

ULSTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



Survey Report: No. 41

Survey of Vernacular House at Divis Barn, Divis,
County Antrim
UAS/13/02



In association with



Harry Welsh

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1. Summary

1.1 Location

A site survey was undertaken of a vernacular house at Divis Barn, Divis, County Antrim on Saturday 11 May 2013. Divis townland lies in the parish of Shankill and barony of Upper Belfast in County Antrim. The site lies within the National Trust Divis and Black Mountain property, near to the Warden's Base, also known as Divis Barn. The site is not recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Built Heritage under the conditions of the Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

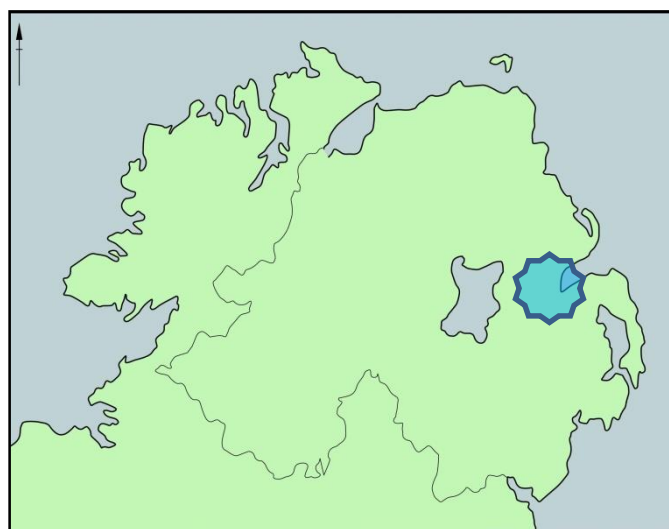


Figure 01: Location map for Divis and Black Mountain

The excavations were part of a wider project undertaken by the Belfast Hills Partnership, in association with the National Trust, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Built Heritage (NIEA) and the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology at the Queen's University of Belfast (CAF). The project was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and the NIEA. The aim of the project was to provide local people with an opportunity to participate in an archaeological excavation and in doing so, encourage greater awareness of the archaeological resource in the Belfast Hills area. The survey was the second in a series of planned surveys undertaken by members of the Ulster Archaeological Society during 2013.

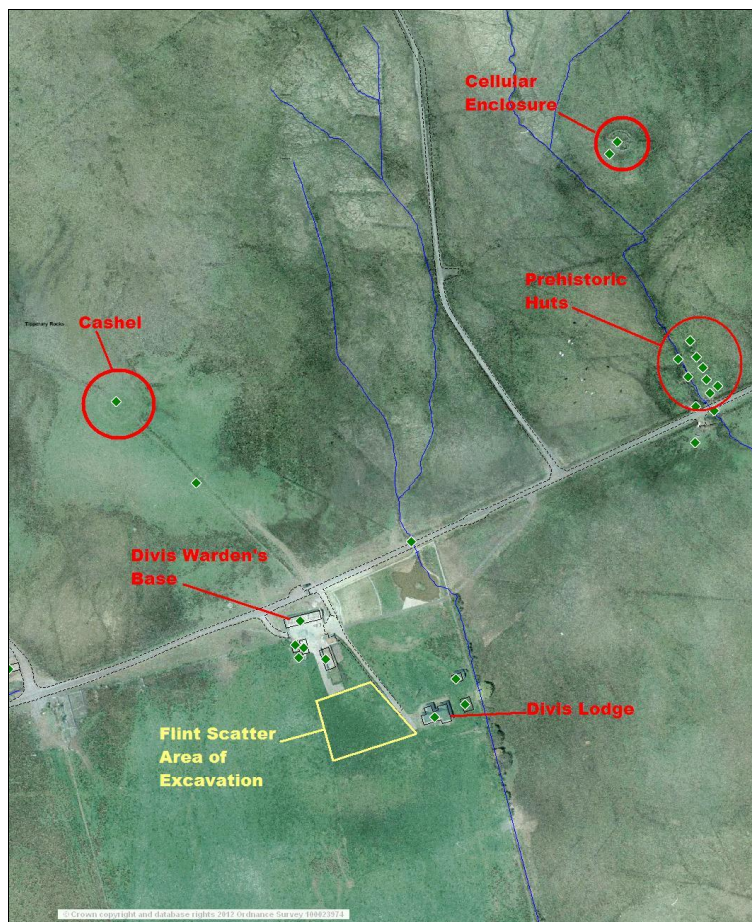


Figure 02: Divis Barn with nearby monuments marked



Figure 03: View of excavation site, looking north-west



Figure 04: View of Warden's Base, looking north-west

1.2 Aims

In order to enhance the archaeological record of this site, the aims of this survey were to produce accurate plan drawings of the monument and carry out a photographic survey as part of the public outreach excavation that took place between 22 April and 17 May 2013. This information was compiled into a report and copies submitted to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, to the Belfast Hills Partnership and to the archives of the Ulster Archaeological Society.

2. Introduction

2.1 Background

The survey of the vernacular house at Divis was undertaken on 11 May 2013. It was carried out by members of the Ulster Archaeological Society, in response to a decision taken by the committee of the society to extend an opportunity to members to participate in practical surveys of archaeological monuments that had not previously been recorded. This followed a bequest to the society from the late Dr Ann Hamlin, from which the items of survey equipment were purchased. The survey of Divis Barn was undertaken as part of a public outreach event, sponsored by the National Trust and Belfast Hills Partnership in association with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Built Heritage and the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork at Queen's University, Belfast (CAF). This was the forty-first monument survey undertaken by the UAS Survey Group since its inception in late 2005.

2.2 Previous archaeological surveys

As far as is known, there have not been any previous archaeological excavations or surveys at this site. Other monuments have been archaeologically surveyed within the National Trust Divis and Black Mountain property by the Ulster Archaeological Society, including another vernacular house, some 450m to the south-west. This is known locally as the *Hatchet House*. The report on this site is currently in preparation.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

There is a vernacular house marked on the 1833 Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series Antrim Sheet 60 (circled in Figure 05). This is located approximately at the location of the present *Divis Lodge* unoccupied farmhouse. The vernacular house known as the *Hatchet House* is also marked on the map, along with an adjacent building, of which no trace remains at ground level. There is an area of improved grassland indicated to the west of the *Divis Lodge* vernacular house.

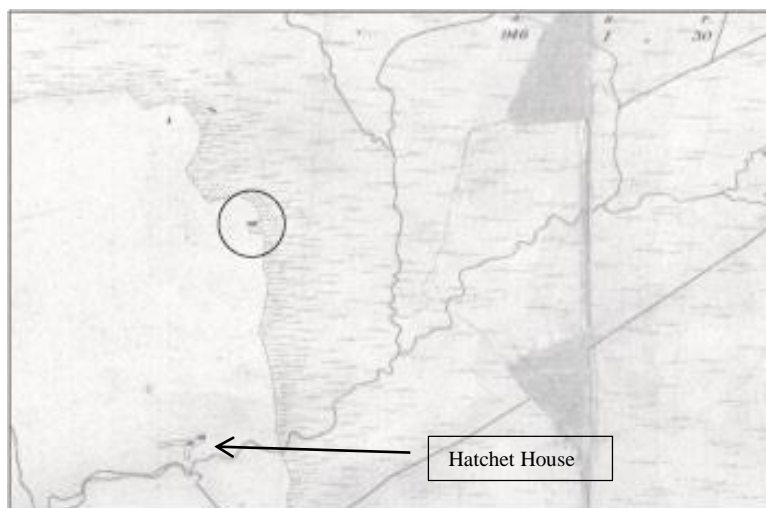


Figure 05: OS County Series Antrim Sheet 56 (part of) 1833

The vernacular house is also shown on the 1857 revision (circled on Figure 06), along with the monument currently known as the *Divis Cashel*, annotated as a *sheepfold* 275 metres to the north-west. This map also shows the position of several field boundaries in the immediate area, indicating a more formal pattern of land use.



Figure 06: OS County Series Antrim Sheet 60 (part of) 1857

The 1901 revision (Figure 07) annotates Divis Lodge, but not the sheepfold (*Divis Cashel*), although this is marked as a circular enclosure. The distinction between improved grassland in the area of *Divis Lodge* and unimproved grassland in the remainder of the site serves to reinforce the suggestion that this plot of land was being actively farmed by the residents of *Divis Lodge* at this time.

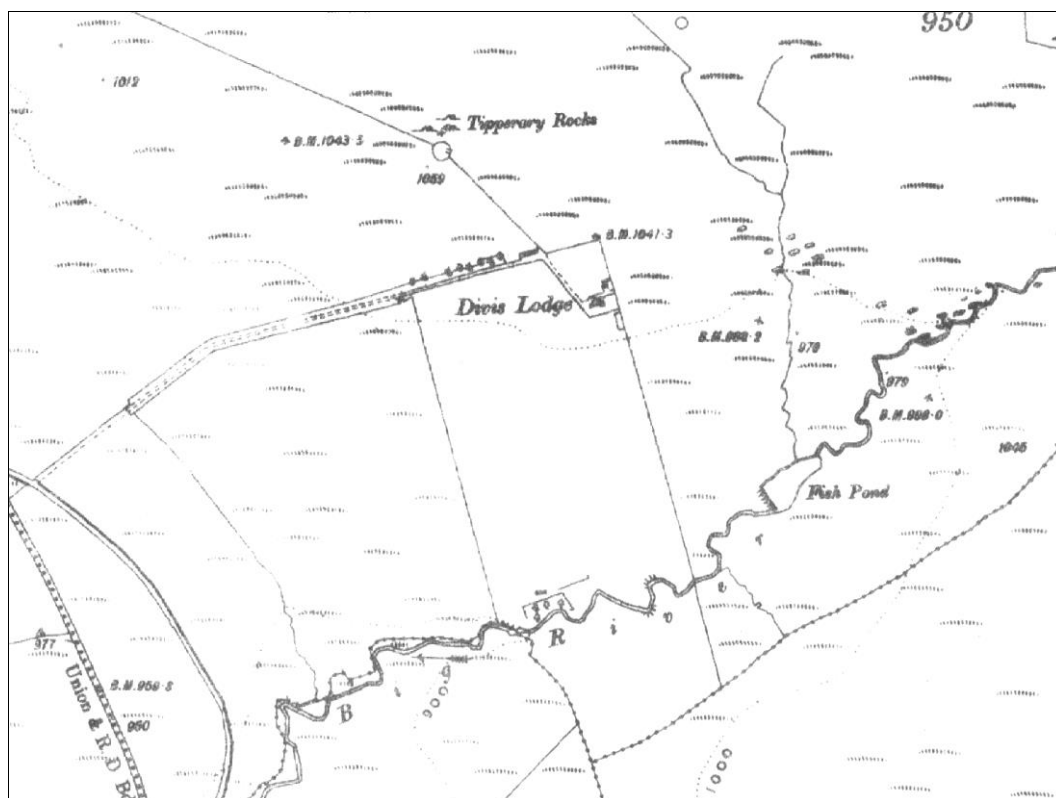


Figure 07: OS County Series Antrim Sheet 60 (part of) 1901, with *Divis Lodge* now annotated

2.4 Archiving

Copies of this report have been deposited with the National Trust, Belfast Hills Partnership and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Built Heritage (NIEA). All site records have been archived by the Ulster Archaeological Society.

2.5 Credits and Acknowledgements

The survey was led by Harry Welsh and included Michael Catney, Alexander Cupples, June Welsh, Ian Gillespie, Duncan Berryman, Colin Boyd, Anne MacDermott, Pat O'Neill, Ken Pullin, Grace McAlister, Heather Montgomery, Conor Murphy and Olive Campbell. The Ulster Archaeological Society is particularly grateful to Lizzy Pinkerton of the Belfast Hills Partnership and Malachy Conway, Dermot McCann and Mike Dobson of the National Trust in choosing the site and facilitating access for the survey group.

3. The 2013 UAS Survey

3.1 Methodology

It was decided that the survey would take the form of the production of plan drawings and elevations, accompanied by a photographic survey. This report was compiled using the information obtained from these sources, in addition to background documentary material.

3.2 Production of plan drawings

Plan drawings and elevations were completed, using data obtained from the field survey. Measurements were obtained by using the society's *Leica Sprinter 100* electronic measuring device. Sketch plans at 1:200 scale were completed on site by recording these measurements on drafting film secured to a plane table and backing up the data on a field notebook for subsequent reference. Field plans were later transferred to a computer-based format for printing by Sapphire Mussen.

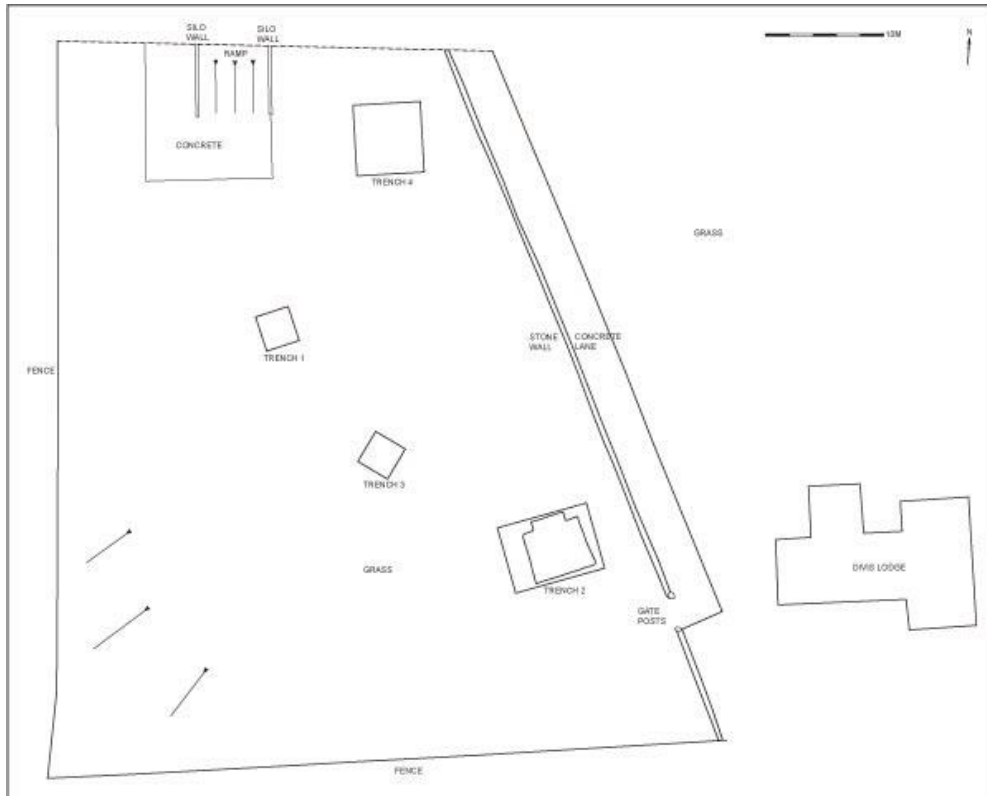


Figure 08: Plan of site, showing excavation trenches

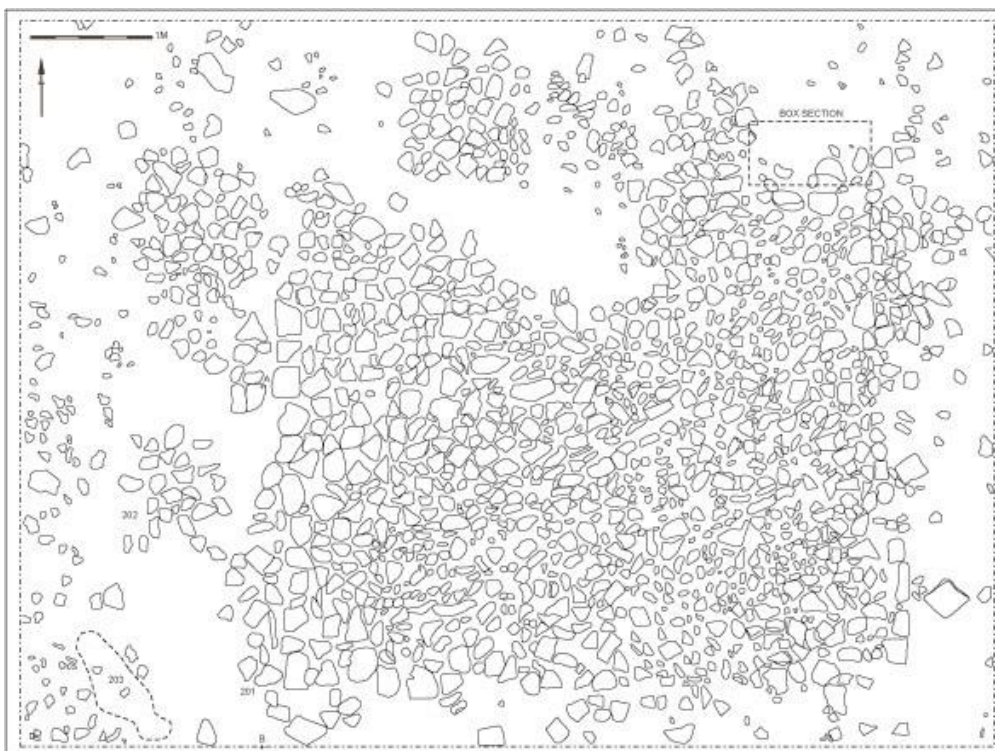


Figure 09: Post-excitation plan of Trench 2, with stone platform of vernacular house

3.3 Photographic archive

A photographic record of the site was taken by using a *Ricoh G600* 8 megapixel digital camera and a *Nikon Coolpix 950*, 4.9 megapixel camera. A photographic record sheet was employed, corresponding to photographs taken during the site survey on 11 May 2013. The archive has been compiled in jpeg format and saved to compact disc.



Figure 10: UAS Survey Group members at work at Divis Barn

4. Discussion

4.1 Introduction

The UAS survey provided the site plan for the excavation site and included details of the four excavation trenches, forming part of the contribution of the Ulster Archaeological Society to the outreach project. Several members of the UAS also took part in the excavations.

4.2 Prehistoric activity

From the large amount of flint fragments (3,958) recovered during the excavation, it would appear that the excavation area was initially visited by prehistoric people in connection with flint-working activities. No evidence for prehistoric settlement was found at the excavation site, although a possible prehistoric village has been recorded some 300m to the north-east (Gillespie 2011(b)).

4.3 The vernacular house

Prior to the 2013 excavations, the presence of a vernacular building in the excavation site was unknown and it had been thought that the nearby *Divis Lodge* and associated out-buildings were the earliest structures on this part of the Divis and Black Mountain National Trust property. Cartographic evidence would suggest that the vernacular building located in the 2013 excavations was not marked on any of the Ordnance Survey maps and must have been removed some time previously, leaving no recordable trace on or after 1833. Post-excavation analysis would be required in order to provide possible dates, but the presence of possible seventeenth-century ceramics seems to suggest occupation from this time. Similar ceramics were recovered during an excavation of a vernacular house at Ballyaghagan, Cave Hill, in 2011, suggesting a mid-seventeenth century date for the initial occupation there also (Welsh 2011 (b)).



Figure 11: The vernacular house platform, fully exposed, looking south

Trench 2 was initially to be located at the south-east corner of the excavation site over an area where several worked flints had been observed. However, following the results of the geophysical survey and observations of visible regularly-placed stones, the location of the trench was realigned slightly to the north-west of its original location. Initially 3m by 3m in size, the sod layer was removed to reveal a layer of topsoil, which extended across the trench. When this was excavated at the eastern part of the trench, a stony platform was revealed. The topsoil was found to contain animal bone, fragments of brick, clay pipe, glassware, mortar and plastic. Also found were two sherds of pottery, provisionally dated to the seventeenth century (Ruairí Ó Baoill pers. comm.). Also recovered were some fragments of metalworking slag, quartz, slate, tiles and a water-rolled stone. Of particular interest was a complete glass bottle, probably an ink pot (Figure 13).

The trench was initially extended to 4m by 4m in an attempt to determine the extent of the stone platform C201, with subsequent extensions before this was achieved. The final dimensions of the trench were 8m in length east/west and 6m in width north/south. The stone platform C201 had a maximum length of 5m [16 feet 4 inches] east/west and a maximum width of 4.3m [13 feet 9 inches] north/south, with a centrally-placed external outshot to the north, 3m [9 feet 10 inches] east/west and 0.8m [2 feet 7 inches] north/south. A number of the stones had a distinct alignment, or facing, at the east and west perimeter of the structure, but this was less evident at the south and entirely absent at the north.

There was no evidence of a floor surface adhering to the upper face of the stone platform, but several broken ceramic floor tiles were present on the stone surface and scattered around the excavation trench. It is possible that the stone platform was a foundation for these tiles, which had later been removed for use elsewhere, leaving behind mainly broken fragments, although one complete example was recovered. These were 12 inches [0.3m] square and 1.5 inches [0.04m] in depth. The stone platform was not excavated, as the National Trust was considering leaving it in situ as a visitor attraction.

There was no evidence of walls or wall foundations around the perimeter of stone platform, suggesting that it was either just a purpose-built platform, or more likely that the walls of the building were made from building materials, such as timber or clay, that had either been removed or had completely decayed. A box-section (1m in width, 0.5m in depth and 0.3m in depth, aligned east/west) was excavated at the north-eastern corner of the feature to look for evidence of foundation cuts, foundation courses or residual construction materials, but no such evidence was found. The box section did reveal a layer of mid-brown clayey loam immediately beneath the stony layer, approximately 0.2m in thickness. This was observed to rest on the sub-soil and was interpreted as being either a clay floor or a clay base for the stony layer. Further excavation would be required here in order to be more definitive.

The stone platform was disturbed at the centre of the northern edge, leaving a sub-rectangular gap, 1m in width and 2.25m length, aligned east/west. The soil in this area was heavily flecked with charcoal and it is possible that a hearth stone had been removed from this area to leave the gap. Behind this, to the north, a further sub-rectangular platform was uncovered. This was 1.25m in width and 2.8m in length and aligned east/west. This was interpreted as being an extension, or outshot, in order to provide a fire-resistant support for a chimney flue.

To the west of the excavation trench, three irregular groups of stones were uncovered immediately below the sod layer. These were interpreted as being residual deposits following the demolition of the building. A deposit of greyish-brown gravelly clay was uncovered to the east. This deposit was rich in charcoal and fragments of coal and coke. It was interpreted as being the residue from a fire, probably dumped there from elsewhere, as there were no indications of in-situ burning in the immediate area. Finds from the topsoil around the stony deposits included fragments of brick pottery and slate, with some metal objects and possible slag.



Figure 12: Section at north-east of vernacular house, looking south [scale 1m]



Figure 13: Glass ink pot recovered from vernacular house

A visitor to the excavation site informed excavation staff that his grandfather had worked at *Divis Lodge* farm and thought that the building was used as a stable, but this is more likely to be another of the outbuildings adjacent to *Divis Lodge*. He also referred to the farmhouse (*Divis Lodge*) as a hunting lodge and said that the buildings around the farm were where the beaters (for grouse hunting) had lived. Another visitor to the site, an elderly man in his 90s who still grazed cattle on the mountain and who used to own the land on which *Divis Lodge* now stands, was asked about the vernacular building discovered but had no recollection of it. The remains of several more recent vernacular buildings are present in the National Trust Divis and Black Mountain property and while none have been archaeologically excavated,

some have been surveyed by the Ulster Archaeological Society. Several of these are recorded in the Griffiths Valuation, suggesting an increasing population at the Divis site during the nineteenth century.

4.4 Lazy Beds

Evidence for spade cultivation, in the form of shallow furrows, was uncovered in Trenches 1, 3 and 4. These were all aligned north-east/south-west and were presumably contemporary with each other. It was unclear if the ridge and furrow cultivation trenches were associated with the vernacular building, or with the later *Divis Lodge* farm. Further excavation would be required in the area of Trench 2 in order to investigate the relationship between the cultivation trenches and the vernacular house.



Figure 14: Evidence of spade cultivation furrows in Trench 4 (scale 2m)

4.5 Outreach activities

A total of 987 people participated in the excavation, including 16 schools, community groups and members of the general public. While the excavation was on-going, an archaeological survey training course was held and 22 members of the public attended. It is hoped that this group will form the nucleus of a Belfast Hills archaeological survey group. The dig attracted widespread media attention, from BBC and UTV television to radio and local newspapers (Figure 15).



Figure 15: Volunteers excavating in Trench 4

4.6 Summary

The 2013 excavations at Divis Barn were extremely successful in terms of the outreach objectives set by the National Trust and Belfast Hills Partnership. In addition, the project design and adherence to high standards of archaeological excavation practices revealed the presence of a hitherto unknown vernacular building. This, combined with a study of the artefactual material recovered, should enhance the archaeological record of the Divis and Black Mountain National Property in particular and the Belfast Hills in general.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations for further work

This survey provided the members of the Survey Group an opportunity to participate in a major archaeological event in the Belfast Hills, an area which is being made more accessible to members of the public by organisations such as the National Trust, Belfast Hills Partnership and Belfast City Council. Many members of the group also participated in the archaeological excavation itself, building on the skills and experience gained at previous excavations organised by the National Trust. The Ulster Archaeological Society has contributed significantly to this particular event and looks forward to participation in similar endeavours in the future.

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APPENDIX - PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Site: Divis Barn vernacular house, Divis, Co. Antrim.

Date: 11 May 2013

Make and model of camera: *Ricoh G600* 8 megapixel and *Nikon Coolpix 950*, 4.9 megapixel

Frame No.	Details
001	Excavation area, looking north
002	Divis Lodge, looking north-east
003	Surface artefacts
004	Divis Lodge boundary looking, north-east
005	Access lane, looking north
006	Access lane, looking north
007	Divis Lodge, looking north-west
008	Divis Lodge out-building, looking north
009	Divis Lodge, looking west
010	View of Black Mountain, looking south
011	Concrete lane to east of excavation site, looking north
012	Stone boundary wall along eastern side of excavation site, looking north
013	Pasture to south of Divis Lodge, looking south-west
014	Pasture to south of Divis Lodge, looking south
015	Southern limit of excavation area, looking west
016	Pasture to south of excavation area, looking south
017	Western limit of excavation area, looking north
018	Excavation area, looking north-east
019	Stone wall boundary along eastern side of excavation site, looking east
020	Excavation area, looking west
021	Area with high concentration of flint surface finds, looking north-west
022	Long Barn Visitor Centre and yard, looking north-west
023	Curved stone boundary wall, looking south-east
024	Long Barn yard, looking south
025	Long Barn yard, looking south
026	Excavation area, looking south-east
027	Excavation area, looking south
028	Excavation area, looking south
029	Long Barn Visitor Centre and silo, looking north
030	<i>Divis Archaeology Dig</i> advertising banner
031	Entrance to Divis and Black Mountain National Trust Property
032	De-sodding Trench 1, looking south
033	Stone feature in Trench 2, looking south
034	Stone feature in Trench 2, looking west
035	Possible plough mark in Trench 3, looking south-west
036	Trench 3 mid-excavation, looking south
037	Trench 3 mid-excavation, looking south
038	Recording feature C201 in Trench 2

039	Pre-excavation of Trench 4, looking south-west
040	Pre-excavation of Trench 4, looking south-east
041	Trench 4 after removal of sods, looking north-west
042	Trench 3 mid-excavation and UAS volunteer, looking north
043	Putting up gazebos for school groups
044	Trench 1 fenced, looking south-east
045	Excavation area, looking south-east
046	School group excavating Trench 4
047	Excavation area, looking south
048	Cleaning of feature C201, looking north-east
049	School group excavating Trench 4
050	Cleaning of Trench 2, looking east
051	C203 in Trench 2, looking north
052	Cleaning of feature C20, looking north
053	Sub-angular stones comprising part of C201, and floor tiles
054	School group excavating Trench 4
055	Trench 1, open day
056	Trench 1, open day
057	Trench 3, open day
058	Trench 4, open day
059	Trench 4, open day
060	Trench 1, open day
061	Trench 1, open day
062	UTV filming Trench 2
063	UTV filming Trench 2
064	Trench 4, open day
065	Trench 4, open day
066	Trench 3, open day
067	Trench 3, open day
068	Trench 2, open day
069	Trench 1, open day
070	Trench 3, open day
071	Trench 2, open day
072	Trench 3, C301, C302, subsoil and weathered bedrock, looking north
073	Trench 3, C301, C302, subsoil and weathered bedrock, looking north
074	Trench 3, C301, C302, subsoil and weathered bedrock, looking north
075	Cultivation ridge in south-facing section of Trench 3
076	Cultivation ridge south-facing section of Trench 3
077	North-facing section of Trench 3, with C302
078	North-facing section of Trench 3, with C302
079	Trench 2, stone feature C201, looking west
080	Trench 2, stone feature C201, looking south-west
081	Trench 2, stone feature C201, looking south-west
082	North-east corner of C201, looking south
083	North-east corner of C201, looking south
084	East perimeter face of C201, looking south
085	Trench 2, stone feature C201, looking west
086	Trench 2, stone feature C201, looking west

087	South perimeter face of C201, looking north
088	South-west perimeter face of C201, looking north-east
089	South-west corner of C201, looking east
090	Western perimeter of C201 and C202, looking east
091	South-east corner of C201, looking north
092	South-east corner of C201, looking north-west
093	Eastern perimeter of C201, looking west
094	Close-up of iron lock, Trench 2
095	Close-up of iron lock, Trench 2
096	Close-up of iron lock, Trench 2
097	North-east corner of C201
098	Open day 11 May
099	Open day 11 May
100	Planning Trench 2, open day 11 May
101	Planning Trench 2, open day 11 May
102	UAS Survey Group, open day 11 May
103	Open day 11 May
104	Open day 11 May
105	Open day 11 May
106	Open day 11 May
107	Open day 11 May
108	Open day 11 May
109	Trench 4, after cleaning mid-excavation, looking north-east
110	Post-excavation of Trench 3, looking north-west
111	Post-excavation of Trench 3, looking south-west
112	Post-excavation of Trench 3, looking south-west
113	Post-excavation of Trench 3, looking north-west
114	Post-excavation of Trench 3, looking north-west
115	Trench 4, school group
116	Working shot of volunteers in Trench 1, looking south-west
117	Trench 4, after cleaning mid-excavation, looking east
118	Trench 4 after cleaning mid-excavation, looking east
119	Trench 4 after cleaning mid-excavation, looking north
120	Trench 4 after cleaning mid-excavation, looking north-west
121	Trench 4 after cleaning mid-excavation, looking north-west
122	Trench 4 after cleaning mid-excavation, looking north
123	Box-section in Trench 2 pre-excavation, looking south
124	Box-section in Trench 2 pre-excavation, looking south
125	Box-section in Trench 2 showing C204, looking south
126	Trench 1 after half-sectioning of features, looking north
127	Pre-excavation of cut C106 with fill C102, looking west
128	Pre-excavation of cut C106 with fill C102, looking west
129	Pre-excavation of cut C106 with fill C102, looking south
130	South-west-facing section of cut C105 with fill C101
131	South-west-facing section of cut C107 with fill C103
132	Post-excavation of box-section Trench 2, looking west
133	Post-excavation of box-section Trench 2, looking south
134	Post-excavation of box-section Trench 2, looking south

135	Partially truncated northern perimeter face of 201, looking west
136	C201, looking south
137	North-east corner of C201, looking south
138	Partially truncated northern perimeter face of C201, looking north
139	Partially truncated northern edge of C201, and Divis Lodge and out-building, looking east
140	Partially truncated northern edge_of C201, and Divis Lodge, looking south-east
141	Trench 4, looking south-east
142	Trench 4, looking south-east
143	Trench 4, looking north
144	Trench 4, looking south
145	Trench 4, looking west
146	Trench 4, looking west
147	Trench 1, after half-sectioning of C105, C106, C107 and C108, looking north
148	Trench 1, after half-sectioning of C105, C106, c107 and C108, looking east
149	Trench 1, after half-sectioning of C105, C106, C107 and C108, looking south
150	Trench 1, after half-sectioning of C105, C106, C107 and C108, looking west
151	Trench 1, after half-sectioning of C105, C106, C107 and C108, looking west
152	South-west-facing section of Trench 3
153	South-west-facing section of Trench 3
154	Post-excavation of Trench 3 showing weathered bedrock and subsoil, looking north-west
155	Post-excavation of Trench 3 showing weathered bedrock and subsoil, looking north-east
156	Post-excavation of C105, looking north-east
157	Post-excavation of C105, looking north-east
158	South-west-facing section of C107 and C108
159	East-facing section of Trench 1
160	Trench 1 after full excavation of C105 and C106, looking east
161	Trench 1 after full excavation of C105 and C106, looking north-east
162	Trench 1 after full excavation of C105 and C106, looking north
163	Paving tiles, similar to those from Trench 2, reused in Divis Lodge farm buildings
164	Paving tiles, similar to those from Trench 2, reused in Divis Lodge farm buildings
165	Paving tiles, similar to those from Trench 2, reused in Divis Lodge farm buildings
166	Paving tiles, similar to those in Trench 2, reused in Divis Lodge farm buildings
167	Trench 3 post-excavation, looking south
168	Trench 2 post-excavation, looking south
169	Trench 2 post-excavation, looking south
170	Trench 2 post-excavation, looking east
171	Trench 2 post-excavation, looking east
172	North-east corner of C201, looking south
173	West edge of C201, looking east
174	West edge of C201, looking east
175	West edge of C201, looking east
176	South edge of C201, looking east

177	South edge of C201, looking north
178	East edge of C201, looking west
179	East edge of C201, looking west
180	East edge of C201, looking west
181	Trench 4 post-excavation showing C401, C402, C403 and C404, looking north
182	Trench 4 post-excavation showing C401, C402, C403 and C404, looking north
183	Trench 4 post-excavation showing C401, C402, C403 and C404, looking north
184	Trench 4 post-excavation showing C401, C402, C403 and C404 looking north
185	Trench 4 post-excavation showing C401, C402, C403 and C404 looking north