

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



Data Structure Report: No.107

The 'mortuary house' at Saul, Co. Down

AE/14/58

On behalf of:





THE 'MORTUARY HOUSE',
SAUL, CO. DOWN

Sarah Gormley and Dr Finbar McCormick

CAF DATA STRUCTURE REPORT 107

Licence No.: AE/14/58

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INTRODUCTION

General

The following report details the results of an archaeological investigation carried out by the Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast at the so-called 'mortuary house' at Saul, Co. Down between the 17 June and 1 July 2014 (J5095546368; licence no. AE/14/58). The work formed part of the university's undergraduate training excavation field school and was supported by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

The excavation was intended to investigate the structure which is presently located within the graveyard at Saul Church (Cover). Despite being a fairly prominent feature, the building was imperfectly understood with little known about its function. In 1960 Waterman described it as a mortuary house but also stated it was 'not specifically designed for burial'. Research by Dr Finbar McCormick has now proposed that rather than a mortuary house, the building was instead a medieval port-hole shrine dating to the late 12th century (McCormick forthcoming). It was hoped to test this theory over the course of the two week excavation.

Historical and archaeological background

Saul (from the Irish *Sabhall* – barn) is historically associated with St Patrick and was reputedly given to Patrick by Díchu whom he converted on his arrival in Ireland (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 194). Saul is also the place where St Patrick returned to prior to his death (ibid.; Hamlin 1976, 682). The site is mentioned in a number of historical texts; it is listed as a church in 1149 in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, for example, and the death of an abbot is noted in 1156 (Reeves 1847, 223). In 1170 a detailed account of the monks being driven from the monastery is recorded (ibid.). It is recorded in the *Annals of Ulster* that the relics of St Patrick, St Brigid and St Columba were removed from Saul in 1293 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 194). In 1296 the abbey was described as impoverished and was plundered by Edward Bruce in 1316 (O'Lavery 1878, 236). The seal of the abbot of Saul was on a petition to the English king in about 1410 (ibid.). At the dissolution of the monasteries, the abbey, with two castles, a garden and land were granted to the Earl of Kildare in 1542 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 194). The 'mortuary house' is described in two 17th century sources. In 1643 by Fr E MacCana who mentions the 'diminutive little chapel in which St Patrick is reported to have spent the night in watching and prayer' (Reeves 1854, 53). A second 17th century source describes the structure and states 'therein tradition says, St Patrick lodged, this being the first place he settled in when he first came to Ireland' (Hill 1873, 383).

Objectives

It was hoped that the investigation would lead to greater understanding of the nature and function of this small building. Commonly known as a 'mortuary house' it was not clear when the structure was constructed or for what function. Research by McCormick (forthcoming) suggested that rather than a mortuary house, the building at Saul was in fact a port-hole shrine constructed to hold the relics of St Patrick, St Brigid and St Columba which were removed from Saul in the late 13th century. McCormick

argued comparable structures are late 12th century in date and would have originally been built within a church rather than outside. Pilgrims would have queued up at the southern opening to the shrine to put their body or arm through to touch the relics. The recess on the interior wall may have held a lamp to light the interior. The excavation set out to test this theory by opening a small trench within the structure and on three sides of the exterior. The size of the trench was limited on the interior to 50% of the floor area as the structure is a Scheduled monument and was restricted on the exterior due to the surrounding burial plots and grave markers. The objectives of the excavation were to:

- Establish the original floor level on the interior and exterior of the structure to help determine if it was indeed constructed within a church building.
- Investigate the eastern end to determine if the eastern entrance was original or added later.
- Retrieve dating material (ecofacts or artefacts) from the foundation level to confirm the date of the structure.

Archiving

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. All of the site records and finds will be initially archived with the School of Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Dean Henry Hull for permission to excavate at Saul and for his interest in the excavation and to Gail Howell and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency who supported the project. The authors are also grateful to Dr Mark Gardiner for his discussion and insight into the construction of the building and to Emma Hanna and Michelle Rosplock for their assistance during the fieldwork.

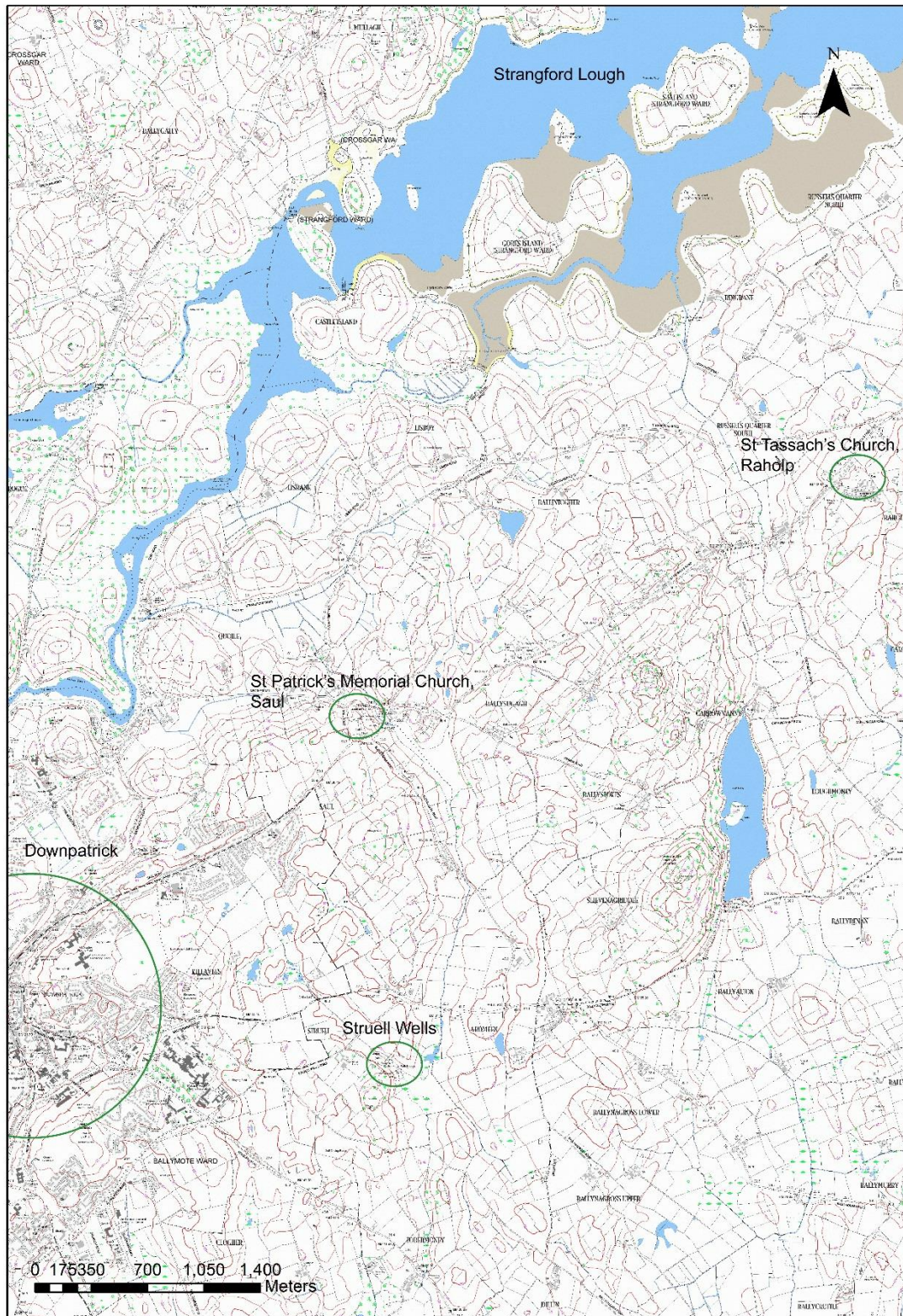


Figure 1 – Location of Saul, north east of Downpatrick and south of Strangford Lough in County Down.

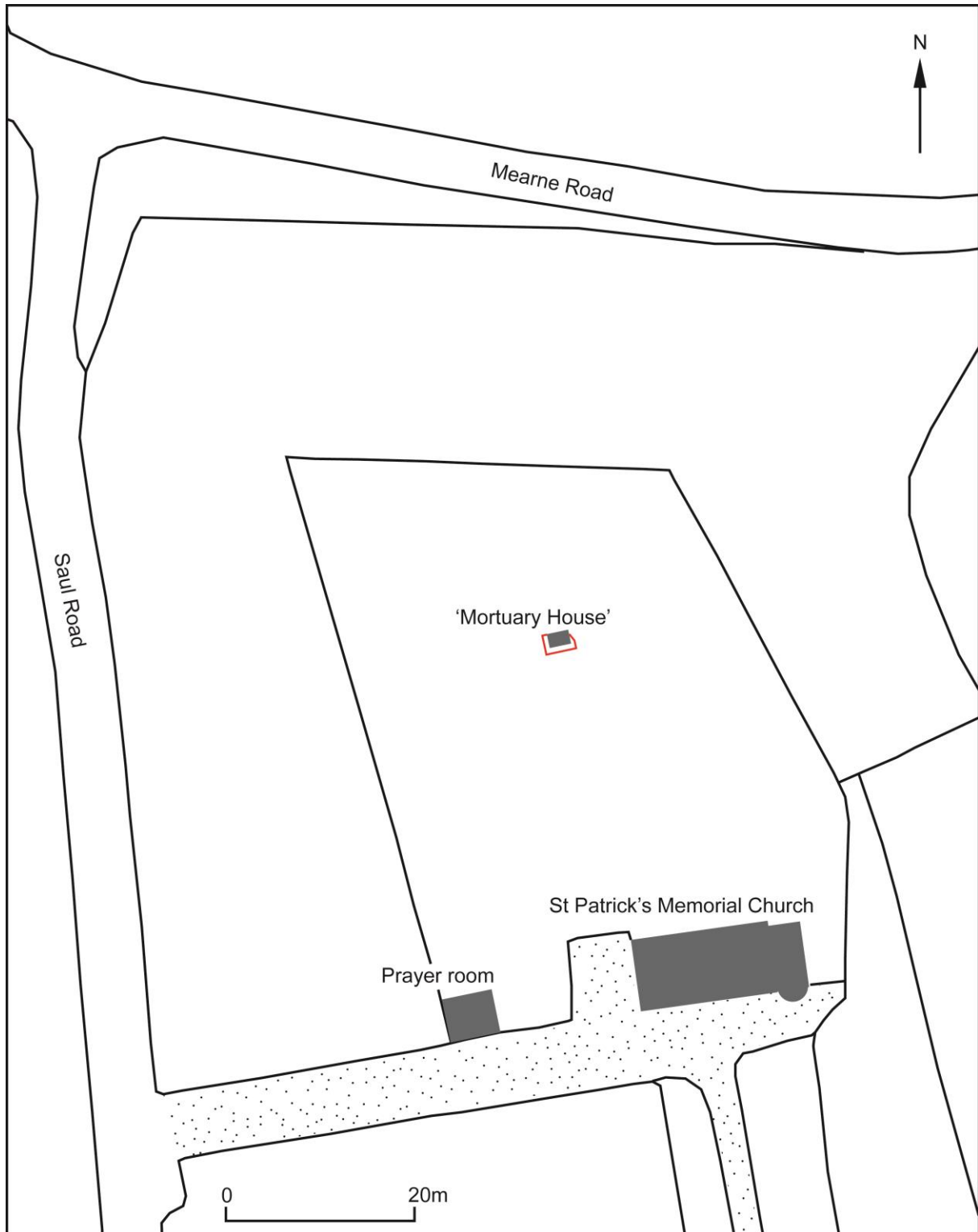


Figure 2 - The excavation trench is outlined in red, around the 'mortuary house' within the graveyard at St Patrick's Memorial Church, Saul.

THE EXCAVATION

Site description

The 'mortuary house' is located within the graveyard of the Church of Ireland church at Saul which lies to the south west of Strangford lough, less than 4km north east of Downpatrick (Figure 1 and 2). The current church (Figure 3) replaces an earlier 18th century church and was built in 1933 to mark the 1500 year anniversary of St Patrick's arrival in Ireland. There are a number of features extant within the graveyard at Saul today, which are testament to its historic past. The gable of a stone building lies to the west of the present church and is likely to be from a north-south aligned medieval building (Figure 4). It has been suggested that this was from the original church which some sources report to have been north south aligned (Harris 1744, 40). There are first floor joist holes evident in the north face of the gable, however, suggesting that it was at least a two storey building and not a church (Chart 1940, 107). A further stretch of stone wall is visible in the north of the grave yard adjacent to the Parkinson family vault (Figure 5).



Figure 3 – The 20th century church at Saul, Co. Down, looking south-south-east.

Two cross slabs are visible standing in the grave yard (Figure 6) and are two of nine which are associated with Saul (Hamlin 1976, 684-687). An Anglo-Norman coffin lid found at Saul has been placed within the Prayer Room (Figure 7). A squared stone with a central square hole is located adjacent to the 'mortuary house' at the west and seems to be a cross base, although of unknown date (Figure 8).

As well as the visible remains there are descriptions in the literature of other features, which are no longer evident but that are consistent with the site being an early church foundation. An enclosure, for example, is suggested by some sources (e.g. O'Lavery 1878, 232) and there is also a holy well associated with the site. A report in the *Down and Connor Historical Society Journal* notes 'there is a well dedicated to St Brigid situated under the NE side of the hill on which St Patrick's first church of Saul was built in the townland of Saul' (1934, 58). A souterrain is reputedly located near the church, although no description of it survives (Chart 1940, 108). The remains of a tower house survived until the mid-18th century in the field to the south-west (Harris 1744, 40), although nothing is visible above ground today. Supposedly the final remains of the tower house were taken down, along with what remained of the old church, in 1770 to build the new protestant church (O'Lavery 1878, 237).



Figure 4 (Left) – The gable of a stone building stands to the west of the present church, looking south-east. Figure 5 (Right) – The ivy covered stump of a stone wall located adjacent to the Parkinson family vault, looking north.



Figure 6 – Early Medieval cross inscribed stones in the graveyard at Saul.



Figure 7 (Left) – An Anglo-Norman coffin lid, now located in the prayer room at Saul Church. Figure 8 (Right) – The possible cross base located to the west of the 'mortuary house', looking east.

The so-called 'mortuary house' lies on ground which slopes gradually from the church within the graveyard and has splendid views to the distance except to the south and south-west where the ground rises. The small rectangular building measures 2.27m east-west and 1.56m north-south and stands at a height of between 1.7m and 2.2m above the present ground level. There is an opening at the east (Figure 9) which in its present form is unlikely to be original (Waterman 1960, 82). A piece of a headstone has been reused above the lintel of the opening (Figure 10) and the north-west and south-western corners are corbelled (Figure 11). Presumably the original north-east and south-east corners would also have been corbelled. There is a small opening at the south (Figure 12) and a cavity in the interior of the northern wall (Figure 13). A family burial plot abuts the structure at the north and a headstone is positioned by the opening at the east (See Figure 9). Repair work has been carried out at least twice in the 20th century (Chart 1940, 108; Waterman 1960, 82).



Figure 9 (Left) – The opening at the east of the 'mortuary house' which is unlikely to be an original feature. Figure 10 (Right) – A piece from a headstone has been reused above the lintel at the eastern end.



Figure 11 (Left) – The corbelling at the north-west and south-west corners. Figure 12 (Right) – the opening in the south of the structure, looking north.



Figure 13 – The cavity in the interior of the northern wall of the structure, looking north.

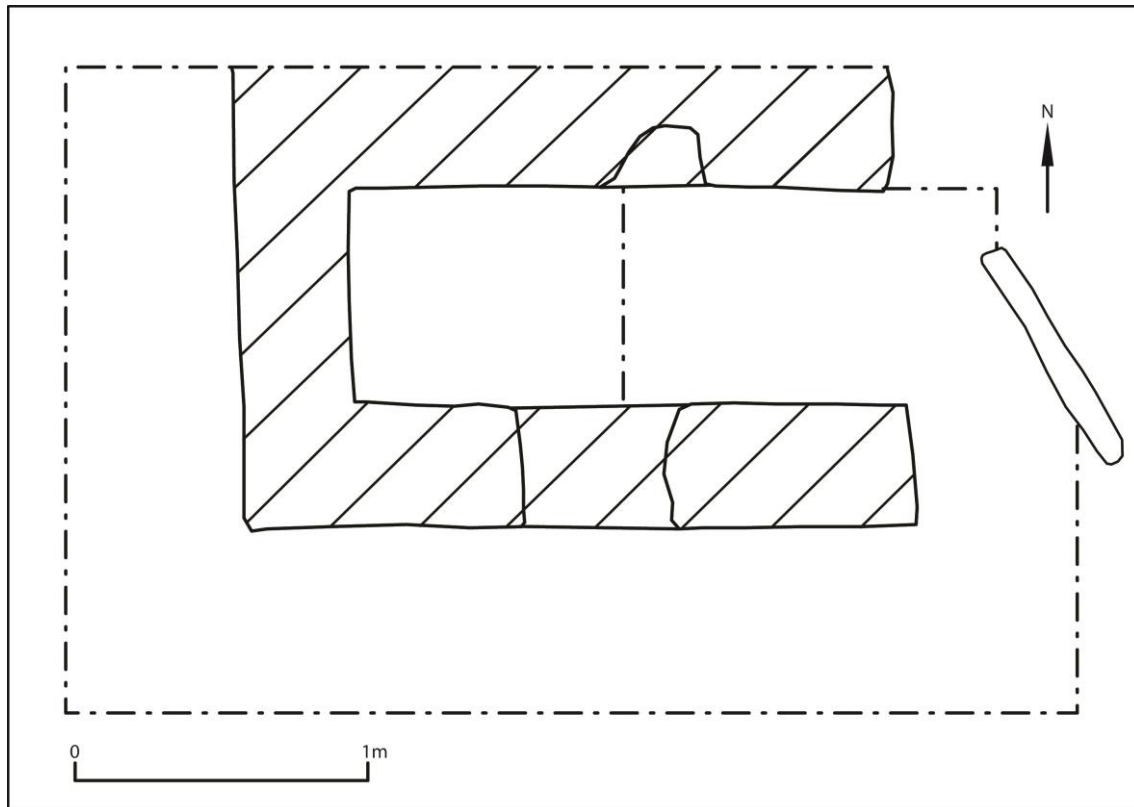


Figure 14 – Plan of Trench 1 and 'mortuary house'.

Methodology

A trench (Trench 1) was laid out around the building on three sides at the west, south and east. A burial plot abutting the northern side meant that it was not possible to extend the trench northwards. On the outside of the 'mortuary house' the trench measured 0.5m outwards. On the inside the trench extended to fifty percent of the interior floor space (0.95m x 0.75m). A headstone at the east limited the trench in this area (Figure 14). The trench was excavated by hand using the standard methodology outlined in the Environment and Heritage Service Excavation Standards Manual. The principle site records consisted of contexts sheets, supported by photographs, field drawings and field notes. All features were planned and trench sections drawn. The written site archive is presented in appendices 1 – 5. The site code used was SAUL'14.

In addition to the excavation, a laser scan of the building was completed by John Meneely, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology (see Figures 15-17 as example).

Account of the excavation

The trench was laid out on the south, east and west sides of the structure, 0.5m out from it and across the width (N-S) of the interior extending 0.95m into it (E -W). The graveyard and area around the structure were very overgrown with long grass and weeds prior to the excavation. The sod (c100) was matted and thick, up to 0.25m in places. A broken clear glass bottle was the only artefact

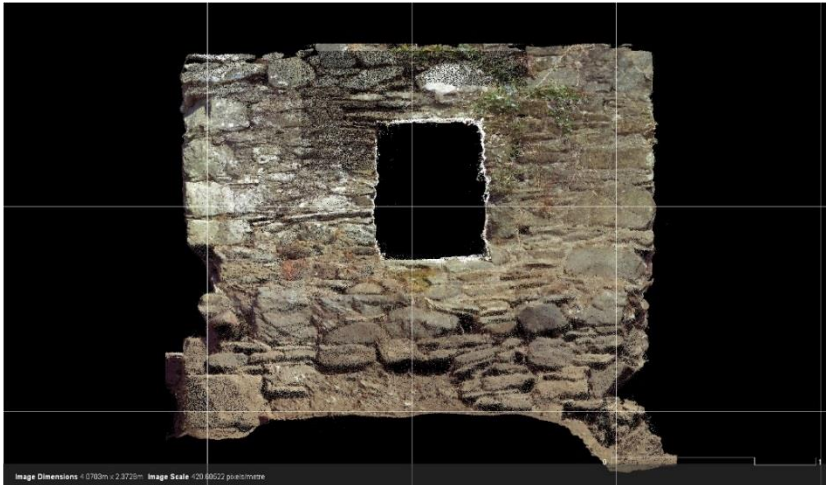


Figure 15 – Laser scan of south facing façade of the 'mortuary house, looking north.



Figure 16 – Laser scan of west facing façade of the 'mortuary house, looking east.

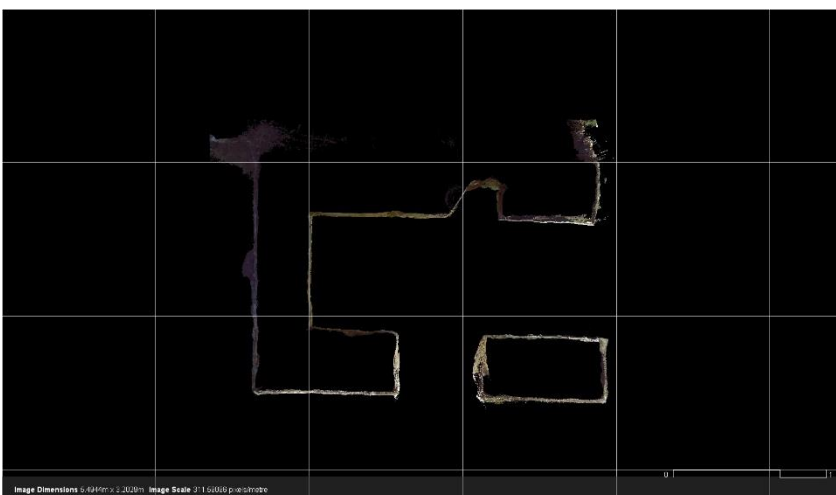


Figure 17 – Laser scan of section through 'mortuary house', showing floor plan (Fig 15-17 all courtesy of J. Meneely).

recovered from this context. Revealed on removal of the sod (c100) and sitting on the loamy layer (c101) was a possible bullaun stone (Figure 18). This was not in its original position, but had been placed beneath the opening in the southern wall of the 'mortuary house' perhaps by someone who came across it elsewhere in the graveyard and moved it here, recognising it as a feature of possible antiquity.



Figure 18 – The possible bullaun stone on the surface of the topsoil (c101), looking east.

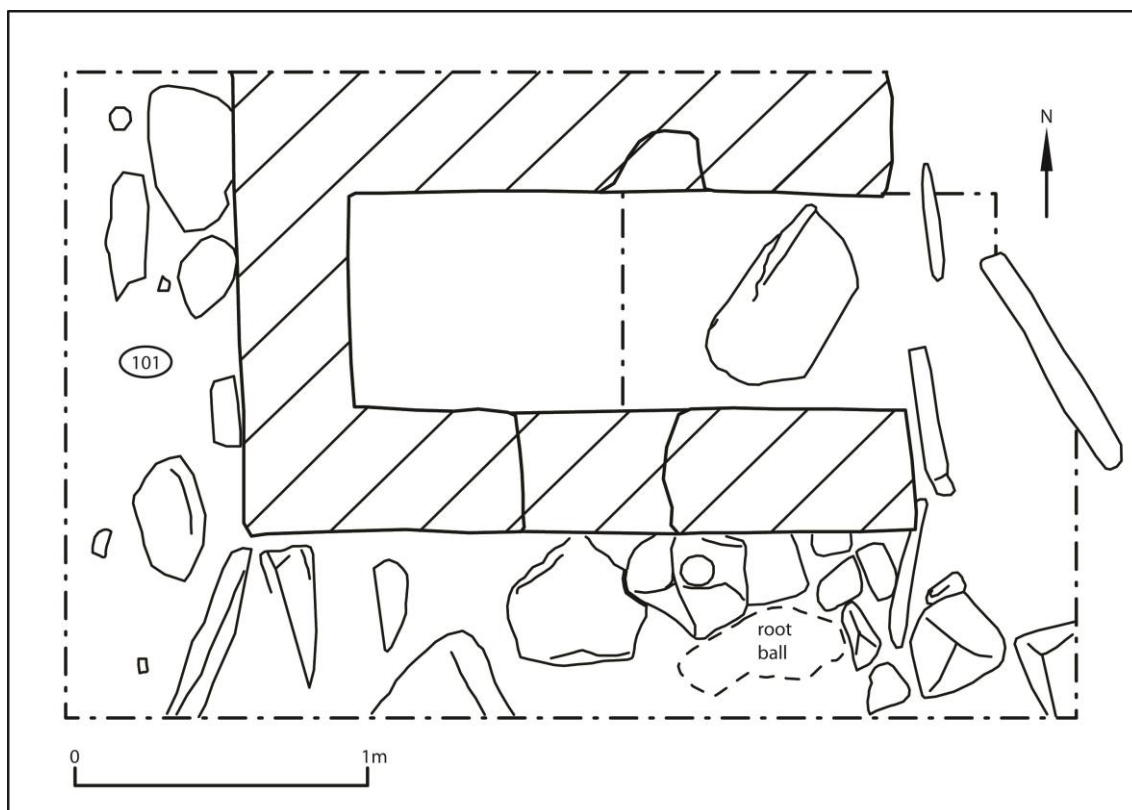


Figure 19 – Plan of the surface of c101, on removal of the sod (c100).

The possible bullaun stone sat on a rooty mid-brown loam topsoil (c101) which had large stones (0.15-0.4m in size) throughout (Figure 19). The layer (c101) covered the whole trench up to a depth of 0.26m and also contained brick fragments and gravel. Disarticulated human bone, metal coffin

furniture, shell and slag were also recovered as well as a medieval and some post-medieval pottery sherds. On removal of the topsoil layer (c101) a second mid-brown silty loam (c102) was uncovered across the trench. This context (c102) was essentially the same as the topsoil (c101), however there were less large stones evident. The context contained brick and mortar fragments as well as disarticulated human bone, a possible earthenware floor tile fragment, a roof slate and coffin nails were recovered. A number of small white, quartz pebbles were also recovered from this context. Discreet deposits of disarticulated bone were also uncovered evidently placed close to the 'mortuary house' when disturbed in other parts of the graveyard (Figure 20). This was observed most apparently at the north-western most limit of the trench. No discernible cuts were found in association with the deposits of disarticulated bone within the loamy layer (c102).

On removal of the loam layer (c102) a dark-brown silty loam graveyard soil (c105) containing much disarticulated human bone was uncovered across the trench. The layer (c105) was only fully excavated on the interior of the structure where it survived to a depth of 0.7m (Figure 21). The graveyard soil (c105) was not fully excavated on the outside of the structure as the base of the wall was uncovered at the west of the trench and an articulated burial was uncovered at the south of the trench, before the bottom of the graveyard soil (c105) was reached.



Figure 20 – Deposits of disarticulated human bone within mid-brown loam layer (c102) at north-west of Trench 1.

An articulated burial (sk104) was uncovered within the graveyard soil (c105) at the south of the trench, no cut was discernible, although the remains of the coffin, in the form of nails was apparent. The burial was aligned east-west with the head to the west of the grave, it was supine with both arms straight by the sides (Figure 22). Both legs were also straight. A shroud may have been used as well as a coffin; a shroud pin was uncovered on the left femur. The level of disturbance, associated with 20th century repairs to the building (ie. C102) had almost reached the top of the burial and accounts for the apparent disturbance of the lower left arm and the feet. It seems likely that the restoration work reduced the ground level to the surface of the burial (sk104) and stopped upon its discovery. The loam layer (c102) which contained brick and mortar was then backfilled around the base of the

structure following the patching and repointing work. The burial (sk104) was left in situ and the graveyard soil (c105) was not excavated further in this area (Figure 23).

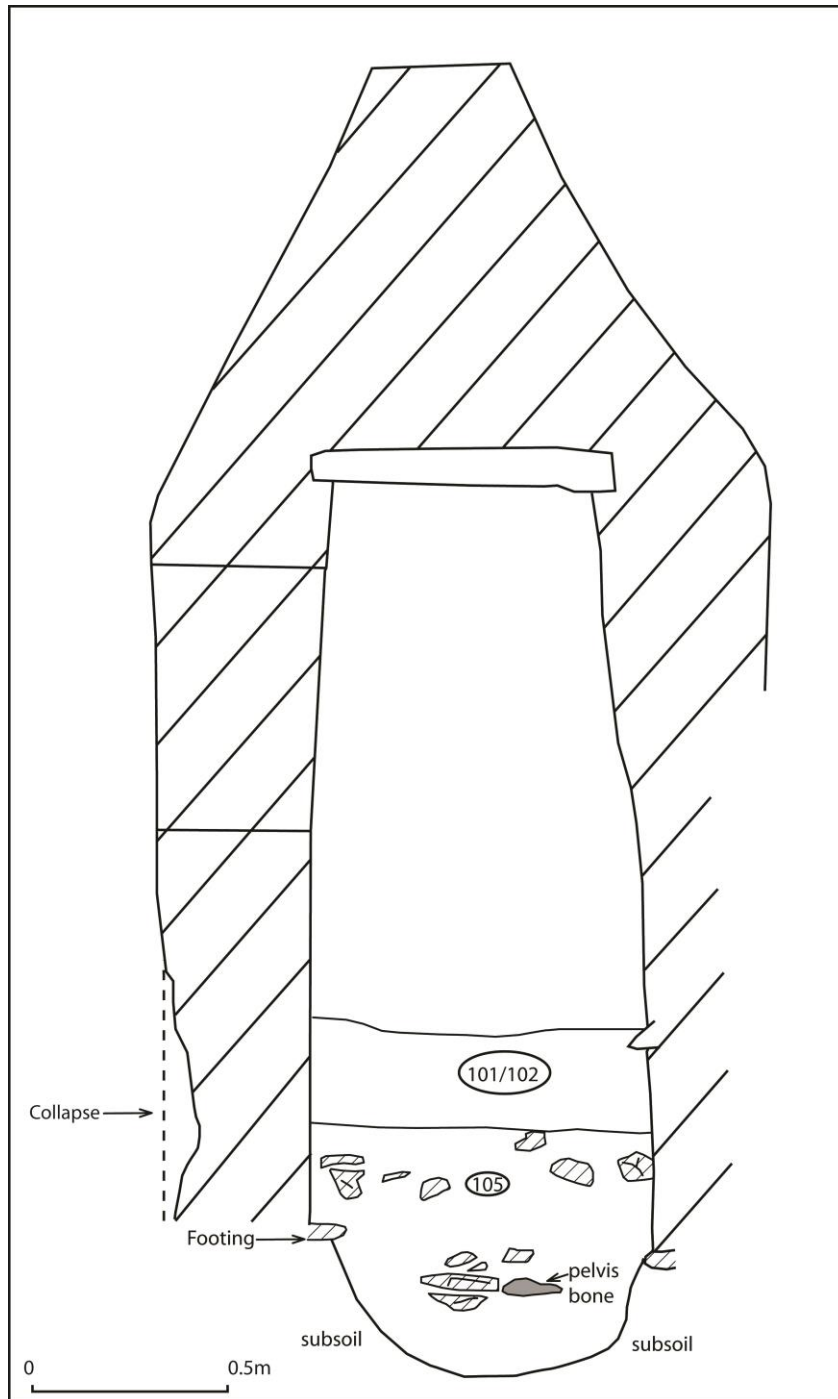


Figure 21 – East facing section and elevation of the interior of the building.

The graveyard soil was excavated to a depth of 0.7m on the interior of the structure (see Figure 21) revealing the orange brown clay subsoil beneath and a clay pipe stem was found within it (c105), below the level of the footings. The graveyard soil also continued to the base of the wall of the structure at the west and was not fully excavated beyond this point (Figure 24). It is apparent that continual digging has taken place within and around the structure over many years to inter burials and

to deposit disarticulated remains. Unfortunately this has meant that any original floor levels or associated layers have been dug away.



Figure 22 – Burial (sk104), within graveyard soil (c105), looking west.

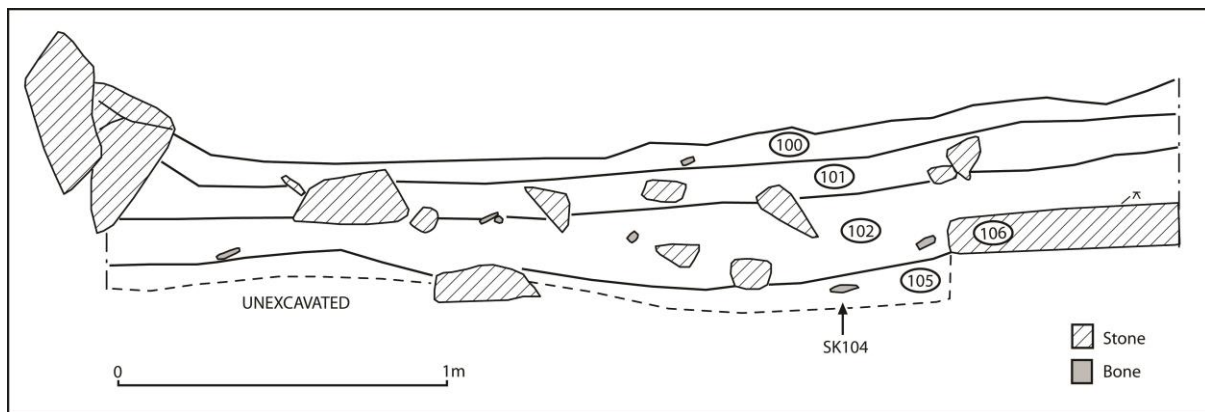


Figure 23 – North facing section of Trench 1.

The stratigraphic relationships which might have elucidated the construction date of the building have been removed by later digging within the graveyard and so it is necessary to rely on the evidence from the structure itself to determine its date. The walls were originally built onto stone footings which were set directly onto the subsoil (see Figure 21). It seems likely that the structure would have originally appeared much as it does today, although it has been modified at the eastern end and

appears to have once extended further eastwards. That the current opening at this end is later was suggested by the reuse of a headstone above the lintel as well as the lack of corbelling at the eastern end and was confirmed during the excavation. The ends of the walls at the eastern end are well faced and finished above ground level, however, below ground level it is evident that the wall continued further eastwards and had collapsed at this point (Figure 25). At the western end cut architectural stone was found to have been re-used within the walls (Figure 26), indicating a construction date following the demise of the medieval buildings at Saul, presumably sometime after the dissolution of the monasteries when the lands were granted to the Earl of Kildare in 1542. Sometime after the modification at the eastern end, damage at the south-west and south-east corners was poorly patched using brick in places (Figure 27).

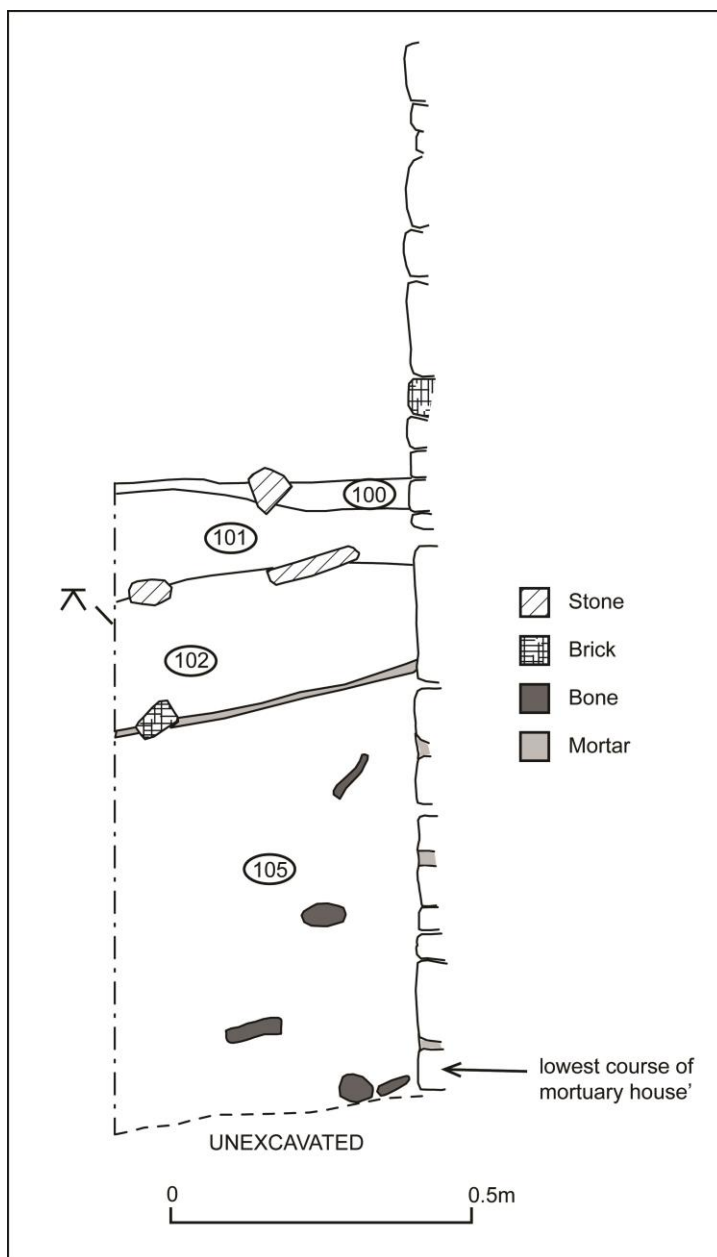


Figure 24 – South facing section of trench 1, to the west of the 'mortuary house'.



Figure 25 – The eastern end has been tidied, faced and repointed above ground and the below ground portion has remained untouched by the conservation work. It is apparent from the below ground portion of the wall that it would have originally extended further eastwards. The red line indicates the present ground level (Left – looking east-north-east. Right – looking north).



Figure 26 – Dressed stone fragment at the south-west corner, reused in the construction of the 'mortuary house'.



Figure 27 – Brick used in 20th century repairs to the building, at the south-east corner (above) and in the southern façade (below).

The majority of the artefactual material recovered during the excavation related to its use as a graveyard. Coffin nails were recovered in abundance, as were fragments of disarticulated human bone. Brick and mortar fragments were also common throughout all the contexts. Small white quartz

pebbles were recovered from a number of contexts (c101, 102, 105) and are likely to also be associated with burials. A small number of artefacts may be associated with the medieval abbey. A single stone roof tile was found in the topsoil (c101). Two small abraded fragments of possible floor tile were recovered. No glaze or decoration is apparent on the sherds of a red earthenware which were recovered from the silty loam (c102) and the graveyard soil (c105). A small rim sherd from a medieval earthenware vessel was recovered from the topsoil (c101). The white earthenware has a lead glaze which appears bright green and is likely to have been imported.

DISCUSSION

The small investigation at Saul had hoped to discover more about this enigmatic building by establishing the original floor levels and retrieving dating material from the construction levels. It was also hoped to determine whether the opening at the eastern end was original. Ultimately the aim was to test the theory that the building was a 12th century port hole shrine, containing relics of St Patrick, St Brigid and St Columba, located within a church building at Saul.

It became clear during the course of the excavation that the ground around and within the building had been extensively disturbed below the level of the footings and all associated contexts had been removed. No original floor levels or contexts relating to the construction of the building were therefore uncovered. The ground had been repeatedly dug into to insert burials and also to bury disarticulated skeletal remains and large stones which were uncovered whilst digging elsewhere in the graveyard. A clay pipe stem was uncovered within the graveyard soil below the level of the footing on the inside of the structure.

Despite this, the result of reducing the ground level during the excavation and exposing more of the building than has been seen in recent years, allowed a more informative examination of the structure to be carried out. This meant that despite the disturbance, it was possible to achieve the main objectives of the project. Dressed architectural stone, for example, was uncovered within the western wall of the building at the south west corner, establishing that the structure is likely to have been constructed re-using stone from the abbey, seemingly following the dissolution of the monasteries. As such, it is likely that the structure was built in the late 16th century, or possibly early 17th century. Given that date, it is clear that it is not a medieval port hole shrine and therefore why such a structure was built in the post-medieval period remains open for speculation. Sources from this period indicate a belief that the building was associated with St Patrick. Shortly after 1643 it was recorded that it was a place where St Patrick often spent the night 'in watching and prayer' (Reeves 1854, 53). In 1683 tradition stated that St Patrick lodged in the structure and Dobbs notes he had heard 'old people say they had seen a stone there (a hard pillow) wherein appeared a hollow, where the saint used to lay his head' (Hill 1873, 383). It is apparent that by the early to mid-17th century at least, the structure was firmly associated with St Patrick and the belief existed that St Patrick spent the night in the building. It may be that this was the intention and that the builders were perhaps trying to capitalise on Saul's

association with St Patrick. Whatever the intended function of the building it is clear that not long after its construction a myth linking it with St Patrick was well established.

The excavation also clarified our understanding of the eastern end of the structure. The work confirmed that the opening, in its current form, is not original. The presence of the reused head stone above the lintel had previously suggested this was the case (Waterman 1960, 82). It was clear from the below ground remains, however, that the walls once continued further eastwards than they do currently. Following a collapse of the eastern end, the above ground remains have clearly been tidied up, refaced and repointed. Whether or not the original structure had an opening is not apparent and graves in this area have removed any remains. If the structure was indeed built to be hailed as 'St Patrick's house' it seems likely that it would have a door at this end.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

It is recommended that an osteo-archaeologist carries out a cursory assessment of the disarticulated human remains recovered during the course of the excavation to determine whether there is anything noteworthy. If it is determined that there is nothing remarkable about the remains it is recommended that they are reburied in the graveyard at Saul. No further work is required on any of the artefactual remains uncovered. The results of the excavation will be published by Dr Finbar McCormick as part of his research on the building at Saul.

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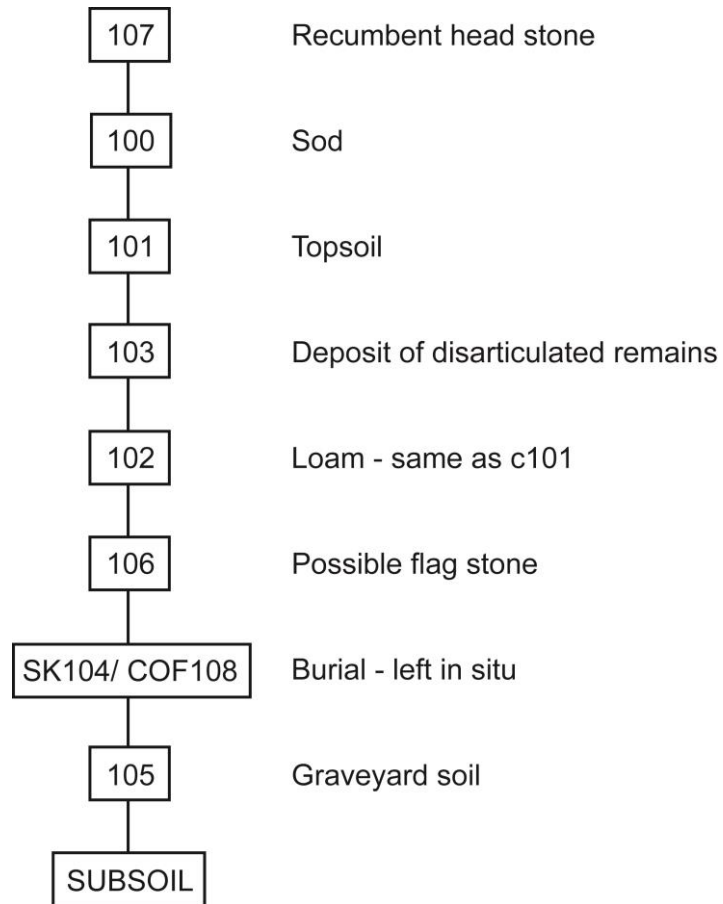
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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context no.	Description
100	Sod. Matted, rooty scraw.
101	Topsoil. Mid-brown loam. Contains roots, large stones, brick pieces and disarticulated human bone.
102	Same as c101 with less large stone rubble.
103	Discreet deposit of disarticulated human bone deliberately placed within c102. No associated cut.
SK104	E-W articulated skeleton with associated coffin (c108). Left in situ.
105	Graveyard soil. Dark brown silty loam. Much disarticulated human bone.
106	Possible stone flagging.
107	Large slab, possible head stone lying on ground surface to the west of the 'mortuary house'.
COF108	Coffin associated with SK 104. Nails and some wood apparent.

APPENDIX 2: HARRIS MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Photo	Description	Date
783	Pre-ex shot, looking north	17/6/14
784	Pre-ex shot, looking north	17/6/14
785	Pre-ex shot, looking east	17/6/14
786	Pre-ex shot, looking east	17/6/14
787	Pre-ex shot, looking south-east	17/6/14
788	Pre-ex shot, looking west	17/6/14
789	Pre-ex shot, looking north-west	17/6/14
790	Pre-ex shot, looking west	17/6/14
791	Pre-ex shot, looking west	17/6/14
792	Pre-ex shot, looking west	17/6/14
793	Pre-ex shot, looking south-west	17/6/14
794	External trench, pre-ex, looking west	17/6/14
795	External trench, pre-ex, looking north	17/6/14
796	External trench, pre-ex, looking east	17/6/14
797	External trench, pre-ex, looking north	17/6/14
798	External trench, sod removed on 2 sides (w and S), looking north	17/6/14
799	External trench, sod removed on 2 sides (w and S), looking north	17/6/14
800	External trench, sod removed on 2 sides (w and S), looking north	17/6/14
801	External trench, sod removed on 2 sides (w and S), looking north	17/6/14
802	External trench, sod removed on 2 sides (w and S), looking west	17/6/14
803	Working shot, removing sod, looking north	18/6/14
804	Working shot, removing sod, looking north-east	18/6/14
805	Trench 1, sod removed, looking north	18/6/14
806	Trench 1, sod removed, looking west	18/6/14
807	Trench 1, sod removed, looking north	18/6/14
808	Trench 1, sod removed, looking north-east	18/6/14
809	Trench 1, sod removed, showing bullaun stone, looking east	18/6/14
810	Trench 1, sod removed, showing bullaun stone, looking north	18/6/14
811	Trench 1, sod removed, showing bullaun stone, looking west	18/6/14
812	Trench 1, sod removed, showing bullaun stone, looking north	18/6/14
813	Cross inscribed stone	18/6/14
814	Cross inscribed stone	18/6/14
815	Slab on topsoil (c101) inside structure, looking west	18/6/14
816	Slab on topsoil (c101) inside structure, looking west	18/6/14
817	Slab on topsoil (c101) inside structure, looking west	18/6/14

818	Working shot, looking north	18/6/14
819	Surface of c101, sod (c100) removed, looking west	18/6/14
820	Surface of c101, sod (c100) removed, looking west	18/6/14
821	Surface of c101, sod (c100) removed, looking north	18/6/14
822	Surface of c101, sod (c100) removed, looking east	18/6/14
823	Grass strimmers at work	18/6/14
824	Grass strimmers at work	18/6/14
825	Deposit of disarticulated bone (c103) in c102	18/6/14
826	Deposit of disarticulated bone (c103) in c102	18/6/14
827	Deposit of disarticulated bone (c103) in c102	18/6/14
828	Deposit of disarticulated bone (c103) in c102	18/6/14
829	Deposit of disarticulated bone within c102 at north-west of trench	20/6/14
830	Deposit of disarticulated bone within c102 at north-west of trench	20/6/14
831	Deposit of disarticulated bone within c102 at north-west of trench, looking north	20/6/14
832	Deposit of disarticulated bone within c102 at north-west of trench, looking north	20/6/14
833	Brick within c101 in east facing section	20/6/14
834	Bone and large stone rubble within c101 (interior), looking west	20/6/14
835	Bone and large stone rubble within c101 (interior), looking west	20/6/14
836	Trench 1, surface of c102, with c101 removed, looking east	20/6/14
837	Trench 1, surface of c102, with c101 removed, looking west	20/6/14
838	Trench 1, surface of c102, with c101 removed, looking	20/6/14
839	Trench 1, surface of c102, looking north	20/6/14
840	Trench 1, surface of c102, looking east	20/6/14
841	Trench 1, south facing section (c100 and c101)	20/6/14
842	Trench 1, surface of c102	20/6/14
843	Trench 1, surface of c102	20/6/14
844	Trench 1, south facing section (c100 and c101)	20/6/14
845	Fencing	20/6/14
846	Fencing	20/6/14
847	Vertical stones and headstone stacked at entrance, looking north	23/6/14
848	Vertical stones and headstone stacked at entrance, looking north	23/6/14
849	SK104, during excavation, looking west	23/6/14
850	SK104, during excavation, looking west	23/6/14
851	Vertical stones and headstone stacked at entrance, looking north-east	23/6/14
852	Vertical stones and headstone stacked at entrance, looking west	23/6/14
853	Vertical stones and headstone stacked at entrance, looking west	23/6/14

854	Vertical stones and headstone stacked at entrance, looking west	23/6/14
855	Vertical stones and headstone stacked at entrance and SK104, looking west	23/6/14
856	SK104, during excavation and cleaning, looking west	23/6/14
857	SK104, during excavation and cleaning, looking west	23/6/14
858	SK104, during excavation and cleaning, looking north	23/6/14
859	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
860	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
861	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
862	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
863	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
864	SK104, looking north-west	24/6/14
865	Slabs within c105, looking west	24/6/14
866	Slabs within c105, looking west	24/6/14
867	Patch/ repair at south eastern side of entrance	24/6/14
868	Patch/ repair at south eastern side of entrance	24/6/14
869	Patch/ repair at south-west corner	24/6/14
870	Patch/ repair at south-west corner	24/6/14
871	Patch/ repair at south-west corner	24/6/14
872	Patch/ repair at south-west corner	24/6/14
873	Patch/ repair at south-west corner	24/6/14
874	View to church	24/6/14
875	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
876	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
877	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
878	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
879	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
880	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
881	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
882	SK104, looking west	24/6/14
883	Emma digging in interior of structure	24/6/14
884	Michelle digging at western end of trench	24/6/14
885	South facing section	24/6/14
886	South facing section	24/6/14
887	Base of western wall of structure	24/6/14
888	Base of western wall of structure	24/6/14
889	Base of western wall of structure	24/6/14
890	Base of western wall of structure	24/6/14

891	Base of western wall of structure	24/6/14
892	Trench 1 excavated to base of western wall of structure	24/6/14
893	Trench 1 excavated to base of western wall of structure, looking south	24/6/14
894	Trench 1 excavated to base of western wall of structure, looking south	24/6/14
895	Trench 1 excavated to base of western wall of structure, looking south	24/6/14
896	Trench 1 excavated to base of western wall of structure, looking south	24/6/14
897	Trench 1 excavated to base of western wall of structure, looking south	24/6/14
898	Patch/ repair at south-west corner	24/6/14
899	Patch/ repair at south-west corner	24/6/14
900	Patch/ repair at south-west corner, after collapse	24/6/14
901	Unfaced portion of wall, below present ground level, SE side of entrance	27/6/14
902	Unfaced portion of wall, below present ground level, SE side of entrance, looking north	27/6/14
903	Unfaced portion of wall, below present ground level, SE side of entrance, looking north	27/6/14
904	Unfaced portion of wall, below present ground level, SE side of entrance, looking north	27/6/14
905	Lintel	27/6/14
906	Headstone reused above lintel	27/6/14
907	Headstone reused above lintel	27/6/14
908	Headstone reused above lintel	27/6/14
909	Corbelling in north west and south west corners	27/6/14
910	West wall interior, looking west	27/6/14
911	Cavity in north wall, looking north	27/6/14
912	Opening and cavity, looking north	27/6/14
913	Markings on stone (check with finbar)	30/6/14
914	Markings on stone (check with finbar)	30/6/14

APPENDIX 4: FIELD DRAWINGS REGISTER

Drawing no.	Scale	Description
1	1:20	Trench 1 on removal of sod (c100) showing topsoil (c101)
2	1:10	Redeposited disarticulated remains (c103) within c102
3	1:20	Large rubble slabs within c101 (interior of structure)
4	1:20	Slabs within c102 (interior of structure)
5	1:20	Stone flags (c106) on removal of c102, overlying c105
6	1:20	Skeleton (SK104) within c105
7	1:10	East facing section
8	1:10	South facing section
9	1:10	North facing section
10	1:20	Plan of interior of structure showing footings
11	1:10	East facing section (interior of structure) and elevation

APPENDIX 5: FINDS LIST

Context	Find	Quantity
100	Glass bottle	1
101	Shells	2
101	Metal, brick, plastic	1 bag
101	Disarticulated human remains	1 bag
101	Ink well fragment	1
101	Coffin nails	1 bag
101	Animal bone (cow teeth)	2
101	White pebble	1
101	Roof slate	1
101	Transfer printed pottery sherds	2
101	Green glazed/ off white fabric, pottery sherd	1
101	Coffin nails	1 bag
101	Brick	1
102	Brick	1
102	Nail	1
102	Coffin nail	1
102	Clay pipe stem	1
102	Coffin nails	2 bags
102	White pebbles	7
102	Coffin handle and nails	1 bag
102	Coffin nails	1 bag
102	Possible floor tile fragment, red earthenware	1
105	Disarticulated human remains	4 boxes (3 archive, 1 blue plastic)
105	White pebbles	5
105	Coffin nails	1 bag
105	Coffin handle	1
105	Shroud pin	1
105	Clay pipe stem fragment	1
105	Possible floor tile fragment, red earthenware	1
102 & 105	Disarticulated human remains	1 box