron/slag. Total weight 0.120kg
213	Masonry	Tile fragment
213	Pot	15 sherds of glazed pot
213	Pot	27 sherds of unglazed pot
213	Quartz	2 quartz pieces
213	Shell	Oyster shell fragments. Total weight 0.013kg
213	Slag	Large fragment of slag with attached stone. Weights 1.800kg

Table 39: 2008 Trench 2 finds register

Trench 3

Context Number	Find type	Description
302	Glass	3 sherds of light glass, 1 sherd dark green bottle glass.
302	Iron	Corroded iron, possible nail
302	Masonry	Red brick fragments
302	Pot	2 sherds glazed pot
302	Pot	41 sherds of unglazed pot
302	Stone	2 stones, 1 with working
303	Glass	0.016kg of light glass, 3 sherds dark green bottle glass, 1sherd blue glass
303	Pot	12 sherds of glazed pot
303	Pot	5 sherds of unglazed pot
303	Quartz	1 quartz piece
304	Bone	1 bone fragment. Weights 0.001kg
304	Iron	8 iron nails
304	Iron	Iron bracket
304	Masonry	Red brick with finger/thumb impressions
304	Masonry	Red brick with moulding/makers mark
304	Slate	6 pieces of slate
304	Wood	Wood fragments

Table 40: 2008 Trench 3 finds register

Trench 4

Context Number	Find type	Description
402	Masonry	Red brick fragments
402	Pot	23 sherds of glazed pot
402	Shell	2 winkle shells. Total weight 0.002kg
403	Bone	7 bone fragments. Total weight 0.057kg
403	Glass	0.026kg light glass, 1 sherd dark glass
403	Iron	Iron bracket
403	Iron	8 Iron nails
403	Masonry	Red brick fragments
403	Pot	17 sherds of glazed pot
403	Pot	24 sherds of unglazed pot
403	Slate	1 large slate fragment and 1 small slate fragment
403	Stone	2 stones
404	Bone	3 bone fragments. Total weight 0.210kg
404	Flint	1 flint piece
404	Glass	0.252kg of light glass, dark green glass bottle base and 7 fragments
404	Iron	Iron nail

404	Masonry	Red brick fragments
404	Pot	29 sherds of glazed pot
404	Pot	14 sherds of unglazed pot
404	Shell	1 limpet shell. Weights 0.004kg
404	Slag	1 piece of slag. Weights 0.024kg
404	Stone	Stone with glaze?
405	Glass	0.028kg of light glass, 2 sherds of dark green glass
405	Pot	3 sherds of glazed pot
405	Slate	1 large fragment and 1with copper staining
406	Bone	16 bone fragments. Total weight 0.102kg
406	Glass	0.027kg of light glass, 11 sherds of dark green glass
406	Masonry	Tile fragment
406	Pot	4 sherds of glazed pot including 1 large sherd of blackware.
406	Pot	3 sherds of unglazed pot

Table 41: 2008 Trench 4 finds register

2009

Trench 1

Find Number	**Material**	**Description**	**Context Number**	**Material Category**
1-9	Glass			Ceramic
10-13	Glass			Ceramic
14-22	Glass			Ceramic
23-26	Glass			Ceramic
27-35	Glass			Ceramic
36	Glass			Ceramic
37	Glass			Ceramic
38-117	Glass	Bag of 80 fragments	103	Ceramic
118-121	Gold foil	Bag of 3 pieces	102	Metal
122-123	Flint	Bag of 2 pieces	102	Ceramic
124	Shell	1 piece	102	Shell
125-133	Plaster	Bag of 9 pieces	102	Stone
134	Plastic button	1 button	102	Plastic
135	Clay pipe	1 fragment	102	Ceramic
136	Carbon rod	1 piece	102	Ceramic
137-139	Limestone	Bag of 3 pieces	102	Stone
140-191	Pottery	Bag of 52 pieces	102	Ceramic
192	Coin	Irish 2p 1971	103	Metal
193	Shell	1 piece	103	Shell

194-195	Bone	Bag of 2 pieces	103	Bone
196-197	Plaster	Bag of 2 pieces	103	Ceramic
198	Slate	1 piece	103	Stone
199-260	Metal objects	Bag of 62 pieces	103	Metal
261-321	Pottery	Bag of 61 pieces	103	Ceramic
322-326	Brick	Bag of 5 pieces	103	Ceramic
327	Moulded stone	1 piece	105	Stone
328-333	Plaster	Bag of 6 pieces	105	Ceramic
334	Painted plaster	1 piece	105	Ceramic
335	Glass	1 piece	105	Ceramic
336-339	Metal objects	Bag of 4 pieces	105	Metal
340-342	Brick	Bag of 3 pieces	104	Ceramic
343	Metal object	1 piece	104	Metal
344	Shell	1 piece	104	Shell
345-347	Bone	Bag of 3 pieces	104	Bone
348-364	Pottery	Bag of 17 Pieces	104	Ceramic

Table 42: 2009 Trench 1 finds register

Trench 2

Find Number	**Material**	**Description**	**Context Number**	**Material Category**
1-15	Plaster	Bag of 15 pieces	229	Ceramic
16	Shell	1 piece	230	Shell
17	Glass	1 piece	224	Ceramic
18	Metal object	1 piece	224	Metal
19-28	Plaster	Bag of 10 pieces	224	Ceramic
29	Glass	1 piece	223	Ceramic
30-32	Plaster	Bag of 3 pieces	225	Ceramic
33	Metal object	1 piece	232	Metal
34-37	Metal object	Bag of 4 pieces	210	Metal
38-51	Bone	Bag of 14 pieces	212	Bone
52-54	Coke	Bag of 3 pieces	210	Ceramic
55-56	Bone	Bag of 2 pieces	212	Bone
57-61	Metal object	Bag of 5 pieces	212	Metal
62	Wood	Bag of fragments	212	Wood
63	Metal peg in wood	1 piece	212	Metal/wood
64	Slate	1 piece	212	Stone
65	Tile	1 piece	212	Ceramic
66	Moulded stone	1 piece	212	Stone
67-74	Plaster	Bag of 8 pieces	212	Ceramic
75	Clay pipe	1 fragment	202	Ceramic
76	Metal object	1 piece	202	Metal

	with chain			
77-80	Quartz	Bag of 4 fragments	202	Stone
81-100	Bone	Bag of 20 pieces	202	Bone
101-102	Plaster	Bag of 2 pieces	202	Ceramic
103-162	Glass	Bag of 60 pieces	202	Ceramic
163-198	Shell	Bag of 36 pieces	202	Shell
199	Burnt flint	1 piece	202	Stone
200-218	Metal objects	Bag of 19 pieces	202	Metal
219-283	Pottery	Bag of 65 pieces	202	Ceramic

Table 43: 2009 Trench 2 finds register

Trench 3

Find Number	**Material**	**Description**	**Context Number**	**Material Category**
1-11	Glass	Bag of 11 pieces	303	Ceramic
12-14	Bone		303	Bone
15	Clay pipe	Fragment	302	Ceramic
16	Iron	Iron nail?	303	Metal
17	Glass	Button	302	Ceramic
18-81	Pottery	Bag of 64 pieces	302	Ceramic
82-136	Glass	Bag of 55 pieces	302	Ceramic

Table 44: 2009 Trench 3 finds register

Trench 4

Find Number	**Material**	**Description**	**Context Number**	**Material Category**
1-3	Bone	Bag of 3 pieces	405	Bone
4	Bone	1 piece	411	Bone
5-15	Pottery	Bag of 11 pieces	402	Ceramic
16-21	Shell	Bag of 6 pieces	411	Shell
22	Unknown	1 piece	405	Organic?
23	Pottery	1 piece	411	Ceramic
24	Glass	1 piece	405	Ceramic
25	Tile	1 piece	402	Ceramic
26	Wood	1 piece	405	Wood
27-32	Glass	Bag of 6 pieces	411	Ceramic
33	Mortar with iron nail	1 piece	405	Ceramic
34-53	Glass	Bag of 20 pieces	402	Ceramic

Table 45: 2009 Trench 4 finds register

Trench 5

Find Number	Material	Description	Context Number	Material Category
1-13	Glass	Bag of 13 pieces	502	Ceramic
14	Pottery	1 piece	502	Ceramic
15-23	Charcoal	Bag of 9 pieces	504	Charcoal
24-25	Shell	Bag of 2 pieces	502	Shell
26	Shell	1 piece	504	Shell

Table 46: 2009 Trench 5 finds register

Trench 6

Find Number	Material	Description	Context Number	Material Category
1	Pottery	1 piece	602	Ceramic
2-6	Charcoal	Bag of 5 pieces	602	Charcoal
7-18	Glass	Bag of 12 pieces	602	Ceramic
19-21	Shell	Bag of 3 pieces	602	Shell
22	Bone	1 piece	602	Bone

Table 47: 2009 Trench 6 finds register

Trench 7

Find Number	Material	Description	Context Number	Material Category
1	Shell	1 piece	702	Shell
2	Roof slate	1 piece	702	Stone
3-6	Pottery	Bag of 4 pieces	702	Ceramic
7-10	Coke	Bag of 4 pieces	702	Ceramic

Table 48: 2009 Trench 7 finds register

Trench 8

Find Number	Material	Description	Context Number	Material Category
1	Coin	Irish 2p 1978	802	Metal
2-20	Glass	Bag of 19 pieces	802	Ceramic
21-30	Pottery	Bag of 10 pieces	802	Ceramic

Table 49: 2009 Trench 8 finds register

Trench 9

Find Number	Material	Description	Context Number	Material Category
1	Quartz	1 piece	902	Stone
2-32	Pottery	Bag of 31 pieces	902	Ceramic
33-39	Slate	Bag of 7 pieces	902	Stone
40-69	Glass	Bag of 30 pieces	902	Ceramic
70-73	Charcoal	Bag of 4 pieces	902	Charcoal
74-75	Shell	Bag of 2 pieces	902	Shell

Table 50: 2009 Trench 9 finds register

Trench 10

Find Number	Material	Description	Context Number	Material Category
1	Iron	1 piece	1002	Metal
2	Pottery	1 piece	1002	Ceramic
3-9	Glass	Bag of 7 pieces	1002	Ceramic
10-11	Shell	Bag of 2 pieces	1002	Shell

Table 51: 2009 Trench 10 finds register

Trench 11

Find Number	Material	Description	Context Number	Material Category
1-14	Glass	Bag of 14 pieces	1101	Ceramic
15-22	Pottery	Bag of 8 pieces	1101	Ceramic
23-26	Glass	Bag of 4 pieces	1102	Ceramic
27-38	Shell	Bag of 12 pieces	1102	Shell
39-51	Pottery	Bag of 13 pieces	1102	Ceramic

Table 52: 2009 Trench 11 finds register

Trench 12

Find Number	Material	Description	Context Number	Material Category
1-2	Bone	Bag of 2 pieces	1202	Bone
3-22	Glass	Bag of 20 pieces	1202	Ceramic
23	Shell	1 piece	1202	Shell
24-96	Pottery	Bag of 73 pieces	1202	Ceramic
97	Iron	1 object	1205	Metal

Table 53: 2009 Trench 12 finds register

APPENDIX 6: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

A photographic record of the site was taken by using a *Ricoh Caplio 600G Wide* 8 megapixel digital camera and a photograph record sheet was employed, corresponding to photographs taken during the excavations in 2008 and 2009. The archive has also been compiled in jpeg format and saved to compact disc.

2008

Photo Number	Date	Trench	Description	Direction (facing)
1	18/06/08	-	setting out trenches	E
2	20/06/08	-	cutting for children's excavation (sand) pit	S
3	20/06/08	-	cutting for children's excavation (sand) pit	E
4	20/06/08	-	cutting for children's excavation (sand) pit	NW
5	20/06/08	-	cutting for children's excavation (sand) pit	NW
6	22/06/08	2	following removal of 201 & 202	W
7	22/06/08	2	following removal of 201 & 202	W
8	22/06/08	2	following removal of 201 & 202	E
9	22/06/08	1	following removal of 101	N
10	22/06/08	1	following removal of 101	N
11	22/06/08	1	following removal of 101	S
12	22/06/08	2	black layer 207	N
13	22/06/08	2	following removal of 204	W

14	22/06/08	2	following removal of 204	W
15	22/06/08	2	following removal of 204	E
16	22/06/08	2	following removal of 204	E
17	25/06/08	2	205, 208, 210	E
18	25/06/08	2	205, 208, 210	E
19	25/06/08	2	205, 208, 210	W
20	25/06/08	2	205, 208, 210	W
21	25/06/08	1	partial removal of dark grey layer 104 showing 103 below	S
22	25/06/08	1	partial removal of dark grey layer 104 showing 103 below	S
23	25/06/08	1	partial removal of dark grey layer 104 showing 103 below	N
24	26/06/08	1	partial removal of dark grey layer 104 showing 103 below	S
25	26/06/08	1	removal of 103 showing 105 emerging underneath	W
26	26/06/08	2	following removal of 205	E
27	26/06/08	2	following removal of 205	E
28	26/06/08	2	following removal of 205	W
29	26/06/08	2	following removal of 205	W
30	27/06/08	1	105, 106 & 103	S
31	27/06/08	1	105, 106 & 103	S
32	27/06/08	1	105, 106 & 108	N
33	27/06/08	1	105, 106 & 108	N

34	27/06/08	1	105, 106, 108 & 110	S
35	27/06/08	1	105 and 106 & 108 under excavation	S
36	27/06/08	1	108 between walls 106 & 110	N
37	27/06/08	2	robin in trench	N
38	27/06/08	2	robin in trench	N
39	27/06/08	2	following removal of 204/208	E
40	27/06/08	2	following removal of 204/208	E
41	27/06/08	2	following removal of 204/208	W
42	27/06/08	2	following removal of 204/208	W
43	28/06/08	2	following removal of 210	E
44	28/06/08	2	following removal of 210	E
45	28/06/08	2	following removal of 210	W
46	28/06/08	2	following removal of 210	W
47	29/06/08	1	110 (wall), 111, 112 (wall)	E
48	29/06/08	1	110 (wall), 111, 112 (wall)	N
49	29/06/08	1	110 (wall), 111, 112 (wall)	S
50	29/06/08	1	116 ('Victorian' layer) & path 124	S
51	29/06/08	1	116 ('Victorian' layer) & path 124	W
52	29/06/08	1	path 124	N
53	02/07/08	1	walls 110 & 106 and fills	W
54	02/07/08	1	walls 110 & 106 and fills	N

55	02/07/08	1	walls 110 & 106	S
56	02/07/08	1	103, 108 &117 in section	E
57	02/07/08	1	wall 110- northern face	S
58	02/07/08	1	mortared surface at southern end of trench	W
59	02/07/08	1	mortared surface at southern end of trench	S
60	02/07/08	1	mortared surface at southern end of trench	E
61	02/07/08	2	post-ex showing subsoil	W
62	02/07/08	2	post-ex showing subsoil	W
63	02/07/08	2	post-ex showing subsoil	E
64	02/07/08	2	post-ex showing subsoil	E
65	02/07/08	2	west facing section showing rubble deposit 210 & 211	E
66	02/07/08	2	west facing section showing rubble deposit 210 & 211	E
67	02/07/08	2	south facing section showing 210, 205, 213	N
68	02/07/08	2	south facing section showing 210, 205, 213	N
69	02/07/08	2	north facing section showing 210 etc.	S
70	02/07/08	2	north facing section showing 210 etc.	S
71	02/07/08	2	general view of	W

			trench	
72	02/07/08	2	general view of trench	E
73	04/07/08	1	S end of trench showing mortared surface	S
74	04/07/08	1	S end of trench showing mortared surface	W
75	04/07/08	1	S end of trench showing mortared surface	W
76	04/07/08	1	S end of trench showing mortared surface	W
77	04/07/08	1	cuts 136 & 138 between walls 106 & 110	W
78	04/07/08	1	cuts 136 & 138 between walls 106 & 110	W
79	05/07/08	1	cuts 136 & 138 between walls 106 & 110	W
80	05/07/08	1	cuts 136 & 138 between walls 106 & 110	N
81	05/07/08	1	cuts 136 & 138 between walls 106 & 110	N
82	05/07/08	1	trench from southern end showing mortar spread (127) and top of ditch (142)	N
83	05/07/08	1	trench from southern end showing mortar spread (127) and top of ditch (142)	N
84	05/07/08	1	trench from	N

			southern end showing mortar spread (127) and top of ditch (142)	
85	05/07/08	1	trench from southern end showing mortar spread (127) and top of ditch (142)	N
86	05/07/08	1	trench from southern end showing mortar spread (127) and top of ditch (142)	N
87	05/07/08	1	trench from southern end showing mortar spread (127) and top of ditch (142)	S
88	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
89	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
90	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
91	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
92	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
93	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
94	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
95	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
96	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
97	05/07/08	1	working shots	S
98	05/07/08	1	working shots	N
99	05/07/08	1	excavated features 136 & 138	N
100	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
101	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
102	05/07/08	-	general view of	-

			excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	
103	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
104	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
105	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
106	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
107	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
108	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
109	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
110	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
111	05/07/08	-	general view of excavation, with YAC members & BBC film crew	-
112	05/07/08	1	general view of excavation (+ B. Dunlop)	-
113	10/07/08	1	walls 106, 110 and 112	S
114	10/07/08	1	S facing view of wall 106	N
115	10/07/08	1	N facing view of	S

			wall 110	
116	10/07/08	1	S facing view of wall 110	N
117	10/07/08	1	N facing view of wall 112	S
118	10/07/08	1	N facing view of wall 112	S
119	10/07/08	1	S facing view of wall 112	N
120	11/07/08	1	working shot	S
121	11/07/08	1	working shot	S
122	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
123	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
124	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
125	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
126	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
127	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
128	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
129	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
130	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall	S

			106	
131	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
132	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
133	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
134	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
135	11/07/08	1	general view of trench & depth of cellar wall 106	S
136	11/07/08	3&4	general view	N
137	11/07/08	3&4	general view	N
138	11/07/08	1	cellar wall 106	S
139	11/07/08	1	cellar wall 106	S
140	11/07/08	1	cellar wall 106	S
141	11/07/08	1	cellar wall 106	S
142	11/07/08	4	west facing section	E
143	11/07/08	4	west facing section	E
144	11/07/08	1	west facing section: south of wall 112, showing drain, 133	E
145	11/07/08	1	west facing section: south of wall 112	E
146	11/07/08	1	west facing section & ditch, 142	E
147	11/07/08	1	west facing section south of ditch,142	E
148	11/07/08	1	north facing	S

			section & mortared surface	
149	11/07/08	1	east facing section, south end of trench	W
150	11/07/08	1	east facing section, south end of trench (N of previous)	W
151	11/07/08	1	east facing section, south end of trench (N of previous)	W
152	11/07/08	1	east facing section, south of wall 112 (N of previous)	W
153	11/07/08	3	west facing section	E
154	11/07/08	3	east facing section	W
155	11/07/08	3	general view of trench	S
156	16/07/08	1	east facing section: cut 140, wall 106 & cut 138	W
157	16/07/08	1	east facing section: cut 140, wall 106 & cut 138	W
158	16/07/08	1	west facing section; cut 140, wall 106 & cut 138	E
159	16/07/08	1	west facing section; cut 140, wall 106 & cut 138	E
160	16/07/08	1	east facing section	W
161	16/07/08	1	west facing section, 108 & wall110	S
162	16/07/08	1	wall 110, fill 117	S

			+ 'upper' natural	
163	16/07/08	1	wall 110, fill 117 + 'upper' natural	S
164	16/07/08	1	wall 110, fill 117 + 'upper' natural	W
165	16/07/08	1	east facing section between walls 110 & 112	E
166	16/07/08	1	west facing section of ditch 142	NE
167	16/07/08	1	west facing section of ditch 142	NE
168	16/07/08	1	west facing section of ditch 142	S
169	16/07/08	1	west facing section of ditch 142	E

Table 54: 2008 photographic record

2009

Ricoh Caplio 500 G wide, 8 Megapixel

Serial Number	Date	Viewed from	Details
RIMG0053	12/6/09	north	View of Trench 2 after removal of C.101 and C.102
RIMG0054	12/6/09	south	View of Trench 2 after removal of C.101 and C.102
RIMG0055	12/6/09	west	View of Trench 2 after removal of C.101 and C.102
RIMG0059	13/6/09	west	Northern part of Trench 1 with rubble in section
RIMG0060	13/6/09	east	Western extension to Trench 1
RIMG0063	13/6/09	east	Southern end of Trench 1, east-facing section
RIMG0064	13/6/09	south	Northern end of trench 1 with western extension
RIMG0065	13/6/09	east	Dump of bottles in western extension of Trench 1
RIMG0071	14/6/09	north	Trench 2 (east), with walls C.222 and C.203
RIMG0071	14/6/09	north	Trench 2 (west) with walls C.222 and C.203
RIMG0076	14/6/09	south	Trench 2, truncated garden feature C.204
RIMG0077	14/6/09	north	Trench 2, truncated garden feature C.204
RIMG0078	14/6/09	east	Trench 2, truncated garden feature C.204
RIMG0079	14/6/09	west	Trench 2, truncated garden feature C.204
RIMG0084	14/6/09	west	Trench 2 Internal plaster of basement
RIMG0085	14/6/09	west	Trench 2 Internal plaster of basement, close-up with hole for bracket

100_2255	17/6/09	east	Trench 2, brick drain C.223
100_2256	17/6/09	west	Trench 2, brick drain C.223
100_2258	18/6/09	east	Trench 3, following removal of C.301
100_2259	18/6/09	south	Trench 3, garden wall foundation C.305
100_2260	18/6/09	east	Trench 3, garden wall foundation C.305
100_2265	18/6/09	south	Post-ex view of Trench 1
100_2266	18/6/09	north	Post-ex view of Trench 1
100_2267	18/6/09	east	Bottle deposit in western extension to Trench 1
100_2270	19/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 4
100_2271	19/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 4
100_2272	19/6/09	south	Post-ex view of Trench 4 (east) with C.408
100_2274	19/6/09	south	Mid-ex view of Trench 5
100_2275	19/6/09	east	Mid-ex view of Trench 5
100_2276	19/6/09	west	Mid-ex view of Trench 5
100_2277	19/6/09	south	Mid-ex view of Trench 5
100_2282	20/6/09	south	Post-ex view of Trench 5
100_2283	20/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 5
100_2284	20/6/09	north	Post-ex view of Trench 5
100_2285	20/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 5
100_2282	20/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 4
100_2289	20/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 4
100_2290	20/6/09	south	Post-ex view of Trench 6
100_2291	20/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 6
100_2301	25/6/09	north	Post-ex view of Trench 10 with brick drain C.1008
100_2302	25/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 10 with brick drain C.1008
100_2303	25/6/09	south	Post-ex view of Trench 10 with brick drain C.1008
100_2306	25/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 11 with wall C.1103
100_2308	25/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 11 with wall C.1103
100_2311	26/6/09	south	Mid-ex view of Trench 8 with arch C.807
100_2312	26/6/09	east	Mid-ex view of Trench 8 with arch C.807
100_2313	26/6/09	north	Mid-ex view of Trench 8 with arch C.807
100_2317	26/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 9 with wall C.905
100_2318	26/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 9 with walls C.905 & C.906
100_2319	26/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 9 with walls C.905 & C.906
100_2320	26/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 9 with wall C.905
100_2326	26/6/09	south	Mid-ex view of Trench 12 with walls C.1203 & C.1204
100_2327	26/6/09	north	Mid-ex view of Trench 9 with walls C.1203 & C.1204
100_2338	27/6/09	north	Mid-ex view of Trench 2, hearth C.240
100_2339	27/6/09	north	Mid-ex view of Trench 2, hearth C.240
100_2340	27/6/09	north	Mid-ex view of Trench 2, hearth C.240
100_2341	27/6/09	south	Mid-ex view of Trench 2, hearth C.240
100_2342	27/6/09	west	Mid-ex view of Trench 2, hearth C.240
100_2343	27/6/09	east	Mid-ex view of Trench 2, hearth C.240
100_2345	27/6/09	n/west	Post-ex view of Trench 8 with arch C.807
100_2346	27/6/09	s/west	Post-ex view of Trench 8 with arch C.807

100_2347	27/6/09	s/west	Post-ex view of Trench 8 with arch C.807
100_2353	28/6/09	north	Post-ex view of Trench 9 with walls C.906 & C.909
100_2354	28/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 9 with walls C.906 & C.909
100_2362	29/6/09	west	Post-ex view of Trench 2
100_2366	29/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 2
100_2371	29/6/09	south	Post-ex view of Trench 2 and cellar C.211
100_2372	29/6/09	south	Post-ex view of Trench 2 and cellar C.211
100_2373	29/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 2 and cellar C.212
100_2374	29/6/09	east	Post-ex view of Trench 2 and cellar C.212
DSCN4426	28/6/09	east	Laser scanning Trench 2 (J. Meneely QUB)

Table 55: 2009 photographic record

FIGURES

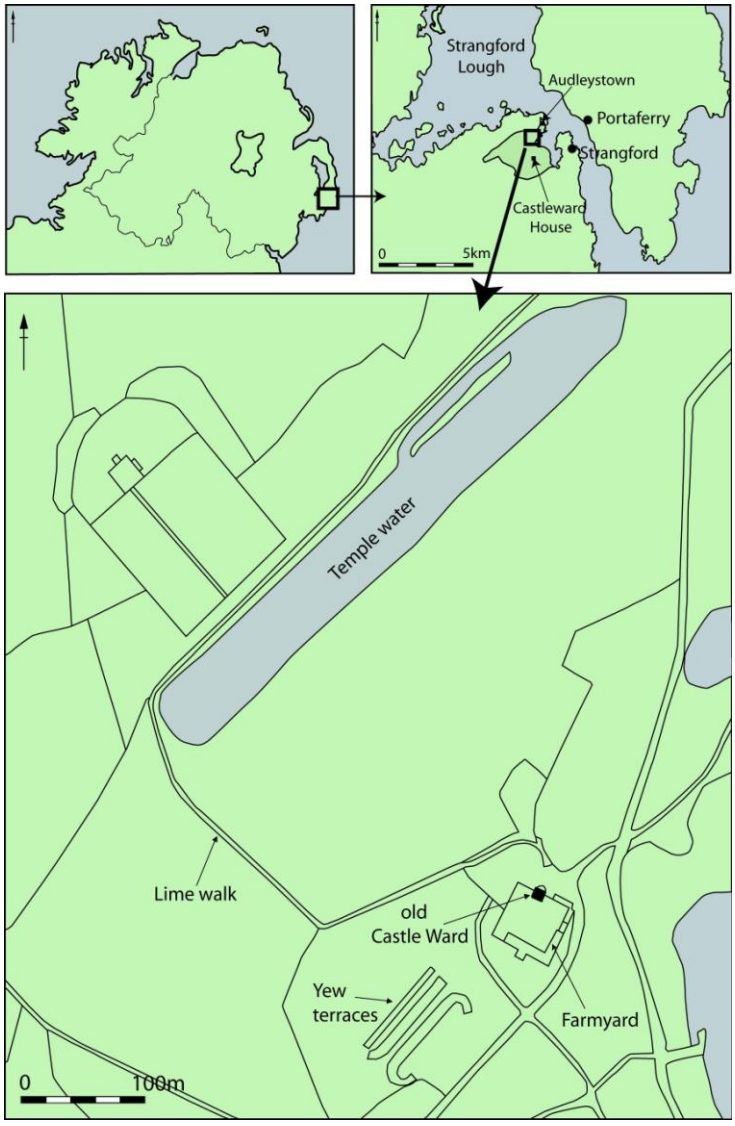

Figure 01: Location maps for Castle Ward, County Down

Figure 02: Detail from a navigation chart by George Johnson dated 1755 and showing an elevation of the Queen Anne house *PRONI D/671/P10/1*

Figure 03: Detail from Murdock Mackenzie chart 1782 *Hydrographic Office UK*

Figure 04: Extract from the demesne map of Castle Ward of 1813, surveyed by James Boyd
National Trust Collection at Castle Ward

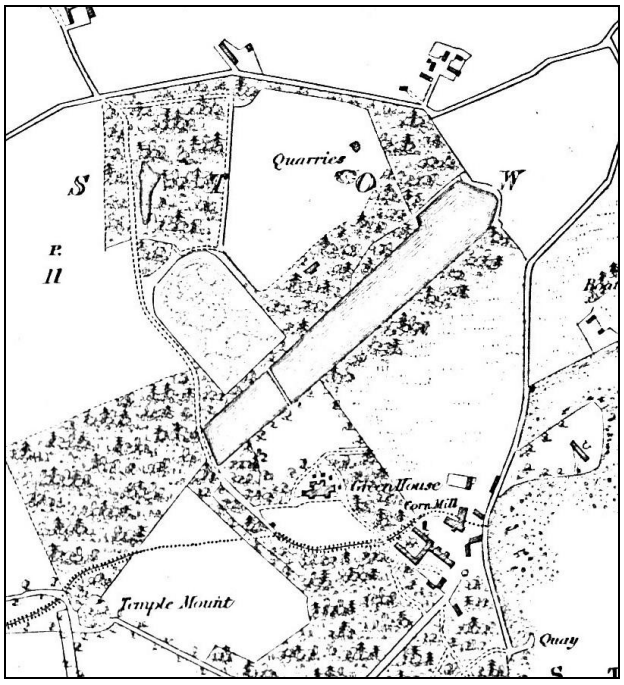

Figure 05: Extract from Ordnance Survey, County Series Down 31, First Edition, 1835

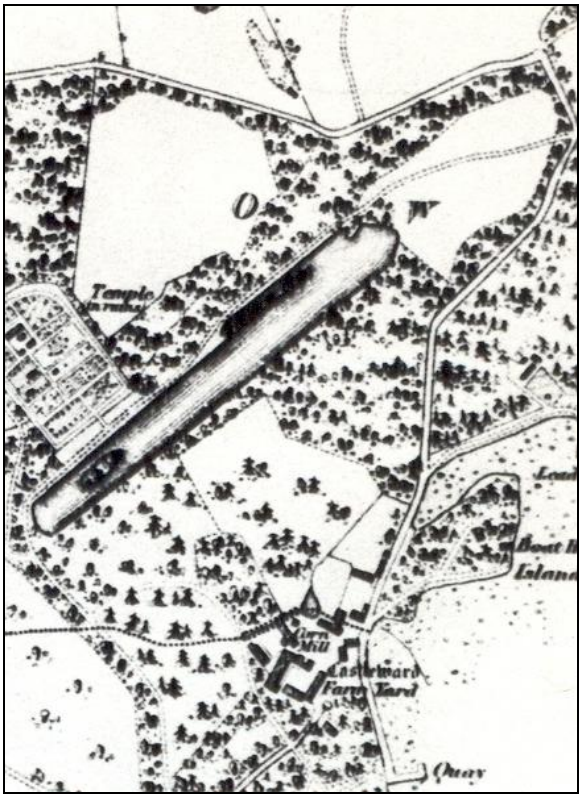

Figure 06: Extract from Ordnance Survey, County Series Down 31, Second Edition, 1859

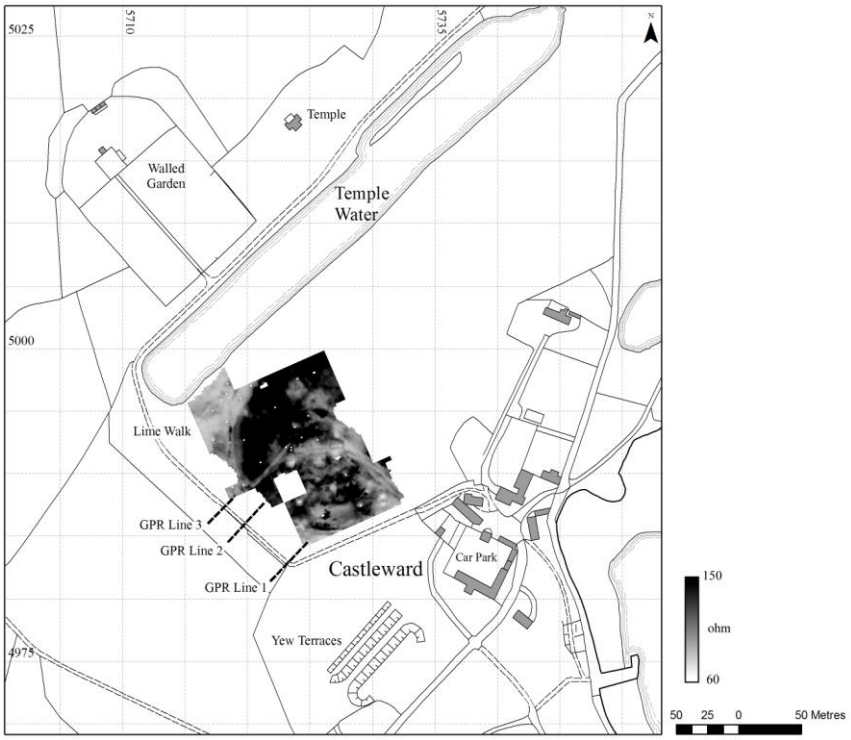

Figure 07: 2007 geophysical survey map overlay *CAF*

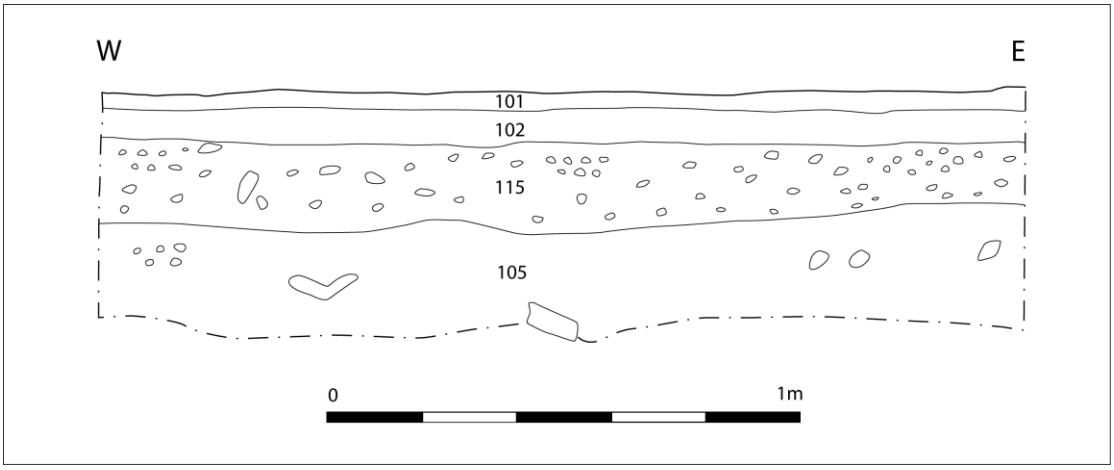

Figure 08: South-facing section of 2008 Trench 1

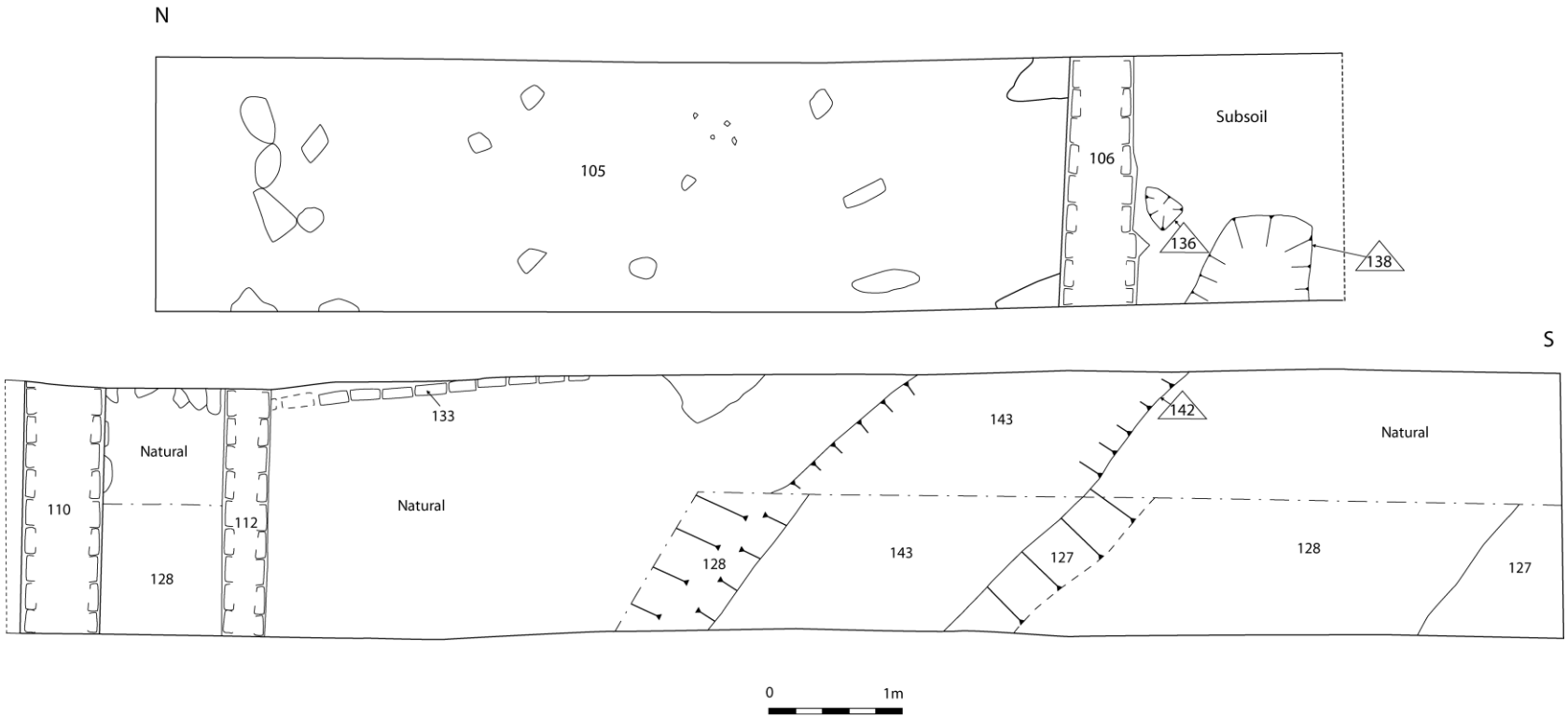

Figure 09: Plan of 2008 Trench 1

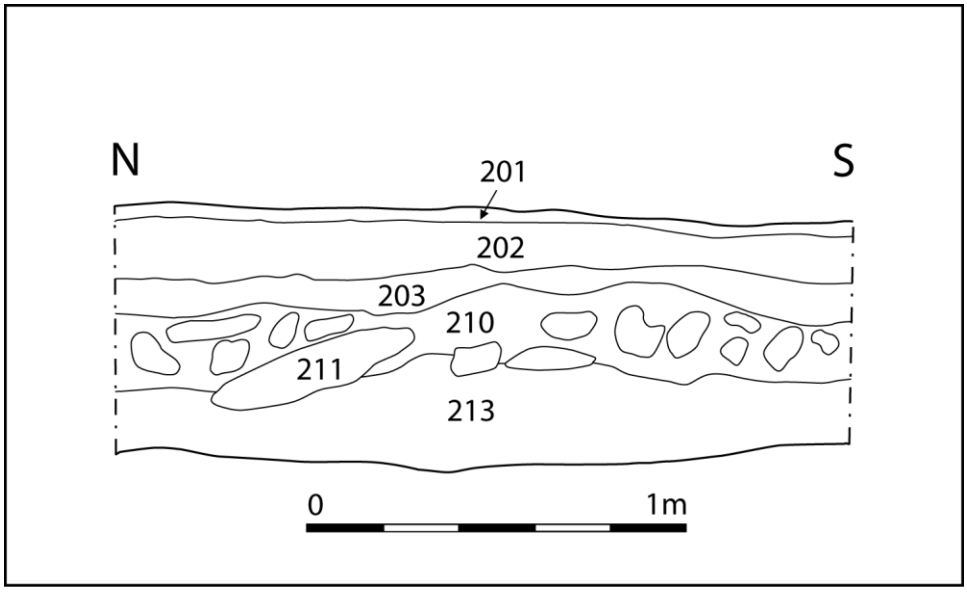

Figure 10: West-facing section of 2008 Trench 2

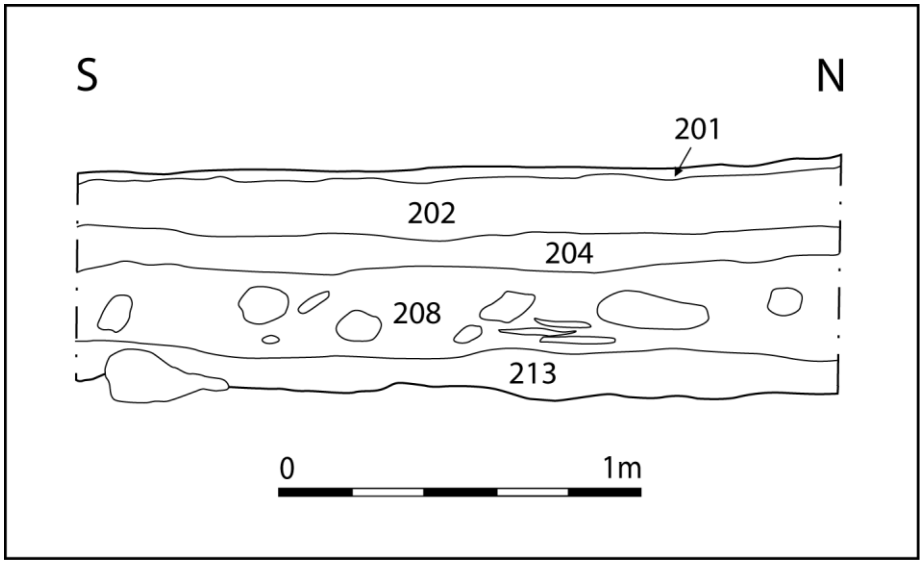

Figure 11: East-facing section of 2008 Trench 2

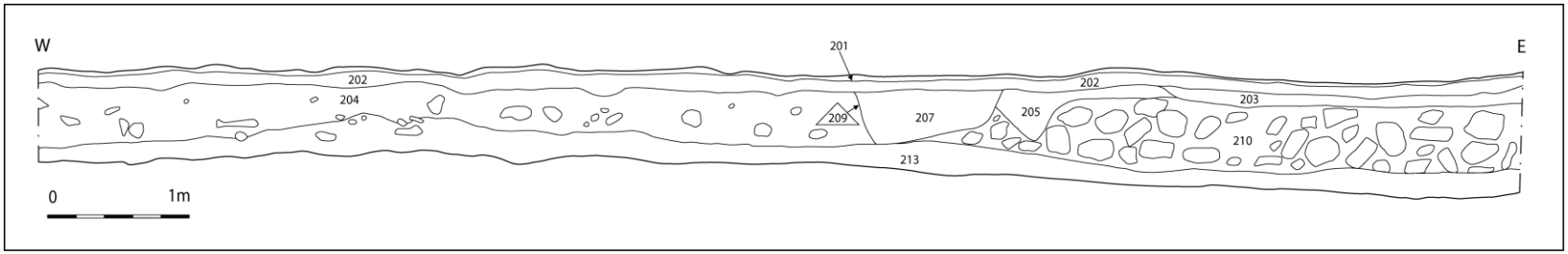

Figure 12: South-facing section of 2008 Trench 2

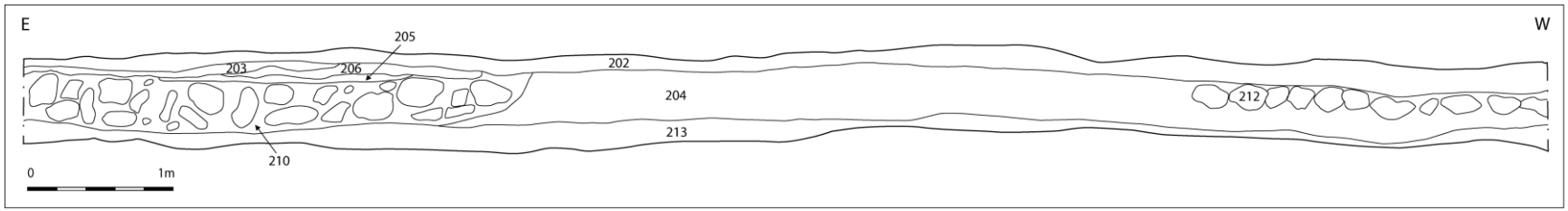

Figure 13: North-facing section of 2008 Trench 2

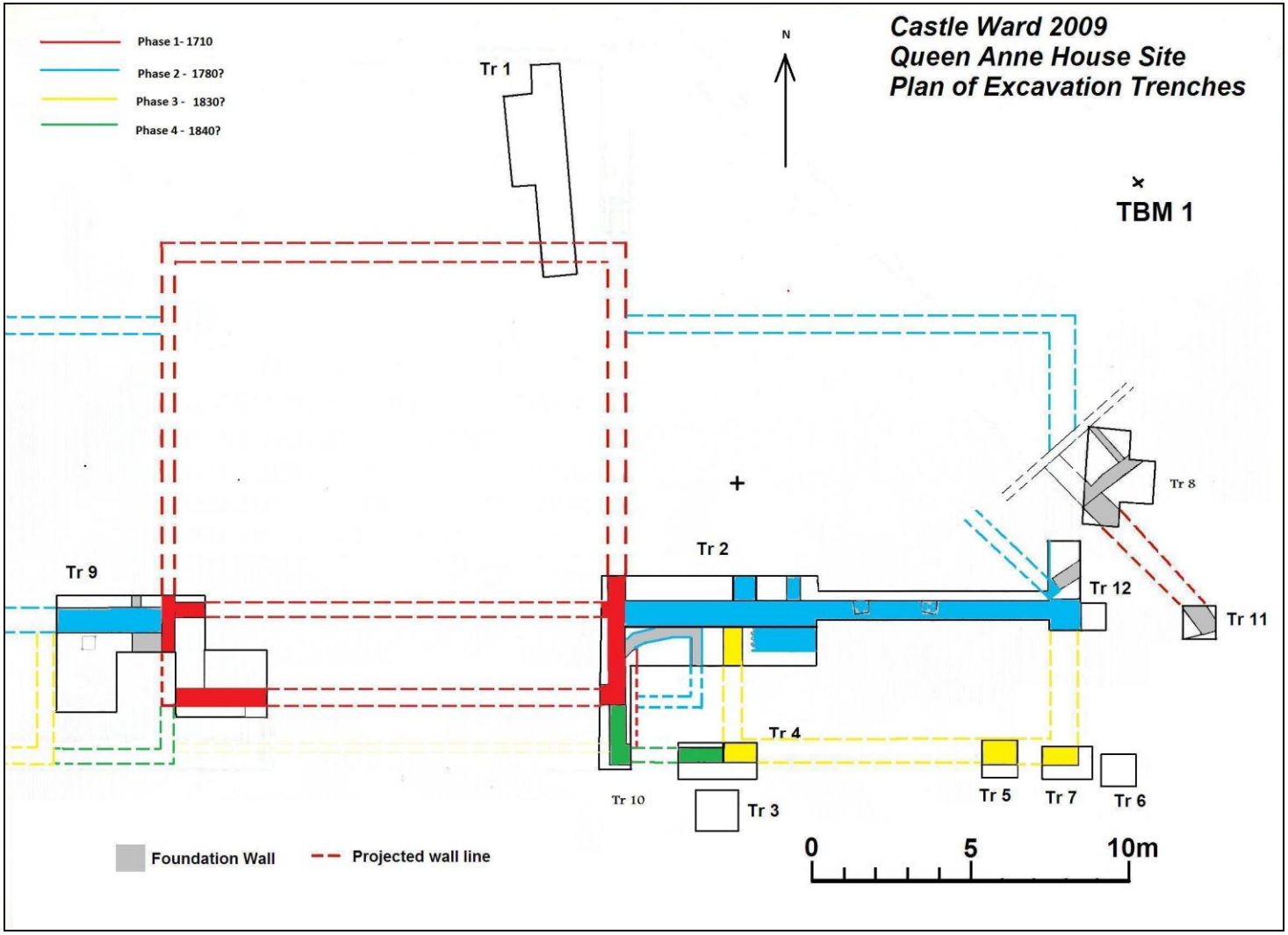

Figure 14: 2009 Plan of the Queen Anne mansion site *Ulster Archaeological Society*

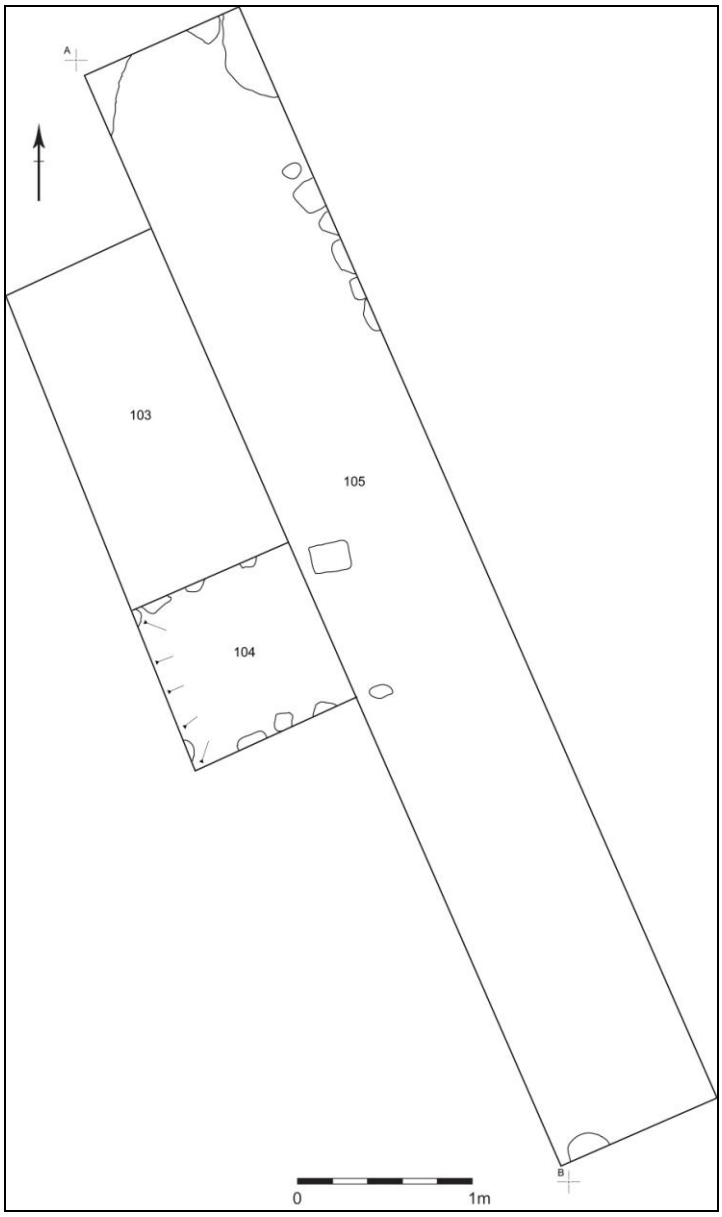

Figure 15: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 1

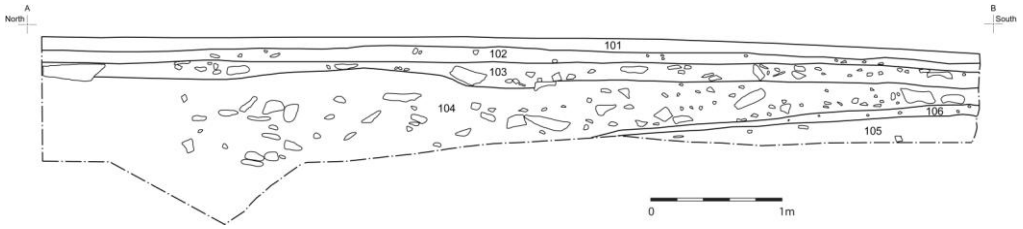

Figure 16: West-facing section of 2009 Trench

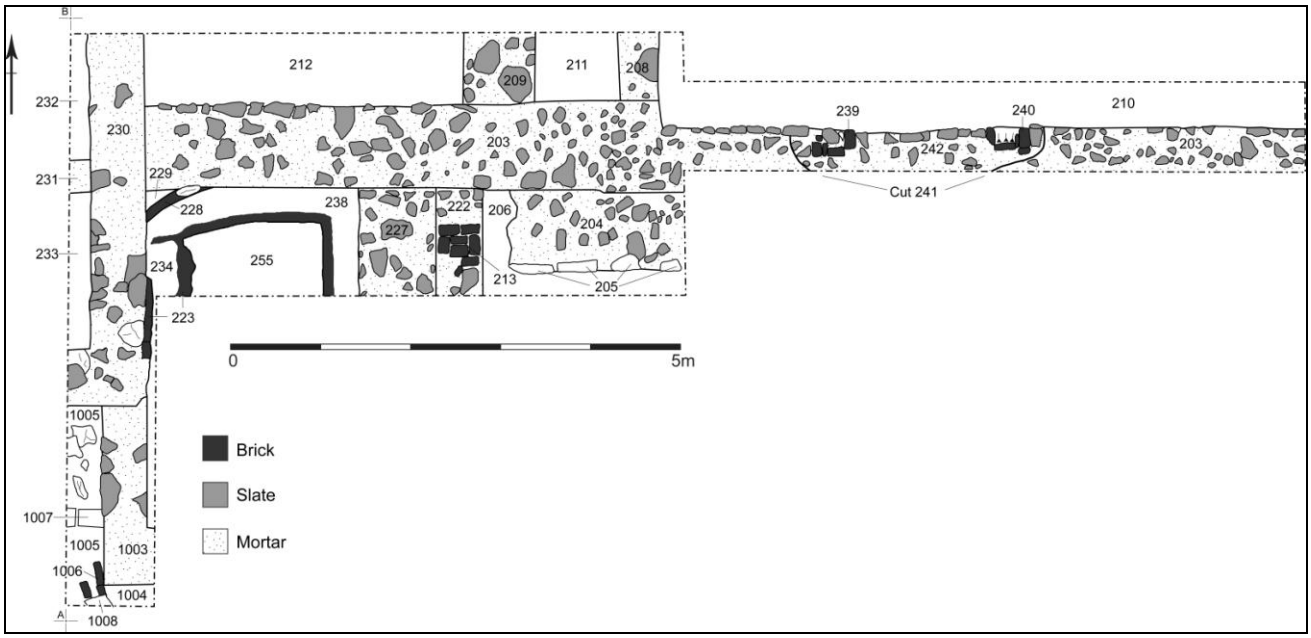

Figure 17: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 2

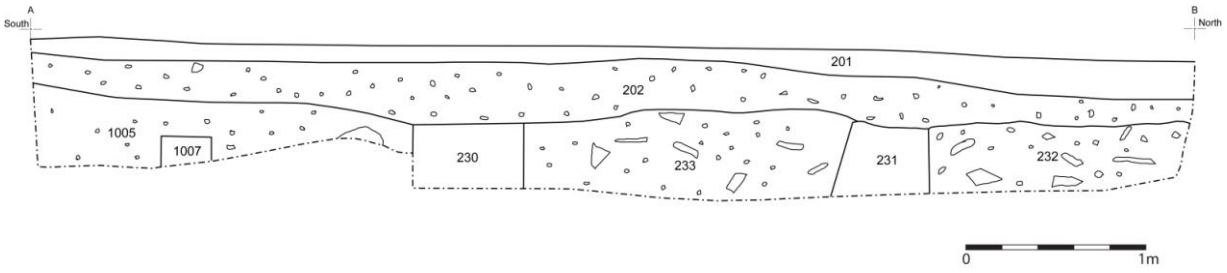

Figure 18: East-facing section of 2009 Trench 2

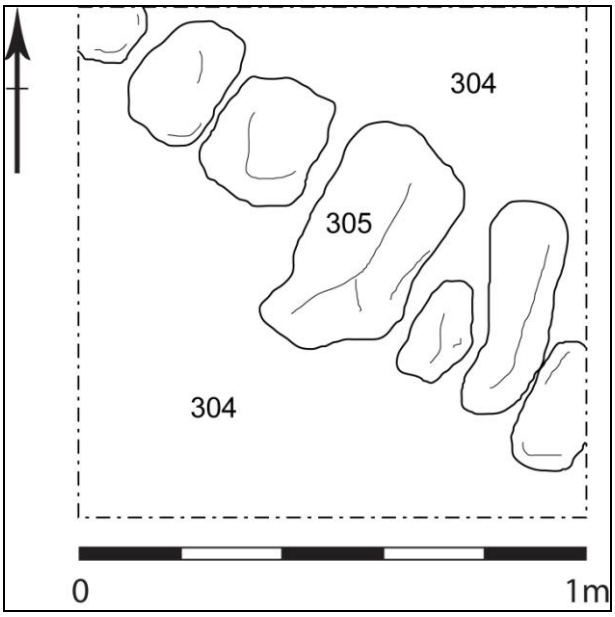

Figure 19: Plan of 2009 Trench 3

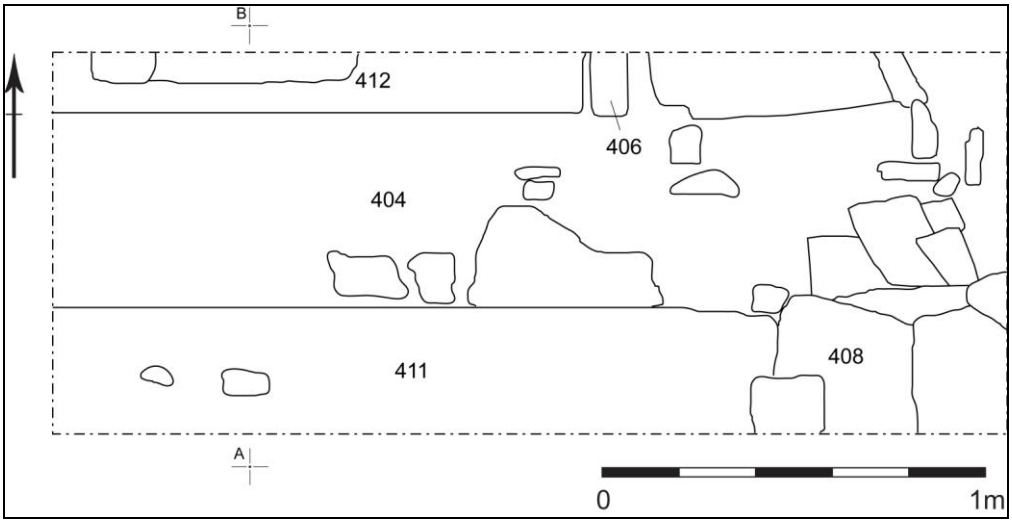

Figure 20: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 4

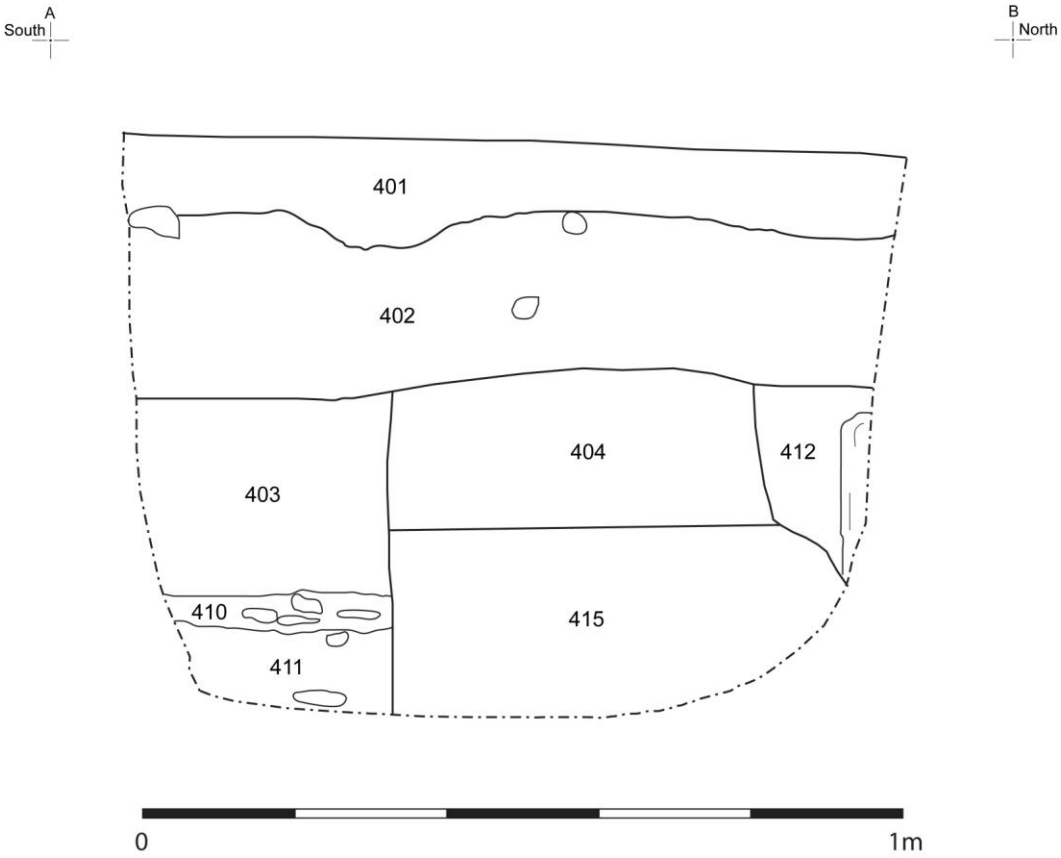

Figure 21: East-facing section of 2009 Trench 4

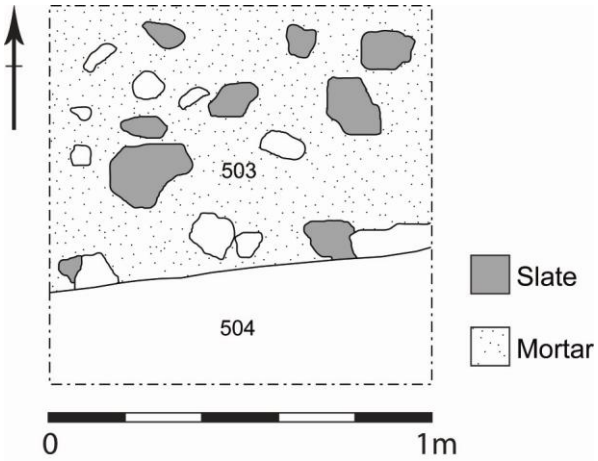

Figure 22: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 5

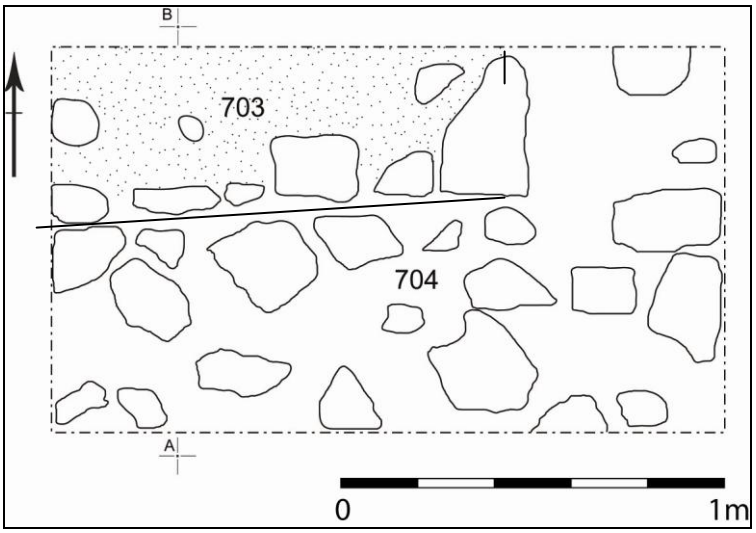

Figure 23: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 7

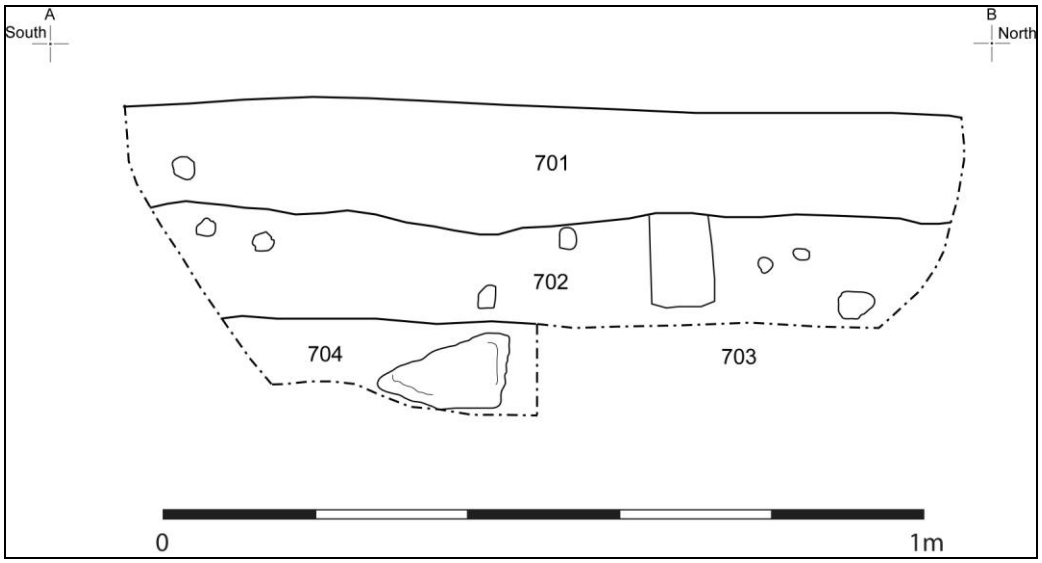

Figure 24: East-facing section of 2009 Trench 7

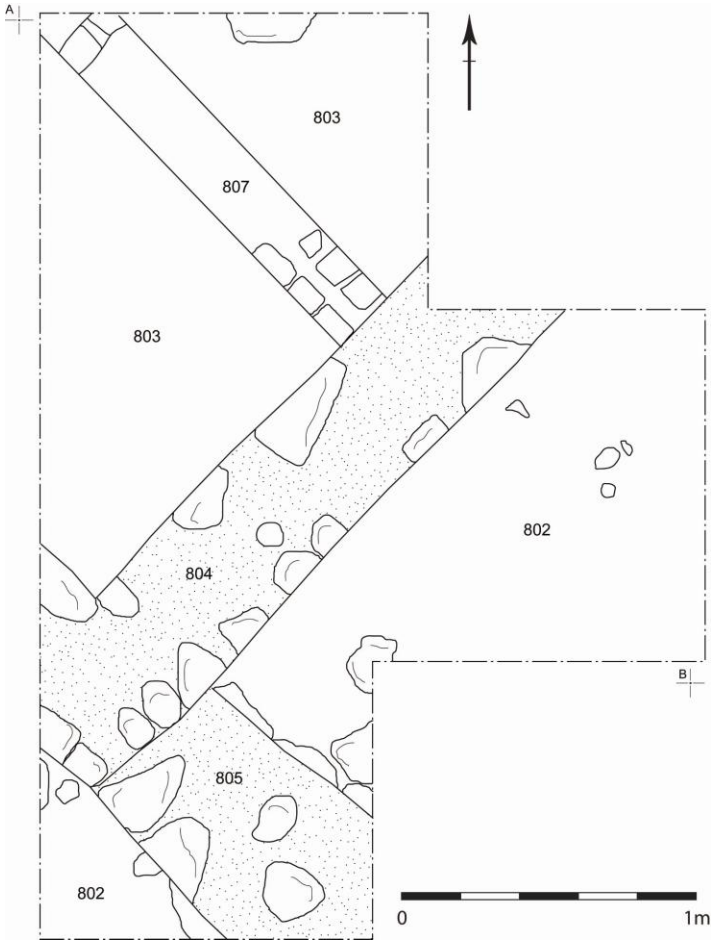

Figure 25: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 8

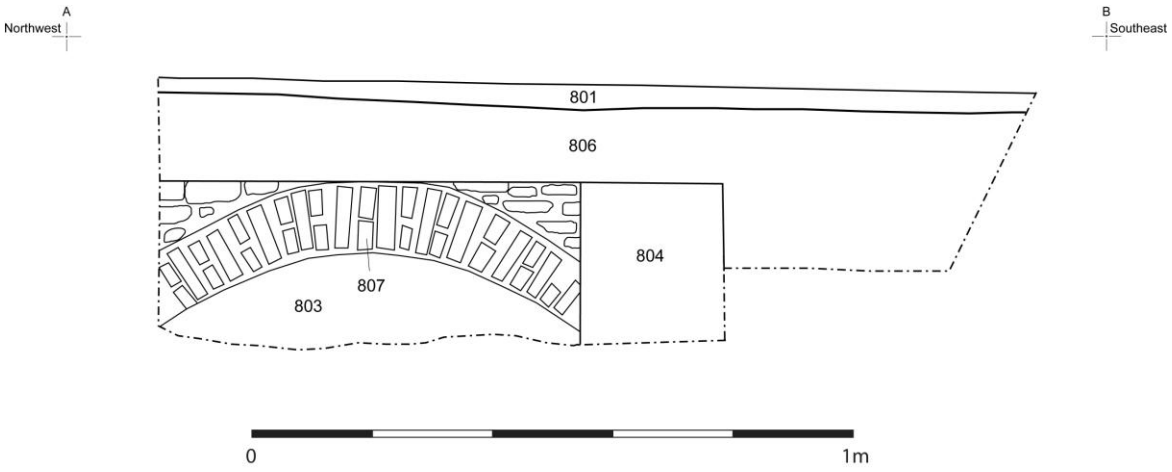

Figure 26: South-west facing section of 2009 Trench 8

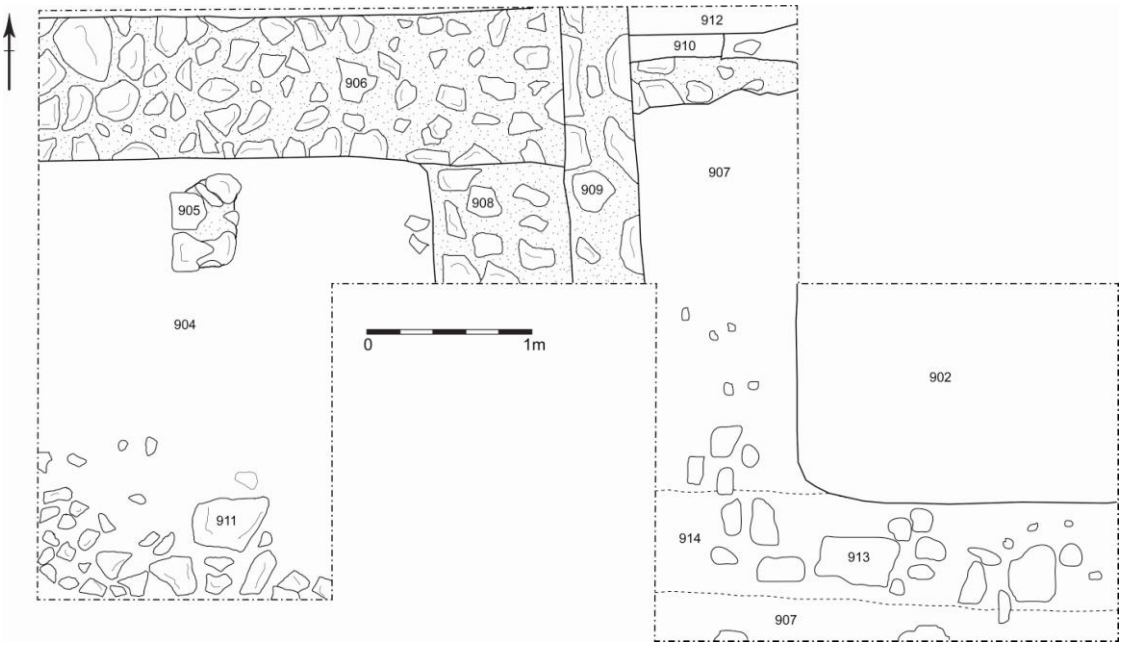

Figure 27: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 9

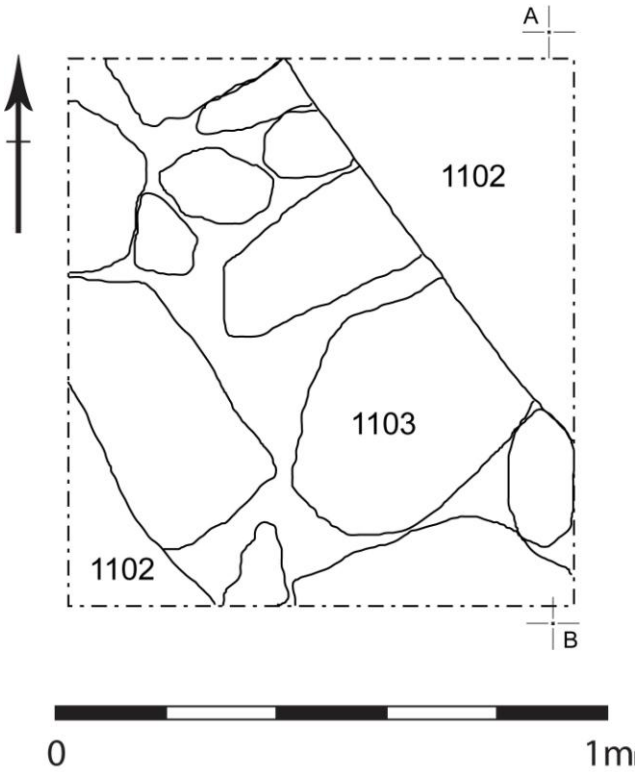

Figure 28: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 11

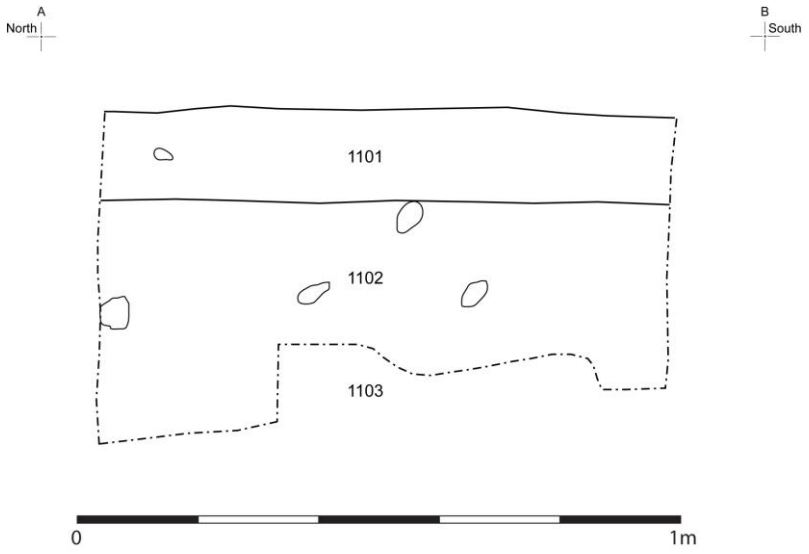

Figure 29: West-facing section of 2009 Trench 11

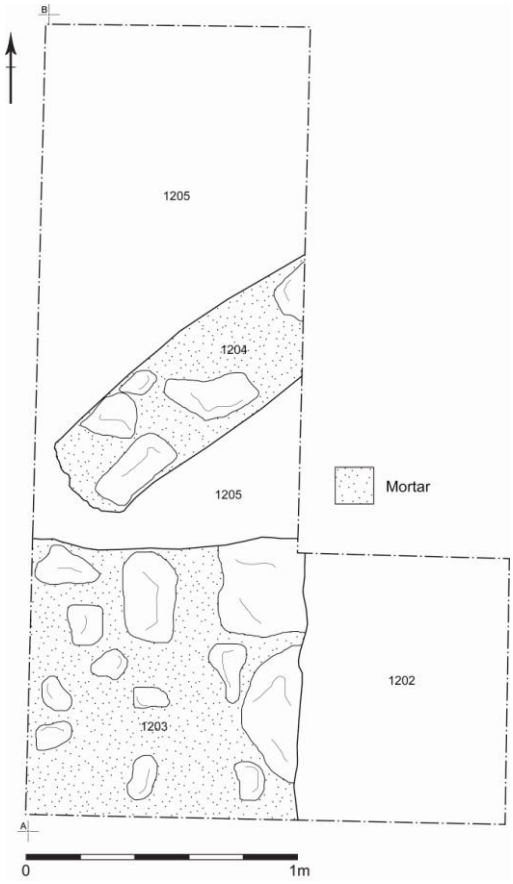

Figure 30: Post-excavation plan of 2009 Trench 12

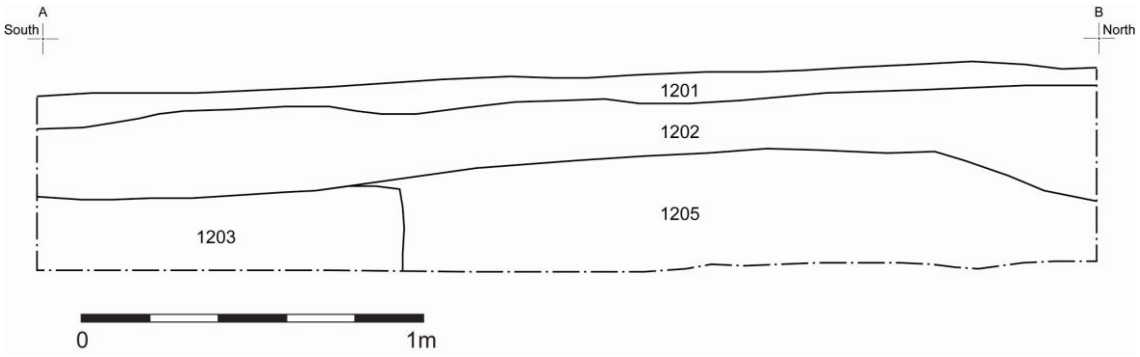

Figure 31: East-facing section of 2009 Trench 12

PLATES

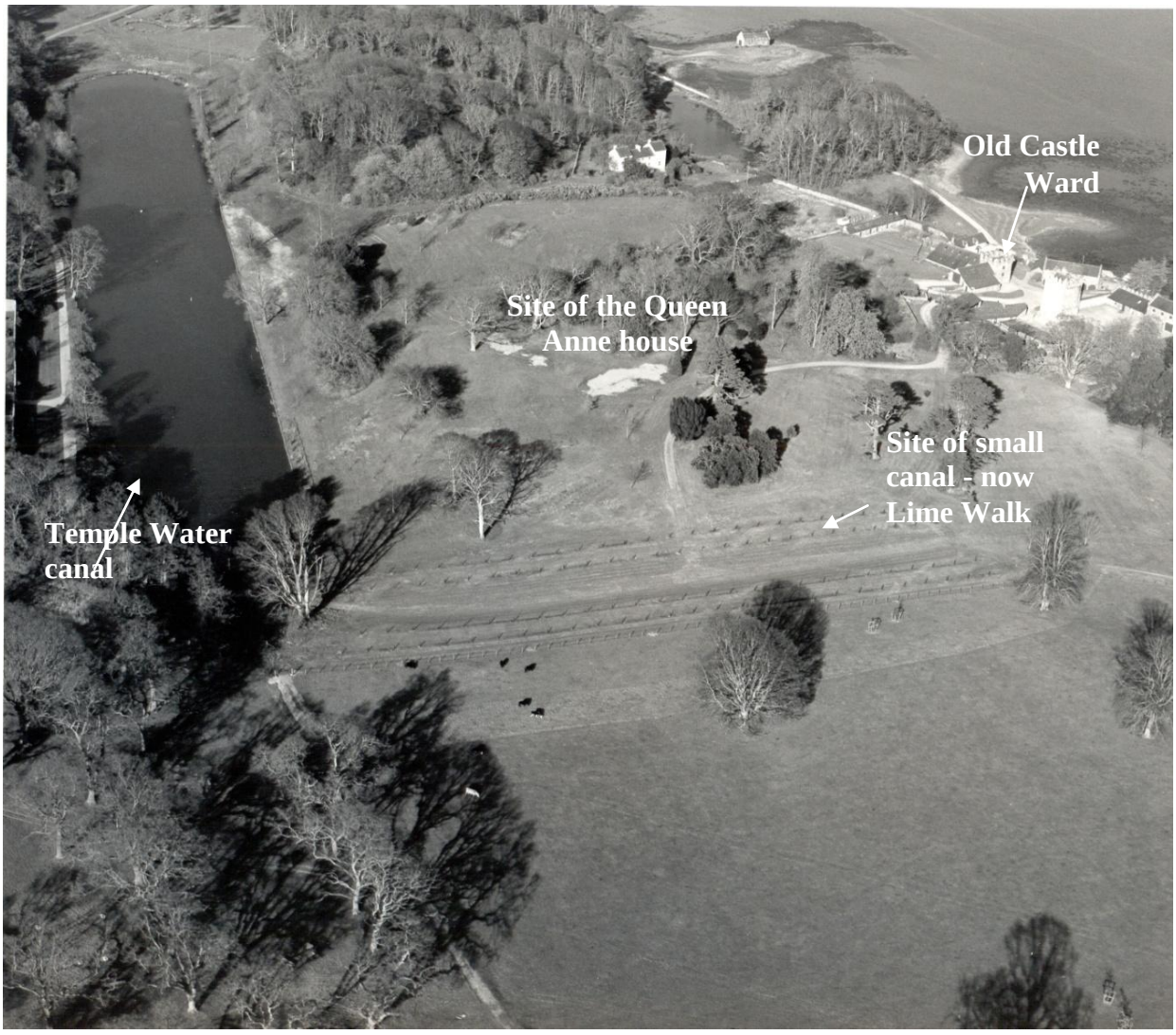

Plate 01: Aerial photo showing Old Castle Ward, the Temple Water canal and site of the small canal and the site of the Queen Anne house *Air Photography Archive, School of Archaeology QUB: QAD 23-4-85-VII_1*

Plate 02: Aerial photograph of Queen Anne mansion site, 2008, *Yvonne Griffiths*

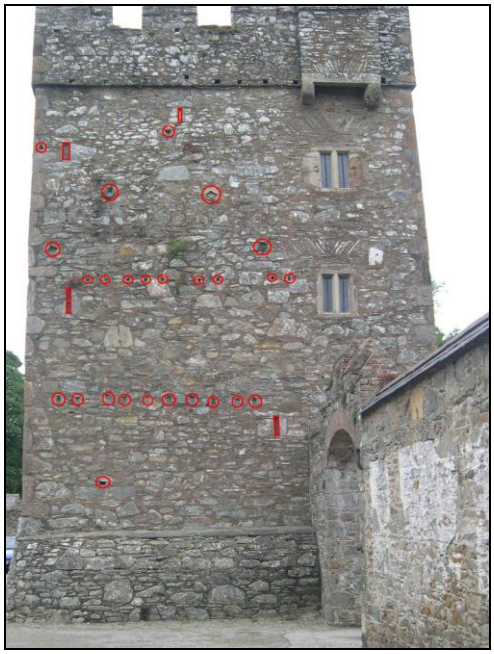

Plate 03: Old Castle Ward, wall scars for Jacobean range *National Trust*

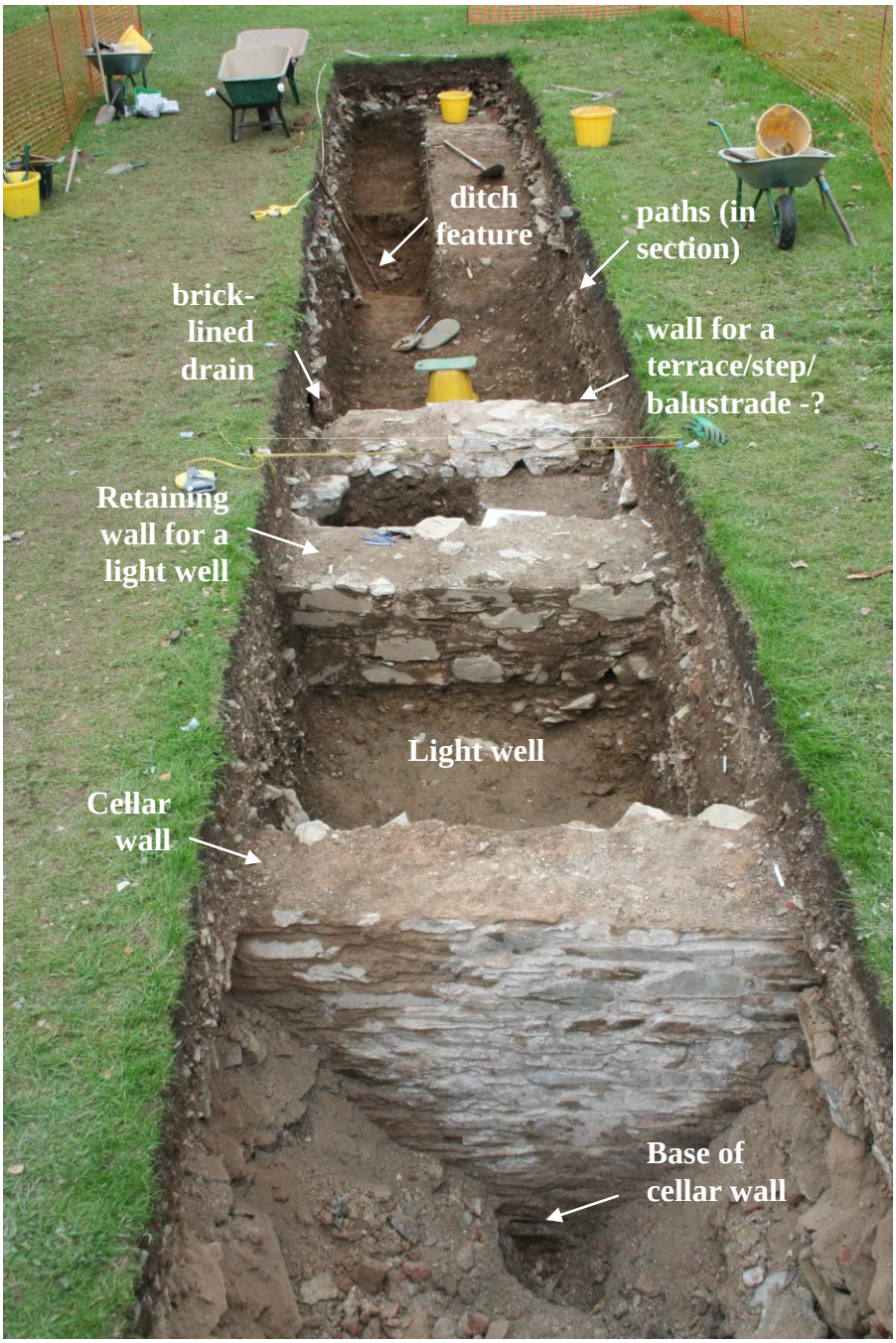

Plate 04: 2008 Trench 1, looking south, taken towards the end of the excavation (11 July 2008) showing the three walls found towards the middle of the trench. The demolition rubble (mortar, plaster, brick and quarried stone) is visible in the immediate foreground.

Plate 05: 2008 Trench 1, southern face of cellar wall C.106

Plate 06: 2008 Trench 1, brick drain (C.133) with capping stones and overlying rubble (west-facing section)

Plate 07: 2008 Trench 3, demolition rubble (bricks, stones, mortar and plaster)

Plate 08: 2008 Trench 4, post-excavation view (looking east) showing rubble and levelling deposits in section

Plate 09: 2008 Trench 1, ditch (C.142) and overlying rubble towards the southern end of the trench (west-facing section)

Plate 10: 2008 Trench 2, demolition rubble at the eastern end of the trench (looking west)

Plate 11: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 1, looking south

Plate 12: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 2, looking east

Plate 13: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 4, looking east

Plate 14: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 5, looking west

Plate 15: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 7, looking north

Plate 16: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 8, looking north

Plate 17: Discreet servant's entrance at Castle Coole, County Fermanagh *Ulster Archaeological Society*

Plate 18: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 9, looking west

Plate 19: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 10, looking west

Plate 20: Post-excavation view of 2009 Trench 11, looking east

Plate 21: 2009 Post-excavation view of Trench 12, looking north-east

Plate 22: Fragment of moulded oolitic limestone

Plate 23: Kilmacurragh House, Rathdrum, County Wicklow, built 1697

Plate 24: Ledwithstown House, County Longford, built 1745-1750